

# Evenlode Catchment

## SFI Soils Standard Targeting Map

### Key

- Evenlode Catchment Boundary
- Rivers and Watercourses
- Railway
- Roads
- Buildings
- National Forest Inventory 2020
- Arable fields in the floodplain

### Priority areas for SFI Soils Standard

- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very high

The Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) is a scheme that aims to help farmers manage land in a way that improves food production as well as environmental sustainability. There are currently three standards that each focus on different soil types: arable and horticultural soils, improved grassland soils and moorland.

The SFI arable and horticultural soils standard is focused on improving soil health, structure, organic matter and biology on arable soils which will contribute to improving water quality, climate resilience, biodiversity as well as food production.

This map shows areas with high soil erosion risk to highlight areas where the SFI for arable and horticultural soils standard would be most beneficial. Although this map is produced at A0 scale you can zoom farther in to assess soil erosion risk in detail. A 500% zoom is recommended to look at field scale detail on this map.

Please note: data shown are a guide to potential soil erosion risk in the catchment that should be field verified where possible.

### Datasets

To create the Priority areas for SFI Soils Standard dataset, a combination of different datasets were used to produce an overall soil erosion risk matrix:

1. **SCIMAP** – SCIMAP is a risk mapping framework designed to identify where diffuse pollution is most likely to be originating in the catchment. Flow pathways on high risk fields create greater risks of pollution by transporting more sediment or pollutants into watercourses.
2. **Slope** – Slope is the percent change in elevation over a certain distance, calculated using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM). Steeper slopes have a greater risk of erosion, especially slopes steeper than 5 to 7 degrees.
3. **Proximity to main rivers** – Fields adjacent to watercourses are at higher risk of causing water pollution associated with surface runoff impacts because flow pathway lengths to watercourses are shorter.
4. **National Soil Map** – Soil texture and structure influence how susceptible the soil is to erosion by water. In most cases, soils with a higher sand or silt content are more susceptible to erosion than those with a higher clay content, although soils with higher clay content are at higher risk of producing surface runoff. Slope is also a very important factor in determining erosion of different soil types.
5. **Arable fields in the floodplain** – Floodplain arable land that is at risk of fluvial flooding is more susceptible to erosion, especially when water passes over it during floods.
6. **Land Use** – Agricultural fields that are bare, covered or woodland in early Autumn. Bare fields are at greater risk of erosion than those covered by vegetation.

### ECP Website

<https://www.wildoxfordshire.org.uk/evenlode/evenlode-catchment-partnership>

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### Data Sources

Durham University, ADAS, Natural England, Cranfield University, Environment Agency, Ordnance Survey

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Km

Scale (at A0): 1:36,000

