

# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

*University of London*

## EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

*For the following qualifications :-*

*M. Sc .*

### **ESGP1: Planning Institutions and Practices in Europe**

COURSE CODE : ENVSGP01

DATE : 20-MAR-02

TIME : 10.30

TIME ALLOWED : 3 hours

02-C0002-2-30

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**TURN OVER**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
University College London  
The Bartlett  
MSc Built Environment:  
**European Property Development and Planning**

Title of paper:  
**ENVSGP01 Planning Institutions and Practices in Europe**

20 March 2002 1030h

Time allowed: 3 hours

Answer any **three** questions  
All questions carry equal marks.

1. Is there any evidence that approaches to metropolitan planning in Europe are influenced by the policies, practices or funding regimes of the European Institutions? What influences from the EU would you expect or hope to observe in the next few years?
2. To what extent would it be (a) feasible and (b) desirable to harmonise urban planning procedures across Europe in the face of the deep-rooted variations we have in legal and political systems and in patterns of property ownership?
3. Orthodox policy across most of Europe prioritises private investment and seeks to limit or reduce state investment. In this context what role can metropolitan planning play? Illustrate your answer by referring to planning in one or more cities.
4. What do cities have to gain by competing with each other? What are they competing for? Would they do better to co-operate instead? Illustrate your answer by referring to one or more cities.
5. Answer parts (a) and (b) - half the marks are obtainable from each part. (a) Is it possible to envisage "a sustainable city"? What might it be like? and (b) Can existing cities, inherited from the past, be adapted to become more "sustainable"? Illustrate your answer to (b) by referring to examples of plans or property developments where possible.

6. In what ways, if at all, does the planning and development of cities in formerly-communist countries pose problems different from those confronted in Western Europe?
7. Mixed-use developments have been often cited as essential for the creation of lively and attractive urban environments. Yet, in some countries the development industry seems reluctant to produce them. Why do you think this is so? Illustrate your answer with examples.
8. Public-private partnerships are now a common occurrence in initiating and funding development across Europe. Identify the positive and negative outcomes of such partnerships, using examples wherever possible.
9. Government support for large development schemes is normally linked to urban regeneration objectives. Based on examples, discuss a) how these schemes can help to achieve regeneration objectives and b) in what circumstances they can do so.
10. Many countries have adopted national policies against the further development of out-of-town retail centres. Explain, with examples, what can be involved in the implementation of such policies.

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**