

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES AND ANALYSIS OF NEW TOWNS AND NEW SETTLEMENTS

Geografický výzkum a analýza nových měst a nových sídliště. — Nová města a nová sídliště (NMS) doplnila dosavadní sídelní strukturu a stala se novou složkou sídelní sítě. NM jsou města založená po 2. světové válce a dále ta, jejichž počet obyvatel vzrostl za posledních 20 let na několiknásobek. NS mají nejméně 10 nových bloků nebo 30 velkých domů tvořících sídelní celek (ve velkoměstech 3krát více), což odpovídá 1000 (ve velkoměstech 3000) obyvatelům. Uvádíme společně a potom specifické znaky NMS. Ekonomickým stimulem pro výstavbu NMS bylo: osídlení panenských půd, rudná nebo uhelná těžba, přeložení sídel při stavbě vodních děl nebo těžbě, velké nové hutě, nové velké závody strojírenské nebo chemické, potřeba nových center v zemědělských oblastech, nová hlavní nebo provinční střediska, nové přístavy, vojenská NMS, odlehčení přelidněným městským centřům, rychlý růst obyvatelstva nebo velká imigrace.

V ČSSR je nejčastějším stimulem pro založení NMS rudná nebo uhelná těžba. Při řešení ekonomických problémů NMS mohou pomoci geografové. Proti technickému schematismu inženýrů je třeba rozvíjet geografickou interpretaci celých NMS i jejich vnitřního funkčního členění.

Kartografické služby si dosud obstarávají informace o NMS individuálně, proto některá důležitá NMS na mapách chybí nebo jsou zakreslena špatně. Při IGU by pracovní skupina mohla vypracovat celosvětový seznam NMS a stimulů, jež vedly k jejich založení, nepřetržitě sledovat všechny změny a poskytovat kartografickým službám přesné informace o NMS.

After the World War II every year dozens of New Towns and New Settlements (NTS) have been built as Harlow, Corby, Vällingby, Nowa Huta, Havířov, Dimitrovgrad, Volžskij in Europe, Angarsk, Bratsk, Chandigarh in Asia, Tema in Africa, Brasilia in America. NTS completed the recent settlement structure of the concerned countries, become a new element of the settlement net and a subject of study of urbanists and also geographers as can be seen in UNESCO list of works on NTS (J. Viet: *Les villes nouvelles — New Towns*, UNESCO, Paris 1960). However this list is incomplete what the socialist countries are concerned (with the exception of the USSR), although the problems of NTS are been studied here in a great measure (in Czechoslovakia two conferences on this theme were organised in 1959, 1962 and a third one is in preparation). We propose this geographical definition of a NTS: NT are the towns founded after the World War II and further those whose population rose several times during the last 20 years. NS are the settlements with at least 10 new blocks of houses or 30 new detached big houses grouped together, in the case of the settlements in the great towns regions at least 30 new blocks

of houses or 90 big houses. These parameters correspond to 1000, in the region of great towns 3000 inhabitants. — As a special group we can distinguish small settlements with less than 4000 inhabitants (in the region of great towns less than 12 000 inhabitants) and about 15—25 new blocks of houses, the majority of them being miners-settlements built for the reason of a rapid development of ore or coal-mining, some of them (esp. in underdeveloped areas) were built in order to make possible the founding of a machinery plant.

The common features of NTS: new, young and heterogenous population which came (except point *d*) from different parts of the country; assimilation and acculturation of the NTS' population; the specific scholar and education problems rising of the unusual age-structure; the high degree of technical equipment; the problem of water-supply, of green belts and (in the temperate and cold climatic zone) the heating.

The specific features of NTS are based in the economic aim and function of the NTS, in their situation and position in the settlement and economic structure of the region. Thus it is not possible to transfer them from one new town to another. Some of these features are e.g. the space-relation between the old and the new town, the process of the incorporation of the new towns into the settlement structure and economic life of the surrounding region.

The economic stimuli for the construction of the NTS are: *a*) colonization of new lands (in the USSR, Canada, Izrael etc.); *b*) ore mining; *c*) coal-mining or oil exploitation; *d*) necessity of transferring the settlements caused by building of dams or by mining (Kariba in Africa, Ervënice in Czechoslovakia); *e*) new big iron-foundries or steel-works; *f*) new big machinery or chemical plants (but very scarcely other branches of industry), *g*) the necessity of new centers of agricultural regions caused by the raising mechanisation for agricultural production (often in Bulgaria); *h*) important administrative function i.e. new capitals (Brasilia, and in perspective) or new provincial centres (Chandighar), *i*) new ports (Tema in Ghana), *j*) military reasons (Islamabad), *k*) building-up of satellite-towns aimed to lower the density of population of the overpopulated towns and city centres (NTS in the region of London, NS of Prague), *l*) rapid growth of population of some regions e.g. in India, or immigration of refugees (India, Pakistan, Germany).

In Czechoslovakia, the stimulus of the ore or coal mining is the most frequent. The economic demand of rapid developing of the mining in a deposit (basin) leads to a concentration of working-power and so to the need of building NTS. In the regions of surface-mining, the devastation of the country is so great that it is necessary to leave the old towns and villages and to settle the population in NTS built on a place where mining is not planned (region of Ostrava, the North-Bohemian Brown-coal Basin). — The cases mentioned in point *k* differ deeply one from another. Detailed analyses are necessary to prove if the aim to help the overpopulated centre has been fulfilled. — The convenience

of various branches of engineering for the NTS is different (examples from Czechoslovakia).

In many countries the first NTS were built according to foreign examples (in the socialist countries according to the USSR) but gradually specific forms in every country are developed. The preparation of building-up NTS should be based on a geographical analysis of the whole region and in seeking best location, the best form, magnitude and function of the NTS in the region. Contrary to the technical schematism of the engineers, it is necessary to develop the geographical interpretation of the NTS not only in the whole but also in the internal division of the NTS.

The NTS have a great economic significance, and the geographers can help in resolving these problems. The studies and evidence should be organized by IGU; this organisation would be the best institution able to do the classification of the NTS according to the economic stimulus. The cartographic services are seeking informations about the NTS individually and thus the location of these NTS on some maps is sometimes not strict (including the number of inhabitants of the NTS) or some important NTS are even missing. For this reason it would be a great advantage if a special group formed by IGU worked-up and maintained a World list of NTS for the use of cartographic services of various countries.