
1. Explanation of the basic concepts of planning: environment, change, managing

2. Central aim of spatial planning; its components / dimensions / pillars

3. Process of planning: stages of it, importance of feedbacks

4. Stages of interaction between humankind and environment

5. Examples of planning in ancient civilizations

6. Planning regulations in medieval cities

7. Spatial pattern of medieval European towns (example of Central European "planted" towns)

8. Main issues of urban regulations in medieval Europe

9. Urban consequences of the industrial revolution

10. Reasons for the establishment of modern planning and planning profession (19th century)

11. Reasons for height zoning (end of the 19th and the early 20th centuries)

12. Concepts of planning of city agglomerations / regions in the first decades of the 20th century: garden towns, urban neighbourhood unit

13. Problems and planning solutions of the aftermath of the World War II

14. Crisis of planning 1960s, 1970s, 1980s ...
15. Major challenges for contemporary spatial planning

16. What can be the function of cities in (post-industrial) future?

17. Location of workplaces in urban areas – recent shifts and changes

18. Suburbanisation and urban sprawl – reasons, impact on urban tissue and urban economy

19. Facilities and public services – by branches, by access

20. Transport: trends, influence for spatial pattern of cities and regions; possible strategies for improvement

21. The concept of a “city of short distance”; relation between urban density and transportation mode

22. “New Urbanism” – the concept, aims

23. Levels of spatial / urban and regional planning

24. Public interests in land-use planning (major categories from which restricted use areas are derived)

25. Pollution monitoring and protection in planning

26. How planners quantify / assess the land needed for housing development in a city? (Describe the required entries and procedure of the assessment.)

27. Urban and non-urban land-use classes

28. Lot lines, building lines, their function: in which types of plans are used?

29. Lot coverage (formula)
30. Floor-area ratio (formula)

31. Example of planning strategy for a major metropolitan area: concept, principles, implementation

32. EU spatial planning documents: concepts, strategies, agendas

33. The reasons for the emergence of declined (abandoned) urban areas. Present some cases. What factors influences the potential for their recycling: What are the motivations and opportunities for public and private sector to be involved in recycling of the abandoned areas?

34. Approaches to redevelopment of declined urban areas: policy and planning context, actors, planning and economical instruments, outcomes. What could by the social, economical and ecological impacts of the redevelopment. Present some cases.

35. Can you explain the phenomena of “shrinking cities”? What are the causes and consequences of the phenomena? What are the urban planning strategies and measures adopted to diminish the negative impacts of the phenomena? Can you present some cases?

36. The elements of the urban transportation system, transportation modes and their role in the city, possibilities of their integration, spatial and land-use impact of particular modes of transportation, new trends in the urban transportation.

37. What is the relation between transportation and land use? How land use planning influences the transportation and vice versa? How transportation planning influences the land use? Can you present some examples of integrated land use – transportation planning and development in history?

38. Which are the main factors causing the increasing mobility of habitants? What economical, ecological and social impacts the increased mobility and growing amount of transportation have?

39. What are the most significant negative effects of transportation? What are the possible solutions: technical, administrative, economical? What can urban planner do about it? Present some examples.

40. In which way it is possible to influence the transportation demand. Can you present some cases, in which the Transportation Demand Management was implemented?