

essential biodiversity variables (EBVs) for conservation planning  
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## 10.12 Polluted soils

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Polluted Soils	Biodiversity
<b>Description and justification</b>	This indicator evaluates whether the project scenarios enhance the ability of a soil to resist or recover their healthy state in response to destabilising influences.
<b>Definition</b>	This Indicator describes the quantity of soils in the study area, measured in hectares, used for highly polluting industries, brownfields, drosscapes, mines, dumps, construction sites. It provides a quick evaluation of soil quality since the less polluted a soil is, the higher its overall quality.
<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	+ In a long-term scenario, the Indicator could be re-assessed, monitoring, through a direct survey, if the NBS implementation has produced impact on soil resilience.

	- It doesn't take into account polluted soils within natural areas.
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	<p>The final formula of Polluted Soils (<i>PS</i>) results as:</p> $PS = \sum_i A_i^{PS}$ <p>where:  <math>A_i^{PS}</math> is the extension of the i-th polluted area (e.g., highly polluting industries, brownfields, drosscapes, mines, dumps, construction sites) [ha]</p> <p>The indicator is easily calculated in a GIS environment using simple GIS geoprocessing tools.</p>
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	ha
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Detailed land use data
<b>Data input type</b>	Quantitative
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	Annually
<b>Level of expertise required</b>	Medium
<b>Synergies with other indicators</b>	Related to indicators concerning land use cover.
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	3
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	Environmental stakeholders can be involved into the indicator measurement and can be interested in proposing areas to local authorities to be elected as SCI and SPA.
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	