



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

SPATIAL PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICAL N6

27 NOVEMBER 2019

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

MARKING GUIDELINES FOR EXAMINERS

1. The marking memorandum serves as a guideline to markers/examiners and is NOT intended to be absolute or prescriptive.
2. The answers provided in this memorandum are, therefore, not exhaustive and examiners/markers are requested to use their discretion when marking.
Answers provided by students should also be assessed within the context.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	True	(10 × 1)	(10)
	1.1.2	False		
	1.1.3	True		
	1.1.4	False		
	1.1.5	True		
	1.1.6	True		
	1.1.7	False		
	1.1.8	True		
	1.1.9	True		
	1.1.10	True		
1.2	1.2.1	Collect warm air	(10 × 1)	(10)
	1.2.2	Hard flooring		
	1.2.3	25 °C		
	1.2.4	Lower		
	1.2.5	Cool		
	1.2.6	Spatial illusion		
	1.2.7	An open		
	1.2.8	Expensive		
	1.2.9	30 cm		
	1.2.10	Reduce noise		
1.3	1.3.1	I	(10 × 2)	(20)
	1.3.2	F		
	1.3.3	J		
	1.3.4	A		
	1.3.5	H		
	1.3.6	B		
	1.3.7	C		
	1.3.8	D		
	1.3.9	E		
	1.3.10	G		

1.4	1.4.1	Spotlight/accent lighting		
	1.4.2	Reception		
	1.4.3	18–21 °C		
	1.4.4	Lower intensity/candle		
	1.4.5	Noise/irritation factor		
	1.4.6	Walls		
	1.4.7	Space		
	1.4.8	Sharp smell		
	1.4.9	Dispensary		
	1.4.10	Comfort/ergonomics/functionality	(10 × 1)	(10)
				[50]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Ergonomics is the study of relationships✓ between human beings✓ and their functions✓ in the environment✓ is termed ergonomics. It is the applying✓ of anthropometrics✓ for optimum human/environment relationships.✓ (5)
- 2.2 In modern society, especially in crowded urban communities,✓ it can be difficult to maintain personal space,✓ for example when in a crowded train, elevator or street.✓ Many people find such physical proximity to be psychologically disturbing and uncomfortable,✓ though it is accepted as a fact of modern life. In an impersonal, crowded situation, eye contact tends to be avoided.✓ Even in a crowded place, preserving personal space is important.✓ Intimate distance ✓ for embracing, touching or whispering. An intimate zone is reserved for close friends, lovers, children and close family members.✓
 Close phase – 15 cm✓ Far phase – 15 to 46 cm✓
 Personal distance✓ for interactions among good friends or family is used for conversations with friends, to chat with associates, and in group discussions✓
 Close phase – 46 to 76 cm✓ Far phase – 76 to 122 cm✓
 Social distance✓ for interactions among acquaintances is reserved for strangers, newly formed groups, and new acquaintances. ✓
 Close phase – 1,2 to 2,1 m ✓ Far phase – 2,1 to 3,7 m✓
 Public distance✓ used for public speaking, lectures, and theatre, essentially public distance is that range reserved for larger audiences.✓
 Close phase – 3,7 to 7,6 m✓ Far phase – 7,6m or more.✓
 These measurements are not to be strict guidelines that translate precisely to human behaviour, but rather a system for gauging the effect of distance on communication✓ and how the effect varies between cultures and other environmental factors. ✓ (15)

2.3 Design phase and process – follow these steps:

- Commit.✓ The decorator compiles a checklist of precisely what needs to be resolved to solve the problem,✓ listing all aspects (physical, social, psychological, and economic) that are to be considered in order to better understand the overall problem.
- State.✓ It involves establishing the problem requirements and constraints, and assumptions with which the decorator is dealing. This is the start of the programme phase.✓
- Collect.✓ The decorator must have a clear understanding and definition of the problem, pertinent information should be gathered.✓ Collecting and researching background and related information on a large project can result in vast amounts of documents and graphical inputs.✓
- Analyse.✓ The decorator must look over all the gathered information about the problem and organize it into related categories, ✓ then break a mass of data into smaller, more manageable parts and using a chart✓or charts that will lead in the direction of solving the problem or give meaning to all the data collected.✓
- Ideate.✓ The ideation step is seeking different creative✓ ways of solving the problem and establishing the overall design concept.✓
- Choose.✓ The decorator chooses the best option by going back to see how the selected concept fits the client's budget, needs, objectives, and desires.✓ The selected option fits the criteria,✓ creative approach,✓ and produces a functional solution to the problem.✓
- Implementation✓ communicates the idea through final drawings, plans, renderings, and✓ other forms of presentation to the client.✓
- The evaluation stage is a review to see what was learned or gained from the experience and what the effects or results of the design activity were.✓ This stage is also part of the self-improvement of the decorator and the design process used and is intended to achieve closure on a problem.✓

(25)
[45]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Answers should be geared for a high end market, exclusivity etc. Salons are highly specialised in the upper market. The functions taking place will determine the areas needed to operate seamlessly.✓ The reception is the first impression and sets the mood for the rest of the salon.✓ Must be planned to avoid congestion and an efficient appointments desk is essential.✓
 Waiting area just off reception.✓ Comfortable seating and reading matter.✓
 Cloak and powder area where the client can change into a salon gown.✓
 Should have make up area with mirror and toilet facilities.✓
 The main salon will have areas leading from it.✓ Firstly it will be the shampoo room.✓ There will also be perming✓ and colour rooms.✓
 The area where the driers are is considered to be a parking area. Must be spacious and quiet where the client can relax.✓
 The main salon is where the cutting and styling is done.✓ Space and good circulation is achieved by using island table units.✓ These are surrounded by wall fixed tables and drying barriers.
 The shampoo room is in juxtaposition to the main salon.✓ The shampoo room, the perming area and the colour area must be close to the dispensary.✓
 The shampoo room is a heavy traffic area and should be planned with care.✓
 The perming and colour rooms need not lead off the salon.✓ The odour from the chemicals arises from both and light screening could be used.✓ Natural light is best but good lighting in these areas.✓
 The dispensary is the hub of the salon. Must be able to serve all areas, different hatches,✓ ideally with a full time person.✓ Must not create congestion.✓
 A staff room sees to the need of the staff.✓ Kitchen and toilet facilities in these areas.✓ (20)
- 3.2 3.2.1
- The shop is cluttered.
 - All the items for sale cannot be seen.
 - The items are not arranged by any type of order.
 - The shelving does not line up, looks untidy.
 - There should not be merchandise on the floor where clients walk.
 - Items cannot be reached to look at if suitcases are in the way.
 - Things are piled on top of each other.
- (Any relevant comment)(Any 5 × 1) (5)
- 3.2.2 Open question. The suggestions made by the student must be to more or less to correct the scenario sketched above. This will be the students' input and all relevant suggestions should be marked correct.
 (Each fact counts 2 marks)
 (2 × 5) (10)

- 3.3 Our primary source of natural light is the sun✓ and the sun is our principal source of vitamin D✓ and full-spectrum light.✓ Some research has proposed that a wide variety of health problems are linked to the lack of full-spectrum light and the absence of ultraviolet light in some artificial light sources.✓ Daylight is viewed as a free source of light; ✓ by utilizing daylight we can eliminate electric light and conserve energy. ✓Studies have shown that daylight improves occupant comfort and satisfaction within an interior space.✓ Research has been conducted that shows a connection between daylight and improvements in productivity and health in schools, offices and healthcare facilities.✓ Careful planning and control of sunlight is the basis for the design of solar energy buildings that optimally capture or repel the sun's energy.✓ Artificial light is generally associated with electric light.✓ When well planned, artificial illumination enables us to see at night,✓ helps prevent accidents,✓and contributes to the overall character and mood of an interior space.✓ Artificial light is extremely important to the interior designer, since it affects the brightness, placement, colour, and quantity and quality of the light✓ in an interior environment. Varying the light can change the mood of a space from intimate to formal,✓ as well as visually expand or shrink a space.✓ Objects or areas within an interior can be highlighted or de-emphasized with the placement and quantity of light.✓ When lighting is designed in relation to the architecture, activities, furnishings, and people in a space, it can become dynamic. ✓
- (10)
[45]

TOTAL SECTION A: 140

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 The choice of accessories is the student's decisions, must reflect the client's brief. (6)
- 4.2 The student decides on the furniture and must follow the brief. (4)
- 4.3 The student decides on this and must follow the brief. (4)
- 4.4 The student decides on this and must follow the brief. (6)
- 4.5 4.5.1 Drawing technique includes: construction lines,✓✓ crossing lines,✓ 45° rule,✓ inked lines,✓✓ correct use of line weights✓ neatness✓ (8)
- 4.5.2 Correct measurements,✓✓ correct use of scale.✓✓ Ergonomics and correct furniture sizes,✓✓✓✓ correct placement of furniture✓✓✓✓ (12)

- | | | |
|--------|---|-------------|
| 4.5.3 | Numbering and labelling of furniture and accessories. Tabulated furniture legend,✓✓✓✓ tabulated sanitary legend,✓✓ title of drawing✓✓
(Marked in half marks) | (6) |
| 4.5.4 | Symbols including: electrical,✓✓ furniture,✓✓ sanitary,✓✓ walls,✓✓ windows,✓✓ doors,✓✓ tagging of furniture,✓✓ north point✓✓ | (2) |
| 4.5.5 | Tabulated electrical legend,✓✓✓✓ tabulated lights legend✓✓✓✓
(Marked in half marks) | (4) |
| 4.5.6. | Orientation: placement of North relative to sunlight,✓ the correct orientation of floor plan to the drawing sheet✓ | (2) |
| 4.5.7 | All measurements written and the correct scale used | (6) |
| | | [60] |

TOTAL SECTION B:	60
GRAND TOTAL:	200