



**Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural
Beauty
Management Plan
2014 - 2019**

**Environmental Report - Annex C
Environmental Baseline
April 2014**

The Chilterns Conservation Board
The Lodge
90 Station Road
Chinnor
Oxfordshire OX39 4HA

Summary of AONB Management Plan SEA baseline

SEA Topic	Aspects / Objectives	Indicators	Trends & comparators	Targets & Issues	Data Sources/ comments on data	Key Facts
LANDSCAPE	Landscape Change	Change in Countryside Character	Uncertain No up-to-date data – most recent data 2003	Potential loss of character. Landscape features covered for the Chilterns were: trees and woodland, agriculture, boundaries, semi-natural features, settlement and development, historic features, and rivers.	Part of CQC , data derived for the National Character areas (NCA) http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/englands/character/cqc/default.aspx The most recent data on which the study is based dates back to 2003, more recent trends not covered. The original work was not cut to the AONB and the results are not considered to be a definitive assessment of the nature of landscape change in protected areas.	The Countryside Quality Counts project measured landscape change by assessing change in landscape character for two periods: 1990-1998 and 1999-2003. Wooded character – maintained or possibly strengthened. Boundary features – probably maintained at best. Agricultural – probably maintained. Settlement character – maintained. Semi-natural habitats – probably maintained at best. Historic Environment - insufficient data to make a judgement. River – insufficient data to make a judgement.

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	Land Use Change Statistics (LUCS)	Change in built development , based on 1ha grid	Uncertain –data available is England - wide	No targets set	<p>DCLG https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-use-change-statistics-for-england-in-2010-provisional-estimates</p> <p>CCB grid dataset (1ha cells) reporting on change in land use (development, redevelopment, commercial, residential, transport, new development).</p>	

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	Land management incentives	% of farm land managed under higher tier agri-environment schemes ELS /HLS	Favourable Declining overall but HLS take up has increased. Transfer from Countryside Stewardship is below target at only 68%.	Agri-environment schemes cover 64% of farmland in the AONB. Land on 46 holdings will be coming out of Countryside Stewardship over the period 2008 – 2013. Current CAP Reform means that December 2013 is the final date for new ELS and HLS agreements. A New Environmental Land Management Scheme (NELMS) covering both agri-environment and woodland grant schemes is being developed with an anticipated start date of 2016. Transition arrangements for the intervening period are expected.	DEFRA/RDS http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk/ourwork/farming/funding/es/default.aspx State of the Chilterns Environment report 2012, CCB. Environmental Scheme data - Entry Level and Higher Level Schemes 2012.	Land managed under agri-environment schemes: HLS – 72 agreements (includes 8 OHLS) covering 8,132 ha (16.2 % of the farmland in the AONB). ELS – 201 agreements (includes 7 OELS agreements) covering 22,337 ha, (44.7% of the farmland AONB).

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LANDSCAPE	Boundary Features	<p>% change in locally distinctive field boundaries</p> <p>Length of hedge in good condition using DEFRA condition criteria</p>	<p>Uncertain - no trend data</p> <p>2006-2088 Chilterns AONB survey data</p>		<p>AONB Hedgerow Survey 2006 – 2008.</p> <p>State of the Chilterns Environment report 2012.</p> <p>Natural England - Environment Scheme data.</p>	<p>38% of hedgerows surveyed over a 3 year period were found to be in good condition across 5 criteria. A further 42% met all but one of the five condition criteria.</p> <p>An estimated 24% of hedgerow (by length) in the AONB is currently managed through environmental stewardship.</p>

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LANDSCAPE	Grasslands within the agricultural setting	% of AONB in grassland types (permanent, temporary, rough grazing).	Uncertain Difficult to identify trends given change in data collection.	No targets	Defra Agricultural Census. 2009 - 2010 – Defra changed the approach to definition of commercial holdings, including removing those less than 5ha from the data. This will have impacted on the figures, particularly the rough grazing figure.		Permanent	Temp	Rough	
						2010	14,853	2,410	502	
						2009	14,369	2,261	1,020	
						2006	15,155.5	2,821.7	1,549.8	
						2001	12,659.2	2,494.6	1,594.1	
						1990	12,973.9	4,043.1	1,274.3	
Grassland areas in ha										

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	Woodland within the agricultural setting	% of AONB in woodland	Favourable – increasing areas of woodland within the agricultural setting. 2010 data – 6.4% of the AONB is woodland within an agricultural setting.	No targets	Defra Agricultural Census. 2009 - 2010 – Defra changed the approach to definition of commercial holdings, including removing those less than 5ha from the data. This will have impacted on the figures.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Woodland (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>5,323</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>4,864</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>3,539</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Woodland (ha)	2010	5,323	2009		2006	4,864	2001		1990	3,539																																											
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	Tranquility	Change in extent of tranquil areas	Uncertain - no trend data available.	No targets	Historic information supplied by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) and Tranquil Areas South East Region.																																																								
BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA	Protected areas	Extent of area within the AONB protected by classes of designations, international, national and local	Stable 64 SSSIs 3 SACs (Chilterns Beechwoods, Hartslock Wood, Aston Rowant)	No targets	NE (SSSIs, NNRs, SACs) Local Authorities (Local Sites)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th> <th>No.</th> <th>Ha</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SSSI</td> <td>64</td> <td>3,208</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAC</td> <td>3</td> <td>1,359</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NNR</td> <td>3</td> <td>215</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Sites</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beds</td> <td>68</td> <td>910</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Herts</td> <td>146</td> <td>2,735</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bucks</td> <td>223</td> <td>2,108</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oxon</td> <td>57</td> <td>546</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>6,299</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Nature Reserves</td> <td>7</td> <td>59</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	No.	Ha			SSSI	64	3,208			SAC	3	1,359			NNR	3	215			Local Sites					Beds	68	910			Herts	146	2,735			Bucks	223	2,108			Oxon	57	546			Total		6,299			Local Nature Reserves	7	59		
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	SSSI condition	% of sites in favourable condition classes	Favourable 64.9% SSSIs (by area) in favourable condition in 2012 compared to 51.2% in 2006	Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition.	Natural England http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/englandbiodiversitystrategy.aspx	SSSI condition by area (%): Favourable Condition 64.9% Unfavourable Recovering 33.8% Unfavourable No Change 1.0% Unfavourable Declining 0.3%
	Ancient woodlands	Extent of ancient woodland and area under positive management Coverage of Woodland Grant Schemes	Uncertain - no trend date but a good baseline now in place Favourable	Preservation and extension of semi-natural habitats Woodland management PAWS restoration	Ancient Woodland Inventory for the Chilterns – July 2012 EWGS data from FC (as reported in State of the Chilterns report 2012)	56% of Chilterns woodlands are considered Ancient (13.2% of the AONB,). Of these, 64% are Ancient semi natural woodland, the remainder being Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) which should be restored to more natural conditions. 68% of all woodlands in the AONB and 77% of Ancient Woodlands are known to be under some form of management.

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BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA	BAP Priority habitats and species.	% change in extent and condition of BAP habitats	Uncertain Reliable and consistent data on extent and condition of BAP priority habitats not readily available for the AONB - work needed to collate and analyze existing data across 4 counties.	90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition (England Biodiversity Strategy 2020)	Defra, Natural England, UK Biodiversity Partnership, Joint Nature Conservation Committee http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/englandsbiodiversitystrategy2011.aspx https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/86550/England_Biodiversity_indicators_2012_SUMMARY_finalv2.pdf	UK BAP Priority Habitats occurring in the Chilterns: (revised 2007) <table border="1"> <tr><td>Arable Field Margins</td></tr> <tr><td>Eutrophic Standing Waters</td></tr> <tr><td>Hedgerows</td></tr> <tr><td>Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland</td></tr> <tr><td>Lowland Calcareous Grassland</td></tr> <tr><td>Lowland Dry Acid Grassland</td></tr> <tr><td>Lowland Heathland</td></tr> <tr><td>Lowland Meadows</td></tr> <tr><td>Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland</td></tr> <tr><td>Ponds</td></tr> <tr><td>Rivers</td></tr> <tr><td>Traditional Orchards</td></tr> <tr><td>Wet Woodland</td></tr> <tr><td>Wood-Pasture & Parkland</td></tr> </table>	Arable Field Margins	Eutrophic Standing Waters	Hedgerows	Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Lowland Heathland	Lowland Meadows	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Ponds	Rivers	Traditional Orchards	Wet Woodland	Wood-Pasture & Parkland
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	Breeding / Farmland birds	Average trend in population estimates of 'common' birds of species of conservation status within the Chilterns.	Uncertain Need for further data analysis for the Chilterns. National and regional comparators.	To reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 (based on national Farmland Bird Index).	Breeding Bird Survey of the AONB 2002 (RSPB) provides local baseline. <i>Wild bird indicators for the English regions: 1994-2004</i> (Defra 2007) provides some regional context	Results of this survey indicate that the Chilterns AONB is of national importance for some farmland species, notably corn bunting, linnet, skylark and yellowhammer. The Chilterns AONB makes up 0.33% of the land area of Great Britain. Twenty-four species (including six red- and two amber-listed species) have populations above 0.33% of British populations.																			
POPULATION	Census population estimates	% change in population	Uncertain No trend data available – awaiting 2011 census data for AONB.	No targets	2001 Census data allocated to AONB by Terra Consulting for Co Agency.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rural</th> <th>Urban</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Pop Density</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>70839</td> <td>8548</td> <td>79387</td> <td>95 /km²</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Chilterns has more people living within 10km of its boundary (1.8 m) than any other AONB in the South East. In terms of the 2km and 5km buffers it is second after the South Downs NP</p>	Rural	Urban	Total	Pop Density	70839	8548	79387	95 /km ²											
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Indicators of deprivation	IMD Indicators of Multiple deprivation	Uncertain No trend data available – awaiting 2011 census data for AONB.	No targets	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 data allocated to AONB by Terra Consulting for Co Agency (March 2005). 2000 is the most recent data available.	<p>In 2000, the Chilterns had the lowest IMD score of all protected landscape areas in the South East</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rural</th> <th>Urban</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chilterns</td> <td>7.13</td> <td>4.32</td> <td>6.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All SE PLAs</td> <td>10.61</td> <td>11.13</td> <td>10.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE excl PSAs</td> <td>12.29</td> <td>17.62</td> <td>16.13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000					Rural	Urban	Total	Chilterns	7.13	4.32	6.77	All SE PLAs	10.61	11.13	10.70	SE excl PSAs	12.29	17.62	16.13
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	Population in rural agricultural employment	Total labour in farming economy	Unfavourable 1990 - 2009 Sharp decline in all agricultural workers	No targets	Defra farm statistics – information on holdings and labour and farm administration. http://www.defra.gov.uk/esg/work.htm/publications/cs/farmstatsweb		Farmers		Male workers		Total agric. employ.	
							F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T		
						2009	341	525	153	100	1416	
						2006	412	794	175	110	1844	
						2001	396	710	216	84	1750	
						1990	923		471	106	1977	
	Working Age population	% of population of working age in Chilterns	Uncertain No trend data available – awaiting 2011 census data for AONB.		2001 Census data allocated to AONB by Terra Consulting for Co Agency.	60% of working age. 22% of retirement age. Age profile of the AONB population is slightly older than that of the South East population as a whole.						

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POPULTAION	Profile of workers	% of managers/professional occupation % of various qualifications	Uncertain No trend data available – awaiting 2011 census data for AONB. Nearly 50% of the working population are managers/have a professional occupation (nearly 35,000 people). 21% Degree, 3% Higher Degree, 11% Diploma (40% higher than average for Great Britain).		2001 Census data allocated to AONB by Terra Consulting for Co Agency.	
	Population density	Residential Population within AONB	Uncertain No trend data available – awaiting 2011 census data for AONB.	. No targets	2001 Census data allocated to AONB by Terra Consulting for Co Agency.	Population density of 95 people per square kilometre it is slightly over the average for all AONBs as (at 89%) as is the proportion of the population living in a 'rural' area. A further 1 million people live within just 1 km of the PLA boundary.

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	Housing	Housing stock types Household occupancy Average house prices	Uncertain – awaiting 2011 census data for AONB.	Increasing house prices, lack of housing to meet local affordable demand.	2001 Census data allocated to AONB by Terra Consulting for Co Agency.	55% of housing stock is detached c.f. 49% for SE protected landscape areas as a whole and 29% in SE outside PLAs <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Average prices S/D houses</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2001</th> <th>2003</th> <th>% increase from 2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chilterns</td> <td>206,582</td> <td>255,138</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total PLA</td> <td>171,408</td> <td>218,379</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE excl PLA</td> <td>144,091</td> <td>193,451</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Average prices S/D houses					2001	2003	% increase from 2001	Chilterns	206,582	255,138	24	Total PLA	171,408	218,379	27	SE excl PLA	144,091	193,451	34
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HUMAN HEALTH	Health and well being	Health Poverty Index and Index of Deprivation Health	Uncertain – further analysis required to produce data for AONB.	No targets	Data not cut to AONB – compilation from County data required. http://www.hpi.org.uk/ Last update 2008 with 2005 data.																					
SOIL AND LAND QUALITY	Soil contamination	Contaminated land	Uncertain – further analysis required to produce data for AONB.	No targets set	Contaminated Land Registers / Inspection Strategy and development sites data held by Local Authorities. European Soil Database (ESDB). http://eusoils.jrc.it/ESDB_Archive/ESDB/ESDB_data_intro.html																					

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	Soil Management Plan	Number of Soil Management Plans within the AONB.	Uncertain	No targets set	Voluntary ERDP option, not available on unimproved land. Lack of local level soil vulnerability and risk erosion mapping.																												
	Land quality	% of land in Agricultural land classification classes.	Stable	No targets	Agricultural Land Classification - Provisional (England) http://www.magic.gov.uk/datadoc/metadata.asp?dataset=2&x=17&y=11	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Area (ha)</th> <th>% AONB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Grade 1</td> <td>82.34</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade 2</td> <td>7092.32</td> <td>8.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade 3</td> <td>62593.14</td> <td>74.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade 4</td> <td>32222.21</td> <td>3.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade 5</td> <td>54.89</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non agric</td> <td>10388.67</td> <td>12.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>394.05</td> <td>0.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>83827.62</td> <td>100.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Area (ha)	% AONB	Grade 1	82.34	0.10	Grade 2	7092.32	8.46	Grade 3	62593.14	74.67	Grade 4	32222.21	3.84	Grade 5	54.89	0.07	Non agric	10388.67	12.39	Urban	394.05	0.47	Total	83827.62	100.00
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WATER

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	<p>Water Framework Directive (WFD)</p> <p>All waterbodies (including rivers, lakes and groundwaters) to achieve good ecological status or potential by 2027.</p> <p>Groundwater and surface water flood risk.</p>	<p>Water Framework Directive water body status.</p> <p>Status derived from assessment of physical, biological and chemical quality of water bodies.</p> <p>Through Strategic Flood Risk Management Plans and Local Plans.</p>	Unfavourable	<p>To improve waterbody WFD status through delivery of Thames River Basin Management Plan 2009 and 2015.</p> <p>Aim to achieve good ecological and good surface water chemical quality by 2015.</p> <p>For water bodies that are designated as artificial or heavily modified, aim to achieve good ecological potential by 2015.</p> <p>Comply with objectives and standards for protected areas where relevant.</p> <p>Reduce pollution from priority substances and cease discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances.</p> <p><u>Issues</u></p> <p>No improvement in status in chalk streams anticipated by 2015.</p> <p>Groundwater and surface water flood risk in some valley settlements (e.g. Hambleden)</p>	<p>Environment Agency (interim data for 2010, 2011 and 2012 available), GIS classified dataset.</p> <p>Flooding data should emerge through Strategic Flood Risk Management Plans and Local Plans prepared by local authorities and which will be assessed for compliance with the purpose of the AONB.</p>	<p>Of the nine chalk rivers that flow through the AONB all are currently failing to attain WFD status objectives. The Chilterns aquifer is also failing and groundwater bodies (such as the Mid-Chilterns Chalk) are also under pressure.</p> <p>The Grand Union Canal and its Wendover arm are currently assessed as attaining Good Ecological Potential.</p> <p>Low flows, over abstraction, poor fish and invertebrate populations and high nutrient loading are primary reasons for failure.</p> <p>Extensive modification of chalk rivers including, culverting, dredging and impoundment are also influencing WFD status.</p> <p>Overabstraction for public water supply has been confirmed (through EA Restoring Sustainable Abstraction programme) as a factor impacting on flows in 6 of 9 chalk streams and is being investigated as a cause of low flows in one further stream.</p> <p>Affinity Water (supplier of water to approx. 60% of AONB) customers have the highest per capita water consumption in the UK.</p> <p>Major pollution sources include urban run-off, sewage treatment works and agriculture.</p>

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AIR	Reduce pollution or emissions and protects air quality?	Rural air quality parameters	Uncertain	No targets	Local Authorities	There are two Air Quality Management Zones designated in the AONB (M40 through Wycombe District and M25 at Chorleywood in Three Rivers District).
CLIMATE FACTORS	Greenhouse gas emissions	M tonnes carbon equivalent Methane emissions	Uncertain	Kyoto and domestic targets 10% reduction by 2010, 15% reduction by 2015	DCLG Sustainable Development Framework Indicators http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/indicators/1.htm	
	Carbon dioxide Emissions	M tonnes carbon equivalent	Uncertain Trend information not available	Reduce risk of climate change on society	AEA Energy and Environment (2004) <i>Local and Regional CO2 Emissions</i> <i>Estimates for 2004 for the UK</i> available at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/galocalghg.htm	A rough apportionment of the AEA estimates indicates total CO2 emissions within the Chilterns AONB might be in the order of 670,000 tonnes in 2004. Domestic emissions within the AONB might be in the order of 230,000 tonnes.
	Climate change – impact predictions	Climate parameters seasonal changes	Uncertain Seasonal trends in temperature, rainfall and storminess	Increased variability and incidence of extreme weather events. Changes in wildlife. Changes to cropping. Changes to landscape. Cross-cutting issue with landscape, biodiversity, farming and economy.	Regional UKCIP trends http://www.ukcip.org.uk/resources/location/location.asp	

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MATERIAL ASSETS	Open spaces	% of AONB with statutory public access	Favourable/ stable		Countryside Agency mapping – Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 Open Access land. State of the Chilterns Environment report 2012, CCB.	Good provision of Statutory Open Access land - total of 2,883 hectares. (3% of AONB).																					
	Agricultural Holdings Size Structure	Number of holdings < 5 ha Number of holdings >100 ha	Uncertain / unfavourable DEFRA no longer collect data for non-commercial holdings so most < 5 ha are not included in the figures from 2009 onwards.	None	Agricultural census Next DEFRA data set relating to the AONB will be available once June 2013 survey data is collected and analysed.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size of holding</th> <th>< 5 ha</th> <th>>100 ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>313</td> <td>135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>452</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>479</td> <td>149</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>493</td> <td>139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>66*</td> <td>139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>35*</td> <td>149</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*data no longer collected on most holdings <5ha</p>	Size of holding	< 5 ha	>100 ha	2000	313	135	2002	452	128	2007	479	149	2008	493	139	2009	66*	139	2010	35*	149
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Car Ownership	% of car ownership.	Uncertain No trend data available – awaiting 2011 census data for AONB.			2001 Census data allocated to AONB by Terra Consulting for Co Agency.	92% of households have a car and 59.7% have two or more (compared with 28.8% nationally). 17.3% households have 3 or more cars, well over twice the average for the SE outside PLAs.																					

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MATERIAL ASSETS	Ambient Light Pollution	Increase in Light Pollution within the AONB	Unfavourable Sharp increase between 1993 and 2000	Cross-cutting with landscape	Light Pollution, Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2007. http://www.cpre.org.uk/resources/countryside/dark-skies/item/1981-	Increasing light pollution - estimated increases in light pollution in the sub-region between 1993 and 2000 (collated figures): Bedfordshire 14% Hertfordshire 5% Buckinghamshire 13% Oxfordshire 20%																													
	Tourism	Employment in tourism sectors by type. Total numbers of visitor days by category. Visitor spend by category.	Uncertain Over the period 1997 – 2007 there was a shift towards local day trips and visitors staying in the AONB rather than outside. No more recent data is available.		Chilterns AONB Visitor Surveys 2007/08 and 1997. Chilterns accommodation survey 2012 (Chilterns Tourism Network/ CCB).	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No. of trips</th> <th>2007</th> <th>%</th> <th>1997</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Local day trips</td> <td>42.6m</td> <td>82</td> <td>38.7m</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-local day trips</td> <td>7.7m</td> <td>15</td> <td>9.1m</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visitors staying in AONB</td> <td>0.9m</td> <td>2</td> <td>0.3m</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visitors staying outside AONB</td> <td>0.7m</td> <td>1</td> <td>3.7m</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>51.9m</td> <td></td> <td>51.8m</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Accommodation providers reporting relatively low – middling levels of occupancy despite perceptions that the area is short of providers.</p>	No. of trips	2007	%	1997	%	Local day trips	42.6m	82	38.7m	74	Non-local day trips	7.7m	15	9.1m	18	Visitors staying in AONB	0.9m	2	0.3m	1	Visitors staying outside AONB	0.7m	1	3.7m	7	Total	51.9m		51.8m
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	Access	• % of PRoW in good condition	Figures not available for AONB as a whole. Local authority surveys of user satisfaction on PROW carried out at county level.		Data available from RoW team of each Local Authority. Data not currently collated within the AONB area. State of the Chilterns Environment report 2012 CCB.	County data for user satisfaction : Bedfordshire – 93% felt overall experience good. Bucks – 87% users satisfied with public rights of way. Herts – 84% residents satisfied with ROW network in their area. Oxfordshire (Chilterns) 93% satisfied or very satisfied with provision and management of access.
	Renewable Energy	Extent of energy use within the Chilterns generated from renewable resources and technologies.	No trend data available	The UK is committed to a target of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020. https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-use-of-low-carbon-technologies .	No data specific to the Chilterns available.	
	Waste	Percentage of waste recycled.	Uncertain	EU Waste Framework Directive set a target of 50% household waste to be recycled by 2020. http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf	County based reporting but no Chilterns wide statistics.	

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	Quarries / Minerals	Operating quarries, and extent of quarry restoration and infill.	No trend data for AONB – data would need to be extracted from County Minerals and Waste Strategies.	No targets	Existing licenses used for aggregate. Minerals restricted to national interest and requirements for local building materials.	
CULTURAL HERITAGE	Historic Landscape Characterisation	Conservation of landscapes with high heritage significance.	See Appendix 1 Project report – provides data on trajectory of landscape change over period c.1885 to 2003.		Chilterns Historic Landscape Characterisation Project – Final Report 2009 CCB/BCC/ EH	
	Historic Parks and Gardens	Number of historic parks and gardens at risk.	Stable Longer term loss of parks and garden estate now halted.	Targets under JCA HLS for Environmental Stewardship Targeting to restore parkland, veteran trees etc.	Parkland with associated woodland, captured from the 1885 OS base 1:50,000, Countryside Agency. http://www.countryside.gov.uk The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England and Heritage at Risk Registers.	19 historic parks and gardens on the English Heritage register within the AONB.

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CULTURAL HERITAGE	Historic protected areas	Number of Scheduled Monuments at risk.	Unfavourable Potential to use planning applications on protected sites.		English Heritage / CQC data. Only partly finished. Database evaluating the condition, amenity value and setting of scheduled monuments and the extent to which they are at risk from human and natural agencies. To be completed in 2007. http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/ Data partly available from planning authorities and partly will have to be collected locally and via Heritage at Risk Register.	113 Scheduled Monuments within the AONB with 13 at risk (2012)
	Listed Buildings	Number of listed and unlisted buildings at risk.	Good but declining Number of buildings at risk.		English Heritage (Heritage at Risk Register).	140 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings in the AONB with 5 at risk (2012). Surveys being considered for Grade II Listed Buildings.
	Conservation Areas	Number of Conservation Areas at Risk.	Stable	No targets	Local Authorities and English Heritage (Heritage at Risk Register).	94 Conservation Areas within the AONB understood that none that have been surveyed within the AONB are at risk, though English Heritage at Risk Register is understood not to be complete (2012).

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	Farm Buildings at Risk	% of historic farm buildings at risk.	No data other than via Heritage at Risk Register for other topics.	No targets	English Heritage / CQC data http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/ Percentage value per NCA for Condition (intact vs. structural failure) and Conversion rate (converted vs. unconverted) of Historic Farm Buildings.	For the Chilterns NCA, only 67% of historic farm buildings remain unconverted, but about 94% are intact structurally.

Glossary:

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CCB	Chilterns Conservation Board
CQC	Countryside Quality Counts
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
ELS	Entry Level Stewardship
ERDP	England Rural Development Programme
EWGS	England Woodland Grant Scheme
GIS	Geographical Information System
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
IMD	Index of multiple deprivation
JCA	Joint Character Area
NCA	National Character Areas
NE	Natural England
NNR	National Nature Reserve
PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
PLA	Protected Landscape Areas
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RDS	Rural Development Service
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UKCIP	UK Climate Impacts programme
WFD	Water Framework Directive