

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:-

M.Sc.

ESGP1: Planning Institutions and Practices in Europe

COURSE CODE : **ENVSGP01**

DATE : **25-MAR-03**

TIME : **14.30**

TIME ALLOWED : **3 Hours**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
University of London
The Bartlett
MSc Development and Planning:
European Property Development and Planning

Title of paper:
ENVSGP01 Planning Institutions and Practices in Europe

25 March 2003 1430-1730

Time allowed: 3 hours

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

1. Is there any evidence that approaches to planning of European cities 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. Various attempts have been made to classify European planning systems and practices. Explain one such classification scheme and discuss its strengths and weaknesses, referring to alternative classifications if you wish to.
3. Orthodox policy across most of Europe prioritises private investment and seeks to limit or reduce state investment. In this context what are the challenges facing planners when they seek to achieve outcomes for the public through investment which is private?
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. Forms of tenure of land and buildings vary a great deal between countries. Give examples of some of the important differences, indicating the strengths and weaknesses of each. (You may answer this question in relation to a specific sector like housing or retailing, or more generally.)
7. Public-private 'partnerships' are now a common occurrence in initiating and funding development across Europe, often with EU encouragement. Identify the positive and negative outcomes of such partnerships, using examples wherever possible.

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8. 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.

9. Contemporary urban development processes are often criticised for leading to over-concentration of activity and of prosperity. Outline the factors which can lead to such concentrations,

either

(a) within the nation (e.g. in London and the South East in Britain, or in Paris within France)

or

(b) within the metropolitan area (the balance between centre and sub-centres).

10. How would you expect environmental legislation and policy to influence development over the next 20 years? Should we, for example, expect changes in the types of buildings produced or changes in their location?

11. Very few European countries now undertake significant amounts of state-funded social housing development. Does this reflect the disappearance of housing problems?

12. Explain the main advantages and disadvantages of making international comparisons of planning systems and practices. What, if anything, can we learn from such comparisons?

END OF QUESTION PAPER