EcoServ-GIS

Air Purification Capacity

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B

SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Air Purification Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	⚠
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✗
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1km²)	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

Air Purification occurs where habitats help to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants produced from road traffic.

METHODS: Air Purification values per habitat are inferred from available literature. Values are estimates of potential Air Purification ability per habitat type. High values represent areas where habitats have a predicted higher capacity to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants. This is based on habitat type and structure. Habitat age and management are not included. Values are calculated within a local search neighbourhood (Default = 200 m). Habitat capacity is assumed to be cummulative, scores are summed within the neighbourhood. Both higher scoring habitats, and wider / larger areas of habitat lead to larger mapped capacity scores.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

DURHAM

0 — 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

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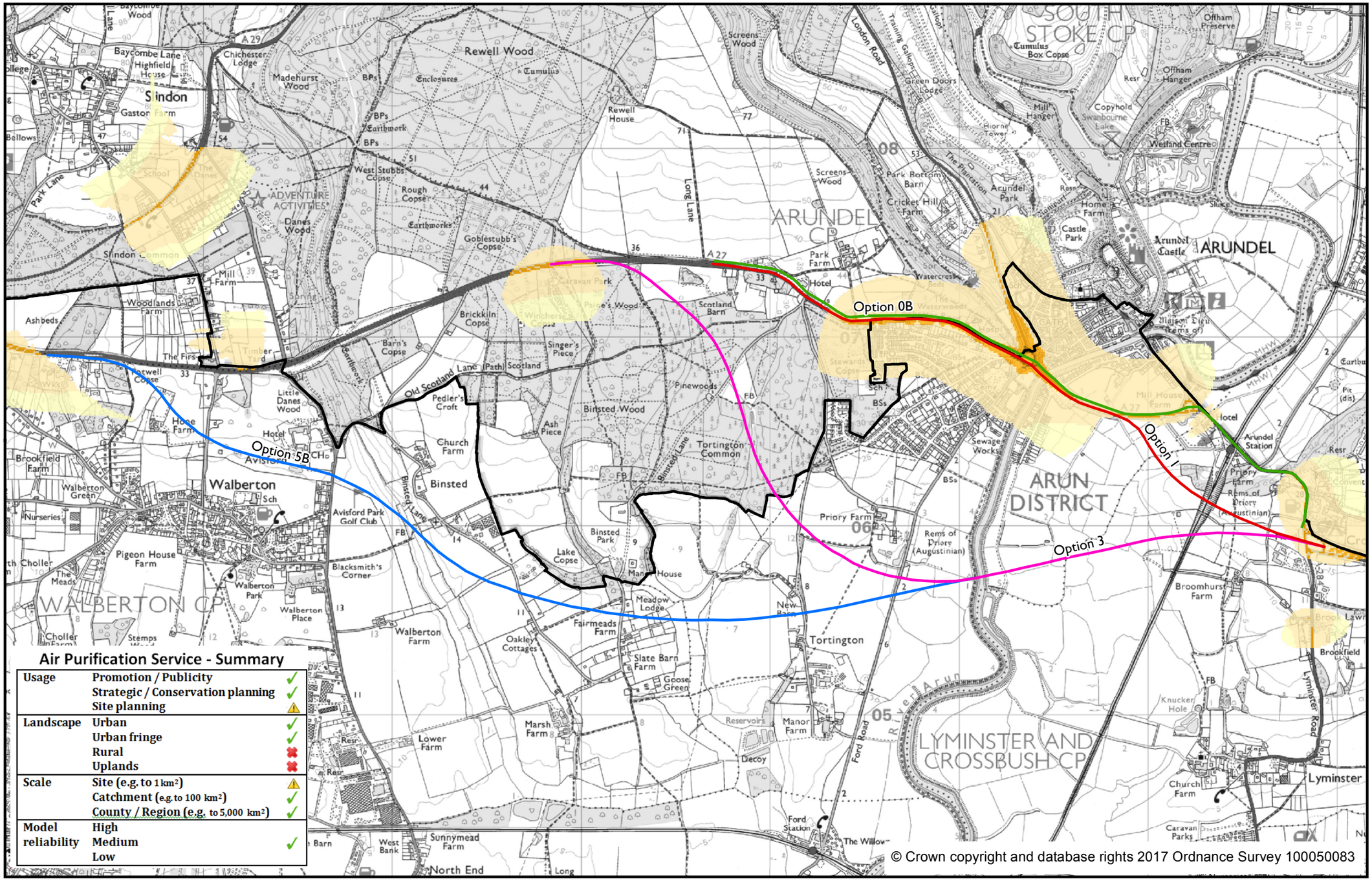
EcoServ-GIS

Air Purification Demand



Air Purification Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	⚠
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✗
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores

- SDNPA boundary
- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

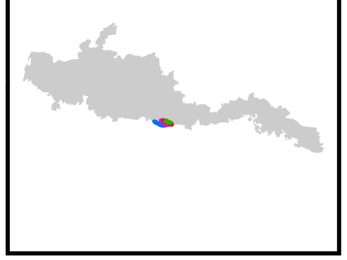
South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Air Purification occurs where habitats help to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants produced from road traffic.

METHODS: High values represent areas where there is a combination of higher population density, higher health deprivation scores and higher predicted air pollution levels based on proximity to roads. Threshold and search neighourhood values can be modified by the user. Default values are: Maximum air pollution occurence distance from roads = 400 m, Manmade surface cover = 400 m radius, Population density = 300 m, Health scores = 300 m

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



DURHAM

LIVING LANDSCAPES NORTH EAST WILDLIFE TRUSTS

Scottish Wildlife Trust

0 — 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

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EcoServ-GIS

Air Purification Management Zones

Option 0B

Option 5B

Option 1

Option 3

Air Purification Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	⚠
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✗
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

- A1. Protect
- A2. Protect / Maintain
- A3. Maintain
- A4. Improve
- A5. Maintain / Improve
- A6. Maintain / Assess
- A7. Assess
- A8. Change habitat type: Highest Demand
- A9. Change habitat type: High Demand
- B1. Create: Highest Demand
- B2. Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

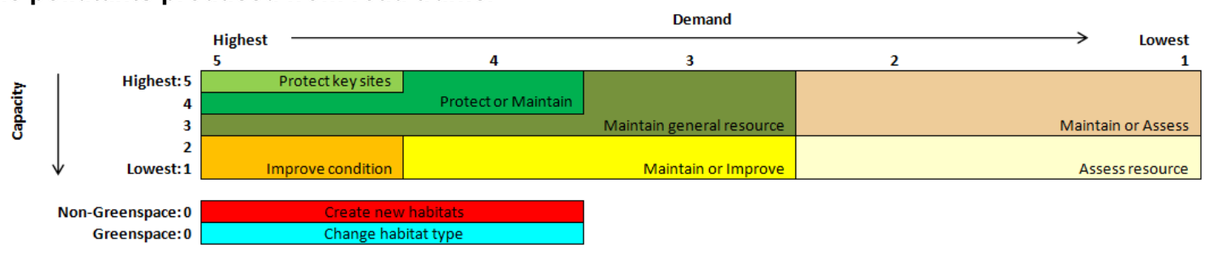
South Downs National Park Authority

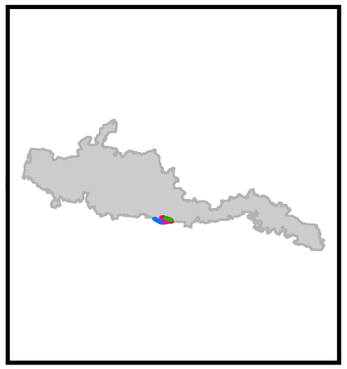
Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Air Purification occurs where habitats help to intercept or absorb airborne pollutants produced from road traffic.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.





DURHAM

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Date: 18/04/2017

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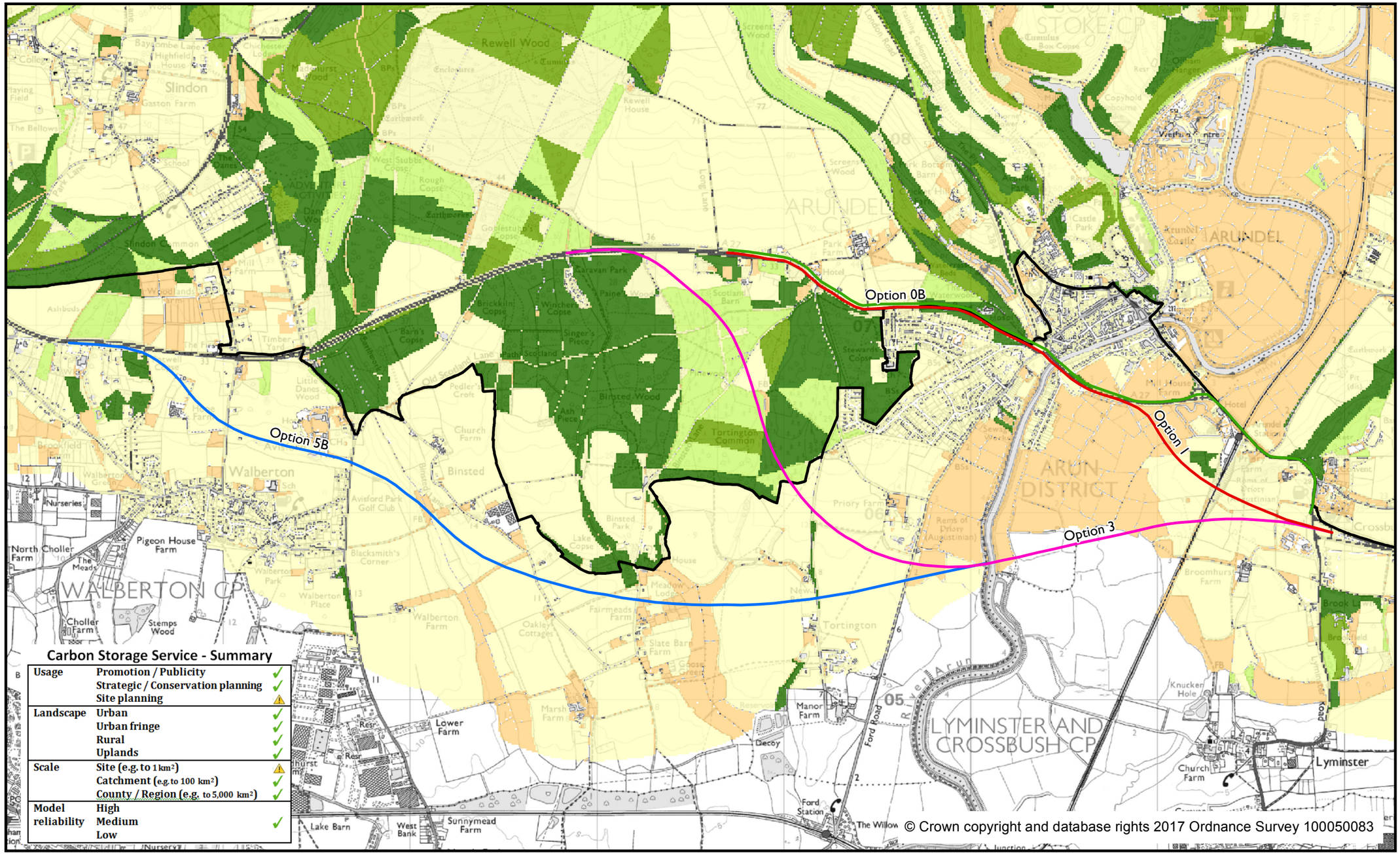
EcoServ-GIS

Carbon Storage Capacity



A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

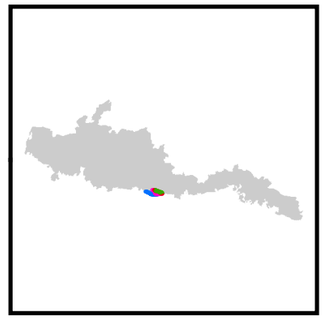
South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Carbon storage occurs in vegetation and soil.

METHOD: This toolkit maps the estimated amount of carbon stored in different ecosystem or habitat types. Carbon storage values are taken from available literature. Values are estimates of typical storage levels per habitat type. Soil type is assumed to be typical of the mapped habitat. Soil types are not separately mapped from soil data. Habitat age and management is not considered. High values represent high carbon storage levels per unit area. Carbon storage values are calculated from the data used within the attribute link table in the BaseMap models. Carbon storage values may link to mapped habitat types at different hierarchy levels (Phase 1 Habitat, Broad Habitat or Habitat Class)

LIMITATIONS: Care should be taken in map interpretation for certain habitats where it is known that certain soil types occur, such as deep peat, or where plantation woodlands or improved grasslands occur on deep peat. In such situations the capacity will reflect the current dominant habitat type. Running an alternative scenario analysis with such habitat restored or converted to blanket bog or marshy grassland would show the higher storage capacity in such habitats. EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



The Wildlife Trusts DURHAM

Living Landscapes North East Wildlife Trusts

Scottish Wildlife Trust

0 0.5 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

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(at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Carbon Storage Demand

Option 0B

Option 1

Option 3

Option 5B

Carbon Storage Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	⚠
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✓
	Uplands	✓
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores

100

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Carbon storage occurs in vegetation and soil.

METHODS: This toolkit maps the estimated amount of carbon stored in different ecosystem or habitat types. Because the benefits of carbon storage are global, all areas are mapped as high demand.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

0 0.75 Kilometers

N

Date: 18/04/2017

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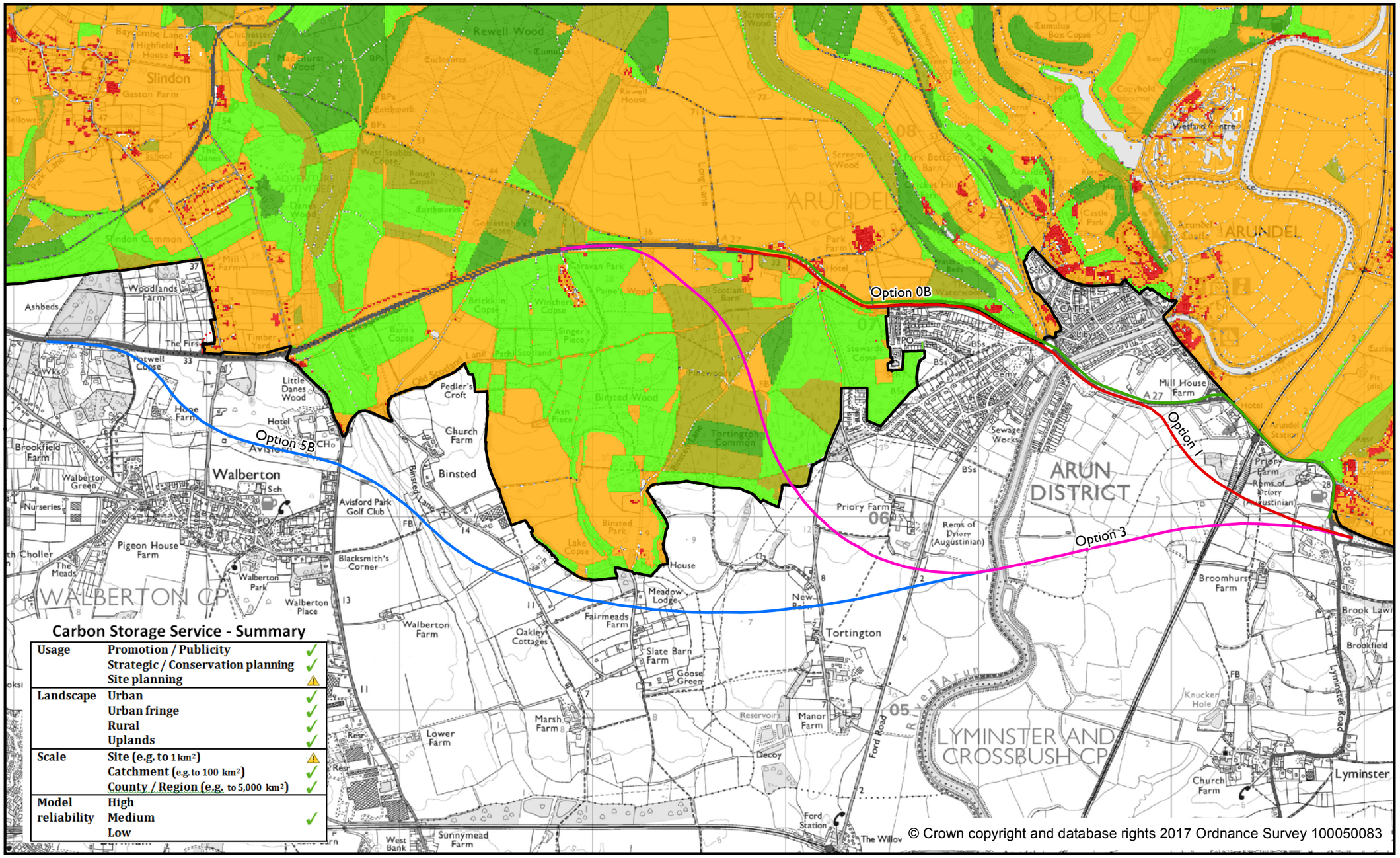
(at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Carbon Storage Management Zones



Carbon Storage Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	⚠
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✓
	Uplands	✓
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

- A1. Protect
- A2. Protect / Maintain
- A3. Maintain
- A4. Improve
- B1. Create: Highest Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

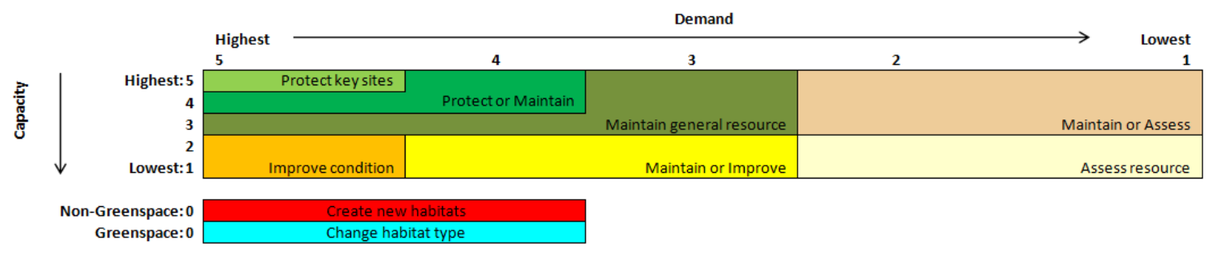
South Downs National Park Authority

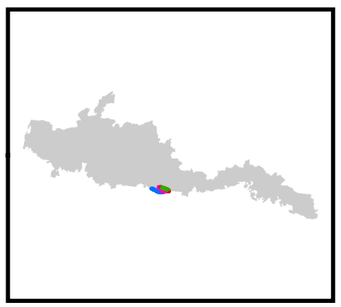
Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Areas where people benefit from carbon storage in vegetation and soil.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.





DURHAM

0 0.5 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

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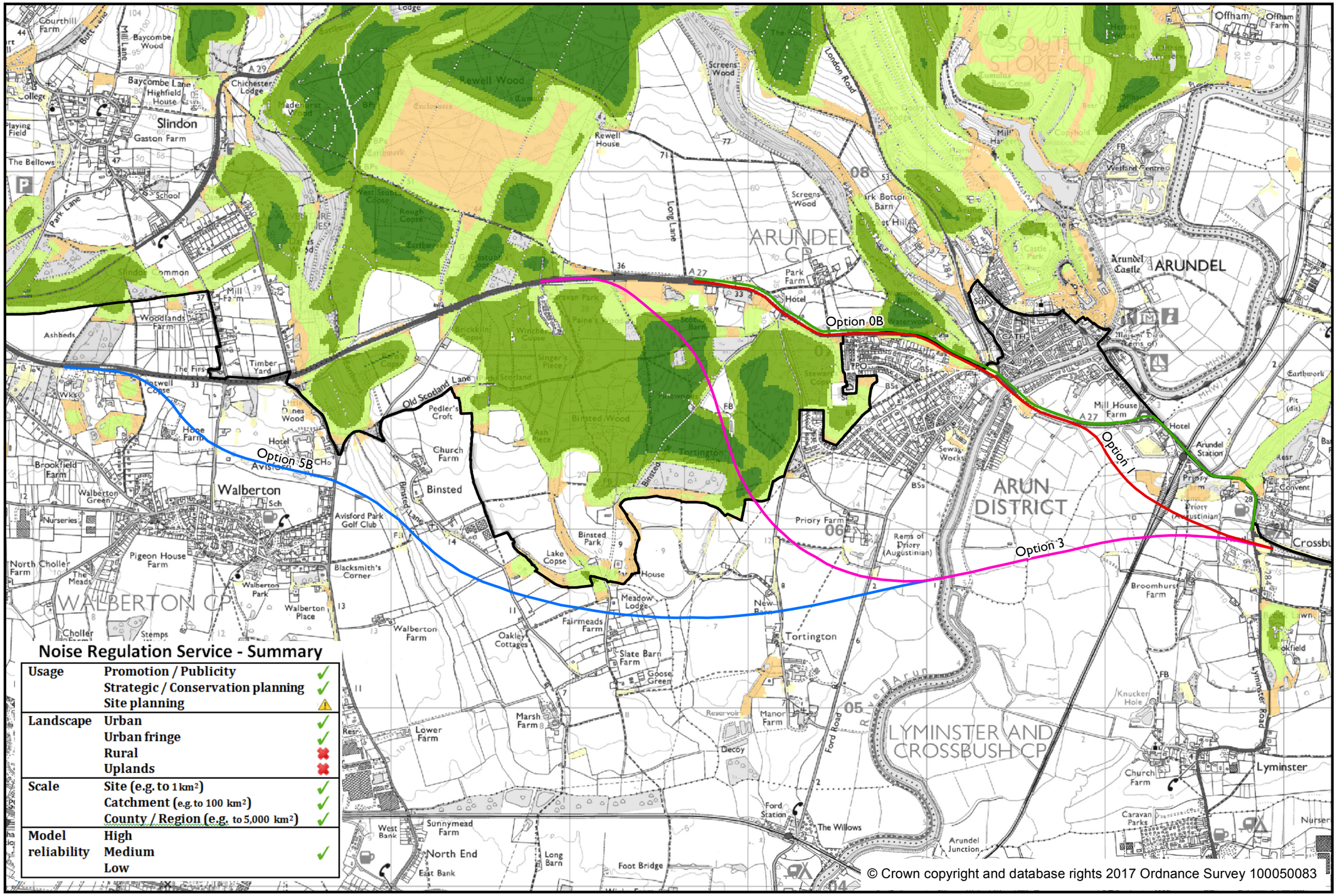
EcoServ-GIS

Noise Regulation Capacity



A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Noise regulation capacity reflects the ability of different ecosystems and habitats to absorb noise pollution.

METHODS: Noise regulation values per ecosystem / habitat are inferred from available literature. These are estimated typical values. Habitat age and management is not considered. Analysis is conducted at short and local scales to give capacity scores based on habitat type and patch size. Default short scale distance = 30 m. Default local scale distance = 100 m

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

0 0.5 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

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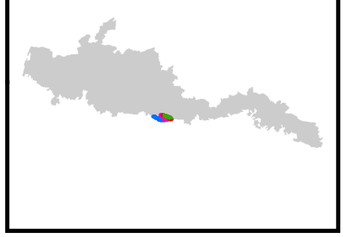
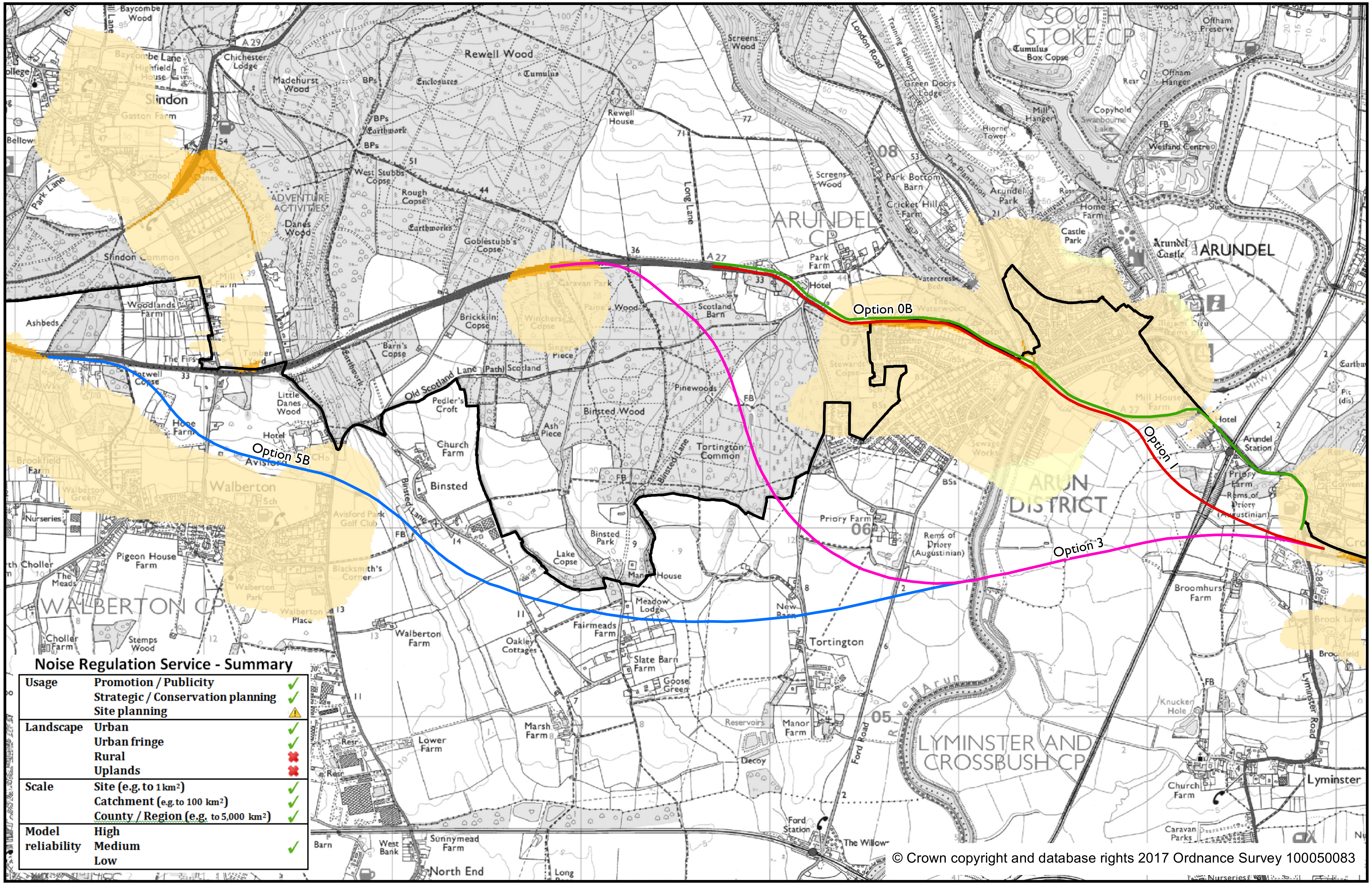


EcoServ-GIS

Noise Regulation Demand



Noise Regulation Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	⚠
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✗
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	✓
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Noise regulation demand reflects the predicted need for noise regulation. This is based on modelled noise levels, population density and health data.

METHODS: Local search distance (population size) = 300 m, Minimum population size (local scale) = 50, Local search distance health scores = 300 m, Max noise distance from airports = 1500 m, Max noise distance from motorways = 800 m, Max noise distance from railways = 650 m, Max noise distance from A roads = 600 m, Max noise distance from B roads = 550 m. Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped Demand. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

The wildlife Trusts DURHAM — LIVING LANDSCAPES NORTH EAST WILDLIFE TRUSTS — Scottish Wildlife Trust

0 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,000 (at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Noise Regulation Management Zones

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

- A1. Protect
- A2. Protect / Maintain
- A3. Maintain
- A4. Improve
- A5. Maintain / Improve
- A6. Maintain / Assess
- A7. Assess
- A8. Change habitat type: Highest Demand
- A9. Change habitat type: High Demand
- B1. Create: Highest Demand
- B2. Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Option 0B

Option 1

Option 3

Option 5B

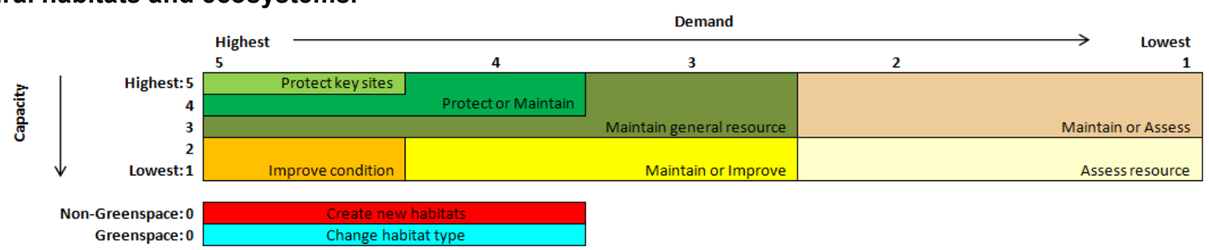
Noise Regulation Service - Summary

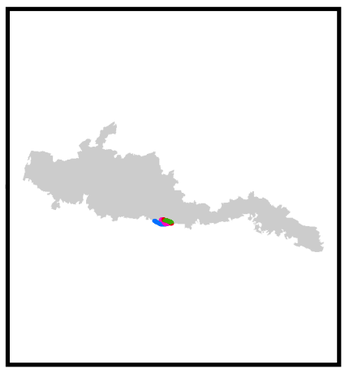
Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	⚠
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✗
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	✓
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

Areas where people benefit from the noise reducing impact of semi-natural habitats and ecosystems.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.





0 — 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,000

(at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Pollination Capacity

Option 0B

Option 5B

Option 1

Option 3

Pollination Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	⚠
	Site planning	✗
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✓
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	⚠
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	
	Low	⚠

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Pollination capacity reflects the ability of different ecosystems to support wild pollinators, using an estimate of likely visitation by pollinators.

METHODS:Habitat types such as grassland and linear and edge habitats are identified that are likely to support wild pollinators. Distance from pollinator habitat is used to indicate the potential visitation likelihood by wild pollinators. A maximum travel distance of ~700 m is used within the mapping. Beyond this distance from a pollinator source habitat there is expected to be no capacity for pollination. Edge habitat is identified as 20 m into woodland habitats.

LIMITATIONS: The method used only considers habitat type and distance. No information on habitat area or habitat quality is included. The presence of any large areas of "unknown" or "unclassified" habitats in the BaseMap will have low capacity in this map. EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

0 0.5 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,000
(at A3 paper size)

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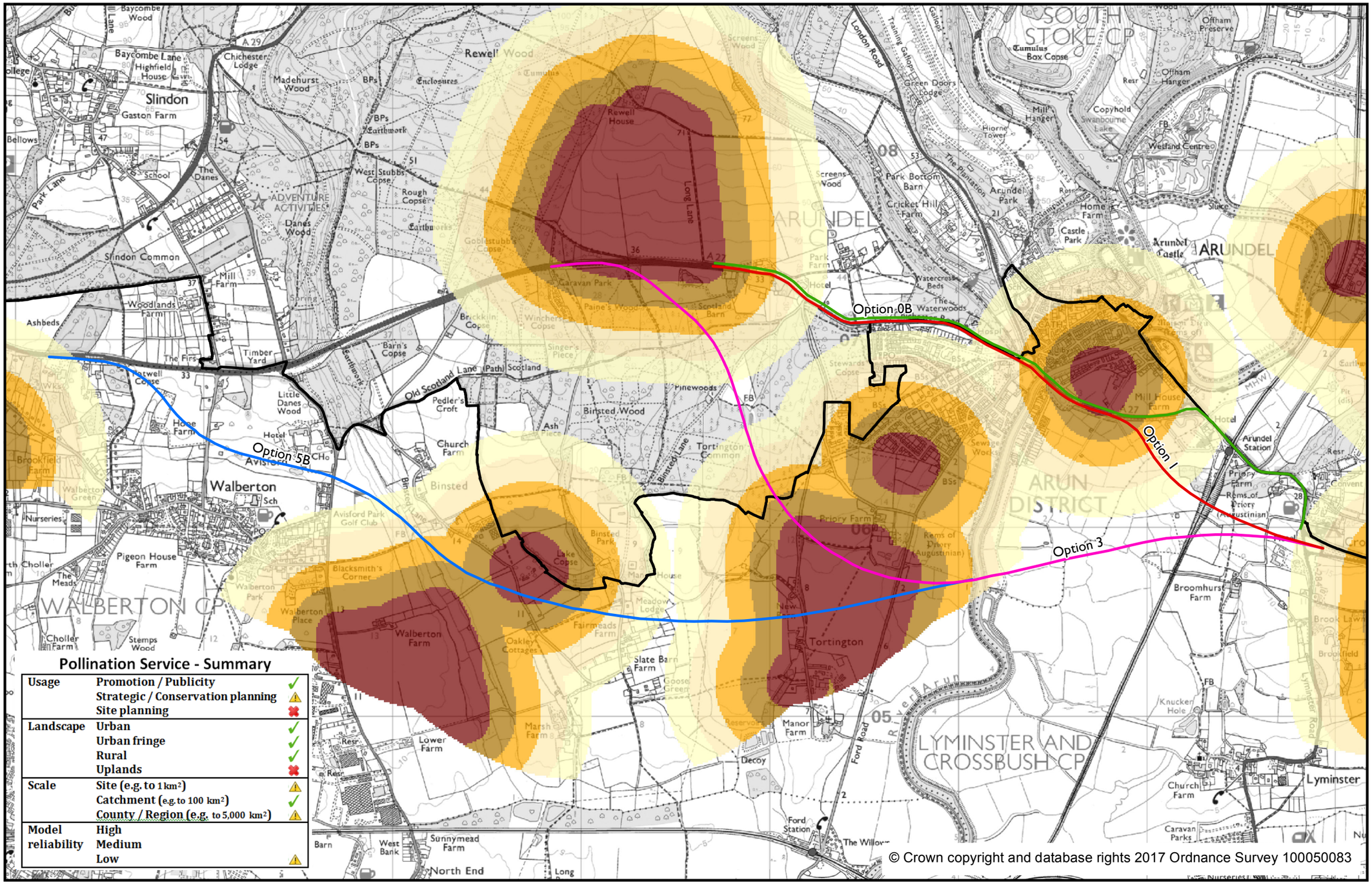


EcoServ-GIS

Pollination Demand

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B

SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Pollination demand indicates areas of land that are expected to benefit from wild pollinators.

METHODS: Pollination demand is mapped from the locations of arable land, allotments and orchards.

LIMITATIONS: Often, depending on the input data used, arable land may be poorly mapped. Not all crops grown within areas of arable land will require pollination. If alternative data sources are available, they can be used to map the location of pollination demand. EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

0 0.5 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,000
(at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Pollination Management Zones

Option 0B

Option 1

Option 3

Option 5B

Pollination Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	⚠
	Site planning	✖
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✓
	Uplands	✖
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	⚠
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	
	Low	⚠

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

- A1. Protect
- A2. Protect / Maintain
- A3. Maintain
- A4. Improve
- A5. Maintain / Improve
- A6. Maintain / Assess
- A7. Assess
- A8. Change habitat type: Highest Demand
- A9. Change habitat type: High Demand
- B1. Create: Highest Demand
- B2. Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

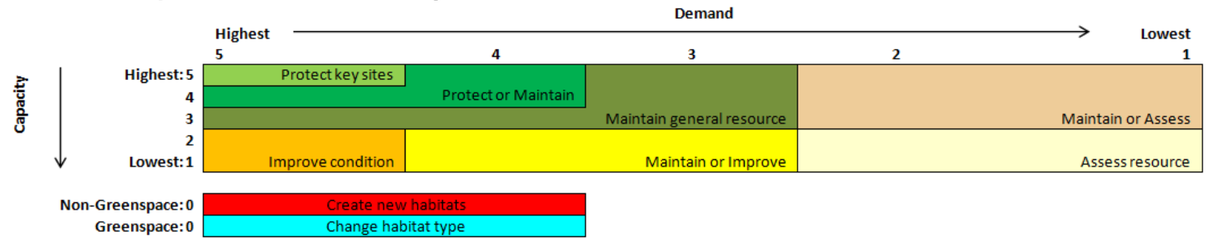
South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Areas where crops in farmland, allotments or orchards are likely to benefit from wild pollinators from nearby semi-habitats.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



DURHAM

LIVING LANDSCAPES NORTH EAST WILDLIFE TRUSTS

Scottish Wildlife Trust

0 0.5 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

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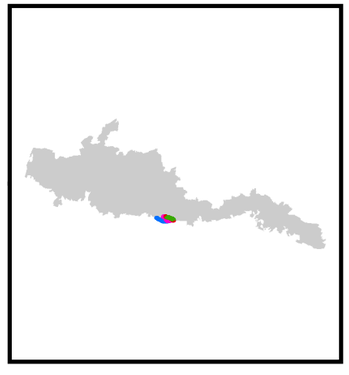
(at A3 paper size)



EcoServ-GIS

Water Purification Capacity

Water Purification Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	✓
Landscape	Urban	⚠
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✓
	Uplands	⚠
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	✓
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B

SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Areas where vegetation may help to purify water and reduce pollution impacts before reaching watercourses.

METHODS: Water Purification values per ecosystem are inferred from available literature, based on surface roughness and slope type. Habitat age and management is not considered.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

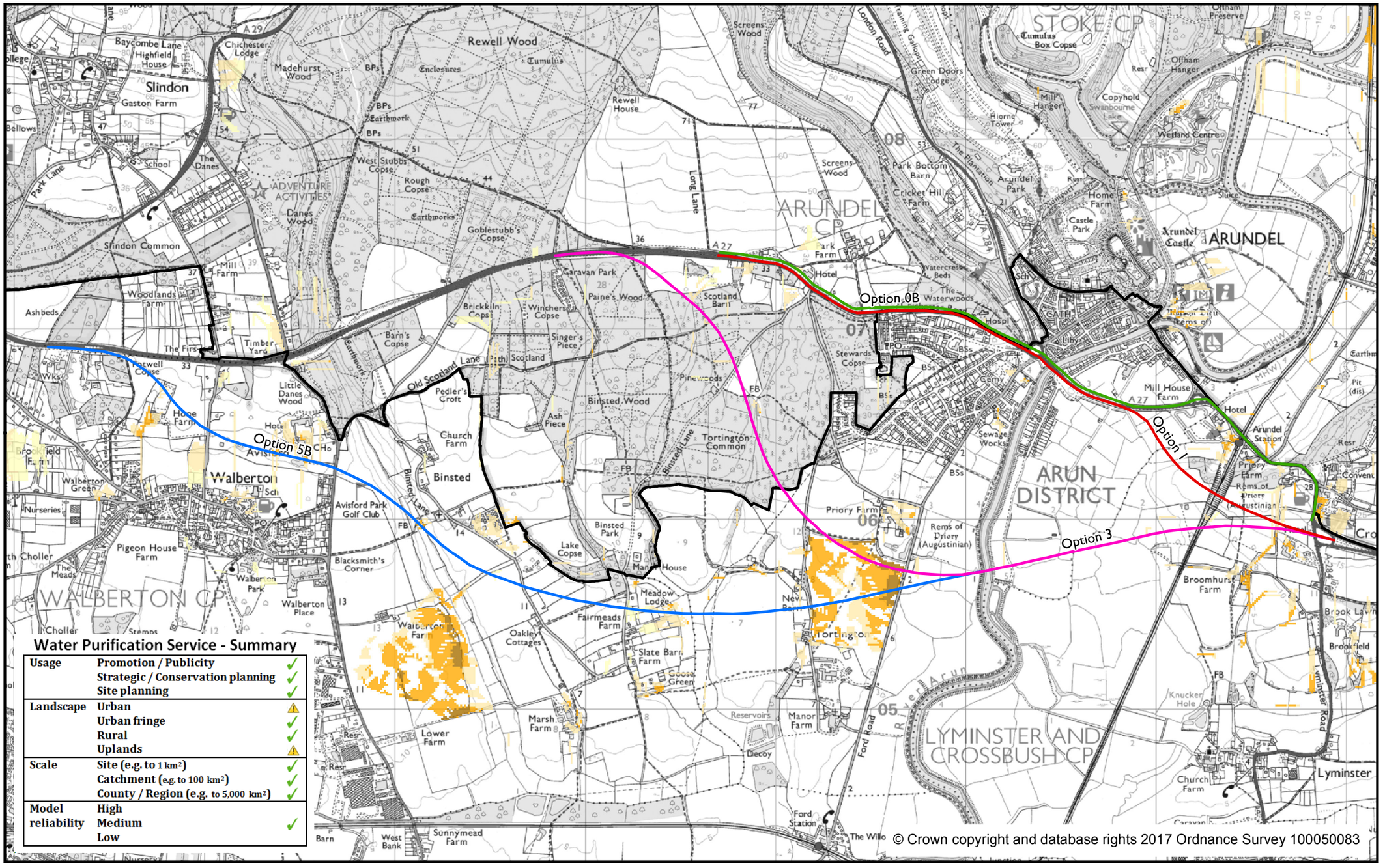
DURHAM

0 — 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,000
(at A3 paper size)



Areas of land that may generate pollution risks to watercourses

METHODS: Demand is mapped based on a modified USLE equation, further adapted from a method presented in Sivertun and Prange (2003). Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped Demand. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings. Maximum risk distance from watercourses = 250 m. Potentially polluting land use types = Arable land, improved grassland, urban areas. Flow accumulation threshold used to identify streams, from which to map watersheds (catchments) = 20,000

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

0 — 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,000
(at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Water Purification Demand

A27 Option
- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores
- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

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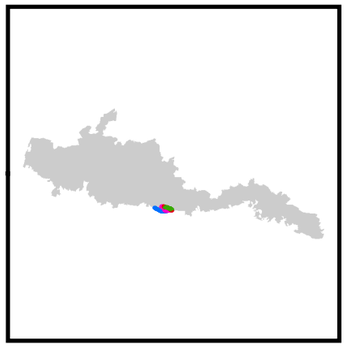
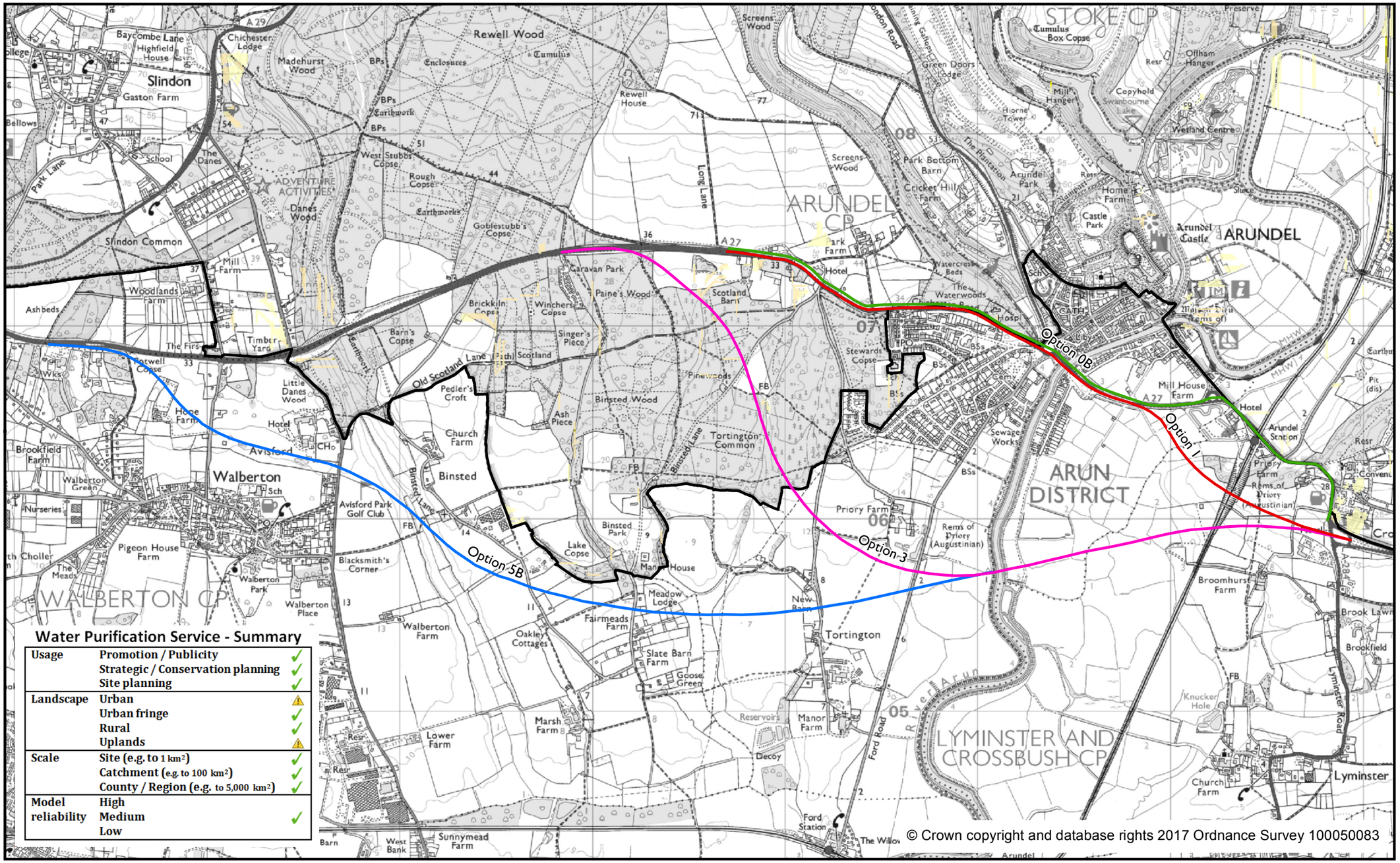
South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre





EcoServ-GIS

Water Purification Management Zones

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B

SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

- A1. Protect
- A2. Protect / Maintain
- A3. Maintain
- A4. Improve
- A5. Maintain / Improve
- A6. Maintain / Assess
- A7. Assess
- A8. Change habitat type: Highest Demand
- A9. Change habitat type: High Demand
- B1. Create: Highest Demand
- B2. Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

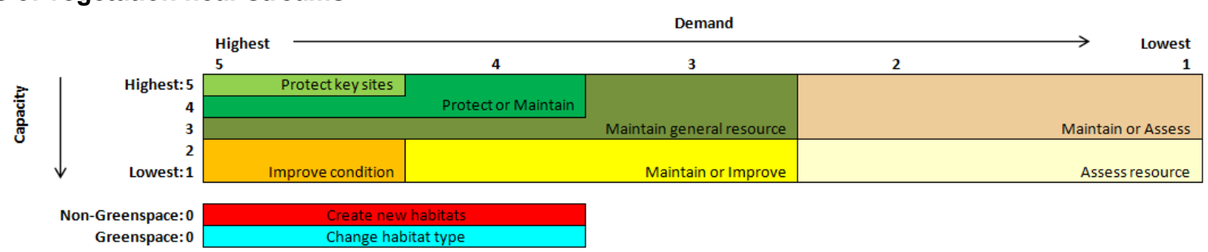
South Downs National Park Authority

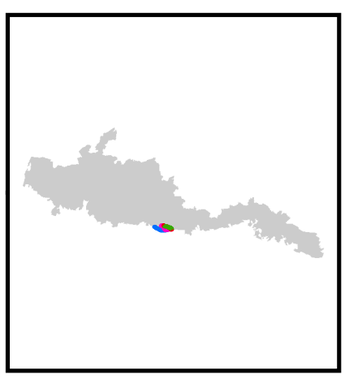
Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Areas where people may be benefiting from the water purification effects of vegetation near streams

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.





DURHAM

0 — 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

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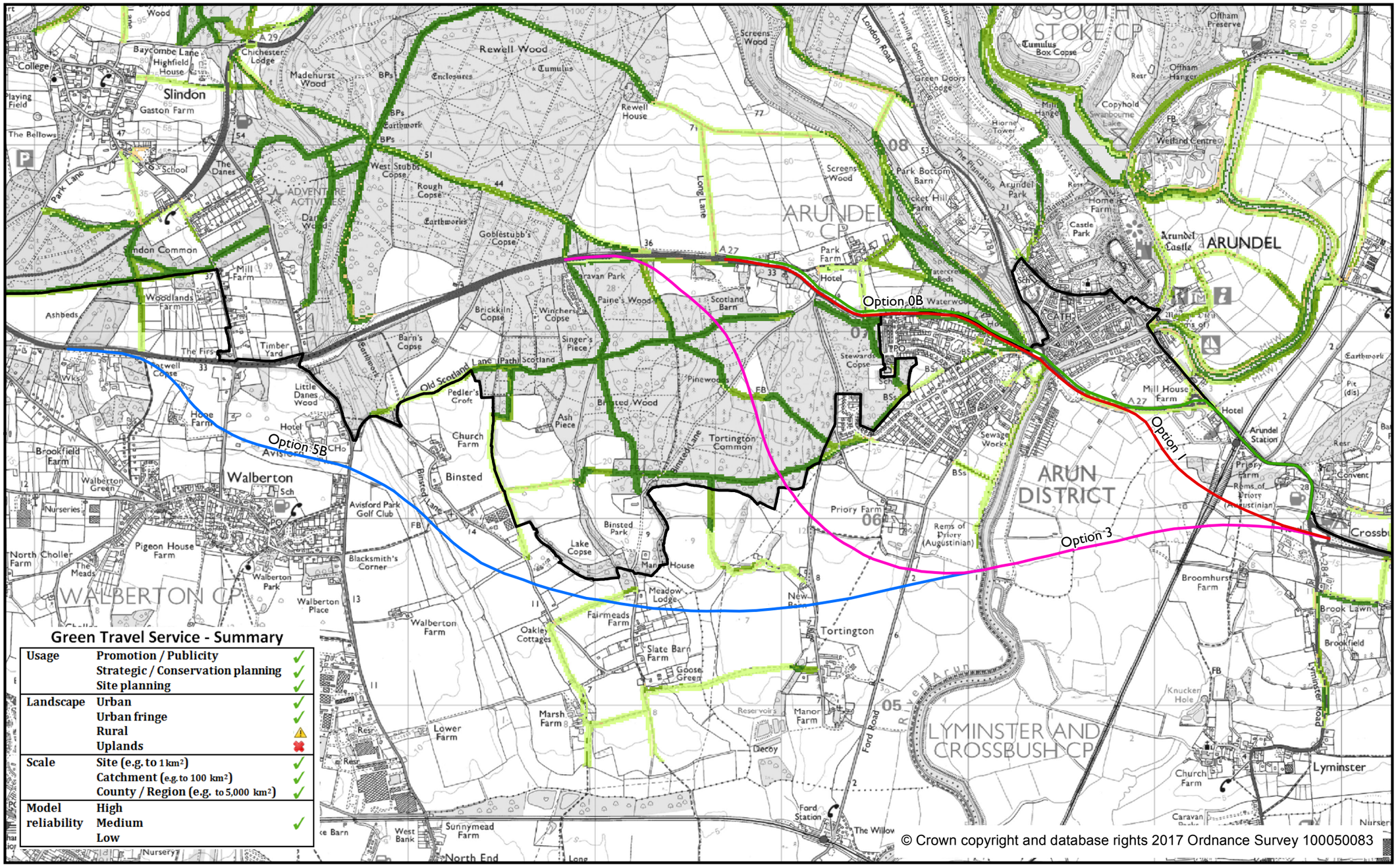
(at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Green Travel Capacity



A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Capacity Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildife Trust).

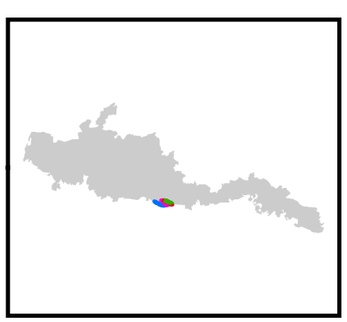
South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Green Travel routes are linear travel networks with a high cover of green infrastructure where people may benefit from a safer, calmer or more aesthetically pleasing travel route.

METHODS: This map reflects how "natural" habitat types are along linear travel networks. The model uses perceived naturalness scores.Routes are identified from Sustrans cycle routes, Public footpaths /Core paths and all pavements and paths mapped by OS MasterMap data. Informal footpaths and any paths not digitised within these data will not be idenified on the map. In rare cases paths and pavements will be mapped within private estates or industrial areas where no public access is permitted.Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped capacity. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings. Defaults are: Minimum linear route length = 2,000 m, Minimum area of travel route and buffer = 1,000 m (0.1 ha), Focal search distance for "local" scale mean naturalness score = 300 m.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



The Wildlife Trusts DURHAM · Living Landscapes North East Wildlife Trusts · Scottish Wildlife Trust

0 — 0.5 Kilometers

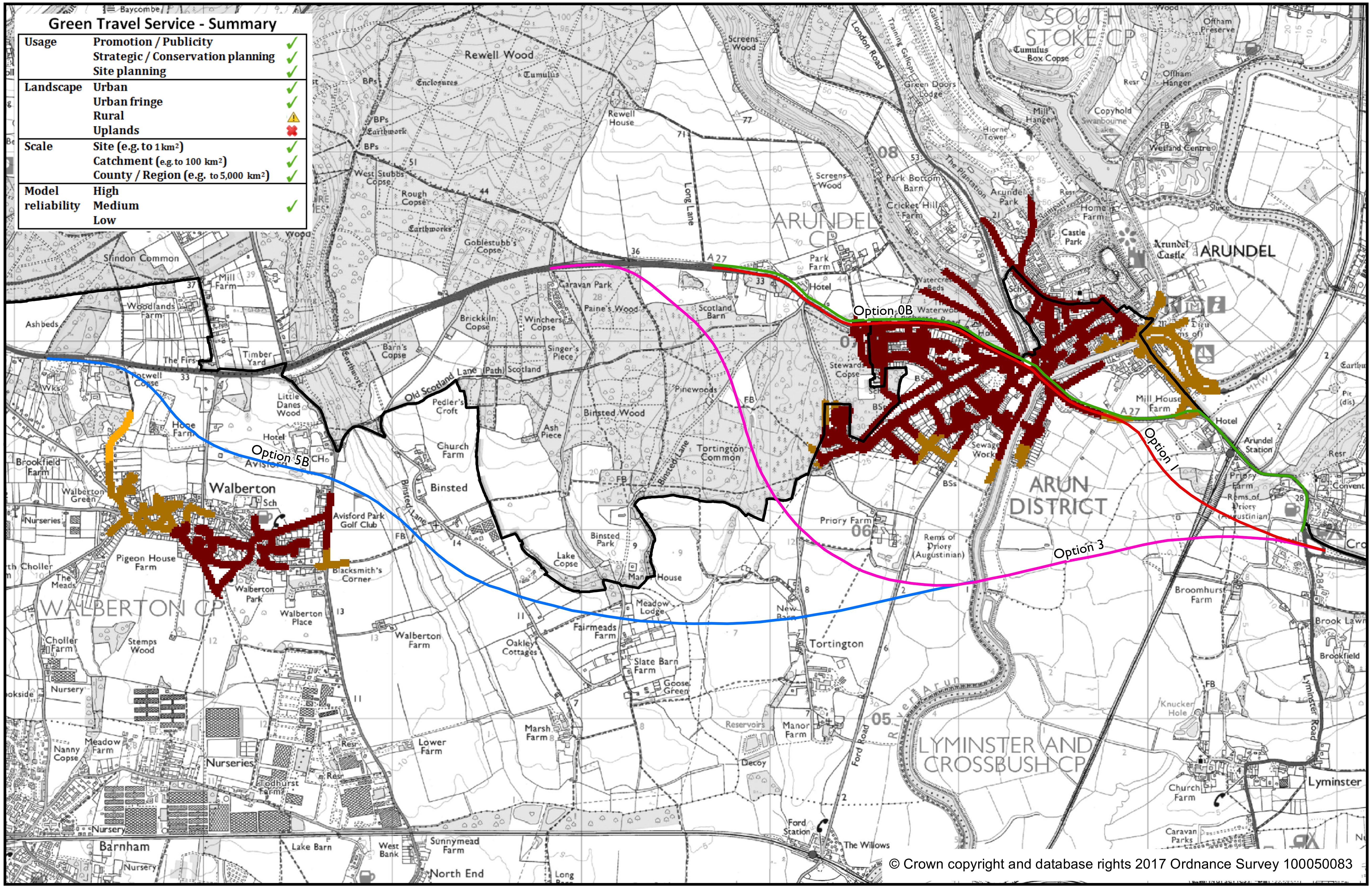
Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,643 (at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Green Travel Demand



Green Travel Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	✓
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	⚠
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	✓
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Demand Scores

- 80 - 100
- 60 - 80
- 40 - 60
- 20 - 40
- 1 - 20

Scores are on a 1 to 100 scale, relative to values present within the Study Area. White space within the Study Area shows areas with no data or with no capacity

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).

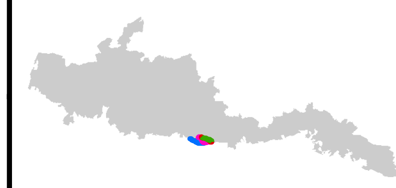
South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Green Travel routes are linear travel networks with a high cover of green infrastructure where people may benefit from a safer, calmer or more aesthetically pleasing travel route.

Demand for Green Travel routes is mapped using a least-cost analysis, along the linear travel network. Travel destinations used are rail stations, town centre locations and schools. The maximum travel distance used can be altered by users. The default maximum travel distance is 4,500 m.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.



0 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

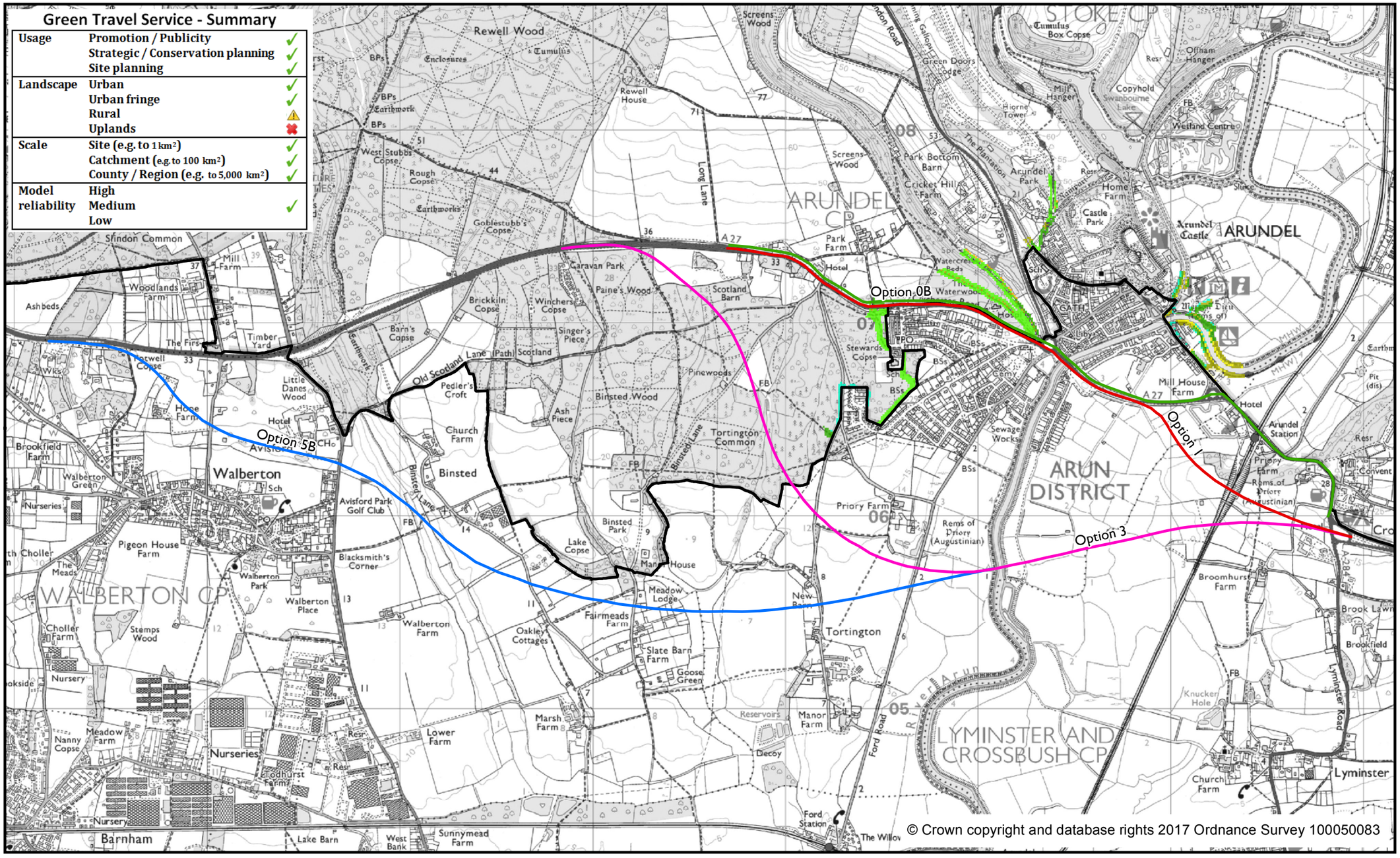
N

1:21,000

(at A3 paper size)

Green Travel Service - Summary

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	✓
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	⚠
	Uplands	✖
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km²)	✓
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km²)	✓
Model reliability	High	
	Medium	✓
	Low	



Green Travel routes are linear travel networks with a high cover of green infrastructure where people may benefit from a safer, calmer or more aesthetically pleasing travel route.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the management interventions that could maintain or increase the benefits delivered to people. Not all categories are always present.

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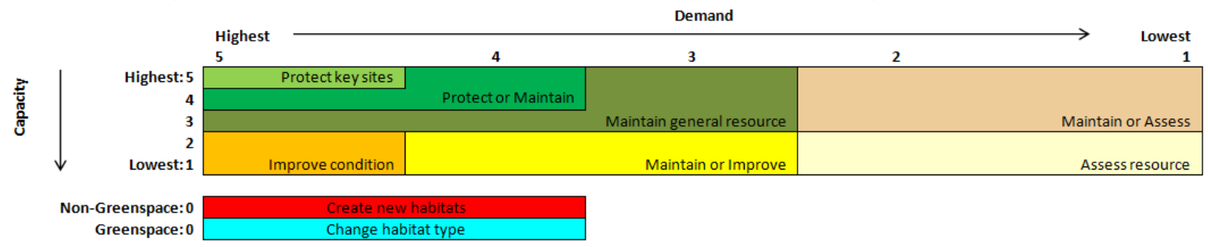

0 — 0.75 Kilometers

Date: 18/04/2017

N

1:21,000 (at A3 paper size)

EcoServ-GIS

Green Travel Management Zones

A27 Option

- 0B
- 1
- 3
- 5B
- SDNPA boundary

Suggested Management

- A1. Protect
- A2. Protect / Maintain
- A3. Maintain
- A4. Improve
- A5. Maintain / Improve
- A6. Maintain / Assess
- A7. Assess
- A8. Change habitat type: Highest Demand
- A9. Change habitat type: High Demand
- B1. Create: Highest Demand
- B2. Create: High Demand

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

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South Downs National Park Authority

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre