



# NCA 129: Thames Basin Heaths

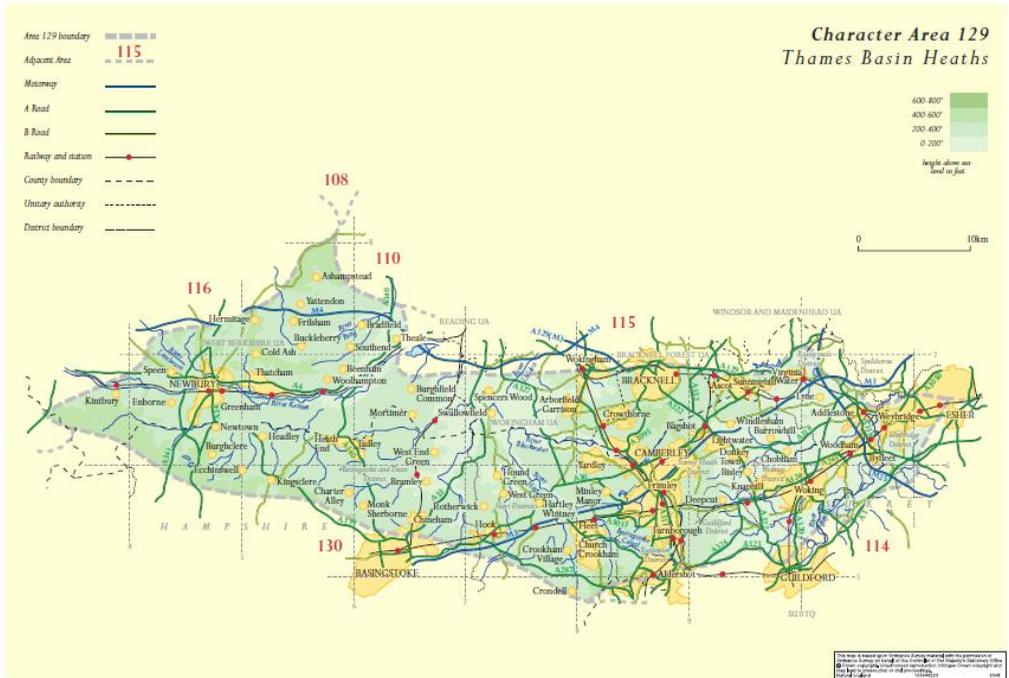
## Key Facts & Data

This document provides a summary of environmental data collected for the NCA. It is intended to help guide anyone making decisions that may affect the local environment. The information contained here is collated from the best available national datasets. It is recognised local information may provide additional detail and that this will not always

correspond to national data. If you have any questions about the Key Facts and Data, please contact: [ncaprofiles@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:ncaprofiles@naturalengland.org.uk). Your feedback will help shape the content of the full NCA profiles, which will be published from September 2012 onwards.

# Map of Thames Basin Heaths

Total Area: 118,526 ha



The above map is provided from the Countryside Character Area description pending completion of NCA maps. It is recognised that the content of this map may now be out of date in some cases and is included for general reference only. New maps will include updated content and be provided within the full NCA profiles, due to be completed by 2013.

## 1. Landscape and Nature Conservation Designations

North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) designation applies to 20,604 ha or 17% of the total NCA area.

Management Plans for the Protected Landscape(s) can be found at:

■ [www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/](http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/)

Source: Natural England (2011)

## 1.1 Designated nature conservation sites

The NCA includes the following statutory nature conservation designations:

Tier	Designation	Designated Site(s)	Area in NCA	Proportion of NCA
International	Ramsar	South West London Waterbodies	10 ha	<1%
European	Special Protection Area (SPA)	Thames Basin Heaths SPA; South West London Waterbodies SPA	8,299 ha	7%
	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC; Kennet valley Alderwoods SAC; Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain SAC	3,374 ha	3%
National	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Chobham Common NNR; Castle Bottom NNR; Ashford Hill	566 ha	<1%

		NNR		
National	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A total of 69 sites wholly or partly within the NCA	10,842 ha	9%

Source: Natural England (2011)

*Please Note: (i) Designated areas may overlap (ii) all figures are cut to Mean High Water Line, designations that span coastal areas/views below this line will not be included.*

There are 1,150 Local sites in the Thames Basin Heaths NCA covering 12,219 ha which is 10% of the NCA.

Source: Natural England (2011)

- Details of individual Sites of Special Scientific Interest can be searched at:  
<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/search.cfm>
- Details of Local Nature Reserves (LNR) can be searched  
[http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/lnr/lnr\\_search.asp](http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/lnr/lnr_search.asp)
- Maps showing locations of Statutory sites can be found at  
<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic/> -select 'Rural Designations Statutory'

### 1.1.1 Condition of designated sites

SSSI Condition Category	Area in NCA	Percentage of NCA SSSI Resource
Unfavourable declining	304 ha	3%
Favourable	2,446 ha	23%

Unfavourable no change	343 ha	3%
Unfavourable recovering	7,749 ha	72%

Source: *Natural England (March 2011)*

- Details of SSSI condition can be searched at:

<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm>

## 2. Landform, Geology & Soils

### 2.1 Elevation

Ranges from 8m above sea level to 296m with a mean of 76m. Low elevations are found in the east where the land slopes down into the London Basin towards the sea and also along the major river valleys.

Source: *Natural England (2010)*

### 2.2 Landform & Process

Landform is dominated by flat or gently sloping plateaux with numerous watercourses incising broad or sometimes steep-sided river valleys. At the eastern end around Woking, the land falls into the depressed area of the London Basin. Other low lying areas are floodplains of the River Kennet and lower reaches of the Loddon and Blackwater. The River Kennet has a wide floodplain with a lowland river and vale character. The Hampshire Downs chalk scarp lies at the western edge, associated with springline watercourses. Waterbodies resulting from sand and gravel extraction are strung along the River Blackwater and also River Kennet west of Newbury.

Source: *London Basin Natural Area Profile, Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area Description*

## 2.3 Bedrock Geology

In the west, chalk emerges from beneath younger bedrock and rises up into the neighbouring NCAs as outcrops of the Chilterns, Berkshire Downs and Hampshire Downs. Chalk is unique, being deposited under specific conditions in tropical seas.

During periods of submersion and uplift, sands and mudstones were laid down over Cretaceous chalk and contain fossils reflecting shallow marine, freshwater and terrestrial situations. First were Reading Beds deposited by ancient river systems, followed by London Clay which was formed under shallow semi-tropical seas and is exposed in the Kennet Valley. Succeeding Bagshot, Barton and Bracklesham Beds were laid down on a large coastal plain. These beds create the height of the plateaux, with the youngest bedrock being restricted to the east and concentrated around Chobham. Tertiary earth movements which created the fold of the London Basin are also illustrated in the exposures at Duncroft Farm Pit south of Newbury.

*Source: London Basin Natural Area Profile, Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area Description.*

## 2.4 Superficial Deposits

Quaternary sands and gravels were deposited across the area by braided river systems flowing from ice sheets in the north. Deposits cap the plateaux, with the oldest (pre-dating the Anglian) in the west, and have been shaped into terraces by watercourses down-cutting valleys into the plateaux, e.g. Kennet, Blackwater and Wey.

Alluvial deposits are also found following watercourses.

*Source: London Basin Natural Area Profile, Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area Description*

## 2.5 Designated Geological Sites

Designation	Number of Sites
Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	5
Mixed Interest SSSIs	0

There are 6 Local Geological Sites within the NCA.

Source: Natural England (2011)

- Details of individual Sites of Special Scientific Interest can be searched at <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/search.cfm>

## 2.6 Soils and Agricultural Land Classification

Soils are largely nutrient-poor acidic soils with a mainly light or slowly permeable character favouring forestry and pasture over arable. Arable crops indicate localised areas of more fertile loamy soils.

Source: London Basin Natural Area Profile, Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area Description

The main grades of agricultural land in the NCA are broken down as follows (as a proportion of total land area):

Agricultural Land Classification	Area in NCA	Proportion of NCA
Grade 1	546 ha	<1%
Grade 2	6,042 ha	5%

Grade 3	47,708 ha	40%
Grade 4	19,902 ha	17%
Grade 5	685 ha	1%
Non-agricultural	28,203 ha	24%
Urban	15,441 ha	13%

Source: Natural England (2010)

### 3. Key Water Bodies & Catchments

#### 3.1 Major Rivers/Canals

The following major rivers/canals (by length) have been identified in this NCA.

River Name	Length in NCA
Basingstoke Canal	47 km
Kennet & Avon Canal	29 km
Blackwater River	26 km
River Kennet	25 km
River Loddon	21 km
River Wey	17 km
River Whitewater	15 km
River Pang	13 km
River Mole	8 km

River Wey Navigation	8 km
River Hart	6 km
River Lambourn	4 km
River Thames	2 km
Desborough Channel	1 km
River Way	<1km

*Source: Natural England (2010)*

*Please Note: other significant rivers (by volume) may also occur. These are not listed where the length within the NCA is short.*

All watercourses feed the River Thames via the Kennet, Loddon, Wey or Mole. Main rivers flow on London Clay except the Pang and the reach of the Kennet upstream of Newbury which flow over chalk.

Numerous minor watercourses drain off the plateaux in small gullies to enter river valleys below including the Kennet, Hart and Blackwater.

The Basingstoke Canal links Basingstoke to the River Thames via the Wey Navigation. The Kennet and Avon Canal links the Thames at Newbury to the Avon at Bath and was constructed alongside the River Kennet in this area.

Several waterbodies arising from mineral extraction are strung along the Blackwater and Kennet valleys.

### **3.2 Water Quality**

The total area of Nitrate Vulnerable Zone is 64,383 ha (54% of NCA).

*Source: Natural England (2010)*

### **3.3 Protected Areas**

- to be completed in consultation with the Environment Agency (full document only).

### **3.4 Water Framework Directive**

- to be completed in consultation with the Environment Agency (full document only).

## **4. Trees and Woodlands**

### **4.1 Total Woodland Cover**

The NCA contains 29,974 ha of woodland (25% of the total area), of which 5,778 ha 5% is ancient woodland.

*Source: Natural England (2010)*

### **4.2 Distribution and size of woodland and trees in the landscape**

Woodland is a major element of landscape character, covering a quarter of the area as a result of the dominant acid, sandy soils making woodland a more favoured land use choice over agriculture. Very extensive woodland cover is found in the east, with a concentration of large, predominantly conifer plantation areas between Bracknell and Aldershot. In the extensively settled east, suburban housing, roads and golf courses are surrounded by woodland. In the west, a smaller but still significant plantation area is found around Mortimer. Here the dominant distribution pattern is an irregular patchwork of small woodlands.

Woodland is associated with all the Ministry of Defence landholdings. Ancient woodland sites are limited in the east because much of the woodland is plantation or secondary woodland on commons or former heathlands. In the west, there are many ancient sites with the larger examples being near Hermitage and Pamber Heath (both replanted). Beyond the woodlands, trees are common in hedgerows and in limited

areas of wood pasture and parkland. Forestry plantations are mainly coniferous, usually Scots pine and some Christmas trees. Bracken is common, with heather in open areas. Secondary and semi-natural woodland is mainly oak with birch and, in the east, rhododendron is frequent. The few valley bottom and plateaux gully woodlands in the west are dominated by alder.

*Source: London Basin Natural Area Profile, Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area Description*

### 4.3 Woodland Types

A statistical breakdown of the area and type of woodland found across the NCA is detailed below.

Area and proportion of different woodland types in the NCA (over 2 ha)

Woodland Type	Area in NCA	Proportion of NCA
Broadleaved	12,033 ha	10%
Coniferous	6,484 ha	5%
Mixed	8,272 ha	7%
Shrub / young trees	1,812 ha	2%
Felled/land for prepared planting	1,274 ha	1%
Coppice	100 ha	<1%

*Source: Natural England (2010)*

Area and proportion of Ancient Woodland and Planted Ancient Woodland within the NCA

Woodland Type	Area in NCA	Proportion of NCA
Ancient semi-natural woodland	3,872 ha	3%
Ancient re-planted woodland (PAWS)	1,905 ha	2%

*Source: Natural England (2004)*

## 5. Boundary Features & Patterns

### 5.1 Boundary Features

Boundaries are minimal where woodlands and heathlands dominate on the plateaux. Unenclosed landscape is unusual in southeast England. Hedgerows dominate and, near the Hampshire Downs in the west, also hedgebanks. In the Kennet valley, drainage dykes and other channels are found. Post and rail fencing is common in horse grazed fields. Hedges typically consist of oak, holly, ash or hazel. Bracken and gorse in some boundaries. Hedgerow trees are common.

*Source: Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area description; Countryside Quality Counts (2003)*

### 5.2 Field Patterns

Field pattern away from large urban centres is ancient with small, irregular fields and small farms. Some may originate from the original woodland clearance or 'assarting'. Medium sized fields with slightly curving boundaries are associated with arable crops. Enclosure of common land by phased encroachment is sometimes evident.

Regular small to medium sized fields are associated with straight roads and areas of recent development. Small fields often used as paddocks are associated with urban fringes.

Heathland areas brought into cultivation, often by large estates in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, have regular fields bounded by hawthorn hedges.

*Source: Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area description; Countryside Quality Counts (2003)*

## **6. Agriculture**

The following data has been taken from the Agricultural Census linked to this NCA.

### **6.1 Farm Type**

The number of commercial holdings have dropped from 803 in 2000 to 767 in 2009. Of these 280 are involved in other types of holdings, and 260 with livestock, mostly dairy. Holdings are mostly livestock, all arable and horticultural, but predominantly of other types. The keeping of specialist poultry and pigs have both seen increases over the past ten years.

*Source: Agricultural Census, DEFRA (2010)*

### **6.2 Farm Size**

The number of holdings have declined over the past 10 years, in particular those holdings between 5 and 20 ha have declined from 278 to 264 to 34% of the total number of holdings. However, holdings larger than 100 ha have increased by 9% from 114 to 1,124. These represent 66% of the total land area farmed.

*Source: Agricultural Census, DEFRA (2010)*

### **6.3 Farm Ownership**

2009: Total farm area = 51,260 ha; owned land = 34,993 ha

2000: Total farm area = 47,166 ha; owned land = 32,200 ha

*Source: Agricultural Census, DEFRA (2010)*

## 6.4 Land Use

The land is predominantly grass and uncropped land. Cereal crops take up 22% of the total land use followed by other arable crops which include crops for medicinal use, borage and crops for stock feeding. There is widespread horse grazing and very little productive arable land due to the poor soils.

*Source: Agricultural Census, DEFRA (2010)*

## 6.5 Livestock Numbers

In 2009 there were 23,100 cattle, (32,000 in 2000), 31,900 sheep (41,300 in 2000) and 6,100 pigs (22,900 in 2000). There are 202 commercial holdings with grazing livestock in 2009.

*Source: Agricultural Census, DEFRA (2010)*

## 6.6 Farm Labour

The majority of holdings are run by principal farmers (900 in 2009) with few salaried managers (144 in 2009). However, both these have shown declines since 2000. The number of full time workers (726) in 2009 has shown an increase of 29% compared to part time workers (235) in 2009 which has decreased by 25%. The number of casual/gang workers has increased by 54% from 306 in 2000 to 472 in 2009.

*Source: Agricultural Census, DEFRA (2010)*

*Please Note: (i) Some of the Census data is estimated by Defra so will not be accurate for every holding (ii) Data refers to Commercial Holdings only (iii) Data includes land outside of the NCA belonging to holdings whose centre point is within the NCA listed.*

## 7. Key Habitats and Species

## 7.1 Habitat distribution / coverage

Recognised semi natural habitat covers over 11% of the NCA (excluding watercourses) and is associated as much with the most densely developed areas in the east as it is with the less developed areas.

The largest areas of semi natural habitat are all found in the east, dominated by woodland and heathland, with additional diversity provided in parklands and by small areas of grassland, fen and watercourses. There is a wide range of habitats and an enhanced species richness due to the contrast between the dry habitats on the plateaux and the wet habitats on the floodplains, combined with varied geology. For example, the Basingstoke Canal and River Kennet flow over chalk and clay, whilst meadows on calcareous alluvial deposits support calcicole (lime-loving) species as well as the more typical plants.

Acid soils on the plateaux can support heathland and acid grassland. Heathland is predominantly in the east, with the largest tracts near Farnborough and Camberley, associated with Ministry of Defence landholdings. Smaller areas are fragmented amongst plantations and dense development including Chobham Common which is bisected by the M3. In the west, Greenham Common heathland area is by far the largest at only 27ha. Commonland across the NCA often supports small heathland areas. Dry heath, humid and wet heath are all found, often with areas of encroaching scrub or woodland, valley mires, ponds and acid grassland. Heather, gorses and grasses characterise dry heaths whilst wet heath includes cross-leaved heath, willows, mosses and purple moorgrass and humid heath includes cross-leaved heath and heath rush. Acid grassland is less species rich than neutral grassland but supports species of restricted distributions.

Of the quarter of the NCA being woodland, only 3% exists as ancient woodland and another 2% is ancient re-planted woodland. In the east, the predominance of conifer plantation on non-ancient sites means that there is limited woodland nature conservation interest. Woodland on former heathland areas and commonland is often set in a mosaic with fragments of open heathland and grassland. Ancient woodlands in the Pang Valley are recognised for their nature conservation value. Wet woodlands, associated with minor streams flowing down gullies off the plateaux and in the Kennet Valley, support rare plants. (See Section 4 also).

Besides wet woodland, other wetland interest is present and has a particular focus in the west around the River Kennet catchment. The Kennet Valley supports reedbeds, meadows, water-filled gravel pits with bird interest and stretches of chalk river. Base-rich fens occur at the interface of the London Basin and the Hampshire Downs and Chilterns. Basingstoke Canal, together with associated 'flashes' and heathland, is also nationally important.

Registered parkland is scattered across the NCA and may support a mosaic of habitats. Highclere Park contains fen, wet woodland, wet and dry grassland and veteran trees hosting diverse lichen, mosses and invertebrates.

The eastern area is of international importance for its bird populations. Heathland supports important numbers of breeding nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler. Other species include merlin, hen harrier, short-eared owl and hobby. On the eastern boundary, there are a complex of internationally important feeding and roosting sites for wintering wildfowl including Gadwall and Shoveler around Egham.

*Source: Highclere Park SSSI citation; London Basin Natural Area Profile*

## 7.2 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority habitats

The NCA contains the following areas of mapped priority habitats (as mapped by National Inventories). Footnotes denote local/expert interpretation. This will be used to inform future national inventory updates.

UK BAP Priority Habitat	Area in NCA	Proportion of NCA
Broadleaved mixed & yew woodland	12,900 ha	11%
Lowland heathland	3,216 ha	3%
Fens	2,384 ha	2%
Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	739 ha	1%
Lowland dry acid grassland	652 ha	1%
Lowland meadows	355 ha	<1%
Purple moor grass	92 ha	<1%
Lowland calcareous grassland	70 ha	<1%
Reedbeds	38 ha	<1%

Source: *Natural England (2011)*

Maps showing locations of UK BAP Priority Habitats are available at

- <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic/> select 'Habitat Inventories'

## 7.3 Key species and assemblages of species

- These are listed in Annex 1 (full document only)

- Maps showing locations of S41 species are available at <http://data.nbn.org.uk/>

## 8. Settlement and Development Patterns

### 8.1 Settlement pattern

On the edge of Greater London and including part of the M25, the eastern third is densely developed with large towns and numerous smaller settlements connected by numerous A roads and M3. Some areas have low density housing permitting extensive gardens and golf courses including Wentworth, e.g. Ascot. Development has been intensive and rapid in the last 50 years.

In the west, hamlets and farmsteads are scattered, but relatively densely, across the countryside with medieval market towns including Newbury, Odiham, Kingsclere and Reading. This settlement pattern is associated with small woodlands and wood pasture and was established when farmers employed a wood–pasture economy similar to that of the New Forest where they supplemented farming with coppicing or brick making. Villages are commonly linear but locally there is a clear nucleus, typically with a village green. Towns such as Newbury and Thatcham and also villages such as Burghfield have seen recent development.

Riding schools and stud farms are a feature on urban fringes.

Areas of historically open, poor agricultural land have influenced settlement patterns. Common-edge settlement patterns are found scattered. In the east, development has replaced large areas of former heathland. Military bases and large parks or estates, such as Stratfield Saye, Dogmersfield and The Vyne, developed where extensive open land was available.

Barracks, army housing, camps and exercise grounds are dominant around the military bases of Aldershot and Farnborough. In the west, Aldermaston and now-abandoned Greenham Common airbase are features.

*Source: Countryside Character Area description; Countryside Quality Counts (2003)*

## **8.2 Main Settlements**

The Thames Basin Heaths NCA contains the following settlements: Ascot; Camberley; Farnborough; Woking; Newbury; Odiham; Kingsclere; and Reading. These are linked by major transport routes (M3, M4, M25 and A34). The total estimated population for this NCA (derived from ONS 2001 census data) is: 768,821.

*Source: Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area description; Countryside Quality Counts (2003), Natural England (2012)*

## **8.3 Local vernacular & building materials**

Brick replaced timber-framed buildings as the dominant tradition in the 16th century. Farm buildings have historically been roofed with straw thatch, tile and slate.

*Source: Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area description; Countryside Quality Counts (2003)*

# **9. Key Historic Sites & Features**

## **9.1 Origin of historic features**

Important occupation area since Mesolithic linked to exploitation of the rivers and since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the proximity to London. Features include henges, long and round barrows, Roman settlements, sunken lanes, traces of ancient field systems and lynchets, flood meadows,

waterside mills, heathlands and remnants of early medieval hunting forests of Eversley and Bracknell.

The important remains of Silchester, the Roman civitas capital, lie north of Basingstoke.

Park estates and modest country houses were established from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to allow enjoyment of the rural scene within easy distance of London. Large parklands include Stratfield Saye, Dogmersfield and The Vyne.

Historical small farm size often meant that there was little capital to replace buildings so medieval and 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings and moated farmsteads often survive.

Common-edge settlements typically developed from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries through the encroachment onto the common by squatters. Few early buildings survive although there is often a once isolated medieval farmstead.

*Source: Draft Historic Profile, Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Area description*

## **9.2 Designated Historic Assets**

This NCA has the following historic designations:

- 41 Registered Parks and Gardens covering 4,480 ha
- 1 Registered Battlefield covering 242 ha
- 141 Scheduled Monuments
- 3,754 Listed Buildings

*Source: Natural England (2010)*

More information is available at the following address:

- <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk/>
- <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

## 10. Recreation and Access

### 10.1 Public Access

9% of the NCA 10,391 ha is classified as being publically accessible.

The table below shows the breakdown of land which is publically accessible in perpetuity:

Access Designation	Area in NCA	Proportion of NCA
National Trust (Accessible all year)	100 ha	<1%
Common Land	3,927 ha	3%
Country Parks	361 ha	<1%
CROW Access Land (Section 4 and 16)	4,650 ha	4%
CROW Section 15	3,867 ha	3%
Village Greens	249 ha	<1%
Doorstep Greens	3 ha	<1%
Forestry Commission Walkers Welcome Grants	526 ha	<1%
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	999 ha	1%

Millennium Greens	1 ha	<1%
Accessible National Nature Reserves (NNR)	572 ha	<1%
Agri-environment Scheme Access	37 ha	<1%
Woods for People	5,345 ha	5%

Sources: Natural England (2011)

Please Note: Common Land refers to land included in the 1965 commons register; CROW = Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; OC and RCL = Open Country and Registered Common Land.

## 10.2 Rights of Way

There are 1,795 km of Public Rights of Way at a density of 1.5 km per km<sup>2</sup>.

There is 1 National Trail within the NCA. The Thames Path covers 2km.

Sources: Natural England (2010)

## 11. Experiential Qualities

### 11.1 Tranquillity

Based on the CPRE map of Tranquillity (2006) the Thames Basin Heaths become progressively more tranquil to the west. Poor tranquillity scores are found in the east.

A breakdown of tranquillity values for this NCA are detailed in the table below:

Tranquillity	Tranquillity Score
Highest Value within NCA	41
Lowest Value within NCA	-109

Mean Value within NCA

-20

Sources: CPRE (2006)

- More information is available at the following address:  
<http://www.cpre.org.uk/campaigns/landscape/tranquillity/our-tranquillity-map-explained>

## 11.2 Intrusion

The 2007 Intrusion Map (CPRE) shows the extent to which rural landscapes are 'intruded on' from urban development, noise (primarily traffic noise), and other sources of visual and auditory intrusion. This shows that the only areas of undisturbed land now lie to the very west of the area. A breakdown of intrusion values for this NCA are detailed in the table below.

Intrusion Category	1960s	1990s	2007	Percentage change (1960s-2007)
Disturbed	49%	70%	70%	21%
Undisturbed	44%	23%	13%	-31%
Urban	7%	7%	17%	10%

Sources: CPRE (2007)

Notable trends from the 1960s to 2007 are that in 1960, the western half of the area was largely free from intrusion.

- More information is available at the following address:  
<http://www.cpre.org.uk/campaigns/planning/intrusion/our-intrusion-map-explained>

## 12 Data Sources

- *Highclere Park SSSI citation, Natural England (English Nature)*
- *London Basin Natural Area Profile, Natural England (English Nature )*
- *Thames Basin Heaths Countryside Character Description, Natural England (Countryside Commission/Countryside Agency 1998/1999)*
- *Countryside Quality Counts, Natural England (Countryside Agency 2003)*
- *Agricultural Census June Survey 20002009, Defra (2010)*
- *Intrusion Map, CPRE (2007)*
- *Tranquillity Map, CPRE (2006)*
- *Draft Historic Profiles, English Heritage (2004)\**
- *For further information on Natural England data sources please see the [Key facts and data interpretation note](#)*

Please note all figures contained within the report have been rounded to the nearest unit. For this reason proportion figures will not (in all) cases add up to 100%. The convention <1 has been used to denote values less than a whole unit.

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