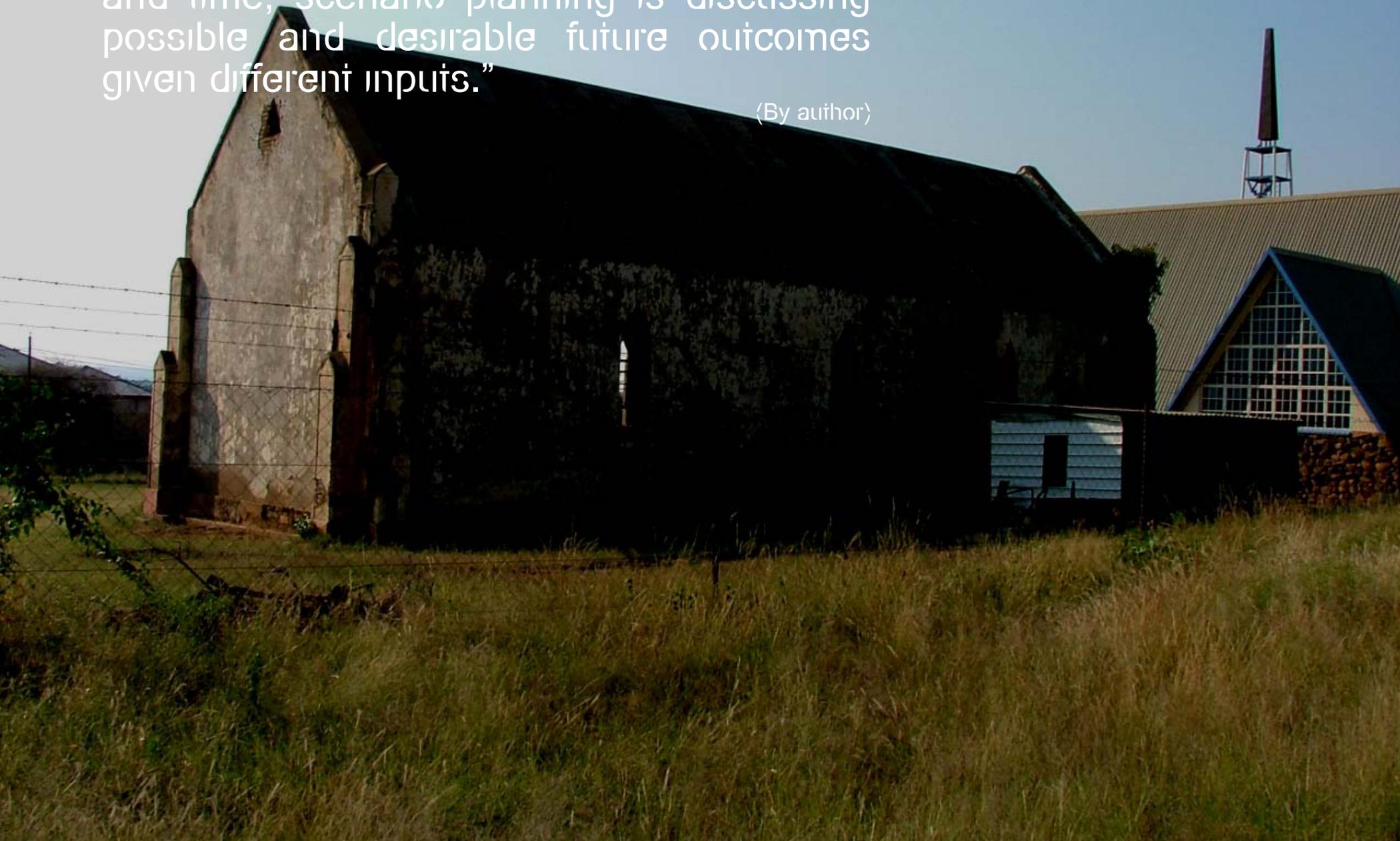


“Assembling a puzzle requires patience and time; scenario planning is discussing possible and desirable future outcomes given different inputs.”

(By author)

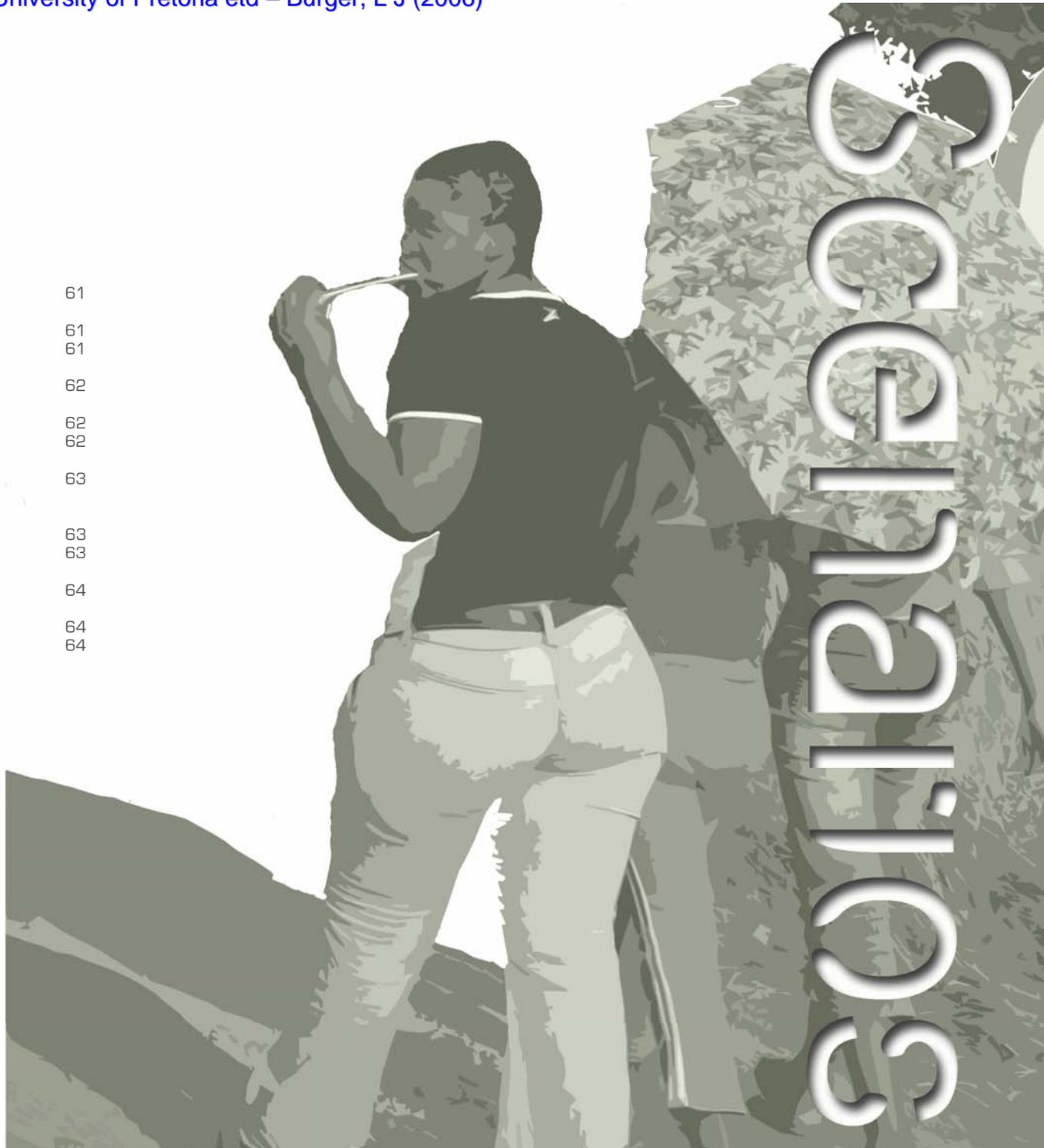


F Scenarios

Introduction

F. 1	Scenario 1: linear development next to main road	61
F. 1.1	Positive outcomes	61
F. 1.2	Negative outcomes	61
F. 2	Scenario 2 Development on the farm Rooderand 46 JQ	62
F. 2.1	Positive outcomes	62
F. 2.2	Negative outcomes	62
F. 3	Scenario 3 Development at major intersection between Saulspoort and Rooderand	63
F. 3.1	Positive outcomes	63
F. 3.2	Negative outcomes	63
F. 4	Scenario 4 Development in Saulspoort.	64
F. 4.1	Positive outcomes	64
F. 4.2	Negative outcomes	64

Conclusion



Introduction

Scenario planning is a discussion of possible outcomes given different inputs. In this chapter the different outcomes for different areas of investment and development is explored. This is necessary to determine where the Anglo Platinum mining group should invest to obtain optimum cultural, financial and environmental benefit. The different scenarios discussed do not exist in isolation from one another. It is possible that one scenario can be pursued together with another or all scenarios can occur collectively. It is thus important to identify the most likely scenarios in the Kruidfontein project namely: a linear development next to the main road, development near the shaft at the farm Rooderand 46JQ, development near major intersections, or development in Saulspoort which is the closest established town to the Pilanesberg Nature Reserve and the proposed extension to the Park,

Furthermore it was necessary to identify the most likely positive and negative outcomes for each particular scenario of investment. Several outcomes can inherit both positive and negative behaviors within the same scenario. These outcomes are based on information from: the visual analysis *[see Fig. E.1, Fig E.2, Sections E.1 -E.9]*, the tourism analysis *[see Fig. C.1. Sections C.1-C.4]*, the context analysis *[see sections B.9-B.9.8]*, typical mining infrastructure aesthetics *[see Fig. D.5]*, the case study of Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum mine and its environment *[see Fig. D.7 -D.10]*, and the Biophysical analysis *[see Sections B.4.2-B.5.1.]*.

Scenario 1

F. 1 Linear development next to main road

F. 1.1 Positive outcomes

- Linear corridor between Saulspoot and Roodepan
- Implementation of retail and social facilities for the community
- Possibility for new housing initiatives along the road
- The dynamics of Saulspoot are minimally hindered
- Meeting the client brief
- Mine infrastructure can be incorporated into the intervention
- Close enough to Saulspoot to commute
- It is in close proximity to all the settlements in the area
- Intervention next to main road – quick and easy transportation
- Intervention can play a part in the development of an entrance gate for the proposed Heritage Park

F. 1.2 Negative outcomes

- The mine is still not addressed in terms of the visual impact from the mountaintop
- The opportunity to upgrade town facilities will be lost
- Sprawl, uncontrolled development
- Services will have to be put in place (roads water electricity)
- Existing infrastructure and services are scattered and not well planned

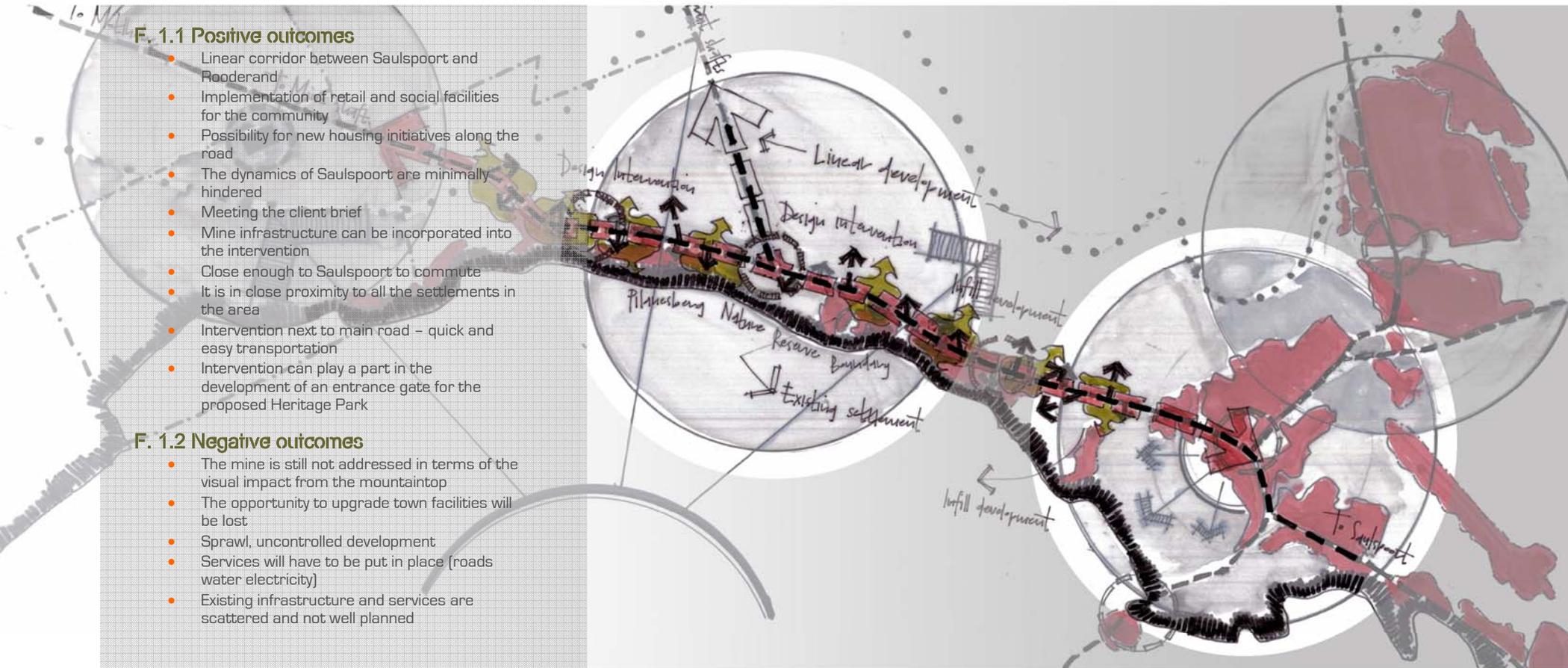
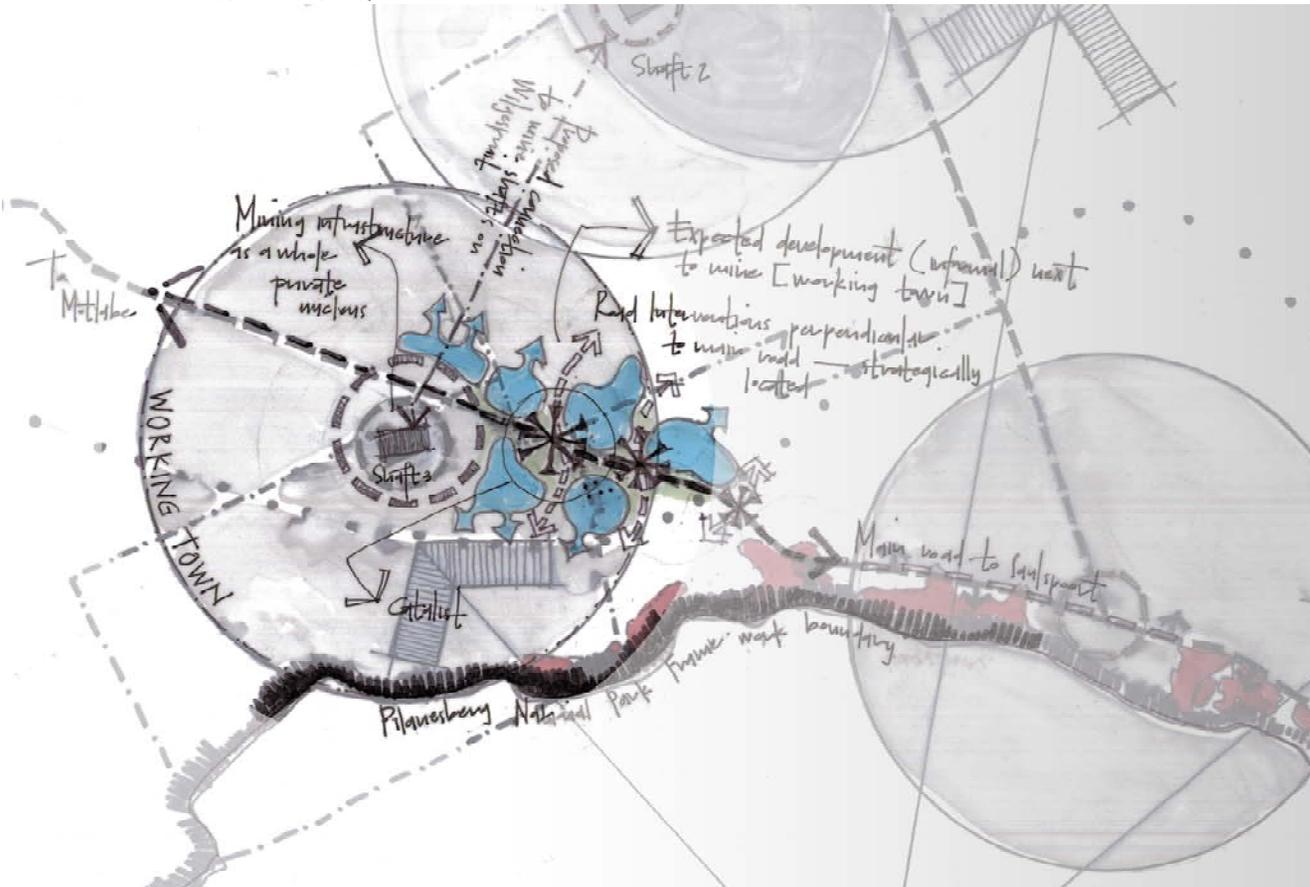


Figure F.1 Linear development next to main road

Scenario 2

F. 2 Development on the farm Rooderand 46 JQ.



With this scenario the development between around the mine location in Rooderand are explored. The intervention acts as a catalyst for development.

Positive outcomes

- Walking distance from any point of the intervention to town and the mine location
- The possibility of a creative transport alternative e.g. a tram railway route
- Extension of the existing town to form a corridor
- Proximity of intervention to the mining operations is comfortably close
- Privacy to the mine and operations
- Intervention will benefit from roads and infrastructure implemented by the mine

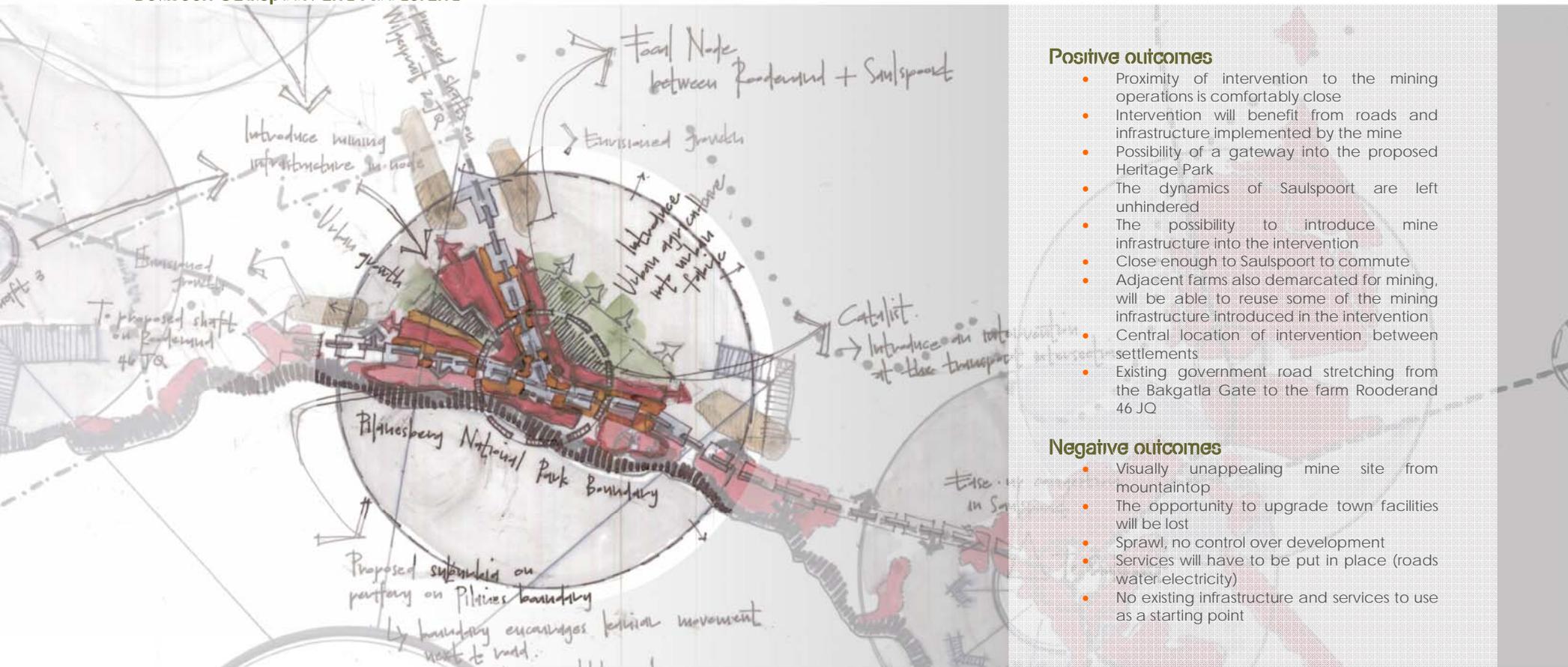
Negative outcomes

- Visual impact from mountaintop
- The opportunity to upgrade town facilities will be lost
- Larger impact on the land
- Cultural values and sacraments will be watered down and possibly even lost
- Distance from mining infrastructure in relation to the town
- The disturbance of the dynamics of the town
- Aesthetic impact and identity of the Bakgatla architecture will be lost and replaced
- Intervention far from social and retail services
- If there is no planning around Saulspoort there is a possibility of uncontrolled and unpleasant urban sprawl.

Figure F.2 Development on the farm Rooderand

Scenario 3

F. 3 Development at major intersection between Saulspoot and Rooderand



Positive outcomes

- Proximity of intervention to the mining operations is comfortably close
- Intervention will benefit from roads and infrastructure implemented by the mine
- Possibility of a gateway into the proposed Heritage Park
- The dynamics of Saulspoot are left unhindered
- The possibility to introduce mine infrastructure into the intervention
- Close enough to Saulspoot to commute
- Adjacent farms also demarcated for mining, will be able to reuse some of the mining infrastructure introduced in the intervention
- Central location of intervention between settlements
- Existing government road stretching from the Bakgatla Gate to the farm Rooderand 46 JQ

Negative outcomes

- Visually unappealing mine site from mountaintop
- The opportunity to upgrade town facilities will be lost
- Sprawl, no control over development
- Services will have to be put in place (roads water electricity)
- No existing infrastructure and services to use as a starting point

Figure F.3 Development at major intersection between Rooderand and Saulspoot

Conclusion

Although all the scenarios are viable, scenario 4, a design intervention in Saulspoort, proves to be the unsurpassed scenario to pursue. This scenario requires the least amount of input in terms of transport routes and new infrastructure, Saulspoort is an established town at the Bakgatla gate into the Pilanesberg National Park, offering tourists on the northern region of the Park amenities such as cultural information of the area, traditional food, insight into the heritage of the Bakgatla baga Kgafela ethnic group, and some degree of retail facilities. Saulspoort is also the town that will probably need several mitigation measures against the influences of a typical mining operation the most. The town has a high cultural heritage preservation value and could be a key link to the secondary industry proposed to run alongside the mining operations and eventually surpass the temporary mining process. Dilapidated buildings and facilities like the tribal office, hospitals, museum and some smaller buildings can be easily refurbished to enhance the character of the town. The large open arena like space in front of the tribal office (see Fig B.20) is used to host larger cultural gatherings for the greater Pilanesberg region, indicating that that this scenario might suffer from rapid development outside the town of Saulspoort. The initial initiative was to mitigate the influence of the proposed mining operations in the area. Scenario 4 can address more than just the visual impact and end land use of the mining operations, but also preserve the cultural heritage and strengthen the surrounding area to withstand a variety of stresses affecting the town.