

**The University of Melbourne**

**Semester One 2002**

**Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning**

**Subject Number(s): 705-373**

**Subject Title(s): Institutional Context of Urban Planning**

**Common content: 705-173 Shaping the Metropolis: an Introduction to Planning & Development**

**Exam Duration: 1 hour**

**Reading Time: 15 minutes**

**This paper has 4 pages**

**Authorised materials:**

No books allowed. Dictionaries may not be used.

**Instructions to Invigilators:**

Exam question paper may be removed from the examination room after completion of exam.

**Instructions to students:**

The student is to write their student number in the examination answer booklet.

Candidates are to answer two (2) questions only.

All questions are of equal value.

All parts of questions are of equal value.

Provide diagrams in your answers where appropriate.

This examination is worth 35% of the total assessment. NB. for 4<sup>th</sup> level Bachelor of Engineering students only, the examination is worth 30% of the total assessment.

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## Question 1

### Either 1(a)

The production of urban development is a major component in the growth and evolution of cities.

Identify and critically discuss:

- (1) the role of the *development producer* actor in the production of urban development, in relation to the role of other identifiable actors and the influence of the natural environment in the process. Include the most significant sub-categories of development producers in the process and discuss their roles.
- (2) the role of the *development entrepreneur* sub-category of development producer in the process of urban development. Highlight its role in initiating development projects and its relationship with other sub-categories of *development producer*, in particular its relationship with *financier* actor.

Give examples in your answers, preferably from Melbourne.

### Or 1(b)

The availability and cost of finance is a major determinant of what types and how much development occurs in urban areas.

Identify and critically discuss:

- (1) the common process by which urban development is funded in Australia, including the different types of finance. Highlight the relationship between the original source of funds and the development of urban areas.
- (2) the role of the *financier* sub-category of development producer in the decision making process of urban development and its relationship with the other *development producers* and the *end users*.

Give examples in your answers, preferably from Melbourne.

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## Question 2

### Either 2(a)

*Urban managers* are necessary in the process of urban development as a moderating force to the other actors.

Identify and critically discuss:

- (1) the role of the *urban manager* actor in the process of urban development and its relationship with the other actors. Include reasons for such a government role (exclude the 'market failure' rationale; that is the subject of part (2));

**PTO question 2(a) continues**

- (2) the reasons for 'market failure' as posed by Musgrave & Musgrave and similar authors and the categories of goods that result from it.

Give examples that relate to urban development in Victoria.

**Or 2(b)**

Management of Melbourne's urban development is shared across a wide range of different authorities: *urban managers*, by definition.

Explain and critically discuss the role of two typical *urban managers* that operate in Melbourne (eg Melbourne Water, VicRoads, Parks Victoria). Highlight the influence of each on Melbourne's urban development explaining from where comes its power of influence.

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**Question 3**

**Either 3(a)**

Urban planning is a special sub-category of *urban manager* with characteristics that set it aside from the other types of *urban manager*.

- (1) the role of the *urban planner* (as a special sub-category of *urban manager*) in the process of urban development and its relationship with the other *urban managers*. Highlight the fundamental characteristics of urban planning that give it its distinctive role in urban development.
- (2) the different styles of urban planning, highlighting how each derives its categorisation. Give examples, preferably from Victoria, of the various styles of planning behaviour.

**Or 3(b)**

*Urban planners* have established procedures for the preparation of strategic plans as part of planning schemes. There is also a statutory procedure for the amendment of planning schemes under the Planning & Environment Act 1987.

Identify and critically discuss:

- (1) a common and generalised decision making procedure used in urban planning, explaining each step.
- (2) the statutory procedure for amending *Planning Schemes* under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*;

In the answer compare and contrast the similarities and differences between the two procedures and provide possible explanations for any similarities and differences.

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**PTO question 4 continues**

**Question 4**

The Planning & Environment Act sets statutory responsibilities and procedures for the administration of development applications.

**Either 4(a)**

Explain and critically discuss:

- (1) what a *planning permit* is and how it is used within the planning system: when it is needed, how and to whom one applies, who decides, etc;
- (2) the main steps by which a planning permit is dealt with by a Responsible Authority under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

**Or 4(b)**

Explain and critically discuss:

- (1) the purpose and functioning of the planning division of the *Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal*;
  - (2) the operation of Review Hearings and the rights and responsibilities of *Applicants, Objectors* and *Responsible Authorities* in them.
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**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**