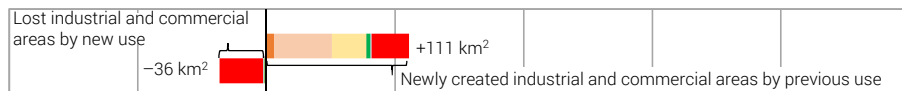


Growth in the different types of settlement area, 1985–2018

Newly created areas by previous use – lost areas by new use – change difference

Industrial and commercial areas



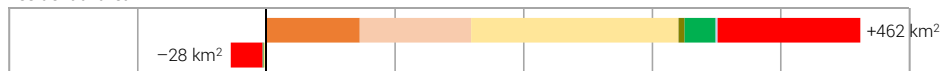
Net result:

$+75 \text{ km}^2$

Change in %

$+41$

Residential area



$+434 \text{ km}^2$

$+61$

Other building areas



$+72 \text{ km}^2$

$+14$

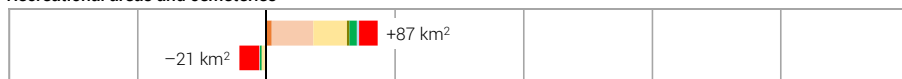
Transportation areas



$+158 \text{ km}^2$

$+19$

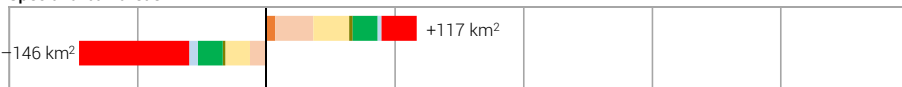
Recreational areas and cemeteries



$+66 \text{ km}^2$

$+46$

Special urban areas



-29 km^2

-15

-200 km^2 -100 km^2 0 km^2 100 km^2 200 km^2 300 km^2 400 km^2 500 km^2

■ Orchard, vineyard and horticulture area
 ■ Arable land
 ■ Meadows and farm pastures
 ■ Alpine agricultural area
 ■ Forest and woods
 ■ Unproductive areas
 ■ Other settlement and urban areas

Reading aid, industrial and commercial areas: Between 1985 and 2018, new industrial and commercial areas were built on an area totalling 111 km^2 . This increase in area was made at the cost of former arable land and meadows in particular. But many new industrial and commercial areas (around a quarter) were also built on areas that had previously been used as settlement and urban areas. Between 1985 and 2018, area gains were offset by losses totalling 36 km^2 . Generally, the former industrial and commercial areas were still being used as settlement and urban areas (residential area, special urban areas, etc.) in 2018. If we deduct the losses in area from the gains (net result), we see that industrial and commercial areas expanded by a net area of 75 km^2 . This is a change of $+41\%$.