



**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: November 2019	PAPER: Theory
DURATION: 3 Hours	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S):	Mr. A.C. Harris / (061)2072361 / aharris@nust.na
MODERATOR:	Ms. K.M. Asino / (061)2072244 / kasino@nust.na

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

Provide definitions for the following concepts/terms:

(a) A plan, as defined by Myerson and Banfield (1955) (2)

(b) Urban sprawl (4)

[6]

Question 2

In their efforts to address social hardships towards the end of the 19th Century, social theorists and engineers pioneered work in establishing the planning discipline.

(a) Provide four reasons why social theorists' contribution to the planning profession is significant. (4)

(b) Briefly describe the impact engineer Ildefons Cerdà's radical expansion plan had on Barcelona, which was on the brink of collapse by the mid-1850s. (4)

[8]

Question 3

During the 1970s postmodernism emerged as a critique on the failures of modernism.

Describe three (3) characteristics that would best describe the postmodern movement.

[3]

Question 4

Edward Soja (1995) equates the postmodern city with the post-industrial city in which the quaternary sector grows while the secondary sector declines.

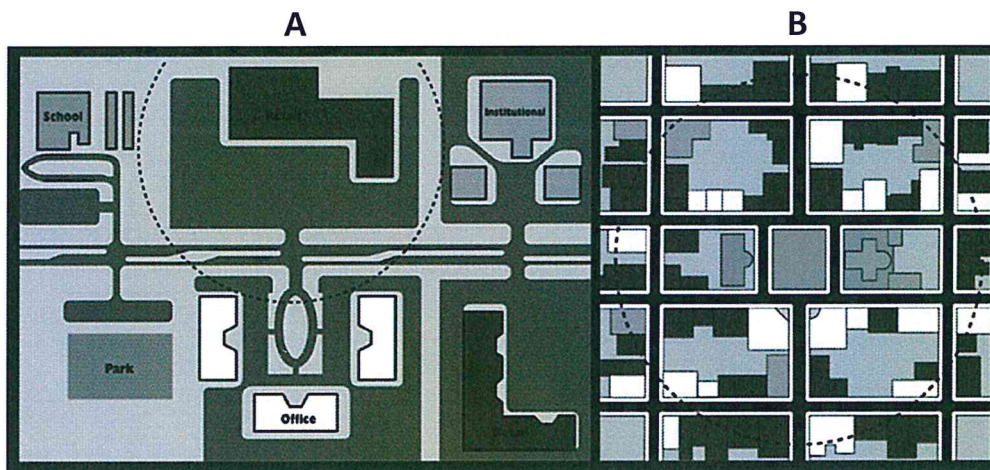
Briefly discuss three (3) trends that changed the form of the post-industrial/postmodern city during the late 20th Century.

[9]

Question 5

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

Name the two (2) contrasting models (*clearly number your answer related to the diagrams depicted as A and B below*), which have been used throughout history by planners to build communities **AND** provide two (2) characteristics of each model.



[6]

Question 6

List five (5) characteristics in a table to demonstrate the difference between what placemaking **IS** versus what it **IS NOT**.

[10]

Question 7

In 1968 the French philosopher Henri Lefebvre introduced the concept of "The Right to the City".

Based on viewing the video *"The Right to the City"* (produced by Isandla), explain what you understand by the concept of "social engineering of exclusion".

[3]

Question 8

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 9

Urban sprawl can be described as the rapid, uncontrolled and excessive spatial expansion of human populations.

Briefly discuss the three (3) main forces economists believe are responsible for urban sprawl.

[6]

Question 10

In the article "*How we shape our cities, and then they shape us*", Sevtsuk (2012) describes the effects of the built environment on its inhabitants.

Briefly discuss the desirable benefits urban form and the life in cities have for its inhabitants.

[6]

Question 11

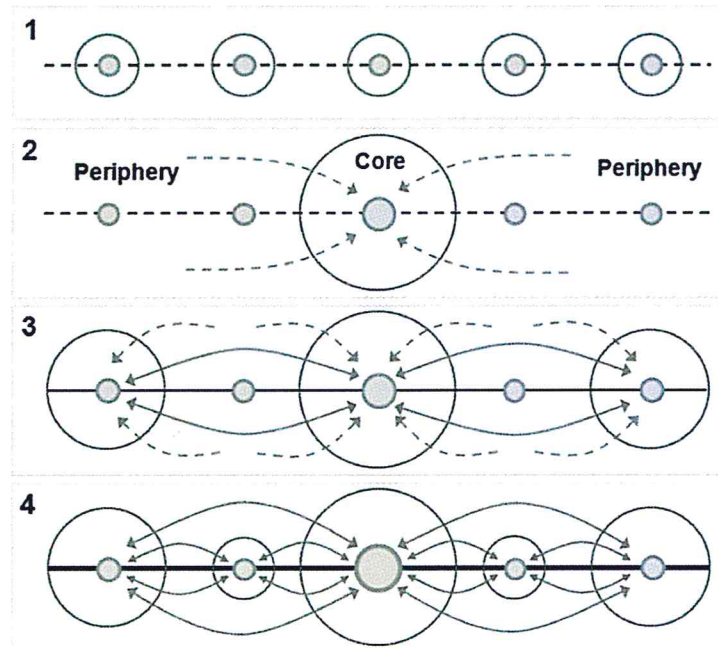
Clarify the difference between intra- and inter-regional planning.

[6]

Question 12

John Friedmann (1966) suggested four stages of development for societies/regions.

Identify (by naming Stages 1 to 4) **AND** provide two (2) characteristics of each stage indicated in the diagram below.



[12]

Question 13

Growth poles have been used in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean to promote balanced growth and shared prosperity.

Explain four (4) lessons that have been learnt from the use of the growth pole theory.

[4]

Question 14

Planning theory can be grouped into three broad categories.

Name **AND** describe the three (3) categories of planning theory to illustrate the differences and relations among them.

[9]

TOTAL

[100]

THE END



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INSTRUCTIONS

1. The model answers are used as guidelines only.
2. The information presented by the students will be evaluated on merit.

THIS MEMORANDUM CONSISTS OF 11 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

Provide definitions for the following concepts/terms:

- (a) A plan, as defined by Myerson and Banfield (1955) (2)

Answer Question 1(a) – ½ mark per correct answer or similar

- *“is a course of action*
- *which can be carried into effect,*
- *which can be expected to lead to the attainment of the ends sought,*
- *and which someone (or organisation) intends to carry into effect”*

- (b) Urban sprawl (4)

Answer Question 1(b) – 1 mark per correct answer or similar

- *Urban sprawl or suburban sprawl describes the rapid, uncontrolled and excessive spatial expansion of human populations*
- *away from central urban areas*
- *into low-density, monofunctional (single-use zoning)*
- *and usually car-dependent communities*
- *in a process called suburbanisation*

[6]

Question 2

In their efforts to address social hardships towards the end of the 19th Century, social theorists and engineers pioneered work in establishing the planning discipline.

- (a) Provide four reasons why social theorists' contribution to the planning profession is significant. (4)

Answer Question 2(a) – 1 mark for any 4 correct answers

- *their combined careers covered critical period (1880–1940) of development in modern sociology*
- *their works and ideas reflect significant changes, trends and patterns in social science identified within that period*
- *all of them worked on either side of the fence – academic and real world – theory and action*
- *all had influence in the practice of planning, planning policy and planning education – the production and implementation of plans and the development of planning professionals*
- *they published work on sociological aspects of planning*
- *they all acted in the role of planner*

- (b) Briefly describe the impact engineer Ildefons Cerdà's radical expansion plan had on Barcelona, which was on the brink of collapse by the mid-1850s. (4)

Answer 2(b) – any 4 of the following or similar

- Radical expansion plan (Eixample) - grid streets outside the old city; united the old city with 7 peripheral villages; united area was almost 4 times the size of the old city
- Cerdà invented the word and study of urbanisation – the word and discipline (his “General Theory of Urbanisation”, 1867; still studied in schools to this day)
- Undertook comprehensive study of how working classes lived in the old city
- First meticulous scientific study both of what modern city was and what it could aspire to be in terms of cohabitating and as a source of wellbeing
- Calculated the volume of atmospheric air one person needed to breathe; detailed the professions population might do; mapped services needed (e.g. markets, schools, hospitals) – concluded that the narrower the streets, the more deaths occurred
- Poor living conditions pushed Cerdà to design a new type of urban planning – gardens in the centre of each block; rich and poor accessing the same services; smooth flowing traffic (even if somewhat utopian ideas, some materialised to some extent)
- Octagonal blocks chamfered (splayed) in the corners still prominent image of city – his unique idea to deal with traffic circulation, allowing drivers visibility
- Liberation for everyone; central to his urbanism was a deep sense of equality and populist ideology – created neighbourhood without class divisions (no exclusively rich or poor areas)

[8]

Question 3

During the 1970s postmodernism emerged as a critique on the failures of modernism.

Describe three (3) characteristics that would best describe the postmodern movement.

Answer Question 3 – any 3 of the following or similar

- Broad-based movement characterized by scepticism towards the ‘grand theory’ of the modern era
- Rejection of ‘totality’, of the notion that planning could be ‘comprehensive’, widely applied regardless of context, and rational – rejection of its predecessor: Modernism
- Focus on difference, uniqueness and individuality re the needs and situations of all members of society
- Emphasis on human difference and stressing multiple viewpoints of individuals and groups - e.g. study of ‘spaces of exclusion’ occupied by minority groups defined by class, sexuality, race age, disability
- Abandoned modernist geometry for flowing and decorative designs

[3]

Question 4

Edward Soja (1995) equates the postmodern city with the post-industrial city in which the quaternary sector grows while the secondary sector declines.

Briefly discuss three (3) trends that changed the form of the post-industrial/postmodern city during the late 20th Century.

Answer Question 4 – 3 marks per heading for any 3 of the following

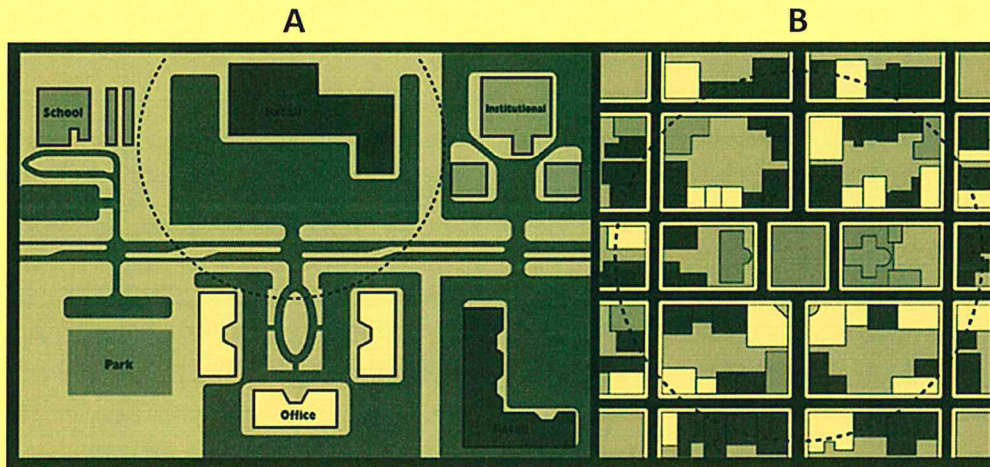
- *Restructuring of the economic base of urbanisation*
 - *Change in organisation and technology of industrial production*
 - *Shift from Fordism (mass-production) to post-Ford urbanisation (small, flexible specialisation)*
- *Formation of a global system of world cities*
 - *Expanded outreach of world cities – globe within their hinterland*
 - *Local is becoming globalised and global localised ('glocalisation')*
- *Radical restructuring of urban form*
 - *No more neat concentric/sectoral models*
 - *Suburbanisation; changes in densities of the inner city (gentrification) – changes in growth and decline*
 - *New terminology, e.g. megacity (pop. 10m +)*
- *Changing social structure of urbanism*
 - *New patterns of social fragmentation, segregation and polarisation*
 - *Growing gap between the rich and the poor*
 - *Socio-economic structure is increasingly fluid and fragmented (simple class-based divisions becoming problematic)*
- *Rise of the carceral city*
 - *Walled-in/gated communities*
 - *Shopping malls made safe by electronic/CCTV (panoptic) surveillance*
 - *Also positive: refocussing on 'politics of place' – local political consciousness over who controls and benefits, e.g. neighbourhood watch*
- *Radical change in urban imaginary*
 - *Role of social media and hyper-reality (theme-parks) in how we relate to the social construction of urban form*
 - *Lifestyle developments, e.g. Omeya retirement/golf estate village*

[9]

Question 5

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

Name the two (2) contrasting models (*clearly number your answer related to the diagrams depicted as A and B below*), which have been used throughout history by planners to build communities **AND** provide two (2) characteristics of each model.



Answer Question 5 – any 2 of the following or similar per heading

A. Typical USA suburban sprawl

- Euclidean zoning – single-use zoning; spaces are homogenous/geometric/isotropic
- Planning for places where you only work, live, shop, recreate or school – everything separated
- Heavily car dependant – connected by roads and infrastructure (car comes first)

B. New Urbanist traditional neighbourhood

- Compact, diversity, walkable and accessibility key – closer proximity
- Once housing is included in the inner-city, connectivity follows – places where one can live, work, recreate and be educated (mixed-use)
- Transit oriented development gives access to the whole city – every trip begins by walking

Both A and B contain the same things but in B they are closer and more interspersed

[6]

Question 6

List five (5) characteristics in a table to demonstrate the difference between what placemaking **IS** versus what it **IS NOT**.

Answer Question 6 – 1 mark for any 5 matching answers per heading

Placemaking IS	Placemaking IS NOT
Community-driven	Top-down
Visionary	Reactionary
Function before form	Design-driven
Adaptable	A blanket solution or quick fix
Inclusive	Exclusionary
Focused on creating destinations	Car-centric
Context-specific	One-size-fits-all
Dynamic	Static

<i>Trans-disciplinary</i>	<i>Discipline-driven</i>
<i>Transformative</i>	<i>One-dimensional</i>
<i>Flexible</i>	<i>Dependent on regulatory controls</i>
<i>Collaborative</i>	<i>A cost/benefit analysis</i>
<i>Sociable</i>	<i>Project-focused</i>

[10]

Question 7

In 1968 the French philosopher Henri Lefebvre introduced the concept of “The Right to the City”.

Based on viewing the video “*The Right to the City*” (produced by Isandla), explain what you understand by the concept of “social engineering of exclusion”.

Answer Question 7 – any 3 of the following or similar

- *Planning approaches sending out message of excluding/disempower the marginalised (poor) from their own upliftment by powerful minority (rich)*
- *Have access to make city – citizen right to freedom, equity, equality, social justice, sustainability*
- *State to facilitate, not only deliver – collective effort even if in disagreement with government approach (friendly enemies, able to disagree)*
- *Poor public transportation – expensive to get to town to seek work; access to meaningful work – urban opportunities*
- *RDP houses on periphery; middle class housing in the city – reinforcing the great divide*
- *Inclusion through taking collective ownership and empowering communities; constructing pathways for development for all its residents*

[3]

Question 8

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.

Answer Question 8 – 3 marks per heading or similar

- *Neighbourhoods to serve more than one primary function*
 - *Ensure presence of people to spend time outdoors on different schedules and different purposes, but who are able to use many facilities in common – keep streets busy throughout and with all kinds of people*

- *The neighbourhood should include a mixture of uses or functions – rather than separating into separate areas the commercial, industrial, residential, and cultural spaces, Jacobs advocated for intermixing these*
- *Most blocks should be short*
 - *Streets and opportunities to turn corners must be frequent – the intricate cross-use needed to explore new paths to enrich social life and help business flourish*
 - *This would promote walking to get to other parts of the neighbourhood (and buildings with other functions)*
- *Mingle buildings that vary in age and condition*
 - *Neighbourhoods should contain a close-grained mixture of older and newer buildings*
 - *Older buildings might need renovation and renewal, but should not simply be razed to make room for new buildings, as old buildings made for a more continuous character of the neighbourhood, and ensure local socio-economic diversity in terms of affordable rent and character*
 - *Her work led to more focus on historical preservation*
- *Sufficiently dense concentration of people, including people who are there because of residence*
 - *Denser neighbourhoods created "eyes on the street" more than separating and isolating people would*
 - *She argued, contrary to the conventional wisdom, that higher densities created safety and creativity, and also created more opportunities for human interaction*

[12]

Question 9

Urban sprawl can be described as the rapid, uncontrolled and excessive spatial expansion of human populations.

Briefly discuss the three (3) main forces economists believe are responsible for urban sprawl.

Answer Question 9 – 2 marks per correct answer or similar

- *Population growth – as population expand (due to natural increase and migration), cities grow spatially*
- *Rising household income – more living space required as people become richer*
- *Transportation improvements – expansion to the suburbs, supported by investment in freeways and other transportation infrastructure (faster and more convenient)*

[6]

Question 10

In the article “How we shape our cities, and then they shape us”, Sevtsuk (2012) describes the effects of the built environment on its inhabitants.

Briefly discuss the desirable benefits urban form and the life in cities have for its inhabitants.

Answer Question 10 – any 6 of the following or similar

Built environment can:

- *help generate certain types of behaviour, particularly in the use of public space –*
 - *places that are inviting and well configured attract people*
- *produce important social effects when people live close together behind a common cause (generation of power) –*
 - *important social changes have been produced in the 20th C, e.g. the Civil Rights Movement, social movements (Arab Spring); integrating residents of diverse classes and backgrounds*
- *influence the economies of cities –*
 - *offer benefit of size which increases the volume of opportunities for inhabitants and economies of scale for their enterprises; size increases the number and variety of destinations available for citizens and provides market for specialised companies*
 - *generate density which reduces transportation cost and increases likelihood of interaction; concentration within proximity allows us getting more done in less time*
 - *external connectivity of cities via transportation networks helps us expanding our reach beyond physical boundaries of cities to other cities and countries world-wide, further increasing choice of opportunities and reducing communication cost*
- *at intra-urban scale accessibility can increase if more people are crammed into smaller spaces; higher densities improve connectivity of the location*

[6]

Question 11

Clarify the difference between intra- and inter-regional planning.

Answer Question 11 – 3 marks per heading for any of the following or similar

- Intra-regional planning:
 - *Resource allocation within regions*
 - *aims to achieve satisfactory relationship between people, jobs and environment within the region*
 - *social objectives, e.g. provision of housing*
 - *economic objectives, e.g. control of diseconomies of congested cities and distribution of new investment*
 - *environmental objectives, e.g. prevention of urban sprawl*
 - *planning at regional or sub-regional level, with emphasis on land-use planning*
- Inter-regional planning
 - *Resource allocation between regions*
 - *developed mainly in response to problems of economic imbalance between regions due to locational preferences of industry*
 - *prime aim more economic to achieve more satisfactory relationship between people and jobs; giving social equity a spatial dimension*
 - *top-down allocation of preferential investment to weak regions and prevention of possible diseconomies in the strong regions (balanced growth)*

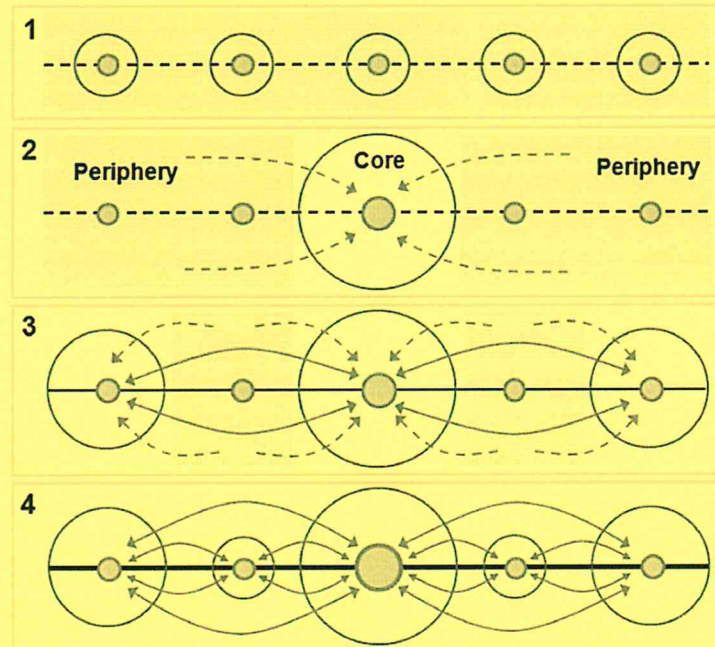
- *planning at national level*

[6]

Question 12

John Friedmann (1966) suggested four stages of development for societies/regions.

Identify (by naming Stages 1 to 4) **AND** provide two (2) characteristics of each stage indicated in the diagram below.



Answer Question 12 – any 2 of the following or similar per heading

- Stage 1 – The pre-industrial stage
 - *Independent local centres with no urban hierarchy (equal size)*
 - *Agricultural/primary sector of society – characterised by economies limited to a small area and a small scale settlement structure (stagnating economy)*
 - *Each aspect of the pre-industrial society is fairly isolated, dispersed and characterised by low mobility (little to no trade between small centres)*
 - *Policy emphasis on creation of preconditions for economic ‘take-off’; regional policy is inappropriate*
- Stage 2 – The transitional stage
 - *Emerging industrialisation – the concentration of the economy in the core begins as a result of capital accumulation and industrial growth*
 - *Single dominant centre (primate city) emerges within a stagnating large periphery*
 - *Trade and mobility increase, but within a pattern dominated by flow towards the core even if overall mobility remains low*
 - *There is a need to create a spatial framework suitable for sustaining economic growth; regional policy becomes critical*
- Stage 3 – The Industrial stage

- *Industrial maturation – single national centre and strong/strategic peripheral sub-centres*
- *Core often reaps the costs of industrialisation, especially in the form of depressed regions resulting from overspecialisation*
- *Main reason for deconcentration is the increasing production costs (mainly labour and land) in the core area*
- *Through a process of high economic growth and diffusion other growth centres appear*
- *Poverty and economic stagnation remains problematic in shrinking periphery*
- *This diffusion is linked with increased interactions (trade/flows) between elements of the urban system and the construction of transport infrastructures*
- **Stage 4 – The Post-industrial stage**
 - *Mass-consumption – functional interdependent system of cities of different sizes*
 - *The urban system becomes fully integrated and inequalities are reduced significantly (balanced spatial organisation of settlements)*
 - *The distribution of economic activities creates a specialisation and a division of labour linked with intense flows along high capacity transport corridors*
 - *Policy focus shifts with an emphasis on urban and metropolitan problems*

[12]

Question 13

Growth poles have been used in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean to promote balanced growth and shared prosperity.

Explain four (4) lessons that have been learnt from the use of the growth pole theory.

Answer Question 13 – any 4 of the following or similar

- *Experiences have shown that it is difficult to build or create a growth pole from scratch – there is a need to support the development of growth poles around existing or emerging inherent revenue producer.*
- *It is accepted that the value proposition a growth pole establishes allows Government to leverage private investment with little public financing (e.g. through PPP).*
- *The characteristics of growth poles make them a time-bound approach which can signal commitments while sequencing phases of delivery (quick wins, medium-term investment and long-term development).*
- *Given its complexity and uncertainty, it is acknowledged that growth poles design is flexible to changes, adaptable to seize opportunities and can adjust targets if required.*
- *Growth poles is an institutional challenge of operating in a multi-sectorial context for which political economy is a crucial factor of success or failure.*
- *Based on World Bank experience in supporting the development of growth poles in Sub-Saharan Africa, there are three key policy challenges Government can help to address:*
 - *growth poles coordination*
 - *accountability questions*
 - *risk management and risk sharing*

[4]

Question 14

Planning theory can be grouped into three broad categories.

Name **AND** describe the three (3) categories of planning theory to illustrate the differences and relations among them.

Answer Question 14 – any 2 of the following or similar per heading

- Subject-oriented theory
 - *is that which provides the knowledge base to inform the planning process - theory in planning.*
 - *It covers theory relating to the subjects that are of concern in any particular planning situation, and often refers to theory from other disciplines deemed relevant to the circumstances.*
 - *Refers to –*
 - *economic theory applied to 'development' planning in a global context*
 - *social theory applied to development of e.g. housing policy*
 - *indigenous knowledge applied to co-management of protected areas*
- Procedural theory
 - *deals with the process of planning, with issues related to determining the 'best' approaches for transferring knowledge into action - theory for planning.*
 - *To accept planning as an 'intervening variable' emphasizes recognition that the process can (and should) vary.*
 - *Refers to how planning happens and includes –*
 - *which processes are applied, how decisions are made, how values are included, who is incorporated in the process and other procedural issues, processes for bringing people together at a global level*
 - *planning approaches used within national bureaucratic institutions*
 - *processes for increasing the level of stakeholder participation in a community planning initiative*
- Definitional theory
 - *describes what planning actually is and how it fits into the social context - theory of planning.*
 - *It examines the role of planning within the systems of which it is a part and includes political and social theories.*
 - *It includes the subject-oriented and procedural aspects of planning, their relation to each other and their relation to actions.*
 - *Refers to what planning is –*
 - *political/economic/planning questions regarding the governance of nations*
 - *the role of planning at a community level*

[9]

TOTAL**[100]****THE END**

November 2019

ISP620S

Introduction to Planning and Society

Included:

Moderator's report

1st Opportunity question paper

1st Opportunity Memorandum