ALDERSHOT TRAINING AREA ILMP

ATE Home Counties

Version 2

Dated 3rd November 2004

DEFENCE ESTATES

Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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Related Documents

Maps	Spreadsheet
See Table of Maps, produced by DE SE GIO	\\ATE HC IMLP\Aldershot\Combined Tables for raw data and separate sheets with "paste-links" for each table

1. Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 The Aldershot Training Area covers approximately 1230 ha and is situated to the west of Aldershot, in north-east Hampshire. A small part of the Training Area, to the north of Heath End, is located within Surrey. Aldershot Trg Area is owned by the Ministry of Defence (MOD), and controlled by the Army Training Estates Home Counties (ATE HC). The estate is managed by Defence Estates Training Estates, Home Counties (DE TE HC) and the ATE's Strategic Partner, Landmarc Support Services.

1.1.2 The MOD owns or occupies land and property solely to support the delivery of defence capabilities. MOD recognises that there are legal obligations, policy commitments and other external interests, especially relating to health & safety nature conservation, the historic environment, public access and recreation that need to be taken into account in using or managing the estate.

1.1.3 The MOD's commitment to integrating military requirements with environmental and social objectives for the rural estate is detailed in the MOD Sustainable Development Manual (JSP 418), the Defence Lands Handbook (JSP 362), and the Strategy for the Defence Estate.

1.2 ATE HC Integrated Land Management Plan (ILMP) Framework

1.2.1 This Aldershot Trg Area ILMP has been prepared as one of a series that will cover all Training Areas within ATE HC. The ATE HC ILMP Framework Document (July 2004) sets out the generic legal and policy context at the national and local levels and includes generic management prescriptions that apply across two or more of the individual Training Areas. Therefore, this ILMP must be read in conjunction with the ATE HC ILMP Framework Document.

1.3 ILMP Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The aim of this ILMP is to maximise the military training potential of Aldershot Trg Area in a way that is economic and environmentally acceptable, using wide consultation wherever possible. As with ILMPs across the ATE, this ILMP is designed to:

- Describe and map training and environmental resources to provide a baseline;
- Identify management issues and aspirations for each land use;
- Resolve conflicts and prioritise issues and aspirations;
- Set out a works programme to meet requirements;
- Monitor impacts of military training on the condition of environmental resources;
- Formally review and update management procedures where appropriate.

1.4 ILMP Area

1.4.1 This ILMP covers the area shown in the attached **Map 1 "Aldershot Training Area Landcover 2004"** [A1, 1:10,000], which shows:

- The Aldershot Trg Area boundary

- The current dominant landcover (vegetation types)
- The Estate Management Compartments (EMCs) into which the Aldershot Trg Area has been divided for the purposes of this ILMP. Wherever possible EMC boundaries follow features such as fences or tracks, but in some cases follow boundaries between vegetation types, eg woodland-heathland.
- The location of Scheduled Monuments, recent records of important bird species and the public bridleway

1.4.2 The Bourley Water Catchment Area (EMC 5.1.0) is a distinct part of the training area with a variety of management issues. Held by the military for the provision of water to Aldershot Garrison, it is now under review and being considered for total integration into the ATE HC Aldershot Training Area. The land cover objectives and prescriptions for this primarily forested area will be developed and agreed to form part of this Aldershot ILMP.

1.5 ILMP Scope and Summary of Objectives

1.5.1 The scope of this ILMP is defined by the main issues that need to be taken into account on the Aldershot Trg Area:

1.5.2 **Military Training**: The main objective for Aldershot Trg Area is to meet the military training requirement. The training facilities include a mosaic of open and wooded training areas for infantry deployment, manoeuvres, ambush and fighting in forests; a watermanship facility; hard standings; vehicle test tracks; a driver training circuit; camping grounds; and numerous tracks, rides and fire breaks.

1.5.3 **Nature Conservation**: Much of Aldershot Trg Area lies within the nationally important Bourley and Long Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and internationally important Thames Basin Heaths proposed Special Protection Area (pSPA) because of the heathland habitats and species it supports. The 'canal flashes' lie within the Basingstoke Canal SSSI, and a small area has been designated as Heath Brow SSSI for its geological interest. Other areas have been declared as locally important Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

1.5.4 **Forestry and Estate Management**: The main forestry objective is to provide a range of woodland features to meet the training requirement, taking account of environmental considerations. A further key objective is to remove or manage trees and scrub to meet the site's nature conservation objectives. Estate Management includes fire break, track, fence, gate and barrier maintenance and operations in support of the other themes.

1.5.5 **Landscape:** Although Aldershot Trg Area does not have any specific landscape designations, its mosaic of habitats and varied topography provide a significant landscape resource.

1.5.6 **Archaeology and Historic Environment**: Aldershot Trg Area has two Scheduled Monuments: a round barrow cemetery of probable Bronze Age date at Bricksbury Hill, and the Iron Age hillfort known as Caesar's Camp. Other historic features include remains of 19th and 20th century military activities.

1.5.7 **Public Access and Recreation:** The Trg Area is widely used by the public for informal recreation, particularly: walking, running, horse riding, cycling and exercising dogs. There is a single Public Right of Way (a bridleway), but also an extensive network of permissive paths and *de facto* access under the military byelaws. Major third party activities are controlled through the MOD's licensing system, maximising

income when areas are not in use by the military and within the objectives for designated sites.

1.6 ILMP Structure

1.6.1 **Section 2: Component Management Plans (CMPs)** identify and analyse the resource, issues and aspirations for each of the themes identified above.

1.6.2 **Section 3: Conflict Resolution** lists the aspirations derived from each of the CMPs, identifies potential conflicting issues drawn from other component plans, and identifies resolutions.

1.6.3 **Section 4: Land Cover Vision and Section 5: Summary of Land Cover Change** present the distribution and extent of land cover types on the Training Area at present (2004) and the aspirations for 2010.

1.6.4 **Section 6: Management Prescriptions** defines the management operations specific to the site and links to generic prescriptions in the **Framework Document.**

1.6.5 Finally, **Section 7: Works Programme** presents the detailed management objectives, prescriptions, priorities, costs and timings to achieve the land cover vision and other aspirations.

1.7 Implementation, Monitoring and Review

1.7.1 To a large extent, the implementation of this ILMP depends upon the required funds being bid for and allocated to ATE HC.

1.7.2 ATE HC will submit bids for funding in accordance with this ILMP. When funding is allocated each year the Works Programme will be reviewed in accordance with the stated priorities and operations agreed with Landmarc Support Services.

1.7.3 Achievements against outputs in the Works Programme will be reviewed each year to enable up-to-date funding bids to be submitted.

1.7.4 Achievements against desired outcomes (i.e. aspirations in the component management plans and conflict resolutions) will be reviewed on an on-going basis by ATE HC, DE TE HC and members of the Bourley Conservation Group, and by periodic formal ILMP reviews.

1.8 Consultation Process

1.8.1 Under MOD Conservation Policy the establishment of an MOD Conservation Group is mandatory for Training Areas that support SSSIs. The Bourley Conservation Group acts as a focal point for consultation on all management activities within Aldershot Trg Area.

1.8.2 This ILMP has been prepared by DE TE HC and Entec on behalf of ATE HC, in consultation with members of the Bourley Conservation Group and relevant local bodies. A full list of contributors and consultees is given at **Appendix 1.**

2. Component Management Plans

2.1 Military Component

2.1.1 This Component Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the ATE HC ILMP Framework Document.

2.1.2 Aldershot Trg Area is part of ATE HC, the Headquarters of which is located at Longmoor Training Camp, Hampshire. The military land use of the training area is presented in **Map 2 "Military Use of Aldershot B Area"** [A1, 1:10,000]).

2.1.3 Aldershot Trg Area is used seven days a week by regular Services and reserve forces.

2.1.4 Military training dictates the primary land use. All training activities are conducted following standard Land Warfare Centre doctrine and local controls established in the Aldershot Trg Area standing orders as issued by the ATE HC. Training at present is primarily infantry and logistics, with some engineer training. The types of military training that take place on Aldershot Trg Area include:

- general fitness training;
- battlefield scenarios up to company level;
- map reading and orienteering;
- command and control of positions;
- defence and attack of positions;
- sniping;
- patrolling;
- ambushing;
- dog training;
- logistics; including fuel and stores re-supply;
- radio signalling;
- field hospital;
- vehicle testing; and
- driver training.

2.1.5 The mixture of open heathland and rough grassland areas, wooded areas (both conifer and broadleaved), and the extensive rough track network, makes the Trg Area ideal for training activities up to company level, but more frequently at platoon and section level.

2.1.6 The Bourley Road runs through the centre of the Trg Area providing direct access into the training area from the Garrison and from further afield. Access points are gated and padlocked to prevent public vehicular access.

2.1.7 The centre of Long Valley is a specialised vehicle testing area used by the Royal Logistics Corps (RLC) Trials and Development Units. This facility consists of a large open area for cross country driving and several rough track circuits providing varying degrees of difficulty and challenges.

2.1.8 Other specialist features include:

- Rushmoor Arena, a large grassed area ideally suited to large static exercises such as field hospitals;

- Pegasus Village, an area of permanent hard standing used for driver training and logistics training;
- Eelmoor Driver Training Circuit , purpose built for driver training for a range of vehicle types with the exception of heavy armour;
- Two steel girder bridges across the Basingstoke canal, used on a regular basis by engineers for demolition training;
- The long matrix of off-road tracks linked to large open areas and wooded areas, ideal for harbouring vehicles make this an ideal area for logistics training on a small scale, practising unit or section procedures and drills.

Management Issues and Aspirations

2.1.9 Aldershot Trg Area needs to be managed in order to maintain a suitable military training environment. The track network with hide areas and linked hard standing and rough open areas are essential for providing the options for a whole range of training opportunities.

2.1.10 The long term aspiration for the training area is to maintain and enhance the existing features, maintaining a balance of open heathland to woodland to provide the crucial matrix of heathland, woodland, hard standing, open areas and track network.

2.1.11 **Table 2.1.1**, overleaf, presents the detailed military training requirements and aspirations for the site, specifying the underlying military doctrine, and the required landscapes and management actions.

2.1.12 The areas identified in the first column of Table 2.1.1 are shown on the attached **Map 2 "Military Use of Aldershot B Area"** [A1, 1:10,000]

Table 2.1.1 Military Training Landscape Requirements

Area	Training Environment	Military Training Use	Applicable Military Doctrine	Landscape Requirement	Management Actions
A	Infantry Manoeuvre Areas	Section & Platoon attacks Ambushes Hasty hides Troop movement Vehicle movement Air ops (night/day) Night ops Orienteering Patrolling	INFANTRY TACTICAL DOCTRINE VOLUME 1 THE INFANTRY COMPANY GROUP PAMPHLET NO 3 INFANTRY PLATOON TACTICS – 1999 Chapter 1 – Offensive Operations Chapter 2 – Defensive Operations Chapter 3 – Delay Operations Chapter 4 – Transitional Phases During Operations Chapter 5 – Other Operational Tasks Chapter 6 – Operations in Specific Environments Section 4 – Fighting in Woods and Forest Section 5 – Operations in Conditions of Limited Visibility	Largely open Copses Shelterbelts Stands Mixed species Plantations Grassland Wet areas Natural regeneration Hard tracks	Maintain open areas. Expand open areas by the removal of scrub and pine regeneration Maintain tracks in good order.
		Sniping – observation and judging distance	INFANTRY TRAINING VOLUME 1 SKILL AT ARMS (INDIVIDUAL TRAINING) PAMPHLET NO 4 SNIPING Chapter 3 – The Snipers Badge Test Test No 5 – Observation Test No 6 – Judging Distance Sniping – Observation and Judging Distance		

Area	Training Environment	Military Training Use	Applicable Military Doctrine	Landscape Requirement	Management Actions
B	Forest and Woodland	Fighting in Forests and Woodland	INFANTRY TACTICAL DOCTRINE VOLUME 1 THE INFANTRY COMPANY GROUP PAMPHLET NO 3 INFANTRY PLATOON TACTICS – 1999 Chapter 6 – Operations in Specific Environments – Section 4 – Fighting in Woods and Forest	Mature Woodland Un-even aged classes Mixed species Mixture of thicket and thinned areas Overhead cover	Establish woodland area in line with agreed division of woodland and heathland ref conservation management component
		Harbour Areas Vehicle Hides Infantry hides Communications	INFANTRY TACTICAL DOCTRINE VOLUME 1 THE INFANTRY COMPANY GROUP PAMPHLET NO 4 ARMOURED INFANTRY COMPANY GROUP TACTICS Chapter 4 – Common Armoured Infantry Tactical Procedures Section 12 – Camouflage, Concealment and Counter Surveillance Chapter 9 – Operations in specific Environments Section 4 – fighting in Woods and forests (FIWAF) ROYAL ARMOURED CORPS TACTICS – VOLUME 2 – THE FORMATION RECCE REGIMENT – 1999 Chapter 4 – Troop Tactics Section 6 – Troop Tactics Section 6 the Hide		
		Sniping – Stalking and Concealment	INFANTRY TRAINING VOLUME 1 SKILL AT ARMS (INDIVIDUAL TRAINING) PAMPHLET NO 4 SNIPING Chapter 3 – The Snipers Badge Test Test No 3 – Concealment Test No 4 – Stalking		
C	Horse Pond	Watermanship	**AGA1 Chapter 18 Safety Precautions in Training:**	Maintain open	Keep northern and

Area	Training Environment	Military Training Use	Applicable Military Doctrine	Landscape Requirement	Management Actions
		training	**The hazards of water.** ME Volume 2 Pamphlet 7: Gap Crossing in the Combat Zone 1979 Military Engineer Vol. II Field Engineering Pamphlet No 7C	environment around the pond	southern access points open onto pond by periodical tree removal.
D	Hard Standing Pegasus Village	Driver Training and Logistic Movement Area	THE ROYAL LOGISTIC CORPS – DOCTRINE VOLUME 2 PAMPHLET 1 LOGISTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS – 2000 Chapter 6 – Logistic Support Installations Annex A to Chapter 6 – Divisional Supply Area (DSA) Distribution Point (DP)	Concrete and tarmac hard standing	No action foreseen during the period of the ILMP.
E	Rushmoor Arena	Field hospital site, dog sections, secure training	Phase 2 and Phase 3 training	Intact security fence. Areas of hard standing, area of short mown grass and area of semi natural grass.	Mowing of grass area as appropriate. H&S tree felling as required Japanese Knotweed control
F	Eelmoor Circuit	Driver training. Logistics deployment training. Replenishment training in the field fuel and general stores.	THE ROYAL LOGISTIC CORPS – DOCTRINE VOLUME 2 PAMPHLET 1 LOGISTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS – 2000 Chapter 6 – Logistic Support Installations Annex A to Chapter 6 – Divisional Supply Area (DSA) Distribution Point (DP)	Tracked circuit surrounded by open gravel areas with little vegetation. Adjoining areas of woodland for harbouring up in.	No action scheduled for the period of the plan.
G	Royal Logistic Corp Trails and Development Unit (TDU) compound	Vehicle storage and maintenance		Purpose built vehicle compound	Maintain at present level

Area	Training Environment	Military Training Use	Applicable Military Doctrine	Landscape Requirement	Management Actions
H	Long Valley	Vehicle testing, off road driver training area	JSP 481: General service vehicle familiarisation package. 1st edition Amendment 1 ROYAL LOGISTIC CORPS DRIVER TRAINING (ALL ARMS) VOLUME 1 WHEELED VEHICLES PAMPHLET 1 The Management of Driver Training PAMPHLET 2 Training Objectives – Initial Driver Training PAMPHLET 3 Driver Continuation Training PAMPHLET 5 Vehicle Loading and Load Restraint PAMPHLET 6 Unit inspection of B vehicles PAMPHLET 7 Transportation operations under special conditions Defence Procurement User Requirement Document – various System Requirement Document - various	Maintain outer test in suitable condition for use. Maintain division of open sand area to wooded and heathland areas.	Track reinstatement as and when identified as necessary by TDU. Clean out cattle grids as and when required.
I	High Speed Test Track	Driver training and vehicle testing	JSP 481: General service vehicle familiarisation package. 1st edition Amendment 1 ROYAL LOGISTIC CORPS DRIVER TRAINING (ALL ARMS) VOLUME 1 WHEELED VEHICLES PAMPHLET 1 The Management of Driver Training PAMPHLET 2 Training Objectives – Initial Driver Training PAMPHLET 3 Driver Continuation Training PAMPHLET 5 Vehicle Loading and Load Restraint PAMPHLET 6 Unit inspection of B vehicles PAMPHLET 7 Transportation operations under special conditions Defence Procurement User Requirement Document – various System Requirement Document – various	Maintain rough cross country track 3-5m wide approximately 6Km	Maintain in suitable condition as agreed with TDU.

Area	Training Environment	Military Training Use	Applicable Military Doctrine	Landscape Requirement	Management Actions
J	Basingstoke Canal	Watermanship training	AGA1 Chapter 18 Safety Precautions in Training: The hazards of water. ME Volume 2 Pamphlet 7: Gap Crossing in the Combat Zone 1979 Military Engineer Vol. II Field Engineering Pamphlet No 7C	Maintain suitable access primarily in the Claycart area	No action envisaged.
K	Bridges over the canal	Demolition training	Military Engineering Vol. 2 File Engineering Pamphlet No 4 Demolition Chapter 8 Bridge Demolition	Steel girder construction bridges	Maintain relationship with HCC and BCA
L	Tweseldown Racecourse	Infantry training as per A Logistic training	Training as per A and H Use of building allowable for training under lease agreement	Open area with sporadic cover	Maintain contact with leaseholder. Limited number of training days allowed per year.
M	Claycart car park	Logistics training refuelling and replenishment area	THE ROYAL LOGISTIC CORPS – DOCTRINE VOLUME 2 PAMPHLET 1 LOGISTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS – 2000 Chapter 6 – Logistic Support Installations Annex A to Chapter 6 – Divisional Supply Area (DSA) Distribution Point (DP)	Open area with easy access to main public road system	Mow to maintain as a serviceable car park area.
N	Hard tracks through-out the area	Logistics	THE ROYAL LOGISTIC CORPS – DOCTRINE VOLUME 2 PAMPHLET 1 LOGISTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS – 2000 Chapter 6 – Logistic Support Installations Annex A to Chapter 6 – Divisional Supply Area (DSA) Distribution Point (DP)	Open areas even ground	Maintain tracks in serviceable condition

Area	Training Environment	Military Training Use	Applicable Military Doctrine	Landscape Requirement	Management Actions
N (Contd.).	Hard tracks through-out the area (Contd.)	Driver training	THE ROYAL LOGISTIC CORPS – DOCTRINE VOLUME 2 PAMPHLET 1 LOGISTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS – 2000 Chapter 6 – Logistic Support Installations Annex A to Chapter 6 – Divisional Supply Area (DSA) Distribution Point (DP)	Clear unbroken tracks	
		Ambush drills		Trees either side of tracks	
		Troop deployment		Track network between hardstanding areas and access points onto the training area	
		Mine awareness			
	12 Mech Brigade	Low level infantry tactics Section and Platoon attacks Ambushes Hasty hides Troop movement Troop deployment	INFANTRY TACTICAL DOCTRINE VOLUME 1 THE INFANTRY COMPANY GROUP PAMPHLET NO 3 INFANTRY PLATOON TACTICS - 1999 Chapter 1 – Offensive Operations Chapter 2 – Defensive Operations Chapter 3 – Delay Operations Chapter 4 – Transitional Phases During Operations Chapter 5 – Other Operational Tasks Chapter 6 – Operations in Specific Environments – Section 4 – Fighting in Woods and Forest and Section 5 – Operations in Conditions of Limited Visibility	Largely open Copses Shelterbelts Stands Overhead cover	No specific extra works required if other goals are achieved.
		Hard tracks			
		Fixed hides			
		Stone turning or passing areas			
		Fixed LUP			
		Logistic features			

2.2 Nature Conservation

Introduction

2.2.1 This Component Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the ATE HC ILMP Framework Document as this includes details of MOD conservation policy, descriptions of generic management techniques and requirements of key species.

2.2.2 Aldershot Trg Area comprises a mosaic of vegetation types ranging from extensive areas of open heathland and grassland with varying amounts of scrub and tree cover to areas of broadleaved woodland and dense conifer plantations.

2.2.3 As a result of this habitat diversity, the site supports a rich assemblage of plants and animals including nationally scarce plants, nationally rare insects and three birds listed in Annex 1 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

2.2.4 The locations of designated nature conservation sites within the Aldershot Trg Area are shown on the attached **Map 3 "Aldershot Training Area Nature Conservation Designations" [A1, 1:10,000].**

European Designations:

Thames Basin Heaths pSPA

2.2.5 The Bourley and Long Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (see Paragraph 2.2.7) is one of thirteen SSSIs making up the Thames Basin Heaths proposed Special Protection Area (pSPA). This pSPA is nominated under the EC Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) for supporting a significant breeding population of the Annex 1 bird species nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*, woodlark *Lullula arborea* and Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*.

National Designations:

2.2.6 Three SSSIs are located within the boundary of the training area and full citations are included at Appendix 2. A further SSSI (Fleet Pond) lies to the north of the training area boundary and is fed by a stream that originates within the training area. Map 3 shows the location of the SSSIs and their constituent unit boundaries.

Bourley and Long Valley SSSI

2.2.7 Underpinning this part of the Thames Basin Heaths pSPA designation is the Bourley and Long Valley SSSI. It is the largest SSSI on the training area and covers approximately 820 ha of heathland, woodland, mire, scrub and grassland. This SSSI is of national importance for its diverse range of heathland habitats that support some nationally scarce plants (marsh clubmoss *Lycopodiella inundata* pale dog-violet *Viola lactea*, mossy stonecrop *Crassula tillaea*; green-flowered helleborine *Epipactis phyllanthes*); nationally rare (Red Data Book) insects (ruby-tailed wasp *Chrysis fulgida* and hoverfly *Pelecocera tricincta*); nationally scarce heathland insects (silver-studded blue butterfly *Plebejus argus* and the heath potter wasp *Eumenes coarctatus*), a nationally important adder *Vipera berus* population and internationally notable bird species (see Paragraph 2.2.5).

2.2.8 In addition to the Thames Basin Heaths pSPA special features, Aldershot Trg Area is important for a range of other bird species. These include breeding firecrest

Regulus ignicapillus, hobby *Falco subbuteo*, little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius* and crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*. These (along with woodlark and dartford warbler) are specially protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The site also contains several UK Red List species (of high conservation concern) including turtle dove, lesser spotted woodpecker, skylark, song thrush, spotted flycatcher, linnet, bullfinch and reed bunting.

2.2.9 Notable bird species that have been recorded within the Training Area between 2002 and 2003 are presented in the attached **Map 1 "Aldershot Training Area Environmental Baseline 2004)** [A1, 1:10,000].

Heath Brow SSSI

2.2.10 Heath Brow is a small (1.9 ha) geological SSSI, located to the south of the Aldershot Trg Area at Bourley Hill (EMC 1.2.1). The SSSI is of national importance because it provides exposures in one of the recent Pleistocene gravel aggradations of southern England – the Caesar's Camp Gravel.

Basingstoke Canal SSSI

2.2.11 Parts of the Basingstoke Canal SSSI (Eelmoor Flash, Claycart Flash, Rushmoor Flash and Pondtail Heath) are located within Aldershot Trg Area. The SSSI is of national importance for the aquatic plants and insects that it supports.

Fleet Pond SSSI

2.2.12 Fleet Pond is situated to the North of the Aldershot Trg Area boundary within Fleet Pond Nature Reserve-adjoining EMC 21. The pond is fed by the Gelvert Stream which rises within the Bourley Water Catchment Area and passes through the central area of the Aldershot training Area at Long Valley EMC 13.1-13.10.

Local (County) Designations: Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

2.2.13 Aldershot Trg Area includes the following non-statutory nature conservation sites:

- Pondtail Heath SINC
- Aldershot Sportsground SINC
- Beacon Hill/Parkhurst Hill SINC
- Upper Bourley Reservoir No.5 SINC
- Sandpit Hill Bourley Reservoir No.4 SINC
- Hungry Hill SINC
- Burn's Plain/Rushmoor Hill SINC
- Pavilion Hill SINC
- Greendane Copse SINC
- Rushmoor Hill SINC
- Claycart Hill SINC

These sites represent a range of semi-natural and unimproved habitats such as ancient woodland, grassland and heathland.

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

SSSI Condition Targets

2.2.14 As stated in the Declaration of Intent between MOD and EN, MOD will contribute to the Government's Public Service Agreement to achieve 95% of SSSI land in 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition by 2010. English Nature assess the condition of individual SSSI units with reference to the Conservation Objectives for the site.

2.2.15 The status of the three Annex I birds occurring at the site is also used as an indicator of favourable condition. These birds are known to be sensitive to

disturbance during the breeding season. Thresholds for 'acceptable' levels of disturbance have yet to be determined. As a result, English Nature advise that the 'precautionary principle' should be adopted.

Conservation Objectives for pSPA features of the SSSI are:

To maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for populations of the three Annex 1 bird species, with particular reference to lowland heathland habitats.*

2.2.16 Habitat requirements of the three Annex 1 species are detailed in the HC ILMP Framework Document and are summarised below:

Nightjars require vegetation mainly 200 to 600mm high (for foraging) with <50% tree and scrub cover (for foraging and roosting) and 10-20% bare ground patches of >2m^2 (for nesting);

Woodlarks require frequent bare ground patches <0.5ha within a mosaic of short (<50mm) to medium (100-200mm) vegetation (for foraging and nesting), with scattered trees and shrubs (for display);

Dartford warblers require >50% heather, with <25 trees/ha and 5-25% gorse (0.5-3m) (for foraging and nesting). (EN Conservation Objectives: Thames Basin Heaths, 2003).

Conservation Objectives for the SSSI features are:

Maintenance of the heathland /valley mire and associated habitats.*

Maintenance of populations of nationally rare and scarce invertebrates, plants, reptiles and Annex 1 birds.*

UK BAP Species and Habitats

2.2.17 Lowland heathland is a priority habitat under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) which is the vehicle for implementation of the UN Convention on Biodiversity in the UK. The Lowland Heathland Habitat Action Plan sets targets to:

- Maintain the extent of all existing lowland heathland.
- Improve management of all existing lowland heathland currently in unfavourable condition.
- Encourage the re-establishment by 2005 of a further 6,000 ha of heathland with the emphasis on the counties of Hampshire, Cornwall, Dorset, Surrey, Devon, Staffordshire, Suffolk and Norfolk, particularly where this links separate heathland areas.

2.2.18 These goals are reiterated in the MOD Lowland Heathland Biodiversity Action Plan (2001-2005).

2.2.19 Under the UK BAP, Nightjar and Woodlark are attributed with individual Species Action Plans and targets include the maintenance of populations within their existing range and to increase these ranges and population levels nationally.

2.2.20 As a reflection of these goals and as part of MOD's contribution to the UKBAP this management plan aims to identify the maximum area of heathland that

* maintenance implies restoration if the feature is not currently in favourable condition.

can be restored and brought under long-term management on the training area, whilst taking account of military requirements.

Conservation Group

2.2.21 Under MOD Conservation Policy the establishment of an MOD Conservation Group is mandatory for sites supporting SSSI designation. The Conservation Group acts as a focal point for all monitoring and management activities. Where appropriate, records from Conservation Group surveys will be used to inform management decisions.

SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

- Maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for populations of the three Annex I bird species, with particular reference to lowland heathland habitats
- Maintain* the current areas of open wet and dry heath and mire and associated habitats and species in favourable condition.
- Maximise the area and diversity of habitats for species associated with heathland, in particular internationally important species.
- Minimise the impact to ground nesting birds from disturbance during the nesting season.
- Undertake monitoring to ensure that interest features are safeguarded and to record changes that require management action to be taken.
- Maintain an active Conservation Group (in accordance with guidelines in JSP 362 ch. 5) to act as a focal point for all monitoring and conservation management activities.

* or restore to favourable condition if features are judged to be unfavourable

RECENT PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES

Heathland Re-creation, Restoration and Grazing Projects

2.2.22 Compensation monies secured from the developers of local roadways were used to clear conifers and scrub from Pondtail Heath SINC (EMC 21) and to establish a grazing project in 2001. Cattle grazing has continued through spring and summer months since this time.

2.2.23 The conversion of Farnborough Military Airfield to a Civilian Airfield required the creation of a 70ha clear zone to the west of the runway. To this end, a semi-mature conifer woodland at Long Valley (EMC 13.15-13.17) was cleared in its entirety and part of the area scraped to encourage the restoration of a heathland community. A small grazing project has been established on the area in 2003 and all three Annex 1 birds were breeding on this site in 2004.

2.2.24 A number of other areas of encroaching scrub and trees have been cleared in recent years. For example, the clearance work at Jubilee Hill (EMC 8-9) is a classic example of where a military training landscape requirement reflects that of an ideal conservation landscape. The area will have benefited from a three year programme of scrub clearance by spring 2005.

Third Party Use

2.2.25 English Nature and DE have produced *Guidelines for Assessment of Recreational Events by Defence Estates* for all of the MOD sites within the Thames Basin Heaths pSPA. This guidance outlines the possible impacts of recreational events and best practice to minimise effects.

Bird Surveys

2.2.26 Annual monitoring of the Annex 1 birds on the Aldershot Trg Area is undertaken on a voluntary basis by members of the Conservation group and other independent ornithologists. The results are collected and digitised on behalf of EN as part of their compilation of bird data for the Thames Basin Heaths pSPA.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

2.2.27 English Nature's current Condition Assessments for the constituent units (refer to **Map 3**) of the SSSI areas are as follows:

Bourley and Long Valley SSSI:

- EN Units 1, 2 and 3 'unfavourable declining' because the heathland is threatened by the lack of grazing and colonisation of heathland particularly by birch and pine (21/01/02);
- EN Unit 4 'unfavourable recovering' due to recent heathland habitat management at Tweseldown Racecourse (03/12/97);
- EN Unit 5 'favourable' because the sward is being maintained by cutting and rabbit grazing (21/01/02).

Heath Brow SSSI:

- EN Unit 1 'unfavourable no change' because corrugated iron, barbed wire and fence posts have been dumped on the north face of the pit edge. Trees and scrub require control so that they do not obstruct views of the geological exposures (05/02/02).

Basingstoke Canal SSSI:

- EN Unit 6 Pondtail Heath 'unfavourable declining' because the heathland is threatened by the lack of grazing and colonisation of heathland particularly by birch and pine (19/11/01);
- EN Units 7, 8 and 9 (Eelmoor, Claycart and Rushmoor Flashes respectively) are all classed as 'unfavourable' because New Zealand pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*) remains a major threat to other aquatic plants at these sites. The Hampshire Wildlife Trust holds management agreements with the MOD for parts of these areas (see Map 3).

Fleet Pond SSSI:

2.2.28 Fleet Pond is fed by the Gelvert Stream which rises within the Bourley Water Catchment Area and passes through the vehicle testing area at Long Valley. Aldershot Trg Area has been associated with the siltation of the pond via the Gelvert Stream[1]. English Nature's current condition assessment of Fleet Pond is as follows:

- 'unfavourable declining' - The condition of the Pond continues to deteriorate. There is little aquatic vegetation in the centre of the Pond or on the margins.

[1] Symonds (2003) Long Valley, Aldershot Drainage Study. *Report produced for Defence Estates*

Geese continue to graze around the edges of the Pond reducing the extent and quality of reed. High levels of suspended silt are reducing water quality. (09/02/04).

Management Aspirations

2.2.29 Members of the Conservation Group have identified the following actions that are required in order to bring the designated sites into favourable condition. These actions are carried forward into the Work Programme in **Section 7** for each EMC. Further information relating to management techniques is presented in the ATE HC ILMP Framework Document, Section 3.

Bourley and Long Valley SSSI

- Throughout: Maintain existing heathland through clearance of colonising trees and scrub;
- Throughout: Maximise the re-establishment of heathland, particularly where this links separate heathland areas.
- Throughout: Bracken Spraying;
- Throughout: Protect Annex 1 bird species from disturbance during the breeding season (mid February to mid September inclusive)
- EN Unit 1: Introduce grazing management to restore and maintain structural diversity of heathland and to reduce the need for scrub control;
- EN Unit 2:. Introduce grazing management to restore and maintain structural diversity of heathland and to reduce the need for scrub control. Introduce hay cutting on the acid grasslands;
- EN Unit 3: Introduce grazing management to restore and maintain structural diversity of heathland and to reduce the need for scrub control;
- EN Unit 4: Conduct follow-up management to maintain heathland in good condition. Tweseldown Racecourse is privately managed;
- EN Unit 5: Introduce hay cutting on the acid grasslands.

Heath Brow SSSI

- EN Unit 1: Remove rubbish from the pit and clear colonising trees to facilitate viewing of the geological exposures.

Basingstoke Canal SSSI

- EN Units 6 & 7: Control colonisation of heathland particularly by birch and pine.
- EN Units 7, 8 and 9: The flashes are managed by Basingstoke Canal Authority / Hampshire Wildlife Trust. Implement measures to control New Zealand pigmyweed so that it does not threaten other aquatic plants.

Fleet Pond SSSI

- Over many years the MOD has been in discussion with the Environment Agency, Hart District Council (who own Fleet Pond) and the Fleet Pond Society on appropriate measures to reduce and ultimately eliminate the problem of siltation within the pond.
- Recommendations from recent studies into the issue of siltation at Fleet Pond are currently being considered by the MOD.

- Plans to deal with the siltation issue are not included within the ILMP as it is considered that any works will require a stand-alone plan to be considered in conjunction with the overall objectives of the ILMP.

SINCs

- Clearance of colonising trees and scrub
- Bracken Spraying
- Grazing

Other Aspirations

1) Collate further survey information, especially:

   - Monitor the grazing projects to assess the impact of grazing on heathlands & grasslands in order to inform decisions on stock numbers, types and timing.
   - Survey areas of heathlands & grasslands that will not be included in the grazing projects, to determine whether alternative management such as mowing or burning is required.
   - Invertebrate survey 2005 – current records for the Aldershot Trg Area are poor. The survey should aim to establish a site species list and to identify locations of particularly rare species and advise on areas requiring specific management.
   - Smooth snake survey 2005 – to establish if species are present, identify key locations and inform management.
   - Results from all survey work should be forwarded to Hampshire County Council's Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC).

2) Compile and maintain a GIS database of species of nature conservation importance. This should be updated as required in order to retain its utility as a management tool. The information could be used to take account of possible effects on species of nature conservation importance when allocating areas for training.

Annex 2.2.1 - Vegetation Communities on Aldershot Training Area

A vegetation survey of the Training Area, using the National Vegetation Classification, has recently been conducted by Ecological Planning & Research (2003). The dry heath, wet heath and acid grassland communities together cover 318 ha, 26% of the 1230 ha Training Area and are shown on the Environmental Baseline 2004 Map (**Map 1**) as 'communities associated with heath'. Woodlands, including broadleaved, mixed and coniferous woods and scrub covers 817 ha, 66% (mapped as 'woodland'). The remainder is bare ground (48 ha, 4%), improved grassland (26 ha, 2%), hard standing (15 ha, 1%), and open water (5.6 ha, <1%).

The main vegetation communities recorded from within the Training Area have been grouped under the following habitats:

Dry Heaths

H2a *Calluna vulgaris - Ulex minor* heath, typical sub-community
H2b *Calluna vulgaris - Ulex minor* heath, *Vaccinium myrtillus* sub-community
H2c *Calluna vulgaris - Ulex minor* heath, *Molinia caerulea* sub-community
H3c *Ulex minor - Agrostis curtisii* heath, *Agrostis curtisii* sub-community

Communities associated with Dry Heaths

Unclassified *Molinia caerulea* gassland with normal associated wetland plants absent
U20 *Pteridium aquilinum - Galium saxatille* community
W23 *Ulex europaeus - Rubus fruticosus* scrub

Dry Acid Grasslands

U1 *Festuca ovina -Agrostis capillaris - Rumex acetosella* grassland
U1c *Festuca ovina - Agrostis capillaris - Rumex acetosella* grassland, *Erodium cicutarium - Teesdalia nudicaulis* sub-community
U2 *Deschampsia flexuosa* grassland
U3 *Agrostis curtisii* grassland
U4 *Festuca ovina - Agrostis capillaris - Galium saxatille* grassland

Wet Grasslands

M23a *Juncus effusus/acutiflorus - Galium palustre* rush pasture, *Juncus acutiflorus* sub-community
M25b *Molinia caerulea - Potentilla erecta* grassland *Anthoxanthum odoratum* sub-community

Wet Heaths

M16a *Erica tetralix - Sphagnum compactum* wet heath, typical sub-community
M16c *Erica tetralix - Sphagnum compactum* wet heath, *Rhynchospora alba - Drosera intermedia* sub-community
M25a *Molinia caerulea - Potentilla erecta* mire *Erica tetralix* sub-community

Mires, Pools and related Woodlands

M2b *Sphagnum cuspidatum/fallax* bog pool community, *Sphagnum fallax* sub-community
M6 *Carex echinata - Sphagnum fallax/denticulatum* mire

M21a *Narthecium ossifragum - Sphagnum papillosum* valley mire
W4b *Betula pubescens - Molinia caerulea* woodland, *Juncus effusus* sub-community
A24 *Juncus bulbosus* community
M29 *Hypericum elodes - Potamogeton polygonifolius* soakaway
M30 Vegetation of seasonally-inundated pools Hydrocotylo - Baldellion
OV35 *Lythrum portula - Ranunculus flammula* community

Open Water and Swamps

A7 *Nymphaea alba* community
S4 *Phragmites australis* swamp
S5 *Glyceria maxima* swamp
S12 *Typha latifolia* swamp
S19 *Eleocharis multicaulis* swamp
S22 *Glyceria* swamp
S23 Other water-margin vegetation Glycerio - Sparganion

Wet Woodlands

W6 *Alnus glutinosa - Urtica dioica* woodland
W7 *Alnus glutinosa - Fraxinus excelsior - Lysimachia nemorum* woodland

Dry Woodlands, Scrub and Hedges

W4a *Betula pubescens - Molinia caerulea* woodland, *Dryopteris dilatata - Rubus fruticosus* sub-community
W8 *Fraxinus excelsior - Acer campestre - Mercurialis perennis* woodland
W10 *Quercus robur - Pteridium aquilinum - Rubus fruticosus* woodland
W15 *Fagus sylvatica - Deschampsia flexuosa* woodland
W16 *Quercus* spp. - *Betula* spp. - *Deschampsia flexuosa* woodland
W22 *Prunus spinosa - Rubus fruticosus* scrub
W24 *Rubus fruticosus - Holcus lanatus* underscrub
W25b *Pteridium aquilinum - Rubus fruticosus* underscrub

Mesotrophic Grasslands and associated communities

MG1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* rank grassland
MG5 *Cynosurus cristatus - Centaurea nigra* grassland
MG6b *Lolium perenne - Cynosurus cristatus* grassland
MG7 *Lolium perenne* leys and related grassands
MG9 *Holcus lanatus - Deschampsia cespitosa* grassland
MG10a *Holcus lanatus - Juncus effusus* rush-pasture
OV24 *Urtica dioica - Galium aparine* community

2.3 Forestry and Estate Management

Introduction

2.3.1 This Component Management Plan (CMP) should be read in conjunction with the ATE HC ILMP Framework Document. This forestry and estate management CMP differs from the standard DE ILMP CMP to meet the requirements of the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS), the UK's independent monitoring body of the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC).

Historic Background to Woodlands and Forests on Aldershot Trg Area

2.3.2 Photographs taken during the late 19th and early 20th century show the Training Area as a barren heather landscape. Trees were few and far between and restricted to small clumps or copses. Today the landscape is dominated primarily by a mixed woodland habitat covering around 60% of the training area at the time of the National Vegetation Classification survey in 2003. The heathland landscape has been in decline for many years following the cessation of traditional heathland management from the mid- to late-19th century.

2.3.3 Historical and current military activities, together with countless fly tipping incidents, fires and nitrogen-rich rain have all contributed to the present landscape. Soil profiles have been enriched on the vast majority of the area making the site capable of supporting far more than the pioneer heathland species normally associated with these areas. Throughout the area Scots pine and birch thrive.

2.3.4 The task of re-establishing and maintaining a heathland community is therefore never going to be an easy one. From the mid-1950s, foresters employed by the MOD have encouraged and managed the establishment of naturally regenerating Scots pine and exotic mixed conifers on the open heath. Their original remit was to prevent and control excessive erosion and perceived damage to the landscape by speeding up the transformation from heathland to woodland through the establishment of a commercially viable timber crop. This afforestation was financially assisted by the Forestry Commission under the Dedication Scheme.

2.3.5 Afforestation continued until the mid-1980s when the 'Lewis Report' on military training area requirements criticised the increasing tree-cover. As a result, large tracts of woodland were cleared to improve the area for training. This process was initially restricted to areas of low value scrub as the military were aware of the recent investment in encouraging commercial woodlands on the estate. The clearances following the Lewis report coincided with new awareness of the nature conservation value of the more traditional open landscape for rare heathland species and habitat. The MOD withdrew from the Forestry Commission woodland Dedication Scheme and by the late 1980s active encouragement of Scots pine on the open heathland had largely ceased. Efforts were concentrated on the recovery of a heathland habitat being both favourable for military training and wildlife conservation.

2.3.6 Since the late 1980s, foresters have progressively reduced the amount of tree cover on heathlands and confined commercial interests to where there is a military requirement and where there is a lesser conservation or training interest i.e. Bourley Water Catchment Area.

MOD Policy, UK Authorities, Devolution, Strategies and Compliance

2.3.7 See ATE HC ILMP Framework Document, Chapter 2.3 Forestry and Estate Management.

Joint Services Military Training Requirements for Forestry

2.3.8 Please refer to the Military Component Management Plan and the ATE HC ILMP Framework document, Chapter 2.3 Forestry and Estate Management. The Training Area has a reasonably good balance of open land and tree cover at present to offer units wishing to training in a temperate conifer and broadleaved environment. Due to the large plantations and range of fragmented woods, copses, shelter belts and individual trees, a challenging and demanding range of training types can be undertaken including:

- Fighting in Woodland and Forests (FIWAF)
- Offensive Operations
- Defensive and Delay Operations
- Combat and Fire Support Forces
- Sniper Training and Exercises
- Combat Engineer training
- Logistics Training and Exercises
- Forest and Woodland Hides and Harbours for Military Vehicles

Management Planning and Practice

Forestry and Woodland Inventory

2.3.9 In order to plan and manage the Forests and Woodlands the following Tables 2.3.1 to 2.3.3 provide a Forest and Woodland Inventory of Aldershot TA

Table 2.3.1 Forest and Woodland Area by Species

(Information to follow)

Forest and Woodland Area by Species	2004 Area (ha)	2070 Area (ha)
Scots pine Productive		
Douglas Fir Productive		
Larch Productive		
MC Productive		
Conifer Productive (not spp classified)		
Oak Productive		
MB Productive		
Non productive Conifer		
Non productive Broadleaf		
Non productive MB/MC (not spp classified)		
Wood Pasture		
Total Forest and Woodland Area by Species		

Table 2.3.2 Productive Volume Output

(Information to follow)

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Sustainable Volume
Projected Productive Total Volume (m^3)							
Actual Productive Total Volume (m^3)							

Table 2.3.3 Tree Age Class Distribution

(Information to follow)

Age Class	Conifer Plantation Hectares		Broadleaved Plantation Hectares		Non Productive Hectares	
	2004	2070	2004	2070	2004	2070
<10 years						
10 to 20 years						
20 to 30 years						
30 to 40 years						
50 to 60 years						
60 to 70 years						
70 to 80 years						
80 to 90 years						
>90 years						
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Establishment of Management Units and Compartments

2.3.10 Aldershot Trg Area is divided into a series of Estate Management Units (EMUs) (e.g. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) and Estate Management Compartments (EMCs) (e.g. 1.1.1, 1.1.2) for forestry, estate and conservation management.

Short Term Forestry Objectives

2.3.11 A timber-harvesting plan for the Aldershot Trg Area will be produced as an annex to this document at a later date.

Medium and Long Term Forestry Objectives

2.3.12 Aldershot Trg Area's main forestry objective is to provide a range of woodland features of varied age classes to meet the training requirement, taking account of environmental considerations.

2.3.13 A further key objective is to remove or manage trees and scrub to meet the site's nature conservation and other environmental objectives.

2.3.14 In meeting military and environmental objectives, harvesting and marketing should be optimised to minimise costs and where possible generate income.

2.3.15 Aldershot Trg Area woodlands are at present of a fairly even age class and require sensitive and methodical restructuring. The detailed objectives and approach to species selection, creation, establishment, thinning and felling are given from paragraph 2.3.22 onwards.

2.3.16 **Map 4** and **Table 4.1** present the Landcover Vision for 2010, based on these objectives, identifying where woodland will be removed or restructured.

Harvesting and Marketing

2.3.17 Harvesting and Marketing on the Aldershot Trg Area will take place primarily in the winter months taking into account the importance of nature conservation on the site and only after full consultation with ATE HC.

Six Year Harvesting & Thinning Plan

2.3.18 To be developed during 2004-2006

Six Year Establishment Plan

2.3.19 To be developed during 2004-2006

Fire Risk Management and Maintenance Plan

2.3.20 The ATE HC and RMAS Fire Plan lays out the rural fire policy and emergency plan for all Home Counties Training Areas as part of the strategic link to 4 DIV Fire Planning. Roads and tracks networks are to be maintained on a regular basis to allow access for 2-wheel-drive and 4-wheel-drive FRS vehicles as identified on the individual area fire plan.

Forest and Woodland Location and Design Plan

2.3.21 The Land Cover Vision 2010 (see **Map 4)** gives the overall location and design plan for the area.

Productive Conifer Forestry and Woodlands - Species Selection, Creation, Establishment, Thinning and Felling

2.3.22 The naturally occurring Scots pine is of a high quality form. It ranges from Yield Class 10-12 and having light branching and low taper, is ideal as a commercial crop. It regenerates very freely and there are few places where, with a little soil disturbance, it cannot be encouraged to establish itself. Originally a blessing for the forester but now, with heathland clearance as priority, a major problem.

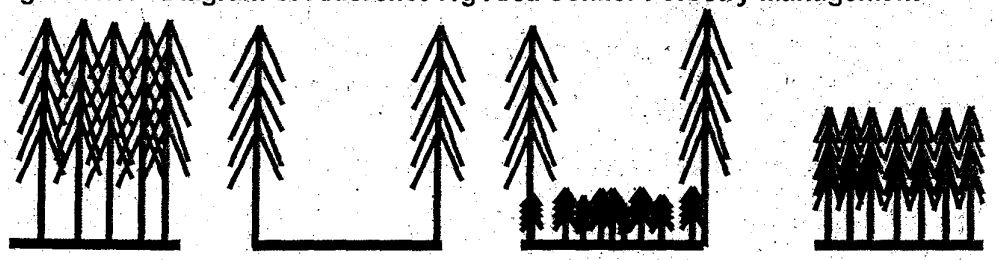
2.3.23 Where Scots pine did not occur freely the foresters planted imported Scots pine stock together with exotic conifers, especially on the better soils of the Bourley Water Catchment Area. The planted Scots pine is frequently of inferior form to the indigenous pine and can be easily identified, and plantings of Western Hemlock, Corsican pine, Douglas Fir and European Larch have had varied success.

2.3.24 The Training Area woodland and heathland suffered badly in the fires of 1976 but escaped those accompanying the 1990 droughts. Today however, fires are regular and often locally devastating and the extra expense associated with planting trees means that in most instances the foresters rely upon natural regeneration for restocking woodland when required to do so. A huge increase in the rabbit and Roe Deer population in recent years has rendered exotic species less attractive. Exotic

species may be planted where a specific ecological benefit has been identified such as providing Firecrest habitat.

2.3.25 The management of productive conifers is summarised in **Figure 2.3.1** below, starting with the predominant current situation of maturing, regularly thinned, even-aged stands, **(A)**.

Figure 2.3.1 - Diagram of Aldershot Trg Area Conifer Forestry Management



A. Conifer stand, thinned to marginal intensity on a 5-year cycle up to 80-100 years

B. Hard thinning beyond marginal intensity leaving 10-30% dominant trees

C. Natural regeneration from seed trees. Remove seed trees after 5-10 years

D. Thin crop to marginal intensity every 5 years through to maturity

2.3.26 To initiate the replacement crop the canopy will be 'opened up' allowing light to the woodland floor (a seedling felling) **(B)**. Together with litter disturbance this will encourage the germination of the next generation of Scots pine. Clear felling will inevitably take place where fire has destroyed plantations and where exotic plantations need to be removed. The Forestry Commission management tables indicate that the Scots pine reaches its maximum commercial production at around 70 years. It is expected that the life of the MOD woodland will be extended to maximise benefit to the military.

2.3.27 Seed trees retained within the surrounding compartments will produce natural regeneration **(C)**. Seed trees will be removed once the seedling trees have established.

2.3.28 Birch establishes itself freely wherever the pine grows and there is usually direct competition between the two species. With the intervention of forestry management the birch is removed from the plantations at thicket stage. Most stumps regenerate the following season but the re-growth generally fails under the closing pine canopy. This is normally the only management intervention between establishment and first thinning and has, whenever possible, been undertaken free of charge by contractors supplying the Steeplechase Jump market and the florist trade.

2.3.29 First thinning needs to be slightly earlier than normal convention due to the density of natural regeneration but timber markets usually dictate exactly when. Usually the first line thinning will be at approximately 20 years to establish racks as a thin to waste/whole tree chipping operation. This will be followed by a regular five-year cycle of productive thinning to marginal intensity **(D)**.

2.3.30 The process outlined above is not an exact science and success will vary in and between management compartments.

Oak and Beech Woodlands - Species Selection, Creation, Establishment, Thinning and Felling

2.3.31 Whilst there is an extensive stocking of broadleaved woodland, none of it is managed as a commercial woodland. Oak and Beech cover quite large tracts of the training area, tending to establish themselves on the soils of better quality. These species are found in greatest number to the east and south-east with an extensive ribbon following Bourley Rd from the south. Their value to the military is their formation of permanent screens and buffers but they are in places also intensively trained in. Another great advantage is that they generally do not suffer the effects of fire and as such form additional and effective firebreaks.

2.3.32 Being established on relatively poor ground the oak and beech tend to be of poor form and fairly small. This was an advantage during the exceptional storms of the late 80s when they escaped damage virtually unscathed. It is generally accepted that the older beech was originally planted whilst much of the younger stock is naturally regenerated. The oak is naturally occurring and is the natural climax species for these and the heathland sites. It is of interest to note that in many locations the heathland reverts back to oak directly and the oak is happy to compete with pine and birch. These woodlands are in places over-mature and contain many trees peppered with cavities as they fall into decline. These trees are of value to many species such as bats, hole-nesting birds, insects and fungi.

Other Woodlands and Scrub - Species Selection, Creation, Establishment, Thinning and Felling

2.3.33 There is a sprinkling of rowan, holly and sycamore with goat willow and alder in the damper areas. These trees are not managed with any commercial view in mind. There are also remnants of a small hazel coppice with standards to the north of Camp 47 (EMC 7.2.2) which will hopefully be preserved for its conservation value.

2.3.34 Birch-dominated woodlands have always been acceptable to the military where Scots pine has not succeeded in establishing itself but these sites are few and usually restricted to those that are waterlogged or under a dense bracken bed. Birch rapidly invades the open heathland and requires active management.

Trees and Scrub within Heathland Habitats - Species Selection, Creation, Establishment, Thinning and Felling

2.3.35 There will remain a light stocking of trees over the heathland area, both to diversify the training landscape and to enrich the open heath from a conservation interest. These trees will not have any commercial value. Their position and composition will be carefully considered when designing the landscape with individual trees, clumps or copses and ribbons of trees being retained for effect. Oak has been favoured during previous heathland clearing operations on the training area as it provides stable features compared with the dominant birch and pine which pose prolific regeneration problems. Trees of varying age classes will be retained, to provide the military with an element of cover for their various exercises. Over-mature trees will be left to decline with age ensuring a constant supply of deadwood on the site. This supply may be topped up by ring barking healthy trees.

2.3.36 Gorse is by far the most extensive shrub on the site with expanding communities in the vicinity of Long Bottom and Caesar's Camp. The recently scraped area in Long Valley will probably become the largest single block of gorse on the

area and will need to be extensively broken up with firebreaks. The presence of gorse is a potential fire hazard wherever it occurs.

Protection and Maintenance - Wind Damage

2.3.37 Heathland clearing and normal forest operations allow very few opportunities for any significant wind blow and to a lesser extent wind snap of individual trees within the Aldershot Trg Area.

Protection and Maintenance - Deer and Pest Management

2.3.38 Deer and Pest Management will be undertaken in accordance with the Defence Deer Management plans and operational needs of the Forester and Land Agent in accordance with JSP 362 Defence Lands Handbook.

Landscaping

2.3.39 Landscape is determined by the integration process (Sections 3 and 4).

Conservation and Enhancement of Biodiversity

2.3.40 See Nature Conservation Component Plan - Section 2.2

Forestry and Estate Maintenance Operations

2.3.41 Estate management tasks and maintenance operations are conducted continuously across both the woodland and heathland elements of the Trg Area. Typical activities are:

- Road and track construction and maintenance;
- Maintenance, repair and replacement of existing culverts, bridges, sand traps and drains;
- Removal of vegetation and trees encroaching on tracks, paths, roads, buildings and military features;
- Installation, replacement and repair of security features including; Dragons teeth, fences, pole barriers, heavy-duty gates;
- Installation, replacement and repair of grazing fence lines and gates;
- Health and Safety operations to meet MOD duty of care;
- Replacement and maintenance of Health and Safety, Prohibitive and Interpretation signage;
- Bracken, rhododendron, ragwort and Japanese knotweed control;
- Fire break establishment and maintenance;
- Prevention of trespass and illegal activities such as rubbish dumping and joy riding.

2.3.42 All these operations are undertaken within the Trg Area in consultation with the military to meet the current training requirement as well as meeting the land owner's responsibilities to manage in a safe and sustainable manner.

2.4 Landscape

Introduction

2.4.1 As defined by the Countryside Agency in the Character Map of England (1996)[2] and associated countryside character volumes[3], Aldershot Trg Area is situated within, and is typical of, the Thames Basin Heaths countryside character area 129.

2.4.2 The landscape assessment for Hampshire[4]; characterises the area to the west of Aldershot predominately as 'heathland and forest'. This area is described as consisting of uncultivated, unenclosed, lowland heath with unfenced roads and tracks together with scrub encroachment and interspersed with mixed woodlands.

2.4.3 This detailed landscape assessment work has been incorporated into a more recent publication[5], which has defined much broader landscape areas. Of these broader Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) the site is located the 'North Hampshire Lowland and Heath'.

2.4.4 Clear views of a considerable portion of Aldershot Trg Area are available from the elevated locations at Caesar's Camp and Bourley Hill. Views into all areas are limited, primarily due to the dense mixed woodland and the topography.

Designations

2.4.5 There are no national or local[6] landscape designations within Training Area.

Management Issues and Aspirations

2.4.6 Key landscape issues defined in the Hampshire Landscape Strategy (Heathland and Forest Landscape Type) are as follows:

- Biological diversity - Loss and fragmentation and lack of management of heathland and former heathland areas

- The Countryside Character Volume identifies the following issues:

2.4.7 The conservation of remaining areas of heathland should be considered through the management of woodland scrub encroachment (potentially by the restoration of grazing).

2.4.8 The over-riding aspiration identified in the Hampshire Landscape Strategy (Heathland and Forest Landscape Type) is to maintain and enhance the distinctive sense of place of the character area and each landscape type. This can be achieved through the following guidelines:

- Encourage the appropriate management of existing dry heath, acid grassland and wet heath and the restoration where practicable of former heathland areas including secondary woodland and scrub and land currently used for coniferous

2 Countryside Commission, English Nature and English Heritage, 1996. The Character Map of England. Countryside Commission, Cheltenham.

3 Countryside Commission, 1998. Countryside Character Volume 7 – South East. Countryside Commission, Cheltenham.

4 Hampshire County Council, 1993. The Hampshire Landscape. Hampshire County Council

5 Hampshire County Council, 2000. The Hampshire Landscape - a strategy for the future. Hampshire County Council.

6 A more holistic approach is being proposed in the Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Review) with policies on development in the countryside referencing clearly the need to maintain and enhance landscape character.

plantations, aiming to achieve linkages between isolated or fragmented landscapes.

- Encourage appropriate management of broad-leaved, mixed and coniferous woodlands.

2.4.9 All these issues and aspirations for landscape are considered and delivered through the management of the mosaic of habitats on Aldershot Trg Area under the other component plans.

2.5 Archaeology and Historic Environment

Introduction

2.5.1 This Component Management Plan (CMP) should be read in conjunction with the ATE HC ILMP Framework Document. It has been written to cover archaeological remains and Listed Buildings. The recording and management of the unlisted buildings is not covered and has been made a future aspiration.

2.5.2 Wessex Archaeology was contracted by ATE HC and DE TE HC to conduct a Desk-Based Assessment and Monument Condition Survey of the cultural heritage at Aldershot and Longmoor Training Areas. The report from this work (Wessex Archaeology, 2001) forms the baseline for this Component Plan, much of the text on archaeological background being directly transferred. For full text, illustration and Appendix material the original Wessex Archaeology (ibid.) should be consulted. The baseline data for the desk-based study was provided by the following Sites and Monuments Records (SMR), which are registers of the known archaeological sites and findspots held by the relevant planning authorities:

Bracknell Forest District Council SMR, Berkshire (Babtie Environmental)
Surrey County Council SMR
Hampshire County Council AHBR (Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record)

2.5.3 These were supplemented by Defence Estates' own SMR. Entries falling within the Aldershot Trg Area were collated, along with any sites and findspots identified form other sources. All sources examined are cited in the Bibliography. These sources included:

Listed Building Registers;
Recent volumes of local and national journals, published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations were studied at Wessex Archaeology's library in Salisbury.

2.5.4 Sites identified on the Aldershot Trg Area during the Desk-Based Assessment, and subsequent field survey, are listed in Table 2.5.1 and shown on **Map 1 [Land cover 2004, A1, 1:10,000]**.

Period Review

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (500,000-4000 BC)

2.5.5 No material of Palaeolithic date has been recovered from Aldershot Trg Area. Although there is extensive evidence for Mesolithic occupation and settlement on some parts of the ATE HC there is little evidence of Mesolithic activity from the sand and gravel soils of the Surrey/Hampshire heathland, apart from two flint working sites at Bricksbury Hill.

Neolithic (4000–2400 BC)

2.5.6 Evidence dating to the Neolithic on Aldershot Trg Area is limited, including two polished flint axes from Caesar's Camp. However these axes could indicate Iron Age ritual practice rather than Neolithic activity on the hill. It is possible that the artefacts were collected elsewhere and brought to the site as charms. Evidence suggests that while later peoples may not have appreciated the antiquity of origins of the objects they ascribed a power to them (Merrifield 1987).

Bronze Age (c. 2,400 – 700 BC)

2.5.7 There is no direct evidence of Bronze Age settlement within the Aldershot Trg Area. Without any direct evidence, the presence of settlement activity on the heathland has to be inferred from the significant numbers of round barrows (burial mounds), many of which are likely to be of Bronze Age date. These mounds are the typical monument of the period in lowland Britain and contain the burials of one or more individuals. Grave goods including pottery, food and flint tools often accompany them. There are often other subsidiary burials in the areas between the individual barrows where they are found in groups or cemeteries.

2.5.8 Seventeen monuments of this type are grouped together on Bricksbury Hill.

2.5.9 The Heathland may have developed as early as the Neolithic with the clearance of primary woodland and cultivation on poor sandy soils, but had become an important feature of the landscape of the western Weald by the Late Bronze Age. Whatever else may be said it is clear that there was sufficient space in the landscape to create the barrow cemeteries.

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

2.5.10 The Iron Age hillfort at Caesar's Camp is sited on an irregular, steep-sided promontory, over 60m above the surrounding plains (Riall, 1983). The ramparts follow the natural contours of the hill on the east and west sides, with an entrance, now damaged by quarrying, at the east. The steep north side of the promontory was apparently undefended, although the slopes on the north and west appear to have been scarped. The strongest defences run across the plateau on the south, cutting the fort off from Bricksbury Hill. The interior has not been excavated and the function of such an apparently isolated hillfort remains unclear.

2.5.11 The general absence of evidence for settlement activity reflects the poor soils of the area. However a hillfort cannot have existed in isolation since a large monument of this type required a population to envisage, construct and support it.

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

2.5.12 Evidence of settlement is similarly scant from the Roman period. It is likely that settlement was located off the heath, which remained a significant agricultural resource. A Roman roof tile recorded as coming from "Caesar's Camp", suggesting Roman occupation of the Iron Age hillfort, is more likely to originate from the Roman settlement at Wickham Bushes next to the hillfort of the same name near Bracknell. However, the lack of excavation within the fort means that this cannot be stated with total certainty. Elsewhere (Maiden Castle, Chanctonbury Ring) Roman religious buildings do appear within earlier hillforts.

Anglo-Saxon

2.5.13 There is no direct evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation of the ATE but its exploitation throughout the period must be recognised. Aldershot dates to the Saxon period when King Alfred left it in his will to his nephew Ethelm. A settlement there (*Alreshete*) is recorded in the Domesday Book.

Medieval and Post-medieval

2.5.14 As in earlier periods the lack of obvious settlement should not be taken as evidence of absence of human activity. Grazing and the gathering of resources including fuel and bedding would have been a constant and were strictly controlled by custom and manorial law as well as jealously guarded by the peasantry.

2.5.15 Windsor Forest was created by William I (1066-87), and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. By 1221 it covered all of east Berkshire and extended south onto the Thames Heaths of Hampshire and Surrey.

2.5.16 The Royal Forests were subject to Forest Law, a Norman innovation giving the Crown rights over hunting, timber and other woodland resources. The Crown's interest in the Forests declined in the 14th century as demand for land led to assart (agricultural incursion into woodland) and other enclosures of woodland for cultivation. It was revived when naval expansion led to both an increased demand for timber and the attendant creation of new plantations.

2.5.17 As woodlands were cleared during the medieval period, areas of land were enclosed as deerparks, by ditch and bank pales, in order to preserve hunting grounds. A park pale was recorded during excavations at Caesar's Camp running to the south and west of the hillfort. This pale formed part of the boundary of the deerpark of Farnham Castle and delineates land subject to forest laws or local equivalents. The undated earthwork Bat's Hogstye may relate to medieval hunting.

Modern and Military

2.5.18 By definition, the modern history of Aldershot Trg Area is dominated by military use. Features relate to their training function as well as to anti-invasion defences, particularly of World War II date.

2.5.19 In 1851, the population of the village of Aldershot was recorded as 875. However, in 1854, at the start of the Crimean war, the army needed a permanent camp, within reach of London and the Channel Ports, where they could train troop concentrations on a large scale. The extensive tracts of infertile heathland around the village were considered ideal for the purpose by Lord Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, and in 1854 Government bought some 4,000 hectares. By 1861 the population of Aldershot was over 16,000.

2.5.20 The Bourley Water Catchment Area and its associated reservoirs were developed by military engineers in the mid-1850s to provide water for the rapidly increasing military population.

2.5.21 The 1st edition OS map shows the growing barracks east of the Training Area, as well as the site of Lock Hospital within its eastern boundary. There were extensive rifle ranges, with marker and target butts, to the north and east of Caesar's Camp. Further early evidence of military training can be seen in the practice redoubt and breastworks recorded on Hungry Hill, a spur of Bricksbury Hill, at the southern end of Aldershot Trg Area. These are shown in a survey of the site in 1862-3 by Captain Festing (Royal Engineers), when the earthworks were newly constructed. They would have consisted of a steep sided, flat bottomed ditch, with a steep sided, revetted bank. The redoubt is also shown on the 1st edition OS Map of 1873, along with "Entrenchment" on Sandy Hill immediately to the west, and "Earthworks" to the north-east. The target and marker butts of the rifle ranges to the north-east of Caesar's camp are also shown on the 1873 OS map and these survive today, and names such as Skirmishing Hill. Tweseldown Racecourse was opened in 1867, initially for the sole use of the military.

2.5.22 By June 1940, with the fall of France, the threat of invasion by Germany led to the hasty construction of anti-invasion defences. Pillboxes were built at road junctions, canals and other strategic point. Some thirty pillboxes are recorded in the south-western part of the Aldershot study area. A searchlight battery and a tank trap are also recorded.

2.5.23 A live firing range was built to the west of Caesars Camp complete with butts and firing points every 100yds, this ceased to be operational in the mid-1960s. There are the remains of an extensive system of military defensive positions around the summit of the Eelmoor Hill. Large areas of heathland and woodland have been lost to developments at Rushmoor Arena, Pegasus Village and Eelmoor Driver Training Circuit, car parks and an extensive network of metalled tracks, assault courses, trench warfare training systems, latrine pits and all manner of foundation of minor structures and buildings which occur all over whole site.

2.5.24 The most recent major impact on the site in terms of soil and vegetation disturbance on a grand scale took place during the second World War when large tracts of the training area saw extensive tank and armoured vehicle training. Aerial photographs taken during this period show a very different view from today.

Undated and/or Natural Features

2.5.25 There is a large square earthwork enclosure, shown as Bat's Hogstye "Camp" on the 1873 OS map.

Potential for as yet undiscovered Archaeological Monuments

2.5.26 The sparse nature of the acidic heath soils suggest that the discovery of further significant monuments is unlikely. However, it should be borne in mind that heathlands were, for the most part, exploited throughout history. Heath should not be regarded as "blasted"; rather it is a significant land resource available to both elite and lower orders for a variety of reasons. As has been touched on above heaths provided a valuable resource in terms of grazing, hunting, fuel, bedding (human and animal) and military exercise even before the arrival of Army during the Crimean War (Bond 1994; Bird & Bird 1987). Recognition of the historic use of heathland should afford a better understanding of the area and the archaeological remains it may yet yield, including warrens, hunting lodge remains, militia encampments or temporary dwelling sites. In addition the presence of a substantial Iron Age hillfort does suggest that more material of Iron Age date may await discovery on the sites. As has been discussed above hillforts did not, indeed could not exist in splendid isolation, requiring a local population to build, maintain and sustain them it is therefore not unreasonable to expect some evidence of Iron Age activity in this area, including field systems, droveways or even settlements. Finally the survival of further military remains may be anticipated, including trenches and camp sites.

Table 2.5.1 Archaeological Sites within Aldershot Training Area

[Extracted from Wessex Archaeology (2001) Report on the Aldershot and Longmoor Training Areas]

ALM	SMR No	Period	Type of Site	Eastings	Northings	Additional description
1588		**Med/post-med**	Field system	483343	153729	Possible ridge and furrow
1589		**20th century**	Fieldwork	483176	153755	No photograph available. Good preservation in some stretches, poor in others. This polygon represents only the approximate location due to poor GPS signal under the tree cover - circa 15m.
1590		**20th century**	Fieldwork	483108	153347	See day book
1591		**Med/post-med**	Road	482478	151220	Possible hollow-way and associated earthworks
1592	ALS9027	**Early Bronze Age**	Barrow	482092	149397	Radio mast built on mound
1593	ALS9026	**Early Bronze Age**	Barrow	482090	149383	Small amount of digging in top of barrow
1594	ALS9188	**Early Bronze Age**	Barrow	482088	149372	Signs of digging in top of mound seems ancient digging possibly antiquarian
1595	ALS9024	**Early Bronze Age**	Barrow	482088	149362	Rabbits in mound now gone
1596	ALS9043	**Med/post-med**	Artificial mound	482371	150368	Possible site of medieval beacon.
1597	ALS9062	**Med/post-med**	Earthwork	483564	150035	Includes SMR records ALS9062 (Surrey SMR) and ALS9011 (Hants SMR). Bank and ditch forming the probable park pale of a medieval deer park. Needs more detailed survey than the existing plan.
1598	ALS9072	**Late Iron Age**	Enclosed settlement	483572	150034	This monument includes SMR records ALS9072 (Surrey SMR) and ALS9049 (Hants SMR). This is the large hillfort called Caesar's Camp. Large, very imposing banks survive to height of 4+ metres, and it commands excellent views over surrounding landscape.
1599		**Med/post-med**	Earthwork	483327	149988	Bank with shallow ditch on western side, forming a probable park pale of a medieval deer park. Recorded on SMR, and an earlier, rough survey.
1600		**Med/post-med**	Road	483190	154067	Possible hollow-way diverging into two on the upslope unknown date although probably med post med. one line of zig-zag 20th c practice trench lies between the two parts of the hollow-way.
1601		**19th century**	Artificial mound	482750	153756	Large mound probably landfill containing lots of rubbish (bottles and pottery), some looked 19th century, but there was also lots of soil mixed in. plantation on top of plateau, surrounded by many drains, and all trees around it marked with red paint

ALM	SMR No	Period	Type of Site	Eastings	Northings	Additional description
1602		**19th/20th century**	Fieldwork	483227	153314	Liner trench works with square terminus
1603		**20th century**	Fieldwork	483400	153234	Short WW I practise trench, crenellated.
1604		**20th century**	Fieldwork	483251	153214	Complex of WW I practice trenches
1605		**20th century**	Fieldwork	483139	153213	Complex of WW I practice trenches, possible later additions
1606		**Med/post-med**	Road	482703	151570	Possible trackway or maybe old tree lined avenue but now a series of 2 banks and some ditches with mature trees growing on them
1607	ALS9058	**20th century**	Fieldwork	484894	151183	On the SMR this was down as a tank trap, but appeared to be two lines of crenellated (WW I?) practice trenches. Filled with deep leaf litter, and full depth not known.
1608	ALS9057	**Unknown**	Enclosed settlement	484680	151527	Has more recent brick building footings in it/near it.
1609		**20th century**	Fieldwork	484904	151749	Zigzag single line practice trench probably WW I
1610		**19th century**	Fieldwork	484493	149743	Superb example of military scientific engineering, with multiple terraced defensive lines, gun emplacements and bastion in east. Covered by woods and the western area gorse bushes. Redoubt covering most of east-west ridgeline - faces south.
1611		**Med/post-med**	Earthwork	483897	149586	Boundary bank & ditch running along ridgeline base, date unknown
1612	ALS9029	**Bronze Age?**	Barrow	482167	149390	Well preserved barrow covered by plantation trees
1613	ALS9032	**Bronze Age?**	Barrow	482211	149322	Barrow.
1614	ALS9033	**Bronze Age?**	Barrow	482226	149300	Barrow covered in bracken
1615		**Med/post-med**	Artificial mound	483676	151285	Long earthen mound 20mlong and 5m wide, with squared off ends. associated with another to the east. This one dug into by a foxhole. unknown date. may be earth dumps, though no quarrying visible, but may be older - possibly a pillow mound.
1616		**Med/post-med**	Artificial mound	483711	151270	Earthen mound approx 19m x 6m at slightly wider western end of trapezoidal shape - may be a pillow mound.
1617		**Modern**	Artificial mound	484623	151425	Sub rectangular mound on western side of track. use unknown but may be old rifle butt.
1618		**Med/post-med**	Road	484370	150768	Curving length of hollow-way running approx. E to W.

Management Issues and Aspirations

2.5.27 Further detailed investigation is required before a full archaeology and historic environment plan can be developed for Aldershot Trg Area. Once an appropriate survey of the sites has been carried out to an appropriate standard compatible with the DE HMS (Historic Environment Record), management prescriptions can be included in subsequent reviews of this ILMP and the Work Programme.

2.5.28 Two sites at Aldershot Trg Area are designated Scheduled Monuments (SMs), the Bronze Age barrow cemetery and the hillfort at Caesar's Camp, which includes the medieval park pale. SMs are designated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), acting with guidance from English Heritage (EH). They are regarded as being of national importance and it is an offence to carry out unauthorised works to a SM without written permission from DCMS.

2.5.29 A tour of the SMs and other monuments should be undertaken with a representative of EH at an early opportunity to facilitate discussion, allow appropriate management to be programmed and establish a programme of regular liaison with EH. Regular liaison and monument monitoring should not be seen as onerous, rather it has been shown to have positive results in effective conservation.

2.5.30 A monument condition survey carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2001 recorded most of the monuments as being in stable condition, although a significant number were in gradual decline. A range of factors were noted as contributing to erosion, both natural and non-natural. The principal factors in terms of number of monuments affected were rabbit burrowing, footpath and vehicle erosion, digging and vegetation (tree blow and scrub growth).

2.5.31 Most of the monuments are located within woodland or scrub. The underlying geology is predominantly sand and gravel, which can make earthworks particularly vulnerable to surface erosion when the vegetation cover is lost.

2.5.32 Caesar's Camp has not been subject to excavation inside the rampart, which means that buried deposits will survive well. In order to better preserve these deposits tree and scrub growth should be controlled and mature trees monitored for condition so that trees vulnerable to wind throw can be removed. Burrowing animals should also be controlled.

2.5.33 The aim should be to retain the maximum number of archaeological and historic environment features in a stable condition, and to retain the SMs within an appropriate setting. This could involve a range of management, as well as physical protection measures. Key aspirations are listed below:

- A walkover survey of the site to validate the Wessex Archaeology report on location and condition of sites and monuments.
- No digging should be permitted within the boundary of a SM and vehicles should also be excluded, except on established tracks. Signs should clearly indicate where this applies. As well as the SMs, consideration can be given to other areas where restrictions should be placed on digging, or the use of off-road vehicles. This could involve an increased use of physical protection measures, such as 'no digging' signs, fencing or palisading.
- Woodland management should consider archaeological objectives. This could involve the control of woodland on archaeologically sensitive areas in order to

avoid damage through root action and wind blow, or natural regeneration or planting to restrict off-road vehicle movements.

- Further work should be undertaken on Bat's Hogsty in order to better understand its date, origin and function.
- For monitoring SMs, a programme of annual inspection tours with the involvement of English heritage should be established. Non-scheduled monuments should be subject to re-inspection on a 5-year cycle that begins with the survey undertaken to validate the Wessex survey.
- A database of archaeological and historic environment features on ATE HC has been compiled and is maintained by Defence Estates Environmental Support Team (DE EST) This database has been superseded by the DE HMS (Historic Environment Management System). Information from the original database should be migrated to DEHMS. DEHMS will be maintained and populated with condition data and management prescriptions.
- DE EST archaeologists should be consulted on any plans or projects that may affect the archaeological interest of the ATEHC.

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2.6 Access and Recreation

Byelaws/Control

2.6.1 Aldershot Trg Area is covered by the Aldershot and District Military Lands Byelaws 1976, which came into operation on 17th May 1976. Byelaw 2 states that:

> *"Subject to the provisions of these Byelaws the public are permitted to use all parts of the Military Land not specially enclosed or the entry to which is not shown by notice as being prohibited or restricted, including those Ministry of Defence roads thereon which have been constructed and made up for general use by vehicular traffic, for the purposes of open-air recreation at all times when the Military Lands are not being used for military purposes for which they are appropriated."*

2.6.2 The water catchment area in the south-western corner of Aldershot Trg Area (Area B7), to the west of Caesar's Camp, is technically presently out of bounds at all times to the public although this position is becoming increasingly difficult to police .

2.6.3 Because the Aldershot Trg Area is covered by Military Bylaws, it is exempt from the open access provisions of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

Signage

2.6.4 Signs indicating that the land is MOD property are located around the boundary of Aldershot Trg Area. There are signs clearly indicating that there is no public access at anytime to the water catchment area (Area B7).

Public Access Resources/Facilities

2.6.5 There is only one Public Right of Way (PROW) crossing Aldershot Trg Area at Pondtail. As noted in 2.6.1, de facto public access is permissible under the Byelaws to most other areas except where there are restrictions to the water catchment area in the south-western corner (Area B7). Specific routes/areas of de facto access include:

- A bridleway in the north-west through Pondtail / Pyestock
- *de facto* access to Caesar's Camp in the south, which gives extensive views across Aldershot Trg Area.
- The whole area is criss-crossed by a network of tracks.
- Around and within the Trg Area, there is a large number of formal and informal car parks/lay-bys that are used by the public.
- Basingstoke Canal is important within the local area for recreation including boating and the use of towpaths for walking.

2.6.6 Aldershot Trg Area is used by the public for informal recreation, such as: walking, running, horse riding, cycling and dog exercising.

2.6.7 Horse riding off bridleways within Aldershot Trg Area is controlled by a permit scheme. Conditions of the riding permit state that horses should be ridden only along defined tracks and paths. Tweseldown Hill racecourse is located within Area B3 in the west of Aldershot Trg Area. This area is leased on a long-term basis to the British Horse Society.

2.6.8 Occasionally Aldershot Trg Area is used to hold Defence Estates licensed public events such as cross country runs, cycling and motorcycling rallies, horse-eventing, orienteering and filming.

Management Issues and Aspirations

2.6.9 Aldershot Trg Area suffers regular arson, motorcycling and fly-tipping, and stolen motor vehicles are frequently abandoned in the Area. Arson is the most serious because it constitutes a threat to life and property, disrupts military training and can cause serious damage to the nature conservation value of the Training Area. Unauthorised civilian use of motor vehicles poses a significant risk to military and public safety.

2.6.10 Discussions should be continued with the British Horse Society and the local stable owners to address problems over perceived access and there is some conflict between users of routes. These discussions should help in reaching a mutually beneficial solution.

2.6.11 The publication of the access maps under the CROW Act 2000 will illustrate which areas are to be designated as open country or as registered common land. The MOD will need to consider the future management strategy for those areas so designated, including the implications of byelawed land being excepted land under Schedule 1 of the Act and the use of section 28 restrictions/exclusions.

2.6.12 The PROW across Aldershot Trg Area is promoted by Hampshire County Council through their definitive map which will be available to view on the Council's website.

2.6.13 English Nature have made it clear that they would not like to see any further increase in access to Aldershot Trg Area because the SSSIs are already under pressure.

2.6.14 Health and safety obligations relating to public access highlight the need for appropriate signage about the: high speed vehicle test track; deep water; presence of adders; forestry operations and certain types of military training.

3. Conflict Resolution

3.1 Process Adopted

3.1.1 A key element of the MOD's approach to management planning through ILMPs is the identification and resolution of conflicts between objectives and aspirations for the site.

3.1.2 Conflict resolution tables have been prepared for each of the aspirations identified in the Component Management Plans and are presented in Table 3.1 to 3.6.

3.1.3 Where relevant, the resolutions have been considered in developing the Land Cover Vision in Section 4 and the Works Programme in Section 7.

3.1.4 The detailed Management Prescriptions in Section 6 of this document and Chapter 3 of the ATE HC ILMP Framework document also incorporate further guidance on conflict avoidance and resolution, in particular for considering Health & Safety Issues, disturbance to military training, and disturbance to designated sites and protected species.

Table 3.1 Military Aspirations Conflict Resolution

Aspirations	Potential Conflicts	Resolutions
Manage Aldershot Trg Area as a suitable terrain for military training.	Disturbance to species of nature conservation importance.	Maintain regular liaison between DE, ATE and the Conservation Group to advise when and where species that are sensitive to disturbance are present, monitor impact of training;.
	Damage to or loss of habitat that supports species of nature conservation importance.	Maintain regular liaison between DE, ATE and the Conservation Group, monitor impact of training; agree work plans annually, periodic review of ILMP.
	Damage to archaeological monuments.	Ensure signage and palisading of monuments, as appropriate.
		Maintain regular liaison between DE, ATE and the Conservation Group, monitor impact of training; agree work plans annually, periodic review of ILMP.
	Constraints on timing of forestry and other estate management operations.	Maintain regular liaison between DE and ATE to agree timing of forestry and other estate management operations.
	Certain types of military training may constrain public access.	Maintain regular liaison between DE and ATE to facilitate restrictions to public access.
	Use of pyrotechnics etc. could result in the spread of accidental fires, which could damage important wildlife habitats.	Continue to operate pyrotechnics ban during periods of high fire risk.
		Keep heathland fire breaks and woodland rides clear and identifiable by cutting/forage-harvesting to provide access for emergency services vehicles. Implement ATE Home Counties Fire Plan.

Table 3.2 Nature Conservation Aspirations Conflict Resolution

Aspirations	Potential Conflicts	Resolutions
Maintain existing heathland through clearance of colonising trees and scrub and follow-up management	Disturbance to Annex 1 birds and legally protected species	Wherever practicable carry out operations from mid September to mid February inclusive to avoid disturbance to breeding birds
	Unacceptable constraints over military training activities	Vision for distribution and extent of heathland habitats reflects requirements for military training. Maintain regular liaison between DE and ATE to agree timing of operations
Maximise the re-establishment of heathland on woodland areas, particularly where this links separate heathland areas.	Disturbance to Annex 1 birds and legally protected species	Wherever practicable carry out operations from mid September to mid February inclusive to avoid disturbance to breeding birds
	Unacceptable constraints over military training activities	Vision for distribution and extent of heathland habitats reflects requirements for military training. Maintain regular liaison between DE and ATE to agree timing of operations
	Loss of potential economic return / high costs due to sub-optimal harvesting	Areas selected for woodland clearance to create heathland focus on areas with commercially mature or low quality timber
	Loss of mature beech and oak	Retain mature beech and oak
	Disturbance to scheduled monuments and unscheduled archaeology	Ensure consultation with archaeological advisers and County Archaeologist when areas for heathland restoration / recreation are being considered
Protect Annex 1 bird species from disturbance during the breeding season (mid February to mid September inclusive)	Habitat management requirements for different species	Implement habitat management designed to maintain a mosaic of habitats suitable for all three Annex 1 species
	Unacceptable constraints over military training activities	Maintain regular liaison between DE, ATE and the Conservation Group to advise when and where species that are sensitive to disturbance are present.
	Unacceptable constraints over forestry and estate management activities	Wherever practicable carry out forestry and estate management operations from mid September to mid February inclusive to avoid disturbance to breeding birds. Maintain regular liaison between DE, ATE and the Conservation Group to advise when and where species that are sensitive to disturbance are present, consult EN when necessary
	Constraints to public access and recreation	Continue to permit informal public access but warden to encourage public to keep to existing tracks, formal third party events to adhere to *Guidelines for Assessment of Recreational Events by Defence Estates* agreed with English Nature
Bracken spraying	Potential health & safety hazard to military training & access & recreation	Agree plans with military, erect signs warning of spraying operations and signpost alternative routes
Introduce grazing management to restore and maintain structural diversity of heathland and to reduce the need for scrub control	Unacceptable constraints over military training activities	Maintain close liaison with military through planning and implementation phases, minimise internal fencing, introduce grazing to priority areas where it does not conflict with military activity; use other management tools elsewhere
	Potential public health & safety hazard	Grazing projects to include communication plan

	or perception of hazard	
Introduce hay cutting on the acid grasslands	Disturbance to ground nesting birds, eg skylarks	Consult with Conservation Group before establishing hay cutting regime
Remove rubbish from Heath Brow SSSI and clear colonising trees to facilitate viewing of the geological exposures.	No conflict	
Develop and agree appropriate measures to reduce and ultimately eliminate the problem of siltation within Fleet Pond.	Unacceptable constraints over military training activities	Stand-alone plan to be developed in conjunction with the overall objectives of the ILMP
	Potential constraint on heathland creation, forestry and estate management operations	Stand-alone plan to be developed in conjunction with the overall objectives of the ILMP

NB Please note that further conflict resolution is included in the detailed Management Prescriptions (see Section 6)

Table 3.3 Forestry and Estate Management Aspirations Conflict Resolution

Aspirations	Potential Conflicts	Resolutions
In accordance with MOD Policy, UKWAS and the UK Forestry Standard:	Too much harvesting and marketing could restrict military training	Vision for distribution and extent of heathland habitats reflects requirements for military training. Maintain regular liaison between DE and ATE to agree timing of operations
• Provide a range of wooded areas and woodland features of varying age classes to meet military objectives	Forestry operations may disturb Annex 1 birds and species of nature conservation importance.	Carry out forestry operations from mid September to mid February inclusive to avoid disturbance to breeding birds. Work may be necessary outside this period, if so areas these areas will be surveyed for breeding birds and EN consulted when necessary
• Remove or manage trees and scrub to meet nature conservation & other objectives	Optimal harvesting would limit opportunities to re-create heathland	Areas selected for woodland clearance to create heathland focus on areas with commercially mature or low quality timber.
• Optimise harvesting & marketing to minimise costs and where possible generate income	Forestry operations and estate management may disturb scheduled monuments.	Maintain regular liaison between DE foresters and archaeologists to agree operations
• Retain mature oak and beech woodlands	For certain types of forestry operations e.g. tree felling there may be constraints on areas available for public access for health and safety reasons.	Erect signs warning of forestry operations and signpost alternative routes.
• Retain woodland features in heathland areas	Retention or encouragement of pine and birch for military training features will provide seed source for ongoing conifer colonisation of heathlands	Continue to favour Oak for woodland training features on the heathland wherever practicable
	Retention of broadleaved woodlands will continue to increase soil nutrients	Prevent scrub colonisation of existing open heathland areas. Prioritise broadleaved clearance to areas where ground not yet enriched
Protect the woodlands and heathlands from fire damage.	Firebreak management operations may disturb Annex 1 birds and other species of nature conservation importance.	Carry out firebreak management operations from mid September to mid February inclusive to avoid disturbance to breeding birds. If work is necessary outside this period, the areas will be surveyed for breeding birds and assent sought from English Nature
Estate management operations	Estate management operations may disturb Annex 1 birds and species of nature conservation importance.	Where possible, plan and undertake operations from mid September to mid February inclusive to avoid disturbance to breeding birds. Work will be necessary outside this period, if so areas these areas will be surveyed for breeding birds and assent sought from English Nature

NB Please note that further conflict resolution is included in the detailed Management Prescriptions (see Section 6)

Table 3.4 Landscape Aspirations Conflict Resolution

Aspirations	Potential Conflicts	Resolutions
Maintain a mixed heathland and woodland terrain.	Tree clearance and heathland restoration will alter the heathland and woodland mosaic.	When developing the vision, be mindful of the effects on views and on landscape character. When clearing trees, be mindful of the effects on views and on landscape character.

Table 3.5 Archaeology and Historic Environment Aspirations Conflict Resolution

Aspirations	Potential Conflicts	Resolutions
Promote the preservation of archaeological features.	Potential constraints on military operations	Maintain regular liaison between ATE, DE TE HC and EST (Historic Environment)
	Disturbance to archaeological monuments by military training and/or members of the public	Use 'No Digging' signs and / or palisading
	Disturbance to archaeological monuments by tree roots and forestry operations.	Monitor condition of monuments and review work plans annually.
	Disturbance to archaeological monuments by burrowing animals	Ensure liaison with EST (Natural Environment) and English Nature.

NB Please note that further conflict resolution is included in the detailed Management Prescriptions (see Section 6)

Table 3.6 Access and Recreation Aspirations Conflict Resolution

Aspirations	Potential Conflicts	Resolutions
Facilitate the use of tracks within Aldershot Trg Area for public access.	Disruption to military training.	Restrict public access for certain types of military training and ensure site visitors are aware of the military bye-laws by appropriate signage to be maintained at all approved access points to Aldershot Trg Area.
	Disturbance to Annex 1 birds and other species of nature conservation importance.	The Range Warden to patrol Aldershot Trg Area to ensure adherence to the byelaws and encourage public to keep to established tracks and away from areas where species that are sensitive to disturbance are present. Appropriate wildlife site interpretation boards to be installed at all approved access points to Aldershot Trg Area.
	For certain types of forestry operations e.g. tree felling there may be constraints on areas available for public access for health and safety reasons.	Maintain regular liaison between DE and ATE to facilitate restrictions to public access.
Allow the use of Aldershot Trg Area for licensed events.	Disruption to military training.	DE to gain consent from ATE to issue licences for specific events.
	Disturbance to Annex 1 birds and other species of nature conservation importance.	Refer to English Nature's specific guidelines on the use of this SSSI/pSPA for licensed events, particularly the effects on Annex 1 birds during the breeding season (mid February to mid September) and the need for appropriate assessment.
	Disruption to public access.	Ensure that any licence agreement stipulates that the licence holder marshals the event and restricts public access to safe areas.
Make provision for equestrian use of the site.	Disruption to military training.	Maintain the permit scheme and continue discussions with the British Horse Society and the local stable owners to address the existing problems with a view to reaching a mutually beneficial solution.
	Disturbance to Annex 1 birds and other species of nature conservation importance.	Ensure that all horse-riding away from public bridleways is restricted to existing tracks and controlled by permits Permits to be amended to provide guidance on the minimisation of damage of important habitats within Aldershot Trg Area

NB Please note that further conflict resolution is included in the detailed Management Prescriptions (see Section 6)

4. Land Cover Vision

4.1.1 The Aldershot Training Area will be managed as a mosaic of habitats as required for military training, taking account of aspirations for nature conservation, woodland and estate management, archaeology & historic environment, and access & recreation as identified in the Component Management Plans, and the conflict resolutions identified in Section 3.

4.1.2 The Aldershot Trg Area Land Cover Vision for 2010 is shown on **Map 4 "Aldershot Training Area Land Cover Vision 2010" [A1, 1:10,000]**. Six broad land cover types are recognised for the Training Area:

- Heathland (Hth) comprises dry heath, acid grassland and wet heath. Within the heathland are small areas of bare ground that consist of sands and gravels, and scattered trees and clumps of trees;
- Woodland (Wd) comprises broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, mixed semi-natural woodland and coniferous plantations. The woodland areas support some heathland and acid grassland glades;
- Improved grassland (IG);
- Hard Standing (HS);
- Extensive areas of bare ground (BG);
- Open water (OW)

4.1.3 The 2010 land cover aspirations for each Estate Management Compartment (EMC) are presented in **Table 4.1**. For each EMC the table shows:

- Estate Management Compartment (EMC) code
- Area in hectares
- SSSI management unit (where applicable)
- Dominant land cover at present (2004)
- Detailed percentage cover estimates for 2004
- Key attributes to be considered in developing the vision for that EMC
- Dominant land cover vision for 2010
- Detailed percentage cover estimates vision for 2010
- Rationale for the aspiration to keep or change land cover

Table 4.1 Land Cover Rationale

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
1.1.1	BLV 3	6.3	Woodland	+	100					Wooded Training Area, Round barrow cemetery & Scots pine	Woodland	+	100					Wooded Training Area
1.1.2	BLV 3	1.7	Woodland	30	70	+				Dry heath	Heathland	100		+				Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
1.2.1	HB 1	1.9	Heath/wood	50	50					Wooded Training Area, Exposure of periglacial deposits	Woodland	50	50					Wooded Training Area, Protection of geological exposure
1.2.2	BLV 3	8.6	Heath/wood	50	50			+		Dry heath	Heathland	90	10			+		Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
1.2.3	BLV 3	6.3	Woodland	20	75			5		Naturally regenerating birch and pine	Woodland	35	60			5		Woodland Training Feature, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
1.3.1	BLV 3	8.1	Heathland	45	50			+	5	Dry heath, nightjar & woodlark, open water & associated invertebrates	Heathland	75	20			+	5	Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
1.3.2	BLV 3	9.9	Woodland	30	60			10	+	Naturally regenerating birch and pine, nightjar	Woodland	30	60			10	+	Woodland training Feature, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
2.1.1	BLV 3	3.7	Bare Ground	10	50			40		Dry heath	Heathland	70	10			20		Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
2.1.2	BLV 3	0.8	Woodland	+	100			+		Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	+	100			+		Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
2.2	BLV 3	13	Woodland	40	60					Dry heath	Heathland	80	20					Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
2.3	BLV 3	15.6	Heathland	70	30			+		Dry heath, badger sett & mature pedunculate oak	Heathland	80	20			+		Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
2.4.1	BLV 3	1.4	Heathland	70	30					Hillfort	Heathland	100						Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
2.4.2	BLV 3	7.7	Woodland	10	90					Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	10	90					Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
2.4.3	BLV 3	8.6	Heathland	70	30					Dry heath	Heathland	80	20			-		Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
2.5	BLV 3	24.6	Heathland	55	40			+	5	Dry heath, nightjar, woodlark, Dartford warbler, wet heath & marsh clubmoss, Horse Pond Watermanship Training Area	Heathland	75	20			+	5	Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
2.6	BLV 3	14	Woodland	20	80			+		Hungry Hill SINC, Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	20	80			+		Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
2.7	BLV 3	12.3	Heathland	70	30					Hillfort, dry heath, nightjar, woodlark & Dartford warbler	Heathland	90	10					Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
3.1.1	BLV 3	5.1	Woodland	+	90				10	Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	+	90				10	Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
3.1.2	BLV 3	9.6	Heathland	60	40			+		Dry heath	Heathland	90	10			+		Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
3.2	BLV 3 Partially	13.3	Woodland	5	80			15		Burn's Plain / Rushmoor Hill SINCs, Mossy stonecrop & mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	5	80			15		Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
5.1	BLV 3 Partially	138.3	Woodland	TBC						Bourley Water Catchment Area, reservoirs and associated invertebrates, conifers, firecrest, crossbill, hobby, six-stamened waterwort, pale dog-violet, dry heath, nightjar, woodlark, Dartford warbler, badger sett & adder	Woodland	TBC						Bourley Water Catchment Area - aspirations to be confirmed following survey and discussions during 2004-2006
6.1	BLV 3	10.8	Heathland	60	30	10		+		Dry heath, nightjar, Dartford warbler & wet heath	Heathland	80	10	10		+		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
6.2.1	BLV 3	0.4	Woodland		100					Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland		100					Tree belt prevents vehicle access from public highway

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
6.2.2	BLV 3	8.4	Heathland	90	10					Dry heath & wet heath	Heathland	90	10					Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
6.3.1	BLV 3	20	Heathland	70	20			10		Dry heath,acid grassland, solitary bees & wasps, nightjar, Dartford warbler & wet heath	Heathland	80	10			10		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
6.3.2	BLV 3	1.6	Woodland	20	80					Scots pine	Woodland	20	80					Woodland Training Features, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
6.4.1	BLV 3	3.3	Woodland		100					Mature pedunculate oak shelter belt	Woodland	15	85					Tree belt prevents vehicle access from public highway, create heathland corridor to link habitat patches
6.4.2	BLV 3	14	Heathland	80	10			10		Dry heath, solitary bees & wasps & Dartford warbler	Heathland	90				10		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
6.5.1	BLV 3	7	Heathland	90	10			+		Dry heath,solitary bees & wasps, Dartford warbler & wet heath	Heathland	90	10			+		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
6.5.2	BLV 3	2.2	Woodland		100					Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland		100					Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
6.6	BLV 3	3.4	Heathland	70	30			+		Dry heath & Dartford warbler & acid grassland	Heathland	90	10			+		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
6.7	BLV 3	19.7	Woodland	15	80			5		Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	15	80			5		Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
7.1	BLV 2	8.7	Heathland	80	15	5				Camping Area, Acid grassland	Heathland	80	15	5				Camping Area, Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
7.2.1	BLV 2	1.2	Heathland	80	20					Dry heath	Heathland	100						Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
7.2.2	BLV 2	10.2	Woodland	+	100					Conifers	Woodland	+	100					Woodland Training Feature
7.2.3	BLV 2	1.6	Heathland	80	20					Camping Area, acid grassland	Heathland	80	20					Camping Area, Potential to attract grassland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
7.3	BLV 2	6	Woodland	+	60			40		Scots pine	Woodland	+	85			15		Woodland Training Feature
7.5	BLV 5	7.2	Heathland	85	15					Camping Area, Acid grassland	Heathland	85	15					Camping Area, Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
7.6	BLV 2	3.5	Heathland	90	10					Camping Area, Acid grassland	Heathland	90	10					Camping Area, Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
7.9	BLV 2	13.5	Woodland		100					Conifers, firecrest	Woodland		100					Wooded Training Area
7.16	BLV 2	4.2	Woodland		100					Mature pedunculate oak, firecrest	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
8.1	BLV 2	10.8	Heathland	45	40			15		Dry heath, nightjar & woodlark	Heathland	65	20			15		Woodland Training Feature, Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
8.2.1	BLV 2	3.9	Heathland	75	25					Dry heath	Heathland	75	25					Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
8.3.1	BLV 2	6	Woodland	+	100			+		Jubilee Plantation, Nightjar, Scots pine	Woodland	+	100			+		Woodland Training Feature
8.3.2	BLV 2	7.2	Heathland	85	15			+		Dry heath, Dartford warbler	Heathland	85	15			+		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
8.4.1	BLV 2	4.8	Heathland	100						Dry heath, nightjar & Dartford warbler	Heathland	100						Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
8.5.1	BLV 2	10.5	Heathland	70	30			+		Dry heath & nightjar & wet heath	Heathland	90	10			+		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
8.6	BLV 2	10.2	Heathland	100						Dry heath, Dartford warbler & wet heath, Gorse invasion	Heathland	100						Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
8.7	BLV 2	7.3	Woodland		100			+		Scots pine	Woodland		100			+		Wooded Trasining Area
9.1.1	BLV 2 Partially	15.4	Woodland	+	100					Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	+	100					Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
9.1.2	BLV 2 Partially	3.9	Heathland	70	30					Dry heath	Heathland	70	30					Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
9.5	BLV 2 Partially	20.7	Woodland		100	+				Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland		100	+				Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
9.6	BLV 2	10.1	Heathland	90	10					Eelmoor Driver Training Circuit, heavy rabbit grazing, acid grassland, woodlark & mossy stonecrop	Heathland	90	10					Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
12.2	BLV 4	4.5	Heathland	Leased						Tweseldown Racecourse, Dry heath, acid grassland, nightjar, woodlark & Dartford warbler & wet heath	Heathland	Leased						Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
13.1	BLV 2	3.1	Woodland		85			15		Scots pine	Woodland		85			15		Woodland Training Feature
13.2	BLV 2	5.3	Woodland	+	90			10		Scots pine	Woodland	+	90			10		Woodland Training Feature
13.3	BLV 2	1.5	Woodland		70			30		Scots pine	Woodland		70			30		Woodland Training Feature
13.4.1	BLV 2	1.5	Woodland		90			10		Dry heath	Woodland		90			10		Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
13.4.2	BLV 2	6.5	Woodland		95			5		Scots pine	Woodland		95			5		Woodland Training Feature
13.5.1	BLV 2	28.7	Woodland		40			60		Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, dry heath, nightjar & woodlark	Heathland	40				60		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
13.5.2	BLV 2	7.5	Woodland		90			10		Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Scots pine	Woodland		90			10		Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Woodland Training Feature
13.5.3	BLV 2	1.4	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature
13.6	BLV 2	1.5	Heathland	100						Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Dry heath, woodlark	Heathland	100						Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
13.7	BLV 2	8.1	Woodland		100					Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Scots pine	Woodland		100					Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Woodland Training Feature, too small to thin
13.8	BLV 2	14.8	Woodland		80			20		Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, High Speed 4x4 Track, Nightjar, woodlark & Scots pine	Woodland		80			20		Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Woodland Training Feature

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
13.9	BLV 2	8.3	Woodland		100					Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Scots pine	Woodland		100					Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Woodland Training Feature
13.10.1	BLV 2	25.3	Heath/wood	50	50					Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, High Speed 4x4 Track, Nightjar & woodlark	Heathland	100						Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
13.10.2	BLV 2	0.6	Woodland		100					Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Mixed woodland	Woodland		100					Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Woodland Training Feature
13.11	BLV 2	10.1	Woodland	+	90			10		High Speed 4x4 Track, Scots pine	Woodland	+	90			10		High Speed 4x4 Test Track, Woodland Training Feature
13.12	BLV 2	9.5	Woodland	+	65	35				Trials & Development Unit Compound, Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	+	65	35				Hard Standing, Woodland Training Feature, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
13.13.1	BLV 2	6.1	Heathland	65	30			5		Dry heath, solitary bees & wasps & nightjar	Heathland	90	5			5		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
13.13.2	BLV 2	8	Woodland		85			15		Woodland with deep eroded areas, good for solitary bees & wasps	Woodland		85			15		Wooded training feature
13.14	BLV 2	2.3	Heath/wood	50	50			+		Dry heath, acid grassland, solitary bees & wasps & nightjar	Heathland	100				+		Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
13.15	BLV 2	26.9	Heathland	70				30		Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Dry heath, acid grassland, solitary bees & wasps, nightjar & woodlark	Heathland	70				30		Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
13.16	BLV 2	36.7	Heathland	95					5	Dry heath, acid grassland, wet heath, solitary bees & wasps, nightjar & woodlark, jack snipe, open water	Heathland	95					5	Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
13.17	BLV 2	2.8	Heathland	80					20	Long Valley Vehicle Testing Area, Dry heath, woodlark, wet heath, jack snipe & little ringed plover, open water	Heathland	80					20	Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
14.1	BC 8	15.6	Woodland	5	80	10			5	Claycart Flash, Hard Standing, open water, Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	5	80	10			5	Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
15.1.2	BC 9	11.4	Woodland	+	100				+	Rushmoor Flash, Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	+	100				+	Wooded Training Area, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
16.2	BLV 2 Partially	7.1	Woodland	10	80		10			Scots pine	Woodland	10	80		10			Woodland Training Feature, shelter belt
16.3	BLV 2	4.9	Woodland	10	90					Nightjar & Scots pine	Woodland	10	90					Woodland Training Feature
16.4.1	BLV 2	1.6	Woodland	10	90					Woodlark & Scots pine	Woodland	10	90					Woodland Training Feature
16.4.2	BLV 2	2.3	Heathland	80	20					Wet heath	Heathland	80	20					Woodland Training feature, Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
16.4.3	BLV 2	1.4	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature
16.5	BLV 2	3.1	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature
17.1.1	BLV 2	3.2	Woodland		90			10		Scots pine, nightjar & woodlark	Woodland		90			10		Woodland Training Feature
17.1.2	BLV 2	1.1	Heathland	100						Dry heath, nightjar & woodlark	Heathland	100						Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
17.2	BLV 2	2.7	Heathland	100						Scrub, Heathland potential	Heathland	100						Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
18.1.1	BLV 1	13.5	Woodland	+	95		5			Scots pine	Woodland	+	95		5			Wooded Training Area
18.1.2	BLV 1	1	Heathland	80	20					Dry heath	Heathland	80	20					Wooded Training Area, Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
18.2	BLV 1	3.6	Hard Standing / Woodland		40	60				sewarage Works, Mature pedunculate oak	Hard Standing / Woodland		40	60				Wooded Training Area, ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
18.3	BLV 1	6	Woodland	+	90		10			Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	+	90		10			Wooded Training Area, ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
18.4.1	BLV 1	2	Heathland	60	40			-		Dry heath & wet heath	Heathland	100						Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
18.4.2	BLV 1	10.1	Woodland	5	95		+			Wet heath & mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	5	95		+			Wooded Training Area, ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
18.5.1	BLV 1	1.8	Woodland	5	95					Mature pedunculate oak	Woodland	5	95					Wooded Training Area, ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
18.5.2	BLV 1	10.7	Heathland	80	20					Dry heath & wet heath	Heathland	95	5					Wooded Training Area, potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
18.5.3	BLV 1	1.8	Woodland	5	95					Scots pine	Woodland	5	95					Wooded Training Area
18.6	BLV 1	9	Woodland	10	90					Scots pine	Woodland	10	90					Wooded Training Area
19.1.1	BLV 1	1.1	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Wooded Training Area
19.1.2	BLV 1	4.4	Heathland	80	10		10			Dry heath & nightjar & wet heath	Heathland	80	10		10			Woodland Training Feature, Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
19.1.3	BLV 1	1.4	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature
19.1.4	BLV 1	3.7	Woodland	+	95		5			Scots pine	Woodland	+	95		5			Woodland Training Feature

EMC	EN SSSI Unit	Area (ha)	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2004	Percent cover 2004						KEY ATTRIBUTES	DOMINANT LAND COVER 2010	Percent cover 2010						RATIONALE FOR LAND COVER VISION 2010
				Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW			Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	
19.2	BLV 1	11.7	Woodland	15	80			5		Scots pine	Woodland	15	80			5		Woodland Training Feature
19.3.1	BLV 1	1.3	Woodland	20	65			15		Dry heath & wet heath	Heathland	85				15		Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
19.3.2	BLV 1	9.4	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature
19.4	BLV 1	12.9	Woodland	+	95		5			Scots pine	Woodland	+	95		5			Woodland Training Feature
19.5.1	BLV 1	0.5	Woodland		100					Dry heath, nightjar & woodlark	Heathland	100						Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
19.5.2	BLV 1	2.5	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Wooded Training Area
19.6	BLV 1	7.6	Heathland	75	15		10			Dry heath & wet heath, nightjar & woodlark	Heathland	75	15		10			Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
20.1.2	BC 7	2.6	Woodland		90				10	Canal Flash, Wet heath	Heathland	90					10	Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance
20.2.1	BC 6	0	Heathland	65	35					Dry heath & wet heath	Heathland	100						Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance & join heathland compartments
20.2.2	BC 6 Partially	0	Woodland		100					Mixed woodland	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature
21.1.1		3.8	Woodland		100					Pondtail Heath SINC, Badger sett	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature, Ground enriched with nutrients and unsuitable for establishing heathland
21.1.2		12.3	Heathland	100						Pondtail Heath SINC, Dry heath & pale dog-violet	Heathland	100						Heathland fauna and fauna of nature conservation importance
21.1.3		1.1	Woodland		100					Scots pine	Woodland		100					Woodland Training Feature
21.1.4		34.5	Woodland	5	85		10			Scots pine	Woodland	5	85		10			Woodland Training Feature
21.1.5		6.3	Heathland	100						Wet heath	Heathland	100						Wooded Training Area, Potential to attract heathland fauna and flora of nature conservation importance

5. Summary of Land Cover Change

Table 5.1 summarises the changes in land cover detailed in the previous section.

The first part of this table, covering all 1230 ha of Aldershot Training Area, shows that the main change is the increase in heathland from 329.5 ha to 403.1 ha, principally through a reduction in woodlands. By 2010 the vision is therefore to have at least 33% of the training area covered by heathland, representing a 22% increase.

The second part, covering just the 820 ha of the Aldershot Trg Area within the Thames Basin Heaths pSPA, shows that heathland and acid grassland habitats will increase by 71 ha, a 24.5% increase by 2010.

Table 5.1 Summary of Land Cover Change

Entire Aldershot Trg Area	Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	*TBC**	Total
Land Cover 2004 (ha)	330.1	605.4	15.2	26.2	48.4	5.6	198.9	1229.8
Land Cover 2010 (ha)	402.8	535.0	15.2	26.2	46.2	5.6	198.9	1229.8
Land Cover 2004 (%)	26.8%	49.2%	1.2%	2.1%	3.9%	0.5%	16.2%	100.0%
Land Cover 2010 (%)	32.8%	43.5%	1.2%	2.1%	3.8%	0.5%	16.2%	100.0%
Area change (ha)	72.7	-70.4	0.0	0.0	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
% change	22.0%	-11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Within Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Hth	Wd	HS	IG	BG	OW	TBC*	Total
Land Cover 2004 (ha)	291.6	433.3	7.0	4.0	47.7	4.5	31.5	819.7
Land Cover 2010 (ha)	361.9	365.2	7.0	4.0	45.5	4.5	31.5	819.7
Land Cover 2004 (%)	35.6%	52.9%	0.9%	0.5%	5.8%	0.6%	3.8%	100.0%
Land Cover 2010 (%)	44.2%	44.6%	0.9%	0.5%	5.5%	0.6%	3.8%	100.0%
Area change (ha)	70.3	-68.1	0.0	0.0	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
% change	24.1%	-15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

TBC -Area requiring further survey or leased to third parties.*

6. Management Prescriptions

6.1 Generic Management Prescriptions

6.1.1 Generic Management Prescriptions applying to all of ATE HC are detailed in Section 3 of the Framework Document:

- Bracken Spraying
- Controlled Heather Burning
- Estate Management Operations
- Fire Fighting Operations
- Fire Ride and Break Maintenance
- Grazing - Generic Issues
- Harvesting and Marketing (H & M) Operations
- Heather Cutting / Forage Harvesting
- Heather Reseeding
- Japanese Knotweed Control
- Mowing Operations
- Nature Conservation Monitoring
- New Zealand Pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii* Control
- Open Water Management
- Ragwort Control
- Rhododendron Control
- Road and Track Maintenance Operations
- Rubbish and Car Removal Operations
- Scraping Operations
- Spraying Tree Regrowth
- Tree and Scrub Clearance
- Tree Establishment Vegetation Control

Operations Plan for Aldershot Training Area

Operations/limiting factors	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
SSSI/SPA Bird nesting season	■	■	■	■	■	■						■
Bracken Chemical Applications			■	■								
Estate Maintenance Operations	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Fire Ride and Break Mowing					■	■	■	■	■	■		
Heather Forage Harvesting						■	■	■	■	■	■	
Japanese Knotweed Control	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Ragwort Chemical Applications		■	■	■	■	■						
Ragwort Mowing	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Ragwort Hand Pulling	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Rhododendron Chemical Applications		■	■	■	■	■						
Rhododendron Mulching and/or Cutting	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tree Establishment Vegetation Control		■	■	■	■	■						
Tree Harvesting & Marketing & Bio-fuel Contract					■	■	■	■	■	■		
Tree & Scrub Clearances & Maintenance						■	■	■	■	■	■	
Track and Road Maintenance							■	■	■	■	■	

6.2 Proposed Grazing Projects for Aldershot Trg Area

6.2.1 It has been proposed that grazing will provide the most cost-effective means of maintaining the heathland and acid grassland habitats in the long-term. Two grazing projects are already established. One of these will be extended and a further two are proposed (See **Map 4 "Aldershot Training Area Land Cover Vision 2010" [A1, 1:10,000)**

Existing Grazing Projects

- **'Pondtail'** on Pondtail Heath SINC (established 2001)
- **'Long Valley'** in Bourley Valley SSSI Unit 2, to the north-east of Tweseldown Racecourse (grazing was established in 2003 in part of this area, but this is proposed to be extended)

Proposed Grazing Projects

- **'Crookham Common'** in the western half of Bourley Valley SSSI unit 1
- **'The Whale'**, Bourley Valley SSSI Unit 3, to the south of Aldershot Trg Area.

6.2.2 It should be emphasised that the 'Crookham Common' and 'The Whale' grazing projects are still at the design and planning phase, with a number of key issues to resolve. In particular, the costs identified in the Works Programme in Section 7 are only for perimeter fencing. Additional costs need to be estimated for internal fencing, stocking, husbandry etc. and may be up to £200,000.

6.2.3 The details of the grazing projects will be developed through 2004 to 2006, through consultation between the military, DE, English Nature, the Hampshire Grazing Project and other members of the Conservation Group.

Key issues to address include:

- Impacts on military training
- Procurement of stock: numbers, species, breeds, cost and availability. There is currently a shortage of suitable cattle stock in the region;
- Stockman: resolve whether grazier / stockman should be a DE or Landmarc employee, or a 3rd party licensee.
- Specification of the perimeter fencing, including exact location;
- Specification for cattle-grids. These must be able to accommodate emergency fire and rescue service vehicles from Farnborough Airport, at 30+ tonnes and 4 m wide;
- Whether internal fencing is required, and if so, the specification and location;

7. Works Programme

7.1 Summary of Work Programme Costs

7.1.1 Table 7.1 summarises the costed actions by Priority, the ILMP Section from which the aspiration / prescription is derived, and Funding Source.

7.1.2 Priority ratings are given below:

A 1 Statutory obligations. Includes restoration of SSSIs and SPAs.

A 2 Unavoidable for Health and Safety etc reasons. Includes fire ride and break maintenance, emergency fire attendance, clearing rubbish and burnt-out vehicles, and clearing trees on the Farnborough Airport flight-path.

A 3 Unavoidable for primary operational reasons for functional effectiveness

B Essential service which cannot be deferred without risk of serious dilapidation or increased cost. Includes establishing hazel coppice on Farnborough Airport Flight-path to reduce future management costs, and further survey work on species and habitats.

C Urgent services highly desirable to maintain value and utility of estate

D Desirable services necessary to maintain standards

7.1.3 The second part of Table 7.1, summarising costs by ILMP Component, identifies that the bulk of management costs are required to meet the nature conservation objectives and aspirations. This does not reflect the fact that this management, involving bracken spraying, tree & scrub clearance and controlling regrowth is also required to provide the training landscape identified in Section 2.1, the Military Component Management Plan. Tree & scrub clearance is also required to maintain the characteristic landscape, protect the Scheduled Monuments, and enhance the safe enjoyment of access and recreation on the site.

7.1.4 At present there are no costed actions for Archaeology and the Historic Environment, Landscape, or Access & Recreation, as the majority of the aspirations for these CMPs will be delivered through the nature conservation CMP or through liaison and monitoring processes using existing permanent MOD staff.

7.1.5 The final part of Table 7.1 identifies the bids required for REMP (Rural Estate Management Plan) and REES (Rural Elements of the Estate Strategy) funds. These funds are bid for and allocated annually by ATE HQ, as part of the ATE's delegated budget from Land Command TLB. The REMP funds are for maintaining the military and estate infrastructure. The REES funds are in support of the rural objectives of the Strategy for the Defence Estate (2000).

7.1.6 As discussed in Section 6.2, the Grazing Projects are not yet fully planned or costed, and will require additional funding of up to £200,000, in support of the Nature Conservation Component, Priority A1, through a bid for ATE REES funds. These costs will be added to the Work Programme in future annual reviews.

Table 7.1 Summary of Works Programme Costs

Priorities	Description	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total
A 1	Statutory obligations	£11,040	£104,037	£46,391	£171,381	£119,769	£13,992	£466,610	
A 2	Unavoidable for HSW etc reasons	£30,390	£30,790	£29,340	£29,310	£29,340	£29,850	£179,020	
A 3	Unavoidable for primary operational reasons for functional effectiveness								
B	Essential service which cannot be deferred without risk serious dilapidation or increased cost		£2,500	£41,148	£20,072	£20,000		£83,720	
C	Urgent services highly desirable to maintain value and utility of estate		£6,000					£6,000	
D	Desirable services necessary to maintain standards								
Total									

LMF Component	Description	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total
MT	Military Component	£6,000	£6,000	£36,000	£26,000	£26,000	£6,000		
Est Man	Estate Management Component	£28,430	£27,830	£27,380	£30,350	£27,380	£27,890		
NC	Nature Conservation Component	£7,000	£101,497	£53,499	£164,413	£115,729	£9,952		
Various			£8,000						
Total									

Funding Source	Description	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total
REMP	Rural Estate Management Plan	£34,430	£34,462	£63,450	£56,350	£53,380	£33,890		
REES	Rural Elements of the Estate Strategy	£7,000	£108,865	£53,429	£164,413	£115,729	£9,952		
Other	Other funding sources								
Total									

NB Please note that the Grazing Projects are not yet fully costed, and will require additional funding of up to £200,000, in support of the Nature Conservation Component, Priority A1, through a bid for ATE REES funds.

7.2 Detailed Work Programme and Costs

7.2.1 Detailed costs and timescale for implementing the management prescriptions are presented in Table 7.2.

The columns are explained below:

- EMC - Estate Management Compartment
- Area (ha) - The EMC Area in Hectares
- SSSI Unit - Identifies whether that EMC falls into Bourley & Long Valley SSSI (BLV), Heath Brow SSSI (HB) or Basingstoke Canal SSSI (BC), and the SSSI Unit number.
- MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES - the management objectives for that EMC, based on the Land Cover Vision for 2010, the key attributes, and rational for aspiration presented in Table 4.1
- Serial - a reference number for each row / prescription in the Works Programme
- ILMP Component - the component management plan for which the prescription is principally required
- Priority - as explained in paragraph 7.1.2 above
- MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS - refers to either the generic ATE HC management prescriptions identified in Section 6.1 and detailed in the ATE HC ILMP Framework Document, or to prescriptions specific to Aldershot Training Area detailed in Section 6.2
- Year - identifies the financial year in which the activity is programmed to occur, stating the cost where relevant.
- An asterisk (*) indicates that an activity will occur but no cost is anticipated.
- Funding Source - as explained in paragraph 7.1.5 above

Table 7.2 Detailed Works Programme and Costs

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	Type Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
Site-wide	-	n/a	Maintain ILMP and Work Programme	WP1	All	A 1	Annual Review of ILMP & Work Programme							£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Liaison to continue conflict resolution	WP2	All	A 1	Maintain regular liaison between DE, ATE and the Conservation Group. Hold twice yearly Conservation Group Meetings							£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Reduce long-term management costs. Improve quality of heathland Physical management of heathland and grassland habitats g is an unsustainable ongoing expense. Establishment of grazing within the training area will reduce these costs in the long-term. NB. Except for Pondtail, perimeter fencing costs only are identified, additional costs to be estimated for livestock, husbandry etc and detailed plans in consultation with others	WP3	NC	A 1	Grazing Project Long Valley:	£5,000						£5,000	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a		WP4	NC	A 1	Grazing Project Crookham Common:		£25,000					£25,000	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a		WP5	NC	A 1	Grazing Project 'The Whale':					£50,000		£50,000	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a		WP6	NC	A 1	Grazing Project 'Pondtail': Already established - need to consider ongoing costs							£0	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide highway verge management	WP7	Est Man	A 1	Highway verge management	£3,500	£3,500	£3,500	£3,500	£3,500	£3,500	£21,000	REMP
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide silt-trap clearaing	WP8	Est Man	A 1	Silt trap cleaning				£3,000			£3,000	REMP
Site-	-	n/a	Site-wide Rubbish	WP9	Est	A 2	Rubbish clearance	£3,000	£18,000	£18,000	£18,000	£18,000	£18,000	£108,000	REMP

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	EME Source	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
wide			clearance		Man										
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide gates	WP10	MT	A 2	Barrier, gate maintenance	£6,000	£6,000	£6,000	£6,000	£6,000	£6,000	£36,000	REMP
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide fire-break maintenance	WP11	Est Man	A 2	Fire break maintenance	£40,000	£40,000	£40,000	£40,000	£40,000	£40,000	£224,000	REMP
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide emergency fire attendance	WP12	Est Man	A 2	Emergency fire attendance	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£6,000	REMP
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide survey to inform management	WP13	NC	B	Survey and/or monitoring of impact of training on heathland habitats, eg age structure, bare ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide survey to inform management	WP14	NC	B	Survey and/or monitoring of impact of grazing on heathlands & grasslands	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide survey to inform management	WP15	NC	B	Survey/monitor heathlands & grasslands outside grazing projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide survey to inform management	WP16	NC	B	Invertebrates survey - identify species/areas needing specific management	-	£2,500	-	-	-	-	£2,500	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide survey to inform management	WP17	NC	B	Reptile survey - liaise with Herpetological Conservation Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide Information management	WP18	AHE, NC, WM	B	Develop and maintain GIS	?	?	?	?	?	?	£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Resolve access issues with British Horse Society	WP19	A&R	B	Continued discussion & monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Reduce anti-social activites such as fly-tipping, arson and dumping of stolen cars	WP20	Est Man, A&R, NC, Landscape,	A 2	Discussions with local groups and partners, education	?	?	?	?	?	?	£0	-

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	MP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
					WM										
Site-wide	-	n/a	Improve quality of heathland	WP21	A&R, NC	B	Consider amending horse-riding permits to provide guidance on the minimisation of damage of important habitats within Aldershot TA?							£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Provide safe public access	WP22	A&R	A 2	Consider the need for appropriate signage about the high speed vehicle test track; deep water; presence of adders; forestry operations and certain types of military training.		£1,000					£1,000	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a	Conflict resolution: Monitor impact of public access on nature conservation, scheduled monuments, estate management and grazing projects.	WP23	A&R / NC	A 1	Monitor issues and consider action, with other public bodies and the conservation group							£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide archaeology & historic environment protection	WP24	AHE	A 1	'No digging' signs on scheduled monuments. Consider no-digging signs or other physical protection elsewhere, eg pallisading, fencing,		£1,000					£1,000	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide archaeology & historic environment protection	WP25	AHE	C	Monitor / consider rabbit control to protect scheduled monuments		£1,000					£1,000	REES
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide archaeology & historic environment protection	WP26	AHE	C	Monitor the condition of scheduled monuments to identify issues or trends		£5,000					£5,000	REES

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	Unit Type	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide archaeology & historic environment protection	WP27	AHE	C	Management tour with English Heritage							£0	-
Site-wide	-	n/a	Site-wide track maintenance	WP28	MT	B	Track maintenance			£30,000	£20,000	£20,000		£70000	REMP
1.1.1	6.3	BLV 3	Retain Scots pine, palisade trees on tumuli	WP29	WM	-	H&M: Thinning, including palisading trees on tumuli							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP30	NC	A1	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
1.1.2	1.7	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP31	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 1.7ha				£2,475			£2475	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP32	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 1.7ha					£306	£34	£340	REES
			Bracken Spraying	WP33	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 1.7ha					£276	£30	£306	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP34	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
1.2.1	1.9	HB 1	Protect geological exposure	WP35	Est Man	-	Rubbish clearance (cost covered for whole area at end of table)							£0	-
			Protect geological exposure	WP36	NC	A1	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
			Protect geological exposure	WP37	NC	A1	Tree & scrub clearance: 1.9 ha		£1,900						-
1.2.2	8.6	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP38	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 8.6ha				£12,930			£12,930	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP39	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 8.6ha					£1,552	£172	£1,724	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP40	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 8.6ha					£1,394	£154	£1,548	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP41	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
1.2.3	6.3	BLV 3	Retain woodland feature	WP42	WM	-	Non-intervention								-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP43	NC	A1	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
1.3.1	8.1	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP44	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 8.1ha				£12,165			£12,165	REES

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	UVP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
			Improve quality of heathland	WP45	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 8.1ha					£1,458	£162	£1,620	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP46	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
1.3.2	9.9	BLV 3	Retain woodland feature	WP47	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP48	NC	A1	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
2.1.1	3.7	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP49	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 3.7ha pt only				£2,500			£2,500	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP50	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 3.7ha only					£666	£74	£740	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP51	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
2.1.2	0.8	BLV 3	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP52	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP53	NC	A1	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
2.2	13	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP54	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 13ha				£13,000			£13,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP55	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 13ha					£2,340	£260	£2,600	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP56	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 13ha					£2,106	£234	£2,340	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP57	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
2.3	15.6	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland and retain mature pedunculate oak	WP58	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 15.6ha				£7,800			£7,800	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP59	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 15.6ha					£2,808	£312	£3,120	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP60	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 15.6ha					£2,528	£280	£2,808	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP61	NC	A1	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
2.4.1	1.4	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP62	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 1.4ha				£1,400			£1,400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP63	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 1.4ha					£252	£28	£280	REES
			Improve quality of	WP64	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying:					£227	£25	£252	REES

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	LMP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
			heathland				1.4ha								
			Improve quality of heathland	WP65	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
2.4.2	7.7	BLV 3	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP66	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP67	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
2.4.3	8.6	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP68	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 8.6ha				£4,300			£4,300	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP69	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 8.6ha					£1,584	£172	£1,756	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP70	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 8.6ha					£1,345	£149	£1,494	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP71	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
2.5	24.6	BLV 3	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP72	WM	-	H&M: Harvesting				*			£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP73	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 13ha				£19,500			£19,500	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP74	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 2ha				£1,000			£1,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP75	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 15ha					£2,700	£300	£3,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP76	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 24.6ha					£3,986	£442	£4,428	REES
			Improve quality of heathland and protect marsh clubmoss population	WP77	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
2.6	14	BLV 3	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP78	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP79	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
2.7	12.3	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP80	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 12.3ha				£6,150			£6,150	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP81	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 12.3ha					£2,214	£246	£2,460	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP82	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 12.3ha					£1,993	£221	£2,214	REES

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	Code	Type	Grant	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
			Improve quality of heathland	WP83	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
3.1.1	5.1	BLV 3	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP84	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP85	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
3.1.2	9.6	BLV 3	Retain Scots pine	WP86	WM	-	H&M: Harvesting							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP87	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 7ha				£10,500			£10,500	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP88	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 7ha					£1,260	£140	£1,400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP89	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 9.6ha					£1,556	£172	£1,728	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP90	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
3.2	13.3	BLV 3 Partially	Retain mature pedunculate oak and protect mossy stonecrop population	WP91	NC	-	Non-intervention, Monitor mossy stonecrop population							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP92	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
5.1	138	BLV 3 Partially	To be determined following survey	WP93	n/a	-	To be determined following survey							£0	-
6.1	10.8	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP94	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 10.8ha				£5,400			£5,400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP95	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 10.8ha					£1,944	£216	£2,160	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP96	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 10.8ha					£1,750	£194	£1,944	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP97	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
6.2.1	0.4	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP98	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 0.4ha				£600			£600	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP99	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 0.4ha					£72	£8	£80	REES
			Retain belt of trees	WP100	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
6.2.2	8.4	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP101	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 8.4ha				£4,200			£4,200	REES

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	WP Serial	UMP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
			Improve quality of heathland	WP102	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 8.4ha					£1,512	£168	£1,680	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP103	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 8.4ha					£1,361	£151	£1,512	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP104	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
6.3.1	20	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP105	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance 20ha				£20,000			£20,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP106	NC	A 1	Spray regrowth: 20ha					£3,600	£400	£4,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP107	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 20ha					£3,240	£360	£3,600	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP108	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP109	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
6.3.2	1.6	BLV 3	Retain Scots pine	WP110	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP111	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
6.4.1	3.3	BLV 3	Retain belt of trees, create heathland corridoor	WP112	WM, NC	A1	Tree & scrub clearance: 0.2 ha							£0	-
6.4.2	14	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP113	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance 14ha				£7,000			£7,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP114	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth:					£2,520	£280	£2,800	REES
			Bracken Spraying	WP115	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying					£2,268	£252	£2,520	REES
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP116	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP117	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
6.5.1	7	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP118	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 7ha				£3,500			£3,500	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP119	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 7ha					£1,260	£140	£1,400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP120	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 7ha					£1,134	£126	£1,260	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP121	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP122	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-

EMO	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Parcel	EMP Section	EMP Option	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
6.5.2	2.2	BLV 3	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP123	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP124	NC	A1	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'								-
6.6	3.4	BLV 3	Improve quality of heathland	WP125	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 3.4ha				£3,400			£3,400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP126	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 3.4ha					£612	£68	£680	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP127	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 3.4ha					£551	£61	£612	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP128	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
6.7	19.7	BLV 3	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP129	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP130	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'The Whale'							£0	-
7.1	8.7	BLV 2	Enhance floristic diversity of acid grassland	WP131	Est Man	A 1	Grassland mowing	£360	£360	£360	£360	£360	£360	£2,160	REMP
7.2.1	1.2	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP132	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 1.2ha					£1,800		£1,800	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP133	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 1.2ha						£216	£216	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP134	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 1.2ha						£195	£195	REES
7.2.2	10.2	BLV 2	Retain conifers	WP135	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
7.2.3	1.6	BLV 2	Improve quality of grassland	WP136	Est Man	A 1	Grassland mowing	£120						£120	REMP
7.3	6	BLV 2	Retain conifers	WP137	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
7.4	4.1		Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP138	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
7.5	7.2	BLV 5	Enhance floristic diversity of acid grassland	WP139	Est Man	A 1	Grassland mowing	£180	£180	£180	£180	£180	£180	£1,080	REMP
7.6	3.5	BLV 2	Enhance floristic diversity of acid grassland	WP140	Est Man	A 1	Grassland mowing	£120						£120	REMP
7.7	10		Retain conifers	WP141	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
7.8	6.9		Retain conifers	WP142	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-

FMU	Area (ha)	SSSI unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	LIMP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
7.9	13.5	BLV 2	Retain conifers	WP143	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
7.10	7.8		Retain conifers	WP144	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
7.11	1.7		Retain conifers	WP145	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
7.12	3.8		Retain mature pedunculate oak, maintain camping ground	WP146	WM	-	Non-intervention / Grassland mowing							£0	-
7.13	7.3		Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP147	WM	-	Non-intervention / Grassland mowing							£0	-
7.14	11.2		Retain conifers	WP148	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Woodland management	WP149	NC	B	Planting hazel coppice 4ha			£10,500				£10,500	REES
			Woodland management	WP150	NC	B	Bracken Spraying: 4ha			£648	£72			£720	REES
7.15	2.8		Retain conifers	WP151	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
7.16	4.2	BLV 2	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP152	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
8.1	10.8	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP153	WM	-	H&M: Harvesting							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP154	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 10.8ha				£16,200			£16,200	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP155	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 10.8ha					£1,944	£216	£2,160	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP156	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 10.8ha					£1,750	£194	£1,944	REES
8.2.1	3.9	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP157	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut regrowth: 3.9ha				£780			£780	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP158	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying 3.9ha		£630	£70				£700	REES
8.2.2	3		Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP159	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
8.3.1	6	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP160	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
8.3.2	7.2	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP161	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 7.2ha		£7,200					£7,200	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP162	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 7.2ha			£1,296	£144			£1,440	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP163	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 7.2ha			£1,167	£129			£1,296	REES
8.4.1	4.8	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP164	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth: 4.8ha				£960			£960	REES

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Spatial	Unit Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
			Bracken Spraying	WP165	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying 4.8ha		£736	£93				£829	REES
8.4.2	5.3		Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP166	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
8.5.1	10.5	BLV 2	Create heathland corridoor	WP167	WM	-	H&M: Harvesting							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP168	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth: 10.5ha				£2,100			£2,100	REES
			Bracken Spraying	WP169	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying		£736	£153				£890	REES
8.5.2	3.5		Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP170	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
8.6	10.2	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP171	NC	A 1	Gorse control			£720				£720	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP172	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth: 10.2ha		£2,040			£2,040		£4,080	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP173	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying		£736	£600				£1,336	REES
8.7	7.3	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP174	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
9.1.1	15.4	BLV 2 Partially	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP175	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
9.1.2	3.9	BLV 2 Partially	Improve quality of heathland	WP176	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth: 3.9ha				£780			£780	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP177	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying		£736	£270				£702	REMP
9.2	7.1		Retain mature beech	WP178	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
9.3	2.9		Retain mature beech	WP179	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
9.4	7		Retain mature beech	WP180	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
9.5	20.7	BLV 2 Partially	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP181	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
9.6	10.1	BLV 2	Enhance floristic diversity of acid grassland and protect mossy stonecrop population	WP182	NC	-	Non-intervention (rabbit grazed)							£0	-
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP183	NC	B	Monitor bees & wasps							£0	-

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	LIMP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
9.7	4.6		Retain mature beech	WP184	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
10.1	6.9		Non-intervention	WP185	Est Man	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
10.2	6.5		Enhance floristic diversity of acid grassland	WP186	Est Man	A 2	Grassland mowing	£250	£250	£250	£250	£250	£250	£1,500	REMP
10.3.1	16		Enhance floristic diversity of acid grassland	WP187	Est Man	A 2	Grassland mowing	£250	£250	£250	£250	£250	£250	£1,500	REMP
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP188	NC	B	Monitor bees & wasps							£0	-
10.3.2	3.1		Retain mature goat willow	WP189	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
11.1	19.6		Retain mature beech	WP190	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
12.1	9.8		Enhance floristic diversity of acid grassland	WP191	NC	-	Under private management							£0	-
12.2	4.5	BLV 4	Improve quality of heathland	WP192	NC	-	Under private management							£0	-
13.1	3.1	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP193	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
13.2	5.3	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP194	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
13.3	1.5	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP195	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
13.4.1	1.5	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP196	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
13.4.2	6.5	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP197	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
13.5.1	28.7	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP198	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 7ha		£3,500					£3,500	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP199	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth: 7ha					£1,400		£1,400	REES
13.5.2	7.5	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP200	WM	-	Non-intervention	*						£0	-
13.5.3	1.4	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP201	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
13.6	1.5	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP202	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth: 8ha		£308			£308		£616	REES
13.7	8.1	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP203	WM	-	Non-intervention*	*						£0	-
13.8	14.8	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP204	WM	-	Non-intervention*	*						£0	-
13.9	8.3	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP205	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Compt	Unit Action	Unit	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
13.10.1	25.3	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP206	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 8ha		£1,000					£1000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP207	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth: 8ha					£1,600		£1,600	REES
13.10.2	0.6	BLV 2	Retain mixed woodland	WP208	NC	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
13.11	10.1	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP209	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
13.12	9.5	BLV 2	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP210	NC	A 1	Plant hazel coppice 3.2ha			£7,500				£7,500	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP211	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 3.2ha			£1,600				£1,600	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP212	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 3.2ha				£576	£64		£640	REES
			Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP213	NC	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
13.13.1	6.1	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP214	Est Man	A 2	Tree & scrub clearance 3 ha only	£1,050						£1,050	REMP
				WP215	Est Man	A 2	Spray tree regrwoth 3 ha only		£540		£60			£600	REMP
				WP216	Est Man	A 2	Hand pull cut 3ha only						£600	£600	REMP
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP217	NC	B	Monitor bees & wasps							£0	-
13.13.2	8	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP218	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP219			Monitor bees & wasps								-
13.14	2.3	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP220	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 2.3ha		£1,150					£1,150	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP221	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 2.3ha			£240	£216			£456	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP222	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying			£373	£41			£414	REES
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP223	NC	B	Monitor bees & wasps							£0	-
13.15	26.9	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP224	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 2ha	£2,000						£2,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP225	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 2ha		£360	£40				£400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP226	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 24.9ha		£12,450					£12,450	REES

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	UMF Sector	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
			Improve quality of heathland	WP227	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut scrub regrowth:						£400	£400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP228	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 24.9ha			£4,482	£498			£4,980	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP229	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying			£4,368	£464			£4,842	REES
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP230	NC	B	Monitor bees & wasps							£0	-
13.16	36.7	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland & grassland	WP231	NC	A 1	Grazing Project: Long Valley			£7,200				£7,200	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP232	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying			£5,978	£664			£6,642	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP233	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth:							£0	-
13.17	2.8	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP234	NC	A 1	Hand pull/cut regrowth 2.4ha		£448			£448		£896	REES
			Maintain habitat for bees & wasps	WP235	NC	B	Monitor bees & wasps							£0	-
14.1	15.6	BC 8	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP236	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
			Managed by Hampshire Wildlife Trust: Open up area around Flashes	WP237	NC		Tree & scrub clearance by HWT								-
15.1.1	3.6		Improve quality of heathland	WP238	Est Man	A 2	Grassland mowing	£90		£90		£90		£270	REMP
15.1.2	11.4	BC 9	Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP239	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
16.1	5.2		Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP240	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
16.2	7.1	BLV 2 Partially	Retain Scots pine	WP241	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
16.3	4.9	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP242	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
16.4.1	1.6	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP243	WM	-	H&M: Thinning	*						£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP244	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Long Valley'								-
16.4.2	2.3	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP245	WM	-	H&M: Harvesting		*					£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP246	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 1.4ha		£700					£700	REES

EMC	Area (Ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	Land Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
			Improve quality of heathland	WP247	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 1.4ha			£252	£28			£280	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP248	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 1.4ha			£227	£25			£252	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP249	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Long Valley'							£0	-
16.4.3	1.4	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP250	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
16.5	3.1	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP251	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
17.1.1	3.2	BLV 2	Retain Scots pine	WP252	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
17.1.2	1.1	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP253	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Long Valley'							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP254	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth:							£0	-
17.2	2.7	BLV 2	Improve quality of heathland	WP255	NC	-	Scrub clearance						£2,700	£2,700	REES
18.1.1	13.5	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP256	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP257	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
18.1.2	1	BLV 1	Improve quality of heathland	WP258	NC	A 1	Mow as part of fire-break scheme							£0	-
			Improve quality of heathland	WP259	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
18.2	3.6	BLV 1	Retain mature pedunculate oak, within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP260	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
18.3	6	BLV 1	Retain mature pedunculate oak, within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP261	WM	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
18.4.1	2	BLV 1	Improve quality of heathland	WP262	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance 2ha		£2000					£2000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP263	NC	A 1	Spray regrowth: 2ha			£360	£40			£400	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP264	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 2ha			£324	£36			£360	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP265	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	LMP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
18.4.2	10.1	BLV 1	Retain mature pedunculate oak, within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP266	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
18.5.1	1.8	BLV 1	Retain mature pedunculate oak, within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP267	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
18.5.2	10.7	BLV 1	Improve quality of heathland	WP268	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 10.7ha		£5,350					£5,350	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP269	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 10.7ha			£900	£100			£1,000	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP270	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 10.7ha			£1,734	£192			£1,926	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP271	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
18.5.3	1.8	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP272	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP273			See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'								-
18.6	9	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP274	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP275			See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'								-
19.1.1	1.1	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP276	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP277	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'								-
19.1.2	4.4	BLV 1	Improve quality of heathland	WP278	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 4.4ha			£713	£79			£792	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP279	NC	A 1	Hand pull				£880			£880	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP280	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
19.1.3	1.4	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP281	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP282	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'								-

EMC	Area (ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Serial	UMP Section	Sweep	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
19.1.4	3.7	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP283	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
19.2	11.7	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP284	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
19.3.1	1.3	BLV 1	Improve quality of heathland	WP285	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 1.3ha		£1,950					£1,950	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP286	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 1.3ha			£211	£23			£234	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP287	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
19.3.2	9.4	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP288	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
19.4	12.9	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP289	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
19.5.1	0.5	BLV 1	Improve quality of heathland	WP290	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 0.5ha		£750					£750	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP291	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 0.5ha			£90	£10			£100	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP292	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 0.5ha			£81	£9			£90	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP293	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
19.5.2	2.5	BLV 1	Retain Scots pine	WP294	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
			Within proposed grazing project fenceline	WP295	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'								-
19.6	7.6	BLV 1	Improve quality of heathland	WP296	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 7.6ha		£1,232	£136				£1,368	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP297	NC	A 1	Hand pull 7.6ha				£1,520			£1,520	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP298	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Crookham Common'							£0	-
20.1.1	3.3		Retain conifers	WP299	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
20.1.2	2.6	BC 7	Improve quality of heathland	WP300	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 2.6ha		£2,600					£2,600	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP301	NC	A 1	Spray tree regrowth: 2.6ha			£468	£52			£520	REES
20.2.1		BC 6	Improve quality of heathland	WP302	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance: 3.3ha only		£4,950					£4,950	REES
			Improve quality of heathland	WP303	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 3.3ha only			£594	£66			£660	REES
20.2.2		BC 6 Partia	Retain mixed woodland	WP304	NC	A 1	Bracken Spraying: 3.3ha only			£535	£59			£594	REES

FMC	Area (Ha)	SSSI Unit	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Sarfait	LMP Section	Priority	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total	Funding Source
		lly													
21.1.1	3.8		Retain mature pedunculate oak	WP305	WM	-	Non-intervention							£0	-
21.1.2	12.3		Improve quality of heathland	WP306	NC	-	See Grazing Projects: 'Pondtail'							£0	-
21.1.3	1.1		Retain Scots pine	WP307	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
21.1.4	34.5		Retain Scots pine	WP308	WM	-	H&M: Thinning							£0	-
21.1.5	6.3		Improve quality of heathland	WP309	NC	A 1	Tree & scrub clearance 6.3ha @£2.5ha		£15,750					£15,750	REES

8. Appendix 1 Contributors & Consultees

The following organisations and individuals contributed to and/or were consulted on the development of this ILMP:

Army Training Estates - Home Counties (ATE HC)
ATE HC Commandant -
Aldershot Trg Area Cdt., Chair of Bourley Conservation Group -
)

4Div - Aldershot Garrison
Major

Bourley Conservation Group Members
- Hampshire Heathland Project
- English Nature (Thames Area)
(Lt Col Retd) - Fishing Club
Ornithologist
- Herpetological Conservation Trust
- Deer Manager

Other Public Bodies
Basingstoke Canal Authority
English Heritage
Environment Agency -
Fleet Pond Society –
Forestry Commission -
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
Hart District Council –
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds -
Rushmoor Borough Council

Defence Estates - Training Estates - Home Counties (DE TE HC)
Senior Estates Advisor -
Head Forester (North) -
Head Forester (South) -

Defence Estates - Environmental Support Team - DE EST
Senior Environmental Adviser (South & Wales) -
Environmental Adviser (Natural Environment) -
Environmental Adviser (Historic Environment) -
Environmental Adviser (Access & Recreation) -

Entec Consultants

9. Appendix 2 SSSI Citations

County: Hampshire **Site Name: Bourley and Long Valley**

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.

Local Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council, Surrey County Council, Hart District Council, Rushmoor Borough Council, Waverley Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SU 835515 **Area:** 819.70 (ha)
Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 186 **1:10,000:** SU 85 SW, SU 85 SE, SU 84 NW

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 15 Oct. 1993 **Date of Last Revision:** –
Date Confirmed: 15 June 1994

Other Information:
This site includes land proposed for designation as a Special Protection Area under the EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Description and Reasons for Notification:
The site comprises a diverse mosaic of heathland, woodland, mire, scrub and grassland habitats. Such habitat diversity supports a rich flora and fauna including nationally scarce plants, nationally rare insects and three bird species listed in Annex 1 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. The majority of the site is underlain by gently undulating deposits of gravels and sands from the Tertiary era, with Quaternary gravel deposits forming a high ridge to the south of the site and Quaternary Barton sand deposits exposed in Long Valley. Wetter areas such as Bourley Bottom and Long Bottom are underlain by Bagshot Beds.

The dry heathland areas are dominated by heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea* and dwarf gorse *Ulex minor* with bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* a frequent associate. Extensive patches of dodder *Cuscuta epithymum* occur on dense heather areas. Cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* is found in more humid heathland areas, with purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* dominating locally. The acidic grassland includes areas dominated by bristle bent *Agrostis curtisii*, a grass with a restricted distribution in south-east England. Scrub, dominated by gorse *Ulex europaeus*, forms part of this habitat mosaic.

Springs and ditches, and valleys where drainage is impeded, support valley mire communities. Here, cross-leaved heath and bog mosses *Sphagnum* spp., dominate, with other typical bog plants occurring including common cottongrass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, round-leaved sundew *Drosera rotundifolia* and the nationally scarce marsh clubmoss *Lycopodiella inundata*. The nationally scarce pale dog-violet *Viola lactea* is also found on the site.

The rich invertebrate fauna includes three nationally rare species,* ruby-tailed wasp *Chrysis fulgida* and the heathland flies *Pelecocera tricincta* and *Thyridanthrax fenestratus*. Three nationally scarce heathland insects include the potter wasp *Eumenes coarctatus*, silver-studded blue butterfly *Plebejus argus* and downy emerald dragonfly *Cordulia aenea*.

The mixture of open heathland, scrub, sandy areas and clearings in the coniferous woodland provide habitat for heathland birds including three particularly vulnerable species on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive; woodlark *Lullula arborea*, nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* and Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*. The site also supports a small breeding population of hobby *Falco subutteo* which is important in a British context,** and on a European basis as a migratory species. Nationally important populations of the adder *Vipera berus* are also found.

* Nationally rare species are equivalent to those listed in the British Red Data Book which includes those considered endangered, vulnerable or rare.
** Schedule 1 birds as listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).

County: Hampshire **Site Name:** Heath Brow SSSI

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981

Local Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council, Hart District Council

National Grid Reference: SU 823494
Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 1 8 6 **1:10,000:** SU 84 NW

Area: 1.93 (ha) 4.76 (ac)

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): – Date of Last Revision: –
Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 26 January 1995 **Date of Last Revision: –**
Date Confirmed: 17 August 1995

Other Information:
GCR (Geological Conservation Review) Block – Quaternary of the Thames.

Reasons for Notification:
Heath Brow provides exposures in one of the recent Pleistocene gravel aggradations of southern England, the Caesar's Camp Gravel. The origin of this deposit has been widely disputed; marine, glacial and fluvial processes have all been invoked at various times to explain their depositional environment. The sediments have been keenly researched since the early part of the century and active study continues. This recent research suggests that the Caesar's Camp Gravel was deposited by a braided river in flood events during a cold, periglacial period. This conclusion is supported by the large size (up to 350 mm in diameter) of the flint cobbles present in the deposit. Despite the detailed environmental history now established for the Caesar's Camp Gravel their stratigraphical position is still uncertain. The elevation of the gravel precludes correlation with the river terraces of the London Basin, making the Caesar's Camp Gravel one of the earliest periglacial deposits in southern England. The site is therefore of vital importance to reconstructions of the environmental history of southern England.

COUNTY: HAMPSHIRE SITE NAME: BASINGSTOKE CANAL SSSI

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Local Planning Authorities: Hampshire County Council/Surrey County Council Hart District Council/Rushmoor Borough Council/Guildford Borough Council/Surrey Heath Borough Council/Woking Borough Council/Runnymede Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SU 719514 to SU 967575
TQ 016597 to TQ 046616

Ordnance Survey Sheets: 1:50,000 186 1:10,000 SU 75 SE, SU 75 SW,
SU 85 NE, SU 85 SESU 85 SW
SU 95 NE, SU 95 NW
TQ 05 NW
TQ 06 SW

Hectares/Acres: 99.15 (ha.) 244.99 (ac.)

Date Notified (1949 Act): 1955 Date of Last Revision: 1975
Date Notified (1981 Act): 1985 Date of Last Revision: 30 September 1994
Date Confirmed: 22 June 1995

Other Information:
Basingstoke Canal SSSI incorporates and extends the Basingstoke Canal (Greywell -- Odiham Castle) and Basingstoke Canal (Eelmoor) SSSIs in Hampshire, notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 and the Basingstoke Canal East and West SSSI in Surrey, notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. It is largely owned by Hampshire and Surrey County Councils. Eelmoor, Claycart and Rushmoor Flashes (Hampshire) are managed by the Hampshire Wildlife Trust under an informal reserve agreement The Basingstoke Canal was declared a Nature Conservation Review (NCR) Site in 1989.

Description and Reasons for Notification:
The Basingstoke Canal, together with associated 'flashes' and heathland, is nationally important for aquatic plants and invertebrates. The transition from calcareous spring water to slightly acidic conditions produces an extremely diverse flora, containing approximately half (87) of Britain's native aquatic higher plant species, including 5 nationally scarce* species. The Basingstoke Canal is botanically the most species-rich aquatic system m England. Twenty-four species of dragonfly occur on the Canal and other insects, including two nationally rare** (Red Data Book) species, are well represented.

Two sections of the Basingstoke Canal are of SSSI status. The western section lies between Greywell in Hampshire and Hermitage Bridge in Surrey; the eastern section lies between Monument Bridge and Scotland Bridge in Surrey. The relative lack of pollution in the Canal and the variation in water chemistry throughout its length have given rise to a diversity of plant species and communities that has no parallel elsewhere in Britain. This, together with a rich and varied invertebrate fauna, makes the Basingstoke Canal a waterway of exceptional value to nature conservation:

The Canal is largely supplied by calcareous water from springs situated at the junction of the chalk and Reading Beds (clays) at Greywell. Moving downstream, it is supplemented by progressively more acidic spring and stream water from the Aldershot heathland district. Due to a slight west-east gradient, which gives rise to a definite water movement, the overall system is analogous to a slow-flowing river with initially alkaline water which

gradually becomes more acidic and less charged with calcium. Such a combination is a rare feature in Britain.

The vegetation types reflect this gradual change in water chemistry. At Greywell the flora is typical of that of a nutrient-rich southern chalk stream. Here it is dominated by the moss *Fontinalis antipyretica*, the starworts *Callitriche obtusangula* and *C. stagnalis*, foolÕs watercress *Apium nodiflorum*, lesser water-parsnip *Berula erecta* and the water crowfoot *Ranunculus pencillatus* subspecies *pseudofluitans* var. *vertumnus*, the latter here in its *locus classicus*, from which it was formally studied and described. As the calcareous water moves across the London Clays the flora changes, with locally abundant mareÕs tail *Hippuris vulgaris*, river water dropwort *Oenanthe fluviatilis*, arrowhead *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, the pondweeds *Potamogeton alpinus* and *P. berchtoldii* and stoneworts including *Nitella flexilis* and several varieties of *Chara vulgaris*.

The Canal then passes onto the Bracklesham Beds and Bagshot Sands of the Aldershot heathland district. In the downstream stretch some of the species abundant upstream disappear, to be replaced by a very species-rich flora which comprises a remarkable assemblage combining both nutrient-rich and acidic elements. Amongst the characteristic plants of this long stretch are the pondweeds *Potamogeton natans* and *P. perfoliatus*, water soldier *Stratiotes aloides*, Canadian and NuttallÕs pondweeds *Elodea canadensis* and *E. nuttallii* and greater bladderwort *Utricularia australis*. Frogbit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* and greater duckweed *Spirodela polyrhiza* occur amongst the emergent vegetation.

Plants typical of acidic waters, which occur in this stretch, are bulbous rush *Juncus bulbosus*, floating club-rush *Eleogiton fluitans* and alternate-flowered water-milfoil *Myriophyllum alterniflorum*.

The Monument BridgeÐScotland Bridge stretch at Sheerwater to the east of Woking, is rich in open water and emergent species characteristic of the main part of the Canal such as the pondweed *Potamogeton natans*, frogbit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, greater duckweed *Spirodela polyrhiza*, water plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, and narrow leaved water plantain *Alisma lanceolatum*. Of particular note within the Monument BridgeÐScotland Bridge stretch are the nationally scarce pondweed *Potamogeton trichoides* and the nationally scarce tasteless water pepper *Persicaria laxiflora* Certain stretches of the Canal are less species-rich, due to shading by overhanging trees, or very localised pollution problems, but these stretches have been included in the SSSI because they enable the continuum from calcareous to acidic water to be expressed within the SSSI: Ninety species of aquatic plants, including a number of native stoneworts (charophytes) and the aquatic moss *Fontinalis antipyretica*, have been recorded in 1992 and 1993 from the main line of the canal and its extensions (or 'flashes'); an additional 16 native wetland species have been recorded on the Canal system since 1986: Of the 90 plants recorded in 1992 and 1993, 5 are nationally scarce* being river water dropwort *Oenanthe fluviatilis*, the pondweed *Potamogeton trichoides*, tasteless water pepper *Persicaria laxiflora*, the horsetail *Equisetum* 3 *litorale* and the water crowfoot *Ranunculus pencillatus* subspecies *pseudofluitans* var. *vertumnus*. The nationally scarce water soldier *Stratiotes aloides* and fringed water lily *Nymphoides peltata* have been introduced.

Other noteworthy plants include needle spike rush *Eleocharis acicularis* and various-leaved pondweed *Potamogeton gramineus*.

The invertebrate fauna is correspondingly rich. Twenty-four species of Odonata (dragonfly and damselfly) have been recorded on the Canal in 1992 and 1993, making the Canal one of the most important sites for Odonata in terms of species diversity in Britain.

Surveys undertaken during 1992 and 1993 revealed evidence of breeding of 19 species. Of particular note are populations of the nationally scarce brilliant emerald *Somatochlora metallica*, the hairy dragonfly *Brachytron pratense* and the downy emerald *Cordulia aenea*. In addition to the Odonata fauna, the Canal supports a wide range of other insects, associated particularly with the rich emergent and bank vegetation. Hoverflies are well represented. About eighty-five species have been recorded along the Canal, including the nationally scarce *Anasimyia contracta*, *Didea intermedia*, *Epistrophe diaphana*, *Volucella inanis* and *Xylota tarda*. The scarce snail-killing fly *Psacadina verbeckei*, the nationally rare (Red Data Book)** solitary bee *Macropis europaea* and the scarce dentated pug moth *Anticollix sparsata* are also present. The Canal also supports populations of water birds such as little grebe, kingfisher and grey wagtail which are of considerable local importance.

Several off-line 'flashes' have been included in the site, as they are an integral part of the hydrological system and provide shallow-water conditions which are rare in the restored main line of the Canal. Of particular significance are Eelmoor Flash, the extensive Mytchett Lake and Great Bottom Flash and the small, shallow Potter's Pool.

Great Bottom Flash is fringed on the eastern side with reed *Phragmites australis* and supports a rich marginal flora including water violet *Hottonia palustris* and royal fern *Osmunda regalis*. Mytchett Lake is an extensive area of open water with abundant white water lily *Nymphaea alba* and common bulrush *Schoenoplectus lacustris* and is notable for its fringing colony of purple willow *Salix purpurea* which is rare in Surrey. The lake supports a large colony of red-eyed damselfly *Erythromma najas*. PotterÕs Pool, adjacent to open heathland, is an excellent site for dragonflies and supports a rich flora dominated by greater bladderwort *Utricularia australis*, with bottle sedge *Carex rostrata* in the emergent fringe of vegetation.

Adjacent to the Canal, but not linked to it, is New Pond at Pirbright, which supports an acid bog marginal flora including a number of plants not recorded from the Canal, for example marsh St JohnÕs wort *Hypericum elodes*, bog myrtle *Myrica gale*, many-stalked spike-rush *Eleocharis multicaulis*, cotton grass *Eriophorum angustifolium* and lesser bladderwort *Utricularia minor*. Of additional note are the sedges *Carex rostrata*, *C. vesicaria* and *C. curta* and floating club-rush *Eleogiton fluitans*.

Dogmersfield Lake is included within the SSSI as it forms part of the CanalÕs water catchment, and supports a rich flora including some species which are very rare in or extinct from the remainder of the Basingstoke Canal system, for example lesser water plantain *Baldellia ranunculoides*, bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata* and water purslane *Lythrum portula*. The lake also has strong populations of needle spike rush *Eleocharis acicularis* and fan-leaved water crowfoot *Ranunculus circinatus*.

The hinterland of woodland, heath, unimproved meadows and fens through which the Canal flows increases the value of the aquatic habitats. Pondtail Heath (Fleet) has been included within the SSSI since it is of direct importance to invertebrates such as the dragonflies which hawk over this area. Pondtail Heath comprises an area of largely wet heath dominated by ling *Calluna vulgaris*, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*. The flora is rich, with species such as oblong-leaved sundew *Drosera intermedia*, meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, petty whin *Genista anglica* and blunt-flowered rush *Juncus subnodulosus*, the latter in an atypical acidic locality. The invertebrate fauna includes the nationally rare** (Red Data Book) hoverfly *Pelecocera tricincta* and a population of the keeled skimmer *Orthetrum coerulescens*, which breeds in small bog pools on the heath.

*Nationally scarce species occur in 16Ð100 of 10 3 10km squares in Britain.
**Nationally rare species are listed in the relevant Red Data Book, i.e. "British Red Data Book 2: Insects".