



**NAMIIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING

QUALIFICATION: Bachelor of Town and Regional Planning	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTAR	LEVEL: 6
COURSE: Introduction to Society and Planning	COURSE CODE: ISP620S
SESSION: January 2020	PAPER: Theory
DURATION: 3 Hours	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY / SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.4. Answer in full sentences; not only bullet points or phrases.	

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS: Pens, ruler, pencil and eraser.

THIS MEMORANDUM CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

Explain the following concepts/terms:

(a) Utopia (3)

(b) Growth pole (3)

[6]

Question 2

In the mid-1850s Barcelona was on the brink of collapse.

(a) Briefly describe the living conditions in the city during this period. (4)

(b) "Modernism" started as a planning movement in 19th Century when cities were rapidly transforming. Describe four (4) characteristics that would best describe the modernist movement. (4)

[8]

Question 3

During the 1980s a new school of thought attacked established growth patterns of modernist planning as outdated.

(a) Briefly discuss five (5) principles of the New Urbanism. (10)

(b) Provide four (4) failures that New Urbanism has been criticised for. (4)

[14]

Question 4

In his TEDx talk on *The Walkable City*, Jeff Speck outlines his theory on how to get people to walk.

Briefly discuss the four (4) elements that need to simultaneously be addressed to ensure a walkable city.

[8]

Question 5

Placemaking can be described as strengthening the connection between people and places they share.

Discuss the following placemaking principles:

- (a) Form supports function (3)
 - (b) Triangulation (3)
- [6]**
-

Question 6

- (a) Describe the two senses by which citizenship can be defined. (4)
 - (b) Describe the dual character of citizenship. (4)
- [8]**
-

Question 7

In *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, Jane Jacobs (1961) introduced ground-breaking ideas about how cities function, evolve and fail, and maintained that diversity is a key condition in city building.

Briefly discuss the four (4) conditions she promoted to generate exuberant diversity.

[12]

Question 8

Name the three (3) market failures that may lead to excessive spatial growth of cities **AND** provide one (1) remedy for each of these failures.

[6]

Question 9

Provide two (2) features for each of a formal, functional and planning region to demonstrate the difference between them.

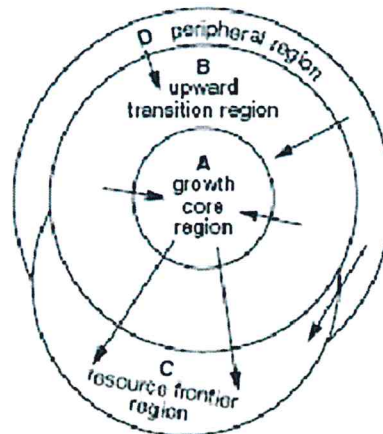
[6]

Question 10

In 1966 John Friedmann developed the core-periphery four-stage model as a representation of the emergence of regional development, which works along with the development of transportation.

Distinguish between the following concepts, using the diagram of the model below as a reference:

The core-periphery model of regional development



Key:
 → flows of labour, capital, goods and commodities

(a) Spread and backwash effects (4)

(b) An upward transition region and resource frontier region (6)

[10]

Question 11

Walter Christaller's Central Place Theory is widely appreciated and used as a framework for understanding regional structure and a model for future planning – but it has its own limitations.

Briefly explain some of the criticisms the theory has received.

[4]

Question 12

According to Hudson (1979), each of the five most important traditions of planning (summed up in an acronym SITAR) has its own internal consistency, self-reinforcing network of methods, data requirements, professional skills and working styles.

Briefly explain what is meant by advocacy planning.

[4]

Question 13

Social movements do not just happen; social unrest gives rise to them.

Using the Landless People's Movement as an example, briefly describe the four stages social movements pass through.

[8]

TOTAL

[100]

THE END