



School	NBE	Subject Area & Catalogue number	ARCH 1011
Course Name	LAND USE PLANNING		

Student ID	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>							
Given Name/s				Surname				
If you are required to use a calculator, please note the make and model here	Make:				Model			

Official Reading Time: **10 Minutes**
Writing Time: **1 hour**

Instructions to Candidates:
All questions carry equal marks

**Incorrect answers will be penalized. If you do not know the answer do not attempt the question.
You will not be penalized for not answering
Do not guess**

Mark the correct answer by ringing the appropriate letter

There is only one correct answer unless otherwise indicated

**In the case of answers which require setting an order, put the appropriate number alongside the letter
For example if you are asked to put the following points in order**

- A
- B
- C
- D

Then mark your answer as follows

- 2 A
- 1 B
- 4 C
- 3 D

If you make a mistake and want to change your answer, strike through your mistake and write the correct answer at the side

Permitted Materials: **Any Calculator, Bilingual Dictionary**

DO NOT COMMENCE WRITING UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

1. Planning

- A Helps identify land use problems and puts in place market driven mechanisms to solve these
- B Anticipates potential problems and puts in place policies and management systems to deal with these.
- C Supports market mechanisms by policy and development assessment
- D Places the natural environment above all other factors

2. A key function of Planning is to

- A Minimise the impact of externalities
- B Maximise externalities
- C Internalise the impact of externalities
- D Externalise environmental impacts

3. Bruton (1988) in *Local Planning in Practice* argues that planning systems should ideally be

- A A hierarchy of plans
- B Centrally focused
- C Locally focused
- D A bottom up process

4. Rittel & Weber (1973) suggest that planning problems are often “wicked” because they

- A Are hard to solve
- B Consist of complexity, uncertainty, ambiguity, conflict etc
- C Have no answers
- D Have no technological solution

5. Christensen (1985) suggests that the easiest planning problems to solve are those which

- A Have an agreed goal
- B Technology can solve
- C Have no political dimensions

6. A *regulative* planning system tends to be implemented by

- A Community groups to the benefit of low income groups
- B State or local government to the benefit of low income groups
- C Quasi governmental agencies to the benefit of local land and property owners
- D State or local government to the benefit of local land and property owners

7. If a development type is listed as "complying" in a local Development Plan the developer can

- A Go ahead with the development
- B Expect to receive development plan consent
- C Expect to be refused development plan consent
- D Modify their proposal to fit the plan

8. Strategic planning is about

- A Identifying regulatory mechanisms to control development
- B Identifying a vision and the mechanisms to control development
- C Setting clear directions for the long term future
- D Setting short term goals and identifying strategies to achieve these

9. Which two of the following are statutory components of the South Australian Development Assessment system

- A Development Act
- B Development Plans
- C Development Assessment panels
- D Professional planning officers

10. If a developer is refused development plan consent they can normally appeal to

- A Planning SA
- B The local council who issued the refusal
- C The Federal Court
- D The Environment, Resources & Development Court

11. PAR stands for

- A Planning Assistance Regulation
- B Plan Amendment Report
- C Priority Amendment Reason
- D Planning Alternative Report

12. The statutory definition of Development in South Australia includes changing the use of land or buildings

Is the above statement

- A TRUE
- B FALSE

13. The Planning Strategy for Metropolitan Adelaide refers to the South Australian State Population Policy target of

- A 2 million by 2050
- B An extra 2 million by 2050
- C Maintaining the current population level
- D 2 million target for Adelaide by 2050

14. The South Australian State Planning Strategy

- A Reflects the content of council development plans
- B Sets the framework for council development plans
- C Reflects Federal government policy
- D Is an apolitical document

15. In relation to natural resources planning put the following in order of size (smallest = 1)

- A Resources
- B Reserves
- C Resource Base

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16. Which of the following are renewable resources?

- A Fisheries
- B Oil fields
- C The tides
- D Coal deposits

17. Which of the following is a flow resource?

- A Oil
- B Gas
- C Petroleum
- D Sunlight

18. Environmental Impact Assessment is used in South Australia to assess

- A All new development projects
- B Only minor projects
- C Only major projects
- D All projects which have an environmental impact

19. Projects requiring Environmental Impact Assessment in South Australia are assessed by

- A The local council in whose area they are located
- B Planning SA
- C An independent Development Assessment Panel
- D The Federal government

20. In Environmental Impact Assessment studies scoping is about

- A Deciding the physical boundaries of the study area
- B Identifying the factors to be examined
- C Identifying the "relevant authority"
- D Deciding whether an Impact study is necessary

21. In South Australian Environmental Impact Assessment studies the proponent is defined as the

- A Person or organisation initiating the project
- B Local authority assessing the project
- C "Relevant authority"
- D Consultant who prepares the Environmental Statement

22. Land capability study is primarily concerned with identifying

- A Economic characteristics
- B Social Characteristics
- C Suitability for particular uses
- D Physical characteristics

23. Mapping and differentiating slope as part of a land capability study would be an example of

- A Classification
- B Land use analysis
- C Capability assessment
- D Impact assessment

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- 24. Order the following activities from first to last (ie. 1 – 4) as part of a land capability study**
- A Land characteristics
 - B Land quality
 - C Land suitability
 - D Land capability
- 25. A cadastral map shows details of**
- A Terrain
 - B Planning zoning
 - C Property boundaries
 - D Urbanisation
- 26. Land conversion refers to**
- A Financial transactions in land
 - B Changing the use of land
 - C Developing land
 - D Changing the legal title of land
- 27. Using Magri's (1994) definitions put the following in order of size of area considered from smallest to largest (ie. 1- 4)**
- A Neighbourhood dwelling density
 - B Net dwelling density
 - C Site density
 - D Urban Centre dwelling density
- 28. If there are 168 dwellings situated on 14 hectares of land the net density in dwellings per hectare is**
- A 6
 - B 9
 - C 12
 - D 15
- 29. Density is normally calculated by dividing land area by population**
- A True
 - B False
- 30. If the net dwelling density of a rural living zone is 0.25 dwellings per hectare what is the average allotment size?**
- A 1 hectare
 - B 2 hectares
 - C 4 hectares
 - D 8 hectares
- 31. Over the last decade has average farm size in Australia**
- A Increased
 - B Decreased
 - C Stayed the same

32. Over the last decade has the number of farms in Australia

- A Increased
- B Decreased
- C Stayed the same

33. Why is it important to maintain areas of natural vegetation within urban areas?

- A Water catchment
- B Wildlife habitat
- C Protection against fire
- D All of the above
- E None of the above

34. Threats to the ecological integrity of protected areas such as national parks can be reduced by

- A Designating larger rather than smaller areas for protection
- B Ensuring that other similarly designated areas are close by
- C Keeping the ratio of area to boundary length as small as possible
- D All of the above
- E None of the above

35. Most forms of development in the Mount Lofty Ranges watershed are non-complying outside of designated township zones

- A True
- B False

36. According to Gibson, Alexander and Tomalty (1997) ecosystem planning differs from conventional planning in that it

- A Uses natural boundaries as a way of defining planning areas
- B Sets a desirable end state which should be planned for
- C Relies on a legal framework of zoning
- D Does not involve a lot of public participation

37. In their article on Australian agriculture Aplin et al (1999) argue that four things must be achieved in order to deal with rising world population. These are:

Doubling food production

Balancing energy & nutrient budgets in agriculture

Reducing erosion losses and

which of the following:

- A Introducing genetically modified crops
- B Dealing with climate change
- C Increasing irrigation
- D Intensifying agricultural productivity

38. South Australia's coasts are currently under pressure from:

- A Residential developments
- B Industrial developments
- C Sea level rise
- D All of the above
- E None of the above

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39. McLoughlin in her 1997 article “Sydney and the Bush” suggests that we need to conserve urban bushland because

- A** It is prime real estate
- B** It has heritage, educational & aesthetic value
- C** It is a commercial natural resource
- D** It acts as a carbon sink
- E** All of the above

40. In looking at mechanisms for dealing with heritage buildings it is usually advisable to opt for preservation rather than conservation

- A** True
- B** False

THE END