



### EXPLANATION

The model of principles for a local system of settlement is presented in diagram "A" and is created on the foundation of a large city with a population of 500,000 – 1,000,000 situated in the center of the system. The local system of settlement represents a (using British terminology) "daily urbanized system" with possibilities for daily accessibility to the city-center of the system (1). The given local system of settlement is an expanding one – its boundaries (3,4,5) move away with the growth of its population and increase in the speed of transportation, which is typical for such systems (2).

The structure of such a local system of settlement is represented in the model of principles in diagram "B" and it is comprised of the following structural elements:

1-System center – a large, historically materialized city. Aside from serving as a workplace for the entire local system of settlement, it also serves as a center for episodic and systematic services, which are unique to the system; and provides episodic, and systematic and everyday services for the population of the city, which are standard for the system. The spatial growth of the city center of the local system and the growth of its population is held back, while the city itself is the object of reconstruction.

2- Satellite-towns with a population of 50,000 – 150,000 (depending on the norms of the inhabited dwelling area per person). Each of the satellite-towns includes a dwelling zone, business center, warehouse and industrial zones (for industry that does not require a large sanitary protective territory), and a town green zone. The public centers of each of the satellite towns provide the population of the satellite town and

neighboring small settlements with episodic and systematic services standard for the given local system, and provides the population of the satellite town with everyday services.

Apart from ordinary satellite towns, specialized satellite towns (2') are formed in the local system of settlement. In these specialized satellite towns, the main workplaces are large medical, scientific, and educational centers.

The healthy environment in the given local system of settlement is accomplished through the creation of large green zones (3), which are used as recreation zones between the strips of satellite towns. Industrial zones which require large sanitary-protective territories are isolated (4).

Local systems of settlement are created and function through the linking of satellite towns with a city – the center of the local system of settlement, with rapid forms of transportation (regional subways, railroads, and highways) merged in the main transport corridors (5) of the local system of settlement. There are also local transport thoroughfares (5') linked with small settlements, green zones, and isolated industrial zones in the local system of settlement. (Within the city-center of the local system the subways and railroad lines are traced underground, while the highways encircle the city)

In relation to the outlined basic principles, the population and territory of dwelling zones of the satellite towns do not expand, and the increase in the population of the local system is dealt with through the creation of new satellite towns. The business centers have the ability to grow and alter. This is even more so the case for the industrial zones of the satellite towns and the separate industrial zone of the local system of settlement.

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