



**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>	BTAR07	<b>NQF LEVEL:</b>	6
<b>COURSE CODE:</b>	ISP620S	<b>COURSE NAME:</b>	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIETY AND PLANNING
<b>DATE:</b>	JANUARY 2025	<b>DATE:</b>	THEORY
<b>DURATION:</b>	3 HOURS	<b>MARKS:</b>	100

SUPPLEMENTARY/SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
<b>LECTURER:</b>	Ms D Brand
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	Ms GB van Rooi

INSTRUCTIONS	
1.	Answer ALL the questions.
2.	Read all the questions carefully before answering.
3.	Number the answers clearly and legibly.

**THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Including this front page)**

**Question 1**

- (a) Given the concept of leapfrog development in urban planning, apply your understanding to **identify at least three consequences** that leapfrog development has on urban growth and management of urban growth. (3)
- (b) **Explain** how each of these consequences impacts urban planning and development. (3)

[6]

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**Question 2**

The United Nations Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) uses five characteristics to define a slum household. How would you explain the five characteristics for slums as defined by UN-Habitat?

[10]

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**Question 3**

Urban sprawl is a challenge of modern cities and places such as Windhoek is no exception. What could be done to **minimise** the impact of urban sprawl in Windhoek? **Identify at least five (5) strategies** and **briefly** explain each strategy.

[10]

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**Question 4**

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

[4]

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**Question 5**

Explain the following concepts/terms:

- (a) Utopia (3)
- (b) Growth Pole (3)

[6]

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**Question 6**

Placemaking can be described as strengthening the connection between people and places they share. Discuss the following placemaking principles:

(a) Form Supports Function (3)

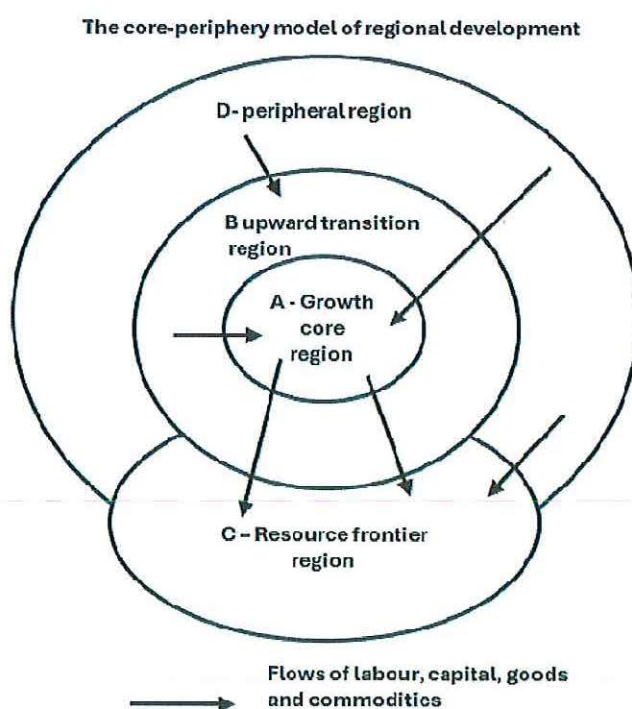
(b) Triangulation (3)

[6]

**Question 7**

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:



(a) Spread and Backwash Effects (4)

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

[10]

**Question 8**

(a) Transitional societies or cities have certain characteristics in common. How would you **apply** your understanding of transitional societies or cities to **identify** at least five common characteristics. (5)

(b) Briefly **explain** each characteristic. (5)

[10]

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**Question 9**

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]

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**Question 10**

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

[6]

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**Question 11**

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]

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**Question 12**

Garner (1967) believes the assumption of order rests on six principles for most models of regional spatial structure. Distance is one such a principle.

Briefly discuss **five (5) other** principles.

[5]

**Question 13**

New Urban Agenda was adopted at Habitat III in 2016 and contains several principles.

Elaborate on the **three (3) core** principles as per the New Urban Agenda.

**[6]**

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**TOTAL MARKS**

**100**

**THE END**