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THE SUBURBAN ZONE OF ZUERICH

The present study is an investigation of the structure and the extent of the suburban zone of the town of Zuerich. For the treatment of this subject, the assumption is made that cultural landscape, as the most complex form of landscape, must not be interpreted from one point of view only, but on the basis of several and completely different principles (Hettner). In this case it is above all formal (morphological) characteristics which have been taken into account.

Part I of this study deals with that area which in the course of time has come under the influence of the spreading town. The investigated area is confined to two communes; the changes on them directly due to the urban development are determined. The most important of these are found to be the following: the settling of industries crowded out of the city; the sale of agricultural produce in the town and, in connection with this, an intensified production of milk and the specialization on vegetable crops; the loss of private and common land as a result of its being sold to interested parties from the town, both private and municipal; changes in the structure of the population due to the influx into the new residential areas of people working in town.

In part II, a cross-section, extending from the centre of the town into the rural surroundings, is being investigated on formal principles only. This investigation is founded on cartographical field-work. On the basis of the existing features, it is possible to distinguish various land use units (Nutzungseinheiten). A comparison of these units according to their kind and frequency together with a general description of their characteristics leads up to the formation of certain groups of identical or similar land use units. An attempt at a numerical comparison of these units confirms this valuation and grouping. Certain «rates of urban intensity» per square unit («Städtische Intensitätswerte») are attributed to the urban characteristics, mainly buildings, the insurance values of which form an accessible and serviceable basis for comparison. By adding this «rate of urban intensity» to the area of the land use units, the «medium rate of urban intensity» is ascertained. As a result of this grouping, there eventually emerge three categories: 1. Urban Zone with a continuous area of urban settlement and enclosed open spaces. 2. Suburban Zone with discontinuous areas of urban settlement and unenclosed open spaces. 3. Non-urban Zone with agricultural land and agricultural settlements.

The results of part II are being made use of in part III, where the extent of the whole suburban zone is ascertained. The essential criteria for its delimitation are the following: the suburban zone is immediately adjacent to the urban zone with the densely populated built-up areas and the small enclosed open spaces. Moreover, it contains all areas with the plots of urban buildings being no further apart than 350 m. Similarly, the urban green plots are taken into account. In order to establish the distribution of urban plots, open and built-up, aerial photographs are used instead of field-work maps. In this way, an area of approx. 100 sq. km. is arrived at for the whole urban agglomeration, including the urban and the suburban zones. In 1950, 495 000 people lived in this area, 370 000 of them in the urban zone with 36 sq. km., and 125 000 in the suburban zone with 64 sq. km.

TALGESCHICHTLICHE PROBLEME IM AARGAUISCHEN REUSSTAL

Mit 1 Karte und 3 Abbildungen

HEINRICH JÄCKLI

Talgeschichte im schweizerischen Mittelland kann von Quartärgeologie und Morphologie nicht getrennt werden. Am Beispiel des aargauischen Reußtales, zwischen subalpiner Molasse im Süden und Kettenjura im Norden, seien einige talgeschichtliche Probleme des schweizerischen Mittellandes, so wie sie sich heute, rund ein halbes Jahrhundert nach den grundlegenden Arbeiten von FRITZ MÜHLBERG, JAKOB HUG und ROMAN FREI darbieten, in genetischem Zusammenhang dargestellt.

I. ZEITLICHE ABFOLGE

1. *Pliozän*

Die Geschichte der Täler des schweizerischen Mittellandes beginnt im jüngsten Tertiär, im Pliozän, mit dem Ende der Molasse-Sedimentation. Die Senkungstendenz kam damals aus endogenen Gründen zum Stillstand und wurde durch eine Hebung