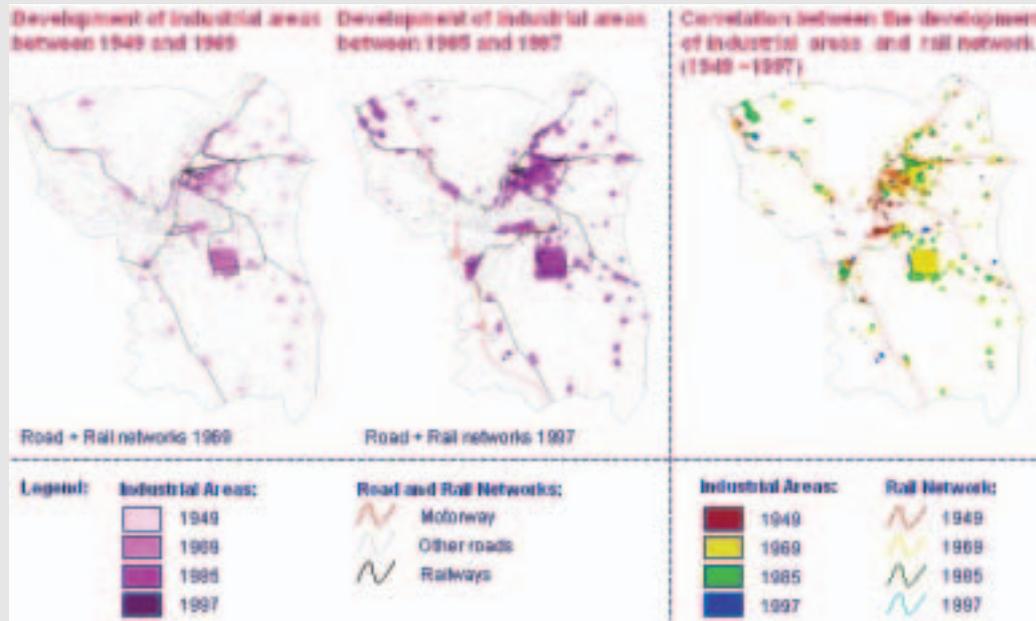


Box 5.2: Development of industrial and commercial areas and public and private units over a 50-year period in Bratislava



Analysing the Moland database under industrial development, a clear relationship is visible between the industrial development and the railway network in the case of Bratislava. The analysis shows:

- the development of industrial areas between 1949 and 1969 as well as the road and rail networks of 1969;
- the development of industrial areas between 1985 and 1997 as well as the road and rail networks of 1997;
- the correlation between the development of industrial areas and rail networks during the period 1949–97.

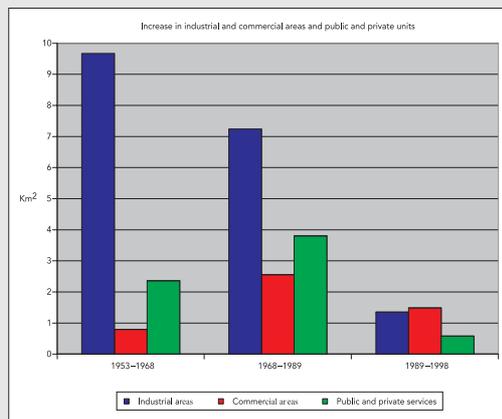
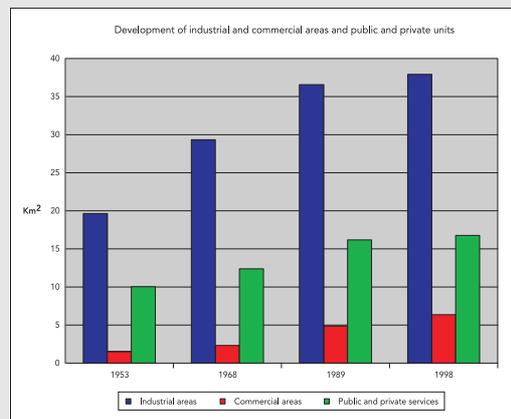
The results show that:

- the most important industrial areas of 1949 and 1969 are all very well connected to the rail network system;
- the growth of industrial areas over the years 1985 to 1997 is very closely linked to the further development of the rail networks; newly built industrial areas got a new rail connection.

Tourist infra-structure growth in the Algarve area (Portugal)

During the last 30 years Algarve (Portugal) has been transformed into a giant tourist resort that attracts more than 3 million tourists per year. Algarve is an attractive holiday resort for the Portuguese as well as for foreigners. Therefore the construction of tourism facilities is an ongoing process, even though in a different way from previously. Nowadays, big hotels on the beach and large apartment buildings are no longer built, but instead golf courses and holiday villages spread along the Algarve coast.

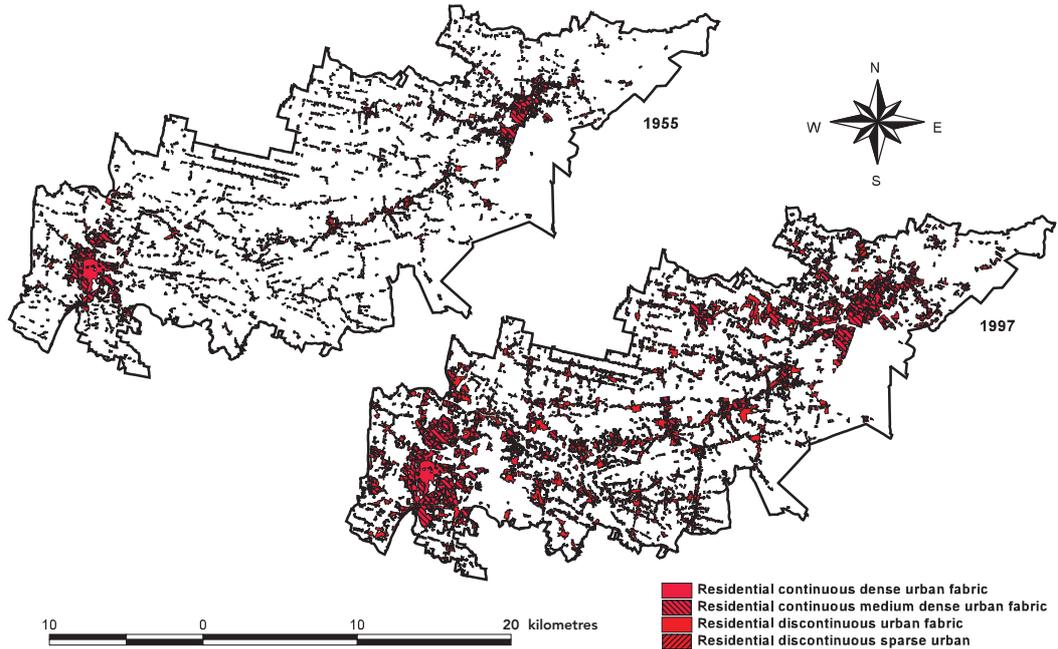
The major land use changes have occurred in agricultural and natural areas. These areas were converted to artificial surfaces, mainly in residential areas. Figure 1 illustrates the shift of land uses from agricultural to residential areas. However, the Ria Formosa Nature Park is also suffering with this land use changes. The park is the major protected area in the region, occupying an area of 184 km² and it spreads along a strip of 60 km of shoreline — approximately half of the Portuguese south coast. The park has three different environmental units; marshland, dunes and shore, representing the largest continuous marshland area in Portugal. These multiple landscape units create a major diversity of habitats, which are the reason for its great wealth in terms of wild life. Due to its value, the park was proposed as a Man and the Biosphere Reserve by Unesco, which aims at the protection of the world's major ecosystems.



Residential areas

Figure 5.19

Growth in residential areas along the transport corridor Padua-Venice (Italy)



Green urban areas

Green urban areas are an essential feature for quality of life within the city. Murbandy/Moland statistics show that in the urban context both green areas and parks are increasing in almost all the cities.

Another aspect to be considered is that the current increase in green urban areas cannot

replace the loss of natural land. This negative trend, which leads cities away from sustainability, is clearly highlighted when we carry out the a comparative analysis of the two different land uses. The study of Porto, where the percentage of green urban area is also decreasing, emphasises this aspect.

Figure 5.20

Growth in residential area and traffic network in Bilbao (Spain) from 1956 to 1997

