14.20 Opportunities for tourism

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

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Development of Tourism	Place Regeneration
Description and justification	Some NBS projects could promote a new touristic development of rural and mountainous area in many different ways: by creating a new qualified natural attraction (a riverside, a green infrastructure, a new sport trial in natural context), increasing accessibility to and/or connecting existing cultural heritage sites or landscape viewpoints. This could increase touristic activeness in the study area.
Definition	The indicator could be defined as the number of visitors over a year.
	The number of visitors can be defined as the amount of people visiting the study area.
	In the Baseline Scenario, the indicator will be calculated consulting data on tourism, counting the number of visitors in the study area.
	In the Design Scenario, the indicator will be assessed adopting a five-point Likert item with categories "Very Poor", "Poor", "Average", "Good", and "Very Good to evaluate the likelihood of occurring the increasing of touristic activeness.
	In the Long Term Scenario, the indicator will be calculated, as in the Baseline Scenario, considering the data made available some years after NBS/Grey/Hybrid solutions have been implemented.
Strengths and weaknesses	Collecting the data necessary to assess the indicator could be time and money consuming.
Measurement procedure and tool	The number of visitors can be monitored through a direct survey or assessed using models. Both these approaches entail an ex-post indicator evaluation. Ad hoc direct survey can be carried out in different periods over the year, for instance one week for each season, and the number of visitors detected can be multiplied for the number of weeks in a year. When there is no time and/or economic resources for an ad hoc direct survey the number of visitors can be estimated through models that

	needs official data concerning tourists (National institute of statistics, Regional tourism agency, etc.) and/or other proxy data (amount of solid urban waste produced; electricity consumption in private houses; number of houses available for vacation).
Scale of measurement	No./year
Data source	Public agencies (National institute of statistics, Regional tourism agency, Municipalities, etc.)
Required data	Number of visitors in the study area
Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	Annual
Level of expertise required	Medium
Synergies with other indicators	Number Of Visitors In New Recreational Areas
Connection with SDGs	8
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	

14.21 Building structure – Urban form

Project Name: MAvES (Mapping, Assessment and Valuation of Ecosystems and their Services) (JRC-D3- Institutional project)

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Building Structure	**Place Regeneration**
Description and justification	Urban Form provides a spatially explicit metric to describe the settlements pattern.
	The indicator has been derived, and adapted at European scale, from the sprinkling (SPX) index -mean Euclidean