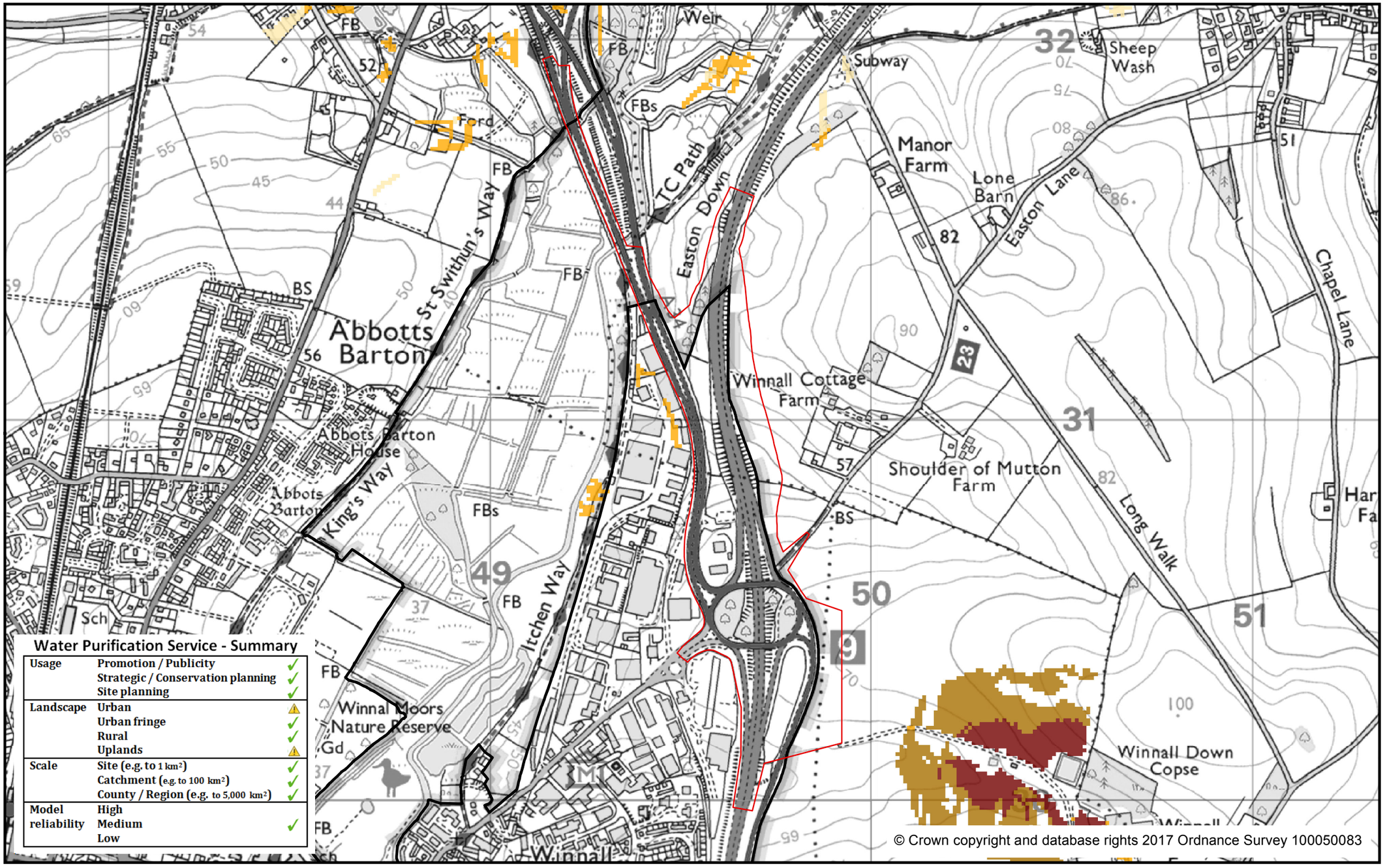
EcoServ-GIS

Water Purification Demand



Red line boundary

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

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	

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.

DURHAM

0 — 0.4 Kilometers

N

1:10,500 (at A3 paper size)

Date: 08/12/2017