

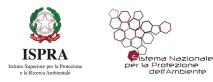
Indicators, datasets and mapping developed at national level by the Italian National System for Environmental Protection

Michele Munafò

Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - ISPRA



PUBLIC WORKSHOP
UNDERSTANDING LAND TAKE. INDICATORS, DATASETS, MAPPING



ISPRA

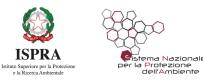
The Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research is a public research body

- Responds to obligations set by the national law
- Receives general guidance from the Minister for Environment, Land and Sea

Unique peculiarity at EU level

- Operational mandate (AGENCY)
- Research legal framework (KNOWLEDGE CENTRE)





ISPRA

1200+ staff spread among eight sites all around Italy. Headquarters in Rome Responsibility for environmental:

- Monitoring
- Assessment
- Reporting
- Prevention
- Control/Inspections
- Technical and scientific advice
- Information and communication
- Education and training





2017: A 'NEW' ISPRA

Following the entry into force of Law 132/16, since 14th January 2017, ISPRA coordinates the National System for Environmental Protection (SNPA)

19 Regional and 2 Province's Environmental Protection Agencies, under the chairmanship of ISPRA

Duty to provide coordinated nation-wide essential levels of technical environmental performance

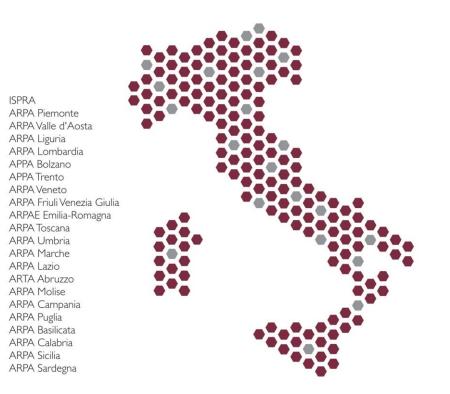




SNPA: Toward an Increased Level of Environmental Protection

HOW:

- Securing a minimum and uniform level of environmental protection throughout Italy
- Promoting homogeneity of behaviour within the National System for Environmental Protection
- Providing maps, data and indicators and developing the National Environmental Information System









National System for Environmental Protection (SNPA)

SOME FIGURES

- Over 200 sites
- 10,000 operators

1 operator every 6,000 inhabitants 1 operator every 200 km² 44% inspections, controls and technical support 21% labs activity

- 600,000 samples analyzed every year (twice the 2006 figures)
- 100,000 inspections and field controls
- 74,000 assessments and technical reports (+12% compared to 2006)







National System for Environmental Protection

SNPA is responsible for land take/consumption monitoring in Italy

SNPA data are the official reference data for public authorities in Italy and are part of the National Statistical System

ISPRA represents the Eionet National Focal Point and National Reference Centre (e.g. on land cover and land use), is the coordinating structure for INSPIRE implementation and is responsible for Land and Environmental Monitoring component in the National Copernicus User Forum



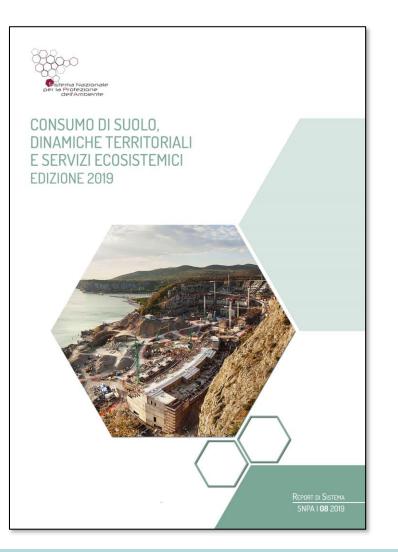
URBAN



National System for Environmental Protection

Land take, land cover changes and ecosystem services Report is one of the main products of the System

The annual Report provides maps, data and indicators to assess land condition and processes





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Corine Land Cover (IV level)

- It is the national contribution to EU Corine Land Cover with a more detailed classification system
- Resolution and other specifications are derived from EU system (i.e. 1:100.000; MMU 5/25 ha)
- Data available for 1990, 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018
- Not suitable for analysis at local level



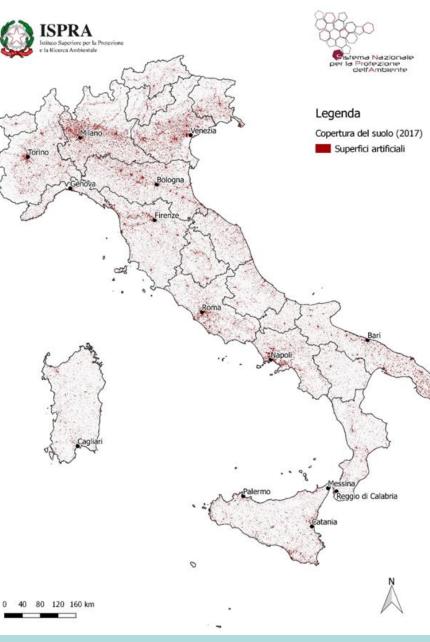
National Land Cover Map

- It is the national contribution to EU Corine Land Cover with a more detailed classification system
- It is based on the EAGLE specifications on land cover
- Derived from Sentinel 1 and Sentinel 2 semiautomatic classification
- 10 m resolution (MMU 100 m²)
- Data available for 2018
- Possible use at local level



Land Take Maps

- It is the national map for land take monitoring
- It is based on the EAGLE specifications of artificial land cover
- Produced by manual photointerpretation at >1:5.000 scale (MMU 50 m²)
- Resampled and delivered at 10 m resolution (MMU 100 m²)
- Data available for 2006 (part.), 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 (in production)
- Possible use at local level









• You are here: Home / EAGLE / Content Documentation of the EAGLE Concept / Reference Manuals / Content Documentation of the EAGLE Concept / Thematic Content and Definitions of EAGLE Model Elements / PART I LAND COVER COMPONENTS / 1 Abiotic Non-Vegetated Surfaces and Objects / 1.1 Artificial Surfaces and Constructions

FAQs Reference Manuals

1.1 Artificial Surfaces and Constructions

All surfaces where landscape has been changed by or is under influence of human construction activities by replacing natural surfaces with artificial abiotic 2D/3D constructions or artificial materials. Artificial parts of urban and suburban areas, where mankind has settled with permanent settlement infrastructures; also the settlement parts of rural areas. Sealed areas (buildings, other constructions and sealed flat surfaces) and non-sealed areas (no buildings, artificial and unsealed).

Note:

Urban greenery may be artificial and under human maintenance and form part of settlements, but after all it is vegetation and not to be placed here but under 2 Biotic Vegeta.

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User corner

- How to access our data
- Technical library
- Factsheets
- 🚓 Use cases





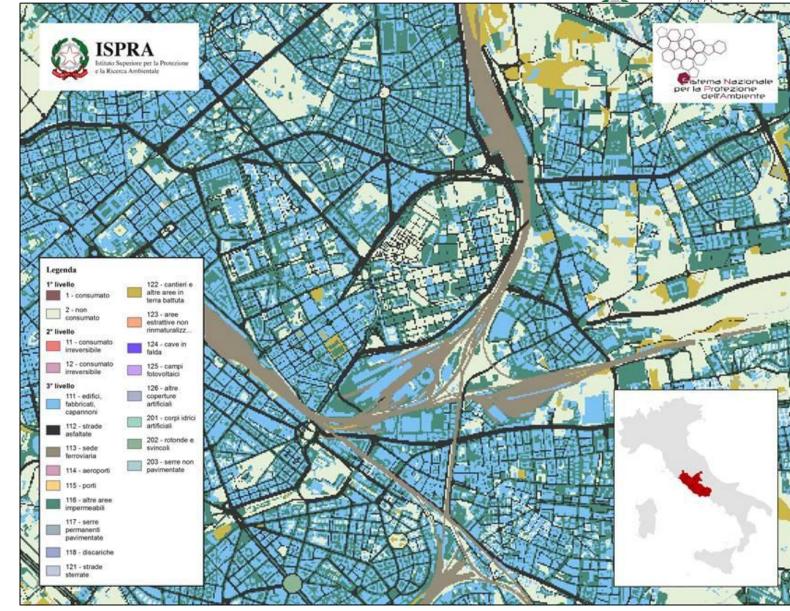
ema Nazional

dell'Ambiente

per la Protezione

Land Take Maps

Every change is classified between artificial biophysical land cover of permanent type (buildings, paved roads and areas, railways, waste dumps and other permanent sealed surfaces) or reversible type (unpaved areas with soil compaction, permanent deposits of material, quarries, other artificial land cover).





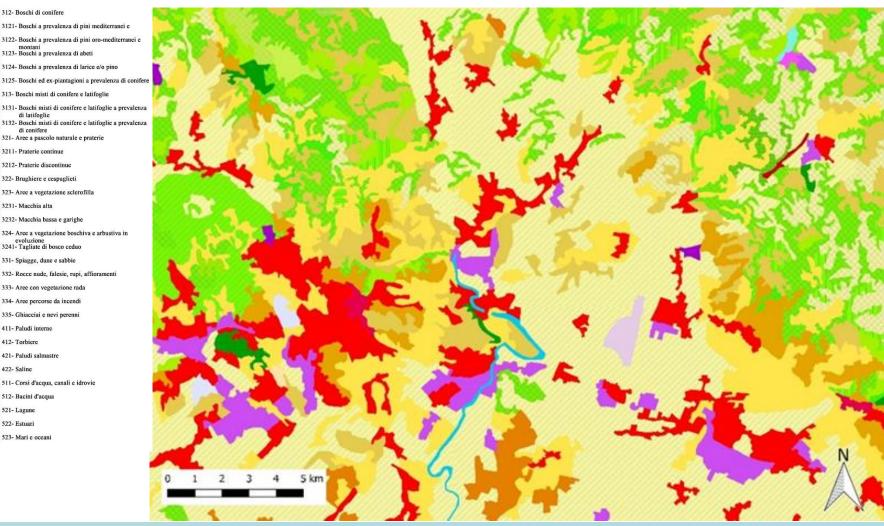


Corine Land Cover



312- Boschi di conifere 111- Zone residenziali a tessuto continuo 112- Zone residenziali a tessuto discontinuo e rado 121- Aree industriali, commerciali e dei servizi pubblici e privati montani 3123- Boschi a prevalenza di abeti 1211- Impianti fotovoltaici 122- Reti stradali, ferroviarie e infrastrutture tecniche 123- Aree portuali 124- Aeroporti 313- Boschi misti di conifere e latifoglie 131- Arce estrattive di latifoglic 132- Discariche di conifere 133- Cantieri 321- Aree a pascolo naturale e praterie 141- Aree verdi urbane 3211- Praterie continue 142- Aree ricreative e sportive 3212- Praterie discontinue 211- Seminativi in aree non irrigue 322- Brughiere e cespuglieti 2111- Colture intensive 323- Aree a vegetazione sclerofilla 2112- Colture estensive 3231- Macchia alta 212- Seminativi in aree irrigue 3232- Macchia bassa e garighe 221- Vigneti evoluzione 3241- Tagliate di bosco ceduo 222- Frutteti e frutti minori 331- Spiagge, dune e sabbie 223- Oliveti 332- Rocce nude, falesie, rupi, affioramenti 224- Arboricoltura da legno 333- Aree con vegetazione rada 2241- Giovani impianti di arboricoltura da legno 334- Aree percorse da incendi 231- Prati stabili 335- Ghiacciai e nevi perenni 241- Colture temporanee associate a colture permanenti 411- Paludi interne 242- Sistemi colturali e particellari complessi 412- Torbiere 243- Aree prevalentemente occupate da colture agrarie con 421- Paludi salmastre presenza di spazi naturali importanti 244- Aree agroforestali 422- Saline 311- Boschi di latifoglie 511- Corsi d'acqua, canali e idrovie 3111- Boschi a prevalenza di querce e altre latifoglie sempreverdi 512- Bacini d'acqua 3112- Boschi a prevalenza di querce caducifoglie 521- Lagune 3113- Boschi misti a prevalenza di altre latifoglie autoctone 522- Estuari 3114- Boschi a prevalenza di castagno 523- Mari e oceani 3115- Boschi a prevalenza di faggio 3116- Boschi a prevalenza di igrofite 3117- Boschi ed ex-piantagioni a prevalenza di latifoglie esotiche

213- Risaic



Land take: About 20 km²/ year

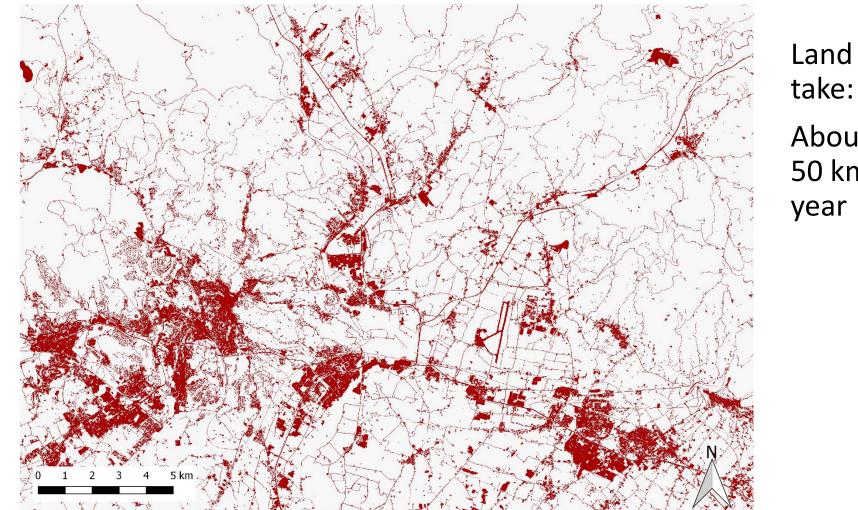
MENTO DI ECCELLENZA MIU (L. 232 DEL 1/12/2016) Comune di Bologna



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Land Take Maps





take: About 50 km²/





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Land Take Indicators

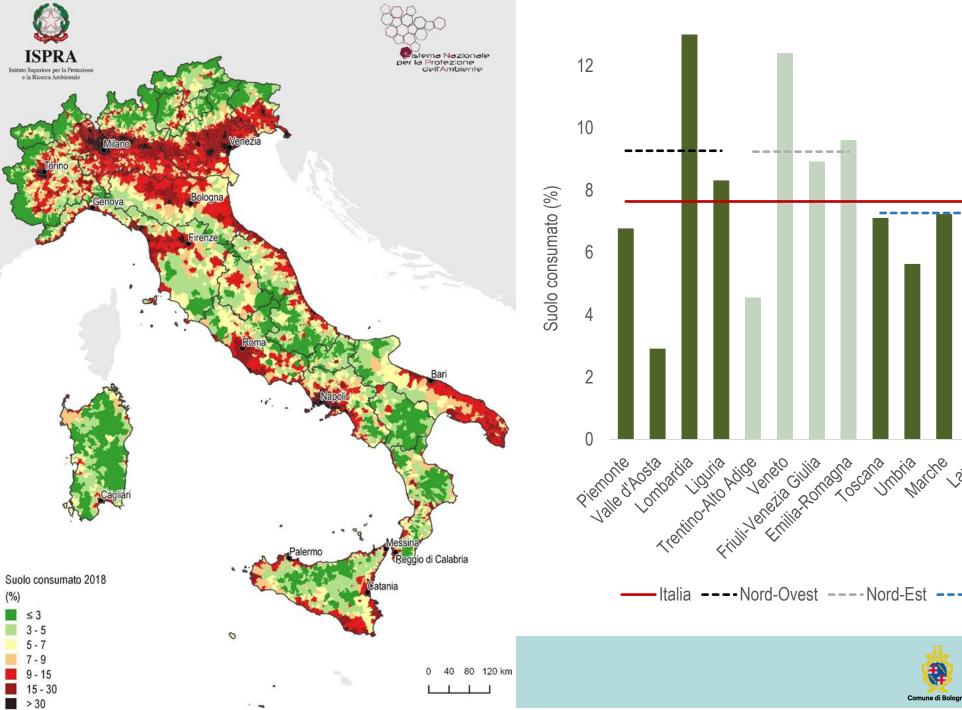
							ISPRA Cistema Nazionale
1.	land_consumption			56.	$land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon76.$		102. Rural
2.	Not_land_consumption		land_consumption_in_300-600m_a.s.l.		es_(P4)	ption_area_in_%	103. Low_density_urban_area_in_%
3.	Not_classified_soil	31.	land_consumption_over_600m_a.s.l.	57.	land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon77.	Surface_in_a_100m_buffer_of_land_consu	
4.	land_consumption_in_%		Not_land_consumption_in_0-300m_a.s.l.		es_(P5)	mption_area	105. Urban_area_in_%
5.	Not_land_consumption_in_%			58.	Not_land_consumption_in_landslide_hazar 78.	Surface_not_in_a_100m_buffer_of_land_co	106. PD
6.	Not_classified_soil_in_%		Npt_land_consumption_over_600m_a.s.l.		d_zones_(P1)	nsumption_area	107. PLADJ
7.	land_consumption_in_%_MN	35.	land_consumption_in_0-300m_a.s.lin_%	59.	Not_land_consumption_in_landslide_hazar 79.	Surface_in_a_100m_buffer_of_land_consu	108. SHDI
8.	Consumed_increase_[ha]	36.	land_consumption_in_300-		d_zones_(P2)	mption_area_in_%	109. MPA
9.	Consumed_density_[m2/ha]			60.	Not_land_consumption_in_landslide_hazar 80.	Surface_in_a_200m_buffer_of_land_consu	110. MSI
10	. Not_consumed_in_EUAP		land_consumption_over_600m_a.s.lin_%		d_zones_(P3)	mption_area	111. CARB_E _min
	. Consumed_in_EUAP			61.	Not_land_consumption_in_landslide_hazar 81.	Surface_not_in_a_200m_buffer_of_land_co	112. CARB_E_max
	. Not_classified_in_EUAP		land_consumption_over_10_%_slope		d_zones_(P4)	nsumption_area	113. HABITAT_E
	. Not_land_consumption_in_150m_rivers			62.	Not_land_consumption_in_landslide_hazar 82.	Surface_in_a_200m_buffer_of_land_consu	114. PROD_AGR_E
	 land_consumption_in_150m_rivers 		Not_land_consumption_over_10_%_slope		d_zones_(P5)		115. PROD_LEGN_E
	 Not_classified_soil_in_150m_rivers 			63.	land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon83.		116. IMPOL_E_min
16	 land_consumption_in_150m_rivers_in_% 	43.	land_consumption_over_10_%_slope_in_%			land_consumption_in_excluding_surface_of	¹ 117. IMPOL_E_max
17	 Not_land_consumption_out_of_150m_river 	[.] 44.	land_consumption_in_flood_hazard_zones_	64.	land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon	_Permanent_Water_Bodies_HRL_Copernicu	118. EROS_E_min
	s_in_%		(P1)		es_(P2)_in_%	s_2012_in_%	119. EROS_E_max
18		945.	Not_land_consumption_in_flood_hazard_zo	65.	land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon85.		
	reline		nes_(P1)		es_(P3)_in_%	yDipartimento_per_lo_Sviluppo_e_la_Co	121. RM_E_max
19	. Not_land_consumption_in_300-	46.	land_consumption_in_flood_hazard_zones_	66.	land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon	esione_Economica	122. Tot_E_min
	1000m_from_shoreline		(P1)_in_%			Classification_of_municipalities_elevation_b	
20	. Not_land_consumption_in_1000-	47.		67.	land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon	y_ISTAT	124. INF_E_min
	10000m_from_shoreline		(P2)		es_(P5)_in_% 87.		125. INF_E_max
21	. land_consumption_in_300m_from_shorelin	48.		68.	land_consumption_in_high_seismic_hazard 88.		126. DEF_E_min
	e		nes_(P2)		—	Edclass	127. DEF_E_max
22	. land_consumption_in_300-	49.		69.	land_consumption_in_very_high_seismic_h 90.		128. PUR_E_min
	1000m_from_shoreline		(P2)_in_%		-	DENSITY	129. PUR_E_max
23	. land_consumption_in_1000-	50.		70.	Not_land_consumption_in_high_seismic_ha 92.		130. F_CAR_E_min
	10000m_from_shoreline		(P3)			Classes	131. F_CAR_E_max
24		5 51.	Not_land_consumption_in_flood_hazard_zo	071.	$Not_land_consumption_in_very_high_seism94.$		
	horeline		nes_(P3)			Built-up_(20m)_area_in_urban_areas_in_%	
25		52.		72.	land_consumption_in_high_seismic_hazard 96.		134. Consumed_in_protected_area
	e_in_%		(P3)_in_%				135. Not_consumed_in_protected_area
26	. land_consumption_in_300-	53.		۱73.	land_consumption_in_very_high_seismic_h 98.		136. Degraded_area
	1000m_from_shoreline_in_%		es_(P1)			Built-	137. Degraded_area_total
27	. land_consumption_in_1000-	54.	land_consumption_in_landslide_hazard_zon	۱74.			138. Ratio_land_consumption_population_2012_
-	10000m_from_shoreline_in_%	_	es_(P2)		· _	. Built-	2018
28	. land_consumption_out_of_10000m_from_s	55.		۱ 7 5.		up_(5m)_area_in_compact_urban_areas	
	horeline_in_%		es_(P3)		sumption_area 101	. Urban_area	

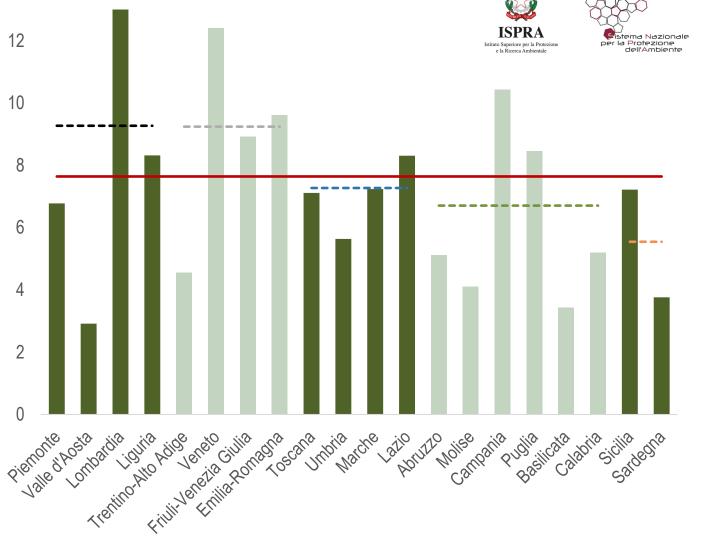
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UNDERSTANDING LAND TAKE. INDICATORS, DATASETS, MAPPING



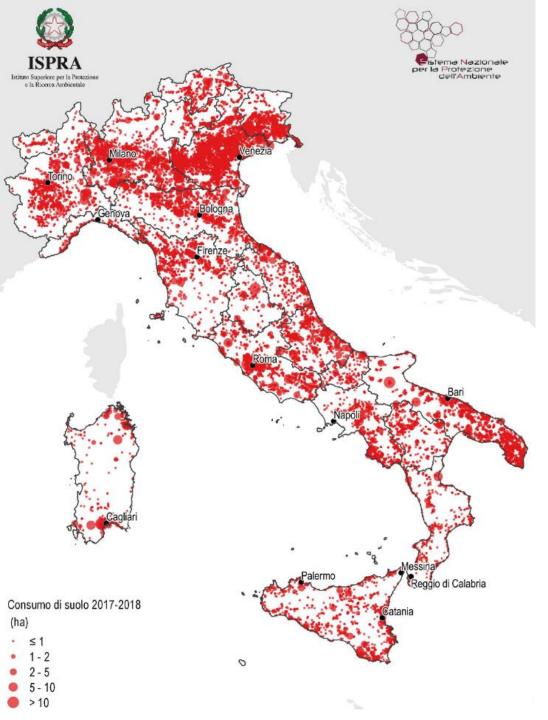




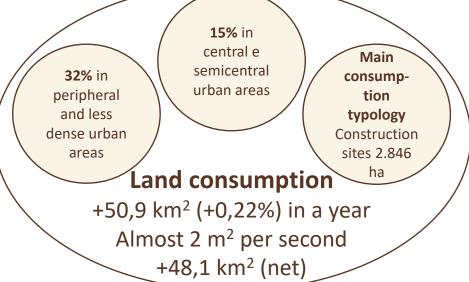


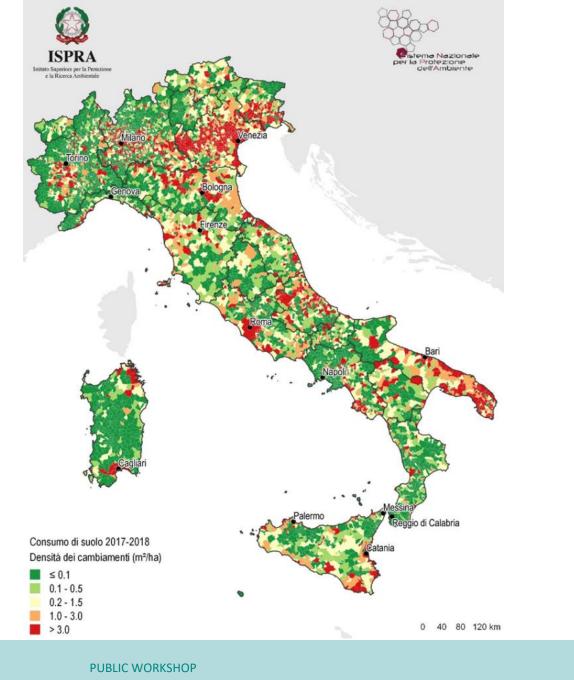
Italia ----Nord-Ovest ----Nord-Est ----Centro ----Sud --- Isole

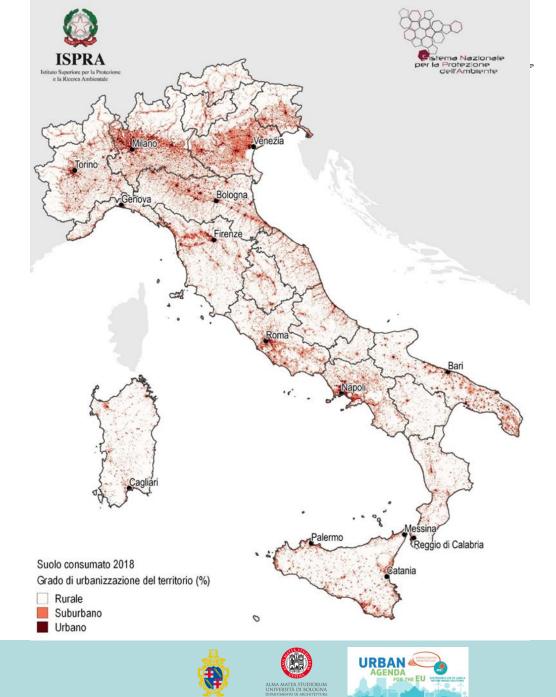












TIMENTO DI ECCELLENZA MIUI (L. 232 DEL 1/12/2016)

Comune di Bologna

UNDERSTANDING LAND TAKE. INDICATORS, DATASETS, MAPPING

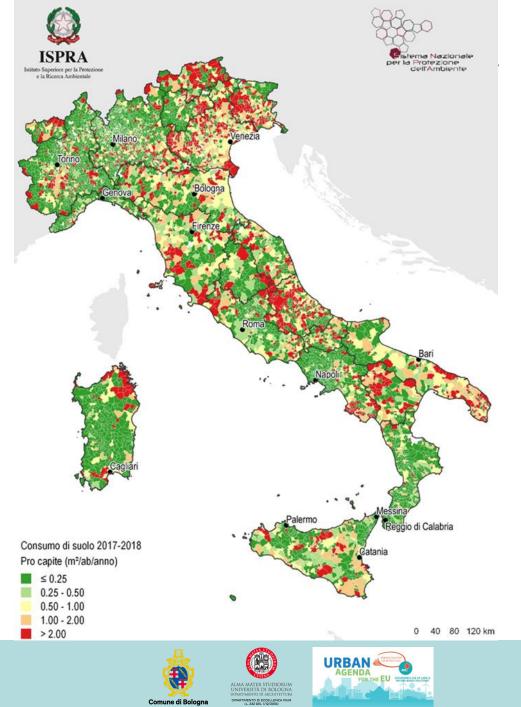


By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries



INDICATORE: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate, at comparable scale

$$LCRPGR = \left(\frac{ln\left(\frac{LC_{t+n}}{LC_t}\right)}{y}\right) / \left(\frac{ln\left(\frac{Pop_{t+n}}{Pop_t}\right)}{y}\right)$$



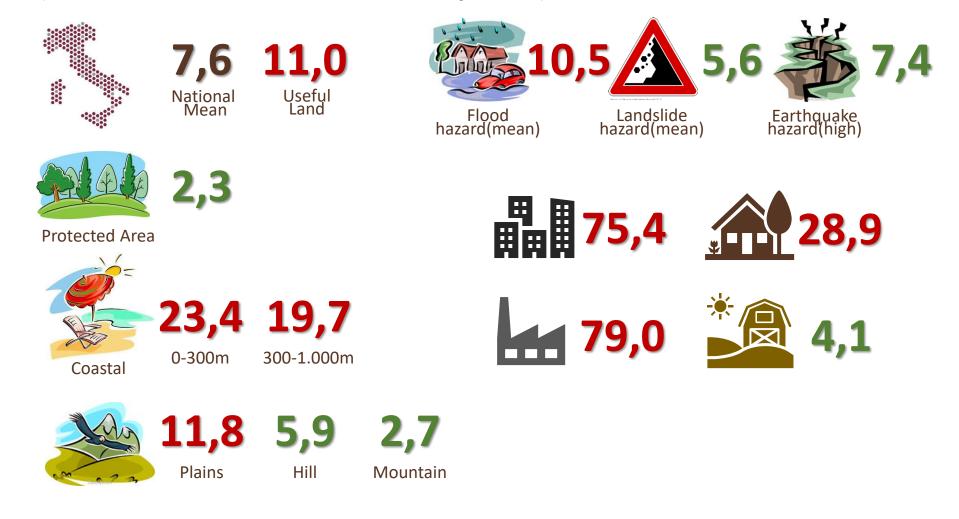
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Land Take



(% in relation to the surface of the territory – 2018)



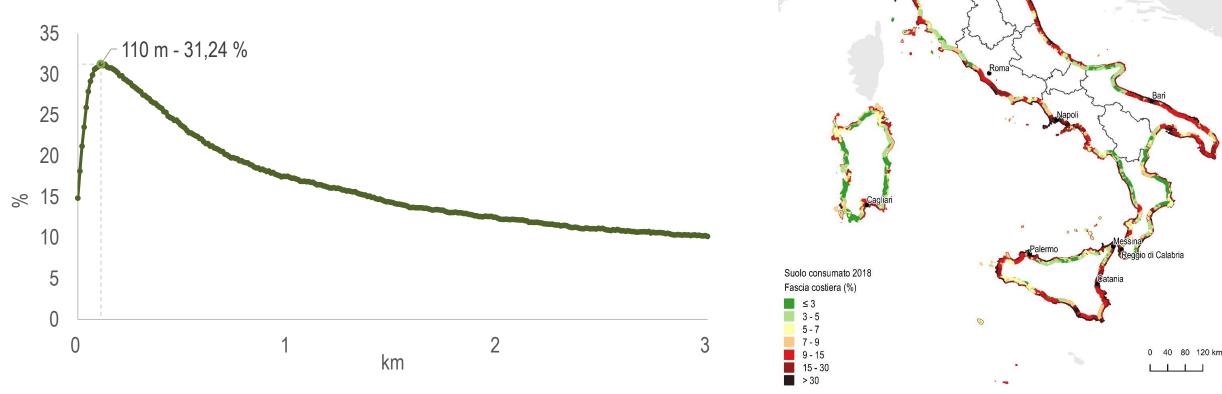




Land Take

(% within 10 km from the coastline)

Land take in the coastal zone occurs with greater intensity at a national average distance of **110 m**, where the peak **of 31%** is reached.



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UNDERSTANDING LAND TAKE. INDICATORS, DATASETS, MAPPING



Bologn

Firenze

ISPRA

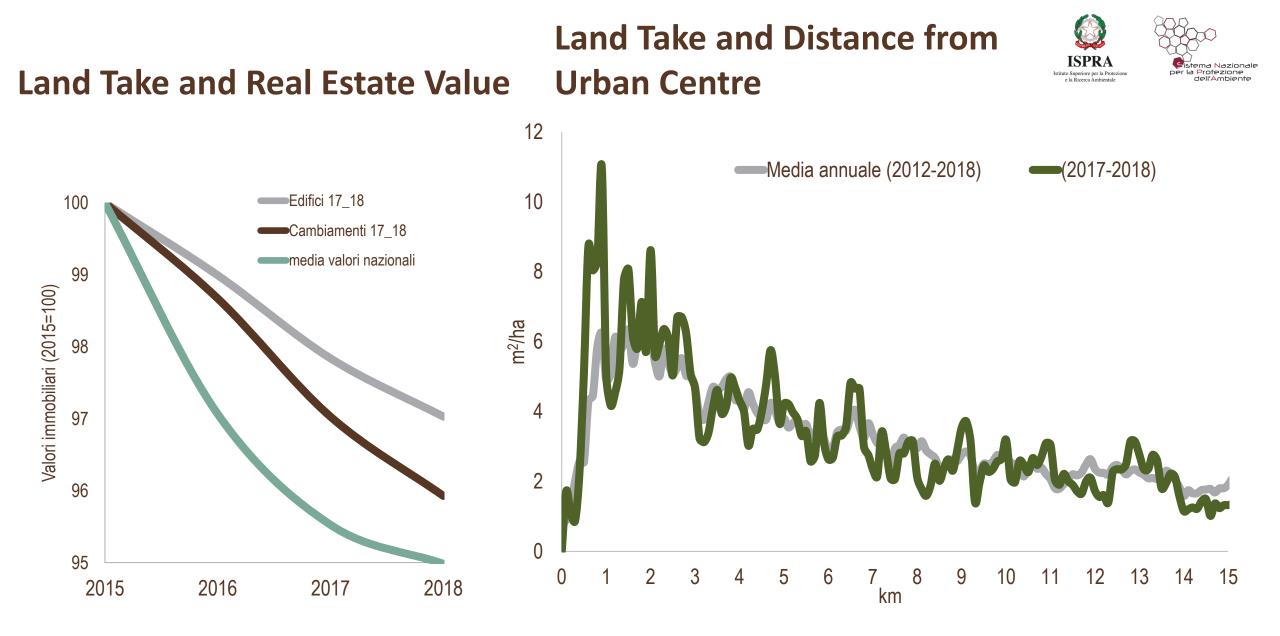
Torino

Istituto Superiore per la Protezi e la Ricerca Ambientale



r la Protezione

dell'Ambie

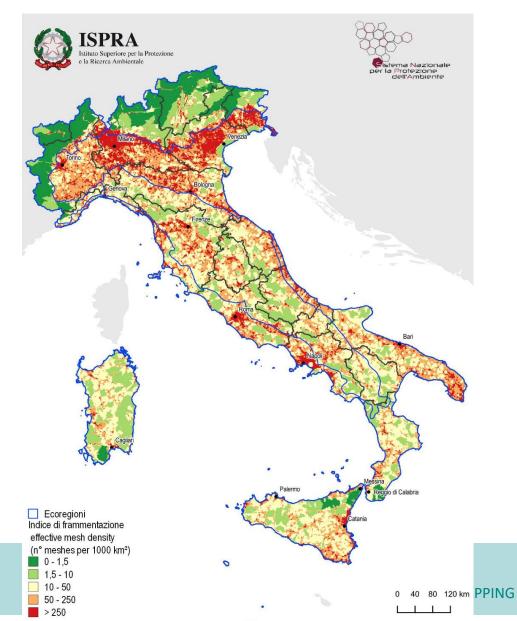


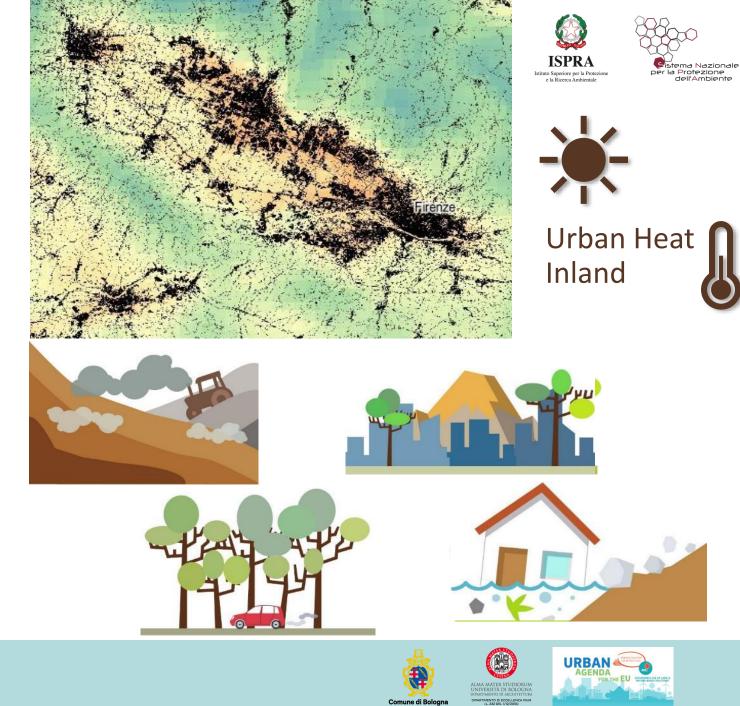
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WIRBAN STATUTION

Land Take Impact and Ecosystem Services Loss





Land Degradation





INDICATORE: Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world



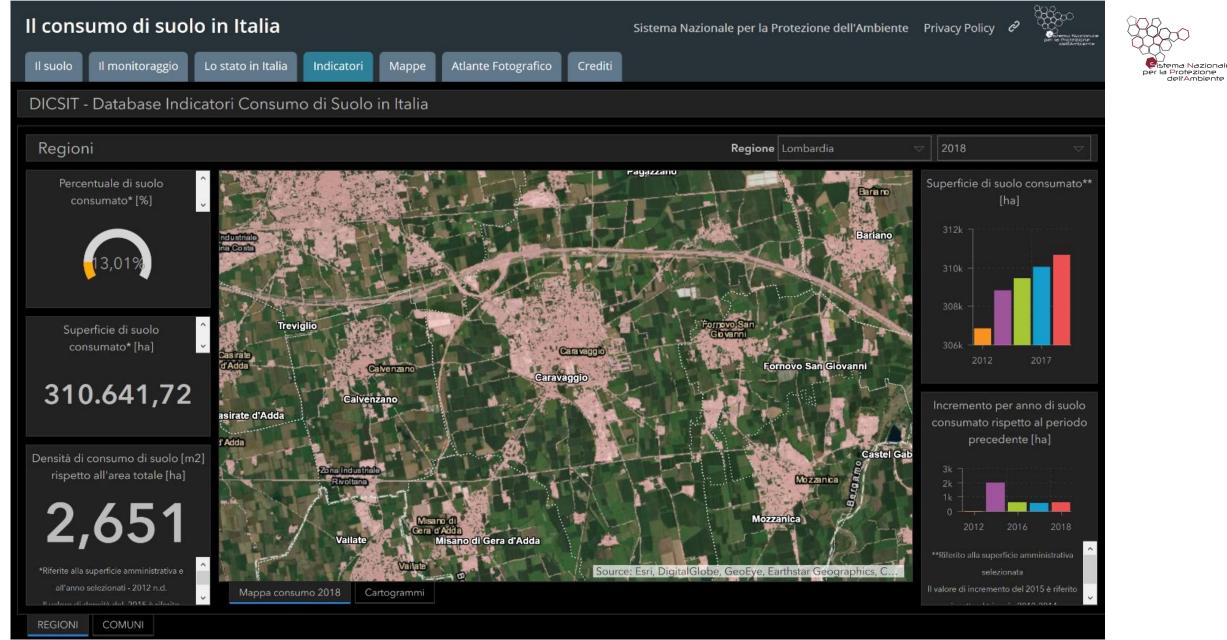
1. Land Cover Changes 2. Productivity 3. Soil organic carbon 4. Habitat quality 5. Soil erosion 6. Fragmentation 7. Burnt areas 8. Soil sealing





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2 >3



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URBAN

UNDERSTANDING LAND TAKE

INDICATORS, DATASETS, MAPPING



ALMA MATERSTUDIORUM UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA DIPARTIMENTO DI CCELLENZA MUR (L 22 DEL VI2/2016)



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ESPRA ISIDE I a Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale Cistema Nazionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente