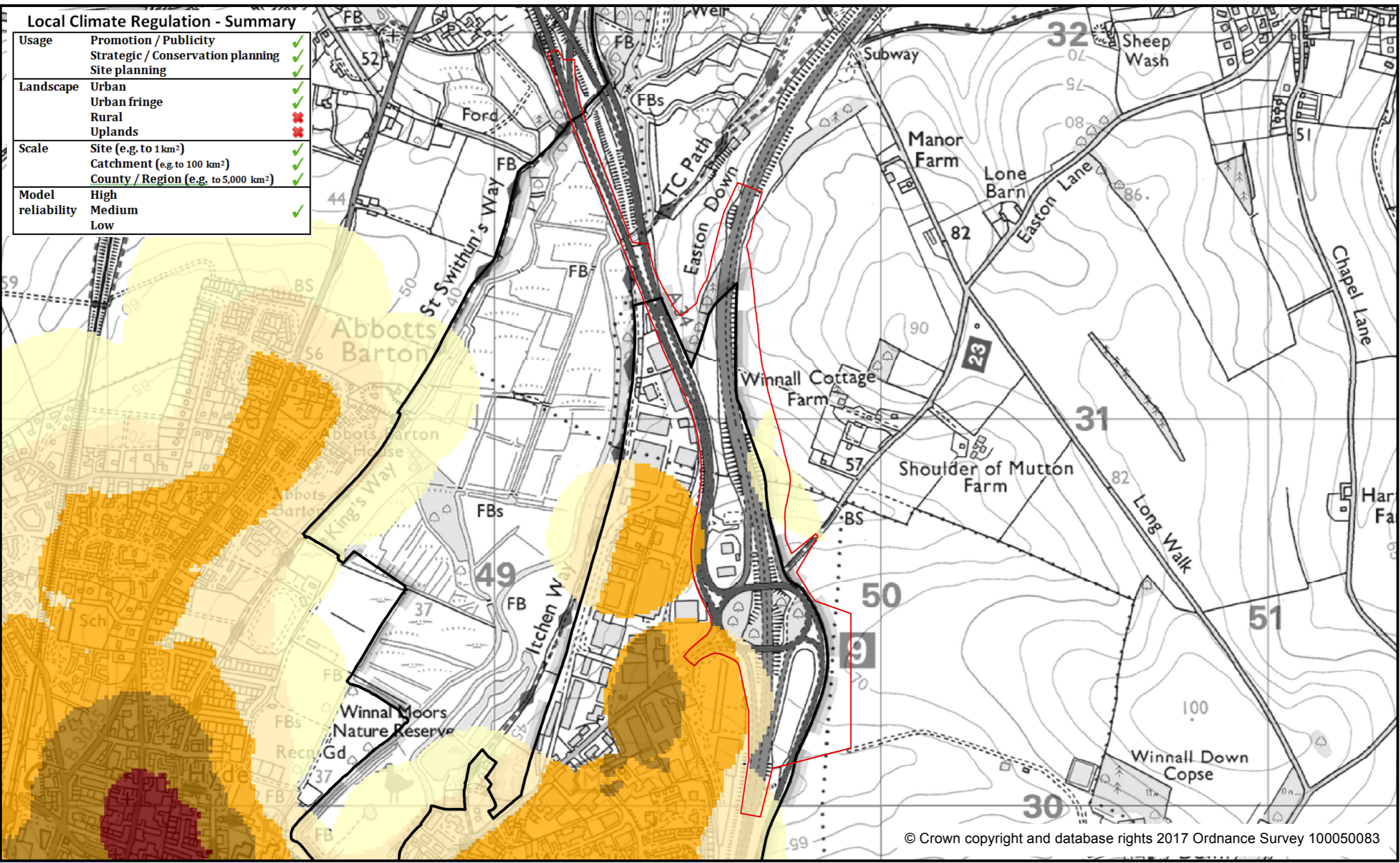


Local Climate Regulation - Summary		
Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	✓
	Site planning	✓
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✗
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1km ²)	✓
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km ²)	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km ²)	✓
Model reliability	High	✓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



Local Climate Regulation Demand

Demand Scores

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

Red line boundary
SDNPA boundary

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

Local climate regulation reflects the ability of different ecosystems and habitats to absorb or intercept sunlight and reflected heat, controlling local temperatures & reducing the urban heat island effect

METHODS: Larger urban areas are assumed to have demand for Local Climate Regulation. Demand is mapped based on cover of man made surfaces, population density and the proportion of the local population potentially susceptible to heat waves (based on age). There is assumed to be no demand in non-urban areas or areas below the mapped population density thresholds. Thresholds are applied to limit the area of mapped Demand. Defaults are applied, but can be varied with custom settings. Local search distance (population size) = 200 m Local search distance (age risk score) = 200 m. Minimum population size (local scale) > 50 people. Urban areas with heat islands (> 1,000 ha). Local cover of man made surfaces = 200 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.

