



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Property Directorate

DE
DEFENCE ESTATES
Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

Integrated Rural Management Plans

Practitioner Guide 05/10

Estate Management

Document Aim:

The aim of this Practitioners Guide (PG) is to provide guidance on the Integrated Rural Management Plan (IRMP) structure and process. This Guide is intended to provide guidance and assistance to MOD staff and industry partners responsible for the compilation and delivery of IRMPs.

Document Synopsis:

The aim of an IRMP is to produce a strategic land management plan, with full consultation, to provide optimal and sustainable military training.

The IRMP provides three main outputs:

- a strategic framework to inform decision-making where changes to military and other requirements are planned;
- a series of specific management plans (e.g. military use, natural environment) to identify current and proposed future management, that are integrated to ensure conflicts are resolved and synergies recognised;
- a prioritised action plan to improve current condition.

IRMPs have been introduced by the MOD to enable site managers to deliver a multifunctional estate that meets the primary military operational requirement, whilst taking full account of associated natural, cultural and social resources. The IRMP (which forms part of the site Environmental Management System (EMS)) is owned by the Head of Establishment (HoE). Management of the plan and its delivery is provided by Defence Estates (DE) and Industry Partners (IP).

The IRMP supports efficient rural estate management, takes account of both legislative requirements and non-statutory commitments and is used to liaise with stakeholders such as Local Authorities, Statutory Bodies (e.g. Natural England, Historic Scotland), National Park Authorities and Non-Government Organisations and their equivalents overseas. The IRMP replaces the former Integrated Land Management Plans (ILMP).

This IRMP Guide outlines: the background to the requirement; the IRMP process; the IRMP structure; and IRMP templates.



Document Information

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Related Documents

JSP 362 – Vol. 3 – Leaflet 10 - Integrated Rural Management Plans	
Sustainability and Environment Tool Handbook	
Other documents referred to in each specialist area	

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Boxes

1. Memorandum of Understanding
2. Habitats Regulations Assessment

Annexes

- A. IRMP Template for Volume 1 – Summary and Action Plan
B-M IRMP Templates for Volume 2 – Component Management Plans

Legend

Legal Requirements and Mandatory Practice These boxes identify the relevant aspects of UK Legislation and complying with MOD Mandatory Practice.	
Hints and Tips These boxes provide hints and tips for complying with Advisory practice.	
Illustrative Examples Generic examples have been used to illustrate the recommended approach within the guidance. These examples have been drawn from real MOD projects to aid their interpretation.	
Other Information These boxes provide general information about IRMP process.	
Stakeholder Requirement This indicates a requirement to engage with relevant stakeholders either internal or external to MOD. These may be a statutory body, Government Department or Devolved Administration, or a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO).	

Introduction

Background

1. Ministry of Defence (MOD) has been progressively developing an integrated management planning approach since 1995. MOD's integrated management plans enable site managers to deliver a multifunctional estate that meets the primary military operational requirement, whilst taking full account of the associated natural, cultural and social resources. Integrated Land Management Plans (ILMPs) were established across the former Army Training Estate (ATE) from 1995-2000. The plans were initially introduced to develop a long-term view for the management of the estate in relation to new developments and military activity. Local Authorities, Statutory Bodies (e.g. English Heritage, Scottish Natural Heritage) and Non-Governmental Organisations (such as the Wildlife Trusts) now acknowledge that these plans take full account of the management of the defence rural estate, draw together all of the key stakeholders and provide an agreed long-term management vision and action programme. MOD's Declaration of Intent with the Association of National Parks Authorities notes that any areas dedicated to MOD training in National Parks in Great Britain will have ILMPs. This commitment has been delivered.

2. Experience gained from the ILMP programme led to the development of a more simplified land management plan called the Integrated Rural Management Plan (IRMP). The IRMP now replaces and fulfils the same integrated land management planning function and capability as an ILMP.

The IRMP roll-out and revision programme

3. Defence Estates (DE) Professional and Technical Services Environmental Advisory Services (PTS EAS) (formerly Environmental Support Team (EST)) currently coordinates the IRMP roll-out and revision programme on behalf of DE Ops and the Top Level Budgets (TLBs). A programme for IRMP development, implementation and maintenance is reviewed with each TLB Customer Estate Organisation (CEstO) or relevant DE Director on an annual basis to ensure that the level of DE support is understood and prioritised.

IEMP and EMS

4. The IRMP addresses the rural, cultural and social issues at a site and is linked and signposted from both the Integrated Estate Management Plan (IEMP) and Environment Management System. The following paragraphs provide a definition of each of these plans, what they address and how they link together.

5. **IEMP.** Integrated Estate Management Plans (IEMPs) were introduced in 2007 to link military operational requirements with the strategic development of the estate. The site occupier outlines the current and future operational requirements of the site and determines the target condition of the infrastructure assets required to meet these requirements. The current condition of the built assets and the work required to achieve target condition is identified and used to guide future investment and to prioritise the best use of available funds. It also incorporates MOD's sustainable development policy affecting estate assets, such as energy consumption by buildings, water consumption, waste, environmental management and biodiversity and links to the establishment's Environmental Management System (EMS) and Integrated Rural Management Plan (IRMP) which deals with these issues more comprehensively. The IRMP is currently a standalone document from the IEMP but is complementary to it. IEMP annexes reference any associated documents/surveys/reports that would influence the management of the estate, the IRMP and EMS fall into this category.

6. **EMS.** Since 2005, each site or establishment has been required to maintain an Environmental Management System (EMS). EMS is a tool to systematically assess, document and manage the significant environmental risks of an organisation's activities. MOD EMS is primarily focussed on the

7. activities on the built estate; it does also have capacity to consider rural issues where these are not considerable. The IRMP forms the detailed rural component of the EMS when the site contains a

significant¹ area of open or green space (e.g. the Training Areas). The IRMP action plan should be tracked at the existing EMS Working Group meetings or the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection (SHEP). EMS and IRMP are referenced within the IEMP annexes.

8. In summary, the IEMP provides the site's high level strategy in terms of infrastructure requirements to support current and future defence output; the site EMS is a tool to manage the environmental risks of military and other activities; and the IRMP sets out an agreed long-term detailed rural, cultural and social management plan. All of which are required to support the efficient management of the defence estate.

Legislative drivers

9. The IRMP process supports MOD compliance with a range of existing legislation.

10. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 removed the Crown's immunity from the Planning Acts. MOD must apply for planning permission and comply with the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments and Habitats Regulations Assessments for new plans and projects. These processes ensure a thorough assessment of environmental issues and approaches to mitigation.

11. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981², place statutory duties on the MOD to manage and protect designated sites, protected species and wider biodiversity. As a Section 28G body under the WCA, the MOD has a general duty to "take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of the authority's functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of the flora, fauna or geological or physiological features by reason of which the site is of special interest."

12. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are protected under the WCA which restricts certain operations at these sites without applying for consent from the Statutory Body. For each site, a list of potentially damaging operations is provided. Under section 28H of the WCA, these listed operations cannot be carried out without the Statutory Body consent. MOD Environmental Advisers can provide advice on making judgements on the impact of any plans, projects or activities that are listed or anything that may otherwise damage the special features of any SSSI, unless covered by an existing assent or management plan or are ongoing military activities as agreed under the Joint Declaration of Intent with the Statutory Body. If there is any uncertainty about whether an operation is likely to damage SSSI features, the Statutory Body must be consulted at an early stage.

13. The IRMP can be used to support this process by providing evidence, where it is needed, to Statutory Bodies when considering formal assent for specific operations outlined within the document. Having provided a clear baseline for the military use of a site that is fully integrated with the technical information in the component management plans for each theme, working closely with our Statutory Bodies and managing change can be streamlined and more effective.

¹ Significant can be in terms of size and or level of statutory protection e.g. SSSIs

² And equivalent legislation in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Overseas

Box 1: Memorandum of Understanding



The MOD's Memorandum of Understanding with Defra and the Devolved Administrations makes a commitment to prepare appropriate management plans for all MOD owned sites with areas designated as SAC and/or SPA (these also include Sites of Special Scientific Interest). IRMPs are recognised as one of the mechanisms to meet this commitment.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

14. Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the iterative stages of assessments, including Judgement of Likely Significant Effect (JLSE) and Appropriate Assessment (AA), that may be required under the Habitats Regulations for any plan or project that could affect certain internationally important sites for nature conservation.
15. MOD received legal advice from Defra in 2009 that IRMPs should be subject to a HRA at sites where there are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), known collectively as Natura 2000 sites and Ramsar sites. This ensures that these interests are considered and protected in the management of the estate. The HRA will identify if formal assents for certain proposed operations are required from the Statutory Body³.
16. It is recognised that integration (step 5) and the final edition of the IRMP meet this requirement due to two key elements of the process:
- i) a table in the Military Use CMP contains information on baseline military activities. A recognised MOD Competent Individual (under Habitats Regulations) assesses the information in this table for any likely significant effect on the conservation objective of the Natura 2000 feature and records the findings; and
 - ii) an action plan is produced as part of the IRMP process; this action plan undergoes the same assessment.
17. If an activity has been judged as likely to have a significant effect, a full Appropriate Assessment will be required. The MOD Competent Individual must sign off this assessment; further information and a list of MOD Competent Individuals can be found in the MOD Sustainability and Environmental Appraisal Tool Handbook, Section 5.
18. All CMP authors are required to take account of any Natura 2000 and SSSI interests when drafting their plans.

Box 2: Habitats Regulations Assessment



Sites with Natura 2000 and SSSI interests must have Statutory Body engagement at step 4 of the IRMP process and consultation at step 7 to ensure compliance with statutory obligations under the Habitats Regulations. If agreement with Statutory Bodies cannot be reached, the issues should be elevated up the chain of command to be addressed promptly.

³ If proposals are part of MOD's statutory functions, assent is required under 28H of the WCA; if not part of statutory functions then consent under 28E of the WCA is required.

19. Failure to comply with legislation could result in MOD staff and their contractors being open to regulatory action. The MOD's Memorandum of Understanding with Defra and the Devolved Administrations makes a commitment to prepare appropriate management plans for all MOD owned sites with habitats that are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which are designated for birds⁴ and Ramsar Sites. Similar arrangements are in place overseas where the Habitats Regulations apply. IRMPs are recognised as one of the mechanisms to meet this commitment.

⁴ SACs and SPAs are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The IRMP Process

Does your site need an IRMP?

20. If your site has an ILMP then the plan name reverts to IRMP and this guidance should be followed.

21. All MOD sites require an environmental management plan that is applicable to its scale and environmental sensitivity. In many cases, this will be an IRMP because the format can be adapted to meet MOD's needs down to small locations. However, in the case of the small office sites and urban developments such as TA Centres and Cadet Huts, provided that relevant management issues are addressed within a well managed EMS, an IRMP will not be required. DE PTS EAS currently manage the IRMP roll-out programme on behalf of the TLBs and staff can check with DE Land Management Services (LMS) or DE PTS EAS directly to see if their site is on the current programme.

22. The site IEMP and IRMP should seek to address the same suite of sites; however, it is acknowledged that in some areas this may not be appropriate.

Governance and management processes

Ownership

23. All IRMPs are owned by the TLB HoE with support from the HoE's point of contact, the DE Site Estate Team Leader (SETL), and the DE LMS Customer Focal Point.

Professional support and advice for IRMP management

24. The SETL and/or the LMS Customer Focal Point will support the delegated site Environmental Focal Point (EFP) to manage and deliver the IRMP. DE PTS EAS provides an advisory focal point role for all aspects of IRMPs.

25. A working group is formed with subject matter experts from DE LMS, DE PTS EAS, site staff and Industry Partners to write or revise IRMP Component Management Plans and any required sub-plans (e.g. scrub management).

TLB audit

26. TLB CESOs will ensure coherency with EMS in their audit programme.

Delivery and funding routes

27. Where the IRMP results in agreed changes to site operating procedures the HoE is to ensure that these are integrated within site Standing Orders (SOs), Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) and EMS Environmental Procedures (EPs) as required.

28. Any development work or changes to planned maintenance activity will be discussed by the HoE with DE SETL/LMS Customer Focal Point. The agreed actions will be taken forward by the Site Estate Authority Team (SEAT) through the minor new works programme or other funding streams as identified by the TLB.

Reporting

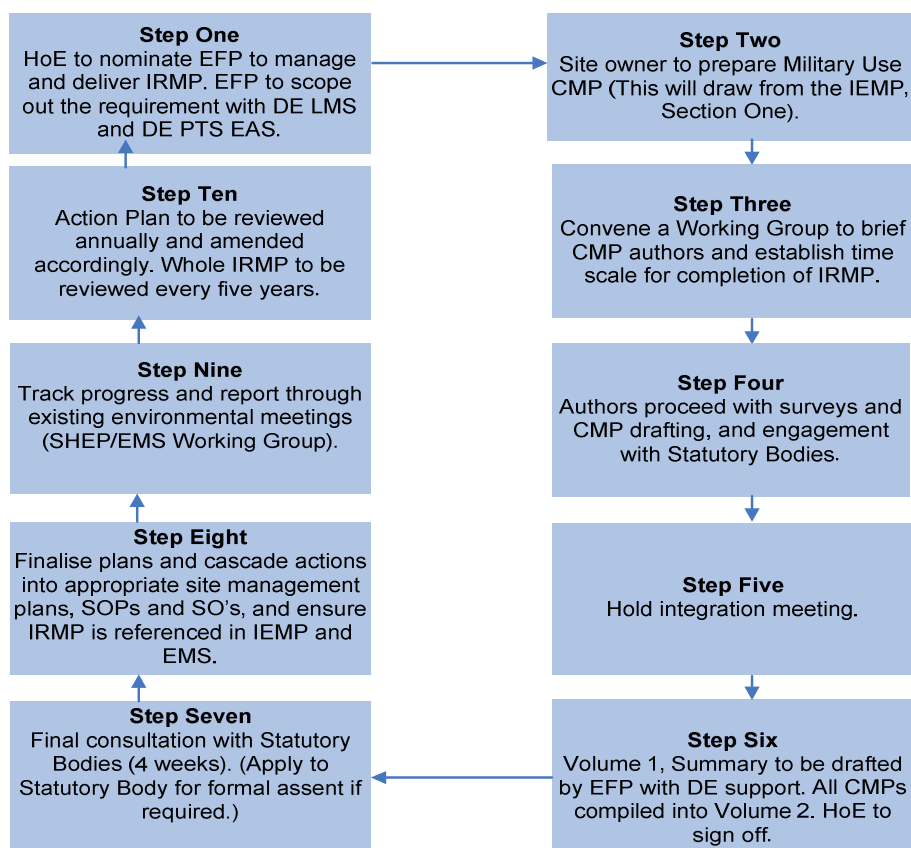
29. Actions arising from the IRMP should be tracked and audited at the establishment level, and progress reports will be provided to the HoE through existing environmental management meetings and site audits e.g. the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection (SHEP) review or EMS Working Group.

30. Progress against IRMP actions can be reported, as directed by each TLB, to support higher level reporting against the Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate Targets and within the Annual Stewardship Report where applicable.

Process for producing an IRMP

31. The steps involved in producing an IRMP are shown in the following flow diagram and described below:

Diagram 1: Steps for Producing an IRMP



32. **Step one.** HoE to nominate the site Environmental Focal Point (EFP) to manage and deliver the IRMP. EFP will scope out the required IRMP Component Management Plans (CMPs) required to address the rural, cultural and social issues at the site with support from DE SETL, DE LMS and DE PTS EAS.

33. **Step two.** The site owner is responsible for preparing the first draft of the Military Use CMP. Where an IEMP has been completed, this section will draw heavily from IEMP Section One. A template has been devised to guide the content required for this CMP (Annex C). The IRMP supports the continued military use of the site, it is therefore essential that the Military Use CMP is completed in advance of the other components, because the current and future operational requirements will provide the context for the authors writing the other CMPs.

34. **Step three.** HoE and the EFP will convene a Working Group (usually consisting of HoE, EFP, DE LMS, DE PTS EAS, Industry Partner and other site staff as appropriate), to brief the CMP authors about the military use of the site, provide useful site information and highlight any constraints e.g. presence of protected areas or features. It is strongly advised that a clear time-scale for the completion of the IRMP is agreed and recorded, and a table with the contact details of all authors, site staff and contractors involved in the delivery of the IRMP is attached and circulated.

35. **Step four.** CMP authors will gather background data, undertake necessary site surveys, engage as appropriate with the Statutory Bodies (particularly if there is an SPA/SAC on the site), contractors, Non-Government Organisations (e.g. Wildlife Trusts) and other interested parties such as the MOD Conservation Group, and prepare mapping, and then compile their CMP in line with the template provided. The CMP should be concise and pragmatic.

36. **Step five.** The draft CMPs are to be sent via email to the site EFP who will circulate to all authors to review, to ensure that any obvious conflicts of interest are identified at an early stage. The Working Group will then hold an “integration meeting” with the objective to resolve any conflicts and identify opportunities of the identified aims, objectives and actions within each of the CMPs and to log any long-term aspirations. Experience has shown that this meeting must be rigorous, discuss all management issues and will require a strong chairperson (or formal facilitation) to ensure that the meeting establishes conclusions. All outcomes must be recorded using the template provided (Annex M Integration Table). This is a key element in complying with statutory obligations under the Habitats Regulations.

37. **Step six.** Following the integration meeting, authors will revise their plans as necessary. The Summary document, Volume 1, will be written by the EFP with support from DE PTS EAS as required. The final individual draft CMPs will be compiled into Volume 2 of the IRMP (see section on IRMP Structure, page 7). The whole IRMP will be ‘signed off’ by the HoE (and a DE PTS EAS Competent Individual if a site has SAC and/or SPA designations) ready for formal consultation as appropriate.

38. **Step seven.** Where sites include areas with European designations, consultation (four weeks) with relevant Statutory Bodies is mandatory to ensure compliance with Habitats Regulations obligations. Apply to Statutory Bodies for formal consent, if required, for operations on SSSIs. If any proposed revisions have the potential to affect the military outputs of the site, the EFP must consult the HoE, SETL and DE subject matter experts (LMS and PTS EAS) who will enter into detailed negotiations on specific points. MOD Conservation Groups should also be given opportunity to comment on points of technical accuracy at this stage.

39. **Step eight.** EFP should finalise the IRMP with any further input from authors as required. The HoE through the EFP and SETL/LMS Customer Focal Point should then issue the IRMP to all relevant staff and contractors to cascade actions into appropriate site management plans, SOPs and SOs and ensure it is referenced in the site IEMP and EMS. Copies should be made available to the relevant Statutory Bodies, the MOD Conservation Group and key NGO partners as appropriate.

40. **Step nine.** Site management and contractors are to track and report progress against IRMP actions through the site’s existing environmental management meetings e.g. SHEP/ EMS Working Group), and adapt management and update the action plan as necessary.

41. **Step ten.** The HoE through the EFP and SETL/LMS Customer Focal Point are to ensure that the IRMP action plan is revised every year and the entire plan is reviewed every five years. The SETL should draw in technical support from DE LMS and DE PTS EAS as required. Once the action plan has been updated, this should be reflected in the EMS for document control purposes and reported to the CESO.

Review

42. If the format of the existing ILMP/IRMPs is not consistent with the structure below, the plan is to be modified to this structure at the 5 year review point.
43. The production of the IRMP is the start, not the end of the process - it marks the beginning of the implementation of the actions and the monitoring proposals set out in the IRMP.
44. The main aims of the annual review process are:
- to report against progress in delivering the year's actions and inform both local stakeholders and national stakeholders - the latter by input into the Annual Stewardship Report on the Defence Estate. It can also be used to report on progress against longer-term measures, for example, SDAP (Sustainable Development Action Plan) targets or any key performance indicators identified.
 - to update the action plan to retain a 5-year programme and to identify the specific annual programme of works for the following year. This will inform and support bids for funding of projects.
45. At the 5-year point a more thorough review of the entire plan is required to ensure it is up-to-date and contains all the relevant information, such as any changes in legislation or designations.
46. An important part of the review process is to ensure that changes to the IRMP are managed such that all copies of the IRMP produced remain up to date. This includes all hard and digital copies.

IRMP Structure

Structure and format

47. IRMPs are practical management guides and therefore must be written in plain English and follow Defence Writing Guide protocols (see [JSP101 Defence Writing Guide](#)). The templates provided in Annexes A-M have been set up in the required format and in accordance with MOD/DE branding. Where technical language is used this must be clearly explained within the text or through the use of footnotes and a Glossary section.

48. The IRMP will be split into two volumes to help users to access the information easily.

Volume 1

49. This volume provides the summary, action plan, contacts and maps. It will help the estate management staff in their day-to-day management tasks and will be drafted by the EFP with support from SETL/LMS Customer Focal Point and specialists (LMS & PTS EAS) as required. The action plan is subject to a formal one-year review, which is consistent with the site-based Environmental Management System process (see JSP 418). The template for Volume 1 is attached at Annex A and consists of the following:

- a. Preamble;
- b. Summary;
- c. Action Plan;
- d. Contacts; and
- e. Maps (to include an environmental sensitivities poster map for briefing all site staff, contractors and users, where possible).

Volume 2

50. This volume is a compilation of the Component Management Plans (CMPs). The CMPs provide all the background and technical information that led to the production of the action plan in Volume 1. They are drafted by a team of the military customer and relevant subject matter experts to address the military use and the different rural interests across a site, such as agricultural tenancies, natural environment issues, cultural heritage and access issues.

51. Templates (Annexes B-M) have been produced to guide the drafting of each of the following CMPs:

- a. Military Use (MU)
 - b. Estate Management (EM)
 - c. Natural Environment (NE)
 - d. Woodland (W)
 - e. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (ACH)
 - f. Access and Recreation (AR)
 - g. Relationships with Local Community (RLC)
-

- h. Pollution Control (PC)
- i. Coastal and Flood Management (CFM)

52. ***Please note that all of these CMPs may not be required at every site and can be subsumed into other plans if appropriate e.g. reference to RLC can be included in the EM plan.***

53. The main headings of each CMP will be as follows (see templates):

- a. Introduction
- b. Aim and Objectives
- c. Legislation and Policy
- d. Resource Evaluation
- e. Implementation
- f. Constraints and Opportunities
- g. Monitoring and Reporting
- h. Contacts
- i. References
- j. Glossary
- k. Annexes:
 - A. Action plan
 - B. Others as required (e.g. Scrub Management Plans, Moorland Management Plans, Farm Plans)
- l. Maps

54. **Integration:** Each CMP will include a constraints/opportunities table which aims to identify the potential interactions with other interests on the site both positive and negative. This table will be used to inform discussions at a site integration meeting (step seven in Diagram 1 above) and included in Volume 2 of the completed IRMP. An integration table template is also provided in Annex M.

IRMP Template for Volume 1

This volume provides the summary, action plan, contacts and maps.



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 1 – Summary and Action Plan

200...- 201...



DEFENCE ESTATES
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Authorisation

This Integrated Rural Management Plan has been authorised by:

[Enter HoE authorisation]

This Integrated Rural Management Plan has been considered against any likely significant effect on the designating SAC/SPA features. It will/will not have a likely significant effect on the SAC/SPA(s).

[Enter MOD authorisation]

This Integrated Rural Management Plan has undergone consultation and has been approved by:

[Enter Statutory Body]

Authors

This Integrated Rural Management Plan has been compiled and edited by:

[Enter authors]

Acknowledgements

In addition to those mentioned above, a number of organisations have provided helpful comments during the drafting of this plan, including **[Enter Statutory Bodies etc. as required]**. We are very grateful for this assistance.

Document Control	
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Current Version	[Enter Year]

Contents

Preamble

Summary

 Introduction

 Site Information

 Paragraph from each of the Component Management Plans

Action Plan

Contacts

Maps

Preamble

The Integrated Rural Management Plan (IRMP) (which forms part of the site Environmental Management System) is owned by the Head of Establishment and provides essential baseline and management information to support estate management and development control issues with stakeholders such as Local Authorities, Statutory Bodies, National Park Authorities and Non-Government Organisations.

Aim

The aim of an IRMP is, to produce a strategic land management plan, with full consultation, to provide optimal and sustainable military training.

Objectives

The plan must reflect the objectives of the various land uses, identify areas of common interest and provide a framework within which future decisions for the site can be made. Long-term monitoring of the effectiveness of the plan and subsequent revision of objectives are also integral to the plan.

Broadly, the objectives of an IRMP have been defined as:

- to describe and map the environmental and training resources (provision of a baseline);
- to identify objectives for each land use;
- to provide management information to support decisions about military training and developments in support of military training in terms of infrastructure aspirations for the next 1 – 10 years;
- to identify the requirements for environmental protection, damage prevention, mitigation and remediation;
- to monitor the level of military training, the condition of environmental resources and the effectiveness of the management approach;
- to consult and provide Statutory Bodies with evidence where it is needed, for granting consent for specific operations outlined within the document; and
- to review and update management procedures following a review process.

The IRMP also provides evidence to Statutory Bodies that current activities and proposed actions have undergone a Habitats Regulations Assessment for those sites with Natura 2000⁵ designations. Authorising signatures from the Head of Establishment, the MOD Habitats Regulations Assessor and relevant Statutory Body are required as part of this process (see Authorisation page at the beginning of the document).

IEMP & EMS

The Integrated Estate Management Plan (IEMP) provides the site's high level strategy in terms of infrastructure requirements to support current and future defence output; the site Environmental Management System (EMS) is a tool to manage the environmental risks of military and other activities; and the IRMP sets out an agreed long-term detailed rural, cultural and social management plan. All of which are required to support the efficient management of the defence estate. The IRMP is currently a standalone document from the IEMP but is complementary to it. IEMP annexes reference any associated documents/surveys/reports that would influence the management of the estate, the IRMP and EMS fall into this category.

⁵ Natura 2000 – Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

Structure

The IRMP is split into two volumes:

Volume 1

This volume aims to support estate management staff in their day-to-day management tasks and includes the summary, action plan, contacts and maps. The action plan is subject to a formal one-year review.

Volume 2

This volume is a compilation of the Component Management Plans (CMPs) for all the different land uses at the site, such as, military use, natural environment, agriculture, cultural heritage and public access. The CMPs provide all the background and technical information that led to the production of the action plan in Volume 1. Each plan sets out the baseline position for each use, highlights any legislation or policy initiatives which may influence their management and identifies long-term objectives and actions.

Volume 2 also contains the record of the integration process which aims to resolve any conflicts between the objectives of the different land uses and also identifies any opportunities and synergies that can be supported.

Summary

1. This volume will be completed once all the component plans have been finalised.

Introduction

2. The volume should start with an opening “statement of importance”, which consists of two short paragraphs. The first paragraph should state the context and operational significance of the site within the defence estate, i.e. this is the only training area within the UK where tracked vehicle driver training takes place. The second paragraph should set out information about the location and what makes the location notable in environmental terms, e.g. the site is the most northerly area of Lowland Heath within the UK.

Site information

3. This section should include useful site information not included in the Component Management Plans e.g. geology, hydrology, soils, landscape character etc. This section should also outline the consultation process that was undertaken during the production of the plan.

Component Management Plans

4. This section should provide a *brief* overview of each of the Component Management Plans including the aim of each plan in the first paragraph.
5. **Aim.** The aim of this component management plan is to.....
6. **Objectives.** The objectives are detailed in the action plan, which follows in the next section, therefore, it is not necessary to list them here.

Sustainability appraisal

7. All of the themes of the above component management plans will need to be considered in any proposed future development and/or change of activity in accordance with the Secretary of State's Policy Statement, 2009: *“Carry out sustainability appraisals and environmental assessments, as appropriate, for new or revised policies, programmes (including acquisition programmes) office relocations, new projects and training activities.”*

Action Plan

8. Table 2 below provides the template for the action plan which includes all the actions from each of the component management plans. This will be provided to the industry partners to then populate their maintenance and management plans.

Contacts

9. List of internal and external contacts from each of the component management plans will be compiled here.

Maps

10. Most Component Management Plans will contain “sensitivity maps”, such as, a map of all nature conservation designations that enable the site managers and users to understand the extent and importance of the resource. The resulting suite of maps will be used to inform the military use of the site, the site management, maintenance and development activity.

11. In addition to the separate maps, a hard copy poster sized sensitivity map encompassing all the sensitivities will be produced to assist activities such as Range Control, site user briefings and development control.

12. The maps and a list of the maps produced for the IRMP will be included here.

Table 2: Action plan (Example)

13. The agreed actions will be taken forward by the Site Estate Authority Team (SEAT) through the minor new works programme or other funding streams as identified by the TLB.

14. The HoE through the EFP and SETL/LMS Customer Focal Point should then issue the IRMP to all relevant staff and contractors to cascade actions into appropriate site management plans, SOPs and SOs and ensure it is referenced in the site IEMP and EMS.

Objectives	Actions	Habitats Regulations Assessment	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
				1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
ACH1: To identify, record, understand and raise awareness of the archaeological and historic environmental resource of SENTA as a foundation of informed estate management.	ACH1.1: Undertake condition assessments of archaeological and historic environmental assets in year		A1	X				PTS/ DTE/ Landmarc	£0	Landmarc Contract

Table 3. Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

15. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D

IRMP Template for Volume Two

This volume is a compilation of the Component Management Plans (CMPs). The CMPs provide all the background and technical information that led to the production of the action plan in Volume one.



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Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... **Training Area**

Volume 2 – Component Management Plans

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DEFENCE ESTATES
Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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Part B Estate Management (EM)

Part C Natural Environment (NE)

Part D Woodland (W)

Part D Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (ACH)

Part E Access and Recreation (AR)

Part F Relationships with Local Community (RLC)

Part G Pollution Control (PC)

Part H Coastal and Flood Management (CFM)

Integration

[All Component Management Plans are to be set out using the following templates]

Annexes

A. Deer Management Plan (if one already exists for the site)

B.



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Integrated Rural Management Plan

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Volume 2 – Part A: Military Use

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Introduction

Site information

16. Briefly introduce the site e.g. its location and main military use.

Site mission

17. Enter mission statement.

Scope

18. Define the scope of the areas that are to be included in the plan.

Consultation

19. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

20. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

21. This component management plan aims to

Objectives

22. Use Table 1 to state your objectives for the military use of the site.

23. Table 1 identifies the objectives required to deliver the aim and are considered further in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

(Example)

Objectives
MU1: To maintain and enhance a safe place for sustainable military training on Training Area
MU2:

Legislation and Policy

24. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate. Those affecting the military use of a site are detailed in the example below – add/remove text as required.

25. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to the military use of Training Area are detailed below in Table 2 (and in the supporting text if required).

26. The Prime Minister stated in a House of Commons debate in March 2008, *“The primary duty of Government, and our abiding obligation, is and will always be the safety of all British people and the protection of the British national interest”*.

Table 2: Legislation and Policy

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Secretary of State's SHEP ⁶ Policy Statement	2008	The policy statement provides the high-level framework that MOD needs in order to manage its safety, environment and sustainable development responsibilities in a consistent manner.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Military Training Imperatives				
The Defence Estate Strategy	2006	Provides a single focus for the strategic development of Defence Estate.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Environmental Steering Group Commitments				
Byelaws				
Integrated Establishment Management Plan Part 1				
Safety and Standing Orders				

⁶ Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development - [Policy Statement](#)

Resource Evaluation

27. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance for military training. The frequency and intensity of use (man training days/number of troops) should be recorded, as should details of past use (e.g. grenade training, now no longer permitted).

Resources

Land (freehold, leased or licensed)

28. Insert text

Sea (freehold, leased or licensed)

29. Insert text

Air (freehold, leased or licensed)

30. Insert text

Structures

31. Insert text (incl stores, runways, military training facilities etc.)

Support facilities

32. Insert text (e.g. accommodation)

Current roles, responsibilities and outputs

33. Insert text

Communications

34. Insert text.

Military use

17. There is a requirement that IRMPs will be subject to a Habitats Regulation Assessment (formerly known as Appropriate Assessment) at sites which support Natura 2000 interests (SPA, SAC) to ensure there is no significant impact to these interests from activities at the site. The following table contains information on baseline military activities (including frequency and intensity) (see example below). A MOD Habitats Regulations Assessor will assess this information for any likely significant effect on a Natura 2000 feature and record the findings.

Table 3: Baseline military activity

(Example)

Military to Complete					Habitats Regulations Assessor to Complete (DE EAS)	
Location (Training Area Subdivision)/Infrastructure (storage depot, airfield, barracks)	Type of Activity*	Baseline (for permitted use)		Control Measures**/ Mitigation	Probability, Magnitude, Likely Duration and Reversibility***	Conclusion LSE?
		Frequency (man training days)	Intensity (no. of troops/ vehicles)			
Area North N1 to N5	AFV Driver Training on Stone tracks	Up to 365 days per year	50 vehicles per day each up to 60t, wheeled only	Existing control measures	No foreseeable impact	No LSE
	AFV Driver Training on unsurfaced tracks	Up to 365 days per year	50 vehicles per day each up to 10t, wheeled only	Existing control measures <i>[Existing Debut silt trap management to protect R Frome *] – SSSI only, not SPA/SAC</i>	No foreseeable impact	No LSE

* Basic military skills (e.g. driver training, FIBUA), Dry tactical training (e.g. FTX, Simex), live firing (e.g. air, arty, mor and SA, and live fire tactical training), weapon systems, vehicles etc.

**Control Measures include EMS, SOPs, monitoring by training area marshals, LSS, DE, MOD Conservation Group and Natural England, and Adaptive Management in response to any issues that might be identified.

***Including assumptions made, that the hazard will affect the SAC/SPA conservation objective.

Implementation

35. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified in the table below are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of the current practices and controls used to manage military activities.

Current management arrangements

36. This section should provide detail of current practices for managing the training area, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

37. Insert text and signpost to EMS location.

Existing controls

38. **Standing orders.** Insert text/signpost

39. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text/signpost

Objectives and actions

40. The objectives that were outlined above should be set out in the following table with the associated actions. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum.

41. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for military activities, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

(Example)

Objectives	Actions
MU1: To maintain and enhance a safe place for sustainable military training on Training Area.	MU1.1: Maintain hard standings at the farm buildings, they must be capable of taking the largest logistical vehicles in service.
MU2:	MU2.1:

Planned changes/future management aspirations

42. Provide details of any planned changes e.g. development of new facilities, increase in military training required etc.

Constraints and Opportunities

43. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. See example below. General constraints and opportunities can be added as text after the table.

44. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
MU1: To maintain and enhance a safe place for sustainable military training on Training Area.	MU1.1: Maintain hard standings at the farm buildings, they must be capable of taking the largest logistical vehicles in service.	Consultation with stakeholders will be required if extending. May need interceptors.	
MU2:	MU2.1:		

Monitoring and Reporting

45. This sections sets out how the objectives in this plan will be monitored and reported against. State how each of your objectives will be monitored.

46. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that military activities are safeguarded and further management actions identified as required.

-
-

47. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

48. The following provides examples of the people whose contact details should be included. The Contacts from each component plan will be extracted and compiled in Volume 1 to avoid repetition.

Internal

- a. Head of Establishment (HOE)
- b. Defence Estates Estate Surveyor (DE ES)
- c. Facilities Manager (FM)
- d. Site Estate Representative (SER)
- e. Safety, Health & Environment/Environmental Protection (SHE/EP) Officer
- f. Community Liaison Officer
- g. Regional Prime Contractor/Rural Surveyor

External

References

49. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

50. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

51. A range map should be provided for inclusion in the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A: Action plan

52. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
MU1: To maintain and enhance a safe place for sustainable military training on Training Area.	MU1.1: Maintain hard standings at the farm buildings, they must be capable of taking the largest logistical vehicles in service.	B	X	X	X	X	DTE WW/LSS	IN HOUSE/LSS	LSS
MU2:	MU2.1:								

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

53. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



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Integrated Rural Management Plan

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Volume 2 – Part B: Estate Management

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DEFENCE ESTATES
Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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- Estate condition
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- Contribution to wider sustainability objectives

Residential Estate

- Description
- Lettings structure
- Condition
- Residential/military training interface

Commercial

Sporting licences/vermin control

Deer management

Income generation

Relationships with the local community (only to be populated if there isn't a separate CMP to cover this subject)

- Relations with military organisations*

- Community relations*

 - Statutory Bodies*

 - Non-government organisations*

 - Local landowners and our MOD farming tenants*

 - Parish councils*

 - Local community*

 - Local clubs & associations that use the site facilities*

 - Liaison with the general public, enquiries and complaints*

- Media relations*

Representing MOD's interests

- Byelaws

- Future developments

- Third party developments

- Unauthorised occupations/activities

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Response to Climate Change

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Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

5. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

6. The following aim is the standard aim to be used in all IRMPs.

7. This component management plan aims to direct the proactive and sustainable management of the tenanted and rural estate in the most cost effective way that supports the primary military training purpose and meets the objectives of the Defence Estate Strategy.

Objectives

8. The objectives in Table 1 are the standard objectives to be used in all IRMPs. Delete those that are not applicable for the site.

9. To ensure the rural estate is managed effectively, the following objectives in Table 1 have been identified. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
EM1: Ensure that the tenanted estate infrastructure meets the estate and agricultural requirement and is maintained to industry standards.
EM2: Ensure that the tenanted estate supports the primary military training requirement.
EM3: Ensure that the tenanted estate makes a positive contribution to MOD's conservation, landscape, cultural heritage and public access objectives.
EM4: Support the long-term sustainability of the tenanted estate.
EM5: Maximise the income generating capacity of the estate within the constraints of other objectives.
EM6: Protect the continuation of military training and the ability to develop the estate to meet future military training requirements (e.g. Regional Spatial Strategies)
EM7: Ensure that the management of the rural estate makes a positive contribution to MOD's sustainable development targets
EM8: Ensure that the estate is the right size to support current and future military training requirements
EM9: Further productive relationships with the local community and key stakeholders.

Legislation and Policy

10. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate. Add/delete as required.

11. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to estate management, relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Legislation and policy

NE	Natural England
EA	Environment Agency
NAW	National Assembly for Wales
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
SG	Scottish Government
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Northern Ireland)
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
UK legislation				
Landlord and Tenant Act 1927, 1954, 1985 (England and Wales)	1985	Covers business tenancies, where the property is occupied for trade or professional activities, other than agriculture. Covers all aspects of the tenancy including the contracting out provisions to prevent creation of protected tenancies	Courts	Fines up to £2,500
Landlord and Tenant Act (NI)	1988	An Act to make new provision for imposing statutory duties in connection with covenants in tenancies against assigning, underletting, charging or parting with the possession of premises without consent	Courts	subject to civil proceedings
Agricultural Holdings Act Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act (England and Wales)	1986 1990	Legislation governing agricultural tenancies let before September 1995. Covers all tenancy aspects including succession, maintenance responsibilities and rent review provisions.	Ag. Lands Tribunal/ Courts	Fines
Agricultural Tenancies Act (England and Wales)	1995	Legislation governing agricultural tenancy agreements after September 1995. The 1995 Act provides a less rigid framework on which documents must be based and covers rent reviews, notices to quit and tenants compensation for improvements.	Courts	Fines
Agricultural Holdings	2003	The Act modernises legislation	Courts	Fines

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
(Scotland) Act		governing farm tenancies.		
Housing Act 1977, 1988, 1996	1977, 1996	Legislation covering residential lettings. Details landlord and tenant responsibilities and rent review provisions. The MOD is not bound by these Acts but has agreed to manage its residential properties in the spirit of the Acts.	N/A	N/A
Pest Act	1954	Require landowners to control weeds and vermin on their land to prevent their spread onto neighbouring land.	NE/NAW/S EERAD	The landowner could be liable to claims submitted by neighbours in respect of damage caused by failure to take effective control.
Plant Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1967	1967	This Act shall have effect for the control of pests and diseases injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops, or to trees or bushes,	DARD	Fines up to £5,000
Control of Ragwort Act 2003 (England and Wales)	1959, 2003	Require landowners to control weeds and vermin on their land to prevent their spread onto neighbouring land.	NE/NAW	The landowner could be liable to claims submitted by neighbours in respect of damage caused by failure to take effective control.
Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) (England) (No. 2) Regulations	2006	Protects uncultivated and semi-natural land from damage caused by intensification of farming activities; introduces EU-based rules which guard against environmental damage caused by large-scale restructuring of rural land (e.g. major addition or removal of field boundaries).	NE	Fines up to £5,000; may also be required to reinstate land to its previous condition.
The Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture)(Wales) Regulations	2007	As above	NAW	Fines up to £5,000; may also be required to reinstate land to its previous condition.
The Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture)(Scotland) Regulations	2006	The Regulations constrain operations to carry out 'intensive' agricultural operations on uncultivated or semi-natural land, or large scale restructuring projects on agricultural land, where the result would have a 'significant' impact on the environment.	SG	Fines up to £5,000; may also be required to reinstate land to its previous condition.
The Environmental Impact Assessment	2007	These limit the circumstances in which you can bring	DARD	Fines up to £5,000; may also be required

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
(Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland)		uncultivated land or semi-natural areas into intensive agricultural use.		to reinstate land to its previous condition.
Nitrates Directive	1991	Aims to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources	EA/CCW/S EPA/NIEA	Fines
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations	2007	Introduce a permitting regime bringing together and substituting, from April 2008, the waste management licensing and the pollution prevention and control permitting systems.	NE/CCW	Fines up to £50,000 and/or imprisonment up to 2 years.
Waste (Scotland) Regulations	2005	Protects the environment and human health for the benefit of both farmers and consumers. This means that uncontrolled burning of waste on farms and the use of unauthorised farm tips is prohibited. Farms, like any other business, now have a Duty of Care to ensure that the waste they produce is disposed of safely and without harm to the environment through licensed waste management facilities.	SEPA	Fines up to £5,000 and/or imprisonment up to 2 years.
The Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland)	2006	Relates to the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution of water, the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution caused by waste and the regulation and control of the transit, import and export of waste.	NIEA	Fines up to £5,000 and/or imprisonment up to 2 years.
The Hunting Act (England and Wales)	2004	Bans the hunting with dogs of all wild mammals, and all hare coursing. There are some tightly drawn exemptions to the Act, which allow hunting activities to take place in limited circumstances and with the consent of the occupier or owner of the land.	Police	A person found guilty of an offence under the Act faces a fine of up to £5,000, and could have their dogs, vehicles or articles used in hunting confiscated

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act	2002	To protect wild mammals from being hunted with dogs	Police	Fines up to £5,000 and/or imprisonment up to 6 months. Could also have dog confiscated.
The Water (Prevention of Pollution) (Code of Good Agricultural Practice) (England)	2009	Aims to protect water, soil and air quality by providing practical guidance to persons engaged in agriculture.	EA	N/A
Policy				
The Defence Estate Strategy	2006	Provides a single focus for the strategic development of the Defence Estate.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP 362 - Defence Lands Handbook	June 1980	Chapter 8 sets out the policy for Agricultural Use of MOD land.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP 418 - MOD Sustainable Development and Environment Handbook	April 2005	The purpose of the JSP is to support a framework for the protection of the environment in the MOD, having regard for the globally accepted general principles of environmental protection and sustainable development.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.

Resource Evaluation

12. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance. Certain issues will be covered in detail in other component plans but it is important to mention them here also in order to set the context for estate management.

Land classifications and designations

13. Include details of agricultural land classification, land classifications for Single Farm Payment, Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other designations that may impact on estate management – no need for detail where covered elsewhere e.g. natural environment.

Agricultural estate

Farm systems and structures

14. Insert text

Lettings structure

15. Insert text

Estate condition (maintenance and investment)

16. Insert text

Environmental management

17. Insert text – refer to the Pollution Control CMP or site EMS if applicable. Waste, chemicals, fuel oil, soil management; agricultural environment schemes and support to MOD wider conservation objectives.

Sustainability - rents

18. e.g. role of MOD occupations as part of the tenants farming business (i.e. are the MOD tenancies the sole business of the tenant or just a part of a larger enterprise); farming changes/pressures (e.g. reduction of grazing in the hills); skills issues; successions; diversification opportunity etc.

Agricultural/military interface

19. e.g. do the enterprises support the military training requirements.

Residential Estate

Description

20. Insert text

Letting structure

21. Insert text

Condition

22. Insert text

Military interface

23. Insert text

Commercial

24. Insert text

Sporting licences/vermin control

25. Insert text

Deer management

26. Insert text. Reference deer management plan if it exists.

Income generation

27. Insert text. (note casual use should be captured in Access and Recreation CMP)

Relationships with the local community

28. *Insert text. This section is only required if it has been decided not to have a separate component plan to address this subject.*

Relations with military organisations

29. *Insert text.*

Community relations

Statutory Bodies

30. *Insert text.*

Non-government organisations

31. *Insert text.*

Local landowners and our MOD farming tenants

32. *Insert text.*

Parish councils

33. *Insert text.*

Local community

34. *Insert text.*

Local clubs & associations that use the site facilities

35. *Insert text.*

Liaison with the general public, enquiries and complaints

36. *Insert text.*

Media relations

37. *Insert text.*

Representing MOD's interests

Byelaws

38. Insert text (refer to the Access and Recreation CMP)

Future developments

39. e.g. input to Regional spatial strategies/local development frameworks

Third party developments

40. Insert text

Unauthorised occupations/activities

41. Insert text

Impact of designations

42. Insert text.

Response to Climate Change

Implications and adaptations

43. Insert text.

Carbon management and greenhouse gas emissions

44. Insert text.

Renewable energy

45. Insert text.

Waste management and recycling

46. Insert text.

Contribution to MOD Sustainable Development Action Plan⁷

47. Insert text.

An estate of the right size

Rationalisation

48. Insert text.

Acquisitions (freehold/leasehold/rights)

49. Insert text.

⁷ [MOD Sustainable Development Action Plan](#)

Implementation

50. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address estate management on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

51. Insert text

Current management arrangements

52. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Existing controls

53. **Environmental Management System.** Insert text/reference

54. **Standing orders.** Insert text

55. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

56. Input to regional spatial strategies; checking planning lists, Voluntary Land Registration Project.

Objectives and actions

57. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum.

58. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

(Example)

Objectives	Actions
EM1:	EM1.1:
EM2:	EM2.1:
EM3: Ensure that the tenanted estate supports the primary military training requirement.	EM3.1: Harmonise military training with seasonal farming activities (e.g. silage making etc.).

Planned changes/future management aspirations

Enhancing military training opportunity

59. **Freehold Estate.** (estate management changes that would enhance training)

60. **Hirings.** (existing and opportunity)

61. **Acquisitions.** Insert text.

Constraints and Opportunities

62. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

63. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
EM1:	EM1.1:		
EM2:	EM2.1:		
EM3: Ensure that the tenanted estate supports the primary military training requirement.	EM3.1: Harmonise military training with seasonal farming activities (e.g. silage making etc.).	Potential for military training to impact on silage making in June.	

Monitoring and Reporting

64. This sets out the monitoring, reporting and audit strategy for the objectives and actions identified in this plan. Please set out how each of your objectives will be monitored.

65. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that estate management issues are addressed and further management actions are identified as required.

-
-

66. MOD currently reports against the following:

-
-

67. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

68. The Contacts from each component plan will be extracted and compiled in Volume 1 to avoid repetition. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in estate management on the site.

Internal

External

References

69. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

70. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

71. A sensitivity map should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A: Action plan

72. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
EM1:	EM1.1:								
EM2:	EM2.1:								
EM3: Ensure that the tenanted estate supports the primary military training requirement.	EM3.1: Harmonise military training with seasonal farming activities (e.g. silage making etc.).	A2	X	X	X	X	ES,DTE		

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

73. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 2 – Part C: Natural Environment

200.....-20.....

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DEFENCE ESTATES
Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan, and summarise response.
5. Sites with Natura 2000 interests must have had a Statutory Body consultation period to ensure compliance with statutory obligations under the Habitats Regulations. A record should be kept of any agreement and assents or endorsement of the plan and attached as an Annex. There is an authorisation page within Volume 1 of the IRMP that will require signatures from the Head of Establishment, MOD Habitats Regulations Assessor and the relevant Statutory Body.

Aim and Objectives

6. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

7. This component management plan aims to conserve, and where appropriate, enhance biodiversity as part of estate stewardship on Training Area, in accordance with legislation and MOD policy, whilst ensuring the provision of defence capabilities⁸.

Objectives

8. The objectives in Table 1 are the standard objectives to be used in all IRMPs. They are based on the objectives from the MOD Biodiversity Strategic Statement. Delete those that are not applicable for the site.

9. To ensure natural environment requirements and best practice are fully integrated into the estate management of the site, the following objectives in Table 1 have been identified. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
NE1: To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity interest of designated sites where compatible with military requirements.
NE2: To conserve protected species.
NE3: To contribute, as appropriate, to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (and Country Biodiversity Strategies).
NE4: To undertake management to conserve features of local nature conservation importance, subject to other constraints.

⁸ Based on the vision in the MOD Biodiversity Strategic Statement

Legislation and Policy

10. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate. Those affecting the natural environment issues at a site are detailed in the example below – add/remove text as required.

11. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to the natural environment relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2 and in the supporting text.

Table 2: Legislation and Policy

NE Natural England
 CCW Countryside Council for Wales
 SNH Scottish Natural Heritage
 DoE Department for the Environment Northern Ireland
 JNCC Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
UK Legislation				
Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) (as amended) The Act covers protection of wildlife (birds and some animals and plants), the countryside, National Parks, and the designation of protected areas, and public rights of way. The Act provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	1981	The WCA makes it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the species listed as protected or to pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy or trade in protected plants. The legislation includes provisions for licenses and exceptions. Certain proposed operations that are likely to damage a SSSI will require formal assent from the relevant Statutory Body under 28H of the WCA.	NE/CCW/SNH	6 months imprisonment or a £5,000 fine or both on summary conviction or up to 2 years imprisonment or unlimited fine or both on conviction on indictment.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act The Act introduces new biodiversity duties and strengthens SSSIs and Ramsar sites. The Act also amends nature conservation, provides land management orders for SSSIs and introduces badger protection legislation.	2004	The Act introduces on every public body, a duty to further the conservation of biodiversity and have regard for the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, while also strengthening SSSIs by making every public body further conservation and enhancement of the designations features. Includes protection for badgers.	SNH	Liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 5 on the standard scale.
Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 The Order provides for the establishment of Nature Reserves (both terrestrial and marine)	1985	The Order allows for the generation of byelaws to protect Nature Reserves from a variety of damaging activities, including the protection of birds, plants and other animals.	DoE	Liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 2 on the standard scale.
Wildlife (Northern	1985	The Order makes it an offence	DoE	Up to 3 months

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Ireland) Order (as amended) The Order covers the protection of wildlife (birds, some animals, plants and deer)		capture, kill, injury or trade in the species listed as protected, or to pick, remove, uproot, destroy or trade in protected plants. The legislation includes provisions for licenses and exceptions.		imprisonment or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 – ‘Habitats Regulations’ The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites' (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas), the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. These Regulations implement the EU Habitats Directive.	2010	<p>The Regulations provide for the control of potentially damaging operations, whereby consent may only be granted once it has been shown through appropriate assessment that the proposed operation will not adversely affect the integrity of the site. If damage is unavoidable, mitigation or compensatory measures will be required to remain lawful.</p> <p>The Regulations also make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, <u>under certain specific circumstances</u>, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.</p>	NE/CCW	Compulsory purchase of land or unlimited fine for breaking SAC laws or both. 6 months imprisonment or a £5,000 fine or both
Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) (as amended) The Regulations implement the EC Habitats and Birds Directives and establish SACs and SPAs. The Regulations also provide for the protection of European Protected Species.	1995	The Habitats Regulations make it an offence to deliberately damage an SAC. However, these actions can be made lawful by undertaking an appropriate assessment of plans and projects to determine if significant impacts on the SAC are likely. If they are then mitigation or compensatory measures will be required to remain lawful. The Regulations also make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.	DoE	Compulsory purchase of land or unlimited fine for breaking SAC/SPA laws or both. 6 months imprisonment or a £5,000 fine or both
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) The Act increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural	2000	<p>The Act places a duty on Government Departments to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>The provisions make certain offences 'arrestable', create a new offence of reckless disturbance, confer greater</p>	NE/CCW	Those guilty of an offence under 28G are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20,000 or on conviction on indictment to a fine.

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Beauty (AONB).		powers to police and wildlife inspectors and enable heavier penalties on conviction of wildlife offences.		
The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order The Order introduces Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs).	2002	The Act requires public bodies to further conservation and enhancement of ASSIs.	DoE	Liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20,000 or on conviction on indictment to a fine.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) The Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act amends legislation on protection of bird, SSSIs, biodiversity and National Parks	2006	NERC amends sections of both the WCA 1981 and the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000. Section 40 under the NERC Act introduces the biodiversity duty from CROW on all public authorities and adds that each public authority should enhance the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.	NE/CCW	Amendments to penalties of SSSI offences: A person is now liable to a fine of up to £20,000 on summary conviction or an unlimited amount on conviction.
Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations The Act transposes the Habitats and Birds Directive to the offshore marine environment and protects marine European Protected Species.	2007	The Act introduces SACs and SPAs into the marine environment which extends beyond the 12 nautical mile limit but within British Fishery Limits and the UK Continental Shelf Area.	JNCC	Liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or on conviction to indictment, to a fine.
The Deer Act (as amended).	1991	The Act protects deer from poaching and during close season or at night. However these actions can be made lawful by obtaining a license from the appropriate authority.	NE/CCW	Liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both.
Deer (Scotland) Act	1996	The Act protects deer from poaching and during close season or at night. However these actions can be made	SNH	Liable on summary conviction to a

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
		lawful by obtaining a license from the appropriate authority.		fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both. Liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both on conviction on indictment.
The Protection of Badgers Act	1992	The legislation prohibits the taking, injuring, selling, possessing or killing of badgers and it is an offence to ill-treat any badger, damage, destroy, disturb or cause a dog to enter a badger sett. However these actions can be made lawful by obtaining a license from the appropriate authority.	NE/CCW	Liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or both.
The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 The Regulations protect "important" hedgerows	1997	The Regulations protect hedgerows that are 20 metres in length or over 30 years old from being damaged, destroyed or removed. The removal of a hedgerow is permitted for the purposes of national defence.	NE/CCW	Liable to a fine not exceeding Level 3 on the standard scale.
Policy				
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	1998	The UK BAP sets out the strategy for conserving certain endangered species (currently 1149) and habitats (65) in the UK. It is MOD policy that due regard will be given to national and local priority species and habitats.	DEFRA	Failure to comply may lead to punishment under European Protected Species law in Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 or the Habitats Regulations 1994,
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	2005	Sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.	Local Planning Authority	Planning application may be rejected
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act	1949	Section 11A(2) places a statutory duty that MOD, as a public body, shall have regard to the purposes of the National Park in exercising its functions.	DEFRA	Failure to comply may lead to an exchange of letters between Defra and MOD

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
				Ministers
Countryside and Rights of Way Act	2000	Section 85 places a statutory duty that MOD, as a public body, shall have regard to the purposes of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in exercising its functions.	DEFRA	Failure to comply may lead to an exchange of letters between Defra and MOD Ministers
Declaration of Intent between MOD and Natural England	2009	Sets out a duty of care in relation to how we should manage the estate for protected habitats and species.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Declaration of Intent between MOD and Countryside Council for Wales	1995	This document sets out to further landscape and wildlife conservation, access and recreation opportunities within the Defence Estate in Wales.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Declaration of Intent between MOD and Scottish Natural Heritage	2007	This provides a framework within which both bodies agree to improve stewardship of the natural environment.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Declaration of Intent between MOD and the Association of National Park Authorities	2003	Sets out a framework for maintaining and enhancing working relationships between the MOD and the National Park Authorities	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Memorandum of Understanding between MOD and Department For Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, The Office Of The Deputy Prime Minister, The Welsh Assembly Government, The Scottish Executive, and The Northern Ireland Office (NIO).	2003	The MoU is intended to strengthen the relationship between MOD and the Statutory Bodies listed to ensure that obligations in respect of nature conservation are taken properly into account in accordance with the legal requirements.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Secretary of State's Policy Statement on Safety and Environmental Protection	2008	The policy statement provides the high-level framework that MOD needs to manage its environment and safety responsibilities in a consistent manner.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
The Defence Estate Strategy	2006	Provides a single focus for the strategic development of Defence Estates including nature conservation issues.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
MOD Biodiversity Strategic Statement	2005	Provides the strategic approach to MOD's biodiversity management with associated objectives.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
				through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP 362 - Land Management Policy Manual	2009	This JSP states the duties of the Head of Defence Land Management Services and the management of the defence estate. MOD policy on nature conservation and biodiversity is outlined in Leaflet 7. It applies to all Personnel. Even where no statutory obligations apply to a site, this policy requires that all estate management activities, where possible, should maintain or enhance habitats and species of biodiversity interest. Reference should be made to the supporting Practitioner Guides on Designated Sites and Protected Species.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command and may result in civil proceedings.
JSP 418 - MOD Sustainable Development and Environment Manual	2005	The purpose of the JSP is to support a framework for the protection of the environment in the MOD, having regard for the globally accepted general principles of environmental protection and sustainable development	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.

Resource Evaluation

12. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance.

Overview

13. Insert text on landscape, geomorphology, geology, topography, land use, climate, soils, habitats (refer to SB landscape assessments wherever possible) (reference/annex existing survey data).

Designated sites

International

14. Insert text (reference/annex site citations)

National

15. Insert text (reference/annex site citations)

Protected species

International

16. Insert text.

National

17. Insert text.

BAP priority habitats and species

BAP habitats/species

18. Insert text

LBAP habitats and species

19. Insert text.

Notable species/species assemblages

20. Insert text.

Wider biodiversity and geodiversity

Local wildlife sites

21. Insert text.

RIGs

22. Insert text.

Other

23. Insert text.

Invasive/pest/injurious species

24. Insert text.

Implementation

25. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address the natural environment issues on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

29. Insert text – who is responsible for the management of the natural environment on the site.

Current management arrangements

26. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

27. Insert text.

Existing controls

28. **Standing orders.** Insert text

29. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

Objectives and actions

30. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum.

31. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for the natural environment, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

(Example)

Objectives	Actions
NE1: To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity interest of designated sites where compatible with military requirements.	NE1.1: Produce a moorland management plan to rectify the bias in favour of mature and over-mature stands of dwarf shrubs on a SSSI unit basis.
NE2:	NE2.1:

Planned changes/future management aspirations

32. Insert text

Constraints and Opportunities

33. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

34. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
NE1: To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity interest of designated sites where compatible with military requirements.	NE1.1: Produce a moorland management plan to rectify the bias in favour of mature and over-mature stands of dwarf shrubs on a SSSI unit basis.		Synergy with EM4.1. Funded by SSSI monies.
NE2:	NE2.1:		

Monitoring and Reporting

35. This sets out the monitoring, reporting and audit strategy for the objectives and actions identified in this plan. Please state how each of your objectives will be monitored.

36. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that interest features are safeguarded and further management actions identified as required.

-
-

37. MOD currently reports against the following biodiversity indicators:

- % of SSSIs/ASSIs in favourable/unfavourable recovering condition (as assessed by relevant statutory body);
- % of MOD establishments with significant biodiversity interest with an integrated rural management plan; and
- Reporting on contribution to BAP targets will initially take a case study approach, whilst appropriate indicators are identified.

38. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

39. The Contacts from each component plan will be extracted and compiled in Volume 1 to avoid repetition. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in the natural environment issues of the site. For example:

Internal

External

40. Statutory Bodies:

- England: Chief Planning Officer (Local Planning Authority); the National Park Authority; Natural England; English Heritage and the Environment Agency.
- Wales: Chief Planning Officer (Local Planning Authority); the National Park Authority; Countryside Council for Wales; CADW; and the Environment Agency Wales contact.
- Scotland: Chief Planning Officer (Planning Authority); Scottish Environment and Protection Agency; Scottish Natural Heritage.
- Northern Ireland: Chief Planning Officer (Local Authority) Environment and Heritage Service NI; Environment Agency NI.
- Remote Stations Overseas (RSOs) and Permanent Joint Operating Bases (PJOBS): Host Nation Environmental Department and Host Nation Planning Authority as applicable.

References

41. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

42. Provide an alphabetical list of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

43. A sensitivity map should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A: Action plan

44. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
NE1: To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity interest of designated sites where compatible with military requirements.	NE1.1: Produce a moorland management plan to rectify the bias in favour of mature and over-mature stands of dwarf shrubs on a SSSI unit basis.	A1	X				DE (PDNPA, NE)	In house	
NE2:	NE2.1:								

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

45. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 2 – Part D: Woodland

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Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

5. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

6. This component management plan aims to provide and maintain a sustainable woodland resource robust enough to provide cover for military training, whilst taking into account conservation, landscape, archaeological, agricultural and silvicultural requirements.

Objectives

7. The objectives in Table 1 are the standard objectives to be used in all IRMPs. Delete those that are not applicable for the site.

8. To ensure that woodland requirements and best practice are fully integrated into the estate management of the site, the following objectives in Table 1 have been identified. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
W1: To manage all woodland within the constraints of MOD policy and forestry legislation and according to recognised best practice.
W2: To restructure woodland blocks to create a multi-purpose forest of various woodland types for the benefit of military training.
W3: To improve the appearance of the forest within the landscape.
W4: To produce the maximum yield of timber to maintain a steady source of income within the limits imposed by the site and environment.
W5: To integrate strategies that help achieve carbon reduction targets by maximising the potential yield of wood fuel for energy purposes while protecting the carbon storage capacity of the woodland.
W6: To ensure that the other interests of the site (access, conservation, archaeology, agriculture) are integrated into the woodland management process as appropriate.
W7: To contribute to DE Sustainable Development Action Plan ⁹ targets where appropriate.

⁹ [DE Sustainable Development Action Plan](#)

Legislation and Policy

9. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate.
10. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to woodland management, relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Legislation and policy

FC Forestry Commission
 FCS Forestry Commission Scotland
 FSNI Forestry Service Northern Ireland
 DARD Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Northern Ireland)
 NE Natural England
 CCW Countryside Council for Wales
 SNH Scottish Natural Heritage

Key Legislation/ Policy	Date of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
UK Legislation				
Forestry Act 1967 Forestry Act 1991	1967 1991	Aims to promote the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the management of forests and the production and supply of timber, and the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and the conservation of flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest.	FC/FCS	Fine of up to £20,000 if convicted in a Magistrates Court.
Forestry Act (Northern Ireland)	1953	Aims to promote the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the establishment and maintenance of adequate reserves of growing trees/	FSNI	Fines up to £2,500 and/or 6 months imprisonment.
<i>The Forestry (Felling of Trees) (Amendment) Regulations</i>	1987	It is a requirement of the Act that (subject to certain exemptions) any person who wishes to cut down growing trees containing more than 5 cubic metres of wood must apply for a felling licence.	FC/FCS	Prosecution.
Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (England and Wales)	1999	The list of potential relevant project types which the Forestry Commission must make a determination about whether an environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) might be required are: deforestation, afforestation, forestry roads and forestry quarries.	FC	Enforcement notice
Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (Scotland) Regulations 1999	1999	As above	FCS	Enforcement notice
Environmental Impact	2006	DARD are required to assess the	DARD	Fine up to

Key Legislation/ Policy	Date of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Assessment (Forestry) Regulations (Northern Ireland)		impact on the environment of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment.		£5,000 and/or enforcement notice.
The Forest Reproductive Material (Great Britain) Regulations	2002	Regulations governing the movement, use or sale of reproductive plant parts and plant/tree seed.	FC/FCS	Fine up to £5,000
Hedgerows Regulations	1997	The Regulations protect hedgerows that are 20 metres in length or over 30 years old from being damaged, destroyed or removed. The removal of a hedgerow is permitted for the purposes of national defence.	LPA	Fine up to £5,000
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW)	2000	As part of CROW, if an owner wishes to restrict access in dedicated woodland they may require permission from the Forestry Commission. The Forestry Commission considers whether the restriction is necessary (e.g. tree harvesting operations and public safety) and if so what area needs to be restricted over what period.	FC/FCS	
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations – 'Habitats Regulations'	2010	Recent amendments to these regulations increases the protection of European protected species - woodland managers need to consider the presence of protected species and follow good practice guidance to avoid committing an offence or a may be required to remain within the law. Most activities will be able to continue without the need for a licence through the following of good practice guidance.	NE/CCW/SN H/DoE	6 months imprisonment or a £5,000 fine or both
Policy				
Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWF)	2007	This sets out the Government's vision and priorities for England's tree and woodland resource, in both rural and urban areas, over the next fifty years.	The Forestry Authority	Potential public relations impact.
The Scottish Forestry Strategy	2006	This is the Scottish Executive's framework for taking forestry forward through the first half of this century and beyond.	Scottish Executive	
Woodlands for Wales	2009	The Welsh Assembly Government's Strategy for Woodlands and Trees sets out the woodland policy framework for Wales and associated suite of guidelines	WAG	
The UK Forestry Standard	1998	The Governments approach to Sustainable Forestry. This approach is adopted by the MOD.	The Forestry Authority	Potential public relations impact.

Key Legislation/ Policy	Date of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
UK Woodland Assurance Standard	1996	Certification means that woodland has been independently inspected and evaluated according to strict environmental, social and economic principles and criteria agreed by the Forest Stewardship Council.	Forest Stewardship Council A.C.	Potential economic and public relations impact.
Memorandum of Understanding with the Forestry Commission	2008	The MOD has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Forestry Commission. The Scope of the MoU relates to the use of FC (England) land and property by the Armed Services, visiting forces, the Reserve Forces (e.g. Territorial Army) and Cadet Forces	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP 362 Chapter 5 Annex E	2004	MOD Policy Document Guidelines on Forestry and Woodland Management	MOD/DE	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through the TLB chain of command.

Resource Evaluation

11. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance.

Background

Location

12. Insert text.

Description of woodlands in the landscape

13. Insert text.

Military training value

14. Insert text.

Description

Woodland area

15. Insert text.

Woodland age

16. Insert text.

Woodland type e.g.

17. **Mixtures of broadleaves.** Insert text
18. **Mixtures of conifers.** Insert text
19. **Broadleaf/conifer mixtures.** Insert text
20. **Pure broadleaves.** Insert text
21. **Pure conifer.** Insert text
22. **Ancient semi-natural woodland.** Insert text
23. **Site of special scientific interest.** Insert text

Implementation

24. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address the woodland management issues on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

25. Insert text

Current management arrangements

26. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Existing controls

27. **Standing orders.** Insert text

28. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

Objectives and actions

29. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum.

30. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for woodland, the following actions have been identified. (May include reference to the following:

- Silvicultural Systems
- New Planting
- Other Options
- Protection and Maintenance
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity
- Management of social and cultural values)

Table 3: Objectives and actions

Objectives	Actions
W1:	W1.1:
W2:	W2.1:

Planned changes/future management aspirations

31. Insert text.

Constraints and Opportunities

32. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

33. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
W1:	W1.1:		
W2:	W2.1:		

Monitoring and Reporting

34. This sets out the monitoring, reporting and audit strategy for the objectives and actions identified in this plan. Please set out how each of your objectives will be monitored.

35. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that woodland management issues are addressed and further management actions are identified as required.

-
-

36. MOD currently reports against the following:

-
-

37. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

38. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in woodland management on the site. The Contacts from each component plan will be extracted and compiled in Volume 1 to avoid repetition.

Internal

39.

External

40.

References

41. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

42. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

43. The following maps should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP as applicable and any others as required.

- Woodland compartment map
 - Woodland age class map
 - Woodland type map
 - Military training value map (colour coded)
 - Designated Woodland map (if not in Natural Environment CMP)
 - Plantation woodlands
 - Semi-natural woodlands
 - Former policy woodlands
 - Parkland
 - Areas of naturally regenerating scrub
 - Riparian woodland
- Woodland types
- Mixtures of broadleaves
 - Mixtures of conifers
 - Broadleaf/conifer mixtures
 - Pure broadleaves
 - Pure conifer

Annex A: Action plan

44. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
W1:	W1.1								

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

45. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 2 – Part E: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

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This table will be removed at final edit stage.

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Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

5. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

6. This component management plan aims to promote the sustainable use of our historic environment, in recognition of its importance as an integral part of cultural heritage and the role it plays in supporting defence capability¹⁰.

Objectives

7. The objectives in Table 1 are the standard objectives to be used in all IRMPs. They are based on the objectives from the MOD Heritage Strategic Statement. Delete those that are not applicable for the site.

8. To ensure that archaeology and cultural heritage requirements and best practice are fully integrated into the estate management of the site, the following objectives in Table 1 have been identified. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
ACH1: To have a historic environment that is protected and well maintained for the benefit of ours and future generations.
ACH2: To ensure the historic environment is managed to reflect the ethos and heritage of MOD and to promote a “sense of place” for those who work on, live on and visit the MOD estate.
ACH3: To ensure the MOD historic environment is valued and promoted wherever practically possible.
ACH4: Adopt the Department for Culture Media and Sport’s Protocol for the Care of the Historic Government Estate. Where responsibility for management of historic property is transferred to the private sector, for example through PPP/PFI arrangements, the Protocol standards will be incorporated into contractual arrangements.
ACH5: Incorporate plans for reducing, by means other than disposal, the number of ‘Buildings at Risk’ on their estate, as reported in DCMS Biennial Conservation Reports – The Government Historic Estate.
ACH6: To have in place arrangements for complete coverage of quadrennial condition surveys for listed buildings, in accordance with the DCMS Protocol.
ACH7: To have in place arrangements for protecting, maintaining and enhancing other heritage sites including, for example, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens for which they are responsible.

¹⁰ MOD Heritage Strategic Statement

Legislation and Policy

9. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate. Those affecting the archaeology and cultural heritage issues at a site are detailed in the example below – add/remove text as required.

10. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to archaeology and cultural heritage relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2 and in the supporting text.

Table 2: Legislation and policy

CLG Communities and Local Government
WAG Welsh Assembly Government
SG Scottish Government
EH English Heritage
Cadw
HS Historic Scotland
DCMS Department for Culture Media and Sport
LA Local Authority
JCCC Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre
CNS Chief of Naval Staff
RHC Railway Heritage Committee

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
UK Legislation				
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act (amended 1984)	1979	Affords statutory protection to designated archaeological sites and monuments; establishes consent mechanism for works affecting Scheduled sites and monuments.	EH/Cadw	Unlimited fine and/or jail term up to two years.
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act (amended 1984)	1979	The Act places a duty on the Scottish Ministers to compile, maintain and publish a Schedule (a list) of monuments. Once included in the Schedule, monuments have legal protection.	HS	Unlimited fine and/or jail term up to two years.
Treasure Act	1996	Establishes framework for identifying archaeological finds deemed to be Treasure; Makes provision for rewarding finders.	DCMS	£5000 fine or prison for up to 3 months
Treasure Trove in Scotland		The Crown can claim, on behalf of the nation, any object or coin found in Scotland under the laws of bona vacantia.	Treasure Trove Unit	
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1990	Covers works affecting listed buildings, prevention of deterioration and damage. It is a criminal offence to alter/extend a listed building in such a way as to affect its special interest.	LA	Unlimited fine and/or jail term up to two years.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)(Scotland) Act 1997	1997	This establishes that any work which affects the character of a listed building will require listed building consent. It is a criminal offence to carry out such work without listed	LA	

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
		building consent. Listing ensures that a building's special character and interest are taken into account where changes are proposed.		
Burial Act	1857	Deals with disturbance to cemeteries and individual burials	Ministry of Justice	Level 1 fine on the standard scale
Protection of military Remains Act of <i>(Not a heritage designation – may provide protection by default)</i>	1986	This Order, which replaces and consolidates previous Orders, designates various vessels, listed in article 2, as vessels to which the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 ("the Act") applies. All military aircraft are covered, as are named maritime wrecks	JCCC for MOD (crashsites) CNS for wrecks	Not limited
Hague Convention <i>(NB UK is a signatory but has not ratified yet)</i>	1954	Protection of Cultural Heritage elements in times of armed conflict. These should neither be targeted by attacking forces nor used as defensive positions.	UNESCO	
Protection of Wrecks Act <i>(Not a heritage designation – may provide protection by default)</i>	1973	Protection for sunken vessels and preclusion for access by divers or for setting anchor	EH/Cadw	Not Stipulated
Railway Heritage Act	1996	Protection for all aspects of railway heritage including signage and art	RHC	Not Stipulated
Marine Bill	Still in the House	Provides framework for marine spatial planning which includes heritage features		
POLICY				
Planning Policy Statement XX (soon to replace PPGs 15 and 16)		Provides guidance on policies for the identification and protection of archaeological remains, monuments and buildings and sets out a process for informed decision making about remains affected by development.	CLG	Not adjudicated yet
Planning Policy Wales	2002	Chapter 6 - Conserving the Historic Environment	WAG	
Scottish Planning Policy 23: Planning and the Historic Environment	2008	Scottish Planning Policy 23 on the Historic Environment deals with listed buildings, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, historic gardens, designed landscapes and their settings, and sets out the role of the planning system in protecting ancient monuments and archaeological sites and landscapes.	SG	
Scottish Historic Environment Policy	2008	Provides an overview of the Scottish Government policy on the Historic Environment and identifies three key outcomes: 1: that the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations. 2: to secure greater economic	Historic Scotland	

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
		benefits from the historic environment. 3: the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.		
CLG Circular 02/06	2006	Guidance for Departments following the removal of Crown Immunity from the Planning Acts. Requirement to follow SM Clearance procedures		
Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate <i>(Being revised, also similar one for Scotland being drafted)</i>	2003	The Government is committed to setting a good example in the care of its historic estate. This 10 point Protocol provides a framework for putting this commitment into practice.	DCMS	
DCMS Guidance of Disposal of Heritage Assets <i>(Being revised)</i>	1999	Maximising receipts should not be overriding objective in disposal of heritage assets.	DCMS	
MOD SD Strategy	2008	Strategic objectives in managing MOD's heritage assets	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
MOD Strategic Statement: Heritage <i>(To be revised)</i>	2007	A high level strategic document which promotes the sustainable use of our historic environment, in recognition of its importance as an integral part of cultural heritage and the role it plays in supporting defence capability.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Naval Heritage Strategy: "Preserving the Past...Promoting the Future"	2006	Working closely with Royal Naval museums and other stakeholders RN will seek to ensure that the Naval Heritage promotes the Royal Navy, and that the full range of RN heritage assets is appropriately resourced, managed and presented to the wider public, and that Naval Heritage assets are actively used to enhance the working and living environments of our people.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP362	2005	Chapter 6 provides the policy and responsibilities reflecting the MOD's statutory and non-statutory obligations in managing its historic environment. Anyone utilising MOD estate, whether military or civilian has a duty to minimise any adverse effects on the historic environment and to promote its conservation where possible.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
MOD Conservation Manual for the historic	2002	This Manual sets out policies, principles and procedures for the	MOD	Failure to comply with

Key Legislation/Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
environment on the Defence estate		management of historic properties in the care of the MOD, including listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and any other structures or artefacts officially recognised as of cultural heritage significance.		policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Estate Strategy & Policy Directorate Policy Instruction Number 02/2006	2006	Requirement to conduct Quadrennial Inspections (QIs) on the condition of historic buildings	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.

Resource Evaluation

11. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance.

Quantification

12. Insert text

Significance

13. Insert text

Condition

14. Insert text

Vulnerability

15. Insert text

Stability

16. Insert text

Current usage

17. Insert text

Implementation

18. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address the archaeology and cultural heritage issues on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

19. Insert text – who is responsible for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage on site.

Current management arrangements

20. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Existing controls

21. **Standing orders.** Insert text

22. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

Objectives and actions

23. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum.

24. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for archaeology and cultural heritage, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

(Example)

Objectives	Actions
ACH1: To have a historic environment that is protected and well maintained for the benefit of ours and future generations.	ACH1.1: Ensure regular condition assessments of SM, LB and other historic vernacular buildings.
ACH2:	ACH2.1:

Planned changes/future management aspirations

25. Insert text

Constraints and Opportunities

26. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. See example below. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

27. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
ACH1: To have a historic environment that is protected and well maintained for the benefit of ours and future generations.	ACH1.1: Ensure regular condition assessments of SM, LB and other historic vernacular buildings.		Identifies issues early to ensure they are not added to the BAR register.
ACH2:	ACH2.1:		

Monitoring and Reporting

28. This sets out the monitoring, reporting and audit strategy for the objectives and actions identified in this plan. Please set out how each of your objectives will be monitored.

29. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that the archaeology and cultural heritage issues are safeguarded and that further management actions are identified as required.

-
-

30. MOD currently reports against the following:

- Removal of MOD Buildings At Risk (BAR) against the baseline of the previous DCMS Biennial Conservation Report.

31. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

32. The Contacts from each component plan will be extracted and compiled in Volume 1 to avoid repetition. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in the archaeology and cultural heritage issues of the site. For example:

Internal

External

33. Statutory Bodies:

- England: Chief Planning Officer (Local Planning Authority); the National Park Authority; Natural England; English Heritage and the Environment Agency.
- Wales: Chief Planning Officer (Local Planning Authority); the National Park Authority; Countryside Council for Wales; CADW; and the Environment Agency Wales contact.
- Scotland: Chief Planning Officer (Planning Authority); Scottish Environment and Protection Agency; Scottish Natural Heritage.
- Northern Ireland: Chief Planning Officer (Local Authority) Environment and Heritage Service NI; Environment Agency NI.
- Remote Stations Overseas (RSOs) and Permanent Joint Operating Bases (PJOBS): Host Nation Environmental Department and Host Nation Planning Authority as applicable.

References

34. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

35. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

36. A sensitivity map should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A:

Action plan

37. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
ACH1: To have a historic environment that is protected and well maintained for the benefit of ours and future generations.	ACH1.1: Ensure regular condition assessments of SM, LB and other historic vernacular buildings.	A1	Ongoing				DE EAS, LSS	N/A	
ACH2:	ACH2.1								

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

38. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



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Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 2 – Part F: Access and Recreation

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DEFENCE ESTATES
Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

5. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

6. This component management plan aims to optimise the public access at Training Area commensurate with need, operational commitments, the environment, requirements of tenants and legal requirements.

Objectives

7. The objectives in Table 1 are the standard objectives to be used in all IRMPs. They are based on the objectives from the MOD Access and Recreation Strategic Statement. Delete those that are not applicable for the site.

8. To ensure that access and recreation requirements and best practice are fully integrated into the estate management of the site, the following objectives in Table 1 have been identified. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
AR1: Ensure that people are at the heart of management of access and recreation on the defence estate.
AR2: Focus on enabling access and recreation at appropriate places where a good quality experience can be provided in a safe environment.
AR3: Provide adequate information to enable users to make informed choices about responsible public access and recreation on the defence estate.

Legislation and Policy

9. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate. Those affecting the access and recreation issues at a site are detailed in the example below – add/remove text as required.

10. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to access and recreation relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2 and in the supporting text.

Table 2: Legislation and policy

Key Legislation/ policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulator y Authority	Penalty
Legislation				
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act	1949	The drawing up of the Definitive Map for public rights of way (PROW). Powers covering public rights of way Orders. Powers controlling misleading signage posted on PROW.	Access Authority	Variable
Occupiers Liability Act	1957, 1984	Occupier of land and water owes legal duty to invited and non-invited persons. In effect, the facility manager alongside the DE Estate Manager, on behalf of the MOD, has a duty of care to ensure the safety of visitors.	Health and Safety Executive	Variable
Health and Safety at Work Act	1975	Duty of Care by an employer for persons not in his employment who may be affected by the activities of the employer.	Health and Safety Executive	Variable
Highways Act	1980	The management of public rights of way, removal of obstruction and the diversion of definitive routes	Access Authority	Variable
Wildlife and Countryside Act	1981	Allows for historic claim of right of way.	Access Authority	N/A
Road Traffic Act	1988	Prohibition of driving motor vehicles elsewhere than on roads.	Police Authority	£60 to offenders
Town & Country Planning Act	1990	Public Path Extinguishment and Diversion Orders due to planning applications.	Access Authority	N/A
Disability Discrimination Act	1995	Removal of physical barriers to public buildings enabling 'Access for All'. Provision of public documents to be made available in a format that meets the requirements of the user.	Department for Work and Pensions	Variable
Countryside and Rights of Way Act	2000	The mapping and provision of 'Access Land'. The preparation of 'Rights of Way Improvement Plans' by the Highway Authority. Enhanced habitat and wildlife	DEFRA/ Natural England	N/A

Key Legislation/ policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulator y Authority	Penalty
		protection. Duty under Occupiers Liability Act does not extend to 'natural' features on access land. Discovering Lost Ways Project researching potential new PROW.		
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act	2005	Provides local authorities with powers to erect, barriers/gating across Rights of Way which are facilitating high levels of crime and/or anti-social behaviour that adversely affects local residents or businesses.	Local Authority	Variable
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	2006	Prevents new claims for Byways open to all traffic, reducing any new claims to Restricted Byway status limiting use by Motor Propelled Vehicles.	Natural England	N/A
Land Reform (Scotland) Act	2003	Part 1 of the Act gives the public statutory rights to most land and inland water, if in doing so the public exercise them responsibly by respecting people's privacy, safety and livelihoods and the local environment. Equally land managers have to manage their land and water responsibly in relation to access rights. Additionally, the Act gives the local authority powers to establish and maintain 'Core Paths'. These paths aim to connect communities, points of interest, desire lines and features.	Local Authority	N/A
Countryside (Scotland) Act	1967	It is the duty of a local planning authority to "assert, protect and keep open and free from obstruction any public right of way which is wholly or partly in their area, and they may for these purposes institute and defend legal proceedings and generally take such steps as they may deem necessary.	SNH/LA	Fines
Occupiers Liability (Scotland) Act	1960	Occupiers of land must take reasonable care to ensure people do not suffer injuries or damage through negligence. Excludes liability obligations over willingly accepted risks.	SG	N/A
The Access to the Countryside (Northern Ireland) Order	1983	District Councils have the authority "to assert, protect and keep open and free from obstruction or encroachment any public right of way, and compile and preserve	District Council	Fines up to £200

Key Legislation/ policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulator y Authority	Penalty
		maps and other records of public rights of way in their district”		
Policy				
Byelaws under the Military Lands Act	1892	The Secretary of State for Defence has the power to make byelaws over areas of land and sea that are used for military purposes. Byelaws provide a means of regulating public access or managing activities where necessary for defence needs. Byelaws should ensure that access is not restricted unnecessarily and that opportunities for access are optimised.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through the TLB chain of command
Defence Lands Manual – Joint Service Publication (JSP) 362	2008	Chapter 7 provides the policy on public access and public information issues on the Defence Estate.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through the TLB chain of command

Additional legislation and policy considerations

Access & recreation on the Defence Estate

11. The scenic qualities of the Defence Estate, its rich heritage and comparatively remote nature have created a valuable recreational facility that the public use and enjoy. It is of particular importance for local communities. In addition to traditional recreational use, such as walking, horse riding and cycling, the estate is used both formally and informally by the public for many other recreational activities.

12. The MOD's aims and objectives relating to access and recreation are set out in **In Trust & On Trust - The Strategy for the Defence Estate**. The Strategy aim states:

- ***“The MOD will continue its presumption in favour of safe public access wherever this is compatible with operational and military training uses, public safety, security, conservation and the interests of its tenants”***
- ***“The MOD will continue to work with local authorities, statutory bodies, local and national access fora and other relevant stakeholders to understand the public’s wishes for access to its Estate”.***

13. Safe public enjoyment of the access and recreational resource opportunities within the Defence Estate requires responsible behaviour from both the MOD, as estate managers and users, and the general public as visitors.

Resource Evaluation

14. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance.

Access resource specific

Byelaws

15. Insert text

Public rights of way network

16. Insert text

Roads, tracks and car parks

17. Insert text

Open Access (Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000/Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003)

18. Insert text

Interpretative mediums

19. Insert text

Conservation groups

20. Insert text

Recreational activities

Walking

21. Insert text

Horse riding

22. Insert text

Cycling

23. Insert text

Off-road vehicles

24. Insert text

Organised visits

25. Insert text

Field sports

26. Insert text

Large scale events

27. Insert text

Implementation

28. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address the access and recreation issues on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

29. Overall responsibility for the Defence Estate rests with the Secretary of State for Defence. This responsibility is devolved to a local level.

30. The responsibility for maintenance, way-marking and surface condition of the public rights of way network legally rests predominantly with the Highway Authority. Maintenance of any permissive routes' predominantly rests with the landowner, or tenant if associated with agri-environmental schemes (Agricultural Holdings Act 1986, Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995) unless devolved to the Highway Authority by agreement.

31. The defence requirement and public access/recreation do not necessarily sit well together and there is always a requirement where conflict may occur, to manage access in a safe and responsible manner. The local representative has a duty of care (1957 & 1984 Occupiers Liability Act) to ensure that users can recreate in a safe and reassured manner.

32. The Environmental Advisory Services, Access and Recreation Team (EAS ART) advises Estate Managers on best practice and legal advice, as detailed in JSP 362 Chapter 7.

Current management arrangements

33. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Existing controls

34. **Standing orders.** Insert text

35. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

Objectives and actions

36. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum. See example below:

37. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for access and recreation, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

(Example)

Objectives	Actions
AR1: Ensure that people are at the heart of management of access and recreation on the defence estate.	AR1.1: Ensure existing Rights of Way are open and maintained to a good standard.
AR2:	AR2.1:

Planned changes/future management aspirations

38. Insert text

Constraints and Opportunities

39. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. See example below. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

40. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
AR1: Ensure that people are at the heart of management of access and recreation on the defence estate.	AR1.1: Ensure existing Rights of Way are open and maintained to a good standard	Rights of Way legislation	Well maintained routes improve the access asset
AR2:	AR2.1:		

Monitoring and Reporting

- 41. Please set out how each of your objectives will be monitored.
- 42. The action plan attached outlines the programme for in terms of access and recreation. This plan should be reviewed annually and work programmes set within targets.
- 43. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review as appropriate.

Contacts

44. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in the access and recreation issues of the site. For example:

Internal

External

45. Statutory Bodies:

- England: Access Officer (Local Authority); the National Park Authority; Natural England; English Heritage and the Environment Agency.
- Wales: Access Officer (Local Authority); the National Park Authority; Countryside Council for Wales; CADW; and the Environment Agency Wales contact.
- Scotland: Access Officer (Local Authority); Scottish Environment and Protection Agency; Scottish Natural Heritage.
- Northern Ireland: Access Officer (Local Authority); Environment and Heritage Service NI; Environment Agency NI.
- Remote Stations Overseas (RSOs) and Permanent Joint Operating Bases (PJOBs): Host Nation Environmental Department and Host Nation Planning Authority as applicable.

References

46. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

47. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act.
DE	Defence Estates
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DTE	Defence Training Estate
EAS	Defence Estates Environmental Advisory Services
EAS ART	Environmental Advisory Services Access and Recreation Team
H&S	Health and Safety
HoE	Head of Establishment
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NE	Natural England
OS	Ordnance Survey
PROW	Public Rights of Way
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Maps

48. A sensitivity map should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A: Action plan

49. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
AR1: Ensure that people are at the heart of management of access and recreation on the defence estate.	AR1.1: Ensure existing Right of Way is open and maintained to a good standard.	B	X				DE LMS staff (Landmarc staff) (EAS ART) (PDNPA)	Within existing staff allocation	N/A
AR2:	AR2.1:								

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

50. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 2 – Part G: Relationships with the Local Community

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DEFENCE ESTATES
Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

5. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

6. This component management plan aims to build on existing relationships with local communities through effective communication with local people and media so that the image and management of the site is enhanced.

Objectives

7. ***The objectives in Table 1 are the standard objectives to be used in all IRMPs. They are based on targets in the MOD Sustainable Development Action Plan. Delete those that are not applicable for the site.***

8. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
RLC1: To ensure the development of sustainable communities and the management of social impacts is a key feature of estate planning and management.
RLC2: To ensure that there are appropriate liaison arrangements with local communities in place.
RLC3: To encourage staff to take an active role in volunteering in the community.
RLC4: To provide assistance to the local community such as search and rescue, fishery protection, explosive ordnance disposal and maritime coastguard support where applicable.
RLC5: To contribute to MOD Sustainable Development Action Plan ¹¹ targets where appropriate.

¹¹ [MOD Sustainable Development Action Plan](#)

Legislation and Policy

9. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate. Those affecting the relationships with local community issues at a site are detailed in the example below – add/remove text as required.

10. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to relationships with the local community relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2 and in the supporting text.

Table 2: Legislation and policy

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Planning Policy Guidance	Various	All national planning policies contained in Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) are important and should be fully investigated when considering relationships with local communities. Any new development or change of military activity will require a Sustainability Appraisal and/or an appropriate Environmental Assessment, which will include discussion with local stakeholders and communities.	Local Authority	Delay to planning application.
The Defence Estate Strategy	2006	Sets out aims and detailed objectives for the military use and integrated management of the MOD's rural estate. The strategic aim relating to communities is as follows: <i>"To develop defence communities where civilian and military personnel and their families wish to live and work both now and in the future. We will recognise also the sustainable development needs of other communities."</i>	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through the TLB chain of command
Declaration of Intent between MOD and Natural England	2009	Sets out a duty of care in relation to how we should manage the estate for protected habitats and species.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Declaration of Intent between MOD and Countryside Council for Wales	1995	This document sets out to further landscape and wildlife conservation, access and recreation opportunities within the Defence Estate in Wales.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Declaration of Intent between MOD and Scottish Natural Heritage	2007	This provides a framework within which both bodies agree to improve stewardship of the natural environment.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Declaration of Intent between MOD and the Association of National Park Authorities	?	Sets out a framework for maintaining and enhancing working relationships between the MOD and the National Park Authorities	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
Memorandum of	2003	The MoU is intended to strengthen the	MOD	Failure to comply

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Understanding between MOD and Department For Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, The Office Of The Deputy Prime Minister, The Welsh Assembly Government, The Scottish Executive, and The Northern Ireland Office (NIO).		relationship between MOD and the Statutory Bodies listed to ensure that obligations in respect of nature conservation are taken properly into account in accordance with the legal requirements.		with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP362 Defence Lands Handbook	2005	This covers management of the Defence Estate and includes chapters on signs and signposting, trespass on MOD property, bye-laws and public use of MOD property for social, recreational or commercial purposes.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through the TLB chain of command
JSP512 Joint Services Media Handling Guide	2002	This is the MOD's complete guide to public relations, corporate communications and media operations.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through the TLB chain of command

Resource Evaluation

11. This section sets out the resource, its extent and importance.

Relations with military organisations

12. Insert text.

Community relations

Statutory Bodies

13. Insert text.

Non-government organisations

14. Insert text.

Local landowners and our MOD farming tenants

15. Insert text.

Parish councils

16. Insert text.

Local community

17. Insert text.

Local clubs & associations that use the site facilities

18. Insert text.

Liaison with the general public, enquiries and complaints

19. Insert text.

Media relations

20. Insert text.

Volunteering

21. Insert text.

Assistance to local community

22. Insert text.

Implementation

23. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address the relationships with local community issues on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

24. Insert text – who is responsible for the management of community liaison on the site.

Current management arrangements

25. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Existing controls

26. **Standing orders.** Insert text

27. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

Objectives and actions

28. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum.

29. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for relationships with the local community, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

(Example)

Objectives	Actions
RLC1:	RLC1.1:
RLC2: To ensure that there are appropriate liaison arrangements with local communities in place.	RLC2.1: Continue input to local meetings as required and deal with stakeholders on a more formal basis as required.

Planned changes/future management aspirations

30. Insert text

Constraints and Opportunities

31. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. See example below. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

32. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
RLC1:	RLC1.1:		
RLC2: To ensure that there are appropriate liaison arrangements with local communities in place.	RLC2.1: Continue input to local meetings as required and deal with stakeholders on a more formal basis as required.	If there is an increase in military presence, parish council meetings will need to be considered.	Synergy with AR3.1.

Monitoring and Reporting

33. This sets out the monitoring, reporting and audit strategy for the objectives and actions identified in this plan. Please set out how each of your objectives will be monitored.

34. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that relationships with the local community are safeguarded and further management actions identified as required.

Examples:

- Checking press clippings relating to the site.
- Monitoring correspondence from the public.
- Monitoring responses from the local Councils.
- Monitoring objections to planning applications.

35. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

36. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in the relationships with local communities issues on the site.

Internal

37. Community liaison officer

External

38. Statutory Bodies; non-government organisations; Local landowners and MOD farming tenants; parish councils; local community; local clubs and associations that use the site facilities.

References

39. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

40. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

41. A sensitivity map should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A: Action plan

42. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
RLC1:	RLC1.1:								
RLC2: To ensure that there are appropriate liaison arrangements with local communities in place.	RLC2.1: Continue input to local meetings as required and deal with stakeholders on a more formal basis as required.	C	X	X	X	X	DTE WW/PDNP	NIL	DTE/LSS

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

43. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 2 – Part H: Pollution Control

200.....-20.....

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Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

5. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

6. This component management plan aims to minimise the impact of defence activities, through pollution prevention that is compliant with all relevant statutory and other regulatory requirements and standards.

Objectives

7. Use Table 1 to state your objectives for the site. (An objective is a specific statement relating to the defined aim of your work. It is not uncommon to have more than one objective to satisfy your aim.) Objectives, wherever possible, should be SMART (smart, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time bound).

8. To ensure that pollution control requirements and best practice are fully integrated into the estate management of the site, the following objectives in Table 1 have been identified. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
PC1: To minimise the impact of defence activities through pollution prevention, in accordance with legislation and best practice.
PC2: To ensure that an Environmental Management System is in place.
PC3: To contribute to MOD Sustainable Development Action Plan ¹² targets where applicable.

¹² [MOD Sustainable Development Action Plan](#)

Legislation and Policy

9. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate. Those affecting the pollution control issues at a site are detailed in the example below – add/remove text as required.

10. This section outlines the legislation and policy relating to pollution management at Training Area. The MOD recognises that as a major landowner and public body it has a 'duty of care' to manage its impacts upon the surrounding environment.

11. There is a wealth of legislation relating to pollution of the environment. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) defines the environment as being:

“Any or all of the following media, namely, the air, water and land.”

12. The EPA also defines pollution of the environment as:

“...pollution of the environment due to the release (into any environmental medium) from any process of substances which are capable of causing harm to man or any other living organisms supported by the environment”.

13. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to pollution control, relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Legislation and policy

EA Environment Agency
SEPA Scottish Environment Protection Agency
DoE Department of Environment Northern Ireland
NIEA Northern Ireland Environment Agency
LA Local Authority

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Legislation				
Environmental Protection Act (EPA)	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part II – Waste Management, including hazardous waste Part IIA – Contaminated Land Regulations Part III – Statutory Nuisance 	EA/SEPA/ NIEA or LA	Fines (+ remediation costs) and/or imprisonment
Town and Country Planning Act	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS12 Local Development Framework PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control PPG24 Planning and Noise PPS25 Development and Flood Risk 	LA	Fines
Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act	1997	Framework for planning policy in Scotland including roads, footpaths and rights of way, tree conservation areas and enforcement.	SEPA	Fines
The Planning (Northern Ireland) Order	1991	Main functions under this Order are the preparation of planning policy and development plans, controlling	DoE	Fines

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
		development through planning permission and consent procedures and taking enforcement action against breaches of planning control.		
The Water Resources Act	1991	The Water Resources Act 1991 makes it an offence, "to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or any solid waste to enter any controlled waters". The prior written consent of the EA is required for any discharge of sewage or trade effluent onto or into ground or for surface runoff into groundwater. There are also restrictions on water abstraction – where licences must be applied for by the occupier of the land.	EA	Fine and/or imprisonment
The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations	2005	Introduces controls for abstraction, impoundments and engineering works.	SEPA	Fine and/or imprisonment
The Water and Sewerage Services (Northern Ireland) Order	2006	A new regulatory regime will be established and will include a system of controls in relation to: supply obligations; drinking water quality standards; trade effluent and sewage disposal; charges; and customer levels of service.	NIEA	Fines up to £20,000 and/or imprisonment up to 2 years.
Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations	1991	Specifies the performance levels of installation used for storage of silage, etc, to minimise the risk of water pollution.	EA/SEPA	Fines
The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations (Northern Ireland)	2003	The Regulations brings into force additional anti-pollution controls covering the design, siting, construction and repair of silage, slurry and agricultural fuel oil storage facilities.	NIEA	Fines, prosecution
Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any above ground oil storage tanks should be sited on an impervious base and surrounded by a suitable liquid tight bunded compound. No drainage outlets should be within the bund itself. The bunded area should be capable of containing 110% of the volume of the largest tank and all fill pipes, draw pipes and sight gauges should be enclosed within its curtilage. The regulations also apply to drums greater than 200 L and to mobile bowsters. 	EA	Fines

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations	2003	Regulates the storage of oil.	SEPA	Fines
Waste Management Licensing Regulations	1994	The licensing system requires a waste management licence for the deposit, keeping, treatment or disposal of industrial, commercial or household waste in or on land. The system is regulated by the Environment Agency.	EA/SEPA	Fines and/or imprisonment
The Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland)	2006	Includes measures relating to the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution of water, the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution caused by waste and the regulation and control of the transit, import and export of waste (including recyclable materials).	NIEA	Fine and/or imprisonment
Hazardous Waste Regulations	2005	The Regulations set out procedures to be followed when disposing of, carrying and receiving hazardous waste (e.g. solvents, pesticides, chemical waste).	EA	Fines and/or imprisonment
Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations	2004	Transposes the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Directive and incorporates amendments to and expansion of the European Waste Catalogue and list of hazardous waste.	SEPA	Fines and/or imprisonment
The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland)	2005	The Regulations provides an effective system of control for these wastes and to ensure that they are soundly managed from their point of production to their final destination for disposal or recovery.	NIEA	Fines and/or imprisonment
Environment Act	1995	Provides legislation for air quality through the formation of a 'National Air Quality Strategy' and introduces the concept of producer responsibility under which the packaging waste regime was adopted. Also introduced the Part IIA concept of contaminated land inserted into the EPA90.	EA/LA in Scotland	N/A
Environment (Northern Ireland) Order	2002	The purpose of the Order is to provide a statutory framework to enable transposition of the requirements of EC Directives 96/61 on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management	NIEA	Fines and/or imprisonment
Groundwater Regulations	1998	The emphasis of the Regulations is to prevent the direct or indirect	EA/SEPA	Fines and/or imprisonment

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty
		discharge of List 1 substances to groundwater and to control pollution resulting from the direct or indirect discharge of List II substances. The Government has produced a series of Codes under Reg.21 aimed at activities with the potential to pollute groundwater such as sheep dip and petrol stations.		
Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations	1997	Details those pesticides which are subject to control and those which are excluded.	Pesticides Safety Directorate/ EA	
Policy				
Secretary of State's SHEP ¹³ Policy Statement	2008	The policy statement provides the high-level framework that MOD needs in order to manage its safety, environment and sustainable development responsibilities in a consistent manner.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP 418 is the Sustainable Development and Environment Manual	2005	Sets the framework for the protection of the environment in the MOD. Some main points include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising or preventing discharge of pollutants by changing production processes and operating procedures and/or implementing suitable treatment technologies or management measures. • Minimising of wastes through recycling and changes in production and/or operation. • Legislative controls and guidance to achieve appropriate standards and thresholds for pollutants. • Reducing noise disturbance to neighbours whilst maintaining training flexibility. • Risk management strategies and plans to minimise accidental pollution through spillage and other incidents. 	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.
JSP 317 Safety Regulations for the Storage and Handling of Fuels and Lubricants	2009	This JSP sets out the standards of practice to be observed within the MOD for the storage and handling of fuels and lubricants.	MOD	Failure to comply with policy will be addressed through TLB Chain of Command.

¹³ Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development - [Statement](#)

Resource Evaluation

14. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance.

Overview of facilities

15. Insert text.

Statutory nuisance (noise/odour/vibration/smoke/dust)

16. Insert text.

Hazardous materials and chemicals

17. Insert text.

Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) and oil storage tanks

18. Insert text.

Ammunition and Unexploded Ordnance

19. Insert text.

Waste management

20. Insert text.

Site drainage (interceptors/silt traps)

21. Insert text.

Spill and Disaster Response Plans

22. Insert text.

Flytipping and potentially contaminated soils

23. Insert text.

Radioactivity

24. Insert text.

Other range activities

25. Insert text.

Agricultural use

Storage and disposal of silage and slurry

26. Insert text.

Storage and handling of pest control

27. Insert text.

Farm waste management plan

28. Insert text.

Implementation

29. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address the pollution control issues on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

30. Insert text – who is responsible for the management of pollution control on the site.

Current management arrangements

31. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

32. Insert text.

Existing controls

33. **Standing orders.** Insert text

34. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

Objectives and actions

35. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum. See example below:

36. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for pollution control, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

(Example)

Objectives	Actions
PC1: To minimise the impact of defence activities through pollution prevention, in accordance with legislation and best practice.	PC1.1: No storage of chemicals, fuels, oils etc. within the Training Area without a bunded facility.
PC2:	PC2.1:

Planned changes/future management aspirations

37. Insert text

Technical notes to editors

55. **Pollution Control component management plans.** All Editors for this theme are to consider including the following generic statement in all Plans on AQUATRINE sites:

“Under the AQUATRINE arrangements, the AQUATRINE Service Providers are required to implement and maintain Water Quality Sampling regimes which meet the requirements of the Drinking Water Inspectorate and other relevant legislation. The AQUATRINE Service Providers will take regular samples from specific points of supply at water treatment works and in the distribution network, at all sites within their remit. All failures are reported to the Authority (i.e. the AQUATRINE Partnering Management Organisation at DE Sutton Coldfield) via an Urgent Incident report. The Urgent Incident report is a requirement under the Project Agreement. The AQUATRINE Service Providers are required to implement contingency plan measures such as boil notices, provision of alternative supplies (e.g. bottled or bowser water). Furthermore, the AQUATRINE Service Providers are required to complete retests of the relevant failed point of supply until a clear sample is recorded.”

Constraints and Opportunities

38. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. See example below. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

39. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
PC1: To minimise the impact of defence activities through pollution prevention, in accordance with legislation and best practice.	PC1.1: No storage of chemicals, fuels, oils etc. within the Training Area without a bunded facility.		Prevents pollution of ground and surface water.
PC2:	PC2.1:		

Monitoring and Reporting

40. This sets out the monitoring, reporting and audit strategy for the objectives and actions identified in this plan. Please state how each of your objectives will be monitored.

41. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that pollution is controlled and that further management actions are identified as required.

-
-

42. MOD currently reports against the following:

-
-

43. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

44. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in the pollution control issues on the site.

Internal

45.

External

46. Statutory Bodies:

- England: Environment Agency
- Wales: Environment Agency
- Scotland: Scottish Environment and Protection Agency
- Northern Ireland: Environment Agency

References

47. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

48. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

49. A sensitivity map should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A: Action plan

50. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
PC1: To minimise the impact of defence activities through pollution prevention, in accordance with legislation and best practice.	PC1.1: No storage of chemicals, fuels, oils etc. within the Training Area without a bunded facility.	A1	ONGOING				DTE,DE,LSS		
PC2:	PC2.1:								

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

51. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
			Operations cannot function without full use or Feature of International Importance (e.g. SAC, RAMSAR site)	Operations of Establishment impaired without full use or Feature of National Importance (e.g. NNR, SSSI, SM)	Operations can be undertaken for a limited period without these Features or Feature of Regional Importance or Public Right of Way.	Operations can continue at a reduced level without these Features or Feature with only local importance (e.g. non-scheduled monument, local conservation area).	Operations can continue without these Features or Feature with no specific importance
			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Integrated Rural Management Plan

..... Training Area

Volume 2 – Part I: Coastal and Flood Management

200.....-20.....

This table will be removed at final edit stage.

Document Control	
Project	
Document Title:	
Draft:	
Version:	
Date:	
Primary Authors:	
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DEFENCE ESTATES
Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs

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Annexes

Introduction

1. Briefly introduce the theme to this component management plan and its importance.

Scope

2. Define the scope of what areas are to be included in the plan.

Data and methodology

3. Insert text.

Consultation

4. State who was consulted in the drafting of the plan.

Aim and Objectives

5. For all plans the hierarchy and terminology used will be Aim, Objectives and finally Actions (under the Implementation section).

Aim

6. This component management plan aims to (There is usually one overall aim)

Objectives

7. Use Table 1 to state your objectives for the site. (An objective is a specific statement relating to the defined aim of your work. It is not uncommon to have more than one objective to satisfy your aim.) Objectives, wherever possible, should be SMART (smart, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time bound).

8. The actions required to meet these objectives at Training Area are outlined in the Implementation section of this plan (page...). The following sections demonstrate the requirement for these objectives.

Table 1: Objectives

Objectives
CFM1:
CFM2:
CFM3:

Legislation and Policy

9. To be provided as a table, detailing the full name of the relevant legislation or policy, followed by its practical application to the estate.

10. The main UK statutory obligations and policy considerations relating to coastal and flood management, relevant to Training Area are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Legislation and policy

Key Legislation/ Policy	Year of Effect	Summary of key points and their application	Regulatory Authority	Penalty

Resource Evaluation

11. This section sets out the resource, its extent, location and importance.

Subheadings as required for individual sites.

Implementation

12. This section seeks to identify how the objectives of this plan for Training Area can be delivered. The actions identified here are added to the prioritised action plan (See Volume 1). This section also provides detail of current management practices to address the coastal and flood management issues on the site.

Roles and responsibilities

13. Insert text

Current management arrangements

14. This section should provide detail of current management practices, the following subheadings are provided as examples.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

15. Insert text.

Existing controls

16. **Standing orders.** Insert text

17. **Standard Operating Procedures.** Insert text

Objectives and actions

18. This information should be set out in the following table. Additional explanatory text should be kept to a minimum.

19. In order to meet the objectives for this plan and to support the management currently undertaken for coastal and flood issues, the following actions have been identified.

Table 3: Objectives and actions

Objectives	Actions
CFM1:	CFM1.1:
CFM2:	CFM1.2:

Planned changes/future management aspirations

20. Insert text

Constraints and Opportunities

21. This table sets out the required information to integrate the component management plans and should be completed prior to the integration meeting. This table will be used at the meeting to identify and resolve any issues. The authors must consider how each of their objectives and associated actions could be constrained or benefited by the activities detailed in the other component plans. General constraints and opportunities can be added after the table.

22. The following table identifies the potential constraints and opportunities for delivering the objectives and actions of this CMP.

Table 4: Constraints and opportunities

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities
CFM1:	CFM1.1:		
CFM2:	CFM2.1:		

Monitoring and Reporting

23. This sets out the monitoring, reporting and audit strategy for the objectives and actions identified in this plan. Please set out how each of your objectives will be monitored.

24. The following monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that coastal and flood management issues are addressed and further management actions are identified as required.

-
-

25. MOD currently reports against the following:

-
-

26. Reporting will also be undertaken at the annual Safety, Health, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SHEP) review.

Contacts

27. Include contact details both internal and external that are involved in coastal and flood management issues on the site.

Internal

28.

External

29.

References

30. Record any reference material used in the writing of the plan.

Glossary

31. Provide an alphabetical list and explanation of any technical terms used in the CMP.

Maps

32. A sensitivity map should be provided for inclusion with the IRMP and any others as required.

Annex A: Action plan

33. This action plan should be completed prior to the integration meeting. The action plans from each CMP will be extracted and compiled into one table in Volume 1. The matrix on the following page has been developed to determine how the actions should be prioritised.

(Example)

Objectives	Actions	Priority A1, A2, B,C,D	Timescale (Financial Yrs)				Co-ordinator (Stakeholders)	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding sources
			1	2-3	4-5	6-10			
CFM1:	CFM1.1								

Users guide to establishing the priority of projects

34. The following table should be used to determine the priority of projects when completing the action plan.

			FUNCTIONALITY-Importance Classification of Feature				
			Vital	Very Important	Important	Minor	Very Minor
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			1	2	3	4	5
CRITICALITY- Maintenance Priority	Failure to maintain would give rise to an unacceptable Health & Safety or Security risk or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which could result in the imminent threat of prosecution.	1	A1	A1	A1	A2	B
	Failure to maintain would prevent the Authority conducting normal operations or would lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the Feature which would be in breach of statutory or mandatory obligations.	2	A1	A2	A2	B	C
	Failure to maintain would cause disruption to normal operations or would lead to the deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	3	A2	B	B	C	D
	Failure to maintain would cause minor inconvenience to normal operations or a minor deterioration in the condition of the Feature.	4	B	C	C	D	D
	Failure to maintain would not impinge on normal operations and would not impact on the condition of the Feature.	5	D	D	D	D	D

INTEGRATION TABLE

Objectives	Actions	Constraints	Opportunities	Comments
MILITARY USE				
MU1:	MU1.1:			
MU2:	MU2.1:			
ESTATE MANAGEMENT				
EM1:	EM1.1:			
EM2:	EM2.1:			
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT				
NE1:	NE1.1:			
NE2:	NE2.1:			
WOODLAND MANGEMENT				
W1:	W1.1:			
W2:	W2.1:			
ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE				
ACH1:	ACH1.1:			
ACH2:	ACH2.1:			

ACCESS & RECREATION				
AR1:	AR1.1:			
AR2:	AR2.1:			
RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY				
RLC1:	RLC1.1:			
RLC2:	RLC2.1:			
POLLUTION CONTROL				
PC1:	PC1.1:			
PC2:	PC2.1:			
COASTAL AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT				
CFM1:	CFM1.1:			
CFM2:	CFM2.1:			