



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 CODE: SHP621S	COURSE NAME: Settlement History and Planning Theory
SESSION: November 2019	PAPER: Theory
DURATION: 3 hours	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	N Korrubel, Contact Details: (061) 207 2570, nkorrubel@nust.na
MODERATOR	A Harris, Contact Details: (061) 207 2361, aharris@nust.na

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

Provide an explanation of the formation of tells. (6)

Question 2

A.E.J. Morris states that "All the Harappan cities must have been laid out according to the same 'system of town planning'".

Describe the remarkable consistency and lack of deviation of the urban form of Harappan cities. (6)

(Source: Morris, A.E.J., (1994), History of Urban Form. Before the Industrial Revolutions (third edition), London, Prentice Hall, p31)

Question 3

a) Discuss "Pre-Urban Cadastre", a man-made urban form determinant. (5)

b) Discuss "Religion" one of the primary motivating forces in the generation of urban forms. (3)

[8]

Question 4

Name the various locational determinants for organic growth settlements. (5)

Question 5

The Greeks made several immensely significant contributions to urban history, first came the colonising movement, the evolution of the twin foci of Greek cities (the acropolis and agora) and lastly there was the systematic approach to the organisation of their cities.

Describe the acropolis, one of the basic elements of the typical Greek city plan. (8)

Question 6

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

A] Describe the "regional topography" of Greece which affected the Greeks' territorial organization. (4)

OR

B] Describe the leisure and cultural areas, some of the basic elements of the typical Greek city plan. (4)

[4]

Question 7

Describe the typical imperial urban plan of Roman towns / settlements. (9)

Question 8

Figure 1 is a plan of Cosa, on the coast of central Etruria, ±137km north of Rome. The massive town wall follows the contours and encloses an area of ±13 hectares. A main route links the forum with the sacred precinct (Arx, Latin word meaning "citadel") in the highest south-western corner of the town - the remainder was densely covered with predominantly single-storey housing of simple designs.

Compare Cosa's plan with the typical imperial urban plan of Roman towns, as described in the previous question (Question 7). Report four (4) deviations from the typical imperial urban plan. (4)

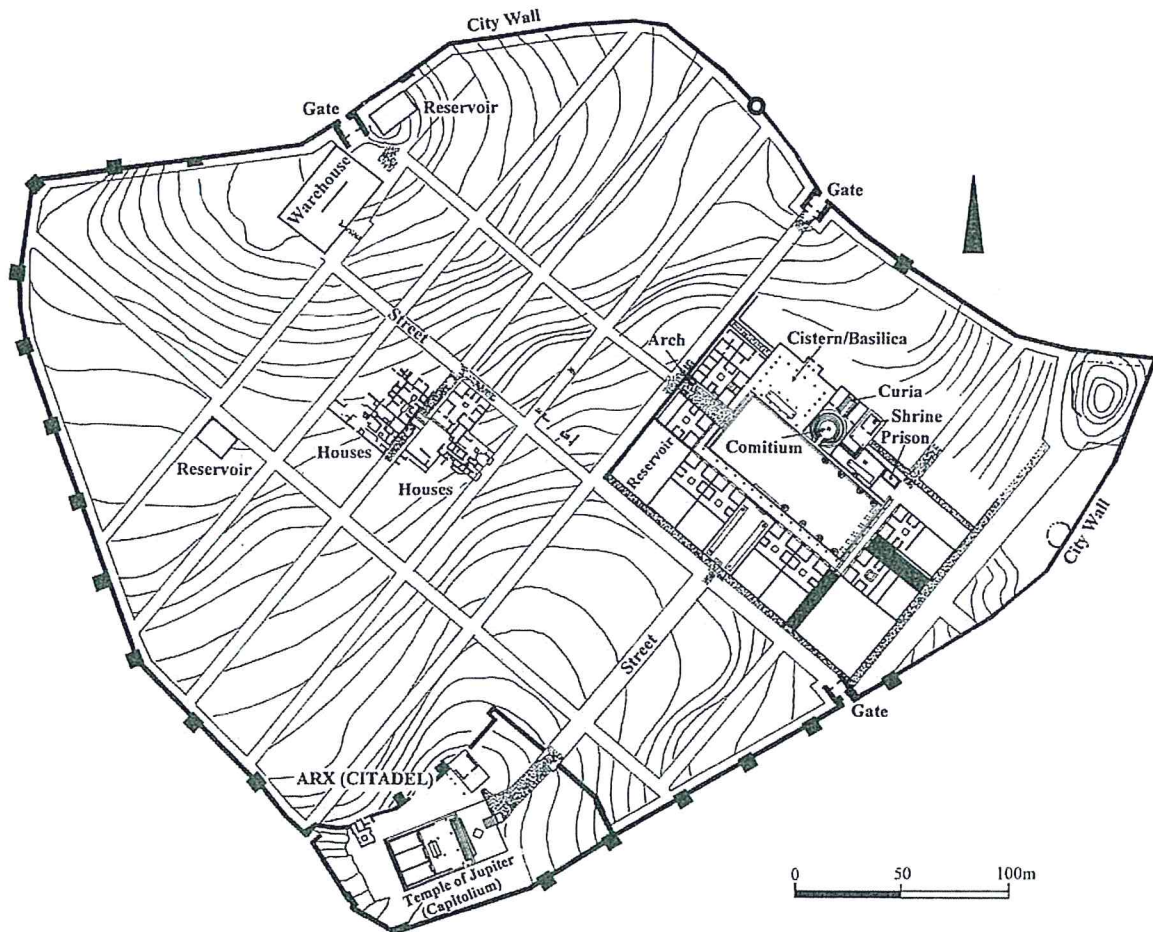


Figure 1:

Source: <http://cw.routledge.com/textbooks/9780415498647/images20.asp>

Question 9

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

A] Identify four (4) reasons for the chaotic organic growth of Rome. (4)

OR

B] Explain the policy "Romanisation through urbanisation" applied by the Romans, to avoid maintaining military presence in new territories. (4)

[4]

Question 10

Discuss “walls” as one of the urban components of medieval towns. Your answer must refer only to the continental European defences. (8)

Question 11

Identify and briefly describe the two (2) general categories and the two (2) sub-categories for recreation which Frederick Law Olmsted established. (Mark allocation is as follows: ½V for each category and 1V for each description.) (6)

Question 12

Explain Ebenezer Howard’s famous concentric-ring diagram. (Your answer must refer to the essence of Howard’s utopian city.) (10)

Question 13

Discuss Le Corbusier's Contemporary City/"La Ville Contemporaine", as illustrated in the provided sketch. (Mark allocation - a minimum of four marks are reserved for answers relating to the provision of housing.) (10)

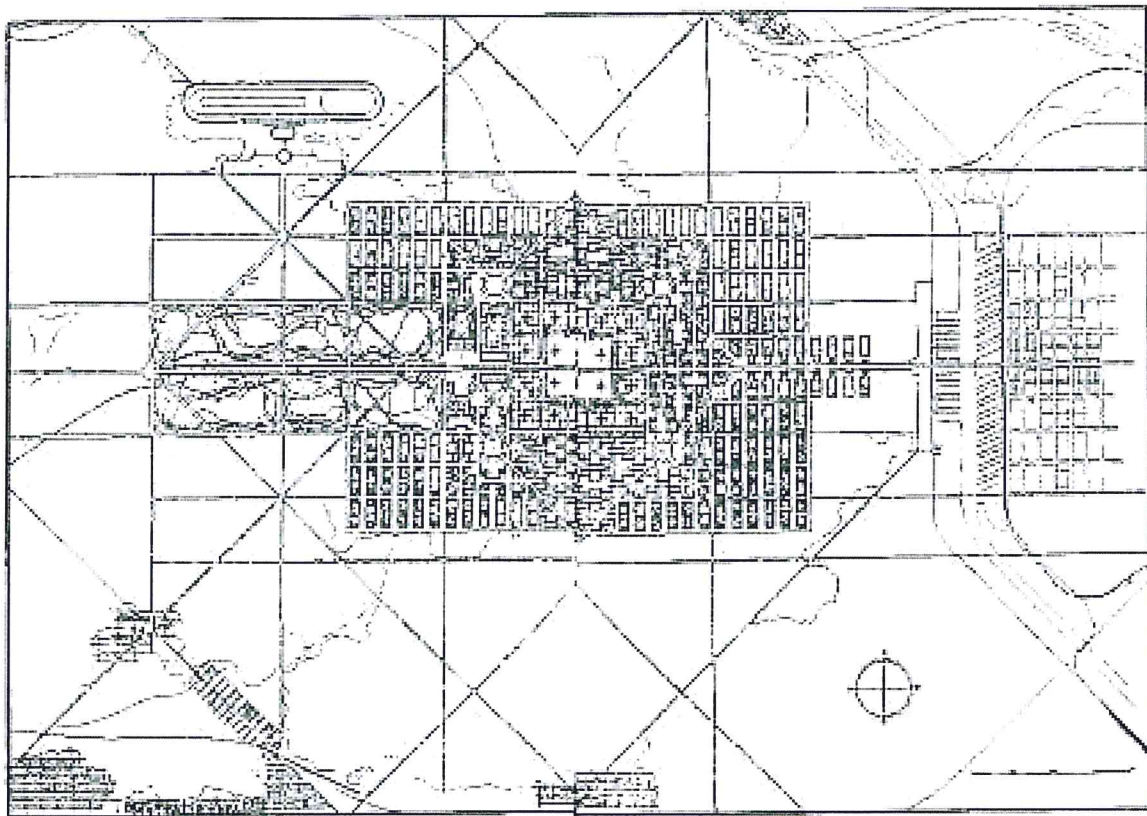


Figure 2:

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

Question 14

“The successful divulgation of Le Corbusier’s ideas owed much to the international association most associated with the modernist turn in architecture, the International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM) ... CIAM aimed to reform not only the design of buildings but the whole fabric of the contemporary city.”

Source: Parker, S. (2003) Urban Theory and the Urban Experience. Encountering the City, London, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, p63

The CIAM’s principles were included in a charter (a formal statement) which set the standard for modernist architecture and town planning for decades to come. The charter declared that any city should be analysed according to four basic functions. Describe these basic functions. (6)

Question 15

Explain briefly Frank Lloyd Wright’s Broadacre City Plan. (6)

THE END

TOTAL

[100]



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FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION MEMORANDUM	
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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 14 PAGES (Including this front page)

- vi. *the higher stronger citadels provided refuge from periodic inundation/flooding*
- vii. *If Harappan cities had developed along the same organic growth lines as in Mesopotamia we should expect to find the citadel within the urban area, most probably at its highest levels – citadel located outside – the major examples all following the same basic plan*
- viii. *Earliest known planned towns in history*
- ix. *Similarities in the layout of their lower cities on a rectilinear basis of*
- x. *main east-west routes directed to the citadels and*
- xi. *north-south cross routes.*
- xii. *IOW the main cross axes were determined on the ground and*
- xiii. *Leaving the arrangement of the “super-blocks” to their occupants.*
- xiv. *The plan of the lower city is to be regarded as that of a masterplan “supergrid” rather than a gridiron per se (Mohenjo-daro p32)*

Question 3

- a) Discuss “Pre-Urban Cadastre”, a man-made urban form determinant. (5)
- b) Discuss “Religion” one of the primary motivating forces in the generation of urban forms. (3)

Answer Question 3(a)

(1 mark each, for any 5 answers)

The Pre-Urban Cadastre

- i. *Term refers to the pattern of pre-existing man-made;*
- ii. *rural property boundaries (farms) & individual fields,*
- iii. *regional routes & lanes,*
- iv. *drainage ditches (Dutch),*
- v. *over which an organic growth settlement expanded or*
- vi. *which had to be recognized in the planning of new urban form*
- vii. *It is the pre-urban cadastre that explains the otherwise baffling forms/morphology of later 19th & 20th century suburbs (drainage ditches of the Dutch & field patterns of English villages).*

Answer Question 3(b)

(1 mark each, for any 3 answers)

Religious

- i. *The city as a devotional centre*
- ii. *Expressed through largest buildings or tallest & visually most assertive spire, tower and dome skyline elements.*
- iii. *In various cathedrals, churches, temples & shrines*
- iv. *ALSO the church was a major urban landowner.*

- ix. However from 6th & 5th centuries the value of investment outside the acropolis required protection
- x. Democratic Greek society required security for whole community.
- xi. (separate fortification of the acropolis was anti-democratic)
- xii. Athens, Miletus & Priene were walled.
- xiii. Not all Greek cities were fortified.

Question 6

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

- A] Describe the “regional topography” of Greece which affected the Greeks’ territorial organization. (4)

OR

- B] Describe the leisure and cultural areas, some of the basic elements of the typical Greek city plan. (4)

Answer Question 6A

(1 mark each, for any 4 answers)

Topography

- ~~i. Determined Greek territorial organization (No marks)~~
- ii. Clearly defined separate city states instead of single unified nation
- iii. Two main focus areas of city states Greece & coastline of Asia Minor
- iv. Are very mountainous & only limited fertile areas
- v. Conditions favoured the existence of small and independent states (consisting of urban nucleus & subordinate agricultural villages in countryside)
- vi. Occasionally Greek city states joined together to face a common enemy, notably the Persians, but they were also intermittently/sporadically in conflict with each other.

OR

Answer Question 6B

(1 mark each, for any 4 answers)

The Leisure and Cultural areas:

- i. The economy of the Greek city states – based considerably on slave labour
- ii. This allowed the citizens ample leisure time spent on collective activities
- iii. For this specialized building types were developed
- iv. Incl. theatre, gymnasium & stadium
- v. Each of which was regarded as essential in every city.

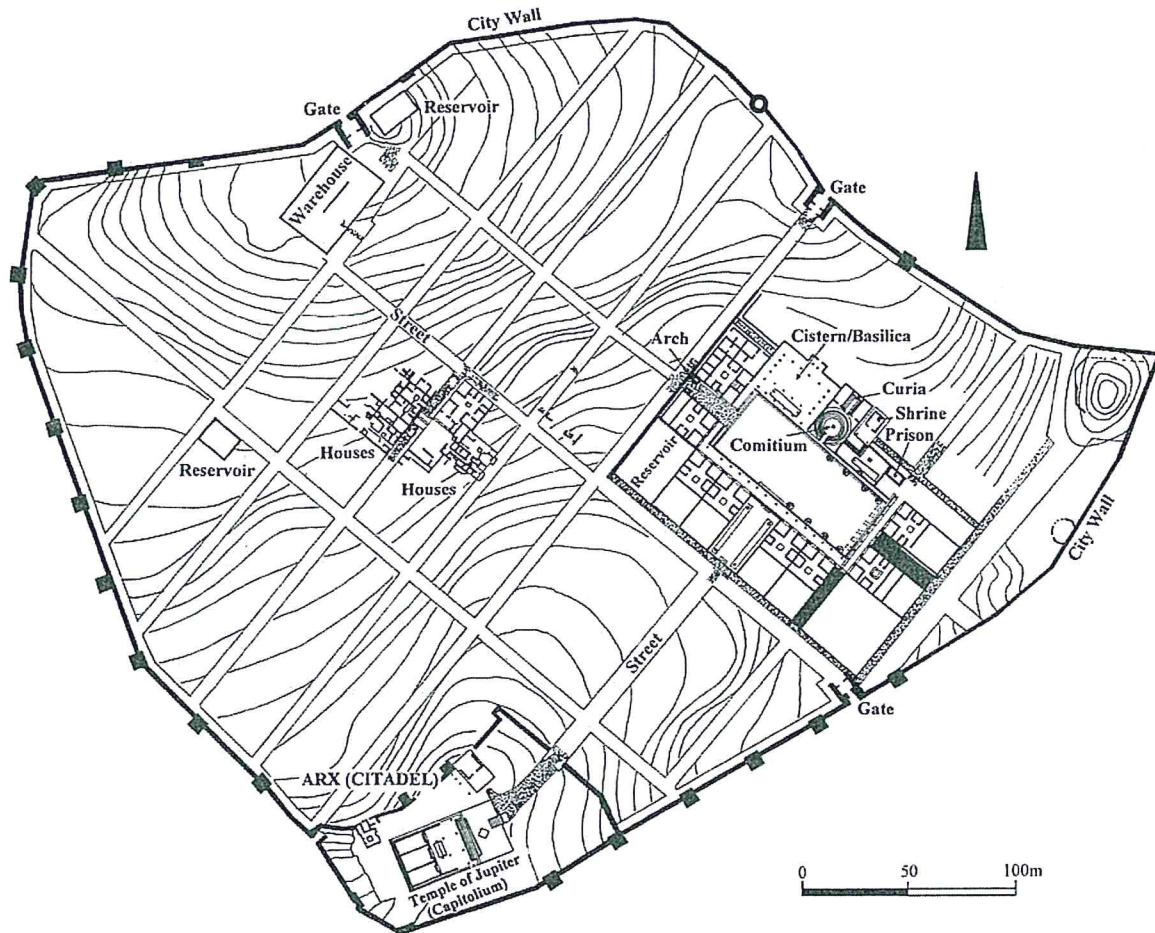


Figure 1:

Source: <http://cw.routledge.com/textbooks/9780415498647/images20.asp>

Answer Question 8

(1 mark each, for any 4 answers)

- i. The perimeter/boundary – Not square or rectangular
- ii. Only three gateways
- iii. Two main streets from the western side – Forum is partially located where they intersect with the cardo
- iv. The decumanus does not run straight through (jumps at intersection with Cardo to south-east) OR the Decumanus diverts at the North West gate to the south and then continues to the forum
- v. The forum area – is NOT restricted to only one insulae
- vi. The Insulae are different sizes
- vii. The temple of Jupiter is not located close to the forum area BUT on the Arx/citadel
- viii. Not all the building blocks are square/rectangular
- ix. Cardo does not run through – stops at Arx
- x. Any other answers on merit.

- viii. *Colonia - a group of settlers, established in a specific locality to form a self-administering civic community.*

[4]

Question 10

Discuss “walls” as one of the urban components of medieval towns. Your answer must refer only to the continental European defences. (8)

Answer Question 10

(1 mark each, for any 8 answers)

- i. *Wall retained primary military function,*
- ii. *In addition to its use as a customs barrier.*
- iii. *A wall girding a town was an earlier method of defence than a castle, and a much more popular one (p98)*
- iv. *The wall assumed complex & costly characteristics (during Renaissance) - city defences became the most important determinant of urban form.*
- v. *Larger prosperous continental cities – essential to maintain strong defences*
- vi. *Horizontal growth could not be a continuous process.*
- vii. *Growth took place in stages,*
- viii. *Each stage of growth was normally preceded by the construction of a new wall.*
- ix. *Typically the new wall completely surrounded the city.*
- x. *The distance from the previous perimeter representing a careful compromise*
- xi. *between short-term investment considerations and the need to enclose enough land for future expansion.*
- xii. *Walls were also sometimes built to enclose discontinuous new suburbs*
- xiii. *During Renaissance period European towns continued with defence work (complex Renaissance-period defensive systems) – in direct contrast to England where few instances of post-medieval defence work occurred (by the fourteenth century)*
- xiv. *Florence (Italy) – clear ex. of European concentric-ring type of growth & 2 medieval walls enclosed original Roman nucleus.*

Question 11

Identify and briefly describe the two (2) general categories and the two (2) sub-categories for recreation which Frederick Law Olmsted established. (Mark allocation is as follows: ½v for each category and 1v for each description.) (6)

Answer Question 12**(1 mark each, for any 10 answers)**

- i. *The self-contained community of the feudal village (Able to provide all the goods and services that modern industrial society demanded)*
- ii. *Combined with a limited development of industry, and*
- iii. *Using modern communications to link urban centres to each other.*
- iv. *The majority of the population would earn their living in the conventional way - working for the manufacturers, cooperatives and philanthropic societies.*
- v. *Ready made workforce & consumer market.*
- vi. *Howard envisaged these "satellites" to be connected via railroads to a central city.*
- vii. *The ensemble of central city and Garden Cities was what Howard understood by the term "social city"*
- viii. *To prevent towns merging - a commonly owned greenbelt of field, hedgerow and woodland would exist between each settlement to allow the inhabitants to enjoy the country.*
- ix. *New developments would be separated by a similar margin of preferably uncultivated land, and*
- x. *Linked via rapid rail transport with a main spur connecting the new settlement to the central city (Inter Municipal Railway).*
- xi. *The 2nd Garden City (Welwyn) - demonstrated the limits of the "social city" concept.*

The following answers can also be considered:

- i. *Howard was devoted "to the project of decongesting the modern metropolis by building small, self-contained, green-belted cities in the rural countryside is one of the marvels of modern urban planning history".*
- ii. *New developments would be separated by a similar margin of preferably uncultivated land, and*
- iii. *Linked via rapid rail transport with a main spur connecting the new settlement to the central city.*

Question 13

Discuss Le Corbusier's Contemporary City/"La Ville Contemporaine", as illustrated in the provided sketch. (Mark allocation - a minimum of four marks are reserved for answers relating to the provision of housing.) (10)

- xiv. *within satellite units ½✓ only*
- xv. *In other words unlike Paris of 1920's where rich and poor tended to live in juxtaposition/combination, La Ville Contemporaine would have been a completely class segregated city.*

Question 14

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Answer Question 14

(1 mark or ½ mark for each answer as indicated)

- i. Dwelling ½✓*
- ii. habitat – well spaced apartments, high rise apartments to be preferred to other forms*
- iii. Work ½✓*
- iv. to include both offices and factories*
- v. Recreation and leisure ½✓*
- vi. focusing particular on sport and therefore, parks and stadia.*
- vii. Circulation ½✓*
- viii. this was to be treated as a separate zone and given equal weight in planning priorities.*

Question 15

Explain briefly Frank Lloyd Wright’s Broadacre City Plan. (6)

Answer Question 15

(1 mark each, for any 6 answers)

Wright called for a radical transformation of American Society to restore earlier Emersonian and Jeffersonian virtues. The physical embodiment of that utopian vision was Broad Acre City

- i. Every citizen of the United States would be given a minimum of one acre of land per person,*
- ii. With the family homestead being the basis of civilisation,*
- iii. And with government reduced to nothing more than a county architect,*

November 2019

SHP621S

Settlement History and Planning Theory

Included:

Moderator's report

1st Opportunity question paper

1st Opportunity Memorandum