

AN EVALUATION OF SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS
IN THE PLANNING OF A NEW TOWN

no

by

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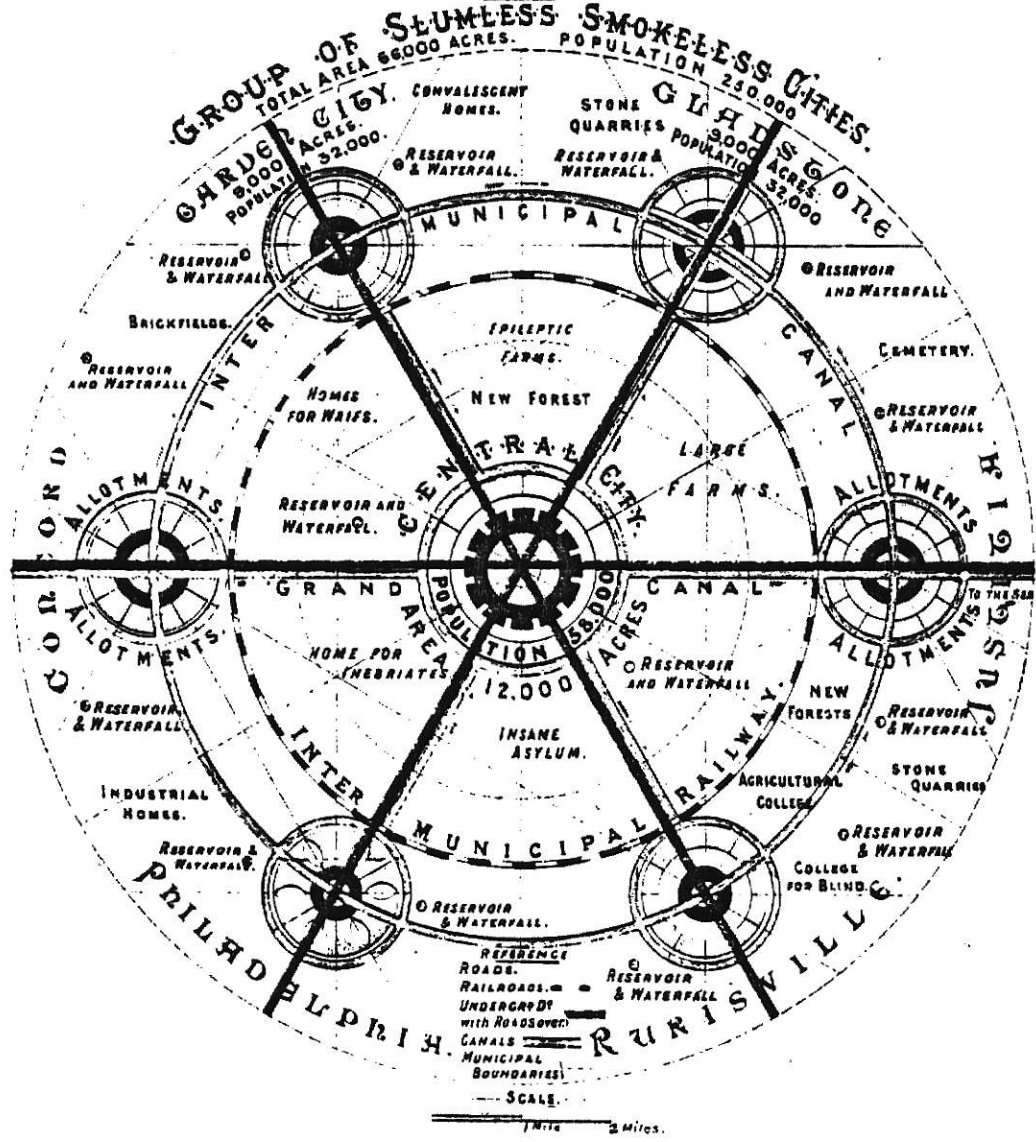
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Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform

————— Ebenezer Howard

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The new towns are one of the great achievements of the last two or three decades in Europe. They are comprehensively planned communities. They are examples of modern urban planning where an attempt is made to provide opportunities for people to live and work in pleasant surroundings and under conditions favorable to industrial growth.

There are some related concepts always being associated with the idea of new towns since its inception. It has always been assumed that a new town is an independent, relatively self-contained, planned community of a size large enough to support a range of housing types and to provide economic opportunity within its borders for the employment of its residents. It is large enough to support a balanced range of public facilities and social and cultural opportunities.¹ These concepts appear so often in connection with the term "new town" that they have been almost inseparable. According to one typical definition, for example, the expression "new town" means "a town deliberately planned and built, and a self-contained town: a town which provides in addition to houses, employment, shopping, education, recreation, culture---everything which marks the independent satisfying town."²