Education

KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2018

MARKS: 225

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 17 pages and a 13 page Annexure.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FOUR questions.
2. Answer ANY THREE questions of 75 marks each.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the ANNEXURE.
4. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of your ANSWER BOOK.
8. Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
9. Write clearly and legibly.

SECTION A: CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Answer at least ONE question from SECTION A. If you answer ONE question from SECTION A you must answer both questions from SECTION B.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Refer **FIGURE 1.1** showing two pressure systems in the Southern Hemisphere. Indicate whether the descriptions below refer to pressure system **A** or **B**. Write only the answer next to the question number **(1.1.1 to 1.1.8)** in your ANSWER BOOK. You may use the same answer more than once.

1.1.1 Associated with unstable weather conditions.

1.1.2 Air is cold, dry and descending.

1.1.3 Known as the thermal low.

1.1.4 Air diverges from this pressure cell.

1.1.5 Also referred to as an anticyclone.

1.1.6 Causes north-easterly winds to blow over the east coast of South Africa.

1.1.7 Associated with convection thunderstorms.

1.1.8 Dominant over land in summer. (8 x 1) (8)

1.2 Refer to **FIGURE 1.2** which illustrates a fluvial feature. Choose the correct word(s) from those given within brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number **(1.2.1 – 1.2.7)** in your ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 The fluvial feature is a/an (delta / alluvial fan).

1.2.2 The feature is formed in the (upper / lower) course of the river.

1.2.3 The river flowing in this course has a (turbulent/laminar) flow.

1.2.4 The feature forms over a (steep / gentle) gradient.

1.2.5 The feature is formed at the (source / mouth) of the river.

1.2.6 The fluvial process responsible for this feature developing is (erosion / deposition).

1.2.7 The river channels in the fluvial feature are called (tributaries / distributaries). (7 x 1) (7)

1.3 Study **FIGURE 1.3** which shows a synoptic weather map of South Africa.

1.3.1 Give ONE piece of evidence from the map to support the statement that the weather system passing over the southern parts of South Africa is a mid-latitude cyclone. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Give TWO weather conditions associated with the passage of the cold front of the mid-latitude cyclone as it moves over the southern parts of South Africa. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 Explain why the mid-latitude cyclone may be regarded as a blessing to the people of Cape Town. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines suggest possible precautionary measures and management strategies that farmers can implement to reduce the negative impact of the weather conditions associated with mid-latitude cylones. (4 x 2) (8)

1.4 Refer to **FIGURE 1.4** showing an urban heat island over Durban.

1.4.1 Define the term *urban heat island.* (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Why are the highest temperatures not recorded over the CBD of Durban as expected? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Explain how the geometric shapes of the buildings and materials, such as tar, contribute to the high temperatures in the city. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 The concentration of pollutants over the CBD is greater during the night as compared to the day.
Draw a fully labelled diagram to illustrate the resultant dust dome with the air circulation over the city at night. (4 x 1) (4)

1.4.5 The city authorities are concerned about the high temperatures over the city of Durban. Suggest TWO sustainable measures that can be put in place to reduce the temperatures in the city. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to **FIGURE 1.5** which shows river capture on a landscape.

1.5.1 Define the term *river capture*. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Identify the features of river capture labelled **A** and **B** evident in FIGURE 1.5. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Explain ONE condition that could have led to river capture occurring in the mapped area. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Explain how the process of river capture influenced the formation of the Nieuwhoudt Falls. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Discuss the impact that river capture would have on industrial activity along river **C** in FIGURE 1.5. (3 x 2) (6)

1.6 Study **FIGURE 1.6** showing a cartoon and a sketch of a fluvial feature.

1.6.1 Name the type of profile of the river shown in the cartoon. (1 x 1) (1)

1.6.2 Provide ONE piece of evidence from the cartoon to support your answer to QUESTION 1.6.1. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6.3 Which TWO characteristics indicate that the river shown in the sketch is in its lower course? (2 x 2) (4)

1.6.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the impact of stream velocity (speed), on the development of slopes **A** and **B** in the river channel. (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Refer to **FIGURE 2.1** showing berg wind conditions. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given. Write only the letter **(A – D)** next to the question number **(2.1.1 – 2.1.7)** in your ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Berg winds are common in ...

A winter.
B summer.
C spring.
D throughout the year.

2.1.2 The ... high at **A** is associated with the formation of berg winds.

A South Atlantic
B South Indian
C Kalahari
D Thermal

2.1.3 The general direction of movement of the frontal depression **(C)** is ...

A westward.
B eastward.
C southward.
D northward.

2.1.4 Winds at Durban are ... winds.

A on-shore
B maritime
C sea breeze
D off-shore

2.1.5 The cloud cover over the interior will be ...

A overcast.
B clear skies.
C partly cloudy.
D scattered cloud.

2.1.6 The air mass … as it moves from **A** to **B** in its downward descent towards the coast.

A cools adiabatically.
B warms adiabatically
C becomes hot and moist
D becomes cool and dry

2.1.7 There could be a risk of … along the east coast.

A thunderstorms
B flooding
C fog
D veldfires (7 x 1) (7)

2.2 Refer to **FIGURE 2.2** showing the drainage density of two drainage basins of the same size. Indicate whether each of the following descriptions below refers to drainage basin **A** or drainage basin **B**. Write down only the letter **A** or **B** next to the question number **(2.2.1 – 2.2.8)** in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.2.1 A river that flows over gently sloping land

2.2.2 A drainage basin that experiences high rainfall

2.2.3 A drainage basin that has mainly permeable rock

2.2.4 A drainage basin that has mainly clay soil

2.2.5 A river that flows through hilly areas

2.2.6 Lush vegetation cover that prevents surface run off

2.2.7 A drainage basin that has porous and sandy soils

2.2.8 A drainage basin in an area with soft continuous rain (8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to **FIGURE 2.3**, an article on Cyclone Joyce and the Saffir-Simpson Scale used to classify tropical cyclones (hurricanes).

2.3.1 How many tropical cyclones occurred in the present cyclone season before Cyclone Joyce? (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Describe TWO climatic conditions that may have favoured the development of cyclone Joyce. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Explain the impact that a category one storm could have on the infrastructure on the western coast of Australia. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, provide reasons why cyclone Joyce failed to reach the category three storm that was predicted. (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 Refer to **FIGURE 2.4** showing a valley in the Southern Hemisphere.

2.4.1 State ONE human activity that could alter (change) the micro-climate of the valley. (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Give a reason for the dense vegetation at **A** on the south-facing slope in FIGURE 2.4. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Explain why the new suburb **B** was built at that particular position on the north-facing slope. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 During the cold winters nights, many people in the valley will burn fires to keep warm. Explain how these fires will contribute to the formation of smog. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.5 Discuss THREE ways in which smog will affect the quality of life of people living in the valley. (3 x 2) (6)

2.5 Refer to **FIGURE 2.5** showing a drainage basin.

2.5.1 Name the drainage pattern represented by **A**. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Provide ONE piece evidence from the sketch to substantiate your answer to QUESTION 2.5.1. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 State the underlying rock structure which influenced drainage patterns **A** and **B** respectively. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Discharge in the main stream in drainage basin **A** will increase during times of flooding. Explain this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Provide TWO possible reasons why the illustrated landscape in FIGURE 2.5 may be considered an antecedent drainage pattern. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6 Refer to the article in **FIGURE 2.6** on river catchment management.

2.6.1 Define the term *catchment area*. (1 x 1) (1)

2.6.2 State how the uncontrolled growth of alien vegetation along the Mthatha river will decrease the potential of hydo-electric power generation in the future. (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.3 Explain how human activities upstream along the Mthatha river, could impact on agricultural activities further downstream. (2 x 2) (4)

2.6.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss sustainable measures that could be implemented to improve water quality in the Mthatha river catchment area. (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

SECTION B: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT, ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Answer at least ONE question from this section. If you answer ONE question from SECTION B you must answer both questions from SECTION A.

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose a term from **COLUMN B** that matches the description in **COLUMN A**. Write only the letter next to the question number in the ANSWER BOOK, for e.g. 3.1.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
3.1.1 A loose grouping of a few farmsteads involving primary activities	A. New town
3.1.2 The town that develops due to an important connection between roads	B. Dispersed settlement
3.1.3 Small-scale farming	C. Extensive farming
3.1.4 People can share ideas, machinery, tools and services in this rural settlement	D. Gateway town
3.1.5 The town that develops at a gap through a mountain range	E. Hamlet
3.1.6 A settlement where the houses are far apart from one another	F. Subsistence farming
3.1.7 A town built to reduce overcrowding in an urban area	G. Nucleated settlement
3.1.8 An unplanned residential area	H. Informal settlement
	I. Junction town

(8 x 1) (8)

3.2 Study the map in FIGURE 3.2 which shows the FOUR core industrial regions in South Africa. Indicate whether the descriptions below refer to industrial area **A, B, C** or **D**. You may use the option letter more than once.

3.2.1 This industrial region has the largest number of industries.

3.2.2 The industrial region where sugar refining and soap making takes place.

3.2.3 Fish and fruit are the raw materials for many industries in this region.

3.2.4 The industrial region that deals primarily with car assembly, leather goods and textiles.

3.2.5 The industrial region which obtains additional water from the Tugela and Lesotho water schemes.

3.2.6 The Coega IDZ is located in this industrial region.

3.2.7 The smallest industrial region in South Africa. (7 x 1) (7)

3.3 Refer to FIGURE 3.3 showing a number of rural settlements.

3.3.1 State the difference between the terms *site* and *situation*. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 The type of rural settlement evident in FIGURE 3.3 is/are ...

A. hamlets.
B. farmsteads.
C. villages. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Discuss TWO advantages for the people living in the type of rural settlement mentioned in QUESTION 3.3.2. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.4 Explain why the settlements in FIGURE 3.3 are known as dry point settlements. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 The people in the settlement are practicing large-scale farming. Provide evidence from the FIGURE 3.3 to support this statement. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.6 Discuss the impact rural-urban migration may have on these rural settlements in the future. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4 Refer to FIGURE 3.4 based on urban sprawl.

3.4.1 Define the term *urban sprawl*. (1 x 1)(1)

3.4.2 Provide ONE piece of evidence from the cartoon that urban sprawl has occurred in this city. (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.3 With reference to FIGURE 3.4 explain why leisure and shopping establishments are attracted to the outskirts of the city. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.4 Discuss why city authorities are concerned about the negative impact of urban sprawl on:

(a) the inner city labelled **A**.

(b) the farming area labelled **B**. (2 x 2)(4)

3.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines suggest strategies the city council can put in place to control urban sprawl in South African cities. (4 x 2)(8)

3.5 Refer to FIGURE 3.5, an article on trends in the South African mining sector.

3.5.1 Define the term *Primary activity*. (1 x 1)(1)

3.5.2 Name ONE precious metal mined in South Africa that is mentioned in the article. (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 By how much did the mining entities contribution to the GDP increase from 2016 to 2017. (1 x 1)(1)

3.5.4 How has the fluctuating prices of precious metals affected workers in the mining industry. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.5 Explain how the market performance of non- precious metals assisted the overall contribution made by the mining industry to the GDP of South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.6 With reference to labour issues discuss TWO reasons for the decrease in profits of precious metals. (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.7 "Despite the challenges experienced by the mining sector it still makes a significant contribution to the South African economy". Discuss this statement. (2 x 2)(4)

3.6 Refer to FIGURE 3.6 an extract on the East London Industrial Development Zone.

3.6.1 Define the term *industrial development zone.* (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 The East London IDZ is situated far from the major power stations and this has increased the cost of electricity. What plans are being put in place to overcome this situation? (1 x 2) (2)

3.6.3 Discuss the suitability of the location of the East London IDZ with respect to infrastructure required for international trade. (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines discuss the importance of the East London IDZ to the economic development of the region. (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choose a term from **COLUMN B** that matches the description in **COLUMN A**. Write only the letter next to the question number in the ANSWER BOOK, for e.g. 4.1.9 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
4.1.1 Settlement that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural areas	A Urban morphology
4.1.2 Settlement centres with one dominant function	B Range
4.1.3 The study of the form, shape and plan of urban settlements	C Wet point settlement
4.1.4 Area found on the outskirts of a town or city	D Threshold population
4.1.5 The minimum number of people required to support a service in the city so that it remains profitable	E Urbanisation
4.1.6 The percentage increase in urban population	F Specialised city
4.1.7 Maximum distance a person is prepared to travel in order to buy a product or service	G Rural-urban fringe
	H Central place

(7 x 1) (7)

4.2 Choose the most correct answer from the alternatives provided in the block below. Write down only the question number (4.2.1 – 4.2.8) and the selected answer.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP),	Tertiary sector,	Trade,
Break of bulk,	Gross National Product (GNP),	centralisation,
Secondary sector,	Quaternary sector,	Footloose Industries

4.2.1 Provision of services.

4.2.2 Value of all goods and services produced by a country in one year.

4.2.3 The processing of raw materials into more useful products.

4.2.4 Industry with a free choice of location.

4.2.5 Concentration of industries in one area.

4.2.6 Transfer of cargo from one mode of transport to another.

4.2.7 The exchange of goods and services between countries for monetary gain.

4.2.8 Activities associated with research. (8 x 1) (8)

4.3 Refer to FIGURE 4.3 based on land reform in South Africa.

4.3.1 Define the term *social injustice*. (1 x 1) (1)

4.3.2 Name the act that forced the Bakwena people to leave their land. (1 x 1) (1)

4.3.3 Identify ONE social injustice issue experienced by the Bakwena people when they were forced to leave their land at Mogopa. (1 x 1) (1)

4.3.4 Explain TWO issues facing the Bakwena people in their new place of residence at Pachsdraai. (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.5 How should the Land Reform Programme introduced in the post-apartheid South Africa benefit the Bakwena people. (2 x 2) (4)

4.3.6 Discuss TWO challenges/obstacles that are associated with implementing the Land Reform Programme successfully. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4 Refer to FIGURE 4.4 showing the general layout of a modern western city.

4.4.1 With reference to the general shape of this city:

(a) State the shape of the city. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give the physical factor that was responsible for its shape. (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.2 The CBD is supposed to be the place of greatest accessibility in a city.
Provide ONE reason from the map to support this statement. (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.3 Discuss how the high degree of accessibility will impact on the land values and building density in the CBD in FIGURE 4.4. (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.4 As a result of rapid urbanisation urban blight has become a problem in the CBD and surrounds.

In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest possible solutions that can be recommended to the city council to revitalise (renew) the CBD and get rid of 'urban blight'. (4 x 2) (8)

4.5 Study FIGURE 4.5 showing the informal sector.

4.5.1 Define the term *informal sector*. (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Identify the type of informal sector activity shown in FIGURE 4.5. (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.3 Explain TWO challenges faced by such informal traders. (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.4 Explain why a large number of people are forced to become informal traders. (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 Suggest TWO ways in which the South African government can assist to strengthen and support informal sector activities such as the one illustrated in FIGURE 4.5. (2 x 2) (4)

4.6 Study FIGURE 4.6 based on West Coast Spatial Development Initiative.

4.6.1 Define the term *Spatial Development Initiative*. (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 What makes the West Coast region strategically placed as a SDI? (2 x 1) (2)

4.6.3 In order to attract investors various non-monetary incentives and support have been offered by the local government. Discuss TWO such incentives that a would be investor would find attractive. (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the socio-economic benefits for developing this region as an SDI for the local people. (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

TOTAL MARKS: [225]

Education

KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education

GEOGRAPHY P1

ANNEXURE

SEPTEMBER 2018

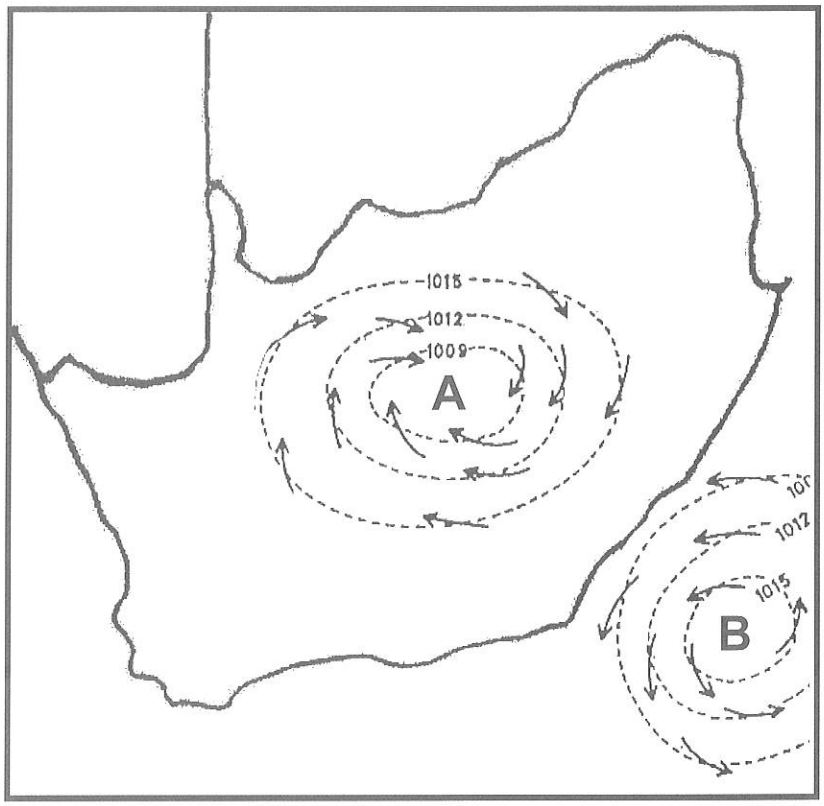
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

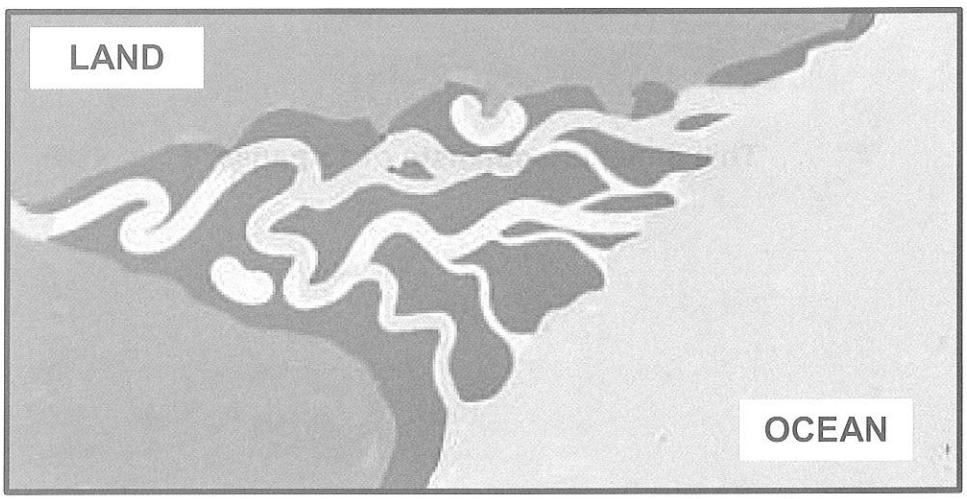
This annexure consists of 13 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: PRESSURE SYSTEMS IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE



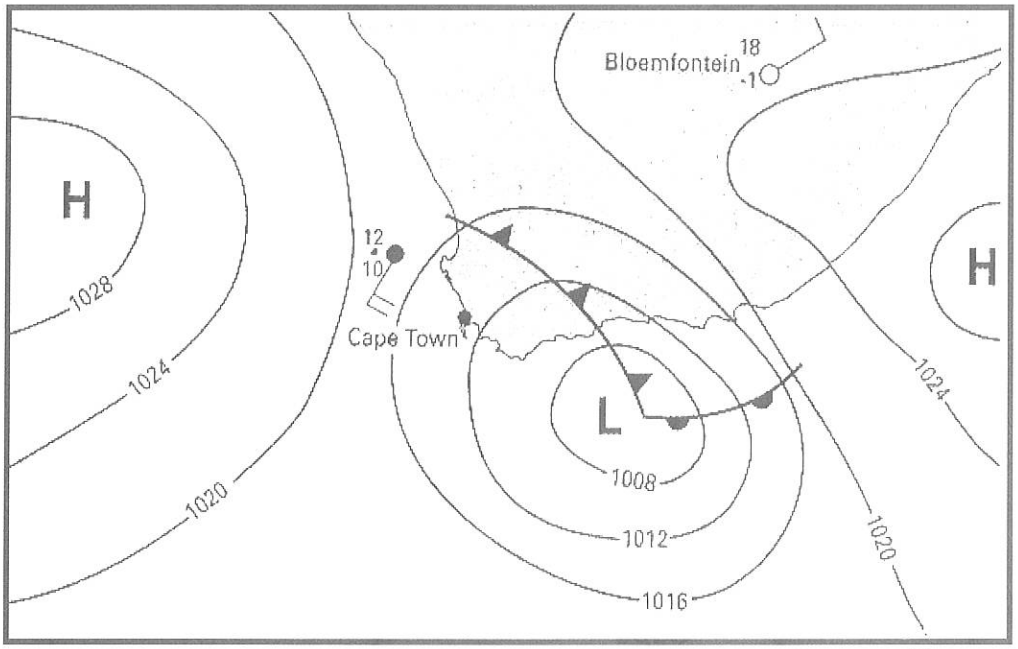
Source: Examiners notes

FIGURE 1.2: FLUVIAL FEATURE



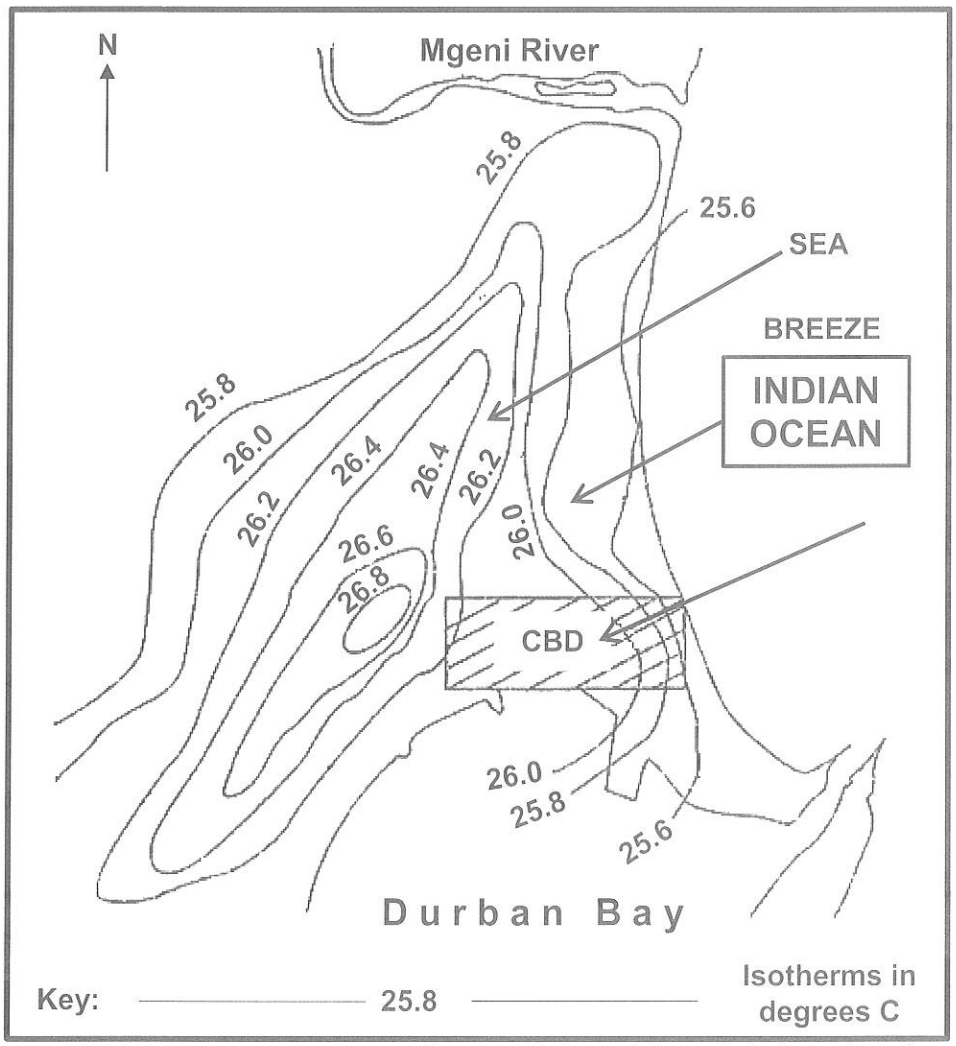
Source: Google images

FIGURE 1.3: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



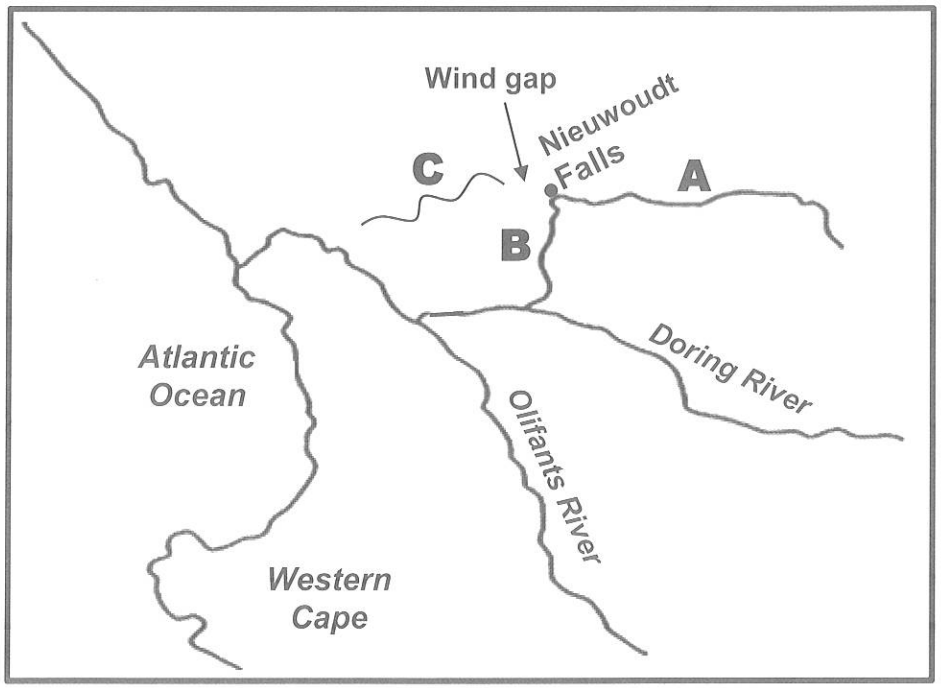
Source: Focus

FIGURE 1.4: URBAN HEAT ISLAND OVER DURBAN



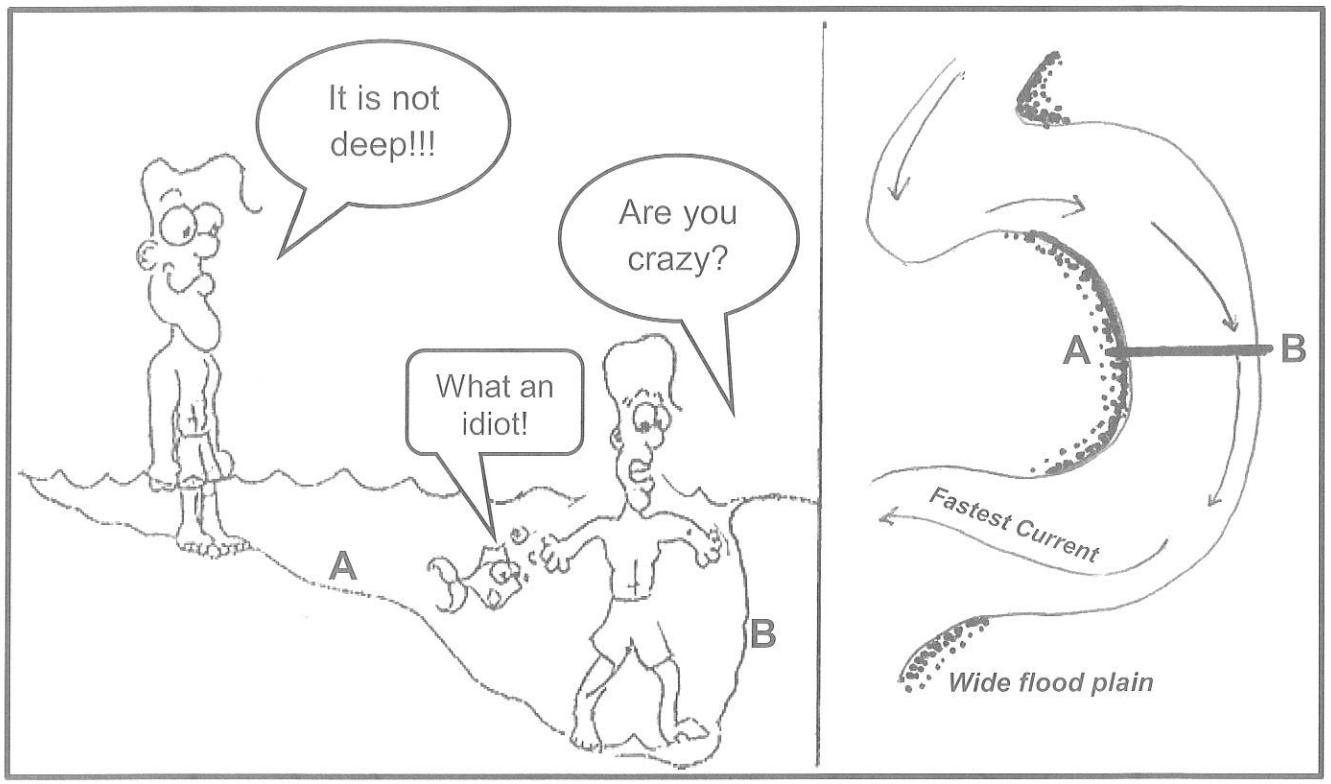
Source: Adapted from Solutions for all

FIGURE 1.5: RIVER CAPTURE



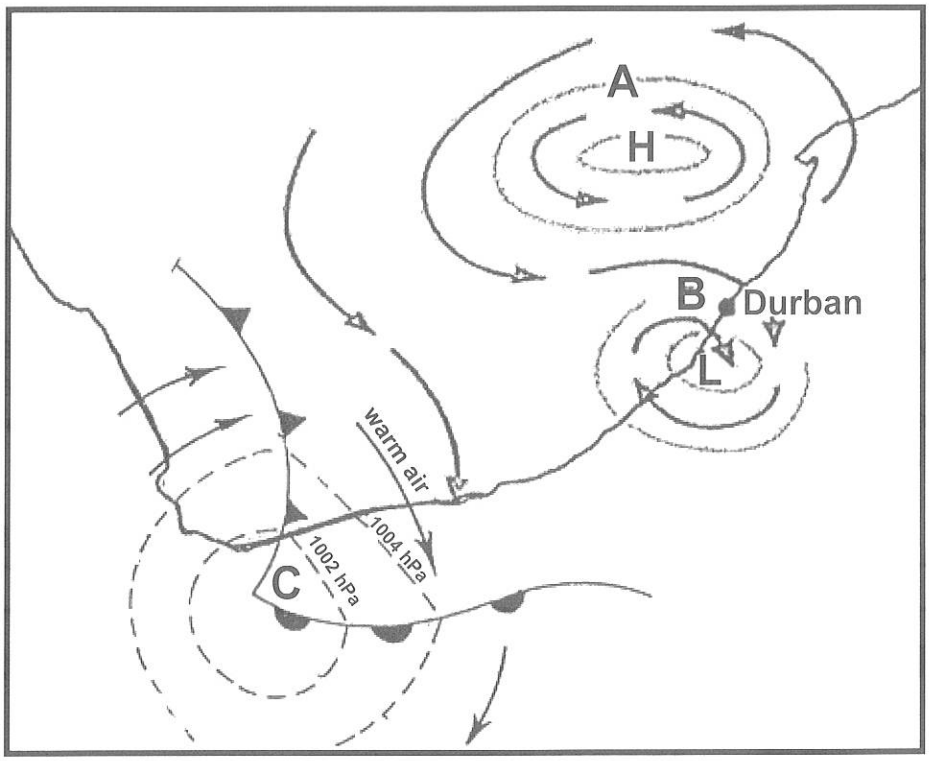
Adapted from Study and Master

FIGURE 1.6: CARTOON AND SKETCH OF A FLUVIAL FEATURE



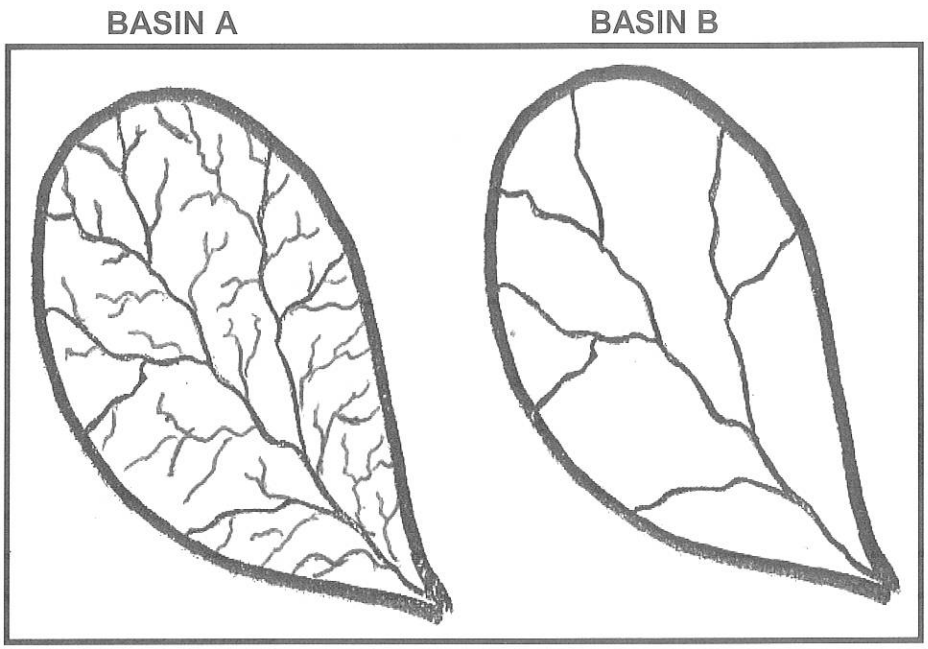
Source: Adapted from NSC 2016 and Excel in Geography

FIGURE 2.1: BERG WINDS



Source: Adapted from South African Weather Patterns

FIGURE 2.2: DRAINGE BASINS AND DRAINAGE DENSITY



Source: Adapted from http://gis4geomorphology.com/wp-content/uploads//03/threshold.jpg

FIGURE 2.3: CYCLONE JOYCE AND THE SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE

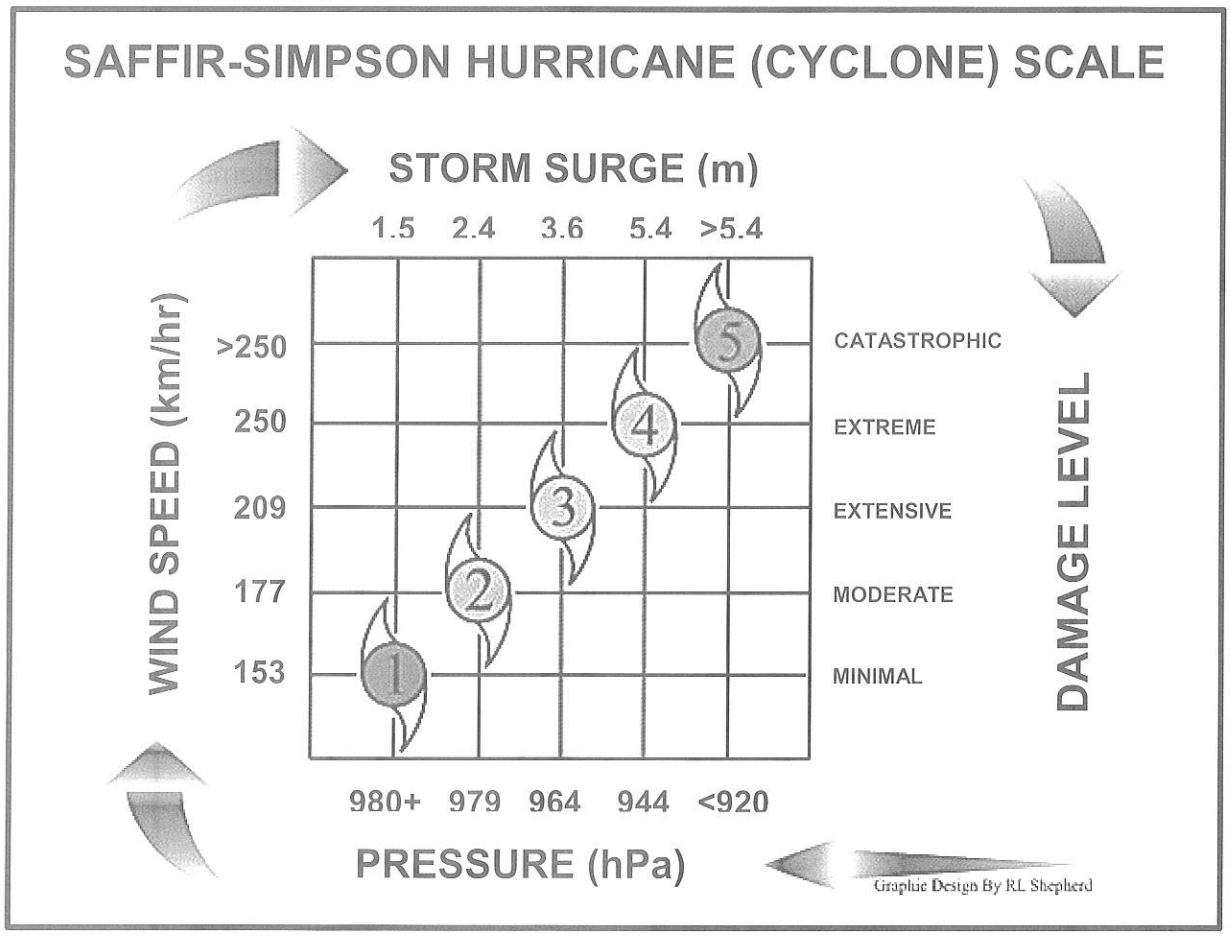
TROPICAL CYCLONE JOYCE FAILS TO INTENSIFY OFF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COAST

12 JANUARY 2018

Joyce was declared a category one cyclone with winds of 65km/h, and had been forecast to grow to a far more dangerous category three storm.

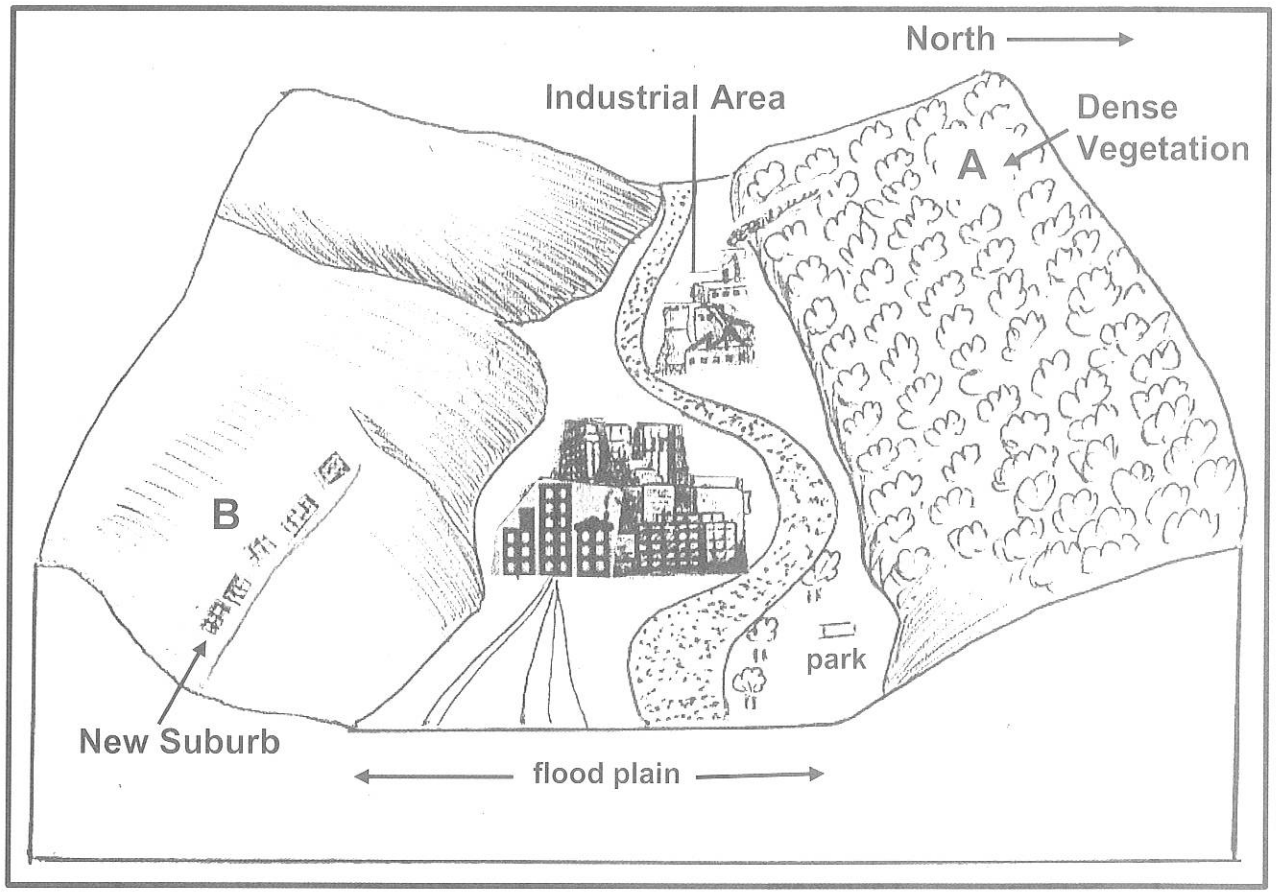
A flood warning was placed for the western Kimberley district as well as for the residents in De Grey catchment area. Heavy rain was likely to continue and winds were expected to reach 180km/h The cyclone however, reached land sooner than expected and failed to intensify to a category three storm as predicted.

https://www.theguardian.com



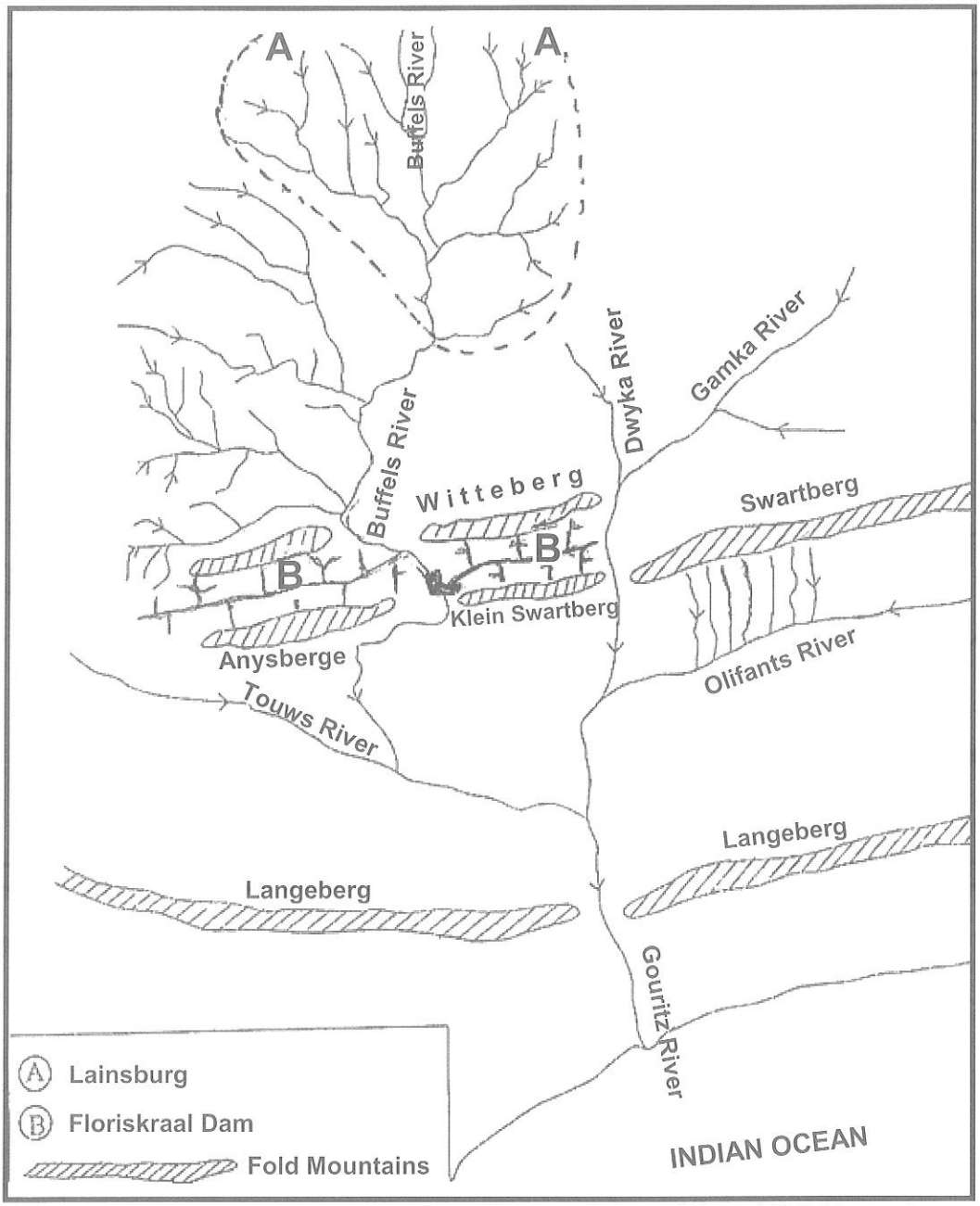
Source: Google upload

FIGURE 2.4: A VALLEY IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE



Source: Adapted from Understanding Geography

FIGURE 2.5: DRAINAGE BASIN



Source: Adapted from NSC Exemplar

FIGURE 2.6: RIVER CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

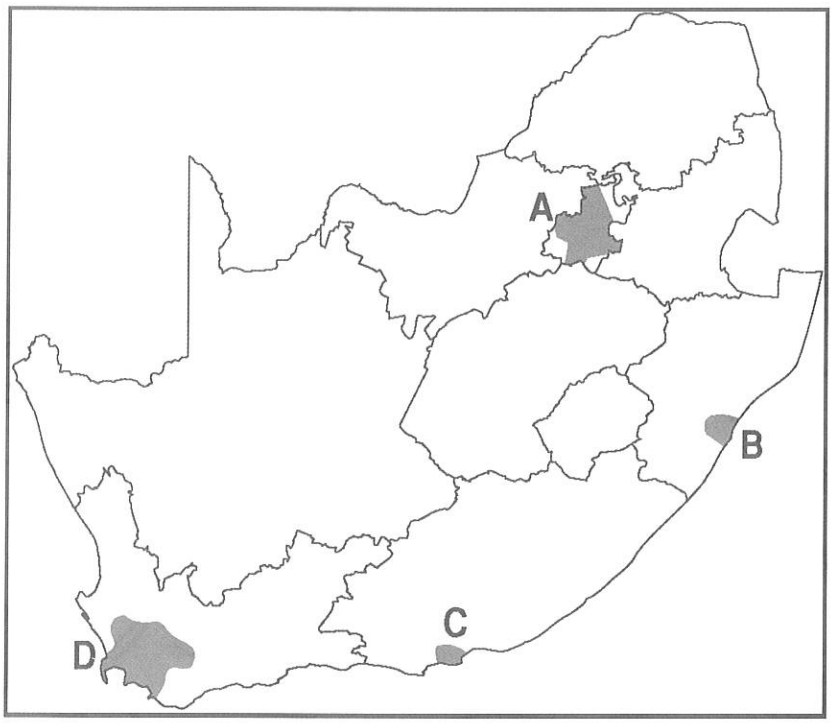
MTHATHA RIVER SYSTEM

Mthatha is a major urban region in the Mthatha river catchment area. Activities such as agriculture, hydro-power generation, urbanisation and industry put a strain on the river system and ground water supply.

Alien trees encroach on the riparian zone (area between river and land) which reduces the natural vegetation along the river banks. Hydroelectric power releases water that scours (scrapes) the river banks and untreated sewage is discharged directly into the river.

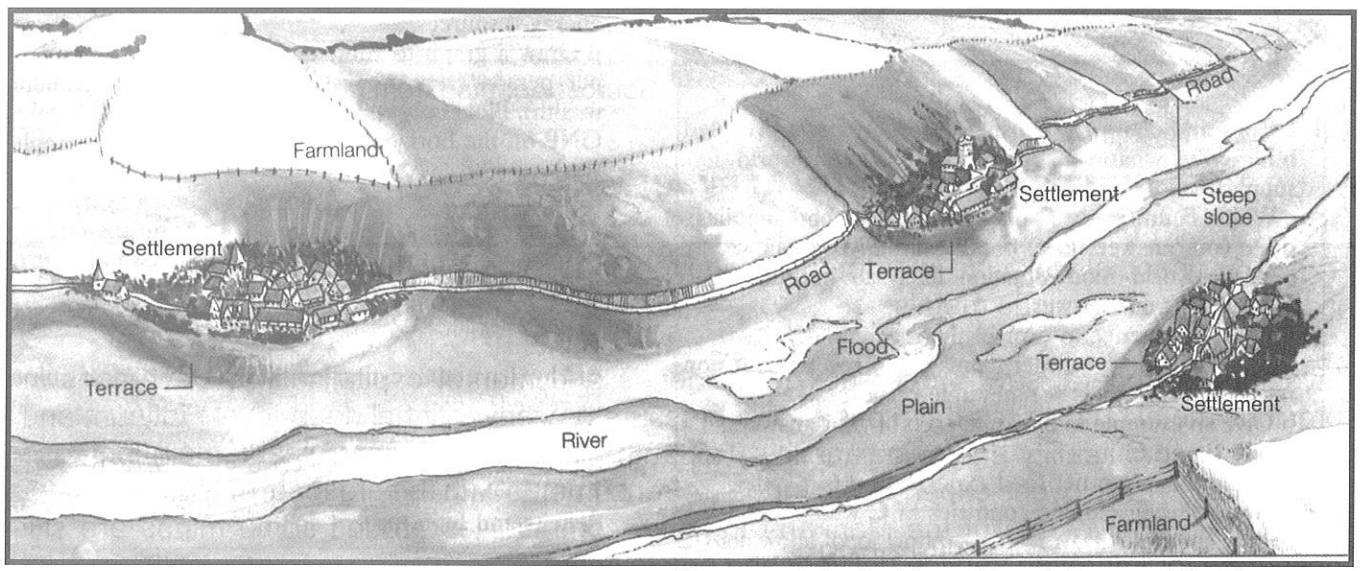
Source: Adapted from Study and Master

FIGURE 3.2: CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA



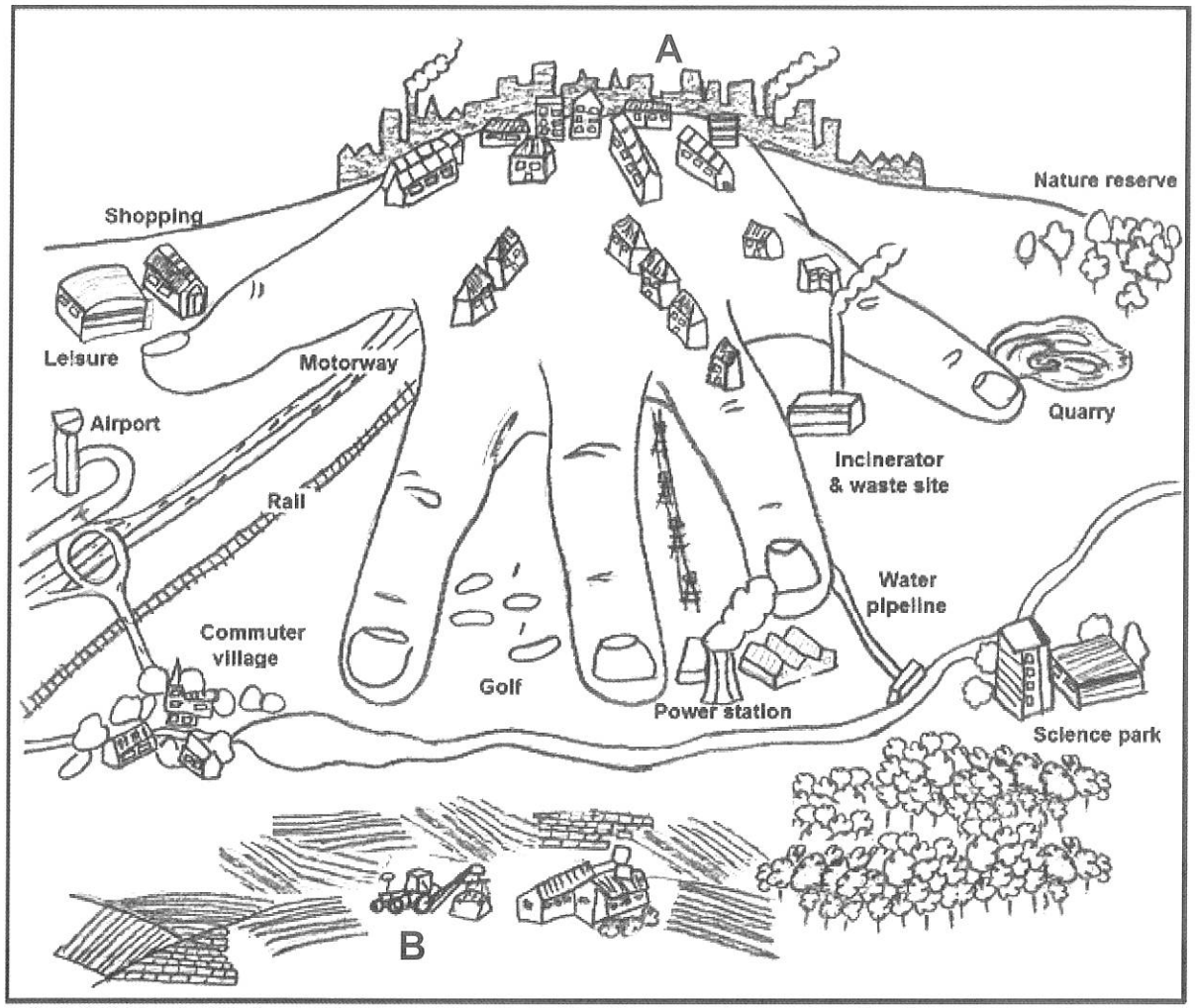
Source: Shuters Exam Notebook Geography grade 12

FIGURE 3.3: RURAL SETTLEMENTS



Source: Adapted from Population and Settlement

FIGURE 3.4: URBAN SPRAWL



Source: Adapted from griffid10.wix.com

FIGURE 3.5: TRENDS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINING SECTOR

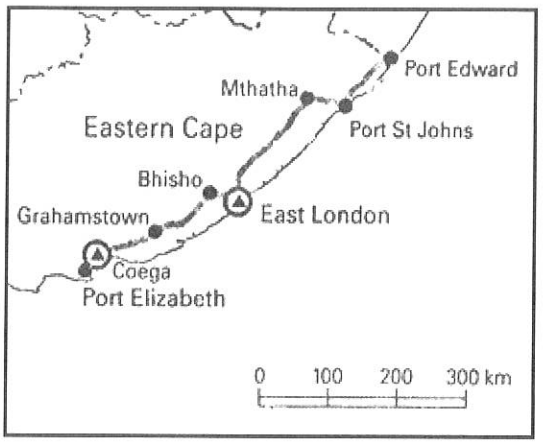
The 2017 financial year was another tough one for stakeholders in the mining sector, especially in the mining of precious metals:

Investors in general saw a decrease in dividends and market capitalisation; Decreases in precious metal rand prices have put a lot of pressure on conventional deep-level platinum and gold mines' profitability and sustainability; Tax authorities only saw marginal (small) increase in taxes paid; Employees experienced further retrenchments with the prospect of more to come. On the fifth anniversary of the Marikana tragedy, communities around some mines are still desperate for improved service delivery and employment.

The negative environment has been offset somewhat by the excellent recovery in the prices of coal, iron ore, manganese and chrome over the last 18 months. Total value created by the mining entities to the GDP analysed increased from R531 billion the previous year to R550 billion. The increase is largely attributed to improving commodity prices and a significant cost focus. The improvement in the current year does provide hope of some recovery for the sector.

Source: https//www.zapmeta.co.za

FIGURE 3.6: EAST LONDON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE (ELIDZ)



To encourage investment in East London, the *East London Industrial Development Zone* (ELIDZ) was established on the West Bank in 2004, close to both the port and airport. 1500ha of land has been made available, and the site is one of four duty-free development areas in South Africa. East London has good transport links to the rest of South Africa.

Key to the East London IDZ's mandate is the attraction and retention of strategic investments that will not only diversify the local economy, but also create meaningful employment opportunities.

To this end the ELIDZ has achieved the following : R4.4 billion worth of investment attracted into the region, 38 investors attracted into the region, 2992 direct manufacturing jobs activated since inception, 21 262 construction job opportunities created since inception and of the total investment, R480 million worth of contracts awarded to Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises.

The East London IDZ is currently planning to generate its own electricity using solar power and wind energy, with the intention of selling it to the local municipality.

It has recently partnered with the US Agency for International Development which will assist in providing skills and hopes to further stimulate the Eastern Cape's economy.

Source Adapted from Case studies https://www.fin24.com/Finweek/Business.../turning-the-eastern-cape-around

FIGURE 4.3: LAND REFORM

What some Bakwena people say about their removal

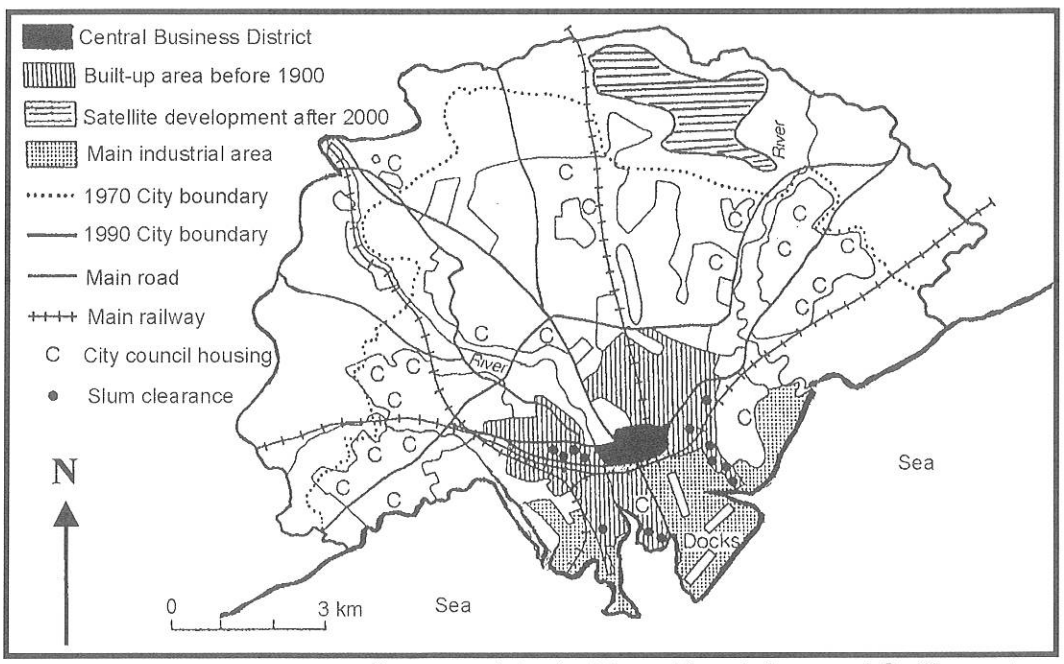
"My people, the Bakwena, bought land at Mogopa as long ago as 1913. It was our land but it became part of South Africa set aside for Whites under the Group Areas Act. In 1984 we were forced to move to Pachsdraai.

"We did not want to leave but we had no choice. They knocked down our buildings and stopped paying our pensions. We had many donkeys, goats and cattle. We grew maize, beans and sorghum. We had stone houses, three schools, four churches, two water pumps and a reservoir. Now there are only ruins."

"Some people got R2 000 for their houses. In the new place we have nothing. We got no money for the land we left. Now we have no taps and no running water. A tanker comes to fill the drums outside our iron shacks. The nearest town is far away. We have no jobs and cannot feed ourselves."

Source: Living Geography

FIGURE 4.4: MODERN WESTERN CITY



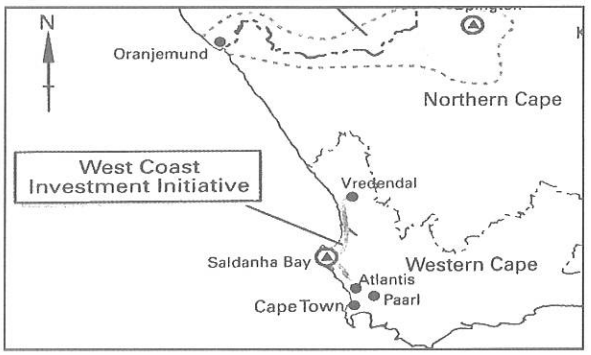
Source: Adapted from Population and Settlement

FIGURE: 4.5: INFORMAL SECTOR

Source: Google Image

FIGURE 4.6: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

The West Coast Development Initiative



Saldanha Steel was identified as the anchor project for the West Coast Development Initiative. 65 Steel plants have been established in the region to date. The Saldanha Steel plants offers possibilities for linked and related industries. In addition, the under-exploited scope for development in agriculture, tourism and fishing in the region makes the siting of an SDI attractive.

The spatial area possesses a significant resource base, satisfactory infrastructure and a broader social and natural environment, which presents attractive opportunities to investors. It is important to note that, relatively speaking, the West Coast was not a neglected/poor region and possessed good infrastructure, especially roads, before the launch of The West Coast Development Initiative. Special investor-friendly packages have been introduced, focusing on non-monetary incentives and institutional support to attract investors.

The SDI strategy seems to offer a wealth of opportunities for the local inhabitants. Indeed the SDI aims of creating jobs and ensuring economic empowerment of the region is bearing fruit.

Evaluation of Spatial Development Initiatives: Case studies https://open.uct.ac.za/handle/11427/7216

Basic Education

KwaZulu-Natal Department of Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GEOGRAPHY P1

MEMORANDUM

SEPTEMBER 2018

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MARKS: 225

This memorandum consists of 19 pages.

SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1 A ✓

1.1.2 B ✓

1.1.3 A ✓

1.1.4 B ✓

1.1.5 B ✓

1.1.6 B ✓

1.1.7 A ✓

1.1.8 A ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 delta ✓

1.2.2 lower ✓

1.2.3 laminar ✓

1.2.4 gentle ✓

1.2.5 mouth ✓

1.2.6 deposition ✓

1.2.7 distributaries ✓ (7 x 1)(7)

1.3

1.3.1 Presence of the warm and cold fronts. ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Temperature decreases ✓
Humidity decreases ✓
Formation of cumulonimbus clouds✓overcast conditions ✓
Torrential rain ✓
Possibility of snow ✓
Surface wind direction changes/backing✓winds change direction from north west to south west ✓
Wind speed increases ✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 Brings in much needed water for domestic use / agriculture / industries ✓✓
Increase in yields ✓✓
Increase in income ✓✓
Fills dams/river/lakes ✓✓
Snow can be tourist attraction/boost the economy of the country ✓✓
Rain sustains vegetation/reduces soil erosion ✓✓
Winds help to disperse pollution✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 **Precautionary measures**

Early warning systems to warn farmers to safeguard stock ✓✓
Remove stock from flood plains ✓✓
Stay indoors because of torrentional rains/poor visibility ✓✓
Sand bags along river banks to reduce effects of flooding ✓✓
Animals must be kept in the shed/kraal because of possible snowfall and extreme weather conditions ✓✓
Farmers need to dress appropriately to prevent illness due to cold weather✓✓

Management Strategies

Plant crops that can withstand the cold conditions/snow ✓✓
Do not build on flood plains ✓✓/Choose areas above the flood line ✓✓
Disaster management plans so that affected areas can be assisted/ evacuated timeously ✓✓
Stock up on animal feed in anticipation of extreme weather conditions✓✓
(4 x 2) (8)

NOTE: LEARNERS MUST INCLUDE BOTH PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AND MANAGEMEN STRATEGIES

(Allocation of marks)

(2 PRECUTIONARY AND 2 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES)
(3 PRECUTIONARY AND 1 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY)
(1 PRECAUTIONARY AND 3 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES)

1.4

1.4.1 A city area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural area ✓
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 The north easterly winds/ sea breeze is responsible for the slight west development. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

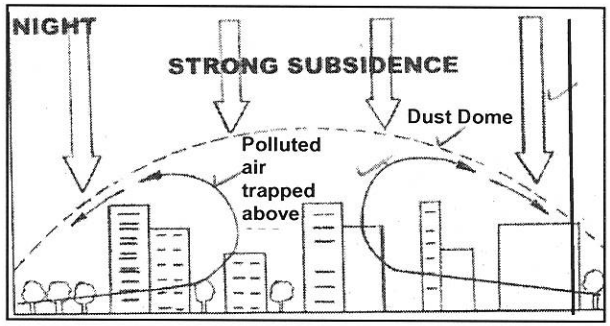
1.4.3 **Geometric shapes of the buildings**

Buildings are tall which increases surface area for heat absorption✓✓/ Larger surface area to heat ✓✓
Heat is absorbed by the roofs and walls of the tall buildings causing the sun's rays to be reflected and deflected between the buildings ✓✓
Buildings trap in heat/wind breaker thus reducing wind speed in a city and causing higher temperatures in the city✓✓
(Any ONE)

Tar/concrete

The low albedo of tar does not reflect the heat✓✓
Tar is dark in colour. Dark colours absorb heat ✓✓
Concrete in urban areas are able to store more heat than soil or vegetation✓✓
(Any ONE) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4



Allocation of marks
1 mark for subsidence
1 mark for the shape
2 marks for the air circulation (4 x 1) (4)

1.4.5 Use the roof space on top of tall buildings for roof top gardens ✓✓/
Greening of roof tops ✓✓
Water features in and around buildings reduce temperatures ✓✓
Reforest/greenbelt/parks in the city ✓✓
Use light colour building material/paint or pavings ✓✓/Use reflective colour paints ✓✓
Commercial and industrial decentralisation ✓✓
Legislation to limit pollution ✓✓
Chimney stacks tall enough to release smoke above inversion layer ✓✓
Promote public transport instead of private ✓✓
Increase eco-friendy products ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5

1.5.1 Process where an energetic river erodes through a watershed and robs the less energetic river of water ✓
[Concept] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 A – captured stream ✓
B – captor/pirate stream ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 Softer rocks will cause greater headward erosion resulting in river capture ✓✓
Steep gradient will result in greater energy of the river resulting in greater headward erosion ✓✓
Higher rainfall will result in greater volume of water thereby increasing erosive power of the river ✓✓
Rejuvenation/upliftment will result in greater energy of the river resulting in greater headward erosion and river capture occurring ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 The captured river is at a higher level than the captor stream ✓✓
As river capture takes place the water is redirected under force of gravity to a new lower level causing a waterfall to occur✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Decrease in amount of water for industry/factories ✓✓
Industries that depend on water may have to shut down ✓✓
High cost of water transfer schemes in order for the industries to function ✓✓
Cost of manufactured goods will increase ✓✓
Industries may have to relocate ✓✓
Generation of hydro electricity will be negatively affected✓✓
(Any THREE) (3 x 2) (6)

1.6

1.6.1 Cross/Transverse ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

1.6.2 Side view of a river from bank to bank. /evidence of an undercut and slip off slope✓✓
Side view shows the depth and width of the river ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2)(2)

1.6.3 Wide flood plain. ✓✓
Flat land on banks of the river. ✓✓
River has started to meander. ✓✓
Gentle gradient. ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2)(4)

1.6.4 Slope A
It is the inner bank/slip-off slope is formed where the river speed is reduced. ✓✓
Reduction in speed results in greater deposition. ✓✓
Reduction in speed will result in gentle slope. ✓✓
Slope is convex in shape. ✓✓
(Any TWO)

Slope B
It is the outer bank/undercut slope where the speed increases. ✓✓
Increase in speed results in greater energy. ✓✓
Increase in speed will result in greater lateral erosion. ✓✓
Increase in the speed of the river will result in greater erosion and a steeper slope will result ✓✓
A concave slope willl occur ✓✓
(Any TWO) (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

QUESTION 2

2.1

2.1.1 A / winter ✓

2.1.2 C / Kalahari ✓

2.1.3 B / Eastward ✓

2.1.4 D / offshore ✓

2.1.5 B / clear skies ✓

2.1.6 B / warms adiabatically ✓

2.1.7 D / veld fires ✓ (7 x 1) (7)

2.2

2.2.1 B ✓

2.2.2 A ✓

2.2.3 B ✓

2.2.4 A ✓

2.2.5 A ✓

2.2.6 B✓

2.2.7 B ✓

2.2.8 B ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

2.3

2.3.1 9 ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Warm oceans with surface tempertures greater than 26.5°C ✓✓
Constant supply of moisture due to widespread evaporation ✓✓
Air must be unstable and rise to form clouds ✓✓
Rapid divergence of air in the upper atmosphere ✓✓
Coriolis force between 5° – 30° north and south of the Equator ✓✓
Tropical Easterlies blow in the area ✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Minimal damage to infrastructure because the intensity of the storm is low ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 **REASONS WHY JOYCE FAILED TO INTENSIFY**

Reached land quicker than anticipated ✓✓
Not enough time to acquire enough moisture to intensify ✓✓
Unable to strengthen when it hit land ✓✓
Moisture supply was cut when it reached land therefore source of latent heat cut off ✓✓
Friction between the land and air reduced the wind speed ✓✓
Difference in the land and sea temperatures ✓✓

If learners quote that wind speed did not reach speed of category 3 storm then award marks.

(Any FOUR) Answer in full sentences or qualified statements. (4 x 2) (8)

2.4

2.4.1 Industries / Factories ✓
Domestic fires ✓
Motor vehicles ✓
Urban development ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Cooler slopes/receive oblique sun rays will result in high moisture content ideal for trees ✓
Less evaporation will result in moist soils ✓
Area known as the shadow zone and is ideal for growing of trees/plantations ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 North facing slope is warmer ✓✓
Receives direct sun rays ✓✓
More sunlight will reduce electricity consumption ✓✓
Thermal belt, mid-slope has warm temperatures at night due to valley inversion ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 The smoke from the fires will combine with the radiation fog resulting in the development of smog✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.5 Smog/pollution trapped in descending cold air will result in respiratory problems (wheezing/asthma) ✓✓
Smog will result in reduced visibility ✓✓
High rates of accidents due to the poor visibility ✓✓
Quality of the building deteriotate and cost to repair and maintain affects quality of life ✓✓
The valley floor will be cold and damp and will result in people getting sick easily ✓✓
Acid rain can damage buildings ✓✓
(Any THREE) (3 x 2) (6)

2.5

2.5.1 Dendritic ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Resembles tree/branch/Tree shaped✓✓
Tributaries join the main stream at an acute angle / small angles ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 **A**
Uniform resistance to erosion/ homogeneous rock surface/
One rock type/no variation in rock structure/Uniform /horizontal igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic rock✓✓
(Any ONE)

B
Alternate bands of hard and soft rock/Alternate bands of resistant and non-resistant rocks✓✓
Folded sedimentary ✓✓
(Any ONE) (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 More water channelled towards the main stream✓✓
More tributaries develop during high rainfall✓✓
More 1st order streams develop during high rainfall✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 The river is older than its landscape ✓✓
The drainage system maintains its original pattern before the landscape underwent uplift ✓✓
The river course bears no relation to the rock structure of the area ✓✓
Uplift has taken place slow enough for the river to maintain its down cutting ability through the uplifted land ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.6

2.6.1 Upper reaches of a drainage basin ✓
[Concept] (1 x 1)(1)

2.6.2 Alien plants are water thirsty plants and will reduce the amount of water available in the river system ✓✓
The decreased amount of water in the river will decrease the potential of the river to generate hydro-electric power ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

2.6.3 Reduces the amount of water available for crop farming in the lower reaches ✓✓
Negative impact on income ✓✓
Possibility of water pollution increases ✓✓
Deterioration of water quality ✓✓
Increase in the cost of water due to the increase in demand ✓✓
Food insecurity ✓✓
Natural flow of the river is reduced thus little water availble for farming✓✓
Cost for irrigation will increase downstream ✓✓
Greater reliance on ground water ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2)(4)

2.6.4 Development of a source management strategy aimed at integrated control of sources of pollution that threaten water resources ✓✓
Nutrient management aimed at eliminating eutrophication of river courses ✓✓
Strategy aimed at managing pollution caused by the agricultural sector ✓✓
Setting waste discharge standards ✓✓
Enforcement of the national water act ✓✓
Development of best practice guidelines for water quality management in the mining industry ✓✓
Buffering of the catchment area to reduce human impact ✓✓
Local authority guidelines for bylaws with particular reference to industrial discharges to sewer and storm water ✓✓
Training of operators and managers of waste management facilities ✓✓
Water quality catchment assessment study and water quality catchment management ✓✓
Fines for those breaking the law ✓✓
Using signage to create an awareness ✓✓
(Any TWO) (4 x 2)(8)

[75]

SECTION B: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT, ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

3.1

3.1.1 E (Hamlet) ✓

3.1.2 I (Junction town) ✓

3.1.3 F (Subsistence farming) ✓

3.1.4 G (Nucleated settlement) ✓

3.1.5 D (Gateway town) ✓

3.1.6 B (Dispersed settlement) ✓

3.1.7 A (New town) ✓

3.1.8 H (Informal settlement) ✓ (8 x 1) (8)

3.2

3.2.1 A – Gauteng / PWV ✓

3.2.2 B – Durban-Pinetown ✓

3.2.3 D – South Western Cape ✓

3.2.4 C – Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage / Nelson Mandela Metropolitan ✓

3.2.5 A – Gauteng / PWV ✓

3.2.6 C – Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage / Nelson Mandela Metropolitan ✓

3.2.7 C – Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage / Nelson Mandela Metropolitan ✓ (7 x 1) (7)

3.3

3.3.1 **Site:** The precise terrain on which a settlement is located ✓
[Concept]

Situation: The relationship between the settlement and its surrounding environment ✓
[Concept] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.2 C / Villages ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Road – to transport agricultural products ✓✓
Great deal of social contact ✓✓
Sharing of ideas and pooling of resources ✓✓
Greater safety and security in living together ✓✓
Easier to provide services ✓✓
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.4 Located away from the river ✓✓
Terraced/Stepped settlement ✓✓
Settlement is situated on higher ground ✓✓
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Farm land is large ✓✓
Farms have boundaries/Fence ✓✓
Land have been terraced because of steep slopes ✓✓
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.6 Service delivery will decline as fewer people in rural areas ✓✓
Service delivery will be slow and unreliable ✓✓
Price of service delivery will increase as demand decreases ✓✓
Lack of health services as insufficient support ✓✓
Education facilities will close down due to few children ✓✓
Businesses will close down as a result of decline in customers ✓✓
Quality of piped water will decrease due to decreased demand ✓✓
Decline in efficient electricity supply due to decreased demand ✓✓
Sanitation services will decline due to less sewerage ✓✓
Waste removal services will be irregular due to decline in waste ✓✓
Villages may end up as "ghost towns"
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.4

3.4.1 Urban sprawl refers to the formless and uncontrolled expansion of an urban area, into the surrounding rural areas ✓
[Concept] (1 x 1 (1)

3.4.2 Urban functions and businesses are moving out of the city centre ✓
Development of commuter villages ✓
Industrial areas located away from the inner city ✓
Shopping centres develop on the outskirts ✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.3 Land is cheaper away from the city centre ✓✓
Larger space available for single-storey malls ✓✓
Reduced crime rate on the outskirts ✓✓
Reduced traffic congestion and pollution ✓✓
Greater space for parking areas ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.4 (a) Reduced income for the city ✓✓
City is losing its prominence ✓✓
[Any ONE]

(b) Urban activities are impacting negatively on space in the surrounding rural areas ✓✓
Urban dwellers are moving into valuable farmland which may result in food insecurity ✓✓
[ANY ONE] (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.5 Establish greenbelts to stop the urban area expanding ✓✓
Create buffer zones around the city ✓✓
Extend the height of buildings to accomodate more functions and people ✓✓
Introduce legislations to prevent urban sprawl /counter urbanisation measures ✓✓
Introduce intergrated development planning. ✓✓
Rural development and upgrade to prevent rural-urban migration ✓✓
Creation of satellite towns to reduce the impact of the problem overcrowding in the urban areas ✓✓
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

3.5

3.5.1 Extraction of resources from natural environment ✓
[Concept] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Gold ✓
Platinum✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.3 19 billion ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.4 Retrenchment of mine workers /job losses✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.5 Recovery in the prices of coal, iron ore, manganese and chrome over the last 18 months assisted the low contribution made by precious metals ✓✓
Made a positive contribution to the GDP ✓✓
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.5.6 Mines employ a large number of migrant labourers, which makes this labour force erratic (unstable) ✓✓
New labourers have to be recruited all the time ✓✓
Labourers frequently demand for higher wages and often go on strikes, this affects productivity negatively ✓✓
Mine disruptions have a negative impact on foreign investment ✓✓
Low wage increases cause the closure of marginal mines ✓✓
HIV/Aids have caused the loss of mine workers ✓✓
Costly to replace and train new labourers ✓✓
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.5.7 Earns foreign exchange from export of various minerals ✓✓
Contributes to the GDP- stimulates the growth rate of a country ✓✓
Job creation and skills development – a large percentage of the labour force is employed by this sector ✓✓
Infrastructural development- mining and quarrying has led to the development of infrastructure of the country ✓✓
Created large scale demand for tools and machinery in factories ✓✓
Multiplier effect in the economy- stimulates growth in financial services, engineering services, electricity services, ports, investments etc. ✓✓
Profits earned by mines are taxed ✓✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6

3.6.1 Export driven industries close to harbours or airports ✓
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)

3.6.2 The East London IDZ is currently planning to generate its own electricity using solar power and wind energy, with the intention of selling it to the local municipality ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

3.6.3 Close to both the port and storage facilities ✓✓
Equipment needed to load/offload goods ✓✓
Close proximity to airports for international trade ✓✓
Well-developed rail and road links to the airport ✓✓
[Any ONE] (2 x 2) (4)

3.6.4 R4.4 billion worth of investment attracted into the region,
38 investors attracted into the region ✓✓
2992 direct manufacturing jobs activated since inception ✓✓
21 262 construction job opportunities created since inception
R480 million worth of contracts awarded to Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises ✓✓
Attraction and retention of strategic foreign and local investment that will diversify the local economy ✓✓
Government incentive schemes ✓✓
Reduced taxes and exemption for some activities or products ✓✓
Duty free benefits on raw materials that are imported ✓✓
Promote competitiveness of the manufacturing sector ✓✓
Encourage the development of export-orientated manufacturing industries ✓✓
Offers direct link to international airports or port ✓✓
Ports make overseas markets available ✓✓
Close to financial capital large domestic markets ✓✓
World class infrastructure specially to attract tenants ✓✓
Encourage the processing of local resources for export ✓✓
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

QUESTION 4

4.1

4.1.1 H (Central place) ✓

4.1.2 F (Specialised Cities)✓

4.1.3 A (Urban morphology) ✓

4.1.4 G (Rural-Urban fringe) ✓

4.1.5 D (Threshold population) ✓

4.1.6 E (Urbanisation) ✓

4.1.7 B (Range) ✓ (7 x 1)(7)

4.2

4.2.1 Tertiary sector ✓

4.2.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ✓

4.2.3 Secondary sector ✓

4.2.4 Footloose Industries ✓

4.2.5 Centralisation ✓

4.2.6 Break of bulk ✓

4.2.7 Trade ✓

4.2.8 Quaternary sector (8 x 1) (8)

4.3

4.3.1 Unfair treatment of people ✓
[Concept] (1 x 1)(1)

4.3.2 Group Areas Act ✓ (1 x 1)(1)

4.3.3 The Bakwena people's buildings were knocked down ✓
Pensions were stopped ✓
[Any ONE] (1 x 1)(1)

4.3.4 No money as there were no employment opportunities. ✓✓
No taps to have access to running water✓✓
Nearest town is far away and people cannot afford to commute✓✓
No jobs locally as no industries or business available✓✓
Poverty and food insecurity ✓✓
[Any TWO] (2 x 2)(4)

4.3.5 Will address injustices of apartheid ✓✓
Will promote economic growth ✓✓
Establish national reconciliation and stability ✓✓
Will alleviate poverty ✓✓
The transfer of agricultural land to Black people who cannot afford it ✓✓
Provide means of employment ✓✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)(4)

4.3.6 Land reform has not stimulated the economic growth of rural areas ✓✓
Land reform has not alleviated poverty in the rural areas nor has it improved the quality of life in rural areas ✓✓
There has been disagreement between government and traditional leaders in terms of restoring land ✓✓
There has been disagreement between the existing land owners and the government ✓✓
Very costly process, time consuming to solve land claim disputes ✓✓
Lack of training and support for new land owners ✓✓
Limited financial assistance, subsidies, grants etc. ✓✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)(4)

4.4

4.4.1 (a) Semi-circle ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Sea/ocean ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.2 The CBD is centrally located. ✓
All transport routes converge on the CBD. ✓
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.4.3 Land values of the CBD increases. ✓✓
Building density will increase and become more compact. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

4.4.4 Slum clearance/redevelopment involving demolishing buildings and starting from scratch and housing people in council houses/ flats in another area ✓✓
Regeneration/renewal/gentrification to improve the physical environment by renovating old buildings and building new offices and flats✓✓
Introduce the process of gentrification/chelseafication where low cost houses are bought by the wealthy cheaply and modernised ✓✓
Facadism- involving preserving the front of old buildings while the rest is knocked down and re-built ✓✓
In the CBD incompatible functions must be segregated ✓✓
There must be relocation of functions that are incompatible ✓✓
Urban planning must there be sustainable ✓✓
Provision must be made for the anticipated influx of people from the rural areas ✓✓
Reduction in traffic into the CBD eg. park and ride ✓✓
The development of green zones (parks) to make the CBD more appealing ✓✓
Improve cleanliness in the CBD ✓✓
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

4.5

4.5.1 Unregistered and non-paying tax businesses ✓
[Concept] (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 Street vendor/hawker ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

4.5.3 Harassment by authorities ✓✓
Banks do not give loans ✓✓
Vulnerable to weather ✓✓
Vulnerable to crime ✓✓
No fixed income ✓✓
No storage facilities ✓✓
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.4 Low employment rates due to lack of job. ✓✓
Many not having a formal education ✓✓
Many not skilled for formal employment ✓✓
Not able to get formal jobs if they are foreigners ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 Provide stalls at an affordable rate ✓✓
Greater policing in the area of informal trading ✓✓
Provide financial assistance to informal traders ✓✓
Provide skills training in order to start a formal business ✓✓
Security for their goods ✓✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6 **WEST COAST SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE**

4.6.1 Programme aimed at attracting infrastructure and business investments to areas that were neglected and underdeveloped due to political or historical reasons ✓
[Concept] (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 The Saldanha Steel plants offers possibilities for linked and related industries ✓
The under-exploited scope for development in agriculture, tourism and fishing in the region ✓
The region possesses a significant resource base ✓
Satisfactory infrastructure ✓
Broader social and natural environment ✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

4.6.3 Transport rebates for bringing in raw materials and transporting finished goods ✓✓
Tax rebates✓✓
Electricity rebates to reduce production cost ✓✓
Water rebates to reduce production cost ✓✓
Relocation rebates for managerial staff ✓✓
Provision of rebates for training workers ✓✓
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.4 Development of infrastructure in undeveloped communities in West Coast Region ✓✓
Responsible for job creation and promotes employment ✓✓
Provides skills development ✓✓
Improves standards of living for communities ✓✓
Promotes economic growth for nearby local communities ✓✓
Use of local resource of the area to generate economic growth ✓✓
Multiplier effect in the area ✓✓
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[75]

GRAND TOTAL: 225