

Van die redakteur

Prof. Das Steyn 2016

Die een sekerheid oor die toekoms is dat dit onseker is, en daarom doen die mens beplanning, wat meestal ten doel het om onsekerheid te verminder en toekomstige ontwikkeling te stuur. In sy toekomsblik vergelyk Van Riessen (1973: 19) dit met 'n geweeskoot wat een tree ver beswaarlik mis sal wees terwyl dit op vyfhonderd treë die teiken sal mis, al is dit net in 'n klein mate.

Die mislukking van moderne beplanning is goed gedokumenteer. Met 'n terugblik sal alle beplanners saamstem dat, met die huidige kennis, baie planne beter beplan kon gewees het. Die besef dat die mens nie in staat is om alle probleme in hierdie wêreld op te los nie is deel van beplanning. 'n Mens kan in 'n sondige wêreld nie meer doen as jou beste nie - perfeksie is onbereikbaar. As 'n verkeerde besluit egter geneem is, is dit baie moeilik om dit te herroep. In sommige gevalle is dit beter om nie te beplan of glad nie te ontwikkel nie. Hans Blumenfeld (1979) het gesê dat "this generation should leave room in time and space for future generations to do their own planning".

Dit sou beteken dat sommige areas in ons beplanning gesoneer moet word as "areas wat nie beplan moet word nie". Dit is nie dieselfde as "onbeplan" nie, omdat dit onmoontlik sou wees om hierdie areas binne 'n gespesifiseerde tyd te hersoneer. In hierdie spesifieke areas moet geen beplanning of herontwikkeling van watter noodsaaklike aard ook al vir 10, 20, 50, 100 en 500 jaar toegelaat word nie. Eers dan sal daar ruimte wees waarin toekomstige geslagte kan beplan, en soms hulle eie foute kan maak en nie net ons foute erf nie.

Om die grootte en tydsduur vir hierdie "nuwe" tipe sonering te bepaal sal 'n soort konsensus-besluit deur gemeenskappe en grondeienaars geneem moet word. Dit moet ook omgewingsvriendelik lewensvatbaar wees, wat beteken dat daar genoeg ruimte vir die toekomstige voetspoor van die gemeenskap moet wees. In Suid-Afrika is die Kruger Nasionale Park, wat in 1898 deur President Kruger van die ou Transvaalse Republiek geproklameer is, die grootste park in Afrika en een van die oudstes. Dit is nou onder druk om deur die aangrensende arm grondlose mense gebruik te word. In die 1904-sensus het Suid-Afrika 'n bevolking van 5.17 miljoen mense

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The one certainty about the future is that it is uncertain, and for this reason man has been planning, which is mostly aimed at decreasing uncertainty and guiding future development. Looking into the future Van Riessen (1973: 19) compares with a rifle shot, which at one yard distance will hardly miss, while at five hundred yards it will be off the target even if it is only out by a small degree.

The failure of modern planning has been well documented. Looking back all planners would agree that with the present knowledge there are a lot of plans that could have been planned in a better way. The realization that man is incapable of solving all problems in this world is part of planning. One can do no more than one's best in a sinful world – perfection is beyond reach. However, once a wrong decision has been taken, it is very difficult to rescind it back. In some cases it would have been better not to plan or not to develop at all. Hans Blumenfeld (1979) said that "this generation should leave room in time and space for future generations to do their own planning".

This would mean that in our planning some areas should be zoned "areas not to be planned". This is not the same as "undetermined" because it should be impossible to rezone these areas within a specified time limit. No planning or redevelopment of whatever necessity nature should be allowed for 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 years planning on these indicated areas. Only then will space be available for future generations to plan on, and sometimes make their mistakes and not only inheriting our mistakes.

How to determine the size and time duration for this "new" type of zoning will have to be a sort of consensus decision by communities and landowners. It must also environmentally be viable meaning that there must be enough space for the future footprint of the community. In South Africa the Kruger National Park, which was proclaimed in 1898 by President Kruger of the old Transvaal Republic is the largest park in Africa and one of the oldest. It is now under pressure to be used by the poor landless people surrounding it. In the 1904 census South Africa had a population of 5.17 million people while the 2011 census shows

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Ntho e le ngoe e tsebahalang ke hore bookamoso ha se nthoe tsebahalang, ka lebaka lena, motho o etsa merero a ho fokotsa ho se tsebahale hoa bookamoso le ho bo tshheheta tseleng e nepahetseng. Chebisong ea bookamoso, Van Riessen (1973: 19) o bapisa bookamoso le sethunya, moo ha u thunyetsa haufi u k eke ua fosa, empa ha u thunyetsa hole ha u no bona hantle na u thunyetsa hokae.

Mengolo e mengata e bontshang ho hlokahala hoa katleho ea merero ea matsatsing ana e teng ka botlalo. Ha re sheba mehleng, re ka re ka tsebo ea mehleng ee, bareri kaofela ha ba ka lumela hore merero e mengata e ke be e reruo ka mekhoe e e betere ho eleloa hore motho ha a khone ho lokisa mathata ohle a lefatse, ke eona karolo ea merero. Motho o khona ho etsa seo a ka se khonang feela lefatsheng lena la libe-botle bo felletseng ha se nthoe teng. Le ha ho le joalo, ha qeto e fosahetseng e ka etsoa, ho ka nna ba thata ho khutlela morao. Karolong tse ling ho ka be ho ntse ho le betere ho se rere hoo hang. Hans Blumenfeld (1979) o ile a re "leloko lena le tlameha ho siela leloko le tlang nako le sebaka sa hore ba etse merero ea bona".

Sena se bolela hore merero ea rona ea libaka tse ling e hloka ho aroloa "libaka tse sa hlokgeng ho reroa". Sena ha se tshoane le "undetermined" hoba ha ho na khonahala ho arola libaka tsena ka nako e phethahetseng. Ha ho merero e feng kapa e feng e tlamehang ho etsoa, hore na lilemo li 10, 20, 50, 100 kapa 500 sebakeng sena. Ha ho le tjena, ke hona ho ka bang le sebaka sa hore leloko le tlang le tle le khone ho etsa merero, le ho etsa liphoso tseo e leng tsa bona, ba se ke ba phela ka phoso tsa rona feela.

Qeto ea hore na sebaka le nako ea ho arola hona ho ho "cha", e tla tsoa ho sechaba le beng ba litsha. Ho hlokahala hore tikoloho e hlompue hore bookamoso ba sechaba bo be teng. Afrika Borwa, Kruger National Park, e ileng ea qaloa ka 1898 ke President Kruger oa Transvaal Republic, ke park e kholo ho feta tsohle Afrika hape ke e ngoe ea tse tsofetseng ho feta tsohle. Hona tjena e ka tlasa khatello ea hore e sebelisoa ke batho ba bafutsana, ba se nang moo ba lulang. Palo ea sechaba ea Afrika Borwa ka 1904 e ile ea hlahisa ho na le batho ba limillion tse 5.17, ha palo ea sechaba ea 2011 e ile ea hlahisa ho se ho na

gehad, terwyl die sensus van 2011 'n bevolking van 51.7 miljoen aandui (uitsluitend onwettige immigrante). Moet hierdie park dan deur die mens gebruik word, of moet ons eerder 'n ander oplossing kies. Wat moet die standpunt oor 100 jaar wees?

Indien die Kruger Nasionale Park steeds in 2016 'n park is, moet die toekomstige geslagte diegene wat die regte besluit in die verlede geneem het eer. In Duitsland kon eienaars plase registreer met oorerflike eiendomsreg sodat hul afstammelinge dit nooit kon verkoop of 'n verband daarop kon registreer nie, hulle kon net daarop boer en dit vir toekomstige geslagte nalaat. Dit mag dalk bietjie voorskriftelik wees om 'n tipe "Aspoestertjekasteel" scenario te skep, maar die tydsbeperkinge sal die grond vir toekomstige geslagte beskikbaar maak sodat hulle kan besluit wat hulle daarmee wil doen.

In hierdie sin moet ons nederig genoeg wees om te aanvaar dat (1) ons beste planne gebreke het al is dit nie vandag duidelik nie, (2) dat ons beste voorspellings vir die toekoms die teiken sal mis en (3) dat ons beste toekomsplanne oor 'n paar jaar uitgediend sal wees en vervang sal word met nuwe toekomsplanne.

Blumenfeld, H. 1979. Class notes taken at University of Toronto in first semester 1979.

Van Riessen, H. 1973.
De Maatschappij der toekomst.
T Wever, Franeker.

a population of 51.7 million (not counting illegal immigrants). Should this park then be used by man or should we rather opt for another solution. What should the position be over another 100 years?

If the Kruger National Park is still a park in 2106, the future generations would honour those that did the right thing in the past. In areas in Germany farm land could be registered as hereditary tenure by owners in order that their descendants can never sell or mortgage it, they could only farm on it and leave it for the future generations. It might seem a bit deterministic to fix the scene like "Cinderella's castle", but the time limits will make the land available for future generations to decide on what they want to do with it.

In this sense we should be humble enough to accept that (1) our best plans have flaws in even if we do not see them today, (2) that our best predictions of the future will miss the target and (3) that our best future plans will in a couple of years be obsolete and will be replaced by new future plans.

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le batho ba limillion tse 51.7 (re sa balelle ba ka hara nah aka tlolo ea molao). Ha ho le the, na ehlile re hle re lumelle hore batho ba se nang bululo ba phele moo? Ka mora lilemo tse 100 teng? Ha eba Kruger National Park e tla be e ntse le teng ka 2106, leloko le tlang le tla re leboha ho menahane. Libakeng ts ling naheng ea Geremane litsha tsa mapolase li khona ho ngolisoa li le hereditary tenure hore maloko a tlang ka mora monga setsha a se ke a khona ho li rekisa kappa ba li behe paneng, ba sebelisa setsha seo fela, ba se siele ba tlang ka morao. Sena se tla lamella hore ba bookamoso ba khone ho etsa qeto ea hore na ba etsang ka setsha seo.

Ha ho le the, re tlameha ho lumela hore (1) merero ea rona, lew ha e kaba e khethehileng e na le liphoso le ha re sa li bone kajeno, (2) hore re ka bolela lintho e sa le pele ka bookamoso ebe ha ho etsahale joalo, le (3) hore merero ea rona ea bookamoso ha e na ba le thuso ka mora lilengoana e be e nkeloe sebaka ke merero e mecha ea bookamoso.

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