



**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES**

**MODULE CODE:** GGR0087/GGR0087

**MODULE NAME:** STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

**CAMPUS:** APK

**TYPE OF EXAM:** SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM (NOVEMBER) 2019

**DATE:** SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER (NOVEMBER) 2019  
8:30am

**SESSION**

**ASSESSOR(S):** PROF. IT RAMPEDI

**EXTERNAL MODERATOR:** PROF F. MACHETE (UNISA)

**DURATION:** 3 HOURS

**MARKS:** 150

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**NUMBER OF PAGES:** 4 PAGES

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The paper has **FOUR DIFFERENT SECTIONS**.
  2. Choose any **THREE SECTIONS**.
  3. Answer **EACH SECTION** in a separate answer book.
  4. Where necessary write **UNDER APPLICABLE HEADINGS**.
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**SECTION A**

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, SUSTAINABILITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING**

**QUESTION 1**

**Question 1.1**

Given theoretical reflections and reviews emanating from a contribution written by Retief *et al.* (2008) and other authors, critically discuss the macro (systems level) and micro (case level) application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) within the South African context. (20)

**Question 1.2**

Explain and contextualise the different meanings and perspectives on sustainability and how these (different meanings and perspectives on sustainability) relate to strategic environmental planning. (20)

**Question 1.3**

Systematically distinguish between environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA). (10)

**OR**

**Question 1.4**

Explain the following terms in the context of strategic environmental planning and strategic environmental assessment.

- (a) Environmental impact assessment
- (b) Sustainability
- (c) Spatial development framework
- (d) Strategic environmental planning
- (e) Programme

(10)

**[50]**

**SECTION B****QUESTION 2****Question 2.1****DIFFERENT PLANNING THEORIES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK**

Critically discuss the rational planning school; socio-ecological idealism (SEI); as well as communications and collaboration (CC) as alternatives to comprehensive or master planning. Proceeding from this background of rational planning school, briefly explain barriers to rational decision-making in environmental planning in the light of information from applicable literature. (25)

**Question 2.2****THE SOUTH AFRICAN ENERGY ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY ASSURANCE****Question 2.2.1**

Briefly explain some of the sustainability concerns in the South African Energy Policy. (10)

**Question 2.2.2**

Elaborate on some of the contributions that sustainability assessment may bring to strategic environmental planning, making use of appropriate literature where relevant. (15)

**[50]****SECTION C****QUESTION 3****Question 3.1****STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING; PUBLIC (MASS) TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, AND INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AT A REGIONAL SCALE IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Making use of appropriate scientific literature, critically discuss and contextualise the challenges inherent in the South African public transportation system and demonstrate how some of the recent government and provincial spatial development initiatives (SDIs) are geared to reverse and overcome these challenges.

(25)

**Question 3.2****STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Critically explain some of the key highlights in the evolution of our National Coastal Management in the light of a contribution written by Clavovic (2006) and the drive towards confronting poverty and building sustainable livelihoods in South Africa according to Clavovic and Boonzaier (2007).

(25)

**[50]**

**SECTION D****QUESTION 4****STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND INTEGRATED NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT****Question 4.1**

*"Climate change is very important for coastal communities and agriculture – since they live off what the land and sea produce. They are going to suffer from sea-level and temperature rises. We expect alteration of droughts and floods" and "I don't think this has been addressed as a policy issue (climate change). Although institutional coordination has been advocated for quite some time, changing towards a coordinated approach will take some time".*

Based on this quotation from an article compiled by Bunce *et al.* (2010) and other relevant readings, critically explain how vulnerability in coastal areas is shaped, for example by climate interacting with changes such as new tourism development, urbanisation and land use transformation, and how it (vulnerability in coastal areas) may be reduced amidst such complexities by introducing policies which enhance the adaptive capacity of the poor and most vulnerable in societies.

(25)

**Question 4.2**

*"Developing and applying a set-back line for Cape Town's coastline was anticipated to be difficult given that the city remains socio-economically unequal and spatially segregated and that the coastline provides multiple different communities with amenities, resources and opportunities at the same time. What was not anticipated was the encountered resistance from within public sector directorates operating under the same policies. Recognising and managing these differences is critical if notions of 'best practice' prescribed at higher governance levels are to prove useful to climate change adaptation measures at the local scale".*

Based on this excerpt from Darryl Colenbrander *et al.* (2015), critically discuss some of the problematics surrounding the management of coastal risks in the City of Cape Town and how differences in mentalities, technologies and resources make for subjective policy interpretations and applications by local officials.

(25)

**[50]****END OF THE ASSESSMENT PAPER**