



- Red line boundary
- 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).

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Air Purification Service - Summary

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Usage | Promotion / Publicity | ✓ |
| | Strategic / Conservation planning | ✓ |
| | Site planning | ⚠ |
| Landscape | Urban | ✓ |
| | Urban fringe | ✓ |
| | Rural | ✗ |
| | Uplands | ✗ |
| Scale | Site (e.g. to 1km ²) | ⚠ |
| | Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²) | ✓ |
| | County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²) | ✓ |
| Model reliability | High | ✓ |
| | Medium | ✓ |
| | Low | ✓ |

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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 cumulative, 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.

