



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY**  
**OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION**

<b>QUALIFICATION:</b>  Bachelor of Town and Regional Planning	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE:</b>  07BTAR	<b>NQF LEVEL:</b> 6
<b>COURSE CODE:</b>  SHP621S	<b>COURSE NAME:</b>  SETTLEMENT HISTORY & PLANNING THEORY
<b>DATE:</b> JANUARY 2025	<b>PAPER:</b> THEORY
<b>DURATION:</b> 3 HOURS	<b>MARKS:</b> 100
<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	Nadine Korrubel
<b>MODERATOR</b>	Daleen Brand
<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>	
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. 3. Number the answers clearly.	

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 8 PAGES (Including this front page)**

**Question 1**

Answer only **ONE** of the following **TWO** questions. Provide a heading to indicate which one your answer refers to.

A] Provide the definition, by G Sjoberg, for the term "city". (2)

**OR**

B] Explain the term "urban mobility" in the context of Egyptian urban settlements. (2)

[2]

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**Question 2**

Describe the various requirements for the urban revolution. (8)

[8]

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**Question 3**

Describe the urban form and layout of Ur, a city of one of the earliest civilisations, namely the Mesopotamian civilisation. Your answer must focus on the basic urban components and can include a sketch with explanatory legend. (8)

[8]

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**Question 4**

Answer only **ONE** of the following **TWO** questions. Provide a heading to indicate which one your answer refers to.

A] Discuss the significance of Kahun (Egypt) in urban history. (3)



Figure 1: Kahun, Egypt

(Source: Morris, A.E.J., (1994), History of Urban Form. Before the Industrial Revolutions (third edition), London, Prentice Hall, p29)

OR

- B] According to A.E.J. Morris, in the section regarding Harappan Cities, there is a basic consistent urban form (lack of deviation) in the case of Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Kalibangan and Lothal. Identify the three main consistencies and similarities regarding the urban forms of the four settlements. (3)

[3]

### Question 5

In history, the forms of settlements at both the rural/village and urban/city status have been determined by factors and influences which A.E.J. Morris calls urban form determinants, **Natural-world determinants** and **Man-made determinants**.

Discuss any **TWO** of the following **THREE** urban form determinants. Provide headings to indicate which ones your answers refers to.

- A] Topography (4)

AND/OR

- B] Aesthetics (4)

**AND/OR**

C] Pre-Urban Cadastre (4)

[8]

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**Question 6**

Answer any **ONE** of the following **TWO** questions. Provide a heading to indicate which one your answer refers to.

Describe the following Greek urban form components/basic elements:

A] The Acropolis (5 marks) and the Agora (4 marks) (9)

**OR**

B] The Agora (4 marks) and the Greek's residential districts (5 marks) (9)

[9]

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**Question 7**

Discuss Athens based on the various Greek urban form components/basic elements. Select **four** relevant elements, from the included list and discuss Athens accordingly. (4)

The basic elements:

- 1) the acropolis,
- 2) city walls,
- 3) the agora,
- 4) leisure and cultural areas,
- 5) the harbour and port.



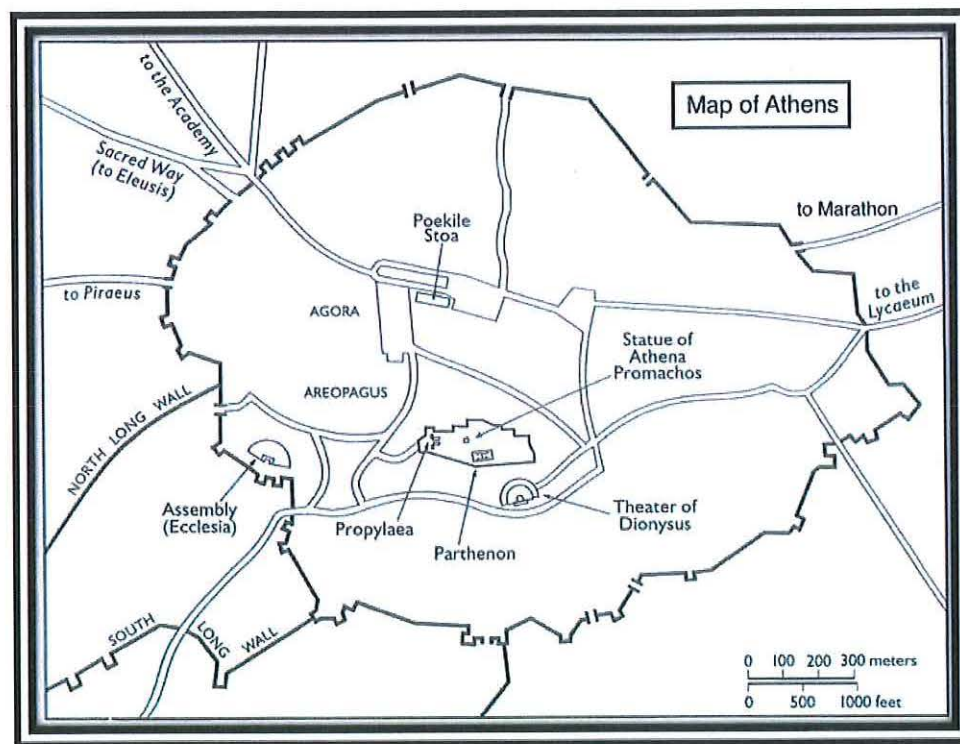


Figure 2: Athens (For your information: Propylaea – ceremonial gateway building, Areopagus – prominent rocky outcrop).

[4]

### Question 8

Describe the typical imperial urban plan of Roman settlements. Your answer must refer to the standardised plan of the regulated provincial Roman towns. (10)

[10]

### Question 9

Answer only **ONE** of the following **TWO** questions. Provide a heading to indicate which one your answer refers to.

- A] Explain the policy “**Romanisation through urbanisation**” applied by the Roman empire in the new conquered territories. (4)

OR

- B] Explain the statement by AEJ Morris "Rome was therefore predominantly a city of flat-dwellers". Your answer must refer to the type of housing. (4)

[4]

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**Question 10**

Describe the various locations of Market Places (urban components) in a medieval town with an organic growth form. (8)

[8]

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**Question 11**

Describe F.L. Olmstead's suggestions for the provision of parks and streets. (No marks for the identification of categories.) (5)

[5]

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**Question 12**

Identify the 5 ideas of Ebenezer Howard, which were quite revolutionary at the time and laid the groundwork for the entire tradition of modern city planning. (5)

[5]

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**Question 13**

The diagram represents one section of a Garden City (Figure 3). Describe the area between the centre and the outer ring of the town. (7)

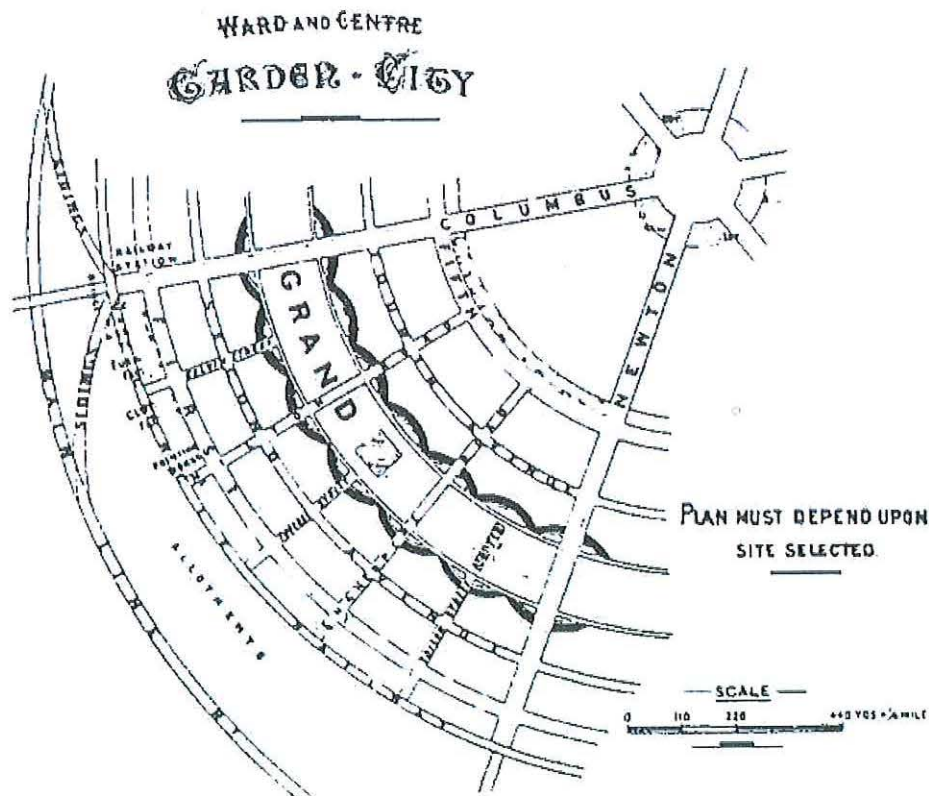


Figure 3:

(Source: R.T. LeGates & F.Stout (editors), (2011), The City Reader (fifth edition), The Routledge Urban Reader Series, London, Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, plate 35).

[7]

#### Question 14

Le Corbusier developed his principles of planning most fully in "La Ville Contemporaine" and "La Ville Radieuse". The key to these principles was the famous paradox.

- Explain Le Corbusier's demands regarding the achievement of the paradox. (5)
- Describe Le Corbusier's Contemporary City/"La Ville Contemporaine", as illustrated in the provided sketch (Figure 4). (No marks for percentages of different land uses.) (10)

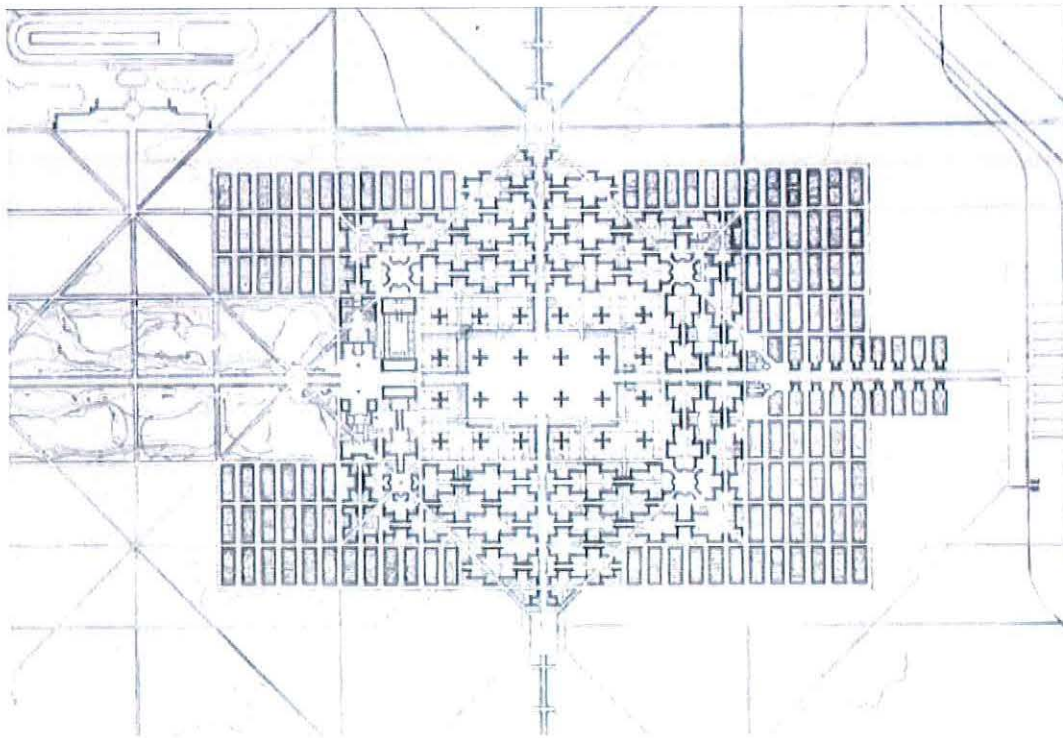


Figure 4: La Ville Contemporaine

Source: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/3171035.pdf>

[15]

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**Question 15**

Explain briefly Frank Lloyd Wright's Broadacre City Plan.

(4)

[4]

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**TOTAL**

[100]