

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:–

M.Sc.

ESGP1: Planning Institutions and Practices in Europe

COURSE CODE : ENVSGP01

DATE : 18-MAR-05

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

The Bartlett

MSc Development and Planning:

European Property Development and Planning

Title of paper:

ENVS gp 01 Planning Institutions and Practices in Europe

18th March 2005 1400-1700

Time allowed: 3 hours

Answer any **three** questions

All questions carry equal marks.

1. How useful is Newman's and Thornley's classification of European Urban Planning systems into 'families' ?

2. answer either (a) or (b)

(a) Contemporary urban development processes are often criticised for leading to over-concentration of retailing and some other public and private services. Outline the factors which can lead to such concentrations and describe any measures which can be taken to reduce the negative effects.

or

(b) Discuss the proposition that economic efficiency calls for expansion of large shopping centres, usually out-of-town, while environmental and distributional considerations require retailing to remain within the urban area?

3. Many EU and national policies stress "competitiveness" as an important goal. Do cities and regions 'compete' with each other and should this competition be encouraged or limited?

4. How can the growth of land and property values be harnessed to pay for the costs of urban infrastructure and services. Refer to practices in a number of countries in your answer.

Turn over

5. **answer either (a) or (b)**

(a) Can existing cities, inherited from the past, be adapted to become more "sustainable" in ecological and social terms? Illustrate your answer by referring to examples of plans or specific developments where possible.

or

(b) In relation to any one city or region you are familiar with, explain how economic and social life would change if the cost of energy used for transport rose steadily to four times its present level between now and 2015.

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 in terms of individual development projects.)

7. Describe 2 urban development schemes in Europe, explaining how each was organised, designed and financed, and discuss how this relates to their main outcomes.

8. Outline some of the principal ways in which the Enlargement of the EU is likely to influence urban planning and development in any one of the new member states.

9. **answer either (a) or (b)**

(a) What, if anything, should the EU seek to achieve in the urban policy field?

Or:

(b) . Public sector approaches to large-scale, private property development schemes vary considerably within Europe. Describe two such approaches and discuss their implications for the development schemes *and* for the cities on which they sit

10. Many European countries now build less state-funded social housing than they did 20 years ago. How can these trends be (a) explained and (b) justified?

11. What are relative advantages and disadvantages of urban developments on large sites compared with smaller scale developments?

12. Planners, architects and environmentalists now advocate "mixed use" development, reversing a century of emphasis on zoning (the separation of activities). Outline the main problems encountered in making this change.

End of question paper