

the EEA: [https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-bd/products/etc-bd-reports/eubi\\_cities\\_biodiversity\\_indicator/@@download/file/EUBI\\_cities\\_biodiversity\\_indicator.pdf](https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-bd/products/etc-bd-reports/eubi_cities_biodiversity_indicator/@@download/file/EUBI_cities_biodiversity_indicator.pdf)

Urban Atlas 2012: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/urban-atlas>

Natura 2000 End 2016 database: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/natura-9>

### 10.7.1 Sites of community importance and special protection areas

**Project Name:** PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

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Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and Special Protection Areas	Biodiversity
<b>Description and justification</b>	These indicators assess whether the study area is classified as a protected area or is within a protected area belonging to Natura 2000 network.
<b>Definition</b>	The Indicator describes the extension, measured in hectares, of Site of Community Importance (SCI) and/or Special Protection Areas (SPA) in the study area.
<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	This indicator allows at evaluating the effects of NBS on habitat creation/reduction.  The Indicator hardly changes in the design and long-term scenario, even if it could be assessed if the NBS implementation have produced such a beneficial impact on biodiversity to activate EU procedures in order to enlarge SCI and/or SPA perimeter.
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	The indicator is easily calculated using a simple GIS routine, as follows:  1) The intersection between the shapefile of the SCI and SPA and the shapefile of the study area is achieved using the geoprocessing tool "Intersect";  2) The spatial extension of the output of the previous step, i.e., the portion of SCI and SPA falling within the study area, is calculated using the "calculate geometry" tool.

<b>Scale of measurement</b>	Ha
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Information on spatial distribution of SCI and SPA. Each EU Member has a Natura 2000 webpage, where the SCI and SPA maps can be consulted and, in some cases, downloaded. Considering that areas eligible as SCI are proposed to the Commission by the State Members, information from local authorities are needed.
<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 measuring the extension of habitat and areas and to indicators measuring the maintenance or restoration at a favourable conservation status of a natural habitat type or of a species.
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	15
<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>	Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (art 1 k).

### 10.7.2 Article17 habitat richness

**Project Name:** CONNECTING Nature (Grant Agreement no. 730222)

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Article 17 habitat richness	Biodiversity
<b>Description and justification</b>	Habitat richness is a crucial component of biodiversity and habitat density describes how many bird habitats are encountered within a Functional Urban Area. This can be calculated using a count of Article 17 habitat types per hexagonal grid cell, derived from modified Article 17 dataset.