

Question Bank

Principles of Planning

2nd stage

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Answer the following Questions

- 1- What is urban planning?
- 2- What is Urban planning role in planning cities?
- 3- What is planning principles?
- 4- What is Urban Design? How does it differ from Urban Planning?
- 5- What is the important of a form-based code (FBC)?
- 6- What is zoning and explain briefly its important in land use?
- 7- Why planning is important?
- 8- How the planning system works Basic principles?
- 9- How planning system works Basic difficulty?
- 10- Discuss the Legal requirements for town planning
- 11- Explain the development plan
- 12- What does the development plan do?
- 13- Explain and discuss investigation into town planning
- 14- Extract from development plan for Erbil city
- 15- Policies in development plan for Erbil city
- 16- Show Examples of housing policies for whole districts in Erbil city
- 17- Suggest other planning considerations in Erbil city
- 18- Discuss The modern challenges of urban sprawl,
- 19- Explain Deterioration of historic neighborhoods,
- 20- Explain the neglect of pedestrian safety in new developments.
- 21- Count different types of roads with sketches if needed
- 22- Count and explain briefly different pattern city models with sketches if needed
- 23- The irregular pattern model and its advantages and disadvantages

24- Define the following statements:

A form-based code (FBC)

Zoning , Land use , Cul-de-sac , Town , Community , Settlement , floor area ratios , setbacks Zoning, Master Plan, Roads , Communication, Recreational areas, open spaces, Residential areas, Neighborhood unit, Master Plan, Roads and Communication,

Differentiate between the followings

- 25- Differentiate between Net Density and Gross Density

- 26- Differentiate between Greek towns and Roman towns.
- 27- Differentiate between Garden city and Satellite towns.
- 28- Differentiate between Arterial Road and sub-Arterial road.
- 29- Differentiate between Social Infrastructure & physical infrastructure.
- 30- Differentiate between Use zoning and Spot zoning
- 31- Differentiate between Greek cities & Roman cities.
- 32- Differentiate between Mediaeval, Renaissance & Pre-industrial cities.
- 33- Differentiate between Principles Of Urban And Rural Planning.

Answer the following Questions briefly

- 34- Define the term Neighborhood and the conceptual models
- 35- Briefly explain the models or concepts as proposed by Tony Garmer, Frank Lloyd Wright, Soria Y. Mata, Ludwing Hilberseimer and Le Corbusier for future cities.
- 36- Draw the plans of the following cities
- 37- Elaborate the various rural development schemes by the central Govt. for various sectors like Housing, Poverty alleviation, Roads, Slums etc.
- 38- Principles Of Urban And Rural Planning:
- 39- Town planning concept since industrial revolution Explain briefly Impact of Industrial revolution on planning.
- 40- Planning concepts by utopians: Cadbury, Lever brothers, etc. Patric Geddes Sir Ebenezer Howard and Garden City concept, Letchworth, Wylwin Town planning laws.
- 41- Importance of Community Development concept on rural planning and development in post-Independence period.
- 42- Explain the terms row houses and courtyard houses with appropriate sketches. Describe the difference among these types, in detail
- 43- Explain the terms semi-detached houses and detached houses with appropriate sketches. Describe the difference among these types, in detail
- 44- Explain the concept of Neighborhood by Clarence Perry and its characteristics.
- 45- Write a detailed note on Garden City concept by Sir Ebenezer Howard. Explain the same with appropriate examples.

46- Explain the importance and relevance of learning “Town Planning” for an Architect. Support your answer with appropriate cases and examples from the profession

Multiple choices Questions

47- Which of the following is not Urbanization?

- a) The movement of people from rural to urban areas with population growth equating to urban migration.
- b) The growth of cities into rural areas.
- c) The growth of cities and the transformation of society from agrarian to urban.
- d) The decrease in population due to rural-urban migration

48- Floor Area Ratio is the ratio of

- a) Total floor area to Total plot area
- b) Total plot area to Total floor area
- c) Plinth area to site area
- d) Site area to plinth area

49- What would be the building height if Floor Area Ratio allowed is 1 with 50% plot coverage?

- a) Four stories
- b) Two stories
- c) Three stories
- d) One story

50- As per the Land Pooling Rules 2009, the maximum land pooling contribution allowed is :

- a) 30%
- b) 25%
- c) 70%
- d) 20%

51- Unlike land pooling technique of planning, theuses the provision of infrastructure as a mechanism to guide urban development?

- a) Guided Land Readjustment
- b) Land Acquisition Guided Development
- c) Guided Land Distribution Development
- d) Guided Land Development

52- Which urban planning model does the illustration on the right show?

- a) Urban-rural transect model
- b) City transect model
- c) Density transect model
- d) Zoning transect model

- 53- A development that creates vibrant, livable, sustainable communities centered around public transport :
- a) A Transport Oriented Development
 - b) A Transit Oriented Development
 - c) A Transect Oriented Development
 - d) A Mobility Development
- 54- The Garden City Ideal formulated by Ebenezer Howard sought to raise the standard of health and comfort through providing a living environment that combined the best elements of
- a) Nature and Human habitation
 - b) Commercial and agricultural practices
 - c) Gardens, parks and cities
 - d) Town and country life styles
- 55- As per Clarence Perry, which of the following is a unit considered to be within a walk-able distance of quarter-mile or 400 m radius ?
- a) A Local Area Plan
 - b) A City Unit
 - c) A Zoning Unit
 - d) A Neighborhood Unit
- 56- What would be the area of a neighborhood if it is to be within walk-able distance of 400 m radius?
- a) Approximately 151 acres
 - b) Approximately 224 acres
 - c) Approximately 124 acres
 - d) Approximately 102 acres
- 57- Transfer of Development Rights which is also known as TDRs is a type of flexible zoning used for
- a) Preserving historical areas and open spaces or limiting development in fragile areas
 - b) Enabling economic opportunities and optimizing construction potentialities
 - c) Providing more development rights
 - d) None of the above
- 58- The City Beautiful Movement that flourished during 1890s and 1900s introduced beatification and monumental grandeur in cities. It also intended to create
- a) awareness on beauty and heritage values
 - b) moral and civic virtue among urban populations
 - c) harmony between nature and infrastructure development
 - d) beautiful villages

59- According to Kevin Lynch who authored the book ‘The Image Of The City’, which of the following five types of elements form the image a city:

- a) Roads, Mountains, Forest, Buildings, and Rivers
- b) Paths, Edges, Districts, Nodes, and Landmarks
- c) Footpaths, Rivers, Buildings, Parks, and Monuments
- d) None of the above

60-is an international movement to reform the design of built environment and is about raising quality of life and standard of living by creating better places to live in. It is the revival of our lost art of place making .

- a) New Urbanism
- b) Contextualism
- c) City Beautiful
- d) Rationalism

61- The Thimphu Structure Plan is based on the principles of

- a) New Urbanism
- b) Garden City Ideals
- c) Intelligent Urbanism
- d) Smart Growth

62- The Structure Plans are implemented through

- a) Local Area Plans
- b) Valley Development Plans
- c) Neighborhood Plans
- d) Sub-division Plans

63-is a thoroughfare that is lined with buildings. It has area defined for cars, human circulations and activity .

- a) Street
- b) Road
- c) Footpath
- d) Promenade

64-is the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design .

- a) Public Friendly Design
- b) Universal Design
- c) Disabled Friendly Design
- d) Differently Abled Design

- 65- There are three types of roads or streets which form a hierarchal network of road or street system in the towns and cities. They are:
- a) Main road, secondary road and access road
 - b) Primary road, connecting road and access road
 - c) Highway, feeder road and farm road
 - d) Primary road, secondary road and tertiary road
- 66-refers to the process of rebuilding area of cities or towns which have become obsolete and abandoned, or are in a state of considerable decay .
- a) Urban reconstruction
 - b) Urban renewal
 - c) Urban rebuilding
 - d) Urban rehabilitation

Short Answer Questions

- 67- What is Land Pooling?
- 68- What is Zoning?
- 69- List one advantage and one disadvantage about zoning in urban planning.
- 70- How is zoning different from precincts?
- 71- What is 'scale'?
- 72- How is scale important in urban planning?
- 73- What are the different types of spatial plans?
- 74- Choose two and list at least one difference and similarity between them.
- 75- Explain the Development of roads system in the form of having mobility and accessibility in the city
- 76- What is comprehensive plan ?
- 77- List all the features, facilities, and amenities where the used land would be distributed for preparing a comprehensive urban development plan.
- 78- Where a comprehensive plan necessary elaborate why they are being considered in the land using?
- 79- Elaborate the various rural development schemes by the central Govt. for various sectors like Housing, Poverty alleviation, Roads, Slums etc.
- 80- Explain the Impact of Industrial revolution on planning proses.