



**NAMIPIA 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 CODE: SHP621S	COURSE NAME: Settlement History and Planning Theory
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. <u>Number the answers clearly.</u>4. Answer in full sentences; not only bullet points or phrases.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS: Pens, ruler, pencil & eraser

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

Repeat Gideon Sjoberg's definition of the term "city". (3)

Question 2

Describe the two (2) main requirements for the urban revolution. (6)

Question 3

Discuss the urban form determinant "Topography". (5)

Question 4

Explain the reasons for the scarcity of urban remains in Egypt. (6)

Question 5

City building under the Pharaohs was generally a quick one stage process, as illustrated by the partially excavated Tel-el-Amarna.

Highlight the difference, between the workers' village of Tel-el-Amarna (sketch on the left) and Kahun (sketch on the right), in respect of their significance to urban planning. (3)

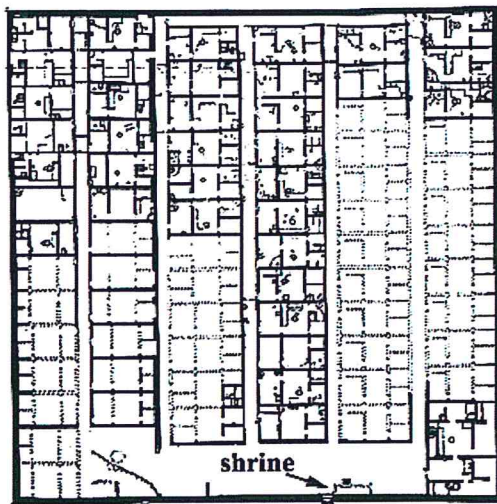


Figure 1: Tel-el-Amarna & Figure 2: Kahun
 (Source: Morris, A.E.J., (1994), History of Urban Form. Before the Industrial Revolutions (third edition), London, Prentice Hall, p28-29)

Question 6

ANSWER ONLY A OR B OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. Provide a heading to indicate which one your answer refers to.

A] The two main focus points of the Greek city states were Greece itself and the Ionian coastline of Asia Minor. Explain the term “city state”, also referred to as a “polis”. (4)

OR

B] Describe the urban form determinant “Aggrandizement”. (4)

[4]

Question 7

Describe the residential districts and the agora, two of the basic elements of the typical Greek city plan. (Mark allocation - a minimum of 3 marks are reserved for answers related to the “agora”.) (8)

Question 8

Describe the typical imperial urban plan of Roman towns / settlements.

(10)

Question 9

Verulamium was a town in Roman Britain. It was sited in the southwest of the modern city of St Albans in Hertfordshire, Great Britain.

The urban form of Verulamium, as illustrated in the plan provided, deviates from the typical imperial urban plan. Report four (4) deviations from the typical imperial urban plan. (4)

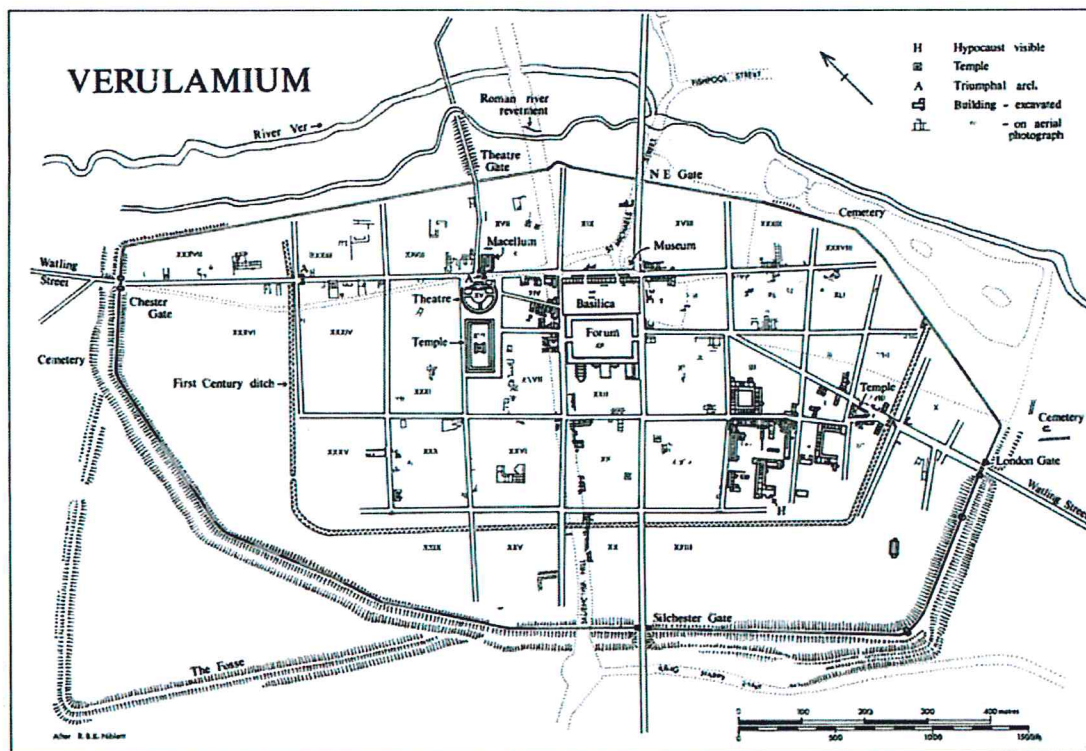


Figure 3: Verulamium

Source: http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/1474100/15/Lockyear_Ver_compressed.pdf

Question 10

Discuss the two basic types of housing, prevalent in Rome, as one of the urban form determinants of the ancient city of Rome. (5)

Question 11

There are five (5) broad categories of towns in medieval Europe, classified on the basis of their origins. Identify and explain briefly the three (3) categories of the organic growth towns. (6)

Question 12

Describe “markets” as a typical urban component of the Medieval Towns. Your answer must refer only to the organic town, not the planned town. (10)

Question 13

Frederick Law Olmsted, together with his business partner, the architect Calvert Vaux, can still be regarded as pioneers of a new approach to the urban built environment. Describe some of Olmsted’s guidelines/suggestions regarding the provision of parks and streets. (4)

Question 14

- a) Ebenezer Howard prided himself on being “the inventor of the Garden City idea” as illustrated by the quaintly Victorian illustrations and diagrams. Explain the Garden City idea, the project that he was devoted to. (10)
 - b) Howard’s second project (Welwyn Garden City), demonstrates the limits of the “social city” concept. Indicate the limits of the physical realisation of Howard’s “social city”. (4)
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Question 15

Compare Le Corbusier's Contemporary City/"La Ville Contemporaine" with the Radiant City/"La Ville Radieuse" and identify two (2) of the main differences between the layouts of these planned visions. (4)

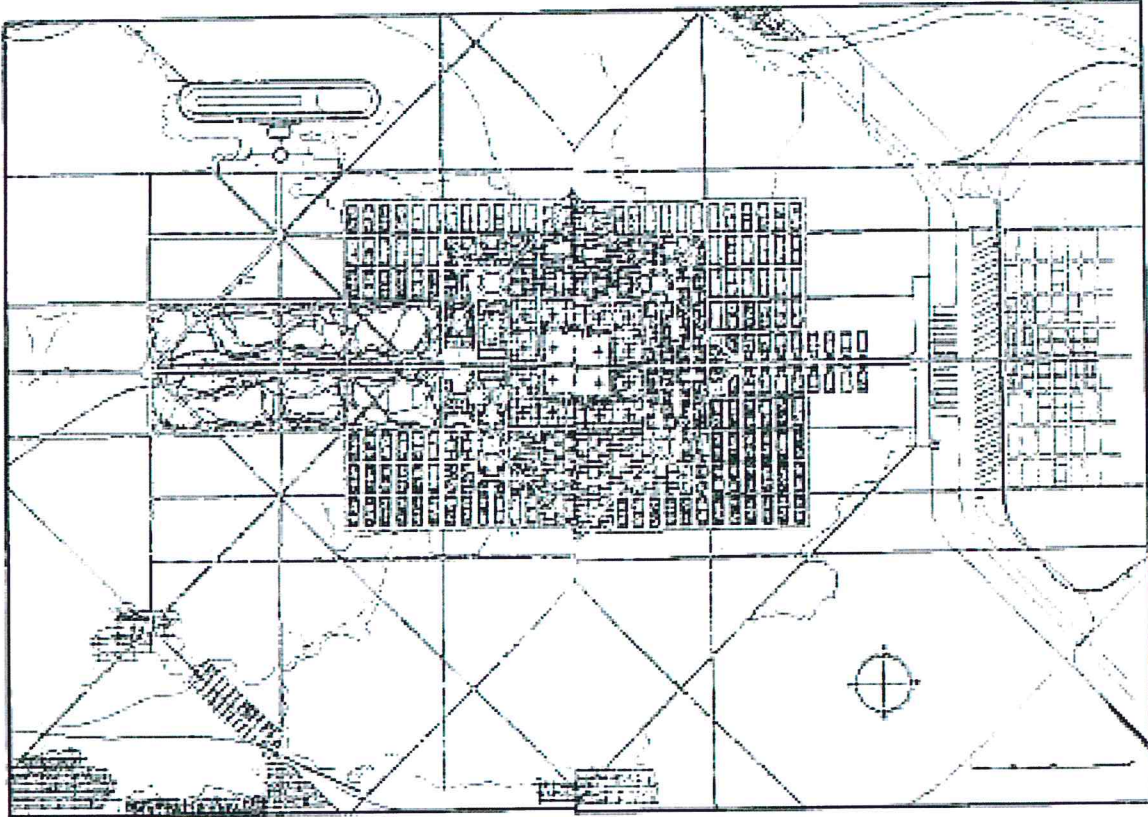


Figure 4:

Source: R.T. LeGates & F.Stout (editors), (2011), *The City Reader* (fifth edition), The Routledge Urban Reader Series, London, Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, p339

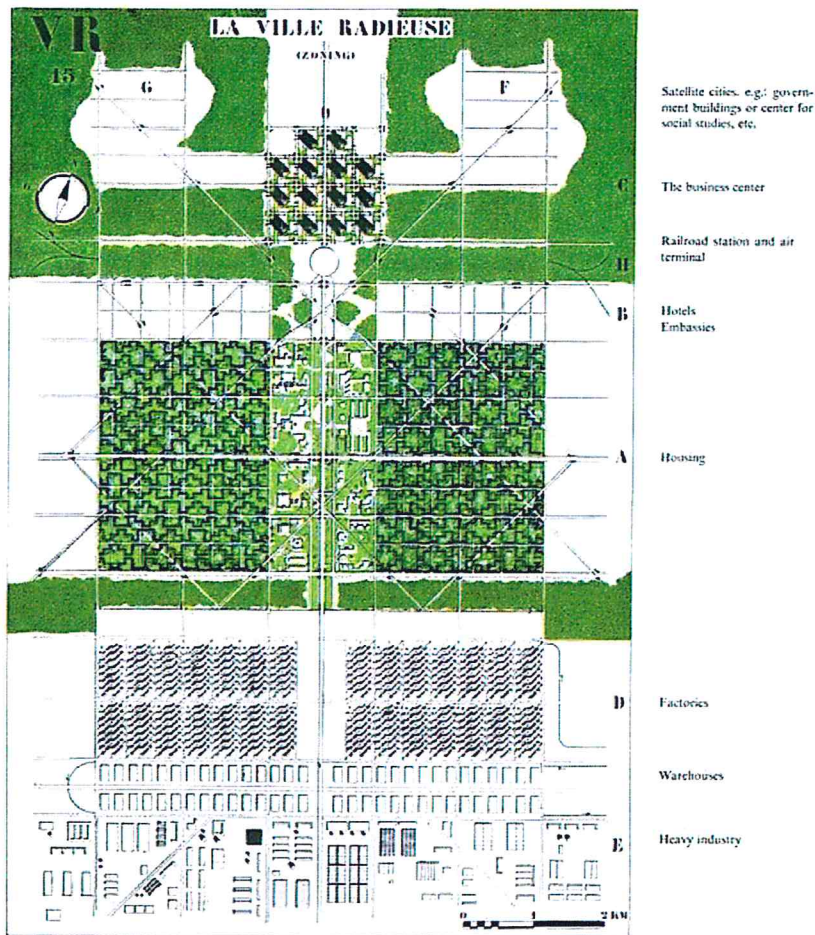


Figure 5:
 Source: Hall, P. (1991), *Cities of Tomorrow. An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century*, Oxford, Basil Blackwell, p208

Question 16

Explain briefly Frank Lloyd Wright’s Broadacre City Plan. (8)

THE END

TOTAL [100]

January 2020

SHP621S

Settlement History and Planning Theory

Included:

Moderator's report

Supplementary / Second Opportunity question paper

Supplementary / Second Opportunity Memorandum