



**NAMIBIA 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: O7BTAR	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: SSP720S	COURSE NAME: SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT PLANNING
SESSION: JANUARY 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SUPPLEMENTARY / SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER (S)	Ms. G.B van Rooi gvanrooi@nust.na / 2072359
MODERATOR:	Ms. H. Kevanhu hkevanhu@swkmun.com.na

NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The question paper consists of 4 pages (Including this front page)• Read the entire question paper before answering the questions• Ensure you number your answers correctly• Please write clearly and legibly• You must answer all questions• Make sure your Student Number is on the Examination Book(s)

QUESTION 1

(a) Discuss the interaction between land use patterns, transport and the environment. (10)

(b) Discuss the challenges urban sprawl poses in the pursuit of sustainable transportation. (5)

[15]

QUESTION 2

As opposed to conventional economic pursuit, sustainability advocates argue in favour of engaging in the Green and Blue Economies.

(a) Discuss the concept of the Blue Economy. (5)

(b) Discuss the concept of the Green Economy. (5)

(c) Provide insight on why Namibia ought to pursue Green and Blue Economies. (5)

[15]

QUESTION 3

(a) Provide a detailed overview of the objectives of the Namibian Urban and Regional Planning Act, (Act No. 5 of 2018). (7)

(b) Upon implementation of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, would it enable planners in the country to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal No. 11, which call on all UN nation states to "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". Justify your response. (3)

[10]

QUESTION 4

- (a) Provide a detailed understanding of what an “ecological footprint” is. (5)
- (b) Briefly discuss the concept of biocapacity as it is an integral component in determining the ecological footprint of a nation. (5)
- (c) Namibia is regarded as an ecological creditor as it has a small environmental footprint. Relay your understanding of what an “ecological creditor” is. (5)

[15]

QUESTION 5

- (a) Provide an explanation of what Climate Change is. (5)
- (b) What should Namibian urban planners do to ensure an adequate response to the threat of climate change? (5)

[10]

QUESTION 6

Melbourne, Australia is one the world’s most liveable cities. However, the city is faced by the risk of extreme heat; water shortages and flash floods because of climate change. The city has also adopted effective measures to respond to these threats by adopting the Green Infrastructure planning approach.

- (a) Discuss the concept of ‘urban forests’ which the city adopted to address the threat of extreme heat and a host of other environmental concerns. (8)
- (b) What do you as an urban and regional planner have to do to bring about an urban forest in a Namibian urban centre? (2)
- (c) How would the city of Windhoek benefit if the local authority adopts the principle of building ‘green streets’? (5)

[15]

QUESTION 7

There is a clear overlap between liveability and sustainability, yet there is a discrete, but complementary, role for liveability and sustainability.

- (a) What then does the concept of liveability imply? (5)

Liveable human settlements cannot be achieved without adequate social facilities. It can thus be hypothesised that the unequal provision of social services and facilities evident within all Namibian urban settlements resulted therein that such cannot be regarded as liveable settlements.

- (b) Discuss the concept of socio-spatial inequality as portrayed in Windhoek, Namibia. (5)

[10]

QUESTION 8

Discuss the New Urbanist principles of Mixed Use and Diversity, Mixed Housing and Increased Densities and clearly show the relationship between these principles.

[10]

TOTAL = 100