



United Nations
Environment
Programme



Distr.: RESTR.
UNEP/WG.25/INF.5 / Add.1
13 January 1979/13 janvier 1979
Original; bil. ENGLISH/FRENCH
ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS

Meeting of the Blue Plan
Focal Points

Genève, 1-2 février 1979

Réunion des Points Focaux du
Plan Bleu

Geneva, 1-2 February 1979

DRAFT OUTLINES OF SURVEYS AND
PROJECT PROPOSALS*

PROPOSITIONS PRELIMINAIRES D'ENQUETES
ET DE PROJETS*

* Reproduced without editing and in the original language in which they were initiated.

* Publiées sans avoir été éditées et dans leur langue d'origine.

THE BLUE PLAN

PROPOSED OUTLINE FOR THE OVERVIEW
IN THE FIELD OF SOIL PROTECTION

Prepared by PAP/RAC
Split, January 1979

THE BLUE PLAN

PROPOSED OUTLINE FOR THE OVERVIEW IN THE FIELD OF SOIL PROTECTION

1. INTRODUCTION

Operational Document for the Blue Plan /UNEP/IG.11/INF.6/ of 15 November 1977 has identified a listing and analysis of data relevant to development problems in general as the first stage of work /35/. One of the problems to be investigated under the Blue Plan is the problem of soil protection. This problem will be also dealt with by the priority action on soil protection, but in a specific manner.

It is therefore necessary to make an appraisal of the present situation, use, management and state of soil in the Mediterranean Region which would ensure the applicability of research results both to the Blue Plan and to the priority action on soil protection.

The proposal contained in this text gives some basic suggestions in respect to areas which could be investigated on the basis of the draft project outline on soil protection.

2. BASIC APPROACH

Settlements, industry and infrastructure systems are powerful users of land which have in particular cases drastically reduced agricultural areas and woodlands, disturbing the equilibrium of traditional ecosystems, hydrology and landscape.

On the other end, over-exploitation of agricultural land and forests has accelerated erosion processes that have in turn affected soil and water resources.

Changing socio-economy, urbanization and industrialization in the majority of countries in the Region have encouraged large migrations, and abandoning of villages and of traditional agriculture, leading to gradual degradation of one-time arable land into shrubs and barren rock; whereas, due to erosion, top soil on slopes and terraces has been washed away. In both cases, the result has been lost productivity.

Increasing use of biochemicals in agriculture, industry and households, together with accumulating solid wastes are threatening biological balance and environment.

Ways and means of water management and supply represent one of the most critical factors in soil protection and utilization, particularly on terrains prone to degradation of soils into barren rock and deserts due either to insufficient rainfall or quick subsoil loss of rain water.

The effect of sea dynamics and chemistry can influence soil stability and fertility and harm vegetation.

Obviously, there is a wide range of factors which have an impact on soils. It is therefore necessary to identify and classify them in order to ensure the protection and rational exploitation of soil; and thereof the protection of ecology and landscape values.

3. A PROPOSAL FOR THE EXISTING STATE SURVEY

In accordance with the common methodological principles stated in the Operational Document of the Blue Plan /UNEP/IG.11/INF.6/ a survey and analysis of the present state of soil should produce a clear picture of:

1. types, quality and economic significance of soil in national context;
2. types and amount of vegetation cover and crops raised;

3. basic natural characteristics;
4. socio-economic factors influencing the change of land use and cultivation, as well as the level of exploitation and protection;
5. biotic and non-biotic factors and impacts causing ecological and physical changes of soil;
6. present level of knowledge, protection and improvement practice relative to soil, cultivation /specific crops/, rational exploitation, etc.;
7. future trends.

3.1 In each Mediterranean country or subregion it is necessary to identify physical and chemical properties of soil; its biological potential and manners of exploitation, in order to get - comparing the collected information - a clear picture of the present state and basic soil characteristics in the Region.

3.2 A general survey of vegetation cover will enable an identification of economic, ecological and landscape values of an area, as well as of its present productivity.

3.3 Meteorological, hydrographic and other data concerning natural factors will help identifying their impact on soil and flora; and will eventually ensure an assessment of soil improvement and productivity potentials, novel forms of utilization, etc.

3.4 An analysis of national socio-economic trends will reveal to what extent the state of particular soil type, including ways and intensity of its exploitation, have been the reason of changed national economy, changing society, development level of referring country, etc.

3.5 An overview of erosion processes /water, wind and sea erosion/ caused by human activity /urbanization, industrialization, construction

of roads and other interventions/; by the use of biochemicals; and by other impact components will give a clear insight into those external factors which have an impact on soil quality, productivity and its biological balance, as well as on landscape character.

3.6 Data gathering related to research, protection and improvement projects completed so far will ensure a clearer view of the problems felt in particular areas or country; and widen the range of know facts substantial for further action.

3.7 An assessment of future trends and soil utilization to be made on the basis of existing plans /or in some other way/ should provide an insight into situations and changes which could be expected in future, and help in finding out appropriate measures which would ensure reconciliation of future trends with established principles of utilization, improvement and protection of soil.

1. Basic Soil Characteristics

- Geology
- Pedology
- Hydrology
- Erosion-affected areas

2. Soil Uses

- Agriculture:
arable land;
grazing land
- Woods
- Unfertile land /arid/
- Swamps, marshland, etc.

3. Basic Climate Characteristics

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Winds
- Sunshine

4. Socio-Economic Structure

- Population:
Urban;
Non-urban:
 - agricultural;
 - non-agricultural
- National income
- National income from agriculture
- National income from activities other than agriculture

5. Impact Factors

- Quarrying and mining
- Industries
- Large infrastructure systems
- Solid waste disposal
- Use of chemicals
- Use of fertilizers

6. Research and Projects Completed or Under Way

7. Future Trends Assessment

A Development trends:

- socio-economic
- urbanization
- industrialization
- agriculture
- forestry
- large watersupply projects
- construction of large infrastructure systems

B Possible consequences:

- changed land use
- changed watersupply policy
- changed agricultural production
- changed national income.



United Nations
Environment
Programme



Distr.: RESTR.
UNEP/WG.25/INF.5

13 January 1979/13 janvier 1979

Original; bil. ENGLISH/FRENCH
-- ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS

Meeting of the Blue Plan
Focal Points

Genève, 1-2 février 1979

Réunion des Points Focaux du
Plan Bleu

Geneva, 1-2 February 1979

DRAFT OUTLINES OF SURVEYS AND
PROJECT PROPOSALS*

PROPOSITIONS PRELIMINAIRES D'ENQUÊTES
ET DE PROJETS*

* Reproduced without editing and in the original language in which they were initiated.

* Publiées sans avoir été éditées et dans leur langue d'origine.

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU TOURISME

Proposition d'enquête dans le secteur du tourisme

1. Objectif de l'enquête

L'objectif principal de l'enquête sera de déterminer, à la lumière du développement prévisible du tourisme, la capacité de l'environnement à supporter l'utilisation touristique de la Méditerranée à des échéances données et compte tenu des différentes alternatives d'usage à prévoir.

2. Domaine de l'enquête

Les pays concernés par l'enquête seront les suivants :

- 1) Espagne ; 2) France ; 3) Monaco ; 4) Italie ; 5) Malte ; 6) Yougoslavie ; 7) Grèce ; 8) Turquie ; 9) Chypre ; 10) Syrie ; 11) Liban ; 12) Israël ; 13) Egypte ; 14) Jamahiriya Arabe Lybienne ; 15) Tunisie ; 16) Algérie ; 17) Maroc.

3. Caractéristiques de l'enquête

L'enquête sera élaborée selon la méthodologie indiquée dans le document UNEP/IG.11/INF.6, du 15 novembre 1977 ; elle sera articulée de la manière suivante :

3.1. l'état actuel d'utilisation des côtes pour les différents usages :

- inventaire de l'état des côtes et de leurs hinterlands ;
- inventaire ad hoc des ressources de l'environnement naturel et culturel ;
- inventaire des projets réalisés, en cours ou envisagés au niveau de l'aménagement du territoire.

3.2. Rapports avec l'environnement :

- Agriculture : effets sur son développement et les conditions naturelles et techniques de ce secteur ;
- Urbanisation : interrelations avec les modes d'urbanisation et de vie, développement des équipements collectifs, activités induites ;
- Industrialisation : processus de compatibilité ou de rejet entre le secteur secondaire et le tourisme par rapport à l'utilisation de l'espace, des ressources naturelles et du marché de la main d'oeuvre ;

- Cadre naturel : effets sur le tourisme, conséquences réciproques des perturbations causées au tourisme ou par le tourisme.

3.3. Le potentiel d'utilisation encore existant :

- analyse du potentiel, compte tenu :
 - a) des inventaires énumérés au point 3.1 ;
 - b) des différentes et nouvelles formes d'utilisation touristiques de l'espace (équipement en profondeur, utilisation de l'hinterland, agritourisme et autres)
 - c) des impératifs de conservation et de mise en valeur des réserves ou de zones de protection environnementale.

3.4. Les prévisions de la demande locale et extérieure (nationale et internationale) :

- importance des flux, leur nature et origine ;
- prévisions de l'évolution ;
- points sensibles déterminés par les prévisions ;
- évaluation des délais de l'apparition des seuils critiques et définition de la capacité d'utilisation compte tenu des conséquences possibles sur les milieux naturels.

3.5. Les normes et les scénarios alternatifs d'utilisation :

- définition préliminaire des normes d'utilisation de l'espace ;
- Scénarios d'évolution possibles et alternatifs (tendancielles ou contrastés) ;
- Formes et actions d'interventions possibles.

Il ne s'agit en aucun cas de formuler un plan d'utilisation des côtes pouvant s'opposer aux principes énoncés au point B) page 5 du document UNEP/IG.11/INF.6 ; au contraire, l'enquête s'en tiendra aux principes énoncés sous 21.1, 21.2, 21.3 et 21.4 du même point B).

4. Organisation de l'enquête

L'enquête durera environ 10 mois à partir de son début effectif (accords avec l'UNEP, PNUD, contrats avec les experts, accords de collaboration avec les gouvernements concernés, etc.) ce qui revient à prévoir que l'enquête pourrait être terminée dans des délais variant entre 14 et 18 mois.

Le groupe d'experts que l'OMT propose de recruter sera de 5 personnes ; dans la mesure du possible, sa composition devra être multinationale.

Le groupe devrait être composé de :

- 1 Coordinateur de l'enquête
- 2;3;,4. 3 experts pour l'établissement des inventaires
 3.1,3.2, et 3.3.
- 5 Economiste-statisticien pour point 3.4

Sous la supervision du Coordinateur, chacun des trois experts se verra confié une zone d'inventaire ; ces trois zones pourraient être, à titre d'exemple :

Espagne, France, Monaco, Italie, Malte^{*}
Yougoslavie, Grèce, Turquie, Chypre, Israël
Syrie, Liban, Egypte, Libye, Tunisie, Algérie, Maroc

Les enquêtes-inventaires seront réalisées par des visites de 5 jours par pays (respectivement 25,25 et 35 jours) à effectuer une fois que les 17 "focal points" auront préparé les données qui leur auront été demandées par des questionnaires ad hoc élaborés par le groupe.

Parallèlement, l'économiste-statisticien élaborera le point 3.4.

Le rapport sur l'enquête sera rédigé par le groupe tout entier.

5. Timing des opérations

Pour fixer les idées, le timing des opérations pourrait être le suivant :

PHASES	EXPERTS	MOIS										MOIS EXPERTS		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1 - Préparation de l'enquête - Questionnaire aux Focal Points	1;2;3;4;5	5												5
2 - Préparation des réponses de la part des Focal Points	-		X	X	X									
3 - Prévisions de la demande	1;5		0,5	0,5	0,5									1,5
- Les normes	1		0,5	0,5	0,5									1,5
4 - Voyages inventaires	2;3;4					3,0	1,5							4,5
5 - Vérifications par groupe	1;2;3;4;5								1,2					1,2
6 - Inspection et corrections	1								0,5					0,5
7 - Rédaction du rapport final	1;2;3;4;5									1,0	1,0	0,5		2,5
											2,0			2,0
TOTAL														18,7

Soit au total 19 mois/experts étalés sur 10 mois

6. Coût de l'enquête

A titre préliminaire, le coût de l'enquête pourrait être le suivant :

i)	mois/experts	19 X US\$ 2.500 =	US\$ 47.500
ii)	voyages :		
	- à Madrid	15 X US\$ 300 = US\$ 4.500	
	- inventaires	5 X US\$ 1.000 = US\$ 5.000	
	- autres	= US\$ 1.000	US\$ 10.500
iii)	per diem 19 mois (570j)	XUS\$50 =	US\$ 28.500
iv)	reproduction du rapport et divers		US\$ 3.500
v)	frais d'agence (14 %)		US\$ 12.600

US\$ 102.600

Madrid, janvier 1979

DRAFT OUTLINE
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SURVEY
ON "DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH"
PREPARED BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1. Population and health statistics

- Population: total and by subdivision - permanent - seasonal
(character - range - duration)
- Population: by sex and age group (at least 0-14, 15-44, 45-64, 65+)
- Birth rate
- Mortality rates: by sex, age, major causes
- Application of the "International Classification of Diseases" and
the relevant international form of medical certificate of cause of
death
- Application of the lay reporting of health information
- Life table - life expectancy at birth by sex
- Infant mortality rate - still births - neonatal deaths postneonatal
deaths
- Perinatal mortality
- Child mortality during the period 1-4 years of age
- Child malnutrition, weight/height grid, by age up to 5 years
- Maternal death rates
- Morbidity rates
- Hospital statistics - types of illness prevalent in the area and of
the case mortality among the patients (in-patient and out-patient)
- Information on the prevalence of the more serious communicable diseases
- Information on the prevalence of other communicable diseases
- Special surveys: reference to any recent survey on specific communicab.
disease(s)
- Work absenteeisms
- Routine school health examination
- Immunization status, vaccination.

Need of special surveys to secure more information necessary for research
into the causes of ill-health and indication of priorities.

2. Hazards and influences on health

2.1 The Community Environment

2.1.1 Urban areas - Rural areas

Preventive medical and health care facilities (see also 2.3)

Water supply (see also 2.1.4)

General sanitation (see also 2.1.5)

Communicable diseases (see also 1)

Education (percentage of literacy, compulsory education, number of teachers versus number of school children, at different level)

Nutrition (Kilojoules per person per day)

Standard of living

Psychological aspects

Rural - urban immigration

2.1.2 Climate effects

Food production - nutrition

Association with communicable diseases

Association with air pollution

Housing

Tourism

2.1.3 Housing (physical structure, environment, crowding)

- Physical structure (general condition and up-keeping, workmanship and materials)

Home accidents (see also 2.2)

Sanitation, wastes disposal, insect and rodent infestation

(incidence and seasonal variation of gastro-intestinal infections)

Safety of new organic materials used in housing and household effects

Carbon monoxide fumes

Fire hazards

etc.

- Housing environment

Planning, zoning, recreational areas, industrial areas, residential areas

Road accidents (see also 2.2)

Main disease vectors and breeding places

Main rodents and breeding places

- Overcrowding

Ratio of residents to accommodation (persons per room, square metres per inhabitant)

Relationship between health and overcrowding

Mental stress

- Housing health criteria and standards

2.1.4 Water Supplies

Domestic, industrial, recreational, agriculture
Quantity and quality
Quality criteria and standards
Management

2.1.5 Sanitation

Disposal of faecal material
Safety of drinking water.

2.1.6 Water pollution

- Fresh water pollution - Coastal water pollution
 - Organic matter (BOD)
 - Inorganic pollutants
 - Pathogenic microorganisms
 - Chemical and radioactive pollution
 - Management
- Accidental pollution (frequency and importance)

2.1.7 Air pollution

- Combusting sources: power plants and domestic heating (sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, particulates)
- Motor vehicles (photochemical oxidant type of pollution and pollution by carbon monoxide and lead)
- Pollutants from specific industrial activities
- Lead and other toxic metals
- Biological air pollutants
- Other potential air pollutants
- Air quality criteria, guides and standards
 - Sulfur oxides and suspended particulates, carbon monoxide, photochemical pollution, nitrogen dioxide
- Management

2.1.8 Pollution of the soil

- Use of chemicals in agriculture (type, quantity, area, timing of use)
- Disposal of human excreta (direct on the soil, or with proper protective measures - specify)
- Disposal of solid wastes on the soil (with or without protective measures against spread of pollution - specify)

- Disposal on land of large masses of waste material from the mining coal and minerals and the smelting of metals (specify)
- Disposal of sludge from sewage and industrial wastes on the soil (with or without treatment - specify)
- Disposal of toxic wastes
- Management

2.1.9 Food

- Food contamination
 - Initial contamination (animals, vegetables)
 - Contamination during food processing
 - Hazards during transportation
 - Handling in retail markets and houses
 - Contamination from water
 - Cases of food infection and intoxication (see also 1.)
- Kinds of contaminated food
 - Meat, meat products, milk and milk products, fish and shellfish, eggs, cereal, fruits and vegetables
- Contaminants
- Food standards
- Food inspection

2.2 Accidents

- Road traffic accidents
- Home accidents
- Work accidents
- Other accidents
- Domestic and traffic accidents compared with other accidents
- Accident statistics (by age, sex, cause, injured, deaths)

2.3 Health care

- Availability of health services and their administrative structure
- Number of physicians and other health personnel in relation to population
- Distribution of hospital beds, occupancy rate, admission rate

THE BLUE PLAN

PROPOSED OUTLINES FOR THE OVERVIEW IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS AND TOURISM

prepared by
URBANISTICKI ZAVOD DALMACIJE-SPLIT, YUGOSLAVIA

Prepared by the PAP Regional Activity Centre
Split, December 1978

PROPOSED OUTLINES FOR THE OVERVIEW IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS AND TOURISM

1. INTRODUCTION

Operational Document for the Blue Plan /UNEP/IG.11/INF.6/ of 15 November 1977 has proposed a common methodology for the studies under the Blue Plan having considered system analysis and prospective research to be the best methodological approach to the preparation of the Blue Plan. /22/.

A listing and analysis of data relevant to development problems in general have been identified as the first stage of work /35/. One of the problems to be investigated under the Blue Plan is the problem of human settlements in view of their ecological, sociological and economic context. The same problem will be dealt with by the priority action on human settlements and tourism, but in a specific manner.

The initial stage of activity related to the problem concerned - that is the existing state analysis and the assessment of future trends - should ensure the applicability of research results both to the Blue Plan and to the priority action on human settlements and tourism.

2. BASIC APPROACH

Big cities are the centres of condensed and severe disturbances inflicting ecological balance as well as individual and social components of life. Development trends in cities have inevitable repercussions on their immediate and wider environment; growth of a city can result in stagnation and even dying of several other settlements or regions.

Ever increasing migrations caused by technological, economic and social evolution can, on the one hand, necessitate the formation of new settlements or complete urban regions in the areas which have throughout history never been inhabited; and on the other hand, the

substantial changes of traditional settlements irrespective of their size and historical significance.

The above stated facts suggest the problem of human settlements could hardly be restricted to settlements of definite size, location and type, and therefore should cover the whole Region as a unique system out of which certain characteristic situations will be extracted and investigated in order to identify certain regularities of behaviour and consequently impact factors on environment.

However, in different countries or subregions the problems of human settlements could not be the same, nor all types of settlements could have the same impact on human environment. The basic approach to the global problem of human settlements should therefore enable the identification of those types of settlements which would - due to their demographic significance, intensity of socio-economic changes, physical growth, and thereof repercussions on human environment - clearly reflect the present situation in a particular country or subregion.

Furthermore, a fact specific for the Mediterranean coast should be kept in mind: a great many settlements, areas and subregions are of basically tourist character, which means that their impact on environment is multiplied in particular time intervals /daily or seasonally/. It is thus evident this phenomenon must be understood and studied as the part of the problem of human settlements.

3. A PROPOSAL FOR THE EXISTING STATE SURVEY

In accordance with the common methodological principles set up in the Operational Document of the Blue Plan /UNEP/IG.11/INF.6/ a survey and analysis of the present condition of human settlements should be prepared in such a manner as to produce a clear picture of:

- 1/ national significance of given settlement;
- 2/ its socio-economic situation;
- 3/ present condition of environment;
- 4/ future trends of development and its impact in environment.

3.1 To find out national significance of a settlement it is first necessary to identify socio-economic level of the country it belongs to, size of the country, its level of urbanization and national income; and second, to select the settlements suffering substantial change of own environment and those affecting the environment of their wider areas and beyond.

Using the obtained indicators it will be possible to compare the state of environment with the development level of corresponding country; in other words, to identify whether and to what extent the present situation in a country is the result of intensive development or underdevelopment.

3.2 The analysis of socio-economic situation in a selected settlement should provide a clear insight into: their size; causes and ways of its origination; changes of conditions in it and causes of these changes; their present character and state.

Size of a selected settlement should be identified through data related to number of inhabitants, settlement area, population density and physical elements.

Investigation into causes and ways of origination is needed to enable - by comparing them with present characteristics and situation - identification of changes that have happened in the settlement's physical, social and economic context.

To make the research of these changes possible it will be necessary to identify a critical turning-point /limit/ wherefrom a settlement started transforming significantly in terms of population trends and socio-economic structure. In addition to this, it is also necessary to find out the extent of this transformation and causes that have led to it. The research will ultimately reveal the crucial factors that have affected the situation in human environment.

The comparison of present situation in a selected settlement with its original state will help in identifying whether the changes that have happened within the defined period of time are of internal or external character; and whether the present state is the result of progress or decline.

- 3.3 By the research, analysis and appraisal of impact intensity a settlement has on the state of environment it will be possible to make a classification of settlements which will in turn enable the comparison of research results in one country with those in the other; and finally produce situations typical of the whole Region.
- 3.4 A future trends assessment will have to be provided in order to ensure identification of problems the further research should be concentrated on. The Blue Plan would then be able to provide not only the recommendations concerning improvement of existing state but also those concerning reconciliation of future development demands with the capacity and protection of environment.

4. DATA GATHERING

To make the classification of problems possible and to enable the identification of typical situations worth covering by the initial stage of the Blue Plan activities, it is necessary to get the state of facts in the entire Region.

Elements required for the survey and the classification of the problems could be obtained on the basis of data stated in the enclosed annex.

1. Socio-economic situation of the country

- 1.1 Country area in km²
- 1.2 Total population
- 1.3 Population in towns /urban population/
- 1.4 Level of urbanization = $\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Population in towns}}$
- 1.5 National income

2. Classification of selected settlements

- 2.1 Population of 400,000 and more
- 2.2 Population of 100,000 - 400,000
- 2.3 Population of 10,000 - 100,000
- 2.4 Population of 10,000 and less

3. Socio-economic situation of selected settlements

3.1 Demography

- 3.1.1 number of inhabitants
- 3.1.2 changes in population figure
 - annual
 - seasonal
 - daily
 - other

3.1.3 settlement = per cent out of total population

3.2 Present state

- 3.2.1 settlement area /in hectare/
- 3.2.2 physical character
- 3.2.3 type of development /population density per 1 hectare/
- 3.2.4 ratio of residents to employment /employment index/
- 3.2.5 ratio of residents to accommodation
- 3.2.6 level of services /service area per resident - in m²/
- 3.2.7 recreational and green areas /m² per resident/
- 3.2.8 utility services and energy /water/resident/lit., kW/resident - consumption/

- 3.2.9 level of pollution /water, air, land, noise/
- 3.2.10 health situation /characteristic diseases, birth rate, age structure, etc./
- 3.2.11 development and construction control
- 3.2.12 historical heritage - state of preservation
- 3.2.13 other

3.3 Present character

- 3.3.1 industrial
- 3.3.2 commercial
- 3.3.3 transport
- 3.3.4 administrative and political
- 3.3.5 educational and cultural
- 3.3.6 tourist
- 3.3.7 residential
- 3.3.8 historical environment or entity
- 3.3.9 national income per resident
- 3.3.10 other

3.4 Causes and ways of origination

- 3.4.1 exploitation of resources
- 3.4.2 industry
- 3.4.3 transport
- 3.4.4 trade and services /central functions/
- 3.4.5 political and administrative functions
- 3.4.6 strategic reasons
- 3.4.7 suitability for tourism and recreation
- 3.4.8 spontaneous coming into existence
- 3.4.9 settlement created by planned action

4. Changes in the condition of selected settlements

4.1 Changes in population

- 4.1.1 excessive growth
- 4.1.2 growth
- 4.1.3 stagnation
- 4.1.4 decline
- 4.1.5 abrupt changes in population figure /residents, commuters, tourists/

- 4.2 Changes in environment
 - 4.2.1 non-biological
 - 4.2.2 biological
 - 4.2.3 human-biological
 - 4.2.4 physical and chemical
 - 4.2.5 social and cultural
 - 4.2.6 spatial

5. Causes of change

- 5.1 Causes of change in population
 - 5.1.1 changed role of settlement
 - 5.1.2 changed natural conditions
 - 5.1.3 changed transport flows and systems
 - 5.1.4 drain of resources
 - 5.1.5 changed economic basis
 - 5.1.6 changed demography /regional or countrywide/
 - 5.1.7 political and social changes
 - 5.1.8 other external changes
- 5.2 Causes of change in environment
 - 5.2.1 population concentration
 - 5.2.2 changed economic structure of settlement
 - 5.2.3 increase of traffic
 - 5.2.4 concentration of industries
 - 5.2.5 abrupt expansion of urban territory
 - 5.2.6 low-level utility services and installations
 - 5.2.7 low cultural level
 - 5.2.8 lack of adequate legislation
 - 5.2.9 lack of control and malmanagement of environment
 - 5.2.10 other

6. Impact of changes in environment

- 6.1 Changes in physical environment
 - 6.1.2 uncontrolled use of land
 - 6.1.3 hap-hazard development
 - 6.1.4 traffic congestion

- 6.1.5 air pollution
- 6.1.6 loss of agricultural areas
- 6.1.7 high development density
- 6.1.8 shortage of recreational areas
- 5.1.9 shortage of energy
- 5.1.10 shortage of areas for adequate development of urban functions
- 5.1.11 disrespect of historic centres and environments
- 5.1.12 other

6.2 Social changes

- 6.2.1 desintegration of settlement
- 6.2.2 social differentiation
- 6.2.3 deteriorated health conditions
- 6.2.4 insecurity and delinquency
- 6.2.5 loneliness
- 6.2.6 mental stresses
- 6.2.7 other

7. Assessment of future character

- 7.1 Industry prevailing
- 7.2 Tourism prevailing
- 7.3 Public services prevailing
- 7.4 Residential prevailing
- 7.5 Intensity of development
 - intensive development
 - development trends close to present
 - slow development
 - deterioration of present state
 - improvement of present state