



**Environmental report for the  
Strategic Environmental Assessment  
of the  
Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley  
Management Plan 2010-2015**

**December 2010**

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 The Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley**

The Dedham Vale AONB was designated in 1970 under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) in recognition of its landscape quality and its association with the landscape artist John Constable. The primary purpose of the designation is to conserve and enhance its natural beauty with secondary purposes to take into account the needs of agriculture, forestry, rural industries and of the economic and social needs of local communities. Local Authority partners made the decision to fund the service upstream of the AONB boundary to an area known as the Stour Valley.

The AONB is 90km<sup>2</sup> and the whole Project area, including the AONB, is 302 km<sup>2</sup>. The Project area is situated on the Essex/Suffolk border in the East of England between the towns of Colchester, Ipswich and Cambridge.

### **1.2 Management Plan Review**

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) created a statutory duty on local authorities, with at least part of their administrative area designated as an AONB, to produce an AONB management plan and to review them at least every five years. The current management plan, (the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Strategy 2004-2009) is currently being reviewed by the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Joint Advisory Committee.

The new plan will set out how the area is to be managed the five year period 2010 to 2015. This falls under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC).

### **1.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment**

The Strategic Environmental Assessment is a statutory requirement (The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Statutory Instrument 2004, No 1633). This is to ensure that land use plans and programmes that are likely to have a significant affect on the environment are subject to a high and overarching assessment of options and courses of actions during plan preparation in order to avoid or mitigate any adverse affects. See outline of process in section 2 below.

## **2 Outline of the Process**

There are five stages to a Strategic Environmental Assessment:

- Stage 1: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline on the scope. This was undertaken by a scoping report produced in January 2009 which set out baseline information to set the context of the assessment including the development of environmental objectives against which management plan policies could be assessed.

The scoping report was sent to statutory consultees, Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency in January 2009. Their comments have been incorporated into this environmental report and the management plan review.

- Stage 2: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects. The management plan review process has been subject to a 'light touch' approach and the themes, objectives and policies have been developed from equivalent provision in the previous management plan.

Modifications to the themes, objectives and policies have evolved through consultation with Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Joint Advisory Committee organisations.

- Stage 3: Baseline Information. The Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2010-2015 sets out how the area will be managed during its lifespan. The plan is influenced by many other plans and strategies as set out in the management plan and is listed in appendix A of this document. The Management Plan needs to be consistent with national, regional and local planning policy and international, national environmental protection legislation and sustainability objectives.

The review of relevant plans and policies was undertaken during the management plan review process. This work included consideration of the main aspects that influence the AONB and Stour Valley management and have been used to guide the preparation of the Management Plan 2009-2014.

- Stage 4: Consultation is a key element to the Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Management Plan Review process and guidelines are laid out in 'Guidance for the Review of AONB Management Plans' produced by Countryside Agency publication number CA 221. There is a requirement to consult with Natural England, The Environment Agency and English Heritage at the scoping stage. It is also required that these bodies and the public are consulted on the Environmental Report, this document, and the draft management plan review.
- Stage 5: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the management plan on the environment. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, (European Directive 2001/42/EC), requires the effectiveness of the management plan and its impact on the environment to be monitored.

The scoping report, stage 1, a range of indicators were suggested to monitor change in the AONB and Stour Valley. Following consultation and refinement the environmental baseline has been refined and suggested indicators are given in appendix B, Key environmental issues and their effects on Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley. Wherever possible existing data sets and those where routine monitoring is carried

out and available to the AONB and Stour Valley boundary have been suggested.

The process has highlighted data gaps and the need to collect more data sets and identify further suitable indicators which will measure the environmental impact of the management plan. It should be noted that changes can occur due to a variety of factors, including natural changes, national policy changes and changes in societal behaviour. Many indicators will monitor change but these may be influenced by the policy and actions outside of the AONB and Stour Valley, such as national government policy.

The selection of indicators will need to be pragmatic and be allowed to develop to allow the collection of data to be simple and cost effective.

### **3. Baseline Information**

Key baseline information can be used to identify the current environmental condition of the AONB and Stour Valley, The environmental condition of the area can change during the life span of the management plan. The following drivers have been identified as agricultural change; development within the area; major development outside the area; recreational pressures; transport and access and climate change. The chart in appendix B lists the issues, possible areas of impact and information on possible indicators required to measure change over time.

Agricultural change can lead to changes in landscape, biodiversity and water quality and quantity. Agricultural change can be driven by a wide variety of factors including changes to market conditions, climate change, changes to the Common Agricultural Policy, including agri environment schemes and changing agricultural practices. Data from agri environment schemes, SSSI condition monitoring, wildlife surveys and water quality surveys can track these changes.

Development within the area can lead to changes in landscape character and biodiversity. Development pressures may include demand for more housing, updating the existing housing stock or demand for more land given over to recreational pursuits such as horse paddocks, areas with public access (parish based community sites such as at Dedham, Langham and Stoke by Nayland) or managed for the benefit of wildlife (eg Management of Cattawade Marshes by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds). Data from local planning authorities and SSSI condition monitoring and wildlife surveys can track these changes.

Major developments outside the area such as changes to patterns of over flying aircraft, as outlined in new proposals for aircraft route maps over south east England (known as Terminal Control North), new utility infrastructure, such as the strengthening of the Bramford to Twinstead 400Kv overhead power lines or increases in visitor numbers to the area through developments such as Horkesley Park (485,000 visitors expected in

its first year on a site that straddles the AONB boundary). Data from local planning authorities and visitor surveys will provide information on these changes.

Recreational pressures such as changes in visitor numbers due to the economic downturn that started in 2008/09, changes in the uptake of activities prompted by health agendas such as promotion of walking and cycling, the proposed development of new visitor facilities such as at Horkesley Park could all influence visitor numbers. The affects on the AONB and Stour Valley can be measured, in part, by data taken from visitor surveys and recording mechanisms.

Transport and access issues could change over the life span of the management plan. Changes to tourism numbers and behaviour, such as promotion of more sustainable means of transport by the Project, local authorities and national agencies could have an affect on the area. Demand for road space could also change with the development of the Haven Gateway Growth Point, changes to personal transportation due to increasing environmental concerns, commuting behaviour or development of the A12 through the AONB. These affects can, in part, be monitored through visitor number monitoring and counts on public highways.

Climate change is an over arching issue that could have an impact on the environmental conditions of the AONB and Stour Valley. Changes to the climate could have an affect on the biodiversity, agricultural practices, land use and influence other aspects on human behaviour on the area. Some of these changes can be monitored using wildlife and habitat surveys, monitoring climate events such as floods over the relatively short time frame of the management plan and that longer term trends will need to be considered.

There are recognised limitations for the data available for undertaking the Strategic Environment Assessment. These include the difficulty in accessing and collating data sets. Some data sets that would be potentially useful are not available and some are not of a suitable scale or out of date. Much of the data is not specific to the AONB and Stour Valley Project area although the AONB is served better by the Natural England's ability to sometimes cut data to the AONB boundary.

Government guidance on the production of Strategic Environmental Assessments (A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, September 2005) encourages a practical approach collecting this information. This assessment seeks to collect data that is available and it is expected that baseline data will evolve over time.

#### **4. Assessment Method**

The approach set out in the scoping report has been used to undertake the assessment described in this Environmental Report. Each management

policy in the management plan is assessed against a range of environmental objectives. The assessment of the management plan policies against these objectives will identify where the management plan is sustainable and where its impact could be improved. The assessment can be seen in section 5, Assessment of Management Plan Policies.

The Strategic Environment Assessment objectives have been developed to reflect the environmental concerns relevant to the AONB and Stour Valley, although wider sustainability concerns have been considered in the development of the management plan.

The assessment of the management plan policies against the Strategic Environment Assessment objectives have been done on a six point scale suggested by Natural England guidance, Guidance to English AONB Partnerships and Boards on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Jan 08 and shown below:

Strongly Supports SEA objective	S++
Supports the SEA objective	S+
Is neutral in effect	N
Potentially works against the SEA objective	C- (C=Conflicts)
Strongly works against the SEA objective	C—
Effects uncertain	X

Changes to the environmental baseline as a result of the management plan policy were considered in terms of their magnitude, location, geographical scale, timing, duration (eg short, medium or long) whether they would be permanent or temporary, positive or negative, probable or improbable and whether or not they would be cumulative effects.

## 5. Assessment of Management Plan Policies

The assessment of management plan policies against Strategic Environmental Assessment Policies is summarised in the table below:

Policy no.	Management Plan Policy	Landscape	Biodiversity	Cultural	Environmental	Tranquillity	Climate Change	Health
LFB1	Ensure wide access to information on agri environment schemes and encourage the take up of schemes.	S++	S++	S+	S+	N	S+	N
LFB2	Encourage changes in land use to reflect local landscape character assessments and guidelines and in line with the European Landscape Convention and are not detrimental to landscape and tranquillity.	S+	S+	S+	S+	N	X	N
LFB3	Encourage environmentally sensitive agricultural systems that include food production for local markets.	S+	S+	S+	S+	N	S+	S+
LFB4	Protect the tranquillity of the area, including its setting, from intrusive communication and utility infrastructure; noisy recreational pursuits; air traffic; renewable energy facilities & light pollution.	S+	S+	S+	S+	S++	N	N
LFB5	Provide integrated and consistent guidelines from Landscape Character Assessment in Essex and Suffolk.	S+	S+	S+	S+	N	N	N
LFB6	Conserve, protect and enhance habitats and species that have international, national and local importance.	S+	S++	S+	S+	N	N	N
LFB7	Encourage communities to enhance biodiversity in small areas such as gardens, greens, parish and community owned sites.	S+	S++	S+	S+	N	N	S+
LFB8	Ensure archaeological features are understood, protected and managed.	S+	S+	S++	S+	N	N	S+
LFB9	Monitor changes within the AONB relating to landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and environmental issues.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Policy no.	Management Plan Policy	Landscape	Biodiversity	Cultural	Environmental	Tranquillity	Climate Change	Health
SP1	Conserve and enhance the quality of villages and archaeological sites and promote greater understanding of the area's character.	S++	S+	S++	N	S+	N	N
SP2	Ensure that business development brings economic benefits to the local area and does not adversely affect existing sustainable businesses or adversely affect the qualities, including its setting, of the AONB and Stour Valley and should not adversely affect the integrity of any European site.	N	N	N	N	N	X	N
SP3	Ensure that Landscape Character Assessments of the AONB and Stour Valley are acknowledged in local plans and local development frameworks and ensure that councillors and officers involved in the management of the area are aware of its qualities and aims.	S++	S+	S+	N	S+	N	N
SP4	Encourage local communities to become involved in environmental enhancements of the area through processes such as community planning, village design statements and involvement in local development frameworks.	S+	S+	S+	S+	N	N	N
SP5	Reduce or mitigate any negative impacts of tourism, communication and utility infrastructure development.	S+	N	S+	S+	N	S+	S+
SP6	Continue to lobby local and national organisations to protect the special qualities of the AONB and Stour Valley.	S+	S+	S+	S+	S+	S+	N
SP7	Ensure that development does not detract from the area's character and that they meet sustainability principles.	S+	S+	S+	N	S+	S+	N
EtA1	Continue improvements to the public rights of way network and identify opportunities to improve access facilities.	N	X	S+	N	S+	N	S+
EtA2	Where new visitor facilities are provided within and/or affecting the area they are of appropriate scale and nature to the AONB and Stour Valley and will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site.	N	C-	S+	N	N	N	N
EtA3	Support the work of the Visitor Management Group and implement the sustainable tourism action plan for 2009 to 2012.	N	N	S+	N	S+	S+	S+
EtA4	Support the work of Managing a Masterpiece: The Stour Valley Landscape Partnership and its projects relating to visitor enhancements and increased understanding of the special qualities of the area.	N	N	S+	N	S+	N	S+
EtA5	Identify opportunities to increase quiet informal recreation and public access that do not compromise the tranquillity and natural beauty of the area and will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site.	N	X	S+	N	N	N	S+

Policy no.	Management Plan Policy	Landscape	Biodiversity	Cultural	Environmental	Tranquillity	Climate Change	Health
EtA6	Raise awareness of the importance of the AONB and Stour Valley to visitors, businesses and residents.	S+	S+	S+	S+	N	N	N
EtA7	Information, promotion and interpretation about the AONB and Stour Valley should promote its special qualities.	N	N	S+	S+	S+	N	S+
RaT1	Development proposals that could have an adverse affect on the floodplain habitats and ecosystems should be avoided.	S+	S+	N	S+	N	N	N
RaT2	The River Stour and its tributaries are managed to the best possible standard for water quality, flood channel management and landscape quality.	S+	S+	S+	S+	N	N	N
RaT3	The Ely Ouse to Essex Water Transfer Scheme is well understood and any adverse affects of its use are mitigated.	N	N	S+	N	N	N	N
RaT4	Active navigation features, including portages, are maintained to a high standard to allow recreation users to benefit from the river environment. Associated infrastructure takes into account the nature of the area, particularly within the AONB.	S+	N	S+	N	N	N	S+
RaT5	Landowners are kept informed of key legislation and initiatives relating to water and encouraged to implement these.	S+	S+	N	S+	N	N	N
RaT6	Opportunities for biodiversity and landscape enhancements should be sought including during any river works.	S+	S+	N	S+	N	N	N
RaT7	Historic navigation features are identified, mapped and conserved as heritage features and their historic significance more widely understood.	N	N	S+	N	N	N	N
TaT1	Promote the use of sustainable transport modes and seek to integrate walking and cycling provision with the public transport network.	S+	N	S+	S+	S+	S+	S+
TaT2	Reduce negative impact of visitor and tourist transport.	S+	N	S+	S+	S+	S+	N
TaT3	Ensure transport policies relating to the AONB and Stour Valley recognise the importance of their special qualities.	S+	N	S+	S+	S+	X	N
TaT4	Minimise and mitigate the impact of Heavy Goods Vehicles and other traffic in and through the area, particularly on its sunken lanes, protected lanes and historic villages.	S+	S+	S+	S+	S+	X	N

Policy no.	Management Plan Policy	Landscape	Biodiversity	Cultural	Environmental	Tranquillity	Climate Change	Health
TaT5	Ensure that the transport implications of any development in or near the area, in particular the AONB, take account of its special qualities.	S+	N	S+	S+	S+	X	N
TaT6	Ensure Network Rail, community railway partnerships and rail operators promote the area appropriately.	S+	N	S+	S+	N	N	N
TaT7	Minimise and mitigate the impact of any developments to major transport infrastructure including the A12, rail network and overflying aircraft and local airstrips.	S+	N	N	S+	S+	X	N

## 6. Commentary

The development of the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley management plan review has taken place over several months, evolving through discussions within the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Joint Advisory Committee. The Strategic Environmental Assessment has been undertaken on the draft policies proposed by the Joint Advisory Committee.

The majority of the conclusions (53%) are management policies that support or strongly support the SEA objectives that indicate the positive effects of the implementation of the management.

No policies have been recorded as working strongly against the SEA objectives although 1 (approximately 0.5%) have the potential to conflict against the SEA objectives and 8 (approximately 3%) have an uncertain effect.

Policy EtA 2, where new visitor facilities are provided they are of appropriate scale and nature to the AONB and Stour Valley, is recorded as having potential to conflict with the SEA objective of biodiversity. New visitor facilities have the potential to disturb wildlife and detract from wildlife habitat quality during operation and construction.

8 policies have an uncertain effect on the SEA objectives. These uncertain effects are where a policy has the potential to be advantageous for one element of a SEA objective but has potential to have a negative effect on another element of the same SEA objective.

## 7. Monitoring

Stage E of SEA directive requires the effectiveness of the management plan and its impact on the environment to be monitored. The scoping report identified a range of indicators and these indicators have been refined during the process and are listed in appendix B.

Whenever possible existing data sets and indicators have been suggested where they are suitable and available. The SEA and management plan review process has highlighted the gaps in available suitable data. Selecting suitable data sets is not a simple process as the environmental impact of the implementation of the management plan is influenced by a variety of factors outside the control of the partnership such as government policy, the economic situation and natural changes. Some indicators measure change over time that the management plan has minimal influence over such as climate change and agricultural policy. Other indicators such as condition of SSSIs are more easily measured but are influenced by policies and activities of organisations outside the partnership.

There are further difficulties cutting to data sets to the AONB and Stour Valley boundary as the area cuts across a number of administrative boundaries, who should be collecting for it and how it is funded.

## Appendix A

### Index of Relevant Plans and Strategies

Title	Owner	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	Dept of Communities and Local Government	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/</a>
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	Dept of Communities and Local Government	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/</a>
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Dept of Communities and Local Government	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/</a>
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Dept of Communities and Local Government	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/</a>
Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment	Dept of Communities and Local Government	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/</a>
CPRE's policy on aviation	Campaign to Protect Rural England	<a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk/">http://www.cpre.org.uk/</a>
CPRE's policy on food and farming	Campaign to Protect Rural England	<a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk/">http://www.cpre.org.uk/</a>
CPRE's policy on planning	Campaign to Protect Rural England	<a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk/">http://www.cpre.org.uk/</a>
CPRE's policy on transport	Campaign to Protect Rural England	<a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk/">http://www.cpre.org.uk/</a>
Sustainable Development	Campaign to Protect Rural England	<a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk/">http://www.cpre.org.uk/</a>
Mapping Tranquility	Campaign to Protect Rural England	<a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk/">http://www.cpre.org.uk/</a>
Adopted Review Colchester Borough Local Plan (March 2004)	Colchester Borough Council	<a href="http://www.colchester.gov.uk/">http://www.colchester.gov.uk/</a>
Braintree District Local Plan Review Adopted 25th July 2005	Braintree District Council	<a href="http://www.braintree.gov.uk/">http://www.braintree.gov.uk/</a>
Tendring District Local Plan	Tendring District Council	<a href="http://www.tendringdc.gov.uk/">http://www.tendringdc.gov.uk/</a>

Replacement St Edmundsbury Borough Local Plan 2016	St Edmundsbury Borough Council	<a href="http://www.stedmundsbury.gov.uk/">http://www.stedmundsbury.gov.uk/</a>
Babergh Local Plan Alteration No. 2 (2006)	Babergh District Council	<a href="http://www.babergh-south-suffolk.gov.uk/">http://www.babergh-south-suffolk.gov.uk/</a>
Guidance for the Review of AONB Management Plans	Countryside Agency	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/</a>
The Dedham Vale Landscape	Countryside Commission	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/</a>
Natural England Policy Position Statement: Landscape	Natural England	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/</a>
Corporate Plan 2008-2011	Natural England	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/</a>
Regional Economic Strategy (RES) for the East of England 2008-2031	East of England Development Agency	<a href="http://www.eeda.org.uk/">http://www.eeda.org.uk/</a>
Essex Biodiversity Action Plan	Essex Biodiversity Project	<a href="http://www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk/">http://www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk/</a>
Green Spaces: Measuring the Benefits	National Trust	<a href="http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/">http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/</a>
Suffolk Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Suffolk Biodiversity Partnership	<a href="http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/">http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/</a>
Haven Gateway Partnership Smarter Solutions for Sustainable Growth 2008-2011	Haven Gateway Partnership	<a href="http://www.haven-gateway.org/">http://www.haven-gateway.org/</a>
The East of England Plan: The Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England	Government Office for the East of England	<a href="http://www.go-east.gov.uk/goeast/">http://www.go-east.gov.uk/goeast/</a>
Review of the Sub National and Economic Development and Regeneration	HM Treasurer	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk</a>
Transforming Suffolk. Suffolk's Community Strategy	Suffolk Strategic Partnership	<a href="http://www.transformingsuffolk.co.uk">http://www.transformingsuffolk.co.uk</a>
The Essex Strategy 2008-2018. Liberating Potential Fulfilling Lives	Essex Partnership	<a href="http://www.essexpartnership.org">http://www.essexpartnership.org</a>

## Appendix B

### Key environmental issues and their affects on Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley

Issue	Impact	Data source	Data availability AONB/Stour Valley
<b>Agricultural change</b>			
	Landscape	Landscape Character Assessment-Suffolk and Essex Councils Joint Character Types-Natural England Number of agreements in agri environment schemes-Countryside Quality Counts	AONB/Stour Valley AONB/Stour Valley AONB
	Biodiversity	SSSI condition reports-Natural England Wildlife Surveys (eg otter and water vole)-Wildlife Trusts Fish stocks-Environment Agency Hedgerow removal notices- Local Planning Authorities Bird surveys (Cattawade Marshes)-Royal Society for Protection of Birds	AONB/Stour Valley AONB/Stour Valley AONB/Stour Valley AONB/Stour Valley AONB/Stour Valley
	Water quality	Water Quality Surveys-Environment Agency	AONB/Stour Valley
	Water quantity	Abstraction licenses-variation, take up-Environment Agency Hands off flow-variations-Environment Agency	AONB/Stour Valley AONB/Stour Valley
	Archaeology	Take up of agri-environment archaeological options-Natural England	AONB
<b>Development within the area</b>			
	Incursions into the area	Planning consents-Local Planning Authorities	AONB
	Changes to character	Planning consents for infrastructure changes (utilities, transport infrastructure, communication infrastructure)	AONB
	Landscape and biodiversity	Planning consents affecting SSSI, county/local wildlife sites, archaeological sites- SSSI condition reports-Natural England, Local Planning Authorities Wildlife Surveys (eg otter and water vole)-Wildlife Trusts	AONB AONB/Stour Valley
<b>Major development outside the area</b>			
	Tranquillity	Tranquillity mapping-Campaign for the Protection of Rural England Changes to over flying aircraft-NATS	AONB/Stour Valley
	Landscape and	Planning consents affecting SSSI, county/local wildlife sites, archaeological sites-	AONB

	biodiversity	SSSI condition reports-Natural England, Local Planning Authorities	
<b>Recreational pressures</b>			
	Visitor experience	Visitor surveys-AONB project Visitor numbers-Vehicle counters on Flatford lane, Visitor Management Group Visitor numbers-National Trust estimates at Bridge Cottage Visitor numbers-Dedham church estimates Visitor numbers-Public rights of way user counters-Suffolk County Council	AONB AONB AONB AONB AONB/Stour Valley
<b>Transport and access</b>			
	Visitor numbers	Visitor numbers-Vehicle counters on Flatford lane, Visitor Management Group Visitor numbers-National Trust estimates at Bridge Cottage Visitor numbers-Dedham church estimates Visitor numbers-Public rights of way user counters-Suffolk County Council	AONB AONB AONB AONB/Stour Valley
	Visitor facilities	Percentage of public rights of way considered to be in good condition-Essex and Suffolk Highways Authorities	AONB
<b>Climate change</b>			
	Biodiversity	SSSI condition reports-Natural England	AONB
	Climate data	Average rainfall, temperature, wind speed-Meteorological Office data	AONB/Stour Valley
	Flood events	Flood events in Stour Valley-Environment agency	AONB/Stour Valley