

Deckblatt für schriftliche Prüfungen

Lehrveranstaltungsprüfung

STEOP-Modulprüfung

Modulprüfung (Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen)

Angaben zur Prüfung (von der Lehrveranstaltungsleitung / vom SSC auszufüllen)

Lehrveranstaltung (LV-Nummer, Bezeichnung, Bezeichnung Modulprüfung): 290 386 Principles of Urban Planning and Urbanism

Lehrveranstaltungsleiterin / Lehrveranstaltungsleiter: Walter Matznetter

Prüfungstermin (Datum, Uhrzeit): Dienstag, 25.6.2019, 13:00-14:30

Prüfungsdauer: 90 Minuten

Prüfungsort: NIG Hörsaal 5A

Notenschlüssel (von der Lehrveranstaltungsleiterin / vom Lehrveranstaltungsleiter) anzugeben:

1+, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Angaben zur Studierenden / zum Studierenden (von der Studierenden / vom Studierenden auszufüllen)

Matrikelnummer:

Studienkennzahl lt. Studienblatt: A

Studienrichtung lt. Studienblatt:

Familienname(n):

Vorname(n):

Ist dies Ihr 4. Antritt?

☐ JA

☐ NEIN

Achtung: Der 4. Antritt muss verpflichtend kommissionell erfolgen!

Studienrechtliche Hinweise für Studierende

Eine Beurteilung ist nur zulässig, wenn:

- Sie korrekt zu dieser Prüfung angemeldet sind,
- Sie die Voraussetzungen zu dieser Prüfung erfüllen,
- Ihre Identität eindeutig festgestellt werden kann (Studierendenausweis bzw. weiterer amtlicher Lichtbildausweis),
- Sie keine unerlaubten Hilfsmittel verwenden (LehrveranstaltungsleiterInnen geben vor Beginn der Prüfung bekannt, welche Hilfsmittel verwendet werden dürfen).

Bei einem Abbruch der Prüfung ohne wichtigen Grund wird die Prüfung mit „nicht genügend“ beurteilt.

Unterschrift der Studierenden / des Studierenden

Ich bestätige hiermit die Richtigkeit meiner Angaben und nehme die studienrechtlichen Hinweise zur Kenntnis.

Datum

Unterschrift

Besondere Vorkommnisse während der Prüfung

(Nur von der Lehrveranstaltungsleiterin / dem Lehrveranstaltungsleiter oder dem Aufsichtspersonal auszufüllen)

Beschreibung des Vorfalls (falls zu wenig Platz, bitte Rückseite verwenden):

Datum; Uhrzeit

Unterschrift

On the 3 following pages, please select **two** out of the three questions (1., 2., 3.) and comment upon each part (sub-question) of the question (a, b, c, and sometimes d) you chose. You may use any blank spaces on the following pages, front side and back side, as long as you make it clear what question (number) and subquestion (letter) you are answering. Good luck!

1. (a) In Ancient Mesopotamia, then in Ancient Greece, urban development followed one of two principles (or styles), one older, one younger in origin, both with a Greek name (which?). In the Imperium Romanum, the two principles have also been applied throughout, but with a specific geographical distribution (where and why?).

(b) For each of the two principles, describe urban and house layouts from Ancient Mesopotamia, from Ancient Greece and from the Roman Empire (resulting in 2 x 2 x 3 examples).

(c) Remember assignment no.1: according to Peter Hall, what are the main differences in the quality of urban engineering and planning in Athens ca. 400BC, in comparison to Rome ca. 100AD? Comment on infrastructure, building regulations, building material, and architecture.

(d) In the “Dark Ages” that followed the Imperium Romanum, many achievements of Ancient Urbanism were destroyed and forgotten, but a number of these survived. Comment upon European urbanism in the Early Middle Ages (800-1200), focussing on the legacies of Roman Urbanism (available only within the former Empire’s boundaries).

2. In reaction to the evils of early industrialisation, urban planning (in a modern sense) began in the mid-19th century. It was driven by health and safety considerations, developing standards that are followed until today.
- (a) As a prototype, the British Public Health Act of 1848 gave a list of 9 urban engineering works to be undertaken, and standards to be set in the industrial city. Comment upon as many points of that list as you remember (think of your investigations for assignment no.2!)
- (b) In the literature, there are several names for that type I of urban planning, by ALBERS, by SELLE, by SUITNER etc., what are these names, what aspect of planning are they focussing on?
- (c) Give and comment upon a list of typical investments made by Vienna planners following this kind of planning ideology, ca.1830-1910. Which projects realize, which projects go beyond the 9 provisions of the British Public Health Act of 1848? Distinguish between Vienna investments focusing on urban engineering, and others focusing on urban design, and some Otto Wagner projects combining both.
- (d) Despite of its achievements, type I urban planning was deficient on several grounds (hint: think of the four main goals of type II, reformist urbanism, which had not been addressed in the 19th century). Please name and comment upon these deficiencies!

3. From the 1980s, a new type of urban planning (No.IV according to ALBERS-SELLE) emerged on top of the earlier planning agendas.
- (a) Different authors pointed out different aspects of contemporary planning, using many different names for similar kinds of planning. What are these aspects, why these names?
- (b) Compared to earlier types of urban planning, planning types III and IV are much more interrelated with urban social and urban economic policies, whose foci have changed considerably since the “Golden Age” of; comment upon these changes, preferably relating to David Harvey’s article (1989): “From to”
- (c) The Vienna Urban Development Plans (UDPs) of 1984, 1994, 2005 and 2015 (named “2025”) illustrate the changes from an all-embracing, state-led planning project (type III) to a more selective document guiding future development (still called UDP). Please comment on the changes from the first to the last of these documents.
- (d) Several (grand, oversized) urban development planning projects from the 1970s have been carried on in the new spirit; one Vienna “Zielgebiet” was portrayed in greater detail – which is it, what has changed?
- (e) Paul Knox (2011) is an article on the importance of renowned architects to produce iconic architecture, as a strategy of urban competition; please comment and add some examples from our 4 cities, i.e. Brussels, Vienna, Copenhagen, Madrid.