

London on an almost totally cleared site), and those involving the integration of existing buildings into a new development. Both are examples of urban renewal.

Within the category of precincts a number of distinctions have been made. Housing developments have been organized into a category, as have been campuses and streets. Housing complexes tend to be predominantly single-use areas, campuses have park-like settings, and streets are elements of urban infrastructure. Bucharest's Avenue of the Victory of Socialism is categorized in this chapter as a total urban design because it includes the buildings that line it and frame it. As such it is a very different project to the landscaping of George Street, Sydney described in Chapter 5. It is a design that involved the third dimension of a city not only its ground plane. The Avenue is also an example of autocratic urban design and in many critics' eyes an urban design disaster.

New Towns

There is no census of the new towns built in the world during the second half of the twentieth century. We know that the number is vast. The proportion designed totally by one hand for one public authority or for one private developer is relatively small, but the number is still substantial. Some developments that started out as total urban designs became piece-by-piece urban designs; all have evolved since they were nominally completed. Chandigarh in India, for instance, is seen by many as the work of one man, Le Corbusier, but it has been the work of many people and is becoming more so as time passes. It started out as a total urban design on the drawing board but apart from two precincts it has evolved into a city-planning scheme with a number of urban design projects within it.

The group of total urban designs includes a national capital city, a number of state capitals in their initial stages, many cities built *de novo* to redistribute populations within a country and company towns. Brasília is a national capital, while Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab, Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa and Gandhinagar the capital of Gujarat, all in India, are examples of state capitals that began as total urban designs. The new towns programmes of the United Kingdom and of Soviet Union provided many examples of the second type of new town. Although none are included in this chapter, Runcorn described in Chapter 4 is an example. The Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation (GSFC) Township in Vadodara in India is both an example of the manifestation of a government redistribution policy and a company town. Only the developments of Brasília and the GSFC Township are described here. They fully exemplify the characteristics of new towns that are total urban designs at a large and small size, respectively.

Capital Cities

Custom-built capital cities are much shaped by the motivation to make them symbols of their country or state. This necessity is particularly strongly felt and displayed in the design of their governmental precincts as is clear in the design of Washington, colonial New Delhi, Brasília, Chandigarh, Islamabad, and, more