

14.4 Area devoted to roads

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

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Area devoted to roads	Place Regeneration
Description and justification	Roads are open areas, but depending on the road type, typically do not yield the same positive effects associated with the open urban areas/urban public spaces. Roadways are generally non-permeable, and depending on the road type, are inaccessible and potentially dangerous, produce air, light and noise pollution, and form barriers to movement and ecological compartmentalization.
Definition	Total proportion of a defined urban area devoted to roadways for motorised vehicle use only (ratio or fraction)
Strengths and weaknesses	+ Simple and easy to use - Undefined threshold values for the total area/roads area ratio
Measurement procedure and tool	The total area covered by grey roads for cars is calculated from maps or estimated from appropriate sources, and the ratio to the total area is calculated
Scale of measurement	Street to metropolitan scale
Data source	
Required data	Road type, speed, congestion, traffic type and structure
Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	Annually
Level of expertise required	Low
Synergies with other indicators	Relation to <i>CO₂ emissions related to vehicle traffic, Annual air pollutant capture/removal by vegetation, Particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and</i>

	<i>ground-level ozone (O₃) concentration indicators and Water management indicator group</i>
Connection with SDGs	SDG 9 Industry, infrastructure and innovation, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities
Opportunities for participatory data collection	No opportunities identified
Additional information	
References	

14.5 Traditional knowledge and uses reclamation

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

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Traditional Knowledge and Uses Reclamation	Place Regeneration
Description and justification	<p>The broken link between generations, between young and old people, interrupts the natural transmission of traditional knowledge, which is based on previous experiences and drives the loss of intangible heritage composed of traditional skills, social organization forms, awareness, understanding and ability to use natural resources. The survival of the intangible heritage is a necessary precondition to ensure the maintenance and care of tangible heritage (UNESCO, 2003; Council of Europe, 2000). It is the values, attitudes and beliefs of the indigenous people which form the intangible heritage and these principles ensure the safeguarding and promotion of the tangible assets and result in recovery, upgrading and maintenance actions (Filipe & de Mascarenhas, 2011). Without the transmission of local knowledge and traditional skills, the tangible heritage could perish since a result of lack of know-how about suitable interventions and maintenance will inevitably lead to its decline. Consequently, without protection of intangible heritage, the tangible heritage may be destroyed (Stephenson, 2008).</p>