

Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy January 2022



Greater Nottingham
Planning Partnership 



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1: Introduction

Objectives of the Strategy

1.1 The Greater Nottingham authorities have determined that a Blue-Green Infrastructure (BGI) Strategy is required to inform both the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (Local Plan Part 1) and the development of policies and allocations within it. ¹In accordance with the Duty to Cooperate this strategic plan and supporting evidence is being prepared by Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council. It will also inform the Erewash Local Plan which is being progressed separately. For the purposes of this BGI Strategy the area comprises the administrative areas of:

- Broxtowe Borough Council;
- Erewash Borough Council;
- Gedling Borough Council;
- Nottingham City Council; and
- Rushcliffe Borough Council.

1.2 The strategy will also inform the preparation of subsequent Local Plans (Part 2), and should be a material consideration when determining planning applications and the delivery of BGI within the Greater Nottingham Area.

1.3 The strategy provides a detailed evidence base concerning existing strategic BGI assets and networks which should be protected, their functions and connectivity (within the plan area and beyond the boundary within the region), and opportunities to improve them or create more. Critically, this strategy will inform the distribution and location of strategic development and the delivery of high quality BGI, ensuring that strategic BGI and ecological networks are protected, created and enhanced, indicating where development should be sensitively managed for environmental reasons.

1.4 Chapters 1 to 8 of the strategy comprise an introduction; outline of the methodology; identification of BGI priorities; principles and standards (these should be required by policies in Local Plans, and delivered within new developments, or off-site where appropriate to do so); an overview of existing national and local policies and relevant strategies; the identification and assessment of the existing BGI assets; a review of BGI accessibility across Greater Nottingham; and an assessment of ecosystem services and natural capital that habitats in Greater Nottingham provide.

1.5 Informed by Chapters 1 to 8, Chapters 9 to 11 of the strategy identify: the strategic BGI and ecological networks within the Greater Nottingham Area; and how they connect to wider regional networks.

1.6 Appendix A comprises an assessment of each BGI network's strengths, weaknesses and opportunities. The strategy informs the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and Erewash Local Plan, including policies and the identification of strategic development sites which can incorporate BGI that connects to and improves the wider network. The strategy does not include these policies or identify the locations of these strategic sites.

1.7 Strategic BGI comprises assets and networks that are of regional or sub-regional (identified as primary networks) and / or Greater Nottingham importance (identified as secondary networks). Critically strategic networks act as the foundations of the wider web of local BGI (local networks), providing the framework for and linkages to local green infrastructure assets and networks (identified by individual local authorities or communities).

¹ The duty to cooperate is a legal test that requires cooperation between local planning authorities and other public bodies to maximise the effectiveness of policies for strategic matters in Local Plans.

1.8 Whilst the network of BGI (as identified in Figure 27, on page 83) appears linear only (from A to B), it must be recognised that many of the strategically important assets and route ways will have numerous connections along them to other locally important areas of BGI, sometimes connecting to other strategically important networks (imagine the branches of a tree connecting to the main trunk). Although these may not all be identified within this strategy, locally connected BGI will have contributed to the corridor's status as being strategically important. Critically, the wider local network that intersects with and supports the strategic network should be established at a local level.

1.9 In many instances they will have no clear external boundary and their widths will vary according to the size, number, type, proximity and connectivity of BGI assets, consequently the exact extent of the networks identified in this strategy are indicative. For example the Trent Valley includes numerous open spaces including wildlife sites / priority habitats, recreational space and active travel routes, it therefore can extend over a wider area (either side of the river). Conversely the Calverton Mineral Line functions as an active travel corridor and as such the BGI corridor is narrow and focused along this route. The individual assessments provide a clearer indication of the extent of individual networks and crucially where any proposed development may be expected to maintain or enhance them.



Image of a Barn Owl in flight

1.10 Given the benefits of BGI to people and wildlife, strategic and non-strategic development sites, which deliver the Greater Nottingham area's development requirements, should complement this strategy by protecting and enhancing open spaces (both on and off site) in accordance with the principles and priorities in Chapter 3, and the identified opportunities for individual strategic networks.

1.11 National planning policy requires the identification of coherent ecological networks (that deliver bigger, better and more joined up habitats), therefore this strategy has specifically identified these networks alongside more multifunctional BGI networks. This separation does not imply however that ecological objectives should not be sought or prioritised (most notably net-gains in biodiversity and habitat connectivity) within areas of BGI.

1.12 This document does not assess the value of land for protection or make decisions on the use of land. Those decisions are taken through the planning process. This document identifies broad networks of connected blue-green and biodiversity assets that may benefit from enhancements, and the benefits those enhancements can bring.

1.13 It is intended that this strategy will be used:

- To inform developers and planners when master planning proposals and determining applications to ensure the provision of BGI is optimised whilst meeting the demands for growth. This could incorporate the creation or enhancement of BGI both on and off-site;
- To assist planners in assessing the most appropriate sites for allocations within Local Plans;
- To inform developers, planners and ecologists when developing and determining proposals to assist the achievement of net-gains both on and off-site. This is achieved by identifying optimal locations to deliver bigger, better and more joined up habitats;

- To inform engineers, hydrologists, flood / SuDS experts, pollution control, climate change strategists, ecologists and environmentalists where to prioritise sites for the creation, maintenance and enhancement of green sites to maximise benefits, mitigate and compensate for any potential impact resulting from land use;
- To inform planners for CIL / S106 contributions; funding programmes and allocation of resources and ensure best value;
- To inform on appropriate use, management and maintenance of sites together with their enhancement and creation which can be related to national and local strategies and objectives to which the BGI Strategy is linked.

Background

1.14 The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and Erewash Local Plan will consider how BGI and ecological networks across Greater Nottingham can be conserved, enhanced and increased where appropriate, whilst delivering the required new homes, employment and infrastructure. Critically both plans will deliver a strategy for high quality and accessible BGI for new and existing residents.

1.15 BGI covers a wide variety of open spaces, including water and wetland environments. There is a clear overlap between BGI and ecological networks which seek to prevent the ecological isolation of sites through the creation of wildlife route ways and stepping stones. These provide habitats for species and enable their migration. This ability to migrate improves species resilience to climate change as it allows species to migrate easily between habitats and within landscapes. The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan² has reiterated the importance of identifying and enhancing these connections, terming them Nature Recovery Networks. This strategy focusses on improving the quality and extent of the ecological network.

1.16 BGI assets are wide ranging and vary in scale. They can range from small green spaces, such as domestic gardens and street tree avenues, to playing pitches and recreation grounds, river valleys, canals and lakes, cycle routes, local nature reserves and woodlands. The Greater Nottingham area already has a wealth of BGI assets, notably the River Trent corridor, areas within the Sherwood Forest, including the Greenwood Community Forest, country parks, numerous formal parks, local open spaces, and extensive rights of way network that links the City, suburban areas, towns and rural villages to each other and the wider countryside.

1.17 Multifunctionality and the ecosystem services they provide are a key element of BGI. The River Trent corridor cuts through the Greater Nottingham area, providing accessible sport and recreational opportunities, wildlife habitats and an ecological corridor, water supplies, reduces local temperatures, and offers non-motorised active travel opportunities. Critically, extensive areas of land adjacent to the river and its tributaries (Rivers Erewash, Leen and Soar) have been kept free from development and provide flood water storage during periods of heavy rainfall, reducing risks of flooding. Brownfield sites within the valley also provide areas of floodwater storage alongside other uses that are less sensitive to flooding.

Strategy Area and Context

1.18 The strategy area is located within the East Midlands, it is bordered by the local authority areas of: Derby, South Derbyshire and Amber Valley to the west; Ashfield and Mansfield to the north; Newark and South Kesteven to the east; and Melton, Charnwood and North West Leicestershire to the south (see Figure 1).

² [A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment](#)

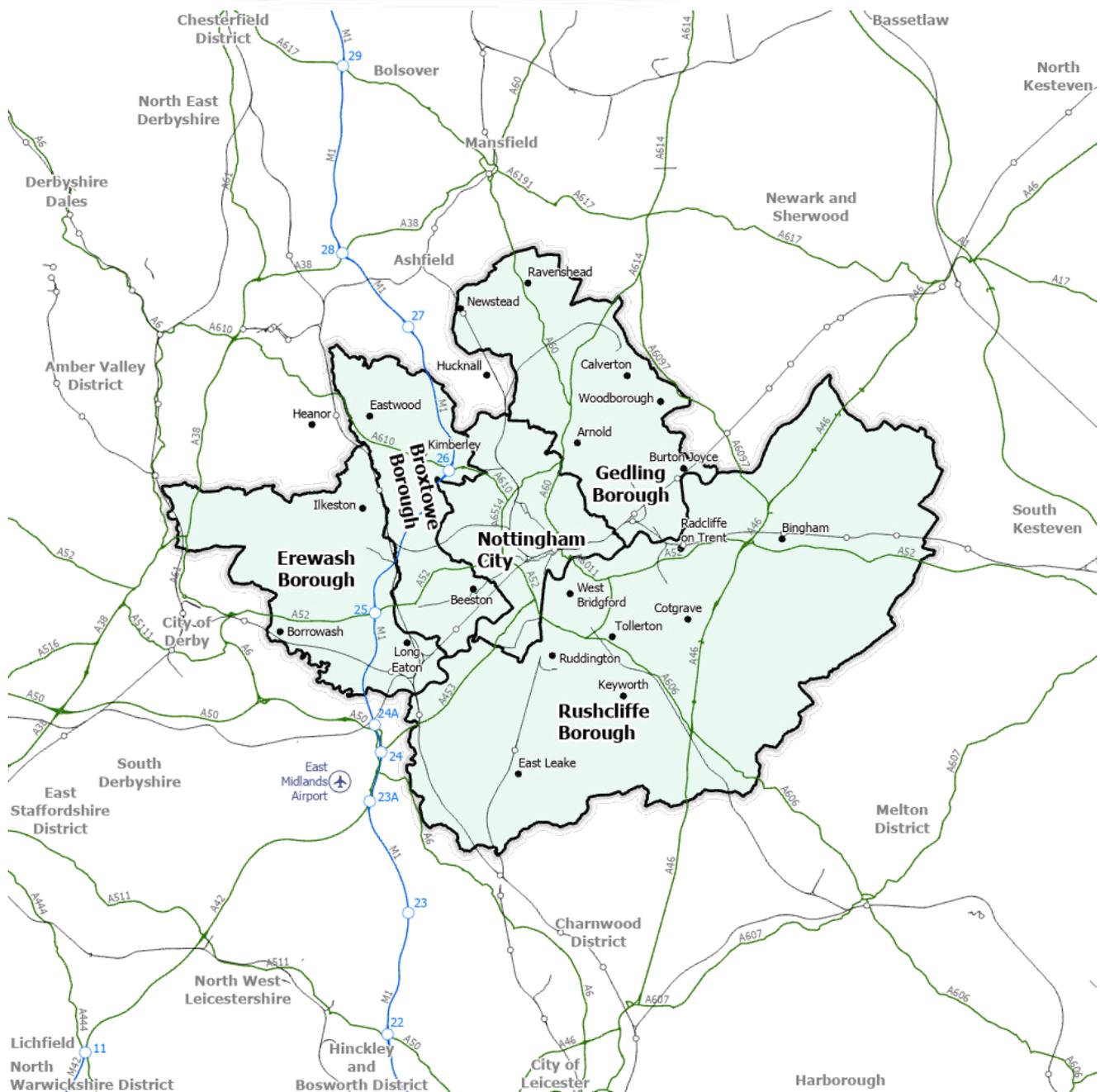


Figure 1: Greater Nottingham BGI Strategy Area

1.19 The overall area is contiguous with the boundary of the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. The Housing Market Area has a population of 790,300 people, with the majority living within the main urban area of Nottingham which extends beyond Nottingham City’s administrative area and includes areas such as Arnold, Beeston, Long Eaton and West Bridgford which are within Gedling, Broxtowe, Erewash and Rushcliffe Borough Councils respectively. Ilkeston within Erewash Borough Council, is a large town located west of the main urban area between Nottingham and Derby.

1.20 Outside of the main urban area and Ilkeston, there are number of smaller market towns and villages within an extensive rural area to the south (within Rushcliffe) and east (within Gedling). There is also a buffer of countryside in Erewash which separates the conurbations of Derby and Nottingham.

Emerging Environmental Legislation and Future Reviews

1.21 The Strategy was developed during significant changes to environmental legislation, most notably the emerging Environment Bill 2020, which became law in November 2021. It requires that local authorities identify Nature Recovery Networks (building on ecological networks), co-operate on the development of Nature Recovery Strategies (which set out priorities and opportunities), and from 2023, it requires that developments achieve a minimum of 10% net gain in biodiversity.

1.22 Natural England has also developed BGI mapping tools that identify areas which have limited access to BGI and areas of deprivation. Chapter 7 has used this data to inform the identification of BGI priorities.

1.23 Future reviews of this strategy will complement these nature recovery networks, and reflect the priorities and opportunities within the ecological and BGI networks. The identification of areas of deprivation and inadequate access to BGI will also inform the identification of BGI networks and priorities to create and enhance them. Critically, the development of Nature Recovery Strategies and identification of Nature Recovery Networks within Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire should result in a greater alignment of ecological networks across the region.

1.24 The requirement to provide a minimum of 10% net gain will provide opportunities to improve the ecological (nature recovery) network, through targeted habitat enhancements in locations that increase net-gain on sites and also connect habitats, improving the wider network.



Bridge 19 below Potters Lock on the Erewash Canal

2: Methodology

2.1 In order to inform the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan (Part 1 Local Plan), subsequent Local Plan (Part 2) reviews and the Erewash Local Plan, the Blue-Green Infrastructure (BGI) Strategy will identify the strategic network and opportunities to create and enhance them and connect to local (non-strategic networks). These should be delivered alongside housing and employment developments identified within local plans.

2.2 Given the multifunctional benefits of BGI for wildlife, the clear contributions it makes to ecological connectivity, and the requirement to identify these networks through local plans, the strategy will also identify ecological networks and where ecological networks overlap with other BGI.

Methodology

Existing Data

2.3 As outlined in Chapter 5 there is a wide range of existing evidence related to BGI, and ecological networks. This existing evidence provides important information on the location and types of infrastructure present within the Greater Nottingham area, and identifies important strategic and local networks.

2.4 Within Erewash the Council is working on identifying the main Green Infrastructure networks throughout the Borough. The Erewash Valley (much of which is shared with Broxtowe), Nutbrook Trail and Trent Valley Way are the three strategic corridors which the authority identifies within a Borough wide Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy which feeds into this higher-level piece of work.

2.5 Similarly, Broxtowe Borough Council published their own Green Infrastructure Strategy in 2015. This also identifies strategic areas, such as the River Trent and Erewash Valleys, and informs this 'city' / 'conurbation' wide strategy.

2.6 Rushcliffe Borough Council has identified Green Infrastructure Corridors and Ecological Networks within the adopted Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies.

2.7 There are however areas within the Greater Nottingham area where there is less existing evidence regarding BGI and more work was / is required in order to identify strategic networks. In these areas discussions with stakeholders, including local authority officers, identified relevant evidence and important local assets and networks.

2.8 In order to ensure the strategy is robust, environmental bodies, including Natural England, the Environment Agency, both the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trusts, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group, and recreational and access groups have been consulted during the strategy's development.

Strategy Outputs

2.9 Work on the strategy has identified gaps in the information currently held about BGI and Ecological Networks. Critically it identifies where further work is required within individual authority areas to establish a complementary and coherent evidence base across the Greater Nottingham area.

2.10 Critically the strategy will identify important strategic BGI networks and their functions. It will identify gaps in the network and the opportunities that exist to fill these gaps.

2.11 Whilst habitat enhancement is an overarching objective and should be achieved within all the strategic networks where this is appropriate, the strategy will also identify specific ecological networks and where these overlap with other BGI (see Chapters 11 and 12). Such areas offer multifunctional strategic benefits for both people and wildlife.

2.12 Informed by the Growth Options³ and subsequent consultation on the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and consultation on the Erewash Local Plan, the strategy will inform the selection of strategic sites. Development within proposed allocations will be required to either avoid, mitigate or compensate any adverse effects on existing BGI or ensure sustainable development and net-gains in biodiversity through the provision of new BGI. This strategy will identify the optimal strategic locations for delivering accessible open spaces, the preferred functions of these open spaces and their ecosystem services, and improvements to the ecological network.

2.13 The assessment comprises the following:

- Review of existing policies, strategies and evidence:
 - ◆ Desktop review of the 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy.
 - ◆ Desktop review of current Government policy and guidance.
 - ◆ Desktop review of local BGI and biodiversity strategies and approaches of local Councils, government agencies and non-governmental bodies.
 - ◆ Desktop review of accessibility to BGI, including data on population density and deprivation (using evidence provided by Natural England).
 - ◆ Desktop review of Natural Capital (using Natural England's Natural Capital Atlas).
 - ◆ BGI baseline audit (using open space assessments or equivalent data and consultation with stakeholders).
- The establishment of strategic BGI priorities, principles and standards within the Greater Nottingham area.
- Identification of strategic BGI network.
- Identification of Ecological Networks (based on Biodiversity Opportunity Areas or other evidence if Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping has not been completed). Identification of where BGI and Ecological Networks overlap.

- Identification of each strategic area's functions, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for enhancement (both quantitative and qualitative) (Appendix A).
- Identification of synergies / cross boundary opportunities.

Definition of Blue-Green Infrastructure

2.14 This strategy combines an assessment of both Blue and Green infrastructure. Green infrastructure refers to wildlife habitats (such as trees and woodland), lawns, hedgerows, parks, playing fields, sports pitches. Blue Infrastructure refers to water elements, like rivers, canals, lakes and ponds, wetlands, and floodplains. Often, they are functionally connected, for example land adjacent to rivers and canals provides recreational space, walking, horse riding and cycle routes and flood alleviation.

2.15 Natural England defines Green Infrastructure as:

'a strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high-quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability. Its design and management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and landscape types. Green Infrastructure includes established green spaces and new sites and should thread through and surround the built environment and connect the urban area to its wider rural hinterland. Consequently, it needs to be delivered at all spatial scales from sub-regional to local neighbourhood levels, accommodating both accessible natural green spaces within local communities and often much larger sites in the urban fringe and wider countryside.'

2.16 Natural England’s definition of Green Infrastructure and the principles it contains applies equally to Blue Infrastructure which should also be multifunctional, deliver ecosystem services, benefit wildlife, and improve the quality of life of residents and visitors. It should also be delivered at sub-regional and local levels. This similarity is reflected in National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)⁴ which states that, where appropriate, references to Green Infrastructure also apply to different types of Blue Infrastructure.

2.17 BGI isn’t restricted by local authority boundaries, and goes beyond the site specific to a more strategic sub regional and regional scale. It considers both private and public land and provides a multifunctional connected ecosystem network.

2.18 This strategy defines BGI as:

“a network of living multifunctional natural and semi natural features, green and brownfield spaces, rivers, canals and lakes that link and connect villages, towns and cities. It provides a holistic and sustainable approach to viewing the natural environment and landscape and provides multiple ecosystem services and benefits for people, wildlife and local communities.”

Blue-Green Infrastructure Assets

2.19 The BGI assets that comprise the strategic network are wide ranging. They can vary in scale and some are individually important at a strategic level, for example Wollaton Hall and Park, and Grantham Canal. They provide social, economic and environmental benefits and can be broken down into the following examples:

Broad Type	BGI Assets
Recreational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing fields / recreation grounds • Playgrounds • Urban and country parks • Communal green spaces • Amenity spaces • Outdoor sports facilities (including golf courses) • Allotments and community orchards • Cemeteries / closed churchyards • Domestic gardens • Waterways (including rivers and canals) • Accessible natural green space • Historic open spaces, including registered parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments.
Natural and semi natural green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlands • Waterways and wetlands • Grasslands • Scrub • Heath • Hedgerows (including trees) • Roadside verges • Street trees

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment>

Broad Type	BGI Assets
Non-motorised transit / active travel and other infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpaths, multi-user routes, including bridleways and cycle ways. • Informal desire lines • Railway lines / disused railway lines
Water environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers • Canals • Brooks / ditches / streams • Wetlands (including floodplains) • Open water bodies (lakes and ponds)

Table 1: Types of Blue-Green Infrastructure

2.20 Not all the above assets are identified at a strategic level due to their small size, their abundant number, and their wide geographical spread. For example, domestic gardens, hedgerows, street trees, roadside verges, ditches or ponds are spread across the Greater Nottingham area. Consequently, whilst this strategy has not and cannot individually identify these assets, it does not mean they would not make a significant cumulative contribution to the ecological, recreational or environmental regulatory functions of a strategic Blue-Green Infrastructure network where they are present. Regulatory functions include maintaining and improving air and water quality.

2.21 In addition to existing BGI assets, there are numerous types of spaces that have the potential, if improved, to provide BGI. Most notably brownfield sites that separate existing BGI assets and could, if improved, connect these spaces and improve the wider network. Existing open spaces may also provide opportunities to increase their functions, through habitat enhancements or the provision of new facilities such as play spaces or leisure facilities. New residential developments provide a clear opportunity to enhance BGI, whether within the site or off-site and this strategy assists in achieving this objective.

Blue-Green Infrastructure Functions and Ecosystem Services

2.22 In urban areas where land is often at a premium, the need for green spaces to fulfil multiple functions and services is beneficial to both people and wildlife. Multifunctionality can range from habitat provision and access to nature, recreation, health, landscape setting, flood attenuation and water resource management. One good example of multifunctionality is the wide range of BGI functions fulfilled by canals.

2.23 Within these functions, BGI delivers ecosystem services which have benefits for both people and wildlife and consequently have a natural capital (value). These services are split into:

- **Provisioning Services** – providing fresh water, food, fuel and biochemical and natural medicines.
- **Cultural Services** – Cultural heritage, recreation and tourism, aesthetic value, spiritual and religious value, inspiration for art etc., and social relations.
- **Regulatory Services** – Regulation of air quality, climate, water, pests, disease, erosion, water and waste treatment and pollution.
- **Supporting Services** – Soil formation, primary production, nutrient cycling, water recycling, photosynthesis and provision of habitat.



Aerial photograph showing Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire

2.24 Multifunctionality and ecosystem services can be considered on a wider landscape scale, for example the Trent Valley and Sherwood Forest both provide a valuable habitat for wildlife, but also have the capacity to provide flood water storage and provide recreational routes and sites for health and physical activity. They have the ability to link spaces, intersect with numerous local BGI assets and networks, and provide multiple functions.

2.25 Using Natural England’s Natural Capital Atlases, Chapter 9 identifies the broad habitat types within the Greater Nottingham area and examines the ecosystem services they provide and natural capital (value) they have. Alongside the assessment of water (blue), recreational, natural environment and active travel assets, the consideration of wider natural capital have informed the identification of BGI and ecological networks and establishment of the benefits / and value they provide.

Blue-Green Infrastructure Benefits

2.26 BGI provides a wide variety of environmental and socio-economic benefits.

2.27 The Natural Environment White Paper, Making Space for Nature, states that “*high quality Green Infrastructure can drive local economic growth and regeneration*”.⁵

Economic Benefits

2.28 There are sound economic reasons to invest in BGI across Greater Nottingham:

Inward Investment, Property and Land Values

2.29 A space or waterway which is well designed, maintained and managed makes an area more attractive. If an area is attractive, it is more likely to attract users who will live, work and spend money in the local area. People are more likely to pay a higher price for properties in close proximity to high quality blue or greenspace and this encourages further inward investment. Attractive places mean that businesses are more interested in moving into an area and they find it easier to attract and retain their workforce.

2.30 Incorporating multifunctional BGI can reduce the costs of development if integrated within early stages of the master planning process and stakeholders are consulted prior to submitting the planning application. Doing so may avoid the need for hard and expensive ‘grey’ infrastructure. Grey infrastructure comprises more traditional methods of managing water, using man-made, constructed assets such as concrete flood defences, storm drains and culverts.

Visitor Spending

2.31 Increasing the attractiveness of an area increases use, and encourages visitors to the area to spend more money. Such spending can include direct spending on refreshments and at events in parks, or at visitor centres in nature reserves. It can also involve indirect spending in the local economy such as on public transport, accommodation or in local businesses.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/making-space-for-nature-a-review-of-englands-wildlife-sites-published-today>

Environmental Cost Saving

2.32 BGI can provide regulatory ecosystem services such as pollution filtration, reduction of flood risks, and a reduction of temperature extremes. These environmental regulatory services provide environmental cost savings. For example, parks and semi-natural open spaces can be used by neighbouring homes and businesses and / or provide Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) which impound water and release it slowly into the ground to help to reduce flood risk. Landscaping such as trees can also assist water filtration, provide shade and reduce summer temperatures (see paragraph 2.41).

2.33 BGI can help to reduce spending at a wider regional level. For example, increasing areas of wetland and rain water storage capacity within green spaces, and the installation of SuDS can help to reduce the need for spending on flood defences and flood damage in the wider area.

Active Travel and Health Economic Benefits

2.34 Public rights of way, footways and other footpaths and cycle ways provide opportunities to enable residents and visitors to access services, facilities and employment, as well as other BGI assets, and avoid the use of motorised vehicles.

2.35 BGI is proven to improve health and well-being including mental health.⁶ Green and blue spaces encourage people to go out and exercise in their local areas where they make use of local resources, and are therefore more likely to spend money in the local economy. Improving physical and mental health decreases spending pressures on the National Health Service.



Attenborough Nature Reserve with St Mary's Church in background

Market Sales

2.36 BGI can allow for the production of goods which generate economic returns; this includes local food production or wood coppice products, which can be sold directly back into the local area, generating income by using local natural products.

Employment Generation and Labour Productivity

2.37 BGI assets play a part in the creation of employment; whether it be jobs created as a result of capital improvements on site, or ongoing maintenance or operations of visitor tourist attractions. They also provide opportunities for training and volunteering, for example the Wildlife Trust manage a number of sites, including the Attenborough Nature Reserve, where, through outreach programmes, volunteers learn habitat and visitor management, and education skills.

⁶ [Green Infrastructure and Public Health](#) (European Commission)

2.38 Employees⁷ that work close to green spaces, rivers or canals are less likely to suffer stress and ill health, and therefore remain within an area and their workplace, reducing staff turnover and reducing the need to recruit new members of staff. Working near to Blue-Green open spaces can make people happier and healthier, they therefore work more productively and are less likely to need access to healthcare⁸.

Environmental Benefits

Improving Air and Water Quality and Reducing Noise Pollution

2.39 Air quality affects water quality and vice versa. Planting trees within urban environments helps to improve air quality and can help to cut particulate pollution by as much as 25%⁹. A very important benefit of BGI is the improvement of water quality and the connections this facilitates for wildlife and benefits to human health, especially in the context of climate change. The health of Greater Nottingham's rivers urgently needs addressing through the creation, integration and design of SuDS at different scales (individual property level to larger strategic developments).

2.40 Transport, construction and other activities make noise a major problem in towns and cities, affecting health through physiological and psychological effects. However plants within green spaces soften the urban environment and reduce noise. This ability to reduce noise will however depend on the proximity of the plants to the noise source.¹⁰

Urban Heat Island Effect

2.41 Climate change is expected to increase temperatures and BGI plays a vital role in helping to reduce temperatures within urban areas; tree planting and waterways within a city actively help to reduce the urban heat island effect and actively reduce temperatures within built up areas. Trees and vegetation can help to provide protection from both heat and UV radiation by direct shading of buildings and outdoor space.¹¹

2.42 Studies suggest that the larger the green spaces, the more likely they are to have lower temperatures than that of smaller green spaces, and temperatures are lower on average in areas with higher percentages of green cover.¹²

Land Regeneration

2.43 The regeneration of some brownfield sites by transforming them into areas of BGI brings a new lease of life to local communities and neighbourhoods. There are immediate benefits of land regeneration, including the creation of safer environments through the removal of contamination, waste and dereliction and also improvements to the aesthetic appeal and appearance of these places. As well as the social benefits of land regeneration, these renewed sites can lead to the creation of new wildlife habitats and significant improvements to biodiversity.

2.44 Due to their historical use and the varied ground conditions created, some brownfield sites already offer rare and valuable wildlife habitats which could either be enhanced through sensitive transformation that protects them, or alternatively they could be left to naturally regenerate by allowing natural succession. Most brownfield sites with valued habitats are the result of natural succession. Given this, it should not be assumed that brownfield sites will always offer opportunities for BGI and biodiversity net gain.

7 Melton Mowbray Green Infrastructure Strategy Document

8 Green Infrastructures contribution to economic growth: A review. EFTEC. Report for DEFRA and Natural England.

9 Trees and sustainable urban air quality: using trees to improve air quality in cities, Stewart H, Owen S, Donovan R, Mackenzie R, Hewitt N, Skiba U and Fowler D, Lancaster University 2003

10 Urban Green Infrastructure and Ecosystem Services. Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (2017)

11 Green Infrastructure and the Urban Heat Island Effect. Forestry Commission.

12 Benefits of Green Infrastructure. Forest Research. Report to Defra and CLG. Oct 2010 (pg87).

Hydrological Benefits / Flooding

2.45 According to the Environment Agency, 2.4 million properties in England are located in areas that are at risk of flooding¹³ and it is predicted that climate change will increase the quantity and intensity of rainfall. Increasing BGI in urban areas helps to reduce the potential risk of flooding. Enhancing areas with wetlands, SuDS and natural water storage can provide additional multifunctional benefits to an area as well as mitigating against the effects of flooding.

2.46 Assisting flood water attenuation, there are key sections of rivers that need restoring back to a natural channel, improving habitat connectivity and availability for wildlife. This will also help improve water quality. In addition BGI solutions (either as part of new developments or retrofitting) provide a simpler and cheaper solution than traditional hard engineering and 'grey' solutions by aiding natural percolation into the soil and groundwater.

Ecological Benefits / Biodiversity and Habitats

2.47 BGI provides important networks of wildlife habitats, which play a key role in halting the decline in biodiversity. It can enhance existing wildlife habitats, reverse and slow habitat loss and increase biodiversity. Studies have shown that as the area of natural green and blue spaces increases, the population size of individual species and total species richness of the area increases.

2.48 BGI provides opportunities for increased movement and migration of species through habitats and to the wider countryside, mitigating the effects of habitat loss and climate change, and resulting in increased populations and opportunities to colonise new or previously isolated habitats. In addition to increasing the amount of natural or semi-natural green spaces, the quality of these spaces is equally important, as wilder habitats rather than overly managed green spaces will provide greater biodiversity and better linkages between other habitats in a network.

2.49 Within rivers the improvement of fish passage and habitats within rivers is critically important. Barriers to fish passage are often a key reason for rivers not achieving good status and failing the Water Framework Directive.

2.50 Urban habitats especially provide important resources for wildlife. Within urban gardens, insect species are often in abundance due to the diverse range of nectar sources available and there is a need to include BGI within employment and social / community (e.g. hospital, education, etc.) developments. These can comprise SuDS, social spaces, and wildlife habitats. Evidence suggests that urban mammal occurrences increase in gardens when there is an increase of available nearby BGI.

2.51 The provision of additional habitats and blue / green space buffers help to conserve and enhance species numbers, and contributes to UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets.

2.52 The ecological benefits associated with BGI also provide opportunities for increased education and access to nature for local people including school children.

¹³ Flooding in England: A National Assessment of Flood Risk. Environment Agency 2009

Erosion Control

2.53 Where landscaping such as tree planting occurs close to river banks there is a greater level of bank stabilisation and this helps to reduce erosion. Any tree planting must however follow the principle of the right tree in the right place and be accompanied by appropriate management. Landscaping can also help to reduce excess runoff and the effects of flooding. There are also other measures that may also be appropriate, depending on the section of river, including but not limited to: in-channel habitat creation; floodplain restoration; out of channel wetland creation; and SuDS.

Social Benefits

Health and Well-being

2.54 BGI provides opportunities for exercise and physical activity. There are direct health benefits as a result of physical activities such as formal and informal sports, jogging, cycling or horse riding and indirect benefits as a result of more passive activities such as gardening, fishing and walking. Allotments, orchards, community gardens and historic sites provide health and well-being benefits and contact with nature not only contributes to physical well-being but also benefits psychological well-being and mental health. The historic St Ann's City Garden is a great example of how an area can support local biodiversity, provide an important local food source, be a valuable space for health and well-being and create a sense of place for local residents.



View across Chaucer Park at Cantelupe Road

2.55 Evidence published by Natural England¹⁴ and the Wildlife Trust¹⁵ suggests that there is a positive relationship between green space and the general health and wellbeing of the population, with just under half of adults visiting green and natural space in the last 14 days and 87% of adults agreeing that being in nature makes them happy. BGI also encourages active travel; utilising active footpaths, bridleways and cycle networks to promote physical activity and sustainable transport. People are more likely to participate in active lifestyles and regular physical activity if they live in close proximity to areas of greenspace. There is established evidence which indicates that more frequent exposure to green infrastructure has a positive influence on mortality rates, certain types of morbidity, mental health, quality of life, and is associated with less stark inequalities in health.

¹⁴ [The People and Nature Survey for England: Monthly interim indicators for April 2020 & A rapid scoping review of health and wellbeing evidence for the Framework of Green Infrastructure Standards](#)

¹⁵ <https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/about-us/publications#health>

Recreation and Amenity Value

2.56 BGI can provide social places to meet creating a sense of community and identity. It provides opportunities for children's play and exercise and can help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase community cohesion. It also provides opportunities for outdoor sports and activities and opportunities for access to cultural and heritage attractions. This benefits physical as well as mental well-being. BGI improves the aesthetic appearance of a place, making more attractive and welcoming environments in which to work, live and play.

Community Development

2.57 BGI can encourage voluntary participation and the ongoing care and involvement in green spaces, giving local people a sense of ownership and pride in their local green spaces. This is evident within the range of 'Friends of' groups across the Greater Nottingham area (an example of which is 'The Friends of Bennerley Viaduct', located at the boundary of Broxtowe and Erewash Boroughs). It provides opportunities for community participation in nature conservation and education, walking and exercise, and brings people together, offering possibilities for social interaction, community events and participation. Local communities are also often engaged in place-making exercises and the management of BGI assets, including involvement in the planning system. They play a significant part in shaping what their future environment looks like and the benefits it provides.

2.58 Evidence published by Natural England¹⁶ and others indicates that all social groups are likely to benefit from exposure to and / or use of BGI however the evidence is currently inconsistent on who benefits, in what ways, and to what degree. Some groups, including more socio-economically deprived and disadvantaged populations, appear to disproportionately benefit from greener living environments.

Education Resource

2.59 BGI provides opportunities for wider education and helps to raise awareness of the natural environment; helping people to connect or re-connect with nature, wildlife and the outdoors.

Local Food

2.60 Allotments, gardens, orchards and agricultural land play an important role in increasing opportunities for and access to locally grown food.



Arboretum in Nottingham

16 [A rapid scoping review of health and wellbeing evidence for the Framework of Green Infrastructure Standards](#)

Cultural and Historic Value

2.61 Some BGI assets have cultural and historic value to local communities, most notably Registered Parks and Gardens, of which there are many within the Greater Nottingham area¹⁷. In addition scheduled ancient monuments often comprise accessible open spaces in addition to having nationally important cultural and historic value. Within urban environments, formal and informal areas of open space contribute to the townscape and character of the area.

¹⁷ Including Bagthorpe Gardens, Rock Cemetery, Hunger Hill Gardens, Wollaton Hall, Holme Pierrepont Hall, Flintham Hall, Stanford Hall and Kingston Park Pleasure Gardens.



Bunny Woods, Bunny, Rushcliffe

3: Blue-Green Infrastructure Priorities and Principles

3.1 As set out in Chapter 2, there is a wide range of benefits that BGI provides for people and wildlife. Many of these are intertwined reflecting the multifunctional nature of blue and green spaces. This is shown within the benefits identified for each priority.

3.2 A cross cutting priority is BGI's contribution to mitigating the causes and effects of climate change. This can be delivered alongside other benefits, through:

- the provision of active travel infrastructure that improves health, whilst reducing emissions;
- the absorption of carbon dioxide by plants and soil that bring biodiversity benefits;
- the reduction of urban heat island effects and providing recreational spaces;
- and maintaining / providing new habitats and open spaces that increase species resilience to change, maintain air and water quality, and also minimise and mitigate flood risk.

3.3 Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils have all declared climate emergencies and are committed to achieving carbon neutrality. BGI is critical to achieving plans by authorities for their areas to be carbon neutral, alongside, nature conservation, health and well-being objectives and these are BGI priorities within the Greater Nottingham area. Nottingham City have also declared an ecological emergency.

3.4 The wide ranging economic benefits identified in Chapter 2 are also reflected in the priorities below. Economic growth and regeneration identified within plans and strategies across Greater Nottingham should ensure BGI complements new developments and regeneration projects, as research shows the provision of BGI increases the value of development, increases visitor spending and reduces the need for costly 'hard' infrastructure.

3.5 The strategy sets out a planned strategic approach to BGI across the whole of Greater Nottingham taking account of current conditions and future opportunities within urban areas, urban fringe and rural locations. Priorities for delivery of the Strategy focus on the need for an integrated approach to BGI across the whole Greater Nottingham area and to build design and quality into the delivery of successful schemes.

3.6 The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy, other strategies and assessments provide an important evidence base of data and information for the area. This strategy builds on this evidence base to help inform decisions about land use planning and management.

3.7 The strategy promotes the full integration of BGI into planning and management and is critical to helping to tackle priority issues across Greater Nottingham by identifying actions to meet the following priorities. All 5 priority areas are of equal importance and BGI should endeavour to deliver as many priorities as possible (determined according to the specific issues and priorities within the locality).

Priority 1

Supporting healthy and active communities

– Facilitating access, recreation, movement & leisure by providing links to parks and green space, protecting open space, sports, public rights of way, encouraging the use of green transport and non-car routes to address health and quality of life issues. Major development sites should deliver integral active travel routes, as part of a safe, attractive and coherent network, and particularly helping to achieve continuous routes connecting the City centre with the urban fringe and wider countryside and major leisure destinations.

Waterways also offer opportunities for supporting and promoting healthier lifestyles, whether through leisure and recreation or through active travel routes.

Surfaces of active travel routes should be maintained and improved using natural materials and avoid, where possible, sealed surfaces that can be detrimental to the environment.

Benefits – Provision of safe and sustainable transport routes; health benefits (mental and physical); access to nature whilst greatly improving the quality of life for people living, working and visiting the Greater Nottingham area; reduction in respiratory ailments linked to improved air quality and combatting extremes of heat / cold.

Priority 2

Supporting sustainable growth across the Greater Nottingham area – linked to economic growth, regeneration, housing targets but also sustainable transport and reduced car travel.

The role of BGI is to create attractive blue and green environments in which people can live and work; planning and enhancing green ways and active travel routes across Greater Nottingham. Waterways, including the rivers and canals, will be used as tools in place-making and place-shaping, helping to improve quality of life and attract visitors in areas undergoing transformational change that deliver economic benefits.

Benefits – economic prosperity and investment across Greater Nottingham; improved visual amenity of redeveloped sites; overlooked areas and perception of safety; housing growth; encouraging potential investors and residents to new and existing areas. Indirect benefits in terms of health and well-being. Enhanced land values through place making and improved environmental quality to assist deliverability in regeneration areas.

Priority 3

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, heritage assets and landscapes – linked to provision of wildlife habitats and accessible open spaces. BGI will protect and enhance national and locally designated and non-designated nature conservation and heritage assets. Parks and public open spaces, and wetland, canals, rivers and streams contain natural and informal green and blue spaces that support a diverse range of wildlife and those habitats / species protected by wildlife legislation. In some circumstances access management measures may be required to protect biodiversity.



Moor Pond Woods and Dam Banks, Papplewick Village

Benefits – creation / enhancement of key habitats; conservation of species; improved connectivity to combat potential impacts of climate change and disturbance. Areas of BGI provide and protect the setting for heritage assets as well as being important historically in their own right.

Priority 4

Mitigating the causes and effects of climate change – Flood attenuation & water resource management; linking areas of green and blue spaces capable of providing flood attenuation and options for discharging surface water, cooling and shade, improvements in water quality, water filtration and control of flow rates. Naturalising rivers and streams will assist floodwater attenuation and ensure they are more adaptive to future changes.

Benefits – reduction in flood risk and attenuation of water during storm events or periods of drought; improved water and air quality; reduced temperatures to combat heat island effect.

Priority 5

Effective planning and delivery for Blue-Green Infrastructure – forms part of planning policy. This document is intended to help support the planning process going forward, including emerging plans within which the location of strategic and non-strategic sites would offer optimal opportunities to enhance BGI and ecological networks.

Blue-Green Infrastructure Principles

3.8 The BGI principles within this strategy should be applied and interpreted within local BGI Strategies (or equivalent open space strategies) and Local Plans. They should also inform planning applications.

3.9 As set out in Chapter 5 the previous 6Cs Strategy adopted the principles established within The Green Infrastructure Guide for the East Midlands (2008). These principles address the required characteristics of BGI that should be delivered and what they should achieve. Having reviewed these principles, they have been updated to incorporate principles when planning for and delivering new BGI and protecting and enhancing existing BGI assets.

Principle 1

BGI needs to be strategically planned and managed to provide a comprehensive and integrated network. Where intervention is required to address inadequate provision, poor quality or connectivity, BGI needs to be planned and integrated so that it can function at different scales and across administrative boundaries. Each Greater Nottingham Authority should identify local / neighbourhood BGI within Local Plans which complements strategic BGI and is informed by cross boundary strategies and cooperation.

Principle 2

BGI requires wide stakeholder buy-in. The strategic planning of BGI requires a co-ordinated approach from a multi-disciplinary, cross-organisational, cross-boundary team of partners. The Duty to Cooperate and national planning policy requires engagement on the planning of BGI with a diverse range of people and organisations across different sectors.

Principle 3

BGI needs to be planned using good science and sound evidence. The planning and implementation of BGI should be based on up-to-date evidence and information of BGI assets. Mapping existing resources and identifying areas of opportunity is an important strategic tool to identify opportunities and fill gaps.

Principle 4

BGI needs to be central to development designs and reflect and enhance the area's locally distinctive character. BGI should be multifunctional and designed to high, measurable standards of quality and sustainability in order to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits. It needs to be fully integrated within the design of a development, reaching into the built environment and incorporating open space, extensive areas (that deliver greater gains) and enhancements that connect with the wider countryside and managed over the long term.

Principle 5

BGI will contribute to the management, conservation and enhancement of local and historic landscapes, archaeological remains and statutory and non-statutory built heritage assets. This should be achieved by ensuring the valued attributes of these assets are identified and integrated into the BGI network.

Principle 6

BGI will maintain and enhance the quality of natural assets and the wider natural environment, ensuring that development, its delivery and long term occupation / operation results in a minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity, and improvements to an area's ecosystem services and natural capital. Developments should sustain national and locally important habitats of sufficient quality and quantity to support viable populations of species. Locally important habitats comprise Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats, national Habitats of Principal Importance, or those that are locally valuable (but not identified locally or nationally).

Principle 7

BGI and developments will provide connectivity and avoid the fragmentation of habitats, sites and natural features, to increase the potential for natural regeneration and the migration of species of flora and fauna, which may be affected by changing climatic or other conditions. The maintenance and enhancement of locally important habitats' functions and biodiversity will be critical to achieving improved connectivity and avoiding fragmentation.

Principle 8

Create new recreational facilities particularly those that present opportunities within urban areas and urban fringe locations that link residents and wildlife with countryside areas. BGI should provide a focus for social inclusion, community development and lifelong learning.

Principle 9

Connect BGI components with each other and improve access to BGI for people within new and existing residential developments. BGI can achieve physical and functional connectivity between sites at strategic and local levels. Connectivity can mean direct physical connections between areas, and also proximity to a location to provide an integrated green network and help reduce impacts of climate change.

Building with Nature Standards

3.10 Alongside these principles Building with Nature (BwN) (a non-profit organisation) have produced standards that will assist the delivery of high quality natural green spaces. These should be considered when planning BGI. The BwN Standards Framework can be used to assess development and policy across the UK. It is designed to be applicable to a wide range of types and scales of development and policy areas, from small infill projects to major urban extensions and new settlements. It has been used by numerous BGI Strategies to increase the quality of natural green spaces.

3.11 Principles that underpin the standard include a holistic approach, multifunctional and contextual, community engagement, site potential, proportionality and long term outcomes. The principles in this strategy broadly mirror these.

3.12 There are six Core Standards:

- Standard 1 Optimises Multifunctionality and Connectivity
- Standard 2 Positively responds to the Climate Emergency
- Standard 3 Maximises Environmental Net Gains
- Standard 4 Champions a Context Driven Approach
- Standard 5 Creates Distinctive Places
- Standard 6 Secures Effective Place-keeping

3.13 Two Wellbeing Standards:

- Standard 7 Brings Nature Closer to People
- Standard 8 Supports Equitable and Inclusive Places

3.14 Two Water Standards:

- Standard 9 Delivers Climate Resilient Water Management
- Standard 10 Brings Water Closer to People

3.15 Two Wildlife Standards:

- Standard 11 Delivers Wildlife Enhancement
- Standard 12 Underpins Nature's Recovery

3.16 A detailed explanation of these standards and how they should be achieved is set out within document which can be requested from Building with Nature. Visit:

www.buildingwithnature.org.uk/

3.18 BwN also have an accreditation scheme, against which developments can be assessed against these standards.

3.19 In addition to BwN, Natural England will also be publishing BGI standards in 2023 as part of their new Green Infrastructure Framework. Once published they should also inform the delivery of BGI.



Bramcote Hills Woodland, Bramcote



Bullrushes

4: National and Local Planning Policies

4.1 The protection of Green Infrastructure assets and their connectivity, and the requirement to establish coherent ecological networks is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with further advice within the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Blue spaces are identified as elements of the multifunctional green infrastructure network in the Appendix 2 and the PPG states that, where appropriate, references to Green Infrastructure also applies to different types of Blue Infrastructure.¹⁸

National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

4.2 Paragraph 20 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021) states strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. For the strategy area, strategic policies are currently set out in the Aligned Core Strategies and are being reviewed as part of the preparation of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. Within Erewash the strategic policies are being reviewed as part of the preparation of the replacement Local Plan.

4.3 Paragraph 175 specifically states that plans should distinguish between the hierarchy of nature conservation sites (international, national and local) and take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

4.4 Paragraphs 92, 153 and 185 require that planning policies and decisions enable and support healthy lifestyles through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure; ensure risks from climate change (increased temperatures and flooding) are managed, including through planning of green infrastructure; and identify opportunities to improve air quality through green infrastructure provision and enhancement.

4.5 Paragraphs 174 and 179 require that planning policies and decisions contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. To achieve this, plans should identify, map and safeguard ecological networks that include designated sites, non-designated (local wildlife-rich) priority habitats, and wildlife corridors and stepping stones¹⁹ that connect them. These networks should be conserved, restored and enhanced.

National Planning Practice Guidance

4.6 National Planning Practice Guidance outlines the types of land and open spaces that comprise Green Infrastructure and recognises the benefits (ecosystem services) that it brings to local communities²⁰.

4.7 The guidance identifies the following planning goals which Green Infrastructure can help achieve²¹:

- Building a strong, competitive economy;
- Achieving well-designed places;
- Promoting healthy and safe communities;
- Mitigating climate change, flooding and coastal change; and
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

¹⁹ Stepping stones: Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes.

²⁰ [Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 8-004-20190721 & Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 8-005-20190721](#)

²¹ [Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 8-006-20190721](#)

¹⁸ [Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 8-004-20190721](#)

4.8 National guidance states that strategic policies can identify the location of existing and proposed Green Infrastructure networks and set out appropriate policies for their protection and enhancement. To inform these, and support their implementation, green infrastructure frameworks or strategies prepared at a district-wide scale (or wider) can be a useful tool. These need to be evidence-based and include assessments of the quality of current green infrastructure and any gaps in provision. Existing national and local strategies – for example on tree and woodland provision – can inform the approach to Green Infrastructure; and standards such as the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)²² can be applied when assessing provision.

4.9 The Green Infrastructure strategy can inform other plan policies, infrastructure delivery requirements and Community Infrastructure Levy schedules. In view of their potential scope and use, authorities need to collaborate with neighbouring authorities and stakeholders such as Health and Wellbeing Boards and Local Enterprise Partnerships when developing green infrastructure strategies.

Local Plan Context

Aligned Core Strategies (Part 1 Local Plans)

4.10 The Greater Nottingham authorities have existing Aligned Core Strategies, setting out strategic policies to govern development in the area. Whilst tailored to each authority, these follow an aligned approach and those of Nottingham, Gedling, and Broxtowe were jointly prepared and examined. Erewash and Rushcliffe's Core Strategies were examined separately. The aligned Core Strategies were adopted between March and December 2014²³.

4.11 The existing Aligned Core Strategies reflect national policy. Policy 16 within each Core Strategy requires the establishment, protection, and enhancement of green infrastructure networks and individual assets. The strategies identify the multiple functions that green infrastructure provides and specifically protect parks and open spaces.

4.12 The Aligned Core Strategy for Broxtowe, Gedling, and the City of Nottingham does not identify individual infrastructure assets, but specifically identifies regional and sub-regional networks. These were informed by the 6C's Green Infrastructure Strategy (see Figure 2) and include the river and canal network, the Greenwood Community Forest and Urban Fringe areas as broad locations where Green Infrastructure should be delivered in conjunction with major regeneration and residential development.

4.13 Similarly, Rushcliffe's and Erewash's Core Strategies are informed by the 6Cs Strategy and, between them, also identify the river valleys (Trent and Erewash), Grantham Canal, the Erewash Valley Trail, Hopwell to Dale Greenway, Great Northern Greenway, Nutbrook Trail and urban fringe areas as locations where Green Infrastructure should be delivered. Erewash specifically identify links between Nottingham and Derby and Ilkeston and Long Eaton. Within Rushcliffe, Strategic Allocations are located within the Urban Fringe, adjacent to the main urban area, and at Key Settlements. Whilst many have planning permission and are being or have been developed, opportunities remain to deliver significant BGI benefits, for example within the Tollerton / Gamston Strategic Urban Extension.

²² ANGSt were developed by Natural England. They establish distances from different scales of natural green spaces that residents should ideally be within.

²³ [Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan](#), [Erewash Core Strategy](#) and [Rushcliffe Core Strategy](#)

Part 2 Local Plans

4.14 Since adoption of their Aligned Core Strategies, Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe Councils have adopted Part 2 Local Plans. These identify non-strategic allocations and development management policies. Gedling Borough Council adopted their Local Plan Part 2²⁴ in July 2018, and Rushcliffe²⁵ and Broxtowe²⁶ Borough Councils adopted their plans in October 2019. Nottingham City Council²⁷ adopted their plan in January 2020.

4.15 Erewash have not produced a Part 2 Local Plan and consequently do not have emerging or recently adopted local green or blue infrastructure policies.

4.16 All the adopted Part 2 Local Plans contain Green Infrastructure and biodiversity policies. Policy 28 (Green Infrastructure Assets) within Broxtowe's Part 2 Local Plan requires that development proposals take reasonable opportunities to enhance green infrastructure assets. It then lists a wide range of Green Infrastructure assets. The plan contains maps of primary and secondary BGI networks, and recreational routes.



Swans and cygnets on the Erewash Canal

²⁴ [Gedling Borough Local Planning Document Part 2 Local Plan](#)

²⁵ [Rushcliffe Borough Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning](#)

[Policies](#)

²⁶ [Broxtowe Borough Local Plan Part 2](#)

²⁷ [Nottingham City's Local Plan Part 2](#)

4.17 Policy LPD 18 (Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity) within Gedling's Part 2 Local Plan protects designated nature conservation sites, ancient woodlands, trees and priority habitats and species according to their biodiversity value and position in the hierarchy. LPD20 (Protection of Open Space) lists a number of open spaces (and identifies them within the Policies Map) which are protected and contains criteria that permit their development for other purposes. LPD 22 (Local Green Space) protects Local Green Spaces (identifying nine spaces) and LPD23 (Greenwood Community Forest and Sherwood Forest Regional Park) specifically supports the aims of the plans for the Community Forest and Sherwood Forest. Providing Green Infrastructure is also highlighted within LPD 35 (Safe, Accessible and Inclusive Development) on safety, access and inclusive development.

4.18 Nottingham City's Part 2 Local Plan contains policies EN1 to EN7, these: protect the Open Space Network; require contributions to enhance or create open spaces; protect playing fields, sports grounds, and allotments; manage development adjacent to waterways; promote biodiversity and improve the ecological network; and protect high value trees and ancient woodland.

4.19 Whilst Rushcliffe's Part 2 Local Plan does not identify individual areas of protected open spaces within its Policies Map, it does identify both strategic and local networks and their functions. Policy 35 (Green Infrastructure Network and Urban Fringe) requires that proposals ensure the primary functions are maintained and enhanced. Within the urban fringe (identified through the 6Cs, Core Strategy and Part 2 Local Plan) developments should incorporate accessible green infrastructure that provides recreational opportunities, wildlife benefits and enables access to the wider countryside. As with the other Part 2 Local Plans, Policy 34 specifically identifies and protects different types of open spaces.

4.20 Within each Part 2 Local Plan, individual green infrastructure assets are protected. However, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe have gone further and identified their green infrastructure networks with policies seeking to protect and enhance these networks. The information within each Part 2 Local Plan and its supporting evidence should inform the BGI strategy.

Local Plan Reviews

4.21 Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to review their local plan every 5 years. As a result, the Greater Nottingham authorities are currently undertaking a review of their Aligned Core Strategies, to cover a plan period from 2018 to 2038. Erewash are progressing their review separately and the replacement Part 1 Local Plan will cover a plan period between 2022 and 2037. This BGI Strategy will be part of the evidence base informing the preparation of each Part 1 Local Plan and ultimately new Part 2 Local Plans.

Neighbourhood Plans

4.22 In accordance with Localism Act 2011, neighbourhood plans can be developed by Parish Councils or neighbourhood forums. These plans are adopted by the Local Planning Authority, following a positive referendum result, and form part of the development plan for the neighbourhood plan area. These plans offer opportunities to protect and enhance BGI opportunities within local communities. Many adopted neighbourhood plans identify and protect Local Green Spaces that are proven to be special to the community, giving them the same protection as Green Belts. These are identified alongside other BGI assets that are part of the local network and protected through neighbourhood plan policies.

4.23 The adoption of a neighbourhood plan enables a Parish Council to access 25% of the locally generated Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) money (provided their local authority has adopted a CIL charging schedule). CIL money is generated from developments that are required to make a contribution to infrastructure. Parish Councils can spend their 25% (of the money generated in their area) on any infrastructure they wish, including BGI.

4.24 The number of neighbourhood plans varies across the Greater Nottingham authorities. Within Broxtowe, 2 neighbourhood plans have been 'made' (adopted) and 8 are in various stages of development. In Erewash, 1 neighbourhood plan has also been adopted. In Gedling, 4 neighbourhood plans have been adopted. Within Nottingham City, no neighbourhood plans have been adopted. In Rushcliffe, 7 neighbourhood plans have been adopted and a further 3 are being written.

4.25 Details regarding each local authority's neighbourhood plans (and the plans themselves) can be found within the relevant authority's website.

Local Transport Plans

4.26 Local Transport Plans and Implementation Plans play a critical role in the planning and delivery of active travel infrastructure. The third Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026) (LTP3)²⁸ seeks to encourage sustainable and healthy travel, improve access to key services and employment, minimise the impacts of transport, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions. BGI networks comprise a critical component of Nottinghamshire's Transport Plan and sustainable, active, healthy travel is promoted by encouraging and increasing walking and cycling.

²⁸ <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/plans-strategies-policies/local-transport-plan>

4.27 The Implementation Plan identifies cycle improvements within the Enterprise Zone (Boots site plus Beeston Business Park), West Bridgford, and Arnold / Carlton.

4.28 Derbyshire LTP3²⁹ seeks to achieve a transport system that is both fair and efficient, promotes healthier lifestyles, safer communities, safeguards and enhances the natural environment and provides better access to jobs and services. A key ambition of the plan is to work towards more sustainable travel habits e.g. walking, cycling and using public transport (bus and rail), to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and benefit personal and public health.

4.29 The Derbyshire LTP3 is supported by an Investment Protocol, which identifies how the objectives of the plan will be achieved. It highlights delivery of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan and a focus on providing access for all, surface improvements on key routes and protection and restoration of species and habitats alongside the rights of way. In order to improve access and healthy travel, it requires: systematic and targeted improvements to pedestrian infrastructure in and around towns, making the best use of existing assets; and a focus on town and strategic cycle networks, and links between them and urban areas / key facilities.



Tram, buses and a cyclist near Beeston Bus and Tram Interchange

²⁹ <https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport-roads/transport-plans/ltp3/local-transport-plan-three.aspx>



5: Regional and Local Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategies

6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)

5.1 The 6Cs³⁰ Green Infrastructure Strategy's long-term vision is to protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements in and around the three cities of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, connecting with their surrounding towns and villages. The strategy aimed to provide a long-term strategic vision to 2026, for the provision and sustainable management of Green Infrastructure across the 6Cs area. The 6Cs study (and other strategies) just refers to Green Infrastructure, however this definition (like in the NPPF) also includes 'blue' infrastructure.

5.2 The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy was produced in response to the 6Cs Growth Point for housing and new areas of housing development. A strategic approach was needed to allow for the provision of Green Infrastructure within the region and the aim of the 6Cs partnership was to produce a strategy document that would provide a long term and holistic vision for Green Infrastructure delivery within the East Midlands region.

5.3 The strategy shows the benefits of Green Infrastructure to the economy, climate change, health, biodiversity and landscape. It provides a framework for the delivery of Green Infrastructure within the East Midlands and forms the strategic overview and overarching document for subsequent Green Infrastructure strategies.

5.4 As the 6Cs study previously comprised the overarching strategic approach to BGI across Greater Nottingham, this BGI Strategy reviews and builds on the BGI networks identified in the 6Cs Strategy.

5.5 The strategy comprises 6 Volumes:

- Volume 1 sets out the sub-regional strategic framework including the policies, principles and evidence that underpins the strategy.
- Volume 2 comprises the Action Plan from which key actions and projects should be identified.
- Volume 3 is the baseline review and Green Infrastructure audit.
- Volumes 4 and 5 identify the network for Derby and Leicester respectively.
- Volume 6 identifies the strategic network and supporting evidence for Nottingham.

5.6 The strategy is based on PPG17 (superseded by the NPPF) which required Open Space Studies. Policy 28 of Regional Plan (now abolished) also required the delivery of BGI at a sub-regional scale.

5.7 The 6Cs Strategy adopts the principles established within The Green Infrastructure Guide for the East Midlands (2008). Volume 1 recommends that Green Infrastructure should:

- Contribute to the management, conservation and enhancement of the local landscape;
- Contribute to the protection, conservation and management of historic landscape, archaeological and built heritage assets;
- Maintain and enhance biodiversity to ensure that development and implementation results in a net gain of Priority Habitats;
- Provide connectivity and avoid the fragmentation of habitats, sites and natural features, to increase the potential for natural regeneration and the migration of species of flora and fauna, which may be affected by changing climatic or other conditions;
- Be designed to facilitate sustainable longer-term management;
- Be delivered through enhancement of existing woodlands and also by the creation of new woodlands and forest areas;

³⁰ <https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/1/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/lp2examination/KS-GIN02%206Cs%20Green%20Infrastructure%20Strategy.pdf>

- Create new recreational facilities particularly those that present opportunities to link urban and countryside areas;
- Take account of and integrate with natural processes and systems;
- Be managed and funded in urban areas to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets, and provide for sport and recreation;
- Be designed to high standards of quality and sustainability to deliver social and economic, as well as environmental benefits; and
- Provide a focus for social inclusion, community development and lifelong learning.

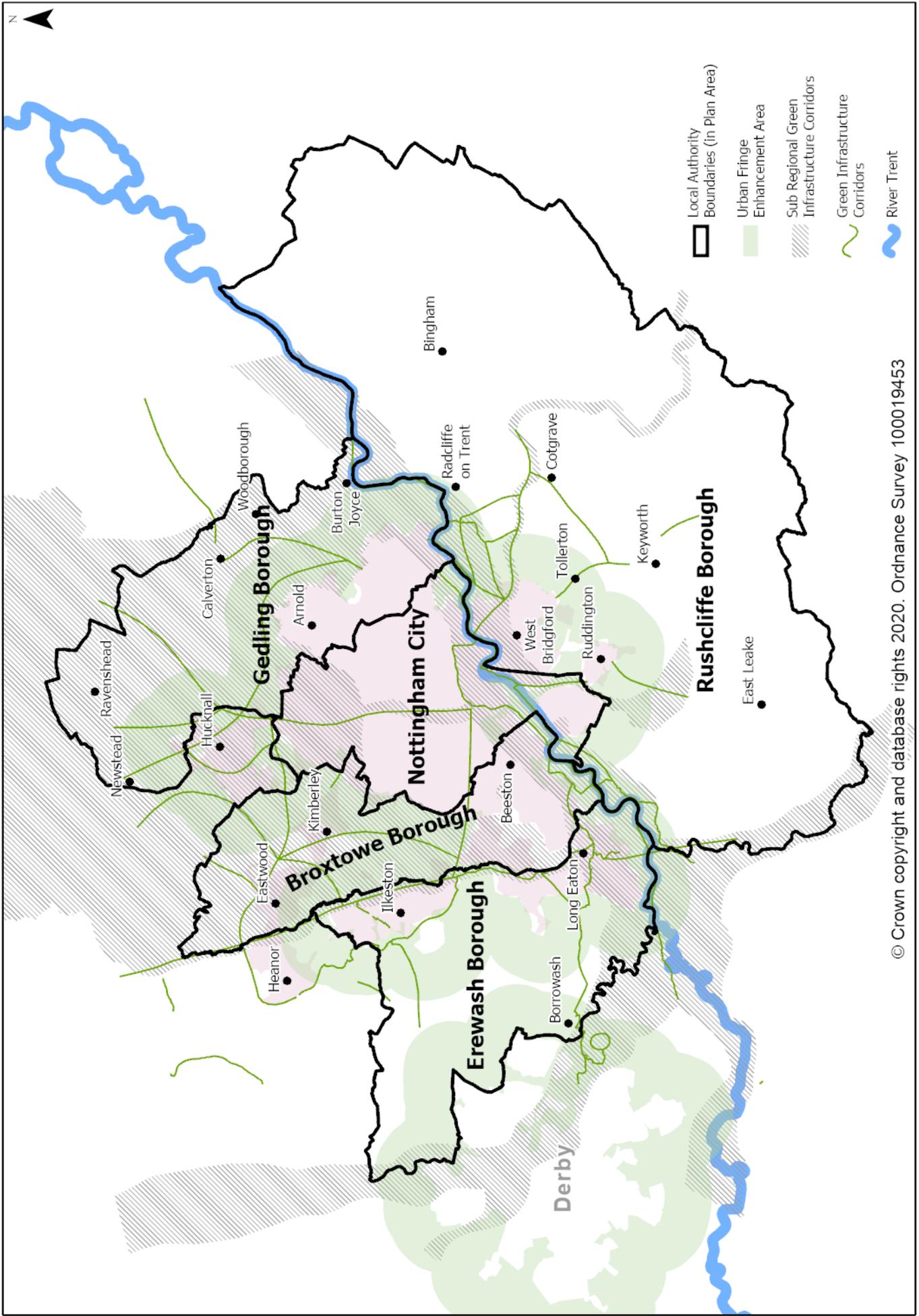
5.8 The above strategic principles have been updated within this strategy and are set out in Chapter 3.

5.9 The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy underpins Green Infrastructure policies within the Aligned Core Strategies. It identifies broad areas of connected assets and its evidence base is comprehensive - comprising sites important for nature conservation (Local Wildlife Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and BAP priority habitats), accessible land, rights of way / green ways, open spaces, heritage assets and landscape character areas. This evidence is combined within maps on: Natural / Semi-Natural Habitats; Accessible Natural Green Space; Existing Open Space; Landscape Character Units; and Rights of Way and Floodplains.

5.10 These maps are then combined in one map of Strategic Green Infrastructure Assets.

5.11 In addition to identifying areas and route ways the strategy includes open space deficiencies within individual LPAs and access to them based on ANGSt model.

5.12 It identifies Strategic Green Infrastructure Opportunities – habitat connectivity and enhancing accessibility (greenways). It also identifies a multifunctional Sub Regional Network (including key opportunities), Urban Fringe Green Infrastructure Enhancement Zones (identifying their functions), and City Scale BGI networks (which link settlements, BGI assets and sub-regional networks).



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Figure 2: 6Cs Blue-Green Infrastructure

5.13 The strategy identifies the following sub-regional Green Infrastructure corridors:

- Derwent Strategic River Corridor;
- Trent Strategic River Corridor, River Leen and River Soar, Grantham Canal, Trent & Mersey Canal and Beeston Canal;
- Erewash Strategic River Corridor and Erewash Canal; and
- Greenwood Community Forest.

5.14 Below these sub-regional networks, City-Scale Green Infrastructure networks comprise local greenways (non-motorised / multi-user transport routes) that connect with or follow sub-regional green infrastructure networks. Both existing greenways (for example the River Trent) and proposed greenways (for example the River Leen and River Erewash) are identified. There are also a significant number of proposed routes that connect the City to outlying towns and villages.

5.15 In addition to the networks, Urban Fringe Green Infrastructure Enhancement Zones surround the main urban area. These broad zones represent a significant resource for urban communities and comprise a wide variety of habitats and land uses (although predominantly agriculture). They include areas which are already experiencing urban edge issues and where significant growth has taken place and further development may occur. It is envisioned that these zones would encompass a network of interlinked green spaces that connect with the urban greenways and subsequently city / town centres, transport nodes, employment sites and new urban extensions.

5.16 Volume 2 comprises an Action Plan which sets out a programme of action for implementation of the Green Infrastructure Strategy. It provides a framework for coordination of planning and delivery at the sub-regional level by the 6Cs Strategic Green Infrastructure Project Board. The intention had been that the 6Cs Strategic BGI Project Board would lead the delivery of key projects and review the Action Plan. However, this board no longer exists and consequently delivery of the strategy has been left to local planning authorities.

5.17 Critically the strategy identified the need for BGI Delivery Plans for specific areas (e.g. National Forest Strategy). These plans would analyse existing provision, deficiencies and need, identify priorities and highlight opportunities for GI. As with the project boards, these delivery plans have not been developed.

5.18 Given the age of the 6Cs BGI Strategy, this BGI Strategy will update the 6C's strategy. Alongside the identification of strategic regional and sub regional networks (primary networks), this strategy identifies Greater Nottingham wide networks (secondary networks), their functions and objectives. This will inform strategic allocations and Local Plan reviews.

5.19 As delivery plans have not been completed there remains a requirement to identify specific BGI opportunities and emphasise delivery. (With the exception of Broxtowe which has produced a comprehensive BGI strategy for the Borough, local delivery plans have not been completed).



The Nottingham and Beeston Canal from Bridge 12, near Castle Marina, Nottingham

5.20 As set out in the NPPF and the Environment Act (2021)³¹ there is an increased emphasis on achieving net-gains in biodiversity and the protection and enhancement of ecological networks (and the forthcoming Local Nature Recovery Strategies). Whilst the 6Cs strategy rightly considered biodiversity alongside other functions of BGI, this strategy differentiates BGI from Ecological Networks, where the primary function is to improve the condition of habitats and their connectivity. This does not mean that biodiversity is not an important consideration within areas of BGI, as they clearly overlap.

Sub-Regional Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategies

5.21 In addition to the 6Cs, the following plans and strategies provide sub-regional, cross boundary evidence of BGI and ecological networks across the Greater Nottingham area:

- Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000;
- Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000);
- Nottinghamshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 -2012 (2007);
- The Rights of Way Management Plan (Nottinghamshire) (2018);
- Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Derbyshire (2007-2012) (2007);
- Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009); and
- The Landscape Character of Derbyshire (fourth edition, March 2014).

5.22 In addition to the biodiversity opportunity mapping, the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group first published the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan in 1998. This identifies a list of 19 priority habitat action plans and 13 priority species action plans. The Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2011 to 2020) prepared by the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership provides biodiversity evidence for Erewash.

Green Infrastructure – A Prospectus for Lowland Derbyshire

5.23 The Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (LNP) published the Green Infrastructure – A Prospectus for Lowland Derbyshire in January 2017³², however limited funding for the LNP has not allowed any further work on delivery to proceed.

The Trent Gateway

5.24 The Environment Agency (EA) and partners published the Trent Gateway Report³³ in 2020. This identifies a strategic landscape vision and masterplan for the Trent Gateway in the East Midlands, covering a 75km length of the River Trent between Sawley Weir in Erewash and Cromwell Weir in Newark. As such it is an important strategic BGI document for the River Trent corridor as it passes through the Greater Nottingham Area.

5.25 The aims within the Trent Gateway are to deliver a functioning watercourse that reduces flood risk, creates and connects habitats, and complements the aims of a wide range of stakeholders, as well as supporting sustainable growth and local economic agenda.

5.26 Alongside larger opportunities, the Masterplan for the Trent Gateway identifies a range of smaller scale but important projects that will make a difference for a range of species and habitats, enhancing the catchment for wildlife and opportunities for people to experience that rich and varied wildlife in this important blue corridor.

5.27 In returning the river and landscape back to a more natural state, in addition to improving the areas wildlife and its habitats, it aims to connect more people to their local environment and their part in the long story of interconnectivity between human activity and the Trent Gateway landscape and how each has shaped the other.

³² <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/1003794/ex-cbc034-green-infrastructure-a-prospectus-for-lowland-derbyshire-and-nottinghamshire.pdf>

³³ <https://www.trentrivertrust.org/lower-trent-and-erewash/trent-gateway/lower-trent-and-erewash-trent-gateway/>

³¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents>

5.28 Its vision is “to create a thriving river corridor for fish, wildlife and people along the River Trent, achieved through collaboration and engagement with communities and partners.” In order to deliver this it has three objectives:

- Achieve a natural, functioning and healthy river through a high-quality blue / green corridor.
- Bring key partners together to align initiatives that achieve multiple outcomes and transform the river in the most sustainable and relevant way.
- Pro-actively coordinate and influence activities to develop opportunities and set a framework for future change.

5.29 This BGI Strategy will, through the identification of opportunities along the River Trent Valley, complement the objectives and site specific projects within the Trent Gateway area.

River Leen Project

5.30 The River Leen has extensive flood risk related assets along much of its length. Many of these assets were designed and constructed in the 1960s and 1970s when the primary driver for river management in urban areas was to move water swiftly away from built up areas. The age of these assets means that consideration of their renewal or replacement is required, and what future actions that require capital intervention are affordable. The Environment Agency and Nottingham City Council are working in partnership to review flood risk in the River Leen and its catchment, now and into the future. A joint vision for the River Leen is in development with aspirations of what the River Leen could look like in the short and longer term future.

5.31 Initial work has identified that some parts of the banks of the River Leen may be lower than others, potentially indicating that the capacity of the channel of the River Leen may be less in some sections than others. Raising these sections of river bank may increase flood risk further downstream, and is not deemed an appropriate future option, if confirmed to be the case. This concern is shared by both organisations and Nottingham City Council also have concerns around the limitations of future development, need for greater access along the river, and access to green space in the City. There are joint aspirations for improvements to biodiversity.

5.32 Both organisations recognise that flood risk is a potential driver for future change in the River Leen and its catchment, and this recognition extends to the problem of a changing climate and the limitations of the continuing existing flood risk management practices which impact on many different stakeholders. There is an expectation in the near future that the partnership will be widened to include other stakeholders to explore opportunities for change that can deliver not only flood risk improvements, but improve biodiversity, increase access, and link with regeneration projects that not only revitalise parts of the City, but the river environment as well.

5.33 Arup has been commissioned by the Environment Agency to begin a phase of work to widen the evidence base and this includes improvements to the modelling, updating the catchment hydrology, reviewing asset condition, and identifying opportunities through the creation of mapping that considers development, flood risk, biodiversity, etc. The joint vision will be developed to attract stakeholders in the future. This strategic approach will consider the long-term ambitions for flood risk and environmental management and economic regeneration and growth.



Blackpad, Linby Village

Walking and Cycling Strategies

5.34 The D2N2³⁴ authorities (County, Borough and District Councils in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire) are working on a D2N2 area wide Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP). This will identify specific projects along priority routes and will comprise live documents which will be reviewed regularly. This means that any scheme or route can be evaluated and assessed for inclusion in the network.

5.35 Nottinghamshire County Council has successfully secured £2.18m from the Active Travel Fund and the Council has identified cycle infrastructure schemes at Beeston and Regatta Way, West Bridgford. Further projects (requiring further funding) are identified at Stapleford and along the River Trent Path, West Bridgford. There is also a county wide ambition to increase cycle parking.

Local Authority Strategies

Broxtowe Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity Plans and Strategies

5.36 Broxtowe Borough Council commissioned Groundwork Greater Nottingham to develop a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Borough. This was published in 2015 and comprises a comprehensive strategy which identifies 2 primary corridors (Trent and Erewash Valleys) and seventeen secondary corridors. The strategy identified amenity land, wildlife sites, access, sustainable transport routes, blue infrastructure, tourism, heritage, honeypot sites and potential growth and development sites.

Erewash Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity Plans and Strategies

5.37 Within Erewash the Trent Valley Vision, a Derbyshire County Council led project, identifies key destinations, opportunities, access routes and points and zones within a tightly defined area adjacent to the River Trent.

5.38 There are no Green Infrastructure strategies or plans for areas north of the River Trent. However Erewash Borough Council is working on a localised BGI enhancement strategy which focuses on improvements to the Trent Valley, Erewash Valley and the Nutbrook Trail. This will feed into this strategy.

5.39 The East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy (1998) commissioned by Derbyshire County Council and supported by the Countryside Commission focused on multi-user (vehicle free) routes. Within Erewash it identified the following existing and potential routes: the nine mile Long Eaton to Heanor Nutbrook Trail, linking Long Eaton to Shipley Park; the disused canal from Long Eaton to Derby; Ilkeston to Derby, the Friargate Greenline, along a disused railway line; and a link between Little Eaton and Derby (adding to the Riverlife Way).

5.40 The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan (2020-2025) looks at the main issues affecting the 25 kilometre designated site along the River Derwent. It includes objectives and a programme of actions to ensure a co-ordinated approach and framework to its management. This includes improvements to the public realm around historic assets which protects their historic character and significance.

Gedling Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity Plans and Strategies

5.41 Whilst Gedling Borough Council have no specific green infrastructure or biodiversity strategies or plans, the Borough has produced the Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2013). This focuses on the long-term strategic planning and management of parks and open spaces. Gedling Borough Council has approved its Green Space Strategy 2021 – 2026 to update and refresh the previous Green Space Strategy 2012. This new green space strategy aims to protect and enhance the Borough's green spaces, setting ambitious standards for their improvement over the next five years by creating a network of 'green lungs' across the district.

5.42 Gedling Borough Council is currently developing a detailed Heritage Trail strategy with the objective of providing improved walking access to heritage assets across the Borough. It is also preparing an updated Playing Pitch Strategy to identify priorities in accordance with Sport England's guidance and calculator. These documents and their supporting evidence will feed into the BGI Strategy as they are developed.



Attenborough Nature Reserve Visitor Centre, Attenborough

Nottingham City Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity Plans and Strategies

5.43 As with Gedling, Nottingham City do not have any specific green infrastructure strategies. The following separate strategies do however address BGI issues:

- Breathing Space - Revitalising Nottingham's open and green spaces (2010-2020) (2010);
- Sports and Physical Activity Strategy;
- Nottingham Heritage Strategy 2015-2030;
- Nottingham Outdoor Sport Strategy (2010);
- Nottingham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan Update (2018);
- Food Growing Framework 2012-2015 (2012);
- Nottingham City Council Biodiversity Position Statement 2011-2020 – 'Ambitious for Wildlife'; and
- Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans.

Rushcliffe Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity Plans and Strategies

5.44 Like Gedling and Nottingham City, Rushcliffe does not have a specific green infrastructure strategy. A number of separate strategies and Local Plan background paper however address green infrastructure issues:

- Rushcliffe Nature Conservation Strategy 2021-2025
- Local Plan Part 2 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Background Paper
- Trent Valley Vision – Although no corresponding work has been undertaken south of the river within Rushcliffe

5.45 The Local Plan background paper identified local green infrastructure networks across the Borough. These were included within the adopted plan.

Biodiversity Opportunity Maps

5.46 The Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM) Reports have been completed by Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group. These reports underpin the wider work of the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group and comply with the Lawton Review of wildlife conservation Making Space for Nature³⁵ which promotes the protection and enhancement of a network of habitats (which are better, bigger, and more connected) rather than individual sites in isolation.

5.47 The objectives of the mapping project are to:

- Increase understanding of the current distribution of biodiversity in the County;
- Provide a spatial vision for how partners want the biodiversity of the County to look in the long and medium term;
- Identify the most effective way to re-create habitat networks at a landscape scale;
- Help to focus partners' resources on optimising biodiversity gain;
- Help to deliver our contribution to the England Biodiversity Strategy, such as for monitoring and reporting, and target-setting for habitats and species;
- Inform spatial planning, including the delivery of Green Infrastructure;
- Inform agri-environment targeting;
- Underpin Biodiversity Offsetting;
- Guide the work of the Local Nature Partnership and Local Enterprise Partnership;
- Inform a wide range of other strategies, such as for climate change and ecosystem services;
- Provide a robust case for developing funding bids; and
- Influence policy makers, landowners and land managers.

5.48 Critically the reports identify habitat networks – based on priority habitats (grassland, wetlands, woodlands primarily) and the permeability within and between these habitats for 'focal' species. For example, the woodland focal species can move well through habitats that are similar to woodland, such as scrub, but not through habitats which are very different to woodland, such as arable farmland or grassland. Therefore, core habitats that are surrounded by more permeable habitats will allow for stronger networks than those separated by impermeable ones. Where areas of core habitat become linked, these are referred to as habitat networks and maps have been produced for the following areas (within individual reports):

- Ashfield;
- Broxtowe;
- Gedling;
- Rushcliffe (excluding West Bridgford);
- Sherwood; and
- The Trent Valley.

5.49 The above reports cover much of the Greater Nottingham area (and overlap along the Trent Valley), with the exception of Erewash (which is within Derbyshire) and those areas within the main urban area of Nottingham (within Nottingham City and Rushcliffe (West Bridgford)). Whilst, within the main urban area, the BOM has identified linked habitats within the River Leen catchment, it doesn't cover the whole of this catchment.

5.50 The BOM Reports identify specific locations where there are opportunities to improve biodiversity and connectivity (within woodland, heathland, grassland and mire habitats) and Focal Areas, where improvements could be focused. Rushcliffe Borough Council have used Focal Areas as the basis for the ecological networks identified in their recently adopted Local Plan Part 2 (LP2). Informed by the BOM, the LP2 identifies the priority habitats within each network which should be protected and enhanced.

35 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/making-space-for-nature-a-review-of-englands-wildlife-sites-published-today>

5.51 These Opportunity Maps and Focal Areas should provide the basis for establishing the strategic ecological network (ecological recovery networks) across the study area and offer opportunities to identify where they overlap with other Green Infrastructure assets and networks (identified within Chapter 9 of this strategy) and consequently where multifunctional benefits for both people and wildlife can be achieved.

5.52 The BOM Reports are available to review at: www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects and the Connectivity and Opportunity Maps (which have informed the identification of the Focal Areas) completed within the strategy area are identified in Appendices B and C.

5.53 The City is currently commissioning work to map habitats across their administrative area and undertake field surveys of more ecologically important sites / areas. This work will then inform the identification of ecological connections, opportunities and ecological networks. Once complete, this finer detail regarding habitat connectivity, will inform an update of this strategy.

5.54 In the absence of this work, given the urban character of the area which creates barriers for wildlife, this strategy recognises that there is a considerable overlap between the BGI and ecological networks (see Chapters 8 and 9). The synergies (multifunctional benefits for both people and wildlife) are evident within the assessment of each corridor within the City where biodiversity is a primary function (see Appendix A).

5.55 Within Erewash, Derbyshire County Council are examining options for developing a nature recovery strategy. In the absence of a Biodiversity Opportunity Map or equivalent for Erewash, this strategy has mapped the existing wildlife assets and identified broad connectivity. These are shown in Chapter 8.

Summary of Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity Plans and Strategies

5.56 Across the five authorities which comprise the Greater Nottingham area there is a considerable range of Green Infrastructure and / or nature conservation related strategies and plans.

5.57 The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy remains the most comprehensive piece of evidence for each local authority, with the exception of Broxtowe, which has produced its own strategy and identified local networks. The 6Cs strategy is however more than ten years old and therefore requires a detailed review. Since publication, the NPPF has replaced PPG17 and there is an increasing emphasis on ecological networks alongside recreational spaces and routes. The 6Cs report is also a sub-regional strategy and does not provide information at a local level or identify individual projects. This was deferred to delivery plans that have not been completed. Given its regional focus, it does not provide sufficient detail to inform the selection of strategic sites or local networks.



Silt Trap, The Hook Nature Reserve, Rushcliffe

5.58 Whilst Broxtowe and Rushcliffe have - either through the development of a specific strategy, or background papers which support emerging Local Plans – identified further green infrastructure networks at a local level the other authorities have less evidence available regarding local Green Infrastructure.

5.59 The Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports provide evidence of ecological networks across the Greater Nottingham area. This will, alongside emerging work regarding ecological recovery networks (being undertaken by the Wildlife Trust) and Natural England’s Habitat Network Priority Restoration, provide the basis for establishing the ecological networks across the plan area.

5.60 Within the City, the ecological networks broadly correspond with the BGI networks, designated sites and non-designated natural and semi-natural open spaces. In Erewash ecological networks have been established through assessment of existing wildlife assets.

5.61 Gedling Borough Council has approved its Green Space Strategy 2021 – 2026 to update and refresh the previous Green Space Strategy 2012. This new green space strategy aims to protect and enhance the Borough’s green spaces, setting ambitious standards for their improvement over the next five years by creating a network of ‘green lungs’ across the district.



6: Existing Blue-Green Infrastructure Assets

6.1 Whilst BGI is often multifunctional - given the broad range of BGI assets, their number and geographical spread - in order to assist their identification, this strategy has separated the assessment of existing assets within 4 broad categories:

- Natural Green Spaces;
- Recreational Sites;
- Blue Infrastructure; and
- Sustainable Transport (Active Travel) Routes (non-motorised).

6.2 The assessment of these assets comprises a high-level audit of BGI assets within each category across the Greater Nottingham Strategy Area, identifying broader strategic assets, networks and important areas, followed by a more detailed summary of assets for each local authority area. There are clear overlaps within each category as many areas of BGI provide benefits for wildlife, recreation, water management and active travel.

Natural Green Spaces

Greater Nottingham Strategy Area

6.3 Figure 3 identifies local nature reserves, local wildlife sites, natural and semi-natural greenspace, local geological sites, sites of special scientific interest, ancient and semi-natural woodland, areas within the Sherwood Forest and Greenwood Community Forest. The location of priority habitats within these sites is also reflected in Natural England's Natural Capital Atlases, which are assessed in Chapter 9, this includes the location and density of woodland, wetland, grassland and urban habitat types.

6.4 As would be expected, natural green space is found across the Greater Nottingham Area, especially within rural locations. There is a notable concentration of woodland sites (designated and non-designated) to the north of the main urban area, within the Greenwood Community Forest area and Sherwood Forest.

6.5 The Sherwood Forest is a regional scale strategic green infrastructure asset of international renown and comprises important biodiversity sites, recreational assets and numerous multifunctional green spaces with a number of important visitor attractions.

6.6 The creation of a Regional Park for Sherwood Forest has been an aspiration for many years, and a feasibility study was commissioned in 2008 to investigate proposals. The study concluded that a Regional Park would provide significant benefits for the area and should focus on environmental enhancement to encourage sustainable economic and social development. The study suggested a programme of work towards inception, and a Regional Park Board has now been established.

6.7 The River Trent Valley contains a number of wetland sites (former sand and gravel quarries) that are designated Local Wildlife Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest; these are functionally linked by the River Trent.

6.8 In addition to the River Trent, the River Derwent, River Erewash (and Canal), River Leen, River Smite, River Soar, Nottingham Canal, and Grantham Canal are clearly identifiable as pathways for wildlife, as are their tributaries, including the Day Brook, Fairham Brook, Cocker Beck, Dover Beck and Polser Brook. In most cases there are surrounding habitats (grassland, wet grassland, marshland or woodland) that are functionally linked to the waterway. Land adjacent also often provides non-motorised recreational and commuter routes, especially the canal towpaths. Former and existing railway lines are also identifiable as linear wildlife corridors (designated local wildlife sites), most notably the line which ran from Nottingham to Melton, via Bingham and the Great Central Railway Heritage Line. Both of these are in Rushcliffe.

6.9 There are less identified wildlife sites to the east, within Rushcliffe and west within Erewash (between Nottingham and Derby). There are a number of isolated Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodlands within Erewash. Within Rushcliffe there is a clear network of woodland and grassland sites, which comprise a ring of natural greenspace, which follow the elevated land from Gotham Hill round to Cotgrave.

6.10 Within and adjacent to the main urban area, there are a number of large areas of natural green space, for example the Attenborough Nature Reserve, Colwick Country Park, and Wollaton Hall Park (which is also a Registered Park and Garden). Given their size and close proximity to urban populations, these are strategically important areas of natural green spaces in their own right. Both the Attenborough Nature Reserve and Colwick Country Park are connected to each other ecologically via the River Trent and habitats in between. Beeston Weir Fields and other formal recreational green spaces provide natural green spaces within the main urban area, and these have the potential to create bigger, better connected habitat corridors along the Trent Valley. Given the absence of natural green space within the urban area, those networks and assets should be considered important spaces.

6.11 In accordance with national and local planning policies and environmental legislation, and depending on the status of the site, natural green spaces are often protected from development which could potentially harm them.

Broxtowe

6.12 The Borough has a very extensive supply of Natural Green Spaces, including some 15 Local Nature Reserves, including Bramcote Hills Park Woodlands and Stapleford Hills Woodland, towards the south of the Borough, and Brinsley Headstocks and Colliers Wood at Moorgreen, to the north. There are also 7 Nature Reserves managed by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, including Kimberley Meadow and Kimberley Cutting to the north of the Borough and the extensive Attenborough Nature Reserve to the south.

6.13 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the Borough include Attenborough Gravel Pits, Kimberley Railway Cutting, Bulwell Wood, Robinetts, Sledder Wood Meadows, and Sellers Wood. There are some 10 Ancient Woodland sites and 14 Local Geological Sites. There are over 140 Local Wildlife Sites, which have been identified and selected for their local nature conservation value. These protect threatened species and habitats, acting as buffers, stepping stones and connections between nationally-designated wildlife sites. There are two areas of land with open access (land adjacent to the Allotment Gardens, Babbington Village, and at The Knowle, Knowle Park, and Kimberley). The most significant areas for wildlife within the Borough are the Erewash and Trent Valleys. These provide valuable habitat opportunities for wetland bird species, water voles, otters and crayfish. The River Erewash feeds into Attenborough Nature Reserve, which is rich in wetland bird species.

Erewash

6.14 A range of Natural Green Spaces can be found located across Erewash Borough. Whilst there is a relative deficit of designated woodland compared to other parts of the study area, Erewash makes up for this with a network of 14 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) that collectively hosts a diverse range of habitats which support large numbers of plant and animal species. Most LNRs are located in close proximity to more densely populated parts of the Borough (Forbes Hole, Manor Farm & Fox Covert – all Long Eaton; Manor Floods, Straw’s Bridge & Pioneer Meadows – all Ilkeston) allowing residents in urban areas excellent access to biodiversity.

6.15 Over 100 non-statutory local wildlife sites add further diversity to the natural spaces found across Erewash, whilst two SSSI’s at Morley Brick Pits and Breadsall Cutting in the north-west of the Borough help showcase the presence of nationally significant geological and biological features.

Gedling

6.16 There is a greater proportion of designated natural green spaces within the rural areas of Gedling Borough. Significant woodland designations are concentrated to the north of the Borough including the Sherwood and Greenwood Community Forests and several Woodland Inventory areas. These woodland designations overlap into the neighbouring districts of Ashfield, Broxtowe and Newark & Sherwood.

6.17 The Linby Quarry SSSI is the highest status ecological site in the Borough designated as a fine example of disturbed limestone area with recolonised fauna population. Within and adjoining the urbanised area of the Borough, the Local Nature Reserves of Gedling House Woods, Gedling House Meadow, Netherfield Lagoons, The Hobbucks and Gedling Country Park provide significant natural amenity spaces proximal to densely populated areas. A particular priority for the Borough is to positively manage, protect, enhance and restore remote assets through the application of protective planning policies, and to widen and integrate access to assets that are proximal to residential areas – Gedling Country Park being the flagship example in the Borough. However increased access must be managed to avoid adverse effects on biodiversity assets.

Nottingham City

6.18 The City has a network of designated sites and natural green spaces including 3 SSSIs, 14 LNRs and 54 LWSs. Also, many of the parks and open spaces primarily listed as recreational or functional typologies have importance and, in some cases designation, for their wildlife value such as Wollaton Park, Colwick Country Park and many of the cemeteries.

6.19 The River Trent Valley, the River Leen and Nottingham Canal are clearly identifiable as wildlife corridors. This network of rivers or canals in many cases includes surrounding habitats to which they are functionally linked. Land adjacent often also provides non-motorised recreational and commuter routes, most notably along the River Trent and River Leen. The River Leen is a local wildlife site along much of its length.

6.20 Other sites that contribute to the City’s network of green spaces and create wildlife corridors that lead into and through the city include the complex of open spaces along Fairham Brook and the Clifton Grove, Woods and Holme Pit SSSI LNR in the south, as well as wetlands along Valley Road in the east, and woodland along Hucknall Linear Walkway in the north.



Wollaton Hall, Nottingham

6.21 Larger green spaces that provide unique habitats in the context of the city also include grasslands at Bulwell Hall Park, acid grassland and heathland at Bulwell Forest, ancient woodland at Broxtowe Country Park and Colwick Woods and mosaic of habitats at St Ann's Allotments.

Rushcliffe

6.22 Rushcliffe is largely rural, with a diverse landscape. Fragments of wildlife-rich habitats are found adjacent to the River Trent, within the farmed landscape, woodland areas, ponds, the Grantham Canal and small pockets of species-rich grassland.

6.23 In 2015 there were 8 nationally important sites (SSSIs) listed in Rushcliffe, these are Wilwell Cutting, Wilford Claypits, Gotham Hill Pasture, Normanton Pasture, Kinoulton Marsh and Canal, Rushcliffe Golf Course, Barnstone Railway Cutting, and Orston Plaster Pits. They are dispersed across the Borough and the majority are considered nationally important due to the rich grassland habitats which support rare invertebrates or exposed geology.

6.24 There are significantly more Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), 214 within Rushcliffe, these sites are important for Nottinghamshire. Again, these are spread across the Borough and include some extensive areas of wetland habitat, within the Trent Valley, and woodland and grassland sites within the Nottinghamshire Wolds to the south. The former and existing railway lines, canals and rivers are linear sites that provide routes for wildlife.

6.25 Rushcliffe Borough Council has declared some sites as Local Nature Reserves (LNRs); these are places that are managed as official nature reserves. Most notably Rushcliffe Country Park, Sharpill Wood, Bingham Linear Park and Keyworth Meadows. All are in close proximity of urban / semi urban populations and provide access to nature.

6.26 The grassland, woodland and wetland habitats mean Rushcliffe is an important area for some species of plants and animals: black poplar, barn owls, water voles and great crested newts are found in Rushcliffe, but are rare in most of Nottinghamshire. Due to improvements in water quality and the ceasing of persecution, otters are recolonising Rushcliffe's watercourses.

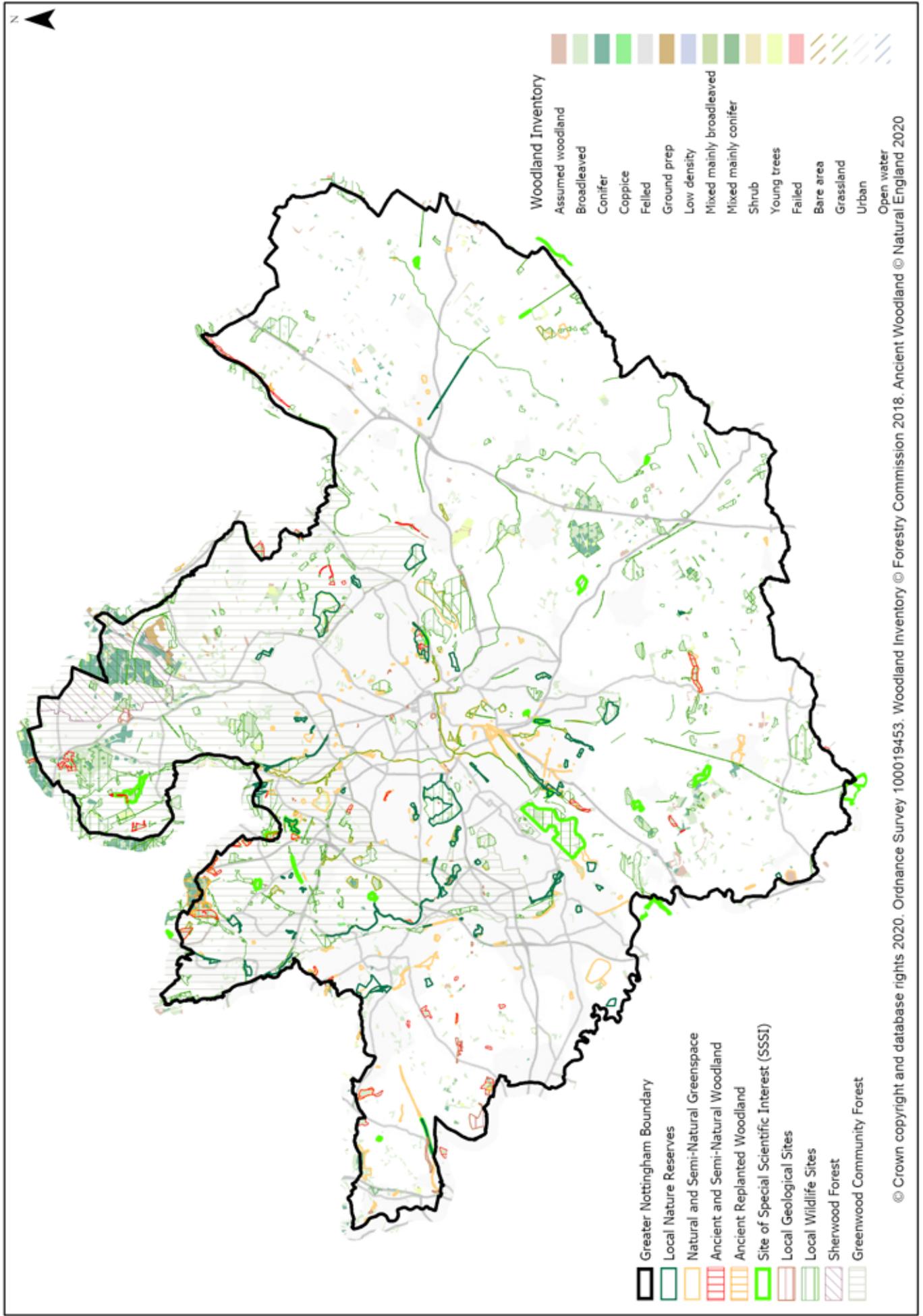


Figure 3: Natural Green Spaces

Recreational Sites

Greater Nottingham Strategy Area

6.27 Figure 4 (page 51) identifies designated open spaces, outdoor sports facilities, play spaces and play grounds, listed (historic) and non-listed parks and gardens, and allotments. These are traditionally classified as recreational spaces, and it must be recognised that a wider variety of blue and green spaces provide recreational benefits. For example, natural and semi-natural spaces provide areas of informal recreation which help maintain and improve both physical and mental health.

6.28 The benefits of these less formal spaces were exemplified during the coronavirus pandemic, where areas of local open space (whatever their functions), provided formal and informal recreational spaces and became very important to residents.

6.29 Recreational spaces are concentrated within or close to the main urban area of Nottingham or larger outlying towns and villages. There are very few recreational spaces, other than playing fields or playgrounds within or adjacent to smaller villages.

6.30 In accordance with national and local planning policies and legislation, these recreational spaces are protected from development. Depending on the type of open space, these generally prevent their loss unless it is proven that they are no longer required.



Footpaths and cycleways intersect at Chaucer Park by the underpass for Chalons Way in Ilkeston

Broxtowe

6.31 There is a wide variety of recreational sites within the Borough, spread across many of the settlements and rural areas, with concentrations of sites within and adjacent to major towns and villages as well as within the very southern and northern parts of the Borough. These sites include 30 traditional parks and recreation grounds. One of the major parks which has Green Flag Status is Bramcote Hills Park, which is located towards the south of the Borough. It is a significant open space, attracting visitors from a wide catchment area.

6.32 In terms of provision for children and young people, there are in excess of 40 sites where equipment is provided. This includes equipped play areas, skate parks and multi-use games areas. Schools throughout the Borough are generally well served with associated playing fields and facilities, key to encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle. There are over 30 areas of amenity greenspace including large areas such as the Green Flag Colliers Wood and the Hemlock Stone down to small pockets of parks. All sites provide very valuable areas for informal recreation.

6.33 A number of allotment sites are located in the southern part of Broxtowe, which are predominantly managed by the Borough Council. Within the parishes, allotments are managed by the Town and Parish Councils. The largest Borough-managed allotment site is located on Grove Avenue in Chilwell, with 132 plots, and the smallest is located on Attenborough Lane in Chilwell, with 10 plots.

6.34 Broxtowe Borough Council is responsible for the management of five cemeteries, one crematorium and various closed churchyards within Broxtowe. There is also a full range of outdoor sports facilities throughout the main urban areas of the Borough, including football, cricket, bowls and tennis. Some outdoor sports only exist in certain geographical areas and these include golf and rugby. Some sites are very small with only one football pitch, whilst others are very large, such as Beeston Fields Golf Course. Civic spaces within the Borough can be found in the main towns of Beeston, Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford, providing formal public open spaces within the town and district centres.

Erewash

6.35 Recreational sites in Erewash are generally situated within the most populous parts of the Borough along its eastern fringe. Unsurprisingly, the network is most advanced within its two major towns, Long Eaton and Ilkeston, where around 70% of Erewash's population live. Despite this, a diverse range of recreational assets can still be found across the remainder of the Borough with a healthy number of allotments, parks, play spaces, sporting facilities and local amenity green spaces in towns and villages. Of particular note are West Park in Long Eaton (a 47 hectare Edwardian-era landscaped park) and Victoria Park in Ilkeston. Both Green Flag parks are within short walks of their respective town centres and offer excellent access to a wide range of outdoor recreational facilities for residents and visitors. The Locko estate, with a private c18th Grade II* Hall at its centre, is an important historic park and garden with sizeable parts of the estate accessible by public rights of way.

Gedling

6.36 Recreational sites in Gedling Borough are typically located in proximity to areas of settlement, with a higher density situated in the urban area and larger villages. These sites are typically local in scale such as allotments, parks, play spaces, sports facilities and local amenity spaces. Noteworthy recreation spaces include the Green Flag awarded Arnot Hill Park, Gedling Country Park and Jubilee Park and also the Country Parks of Bestwood, Burntstump, Newstead & Annesley and Newstead Abbey. Certain locations within the Borough such as in the vicinity of Gedling Country Park have concentrations of recreational sites and green space which offer opportunities to create the networks of 'green lungs' within the Borough, an objective of the Green Space Strategy 2021 – 2026. Arguably the most strategically significant recreational site in the Borough is Newstead Abbey Park which has historic and amenity credentials and is a key visitor attraction in Nottinghamshire. Newstead Abbey's connections to Lord Byron means the site has cultural and historic significance. Certain locations within the Borough such as in the vicinity of Gedling Country Park have concentrations of recreational sites and green space which offer opportunities to create the networks of 'green lungs' which is an objective of the Green Space Strategy 2021 – 2026.

6.37 The BGI network in Gedling is tied to important historic events which are related to improvements in health and wellbeing. This includes the pioneering work of Thomas Hawksley to provide clean drinking water to the City of Nottingham from the River Trent. His work includes a number of reservoirs and pumping stations that served the City at Bestwood and Papplewick.

Nottingham City

6.38 There are 41 Green Flag parks and open spaces, as well as 25 Green Flag Community Awards and 4 Green Heritage Awards, as well as a multitude of other smaller recreational sites in the City.

6.39 Sites such as parks, playing fields, sports pitches and allotments provide essential recreational opportunities for the City's population and many of these open spaces have multifunctional benefits also providing habitat for wildlife and sustainable travel routes.

6.40 Recreational sites of significance in terms of their size, location and importance as BGI assets include Colwick Country Park, Wollaton Hall Park, Highfields Park, Victoria Embankment, Bulwell Hall Park and Broxtowe Country Park.

6.41 The historic importance of BGI and the contribution it makes to maintaining, enhancing the setting of historic assets within the City, whilst also providing access to historic assets is recognised in the Nottingham Heritage Strategy. Many GBI assets comprise important elements of the City's historic townscape, including numerous parks and open spaces designated under the Enclosure Act of 1845 (and designated a local BGI network within this strategy).

6.42 St Ann's Allotments are a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and are the oldest and largest area of Victorian detached town gardens in the world. They provide an inner city community with 75 acres of valuable green space.

6.43 The heritage strategy seeks to improve the physical connections with the City's heritage by establishing a well-connected navigable cityscape that encourages full exploration of the City's heritage. BGI is a key component of these physical connections.

6.44 The BGI network is tied to other important heritage in the city, again related to health and wellbeing. This included the pioneering work of Thomas Hawksley to provide clean drinking water to the City of Nottingham from the River Trent. His work included the Belle Vue Reservoir under Corporation Oaks, an area of accessible amenity space.

Rushcliffe

6.45 Within Rushcliffe, there are a number of significant sports and leisure facilities, such as the Trent Bridge Cricket Ground, City Ground Football Stadium, National Water Sports Centre, Rushcliffe Country Park, and Cotgrave Country Park. In addition to these larger facilities, less formal recreational playing fields and children's and young people's play areas are distributed across the Borough. As with the facilities above, they are located close to or adjacent to centres of population.

6.46 Within the centre of West Bridgford, The Park and neighbouring Bridge Field Park contains a formal park, tennis courts and children's play space. Located adjacent to the District Centre of West Bridgford and Trent Bridge Cricket Ground, The Park and Bridge Field Park are accessible by public transport and close to the River Trent BGI Corridor. It is used for events during the summer.

6.47 Due to their size, golf courses are clearly distinguishable and are spread across the Borough.

6.48 The River Soar comprises the western boundary of Rushcliffe, bordering Leicestershire. It provides water based leisure and recreational opportunities with boat moorings at Zouch and at Red Hill. The Leicestershire Local Economic Partnership has identified the need to improve access for water based activities (canoe portage, boat moorings and facilities) on the River Soar.

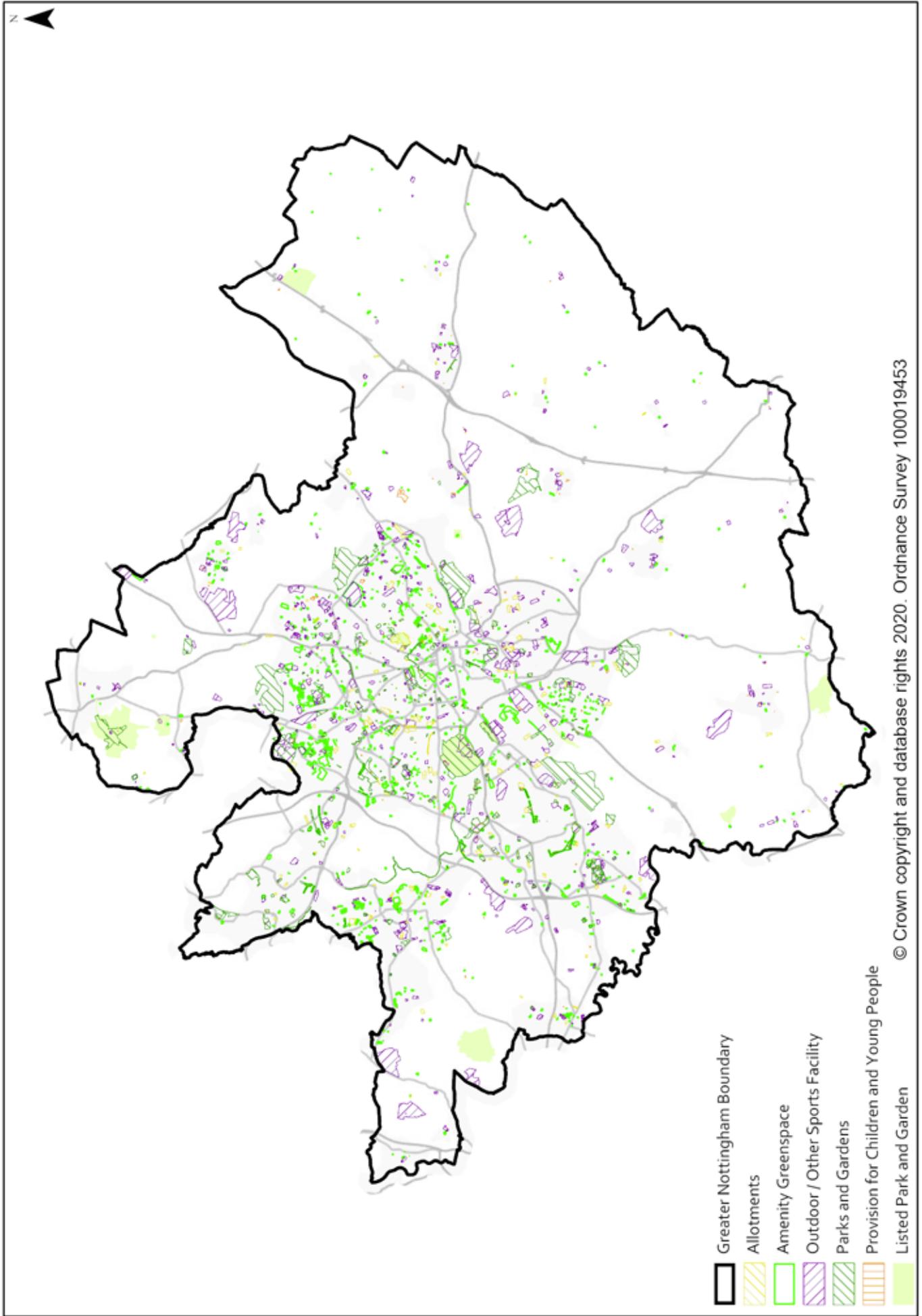


Figure 4: Recreational Sites

Blue Infrastructure

Greater Nottingham Strategy Area

6.49 Figure 5 identifies rivers and streams, areas of open surface water (lakes and ponds), flood zones, flood defences, and flood storage areas. The location of blue infrastructure is also reflected in Natural England's Natural Capital Atlases, which are assessed in Chapter 9, this includes the location and density of floodplains, fens, rivers and ponds.

6.50 As expected the River Trent comprises the prominent Blue Infrastructure asset within the Greater Nottingham area. Like the Sherwood Forest it is of regional significance, linking areas within the West Midlands, East Midlands, and Yorkshire and the Humber. It also provides valuable recreational and biodiversity opportunities. The Trent Gateway Report identifies a strategic landscape vision and masterplan for the River Trent in the East Midlands, covering a 75km length of the river between Sawley Weir in Erewash and Cromwell Weir in Newark. As such it is an important strategic BGI document for the River Trent corridor as it passes through the Greater Nottingham Area (see Appendix 6).

6.51 The Rivers Leen, Erewash and Soar, their tributaries and canals are clearly identifiable as strategically important elements of Blue Infrastructure.

6.52 Along the rivers, significant areas of adjacent land are at risk of flooding, including land within the main urban area either side of the River Trent. Whilst much of this land is developed and protected from flooding by flood defences, significant areas are free from development and provide flood water storage. Two areas of land to the east of the City are specifically identified as areas of flood water storage. Land adjacent to these watercourses also contains functionally linked habitats that are important for both recreation and wildlife.

6.53 There are significant areas of open water east and west of the main urban area along the River Trent, at Attenborough Nature Reserve in Broxtowe and either side of the River Trent at Colwick and the Holme Pierrepont Country Park (which includes the National Water Sports Centre). These are historical legacies of sand and gravel extraction. They are regionally important BGI assets which provide significant recreational and wildlife benefits.

6.54 Within the strategy area, there is a need to improve water quality, enable fish migration (through the provision of fish passes), and re-naturalise watercourses and their banks.

Broxtowe

6.55 The Borough's boundaries are formed by the River Trent to the south and the River Erewash to the west. Where these two rivers meet lies the vast wetland area of Attenborough Nature Reserve, which is an important local and national wildlife site. These wetland resources not only provide drainage and water supply functions, but also provide opportunities for wildlife, access, amenity, recreation and tourism.

6.56 The River Trent, in particular, is a key feature in the waterways system that is heavily used for recreation and by boating enthusiasts. The River Erewash flows southwards forming the Nottinghamshire / Derbyshire boundary, although the River is not a navigable route. Much of the river and its surrounding valley has been affected by development and human activity, and coal mining and lace mills have made their mark on the surrounding landscape.

6.57 The Erewash Valley is a popular area for recreational activities, with the Erewash Valley Trail following the route of the river, and is a key location for wildlife habitats along the western boundary of the Borough.

6.58 The River Trent, which is one of the major rivers in England, flows through the East Midlands along the southern boundary of the Borough, where it is joined by the River Erewash and passes Attenborough Nature Reserve. It passes to the south of Beeston before crossing the border into Clifton and Nottingham City. The Trent is an important river for both people and wildlife; its catchments are very productive for agriculture, water storage and recreation and there are many footpath networks providing recreational routes along the river valley.

6.59 The Nottingham Canal is located to the north west of Nottingham and originally flowed from a junction with the Cromford Canal to the River Trent at Nottingham. It covered 15 miles and flowed through 18 locks. Much of the route now has been closed, filled in and disused, but there is still a 4km length navigable section of the canal which flows into the centre of Nottingham. Some six miles of the disused canal now forms a Local Nature Reserve, owned by the Borough Council. Large parts of the canal contain woodland and grassland habitats and large areas have been retained as open water or areas of reed beds. The site also contains areas of scrub habitat and hedgerows. Improvements to the Canal have been identified within multifunctional plans developed through the Nottingham Canal Improvement Partnership.

6.60 To the south of the Borough, the Beeston Canal links the River Trent at Beeston to the River Trent near Trent Bridge. It was constructed to allow navigation of the river avoiding the shallows below Clifton Grove. A Community Heritage Centre has been created close to Beeston Lock. This project involved the renovation of the derelict lock cottages into a heritage centre including a community cafe, allotment and community art space. The Erewash Canal lies just outside the Borough boundary, starting at Trent Lock near Sawley and rises with a lock every mile roughly following the River Erewash northwards for about 11 miles finishing at the Great Northern Basin at Langley Mill.

6.61 Areas of wetland and open water bodies in the Borough have been artificially created through excavation of old gravel pits (Attenborough Nature Reserve) or damming of water (Moorgreen Reservoir). The larger water bodies are important areas for wintering wildfowl and Attenborough Nature Reserve is one of the largest reed beds in Nottinghamshire. These wetlands, open water bodies, reed beds and areas of wet woodland support a variety of plant and animal communities. Moorgreen Reservoir in the north of the Borough is a 15 hectare reservoir which was built in 1796 as a feeder for the Nottingham Canal. The reservoir is set amongst areas of mature woodland and is now used for carp fishing and angling.

6.62 Within Broxtowe Borough, there is a risk of flooding predominately from rivers (Trent and Erewash), but also from other watercourses such as Boundary Brook and Beauvale Brook. The Nottingham Trent Left Bank Flood Alleviation Scheme has helped to improve flood protection along the river Trent, especially in the Attenborough and Beeston Rylands parts of Broxtowe.



Former Nottingham Canal Local Nature Reserve at Cossall

Erewash

6.63 Erewash benefits from an extensive network of watercourses, which collectively help to shape the Borough's history and geographic extent. The River Trent flows south and south-east of Long Eaton and Sawley, and provides a strategic river and recreational corridor allowing access to a number of BGI assets further downstream towards Nottingham.

6.64 The River Erewash forms much of the Borough's eastern boundary and has its confluence with the Trent amongst the Attenborough Lakes. Running broadly parallel to the River Erewash is the Erewash Canal, a fully navigable 18km stretch of waterway which joins the Trent at Trent Lock – a popular Erewash tourist attraction. The Canal flows through Long Eaton town centre, running northwards past Ilkeston before terminating just beyond the Borough's boundary at Langley Mill basin. The River Derwent, another tributary of the Trent, forms the majority of the Borough's southern boundary and flows out of Erewash into Derby before re-entering in its north-western corner. This section, west of Little Eaton, forms the spine of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, a designation that extends into the Borough. Other notable water bodies in Erewash can be found at Straw's Bridge near Ilkeston and Church Wilne Reservoir just west of the M1 near Sawley.

Gedling

6.65 The southern boundary of Gedling Borough is demarcated by the River Trent, providing strategic linkages to green infrastructure sites associated with the Trent. The River Leen is a tributary to the Trent and is generally associated with localised green infrastructure sites. The Leen runs north-south, broadly linking the village settlements of Newstead, Papplewick and Bestwood with areas of Nottingham City and Ashfield. Noteworthy bodies of water within the Borough include those at Newstead Abbey Park, Arnot Hill Park, Netherfield Lagoon, Moor Pond Wood and Papplewick Pumping Station.

Nottingham City

6.66 As with the other authorities, the River Trent comprises the prominent Blue Infrastructure asset within the City. However the River Leen (a tributary of the River Trent), Day Brook and Nottingham Canal are also important. This importance is reflected in the River Leen Project, naturalisation and habitat enhancement along the Day Brook, and the Nottingham Canal Improvement Partnership.

6.67 Along the rivers, significant areas of land are at risk of flooding, this includes land within the main urban area either side of the River Trent. Whilst much of land is developed and protected from flooding by flood defences, significant areas are free from development and provide flood water storage.

6.68 Such areas include Colwick Country Park and the complex of woodlands and farmland to the south of the River Trent in Clifton that includes Clifton Grove, Wood and Holme Pit LNR, areas which also provide important recreational and wildlife functions.

6.69 Other important blue infrastructure assets and corridors include the Fairham Brook, Tottle Brook, Tinker's Leen and ponds located within nature reserves (such as Holme Pit, Dunkirk Pond, Iremonger's Pond, Martin's Pond, Raleigh Pond and ponds at Bulwell Hall Park).



Papplewick Dam Wood, Papplewick Village

Rushcliffe

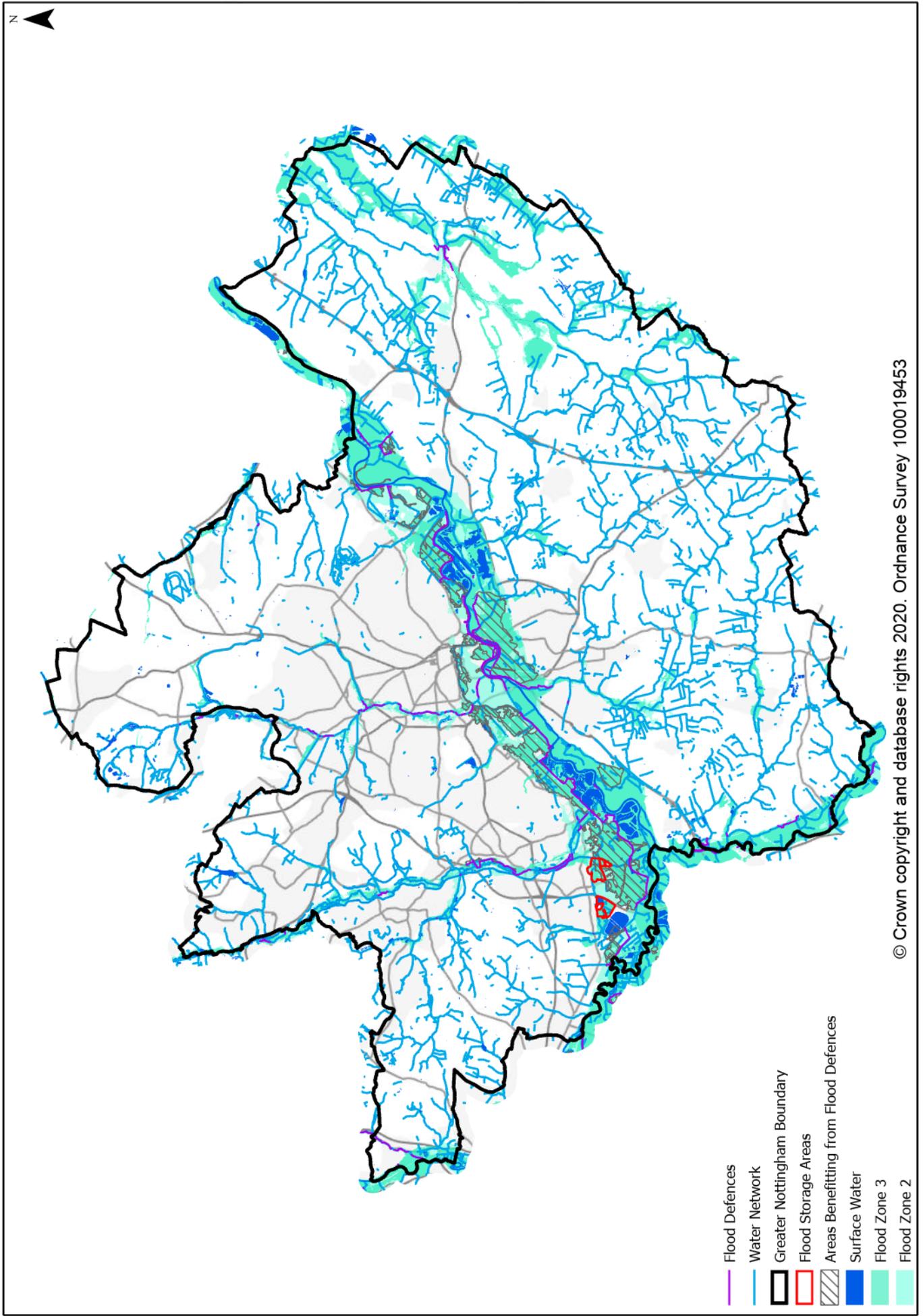
6.70 The River Trent and River Soar form Rushcliffe's northern and western boundary. Land on the southern bank of the River Trent, within Rushcliffe provides a variety of Green Infrastructure functions including floodwater storage where the land is functioning floodplain, most notably land both north of the main urban area (West Bridgford) at Lady Bay and Adbolton.

6.71 The River Trent is a significant recreational asset for residents of Rushcliffe, especially those who live within the main urban area, as the river can be accessed by a number of non-motorised transport routes and comprises an important strategic pedestrian and cycle route in its own right. Recreational facilities are predominantly located between Trent Bridge and the Holme Pierrepont Country Park and include the Trent Bridge Cricket Ground, City Ground football stadium, rowing and sailing clubs, sports pitches and, as previously identified within the recreational section, the National Water Sports Centre.

6.72 The Grantham Canal is also an important Blue Infrastructure Asset. When completed in 1797 it linked the River Trent (at Lady Bay) with Grantham. Whilst significant sections have fallen into disrepair and are unnavigable by boat, the towpath is an important non-motorised transport route and wildlife corridor, linking Cotgrave and villages to the south with West Bridgford. There remains an ambition to repair the canal and create a new connection to the River Trent, at Holme Pierrepont.

6.73 The River Smite, flows north (becoming the River Devon) and joins the River Trent at Newark. This river and other tributaries in the Borough, such as Fairham Brook, Thurlbeck Dyke, Polser Brook and Kingston Brook (which flows into the River Soar), provide important habitats and ecological networks, with land either side acting as floodwater storage areas.

6.74 In addition to rivers and canals, the ponds within the southern area of Rushcliffe are recognised as important habitats for Great Crested Newts (a European Protected Species identified as at amber risks of development within the District Level Licensing Scheme) and are identified within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report as a focal area for nature conservation.



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Figure 5: Blue Infrastructure

Sustainable Transport and Active Travel Routes

Greater Nottingham Strategy Area

6.75 Figure 6 (page 60) identifies tram and rail stops, rights of way, recreational routes, City Cycle Hubs and national cycle routes.

6.76 Across the study area, there is a wide distribution of historic rights of way. There are fewer within the main urban area however and a notable concentration within rural areas of Broxtowe and Erewash around Ilkeston, Long Eaton, Eastwood and between Derby and Nottingham.

6.77 A number of recreational routes and national cycle routes follow the Trent Valley linking different areas of Nottingham as well as connecting Nottingham to Derby to the west, Grantham to the east and Newark and Mansfield to the north. Active travel within the Trent Valley will be further increased following the completion of the new foot-cycle bridge across the River Trent between Trent Bridge and Lady Bay Bridge (due in 2023). This new bridge will improve recreational and commuting opportunities and improve active travel routes between urban and rural areas.

6.78 Equestrian routes, including bridleways, by-ways and unsurfaced roads are often disjointed where they become a footpath or reach a canal towpath which excludes horses. Equestrians are also excluded physically by barriers on routes which may prevent motorised vehicles accessing routes unlawfully but also prevent horses safely accessing the route.

6.79 The Nottingham Tram network also follows the River Trent to Beeston and the Leen from New Basford to Phoenix Park. The Robin Hood Railway Line also follows the River Leen and stops at Bulwell, where it intersects with national cycle, recreational routes and rights of way.

6.80 Across Greater Nottingham's rural areas there is limited non-motorised connectivity between settlements.

Broxtowe

6.81 There is an extensive network of footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes connecting many parts of the Borough. These include the Erewash Valley Trail, the Broxtowe Country Trail, the Big Track, and the Brinsley Steeple Chase. The Erewash Valley Trail is a long distance route which covers over 30 miles of waterway and countryside along the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire borders. The route provides accessible walking and cycling opportunities and access to wildlife and heritage features. The western side of the trail follows the Erewash Canal towpath on the Derbyshire side of the Erewash from Trent Lock north towards Langley Mill. The eastern side of the trail follows Langley Mill south alongside the A610, linking to the disused Nottingham Canal and then heading south towards Coventry Lane, before passing through the corner of Bramcote Hills Park. The route leaves the park, following quiet residential roads and the open countryside before linking to Cator Lane and Long Lane, making its way towards Attenborough village. It passes close to the ancient church and then to Attenborough Nature Centre, linking with the River Trent upstream to Trent Lock.

6.82 The Broxtowe Country Trail is a route which has been developed in partnership with Nottingham City Council with assistance from Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, Ridewise and Sustrans. The scheme involved the creation of a 30 mile walking and cycling route loosely following the boundary between Nottingham City and the Broxtowe Borough. The Big Track is a ten mile car-free route running between Beeston Marina along the River Trent and Nottingham Canal to the centre of Nottingham. The Brinsley Steeple Chase Walk is a 5.5 mile circular walk, which starts at the Brinsley Headstocks and takes in the rich and varied landscape in and around the village of Brinsley.

6.83 A number of long distance trails run in and out of Broxtowe. The most notable of these are the Trent Valley Way which follows the river corridor of the Trent, and the Robin Hood Way, which is a long distance route which runs from Nottingham Castle to Edwinstowe. The Public Rights of Way network within the Borough provides an extensive network of access paths and permissive routes. Managed and maintained by Nottinghamshire County Council, these provide routes in and around the countryside. Sustrans National Cycle Network Route Number 6 runs across the southern part of the Borough and links through to Derbyshire and Nottingham City and to wider national routes.

6.84 Bennerley Viaduct, which is located to the west of Awsworth village, towards the north of the Borough, is a Grade II* listed former railway viaduct, built in 1877 by the Great Northern Railway Company. It is the longest wrought iron viaduct in the country. It connects Ilkeston in Erewash Borough with Awsworth in Broxtowe. It was included within the 2020 World Monument Watch, one of only 25 sites chosen globally. There is a project, led by Railway Paths Limited and the Friends of Bennerley Viaduct, to create a footpath and cycleway route across the structure. As part of this project a new western ramp was surfaced in 2021 to enable access for all abilities from the Erewash Canal towpath up to the viaduct.

Erewash

6.85 An extensive rights of way network is established across the Borough helping to link urban areas to surrounding countryside. Within the countryside itself, this network sees a comprehensive trail of pathways and bridleways connecting Erewash's rural settlements. A 15km section of the Midshires Way, a long-distance national trail between Buckinghamshire and Stockport, passes diagonally through the Borough. A number of notable routes that allow for non-motorised travel include the former Derby & Sandiacre Canal between Sandiacre and Borrowash, the Nutbrook Trail which links Erewash's two main towns and the Great Northern Greenway (a disused railway line) running from Breadsall to Bennerley Viaduct on the boundary with Broxtowe Borough. All three are safeguarded as multi-user recreational trails, whilst the first two (which cross within Long Eaton town centre) also serve as routes 6 & 67 of the national cycle network.

Gedling

6.86 The edge of the urban area of Gedling Borough benefits from many Public Rights of Way designations that provide residents access to the countryside. Public Rights of way routes in the north (Arnold / Redhill) and south (Netherfield) appear to be served by well-connected routes both of which extend beyond the Borough boundary. The urban area of the Borough does not contain identified recreation or cycle routes, which are generally concentrated as running through the core of Nottingham City, however National Cycle Route 6 connects Bestwood, Linby, Newstead and Ravenshead villages in the north of the Borough. Inevitably Gedling residents can access strategic routes through the cycle and public transport infrastructure associated with the road network.

Nottingham City

6.87 The City has a commitment to sustainable travel as part of the Carbon Neutral 2028 plan.

6.88 There is an extensive network of footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes connecting many parts of the City.

6.89 Sustainable transport routes in the City include Big Track, National cycle route and Hucknall Linear Walkway LNR along Hucknall Road and green spaces and wetlands along Valley Road, which link key Blue-Green areas with urban areas.

6.90 The Nottingham Tram network links the City Centre with areas of Greater Nottingham outside Nottingham City, including Hucknall in Ashfield to the north, Compton Acres in Rushcliffe to the south and Toton in Broxtowe to the west. The Robin Hood Railway Line also follows the River Leen and stops at Bulwell, where it intersects with national cycle, recreational routes and rights of way.

Rushcliffe

6.91 Within Rushcliffe there are a variety of non-motorised transport routes, including National Cycle Routes which connect Nottingham to Newark, Lincoln and Grantham (Routes 15 and 64). Route 48 should traverse north south through Rushcliffe, connecting Leicester and Newark, however there is no connection between Bingham and Hickling. The Trent Valley Way follows the River Trent, crossing to the south of the river (within Rushcliffe) at Trent Bridge and then east to Holme Pierrepont where it then leaves the river for a short distance to Radcliffe on Trent. From here it connects Shelford and East Bridgford before leaving the Borough when it crosses the River Trent into Newark and Sherwood at Gunthorpe Bridge. It finally ends at Newark.

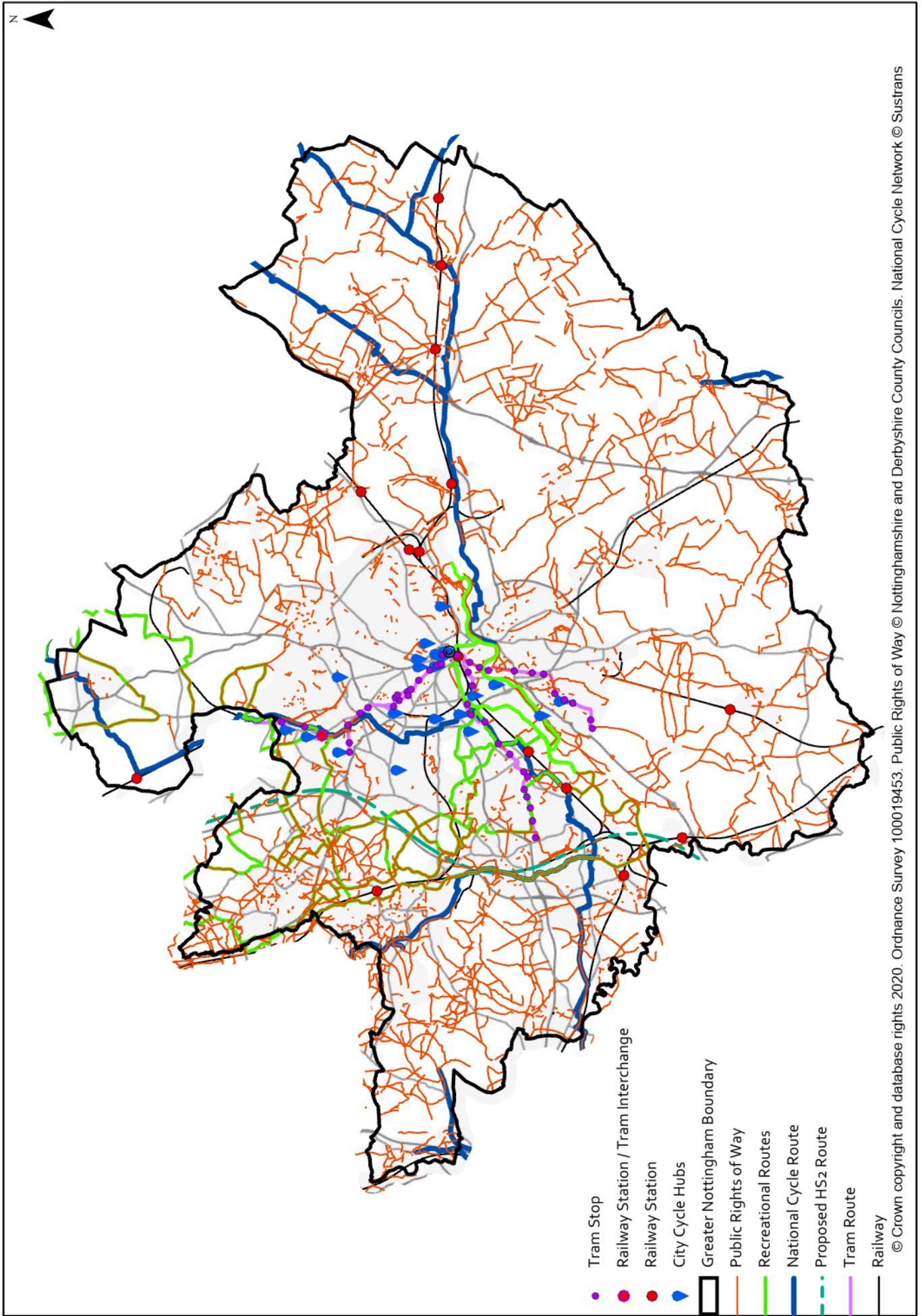
6.92 The Great Central Heritage Railway connects Ruddington and Loughborough, providing leisure trips. The railway line also provides grassland habitats for protected species, including the Grizzled Skipper Butterfly.

6.93 There are numerous rights of way across the Borough, providing local recreational opportunities for residents within both urban and rural areas.

6.94 These rights of way connect to Bus and Tram stops within the urban area (Tram stops at Wilford and Compton Acres are on the boundary with Nottingham City).



Nottingham Express Transit and active travel at Wilford Lane towards Compton Acres



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Figure 6: Sustainable Transport

All Blue-Green Infrastructure Assets

6.95 Figure 7 (All Blue-Green Infrastructure Assets) on page 63, combines all the natural environment, recreational, blue and active travel routes, which are discussed above. When looking at all the Blue-Green Infrastructure together a complicated picture emerges and given its large scale it is difficult to determine whether close proximity equates to ease of physical connectivity. However' this map does indicate where at strategic level there are existing concentrations of BGI, where areas overlap and deliver multifunctional benefits, and their strategic importance.

6.96 Whilst it clearly shows a wide distribution of assets across the study area, as discussed within the section on recreational spaces, there is a concentration of assets within the River Trent Corridor; these are connected by pedestrian and cycle routes. Many of these assets provide multifunctional benefits, most notably the wetland environments, large informal open spaces and sports facilities which are highlighted within the discussion of natural environment, recreation and flood water regulation.

6.97 Of notable importance is the Attenborough Nature Reserve which due to its size, the multifunctional benefits it provides, and its location connecting the Erewash BGI corridor and neighbouring BGI assets – is a significant strategic asset in its own right. These neighbouring assets include Beeston Weir, land south of Long Eaton and Netherfield Lagoons. Similarly blue infrastructure at Colwick and on the opposite side of the River Trent at Holme Pierrepont are equally important. The importance of the River Trent and land either side, as a primary (sub-regional) corridor (within all the authority areas) with connections to Derby and Newark, as set out in the 6Cs, is clear.

6.98 A considerable number of rights of way and bus routes interconnect with the regional / sub-regional trails that follow the River Trent and recreational spaces, as does the Nottingham Tram (at Wilford and the Meadows). There remain further opportunities to improve non-car crossings to better connect BGI assets along the River Trent.

6.99 Within the urban area, recreational open spaces are distributed widely with limited apparent strategic connectivity. These comprise parks, playing fields and sports pitches that serve local communities.

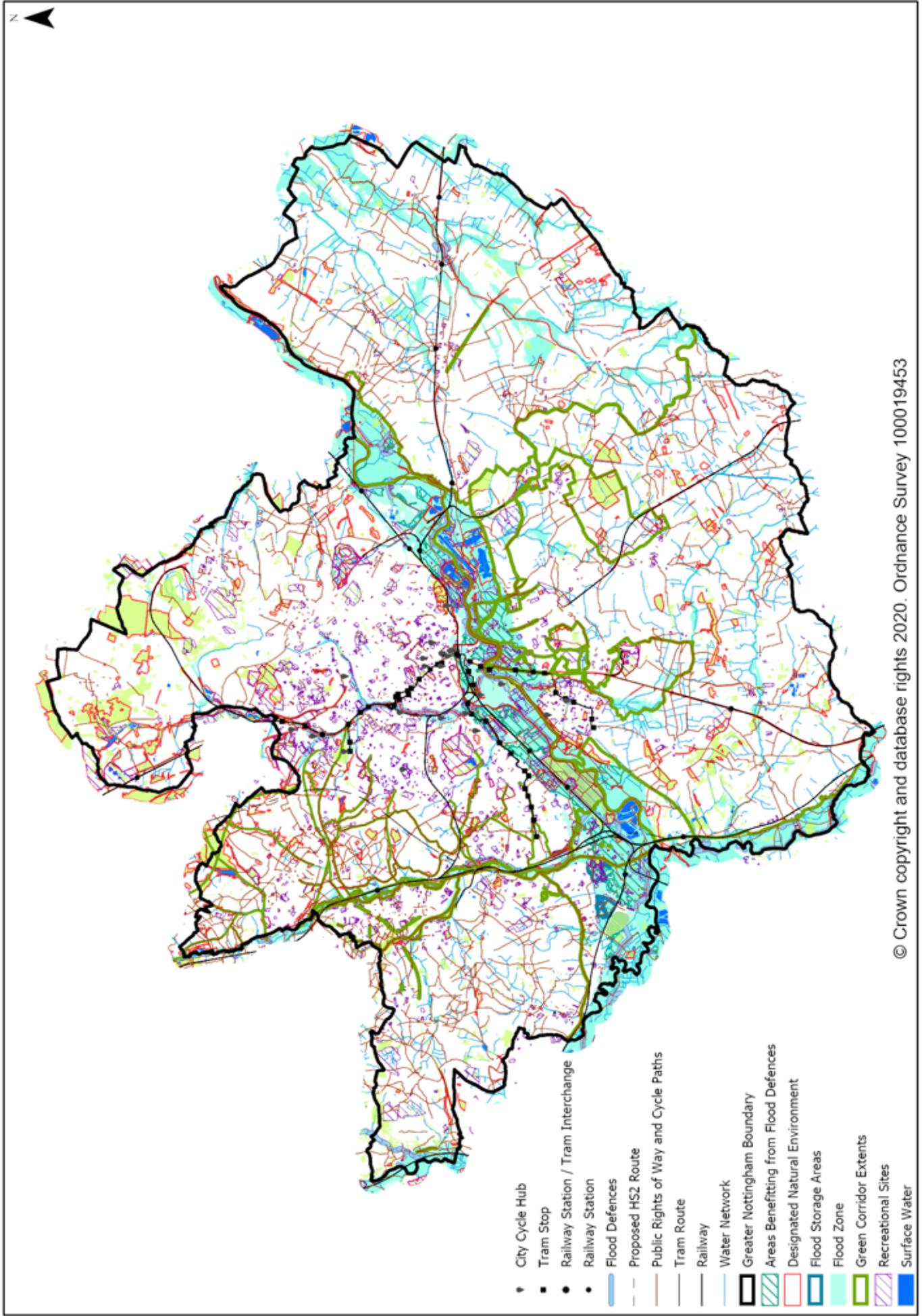
6.100 As expected and identified within the 6Cs study, the Rivers Erewash (and Canal), Derwent, Leen and Soar comprise multifunctional BGI networks that connect with the River Trent. The River Erewash connects to the Trent at the Attenborough Nature Reserve, increasing this area's BGI importance. There are also a number of local green assets and route ways which connect with the River Erewash and Canal which provide sustainable non-motorised routes east and west. These connect Ilkeston and Long Eaton with the main urban area of Nottingham.

6.101 Similarly, the canals are also identifiable as important linear routes which connect communities, most notably the Grantham Canal which connects villages and towns and is an important local recreational asset. There are a number of non-motorised (or quiet lanes) that interconnect with the canal at Cotgrave.

6.102 Beyond the main urban area, the Sherwood Forest provides nature conservation and informal recreation. It can be accessed via National Cycle Route 6, however, with the exception of the Robin Hood Way there are limited rights of way which connect the open access woodland.

6.103 Less extensive is a patchwork of woodland and grassland areas to the south of the study area, within the Nottinghamshire Wolds in Rushcliffe, which are on elevated ground beyond the more intensively farmed areas closer to the main urban area. These circle east to west from Cotgrave round to Gotham and include areas around Keyworth and East Leake.

6.104 Closer to the main area there are a number of sustainable greenway routes and BGI assets in and around Ruddington and Edwalton. This area is identified within the adopted Local Plan Part 2 as a local Green Infrastructure corridor and is linked (by the cycle route that follows the tram and a network of rights of way) to other concentrations of BGI assets at Compton Acres / Wilford (within the River Trent Strategic Corridor). Ecological connectivity between these areas is provided by the Fairham Brook.



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Figure 7: All Green Infrastructure Assets



Playground at Bulwell Bogs, Nottingham

7: Access to Blue-Green Infrastructure

7.1 Defra and Natural England have developed an England-wide BGI mapping database³⁶, bringing together data from over 40 individual environmental and socio-economic datasets. It is designed to support local authorities and other stakeholders to assess green infrastructure provision.

7.2 In addition to the identification of individual BGI assets (similar to Chapter 6) the mapping database includes accessibility data which is based on the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt). Furthermore, the database also includes information on population density and deprivation.

Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt)

7.3 Figure 8 below identifies 4 buffers around accessible green spaces. These buffers comprise a 200m buffer around spaces of at least 0.5ha (including playing fields) (the 'Doorstep Standard'), a 300m buffer around spaces of at least 2ha (the 'Local Standard'), a buffer of 1km around spaces of at least 10ha (the 'Neighbourhood Standard'), and a buffer of 2km around spaces of a 20ha (the 'Wider Neighbourhood Standard').

7.4 Natural England's mapping database also contains layers that identify 5km buffers around 100ha sites (the 'District Standard') and 10km buffers around 500ha sites (the 'Sub-Regional Standard'). These however are not included within Figure 8 as 5km buffers broadly cover all the main urban areas (around Bestwood Country Park, Colwick Country Park, Gedling Country Park, Holme Pierrepont Country Park, Shipley Country Park (which is just outside the Greater Nottingham area within Amber Valley), and Wollaton Park) and as such with the exception of more rural residents the majority of the population within Greater Nottingham are within 5km from a 100ha 'District' scale site.

7.5 Regarding larger Sub-Regional Sites the nearest 500ha sites are located outside the Greater Nottingham area within the Peak District or Sherwood Forest north of Mansfield, or at Bradgate Park (north of Leicester) and their 10km buffers do not extend significantly into the strategy area. However, there are a number of larger accessible sites in Sherwood Forest, within the Greater Nottingham Area, that combined should be considered sub-regional (500ha+) and much of main urban area would be within the 10km buffer of these. This strategy recognises the Greenwood Forest, including areas of Sherwood Forest as sub-regionally significant area of BGI.

7.6 Figure 8 indicates that there is an absence of locally accessible natural green space within the centre of Nottingham, especially smaller sites of at least 0.5 hectares that are within 200m (on the 'Doorstep') or 2ha that are within 300m (within the 'Neighbourhood').

³⁶ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/GreenInfrastructure/Map.aspx>

7.7 The ring of larger natural green spaces, including country parks around the main urban area of Nottingham do provide accessible green space for a considerable number of residents that are within 1km of a 10ha site. An even greater number are within 2km of a 20ha site, however residents within Basford and New Basford, and south through Forest Fields, the Park, the Meadows to West Bridgford are not within an accessible distance of natural green spaces larger than 0.5ha. This absence increases the importance of those existing green spaces within and around the centre of Nottingham to urban residents, including those spaces created under the 1845 Enclosure Act, along the River Trent and Leen, the Nottingham and Grantham Canals, the Daybrook, and at Wilford, Compton Acres and Edwalton.

7.8 Whilst residents within rural areas have access to a comprehensive network of rights of way (see Figure 6), they do not have access to larger natural green spaces that are 2ha or greater. Many of the rural villages do however have small 'Doorstep' scale sites that are within 200m. The exception to this shortage of larger accessible space are areas within the Greenwood and Sherwood Forest, around Calverton and Papplewick, which are within 2km of 20ha woodland. Within Erewash, Ilkeston and West Hallam residents are within 2km of extensive areas of accessible green spaces round the Manor Floods Nature Reserve and along the former Nutbrook Canal.

Density of Population and Accessibility

7.9 The map within Figure 9 has been drawn using Natural England's BGI Mapping programme, consequently it does not include the strategy area or key which are included within Figure 8. It shows a composite map of population density and accessibility (within 200m) to sites of 0.5ha or more (the Doorstep Standard'). Using the smallest doorstep standard indicates where significant populations do not have easy access (within a short walk) to local green spaces. Further maps showing population densities and accessibility

standards (to larger sites) can be viewed using NE's online BGI mapping.

7.10 The map uses data for lower-layer super output areas (LSOA) (comprising populations of around 1,500 residents) and shows the percentage of each LSOA covered by the 'Doorstep Standard'. LSOAs with high population density and low access are highlighted in red.

7.11 As indicated in Figure 8, the density map in Figure 9 confirms that areas of high population density north and west of the City Centre at Basford, Forest Fields, Radford and areas within the Ring Road do not have easy access to local greenspace on their doorstep. There are also areas to the east at Mapperley Park and Bakersfield and Arnold that also show areas of high density with less accessibility to green spaces, however these are not red as they are lower in density (LSAOs of no more than 10,000 people, rather than 10,000+ closer to the City centre). South of the River Trent, at Edwalton and beyond the main urban area of Nottingham at Long Eaton there are also LSAOs beyond 200m of a 0.5ha area of green space, however they are also less densely populated.

7.12 Across the main urban areas of Greater Nottingham, in addition to LSAOs that have no percentage of their area within 200m of a 0.5ha site, there are broad areas of dense population (identified in pink and purple) that have limited access to green spaces on their doorstep. As indicated in the ANGSt map however they are within longer distances of larger areas of green spaces.

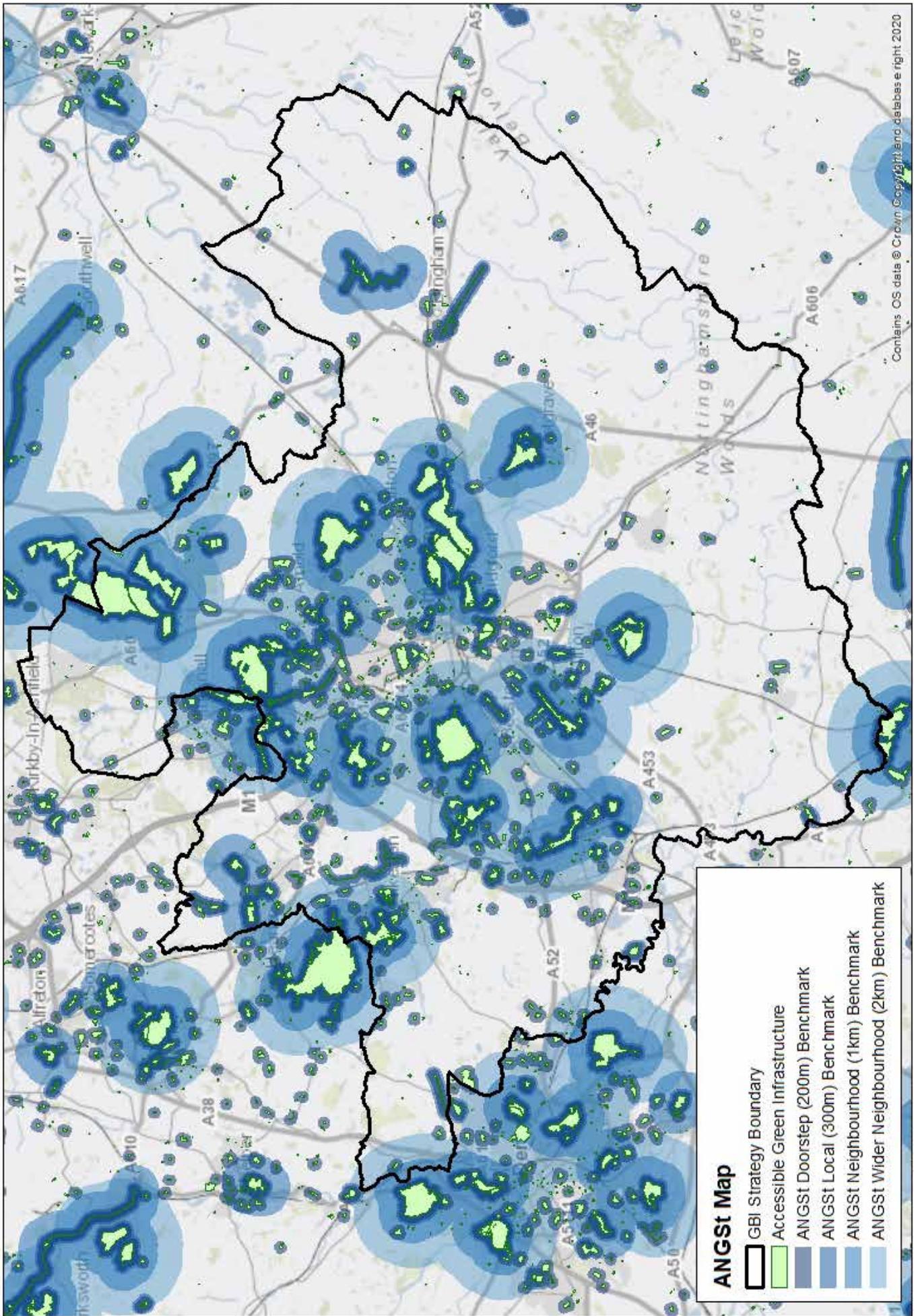


Figure 8: Natural England's ANGSt within Greater Nottingham

Deprivation and Accessibility

7.13 The map within Figure 10 has also been drawn using Natural England's BGI Mapping programme, consequently it also does not include the strategy area or key which are included within Figure 8. It is a composite map that identifies where areas of deprivation (using the Index of Multiple Deprivation within individual lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs)) also have limited accessibility (within 200m) to sites of 0.5ha or more (the Doorstep Standard'). Using the smallest doorstep standard indicates where deprived communities do not have easy access (within a short walk) to local green spaces. Further maps showing deprivation and accessibility standards (to larger sites) can be viewed using NE's online BGI mapping.

7.14 The composite map within Figure 10 reflects the percentage of each LSOA covered by the 'Doorstep Standard'. Unlike Figure 9 it does not consider densities of these LSOAs. LSOAs that are the most deprived and contain no or limited areas within 200m of a 0.5 ha site are highlighted in red or purple. The most favourable areas, where there is less deprivation and significant percentages of the area with access to local greenspace are light blue.

7.15 Similar to Figures 8 and 9, areas north and west of the City Centre, where there are high densities of populations and limited access to doorstep green spaces, are also within the top 10% and 20% deprived. Whilst areas east of the City Centre and the north of the City are also identified as similarly deprived, there are a greater number of green spaces that are locally accessible. Consequently there are less red LSOAs. These are shown in shades of purple.

7.16 Unlike the density map, due to the absence of more deprived areas south of the river (with the exception of Clifton), urban areas south of the River Trent are not highlighted as being less favourable (they appear blue or light blue). Clifton appears purple, due to the presence of accessible green spaces within this more deprived area.

7.17 Similarly to areas of West Bridgford, areas to the west of Nottingham, including Wollaton Vale, Bramcote Hills, Toton, Attenborough and Beeston are the less deprived and have numerous areas of locally accessible green spaces, in addition to Wollaton Park which is a strategically significant area of BGI.

7.18 Further west, within Erewash, areas of Long Eaton are highlighted in both red and blue where deprived areas are not within easy access of local greenspace or conversely the least deprived LSOAs do.

7.19 In summary Natural England's BGI mapping indicates that there is a patchwork of green spaces that are locally accessible to both deprived and least deprived communities within the main urban areas of Greater Nottingham. However, there is a distinct shortage of green space within the most densely populated and deprived areas between the City centre and outer suburbs. Most notably areas to the north, from Basford, to the west, through Hyson Green and Radford. To the east of the City, around St Ann's, there are number of green spaces that are accessible to equally deprived communities. The quantity of greenspace increases further north around Bestwood.



Papplewick Dam Wood, Papplewick Village

8: Ecosystem Services and Natural Capital

8.1 Building on the identification of the ecosystem services that blue and green infrastructure provides, 'Natural capital' is the sum of our ecosystems, providing us with food, clean air and water, wildlife, energy, wood, recreation and protection from hazards. As such it goes beyond just blue and green infrastructure and the services it provides and looks at the whole value of the natural environment, including the importance of high quality soils and clean water for food production from agricultural land. Critically, looking at natural capital identifies opportunities to achieve nature based solutions that address the causes and effects of climate change and the declines in biodiversity whilst still providing the ecosystem services we require and sustainable development.

8.2 The value of the environment and natural capital is routinely understated. For example, the Office for National Statistics estimate that England's woods and forests deliver a value of services estimated at £2.3 billion annually. Of this figure, only a small proportion – 10% – is in timber values. The rest of the value derives from other more 'hidden' benefits to society, such as human recreation and air pollution removal, which improve health, and carbon sequestration which can help combat climate change³⁷.

8.3 The natural capital approach makes it easier for public and private organisations to better assess and value the environment. This will help deliver benefits including long-term flood risk reduction, boosts to wildlife, improvements to water and air quality, and opportunities for biodiversity net gain. As such, identifying the natural capital within Greater Nottingham, what it provides, its benefits and value, can help inform the identification of important blue and green infrastructure sites and wider areas which also deliver a multitude of benefits to both humans and the natural environment.

8.4 Natural England has created Natural Capital Atlases for each County and City Region within England³⁸. The atlas provides a framework showing the links between environmental properties and the key benefits they provide to people. Which ecosystem services and benefits we get from a place depends on how much and what type of ecosystems are present, what condition they are in and where they are located. These connections are shown in the logic chain in Figure 11.

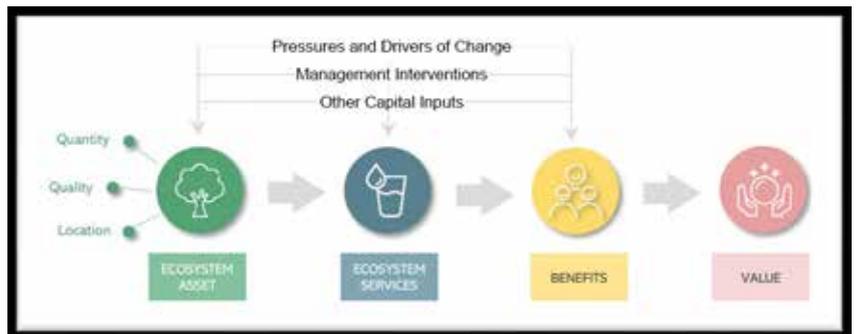


Figure 11: Natural Capital Logic Chain (taken from Natural England's Nottinghamshire Natural Capital Atlas: Mapping Indicators (2021))

8.5 Logic chains have been developed for eight broad habitat types, six of which are present within the Greater Nottingham Area (freshwater; woodland; semi-natural grassland; enclosed farmland; moors and heaths; and urban). Key indicators measured ecosystem quantity, quality, location, and ecosystem services. The ecosystem services measured are biodiversity, water quality, climate regulation, air quality, flood regulation and cultural services.

³⁷ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/bulletins/uknaturalcapital/landandhabitatecosystemaccounts>

³⁸ [Natural Capital Atlases: Mapping Indicators for County and City Regions - NECR381 \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](https://www.naturalengland.org.uk/natural-capital/natural-capital-atlases)

8.6 The maps included in the Natural Capital Atlases were created using a grid of hexagonal spatial units covering the extent of England. The indicator datasets were summarised to these units to clearly show spatial patterns at a county / city scale. Each unit has an area of 5 km² and is symbolised using a colour scale based on the values across the whole country. In order to see variation amongst the bulk of the data values, the highest 10% values per hexagon are separated from the rest and symbolised as outliers. The

remaining values are divided into 10 equal interval classes and are symbolised using a colour gradient.

8.7 The following quantity indicators (habitats) have been mapped and are grouped within five broad habitat types that are present within the Greater Nottingham Area (Freshwater, Farmland, Grassland, Woodland and Urban).

Freshwater Habitats

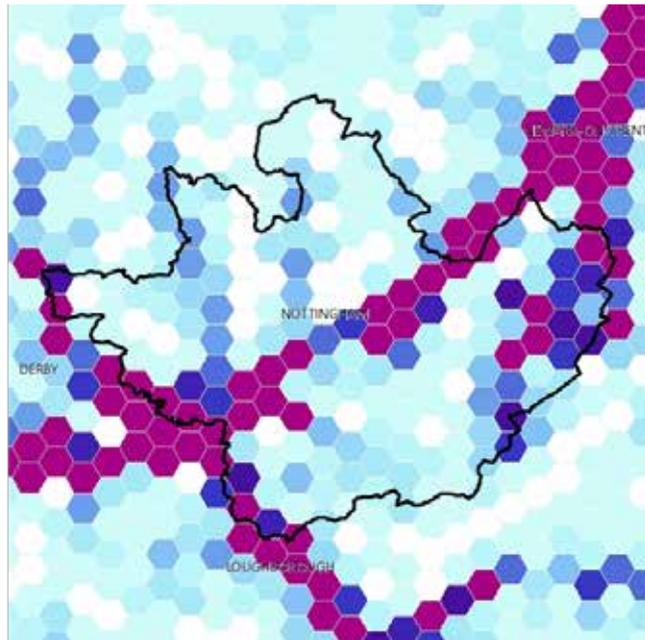
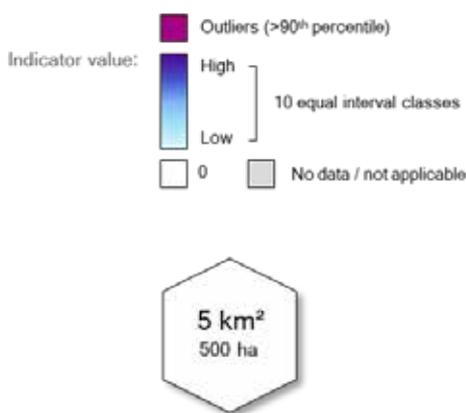


Figure 12: Active Flood Plains

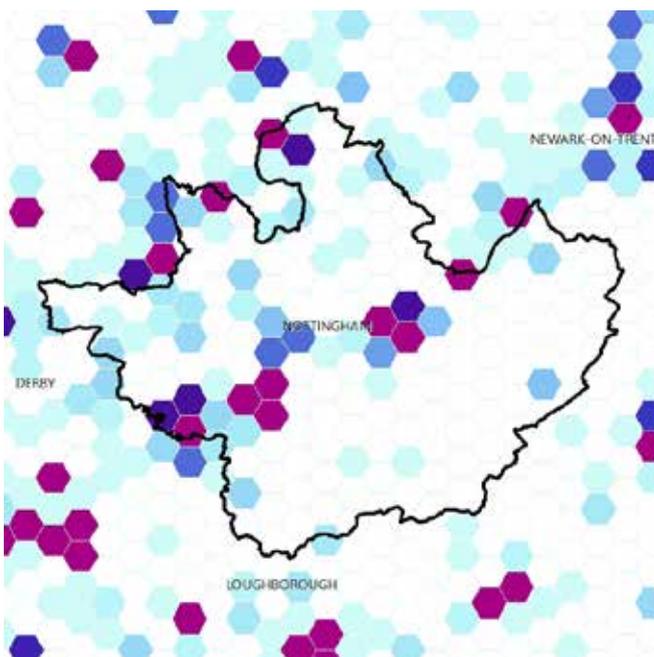


Figure 13: Lakes

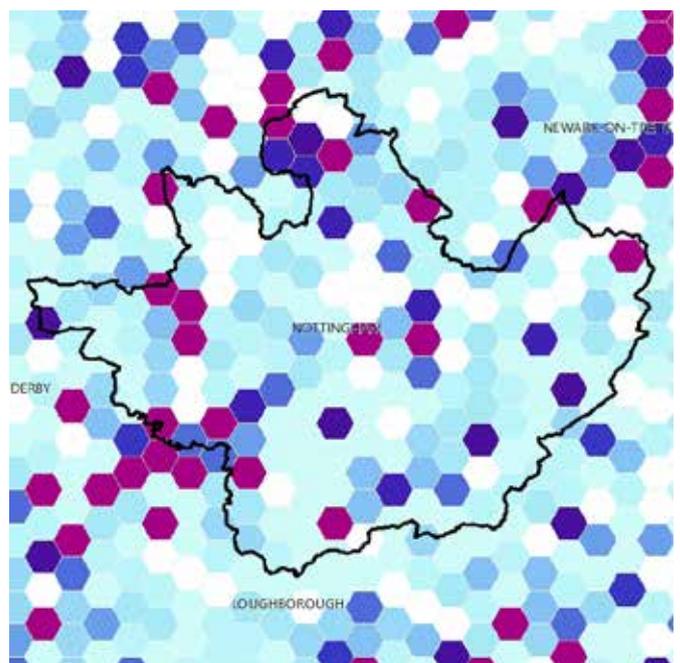


Figure 14: Ponds

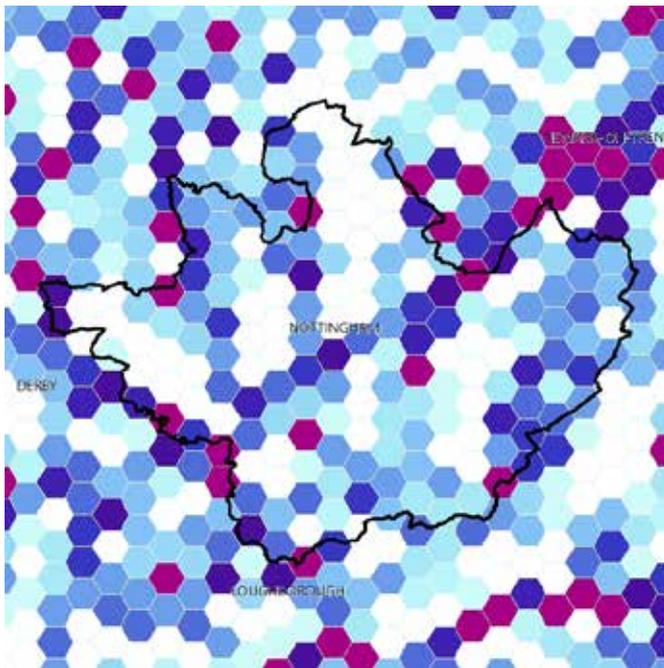


Figure 15: Rivers

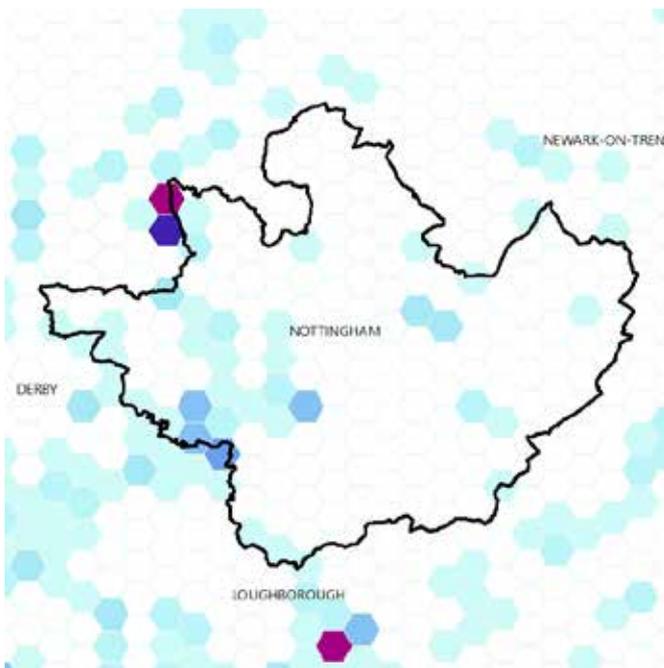


Figure 16: Lowland Fen

8.8 Freshwater habitats provide a wide variety of ecosystem services, including water supply and quality, flood protection, climate regulation, biodiversity and cultural services. As shown in figures 12 to figure 16 (taken from the Natural Capital Atlases), there are extensive areas of floodplain along the River Trent, Derwent, Soar and Vale of Belvoir, these are accompanied by lakes within the Trent Valley, which are the historical legacy of sand and gravel extraction. Lowland Fen habitats are less common. As with other freshwater habitats they are found alongside floodplains and rivers.

8.9 Ponds have a wider distribution, with notable concentrations along the Erewash Valley, Newstead and Newstead Park, Trent Valley and Nottinghamshire Wolds.

Farmland

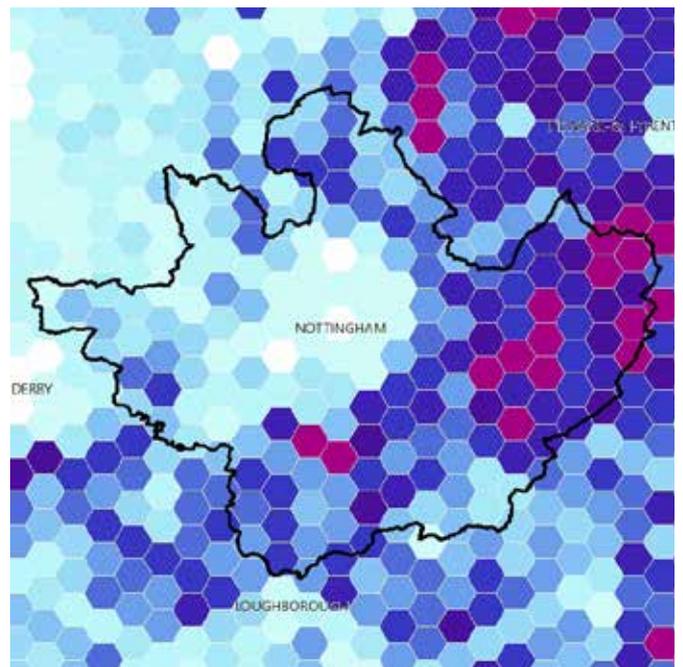


Figure 17: Arable

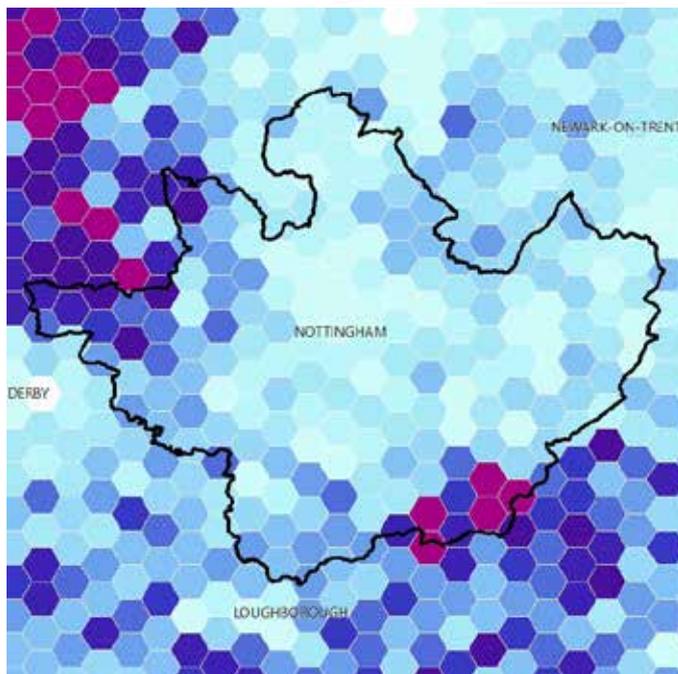


Figure 18: Improved Grassland

Grassland

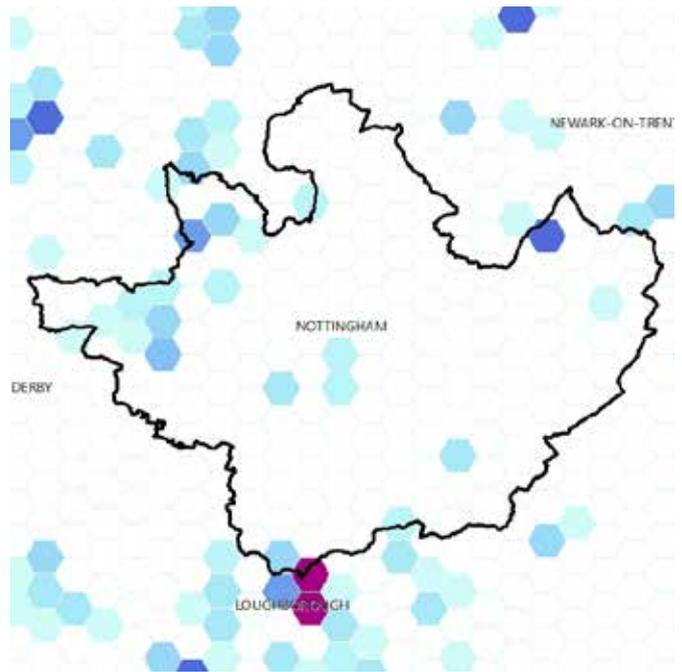


Figure 19: Meadow

8.10 Unsurprisingly, farmland comprises a significant habitat beyond the main built up area of Nottingham. Alongside food production, farmland within the ‘countryside’ brings health and wellbeing benefits, including a sense of place, spirituality, and inspiration.

8.11 Arable habitats are predominantly located south and west of the main urban area, with a notable concentration within the western half of Rushcliffe. Improved grassland (for livestock) habitats are located more within the Nottinghamshire Wolds and more elevated land north of Derby in Erewash.

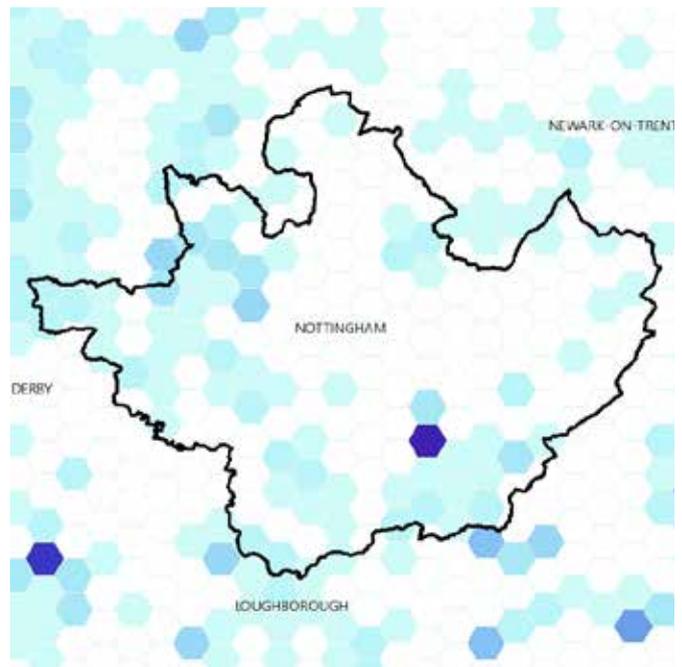


Figure 20: Semi-Improved Grassland

8.12 Grassland habitats provide a range of ecosystem services, including hay production, food production (from livestock), pollination, biodiversity and cultural services.

8.13 There are limited areas of meadow or semi-improved grassland across Greater Nottingham. This is in contrast to the extent of more intensively managed farmland (figures 19 and 20), which, due to modern farming practices, has replaced it. There are however some grassland habitats within the south of the area in the Nottinghamshire Wolds and elevated areas west around East Leake, Gotham and Stanford on Soar. In addition grassland habitats are present to the west of Nottingham, north of Eastwood and west of Ilkeston.

8.14 The noticeable absence of grassland habitats is recognised within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports where a number of opportunities to increase the quality and quantity of grassland habitats are identified. These opportunities and focal areas are discussed in Chapter 11.

Woodland

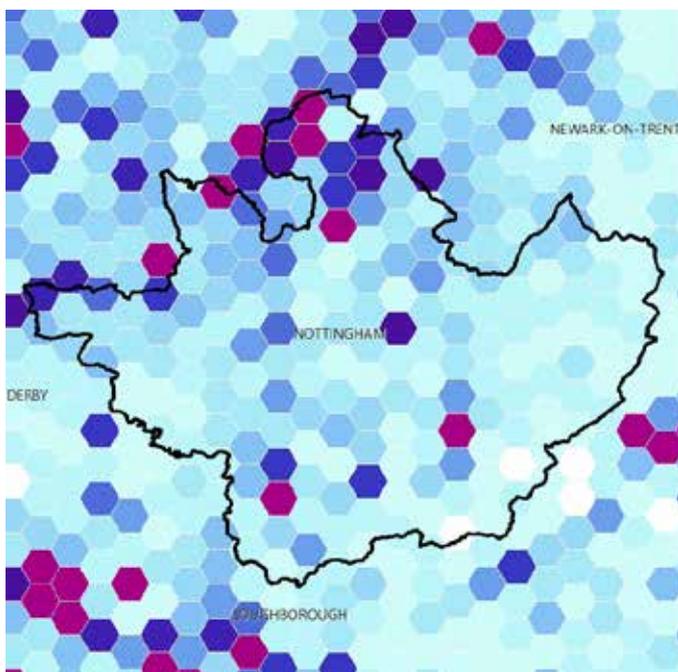


Figure 21: Broadleaved Woodland

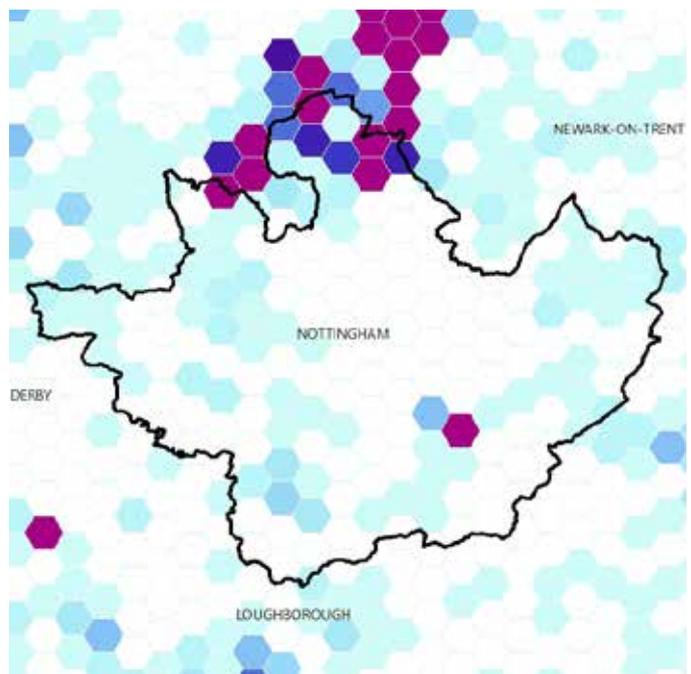


Figure 22: Coniferous Woodland

8.15 Woodland habitats provide timber, improve / maintain air quality, regulate the climate, provide plant based energy, maintain biodiversity, and provide cultural services.

8.16 Across the Greater Nottingham area broadleaf woodland is widely distributed, unlike coniferous woodland, which is located predominantly to the north of Nottingham where it comprises commercial forestry within the southern extent of the Sherwood Forest. Broadleaf forestry is also more predominant within the Sherwood Forest and wider Greenwood Forest, which extends across the north of Gedling, into the City and east into Broxtowe and Erewash. There are also areas of woodland on the elevated Nottinghamshire Wolds, Gotham and West Leake hills.

8.17 In contrast there is considerably less woodland within the east of the strategy area, most notably in Rushcliffe, where arable farming comprises the dominant land use.

Urban

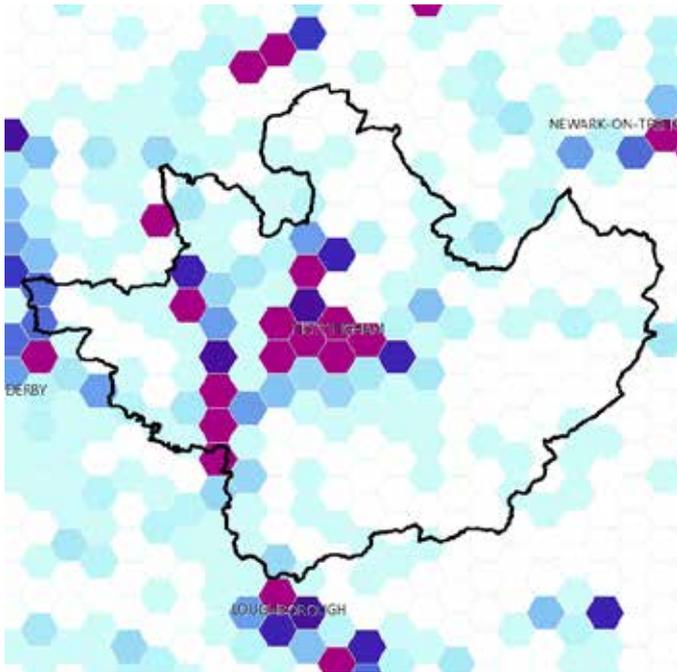


Figure 23: Urban Blue Space

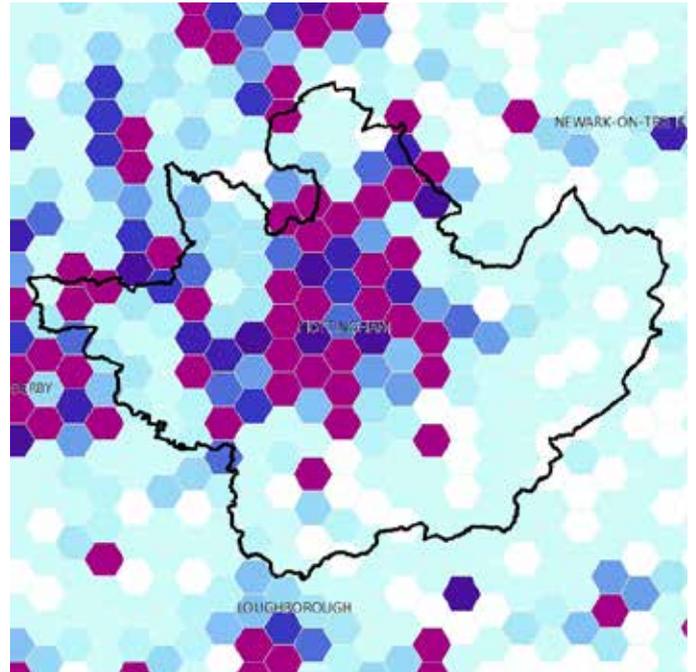


Figure 25: Open Greenspace

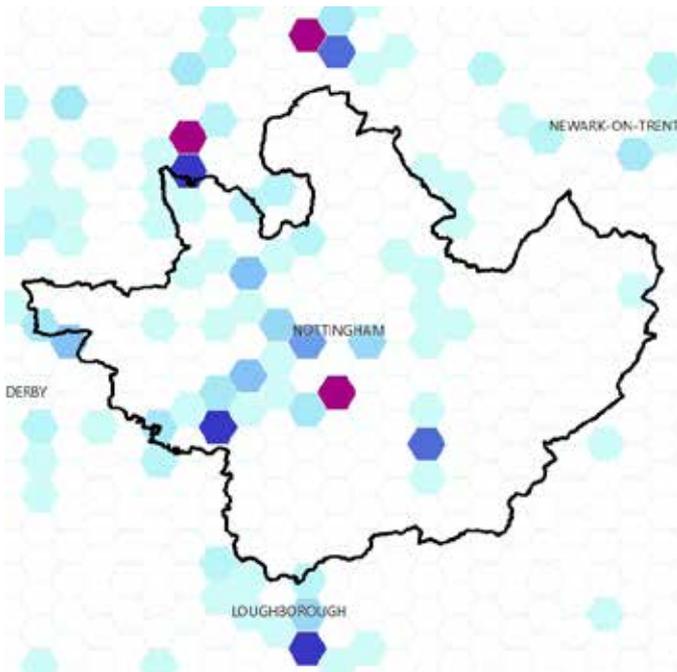


Figure 24: Urban Semi-Natural Green Space

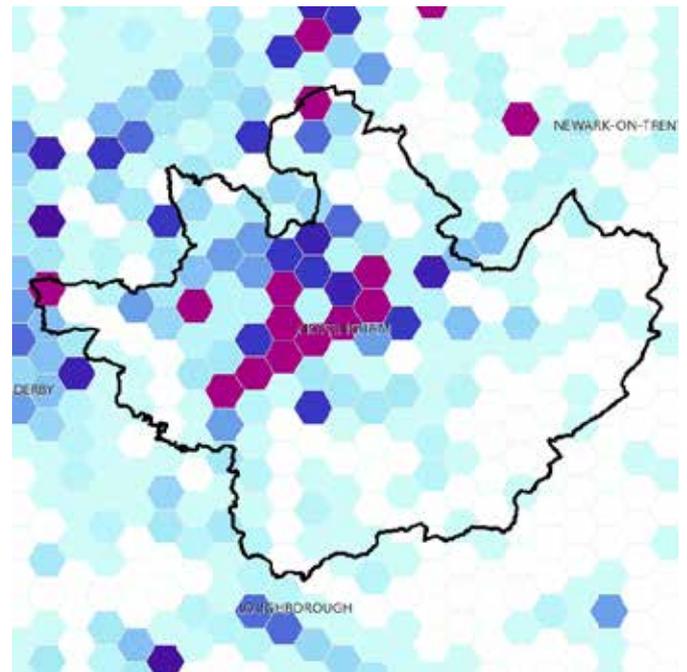


Figure 26: Urban Woodland, Scrub and Hedge

8.18 Within urban areas, natural environments provide a wide range of ecosystem services. Gardens comprise a variety of habitats supporting a diverse range of plants and animals, and can be particularly important for pollinators. Amenity green spaces are vital for community cohesion and mental and physical health of urban residents. These services are particularly important, given their proximity to centres of population.

8.19 Within the urban areas of Greater Nottingham, the Natural Capital atlases confirm the significance and importance of blue infrastructure, notably along the River Trent, Leen and Erewash, plus the Erewash, Beeston / Nottingham and Grantham Canal.

8.20 However, as with woodland, there is also a wide distribution of open space (comprising formal spaces such as recreational and play grounds). Conversely there is an absence of semi-natural greenspace. Although as with urban woodland, scrub and hedges, these are concentrated along the Trent Valley. The absence of semi-natural greenspace is addressed within Chapters 10, 11 and Appendix A. These identify the strategic BGI and ecological networks and opportunities to create and enhance natural green spaces within Greater Nottingham's urban environments.

8.21 The Natural Capital Atlases provide a valuable overview of habitats at strategic level, the ecosystem services and benefits they provide. These have informed and supported the identification of strategic Blue and Green Infrastructure, and the important functions they provide.

8.22 The forthcoming Local Nature Recovery Strategies, produced by local authorities, will examine the distribution of habitats further and identify opportunities within Nature Recovery Networks.



Wollaton Hall, Nottingham

9: Blue-Green Strategic Networks

Hierarchy of Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategic Networks and Areas

Primary (Regional) Strategic BGI Networks

9.1 These are broadly defined networks that are of regional or sub-regional significance and which meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Significant quantities of connected priority habitats and / or provide multifunctional recreational areas.
- Substantial concentrations of habitats across a wide area that provide ecosystem services and natural capital.
- Links to and extends strategic BGI outside of the Greater Nottingham area at the regional or sub-regional level.
- Important in maintaining and supporting the overall integrity of the BGI Network across Greater Nottingham in the long-term.

9.2 In Greater Nottingham such a network comprises the Strategic Trent, Soar, and Derwent Valleys. Plus, Grantham & Nottingham Canal and Sherwood Forest.

Secondary (Greater Nottingham Wide) Strategic BGI Networks

9.3 These are broadly defined networks of Greater Nottingham significance and which meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Link to or comprise part of the Primary BGI network and / or Urban Fringe Enhancement Zones.
- Links to and extend across authority boundaries within the Greater Nottingham area (ensuring connectivity across Greater Nottingham).
- Provide linkages for people and wildlife between urban areas and outlying settlements and the wider rural landscape.

- Connects residents of outlying settlements with each other.
- Have a range of land uses including: sports; recreation; natural and built heritage resources.
- Provide access, movement and recreational linkages to maximise public benefit, whilst creating opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, and providing ecosystem services and natural capital. Biodiversity will be prioritised where BGI corridor intersects with identified ecological networks.
- If the range of functions are limited, opportunities exist to increase the number of functions of green space in these areas and so increase benefits to both new and existing communities. For example, within areas that are likely to see regeneration, such as Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station and Toton.

9.4 Planning policies, including strategic developments and where appropriate non-strategic developments (identified within local authority plans), that are within or in close proximity of Secondary Strategic BGI networks should improve the quality and quantity of BGI, in accordance with this strategy, paying particular attention to the ecosystem services and natural capital they provide, and the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities identified.

Urban-Fringe BGI Enhancement Zones

9.5 As set out in Chapter 5 urban fringe enhancement zones were identified within the 6C's Green Infrastructure Strategy, and having reviewed their purposes and extent, this strategy has retained them as a strategic tool which could protect and enhance BGI in locations close to urban populations.

9.6 They are broadly defined zones that form the immediate landscape setting to and encompass the countryside in and around Principal Urban Areas (PUA) and sub-regional centres. Their areas are considered to have the greatest demand on their green space for housing and economic development. They also therefore have the greatest need for enhanced provision of existing and new BGI.

9.7 Subject to the development requirements and their distribution within the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, these areas may contain strategic development allocations. The existing BGI resources in these areas are already experiencing “urban edge” issues and may come under increasing pressure in the future.

9.8 It is anticipated that these zones will encompass a network of interlinked and multifunctional green space that help to connect the City to the wider countryside through active travel routes whilst also providing good public transport and commuter routes, major employment and residential areas. The strategic links are identified as Secondary Strategic networks, with more local / neighbourhood multifunctional green spaces and connectivity identified within individual authority BGI strategies and plans.

9.9 Where appropriate, developments identified within existing or emerging plans or proposed as planning applications, that are located within the urban fringe enhancement zone, will be expected to identify and optimise BGI and integrate it through the design and layout of the proposal.

9.10 Within urban fringe areas, multifunctional active travel infrastructure linking residents to open spaces, employment, services and facilities, and to urban centres, should be a priority.

Local / Neighbourhood Networks and Areas

9.11 These are more defined networks which meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Link to or comprise part of the Primary or Secondary Networks and / or Urban Fringe Enhancement Zones;
- Connect local communities within settlements or urban areas; and
- A limited number of assets and functions comprise the local / neighbourhood network.

9.12 Local / Neighbourhood BGI networks or areas should be identified within either individual authority or neighbourhood plans or strategies. However this Greater Nottingham strategy has, through the identification and assessment of strategic networks, identified a number of networks (connected BGI areas and assets) that meet the above criteria as Local / Neighbourhood Networks and therefore not strategic in scale. These are identified in this strategy and may be identified alongside other more local BGI networks within individual local authority plans or strategies. They are listed in Table 2 below and a detailed assessment of their strengths, weaknesses and opportunities is included in Appendix A.

Greater Nottingham Strategic Networks

9.13 Table 2 on the following page lists the following Primary and Secondary Strategic BGI Networks, and recommends some Local / Neighbourhood Networks (these are identified in Figure 27):

Primary Strategic Networks	
Great Northern Greenway / Kimberley Railway	
Midshires Way	
Nutbrook Trail	
River Derwent	
Erewash Valley	
Erewash Canal / River Erewash	
River Leen	
River Soar	
Trent Valley	
Sherwood Forest / Greenwood Community Forest	
Secondary Strategic Networks	
Ref	Name
1	Little Eaton Route
2	Former Derby & Sandiacre Canal
3	Hall Lane to Brinsley Hill
4	Brinsley Brook Corridor
5	Underwood to Beauvale Priory
6	Nether Green / Newstead / Calverton (North Nottingham Arc)
7	Giltbrook
8	Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting
9	Kimberley Cutting
10	A610 Swingate
11	Kimberley Central Corridor
12	Nottingham Canal
13	Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley
14	Trowell to Kimberley
15	Beechdale / Trowell Railway line
16	Erewash to Wollaton Corridor
17	Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook
18	A52 Corridor South East of Stapleford
19	Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor
20	Toton Sidings
21	Toton Sidings to Chilwell
22	Tottle Brook, Highfields Park and Beeston Sidings
23	Nottingham / Beeston Canal and Tottle Brook
24	Bestwood Park to Newstead including National Cycle Route 6
25	Calverton Mineral Line
26	Bestwood Country Park to Calverton
27	Hucknall Road Walkway, Bulwell Forest and City Hospital
28	Valley Road Water Meadow Wetlands and Day Brook
29	Rights of Way to the north and east of Arnold

30	Arnot Hill Park to Gedling Country Park
31	Gedling Colliery Mineral Line
32	Colwick Woods, Wooded / Scrub margins of Railway Line and Sneinton Walkway
33	Holme Pierrepont – Lady Bay
34	A46
35	A52
36	Cotgrave Disused Railway Line
37	Grantham Canal
38	Keyworth / Clipston / Cotgrave
39	Edwalton / Ruddington
40	Fairham Brook
41	Clifton Grove, Woods Holme Pit LNR
42	Gotham / Bunny / Keyworth
43	Kingston Brook
Local / Neighbourhood Networks	
Ref	Name
L1	Stoney Lane to Aldecar
L2	Smithurst Road and Daisy Farm Brook Giltbrook
L3	Langley Mill to Kimberley
L4	Sellers Wood and New Farm Wood
L5	Rise Park to Newstead Abbey Park
L6	1845 Enclosure Act: Queens Walk, Queens Walk Recreation Ground, Victoria Park, Robin Hood Chase, Corporation Oaks, St. Ann's Hill (around Belle Vue Reservoir), Elm Avenue, The Arboretum, Church (Rock) Cemetery, Waterloo Promenade and The Forest
L7	Wilford / Compton Acres
L8	Great Central Heritage Railway Line
L9	Bingham Line
L10	River Smite

Table 2: Strategic and suggested Local / Neighbourhood BGI Networks

Summary of the Strategic Networks

9.14 Appendix A contains detailed assessments and summaries of each Primary, Secondary and Local / Neighbourhood network identified in Figure 27. They identify the individual assets and connectivity within them and a description of the each network's ecosystem services, natural capital and functions, strengths, opportunities and weaknesses. These assessments provide important evidence that should inform plan making and planning decisions across the Greater Nottingham strategy area.

9.15 Below is a summary of key strategic networks and assets of City wide importance that are identified within this strategy, their weaknesses and opportunities that exist to enhance them.

Primary Network and Assets

9.16 As identified in Chapter 7 and Chapter 9, the river and canal network (including neighbouring (functionally linked) open spaces, provide recreational and non-motorised transport opportunities, habitats for wildlife and flood water storage) comprise significant primary (sub-regional) BGI networks and provide a variety of critical ecosystem services for the Greater Nottingham area. Critically they connect (as navigable waterways and provision of long distance rights of way) to centres of population beyond Greater Nottingham, such as Loughborough (via the River Soar), and Derby and Newark (via the Trent).

9.17 Weaknesses identified include sub-optimal water quality (resulting from phosphates from sewage treatment and diffuse agricultural pollution), flooding of urban areas, prevention of navigation (River Erewash), and concentrations of visitors (and anti-social behaviour) at honeypot locations. The limited exploitation of the River Derwent and River Trent within Erewash is also identified as a weakness. Along the River Leen, its urban surroundings have prevented continuous connectivity (for people and wildlife), increased diffuse water pollution from residential and industrial areas, and increased the number and extent of invasive species. The canalised and hard-engineered banks of the River Trent as it flows through Nottingham is also a weakness that reduces biodiversity opportunities. These weaknesses should be viewed as opportunities for change and are identified further in Appendix A.

9.18 Opportunities identified (within this Strategy and the Trent Gateway Project) include improvements to recreational and visitor facilities where these can be delivered without adversely affecting the ecological network, accompanied by creation and enhancement of priority habitats and connectivity along river and canal corridors. In addition to biodiversity gains, re-naturalisation of rivers provides an opportunity to improve flood storage, improve water quality and improve fish passage up rivers.



Bennerley Viaduct, west of Awsworth

9.19 Specific short, medium and long term opportunities along the River Trent include the regeneration of Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station (this could also benefit the River Soar), opportunities for improving connectivity along the River Trent and in terms of both riverside routes and improved access routes to and from the River Trent. Many of these offer the opportunity also to improve ecological networks. Specific improvements in connectivity exists within development sites at Beeston, Toton (via Erewash Valley) and within the City. Opportunities to improve connectivity to BGI networks along the Beeston Canal, former Cotgrave Mineral Line and River Leen also exist. These are set out in the Appendix. Improving the pedestrian and cycle infrastructure along the north bank of the river within Gedling and Erewash, and along the River Erewash and Canal is also identified.

9.20 Along the River Leen, redevelopment of adjacent land offers opportunities to naturalise the river, increase semi-natural habitats and improve active travel infrastructure. It could also contain drainage systems that provide wetland habitats that connect to and improve the network of BGI along the River Leen. These could assist in reducing flood events as water storage capacity is increased. The River Leen network extends north beyond Bulwell and Hucknall into Ashfield. Critically the River Leen flows through areas of greater deprivation and density, as shown in Chapter 7, where there is less access to natural and semi-natural green spaces.

9.21 West of the main urban area, the strategy identifies three primary corridors that provide non-motorised transport (active travel (walking and cycling)) connectivity. The Great Northern / former Kimberley Railway Line comprises a former railway line that connects Nottingham with Ilkeston and Derby, whilst the Nutbrook Trail (connecting with Erewash Valley) and Midshires Way provide long distance recreational routes north south.

9.22 The Sherwood Forest and Greenwood Community Forest extend north of the main urban area within the strategy area between the Erewash Canal and the River Trent. The Greenwood Community Forest area covers 161 square miles of west Nottinghamshire, including Ashfield, Mansfield to the north and Newark and Sherwood in the east. It overlaps with the historic Sherwood Forest in the north-east. Over 1 million people live within 5 miles of Greenwood Community Forest.

9.23 The Sherwood Forest comprises both ancient woodland and more recently planted woodland, this extends further into Bassetlaw, north of Mansfield. The density of woodland cover and the range of ecosystem services it provides and its natural capital is evident within the Natural Capital Atlases, produced by Natural England (see Chapter 9).

9.24 Given the area's close proximity to large centres of population, there is significant potential to increase visitor numbers (for recreation and enjoyment of the natural environment) whilst maintaining sustainable woodland management for the benefits of forestry and biodiversity (parts of the forest are identified as a potential Special Protection Area (for the protection of Nightjar) in addition to Sites of Special Scientific Interests, National and Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites).

9.25 The primary networks extend north past Gunthorpe to Newark along the Trent Valley.

Secondary Strategic Network

9.26 Assessing Secondary Networks, there is a concentration of connected routes west of the main urban area of Nottingham that connect the City to the Erewash Valley and residents of Beeston, Long Eaton and Ilkeston. Many of these have been assessed and agreed within Rights of Way Improvement Plans (RoWIPs) and should be incorporated within the emerging Local Cycle and Walking Improvement Plan (LCWIP). They are also within the Urban Fringe Enhancement Zone and include the Nottingham and Beeston Canal and existing or former railway lines (the former providing ecological networks). Within this area, there are numerous industrial heritage assets that contribute to the BGI network and opportunities exist to improve their setting and experience of visitors.

9.27 Similarly to the primary River and Canal Network, opportunities exist to improve connectivity and the environment along the Nottingham and Beeston Canals, including the restoration of the Bennerley Viaduct.

9.28 West of Ilkeston (within Erewash) there are only two Secondary Strategic Networks, the Little Eaton Route and Former Derby & Sandiacre Canal. Both provide recreational pedestrian and cycle routes and a corridor for wildlife. Opportunities exist to improve the Little Eaton Route's connectivity to Derwent Valley Cycleway and Midshires Way to Little Eaton and into Derby. Improvements to habitats could also be delivered along both routes. Along the Former Derby & Sandiacre Canal opportunities exist to restore it as a navigable watercourse.

9.29 North of Nottingham, within Gedling, a number of routes converge on Calverton and the Sherwood Forest, including the Calverton Mineral Line and Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting. These provide recreational routes east / west, however connectivity of the former mineral line does breakdown at its western end, at the former colliery. Opportunities exist through strategic development at Calverton to improve this connectivity and the local environment of these corridors. In addition to these two routes, the Bestwood Country Park to Calverton comprises a number of connected rights of way that provide opportunities to link populations in the west of Nottingham's main urban area to Sherwood Forest. It would also provide a link to the Calverton Mineral Line and developments at Calverton. Opportunities at Redhill exist to improve BGI, within the Urban Fringe, where this route meets the edge of the main urban area.

9.30 South of the River Trent, within Rushcliffe, a significant number of Secondary Strategic Networks converge with the River Trent Sub Regional Network. These include the Fairham Brook, Grantham Canal, A52 and Edwalton / Ruddington networks of BGI. This connectivity should be maintained and enhanced. Proposed and potential strategic (Fairham and Gamston) and non-strategic developments on the edge of the main urban area (within the Urban Fringe) provide significant opportunities to improve priority habitats, recreational open spaces, accessibility and active travel options (e.g. along Fairham Brook, between Ruddington and the main urban area, Radcliffe on Trent and the main urban area, and critically along the Grantham Canal (that connects a strategic allocation at Gamston, Cotgrave (a Key Settlement), a number of rural villages and Grantham to Nottingham)). In addition to the Canal, further new and improved connections south and east of the main urban area should be delivered as part of the Gamston Strategic Urban Extension.

9.31 Opportunities exist to improve the navigability of the Canal, and ultimately reconnect it to the River Trent. It also intersects with a number of other BGI corridors and the whole network of BGI would be improved through the creation of BGI that enhances connectivity between them.

9.32 Beyond the urban area, elevated land within the Nottinghamshire Wolds extends round from West Leake to Radcliffe on Trent and contains a network of connected rights of way and woodland and grassland habitats (see Natural Capital Atlases in Chapter 9) that are identified as Secondary Strategic Networks (Keyworth / Clipston / Cotgrave, Gotham / Bunny / Keyworth, and Kingston Brook). Opportunities exist to improve rights of way, informal recreational spaces and habitat connectivity.

9.33 The A52 and A46 are long distance cycle routes which would benefit from improvements to the riding experience (junction improvements and better separation between cyclists and road traffic). The A52 connects Nottingham to Radcliffe on Trent, RAF Newton (via A46) and Bingham, all of which have been or are currently locations for residential and employment growth. Further development along the A52 may provide opportunities to improve these non-motorised routes and increase commuting into Nottingham by bicycle.

9.34 Within the main urban area of Nottingham north of the River Trent, within densely populated and deprived areas, there are a limited number of strategically significant BGI assets and routes. There is however a network of assets and corridors that circle the edge of the urban area within Gedling and Nottingham City, this is comprised of the Nottingham Canal, Valley Road Water Meadow Wetlands, Day Brook, Colwick Route and Arnot Hill Park to Gedling Country Park. The Canal and Valley Road network of BGI connect with the River Leen. The Canal continues and subsequently reconnects to the River Trent. Opportunities exist to naturalise and enhance watercourses (similarly to the River Leen) alongside neighbouring land (e.g. at Ventnor Rise) and improve habitat connectivity. There is also potential to create dedicated walking and cycling routes at Colwick, and between Arno Vale and Mapperley Plains.

9.35 Closer to the City Centre; the strategy identifies a collection of open spaces established under the 1845 Enclosure Act, these are summarised below alongside other Local / Neighbourhood (non-strategic) Corridors.

9.36 The distribution and density of blue and green infrastructure within the urban area is evident within the Natural Capital Atlases, as shown in Chapter 9, where open spaces are widely distributed, accessible blue infrastructure can be found close to centres of population along the Erewash, Leen and Trent Valleys, with woodland / scrub and to a lesser extent, grassland, also present within these valleys.



Purple Loosestrife at The Hook, Lady Bay, Rushcliffe

Local / Neighbourhood Networks

9.37 Ten Local / Neighbourhood Networks are identified within this strategy. These are distributed across the Greater Nottingham area and comprise both small areas of recreational open space within the City (established under the 1845 Enclosure Act) and larger / longer networks such as the River Smite. A number of local BGI networks extend from the River Erewash and Erewash Canal and connect to Kimberley and Eastwood. In Rushcliffe, the former Bingham Railway line and Great Central Heritage Railway Line, although significant in length, are determined to be locally important.

9.38 Confirmation of their status as a locally important BGI asset should be undertaken through individual local authority plans and strategies. These authority strategies should consider whether additional local BGI networks or assets exist that complement the strategic and local network.

9.39 Chapter 7 identifies where densely populated and deprived communities within the main urban areas also have limited access to local green spaces, highlighting the importance of those open spaces established under the 1845 Enclosure Act that are located on the edge of the City Centre. Further local assets and neighbourhood networks should be identified and promoted within these densely populated areas.



Bramcote Hills Walled Garden with the Hemlock Stone in the distance



Kingfisher Pond, West Bridgford

10: Ecological Networks

10.1 This strategy identifies strategically important ecological networks across Greater Nottingham. As with strategically important BGI identified in Chapter 7, these ecological networks are identified at a landscape / city scale, and do not identify locally significant habitat networks or individual assets / areas that are important to neighbourhoods and local communities. It is recognised that, whilst some SSSIs, Local Wildlife Sites and priority habitats may have been excluded from Greater Nottingham's strategic network, they remain core components of the ecological network and improved connectivity with local and strategic networks should be achieved where this is technically feasible and deliverable. They will be protected and enhanced in accordance with relevant legislation, national and local planning policies.

10.2 As set out in the introduction of this strategy (Chapter 1), there is a clear overlap between BGI and ecological networks which seek to prevent the ecological isolation of sites through the creation of wildlife route ways and stepping stones. These provide habitats for species and enable their migration. The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan has reiterated the importance of identifying and enhancing these connections, terming them Nature Recovery Networks.

10.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that planning policies and decisions contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. To achieve this, plans should identify, map and safeguard ecological networks that include designated sites, non-designated priority habitats, and wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them. These networks should be conserved, restored and enhanced. This strategy will inform the identification of ecological networks within the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan, and inform the location and development requirements of strategic developments and biodiversity-related development management policies within it.

10.4 The ecological networks within this strategy have been identified primarily through the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping work undertaken by the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group. These have been produced for Broxtowe; Gedling; Rushcliffe (excluding areas within the main urban area); Sherwood; and The Trent Valley. The mapping work comprised 4 steps:

1. Updating the Phase 1 habitat survey of Nottinghamshire (last undertaken in 1998) and identifying the habitat for each parcel of land;
2. Using an habitat network model to establish the permeability of each habitat for wildlife and identify connections between core habitats within the wider landscape;
3. Stakeholder workshops to identify biodiversity opportunities within these connected habitats that would improve them (bigger, better, more, connected); and finally
4. The identification of focal areas, where habitat connectivity and opportunity areas indicate concentrations of existing habitats and opportunities. Where mapping has taken place, the biodiversity opportunity mapping work provides a robust basis for identifying the ecological networks across the Greater Nottingham area.

10.5 Further information on the methodology can be found at: <https://nottsbag.org.uk/projects/biodiversity-opportunity-mapping/>

10.6 Within Erewash (in Derbyshire), progress on mapping ecological networks either through Biodiversity Mapping or a similar habitat mapping project has been slower and is likely to proceed as part of the requirement within the Environment Bill (2021) to identify Nature Recovery Networks within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy. In the absence of this work for Erewash, Erewash Borough Council has identified their own ecological networks, through an assessment of designated and non-designated sites and priority habitats (see paragraphs 8.37 to 8.44).

10.7 In addition to Erewash, Biodiversity Mapping Reports do not cover the administrative area of the City of Nottingham or the main urban area of Nottingham within Rushcliffe (West Bridgford). Mapping reports for Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe have however identified where ecological networks within them extend into the urban area. The identification of networks within the urban area reflects the connections across administrative boundaries, most notably within the River Leen Catchment and along the Fairham Brook and River Trent.

10.8 Furthermore the work underpinning the identification of habitats and their connectivity has identified areas of woodland and grassland connectivity within the main urban area within Rushcliffe (West Bridgford). These connectivity maps can be viewed within Appendix B and a detailed map of West Bridgford can be seen in Figure 32. As with stage 4 in the biodiversity opportunity mapping process (without specifically identifying opportunity areas (stage 3)), they have informed the identification of strategic ecological networks within West Bridgford.

10.9 The connectivity maps within Appendix B identify grassland, heathland, mire (rivers and wetlands), and woodland.

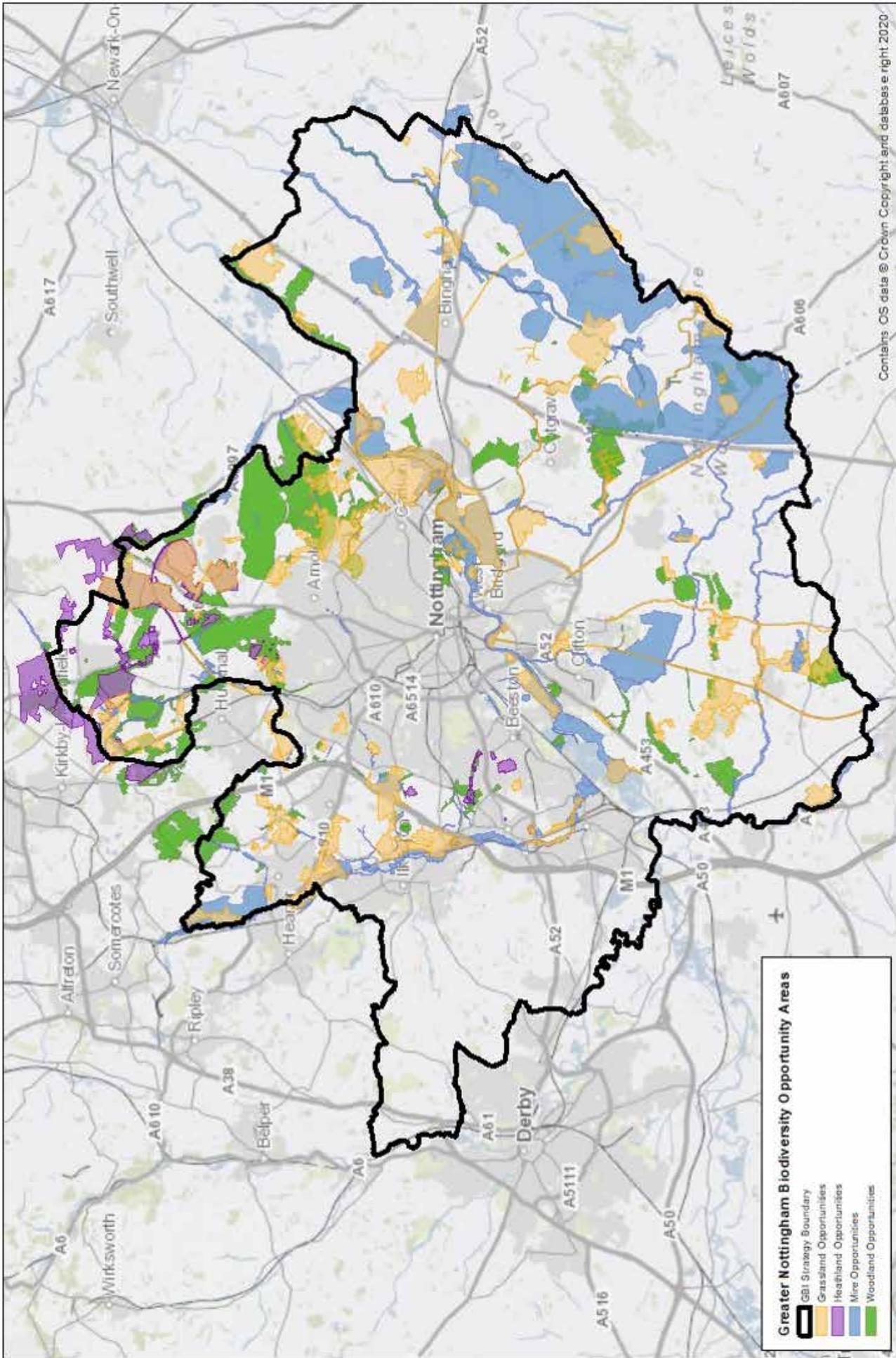
10.10 The Ecological Networks identified within this BGI Strategy broadly correspond with the Natural Capital Atlases (see Chapter 9), for example the concentration of ponds identified within the Nottinghamshire Wolds comprise the South Rushcliffe Pondscape Focal Area within the Biodiversity Mapping Report.

Biodiversity Opportunity Maps and Ecological Networks in Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe

10.11 Figure 28 identifies specific locations across the Greater Nottingham BGI Strategy area where opportunities exist to improve connectivity and the quality of grassland, heathland, mire and woodland habitats. Many of these opportunity areas overlap, for example within the Sherwood Forest opportunities to improve woodland, heathland and grassland will exist within the same area.

10.12 Individual opportunity maps for each habitat type can be found in Appendix C and further detailed information regarding the type of improvements (more, better, connected, or bigger) and timescales for delivery can be found within the individual opportunity maps for each habitat within each Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report³⁹. These reports include an accompanying description of specific enhancements for each parcel of land. Rather than repeat the opportunities identified for each parcel of land within this strategy, stakeholders should refer to the relevant Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report.

10.13 The assessment of potential strategic sites, the content of any development requirement criteria, and / or potentially design codes for selected sites within the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan should be informed by the opportunities for improvement identified within the relevant Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report. These reports should also comprise a material consideration when determining planning applications, providing useful evidence which could support or inform proposals that may deliver these opportunities.



All data is derived from Ordnance Survey data, and has been used in accordance with the Public Sector Geospatial Agreement (PSGA).

Figure 28: Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

10.14 The biodiversity opportunity areas are distributed across the strategy area (where the mapping work has been completed). There are however concentrations of opportunities to improve woodland to the north of City within the Greenwood Community Forest alongside improvements to grassland and heathland. An isolated concentration of heathland opportunities exists close to the main urban area within Broxtowe along the Bramcote Ridge, close to Chilwell and Stapleford. There are also opportunities to improve woodland habitat within elevated areas south of the River Trent between Gotham and Radcliffe on Trent (on the edge of the Nottinghamshire Wolds). A number of opportunities to improve grassland habitats exist on the edge of the main urban area, most notably between Nottingham and Ilkeston, within the Trent Valley and next to Arnold. Opportunities to improve mire habitats exist along the main rivers, canals and along the southern boundary of the strategy area within the Vale of Belvoir and Nottinghamshire Wolds.

10.15 Within the opportunity areas, the objectives for each parcel of land within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report should inform planning and land use decisions. They should be recognised within Sustainability Appraisals of emerging plans, including the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and subsequent local plans produced by individual local authorities. They should also inform the assessment of each site's biodiversity value (individually and as part of the wider ecological network) within Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAAs).

10.16 Critically the identified opportunity areas may (subject to landowner agreements) provide options to deliver off-site biodiversity net-gain (where a development is unable to achieve this on-site).

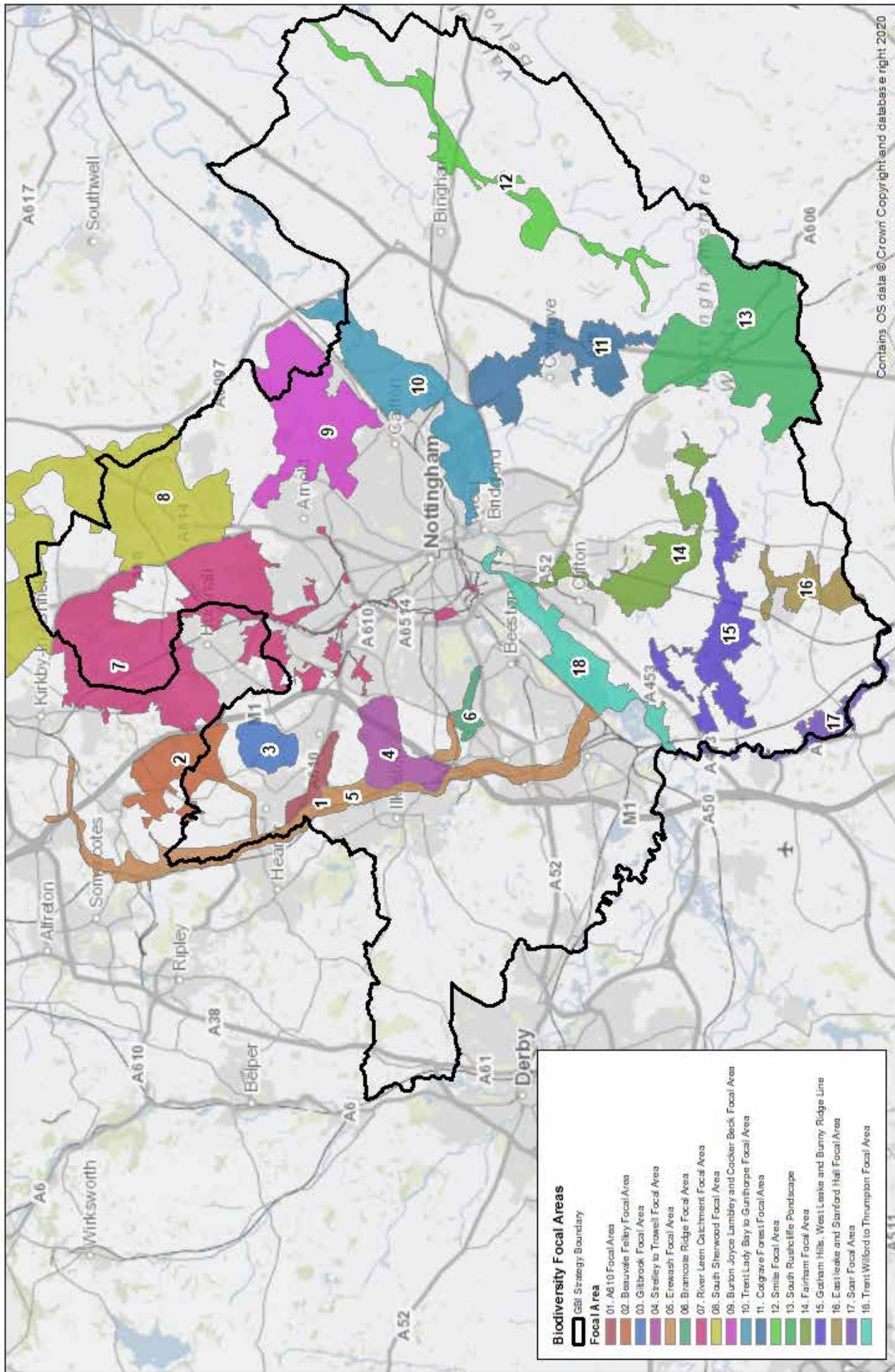
Biodiversity Focal Areas

10.17 As set out above the existing connections and opportunities have been used to identify where these are focused and where there are greater prospects of enhancing the ecological network of grassland, heathland, mire and woodland (see Figure 29).

10.18 The focal areas broadly mirror the concentrations of opportunities identified above. They include the Rivers Trent, Erewash, Leen, Soar and Smite, as well as the Fairham Brook, wooded areas within the Greenwood Community Forest (including the Sherwood Forest) and elevated areas south of the Trent within the Nottinghamshire Wolds.

10.19 As with the opportunity areas, the focal areas should be considered during the preparation of development plans. The focal areas provide strategic information at the landscape scale that should inform decisions regarding the distribution of development across Greater Nottingham and the location of strategic development allocations. Allocations and / or planning applications within or adjacent to a focal area should be restricted, unless there are no less ecologically sensitive sites available. Where established they must preserve and enhance habitats within the site and protect and improve the wider ecological network. Allocations or planning applications adjacent to a focal area should incorporate suitable habitats that expand the ecological network / focal area.

10.20 The focal areas also provide options for developers to direct off-site biodiversity net-gain and therefore contribute to the achievement of greater net-gains through the delivery of networks that are bigger, better, more and connected.



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Figure 29: Biodiversity Focal Areas

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Ecological Networks within Nottingham City and West Bridgford

10.21 In the absence of Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping within Nottingham City and West Bridgford (the main urban area in Rushcliffe), this strategy includes an indicative assessment of ecological networks within the main urban area, based on: the BGI network identified in this strategy; Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (undertaken in neighbouring areas) that identified connections within the urban areas; Natural Capital Atlases (see Chapter 9); wildlife sites and nature reserves; and natural / semi-natural open spaces.

10.22 As discussed, the Biodiversity Opportunity Maps identify some, but not all, of the opportunity and focal areas along the River Leen and River Trent within the City and main urban area of West Bridgford. Both these rivers are biodiversity focal areas that extend across neighbouring Boroughs and are identified as strategic BGI networks in this strategy.

10.23 Given the urban character of the area, the ecological networks in the main urban area broadly correspond with BGI networks which are themselves based on identified areas of open spaces and wildlife sites (designated and non-designated). This is evident within the assessment of each BGI network within the urban area where biodiversity is a primary function (see Appendix A).

10.24 Further work mapping ecological networks within the urban area will inform an update of this Strategy and fill in gaps and identify other opportunities along the River Leen and River Trent. Within the administrative area of Nottingham City, this additional work will mirror the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping undertaken within Nottinghamshire, with a higher resolution to pick up smaller scale connections and opportunities that are important within the urban environment.

10.25 Within West Bridgford, the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Forum will complete the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping work within Rushcliffe. This work will resolve the current disparity of evidence supporting the identification of ecological networks within Broxtowe, Gedling, and Rushcliffe (excluding West Bridgford) (based on BOMs) and the urban area (based on open spaces, wildlife sites and connections identified by Nottingham City Council).



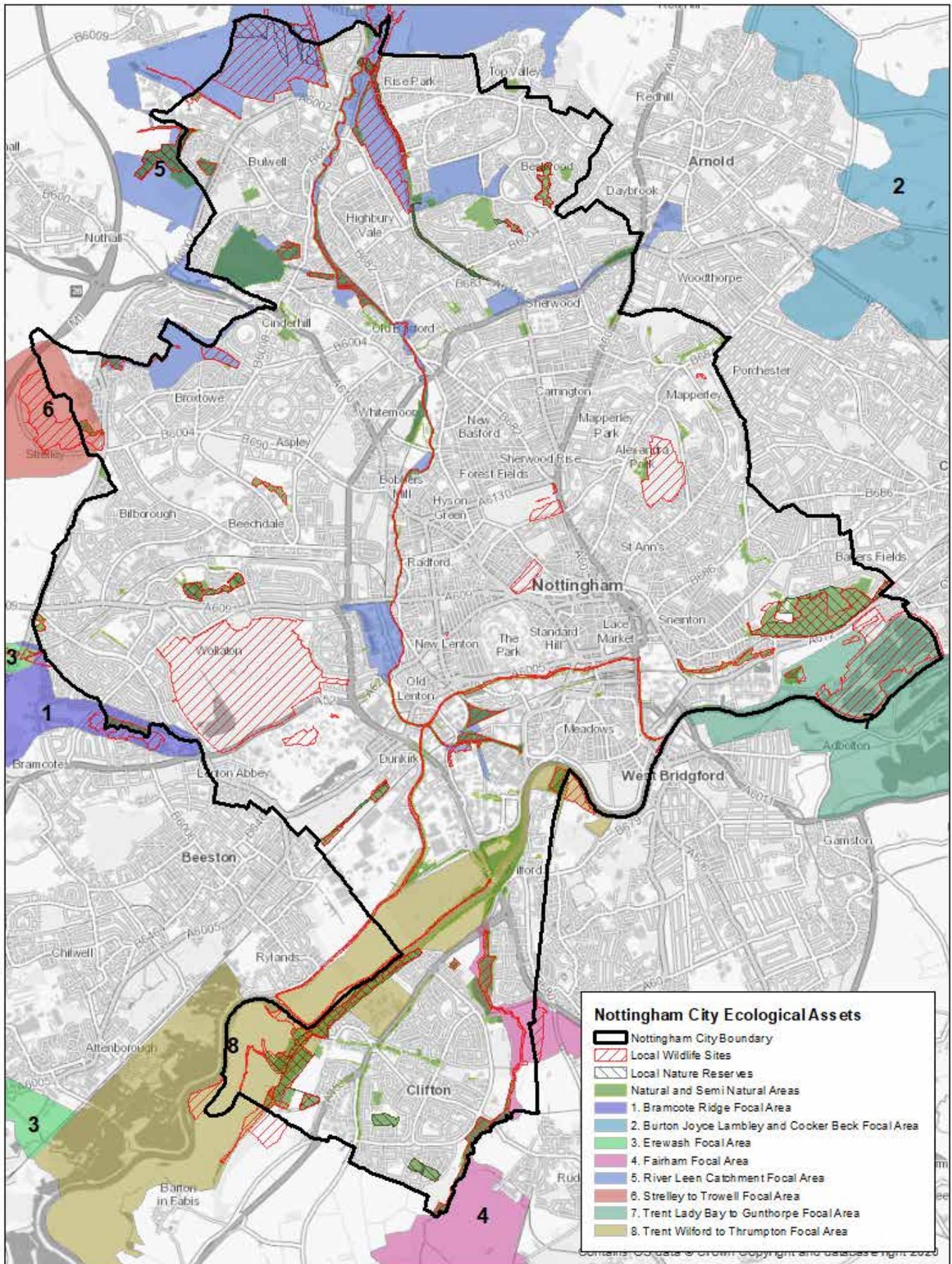
Bramcote Hills Park showing crocus, on Ilkeston Road, Bramcote

Nottingham City

10.26 In the absence of a Phase 1 habitat survey across Nottingham City, the interim ecological networks identified within this strategy are based on the presence of designated sites and habitats identified as natural or semi-natural, and a broad assessment of nearby open spaces and route ways that are likely to facilitate the movement of species through the urban environment. Where a site is isolated by significant areas of built development, it has not been amalgamated within a network, for example the Robin's Wood Local Wildlife Site. As with all the sites and habitats within the City however, the future fine grained biodiversity mapping work may identify localised habitat connectivity and / or opportunities to improve this.

10.27 Figure 30 on the following page identifies the main ecological assets within the administrative area of Nottingham City, including Local Wildlife Sites, Nature Reserves, and areas of natural or semi natural greenspace. It also identifies the Biodiversity Opportunity Focal Areas that extend into or border the City. This includes the Rivers Trent and Leen, Fairham Brook, Bramcote Ridge and Strelley to Trowel Focal Areas. Many of these include the designated nature conservation sites and natural and semi-natural green spaces, most notably along the Rivers Trent and Leen and Fairham Brook. Where there are opportunities to join ecological corridors within the City to these focal areas, these opportunities have been taken.

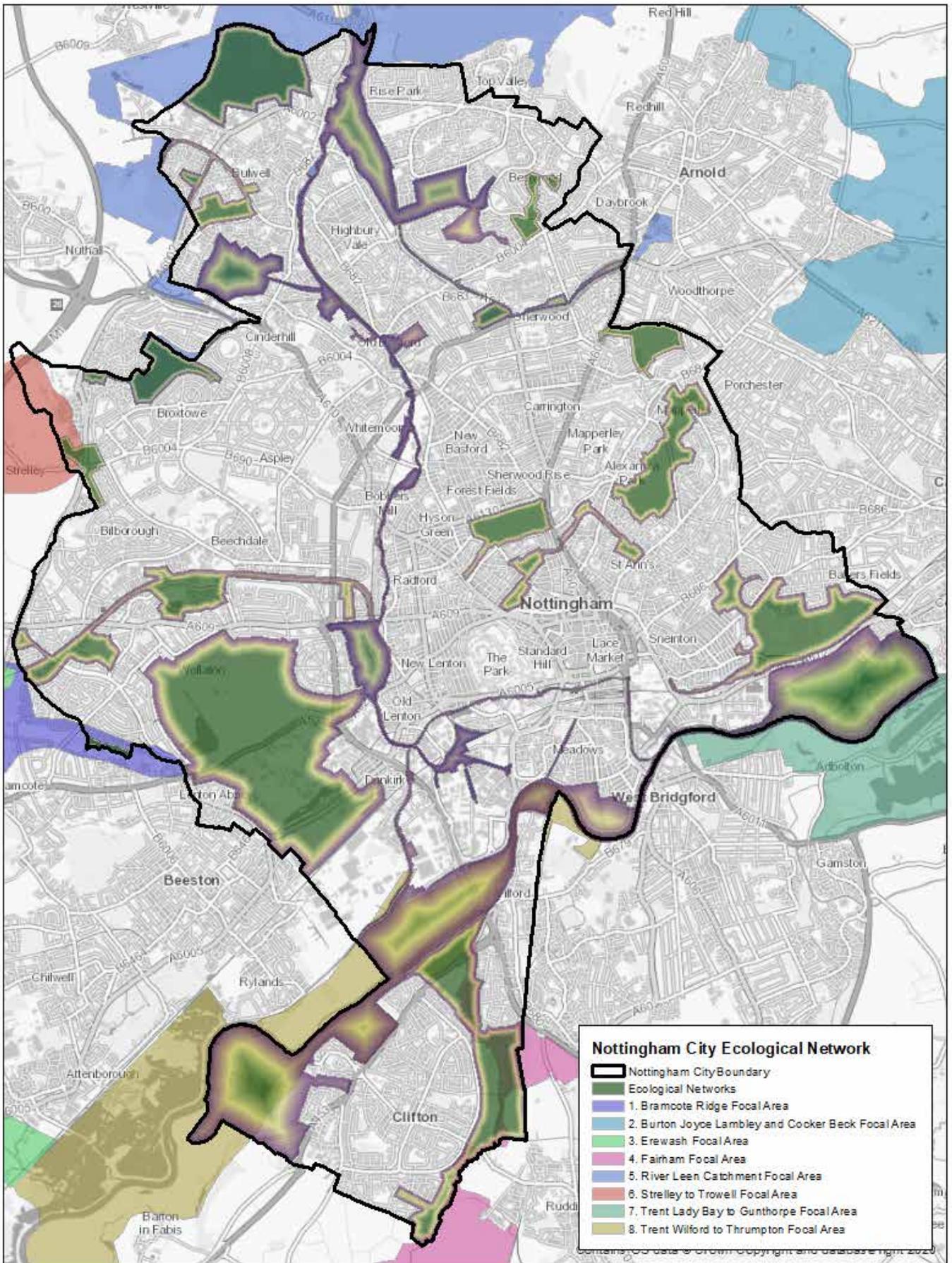
10.28 As an interim approach, prior to the completion of the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping within the City, this strategy has identified ecological networks that connect designated and non-designated sites (natural or semi-natural open spaces). Due to the urban environment, some of these networks will be geographically smaller and constrained. Unlike the broader focal areas identified through the BOM work, their boundaries are clearly distinguishable as these mirror the edges of the built form. Conversely some may be broader, where they comprise areas of lower density development and include a variety of interlinked natural and semi-natural habitats at different scales.



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Figure 30: Ecological Assets and Focal Areas within or adjacent to Nottingham City



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Figure 31: Ecological Networks within Nottingham City

10.29 Having examined the location of existing biodiversity assets and potential opportunities to improve their connectivity, Figure 31, on the previous page, identifies the indicative ecological network within the administrative area of Nottingham City. Whilst biodiversity opportunity and focal areas (or equivalents) have not yet been assessed within them, this desktop assessment of existing assets has identified a network of wildlife corridors through the urban area where Chapter 7 identifies densely populated and deprived communities. Some of these have limited or no access to local green spaces. These connect to the wider ecological network beyond the City boundary, which has been identified within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports. These include physically constrained networks that follow waterways, notably the River Leen (including the Daybrook) and Canals that are contained by built development, as well as extensive areas along the Trent Valley and at Wollaton / University of Nottingham.

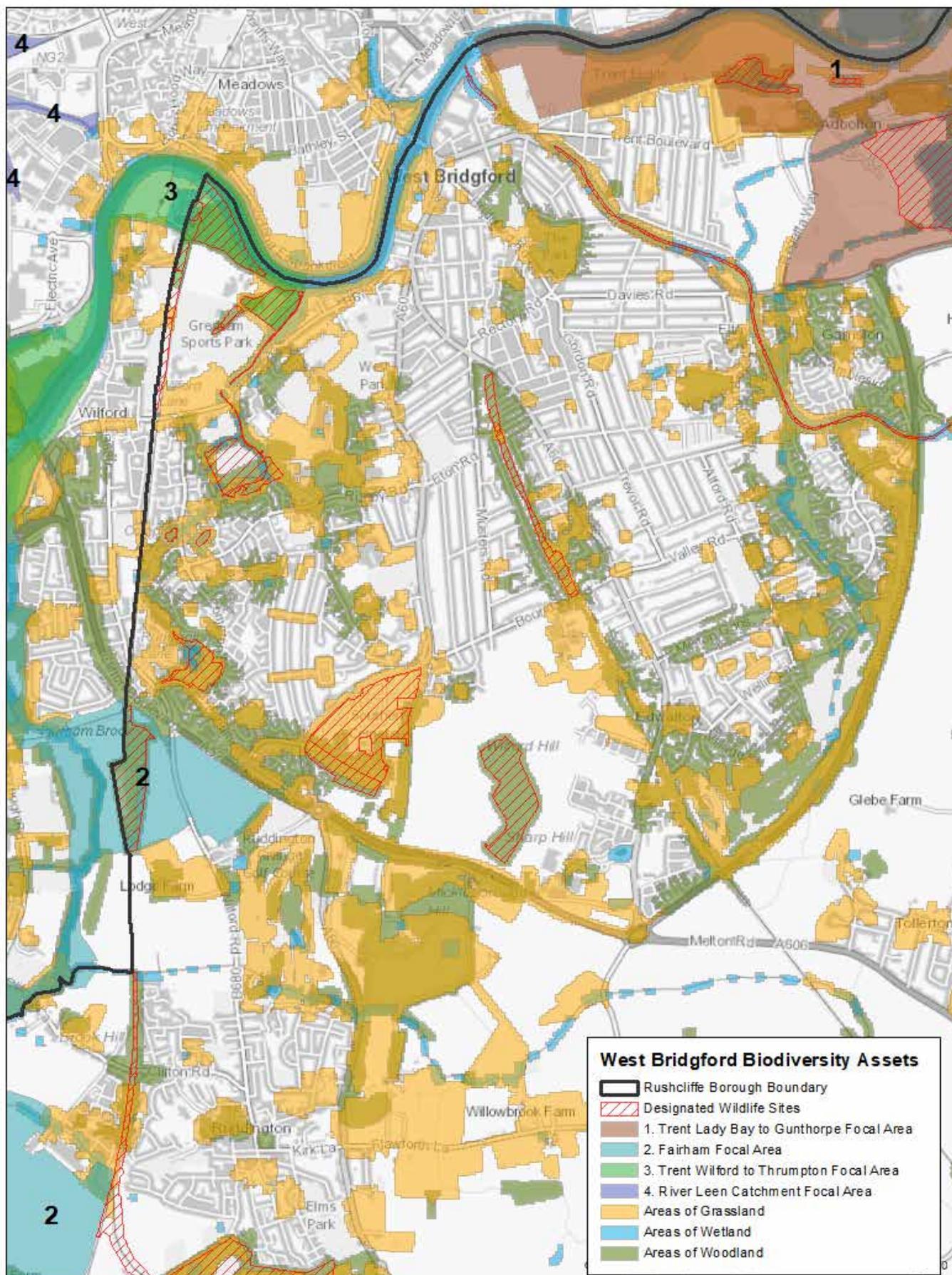
10.30 The Beechdale / Trowell railway line, Nottingham Canal, Wollaton / University of Nottingham (including Wollaton Hall Park (a Registered Park and Garden), Tottle Brook, Highfields Park and Beeston Sidings) provide ecological connections west, through the City towards the Erewash Valley. This is evident in the analysis of the corresponding BGI functions, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities (Appendix A). The Wollaton / University of Nottingham area covers a considerable area of City, including Wollaton Hall Park Local Wildlife Site and Nature Reserve and the University south of the A52. Land within the University's estate includes numerous areas of connected open spaces where opportunities to increase biodiversity and connectivity are likely to exist.

10.31 Figure 31 also identifies smaller ecological networks north east of the centre of the City. These correspond with the formal open spaces established under the 1845 Enclosure Act (identified as local BGI networks in this strategy). In addition an ecological corridor connects Alexandra Park with Mapperley. Further north, around Bulwell and Bestwood, there are number of open spaces that are connected to the River Leen Catchment (including the Daybrook), most notably the Bulwell Forest, Southglade Park and Sandy Banks Nature Reserve.

10.32 East of the City, Colwick Country Park, Nottingham Racecourse and Colwick Wood comprise strategically important areas that underpin the ecological network that extends east along the Trent Valley. The Country Park and Colwick Wood are both designated wildlife sites. These are parts of the Lady Bay to Gunthorpe Focal area identified within the River Trent Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report.

Urban Area of Rushcliffe (West Bridgford)

10.33 Unlike within Nottingham City, the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping undertaken for Rushcliffe has identified areas of grassland, woodland and wetland throughout the urban area south of the River Trent (see Figure 32) (Stage 1 within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping process). This provides a basis, alongside designated nature conservation sites and the Biodiversity Focal Areas (that extend into this area), to identify the interim strategic ecological network.



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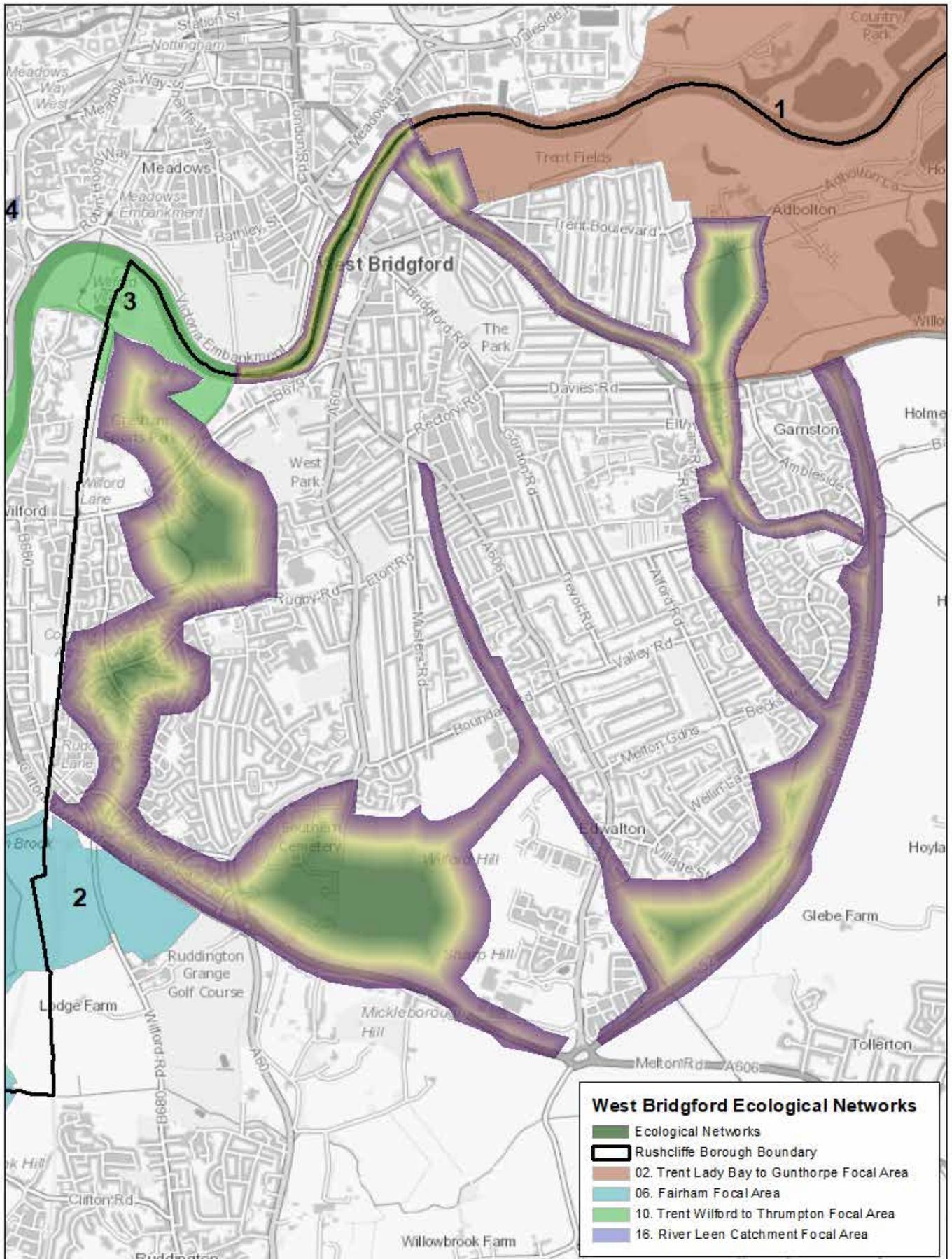
Figure 32: Ecological Assets within or adjacent to the Main Urban Area of Rushcliffe

10.34 Figure 33 identifies the strategic ecological networks within West Bridgford (within the A52). The A52 provides a linear route that encircles the urban area. It comprises a thin belt of grassland and woodland and Golf Course, which is only dissected by road junctions at Gamston, Edwalton and Compton Acres. Connected to this corridor, ecological networks extend into the urban area from the open countryside beyond the A52, along the canal, and pedestrian / cycle routes (including the Green Way from Edwalton).

10.35 At Edwalton, recent strategic residential development has encroached upon the setting of Sharphill Wood Local Nature Reserve, however a linear park through the development links new recreational open space north of the wood and agricultural land west of the wood with the Green Way local wildlife site and recreational route (which follows the old Nottingham to Melton Railway Line) that extends into the main urban area.

10.36 At Compton Acres, these routes connect to and comprise the Wilford Claypit SSSI and areas of semi-natural and natural open spaces closer to the River Trent either side of Wilford Lane. This connects to both the Fairham Brook Biodiversity Opportunity Focal Area, and River Trent Focal Area and is identified as a Local BGI Corridor within this strategy.

10.37 The Canal is identified as a City Wide BGI Corridor within this strategy, providing a wildlife corridor, through Rushcliffe, and beyond to Grantham. This extends through the urban area but does not connect directly with the River Trent, due to developments built during the 20th Century. An unnamed watercourse connects to the Canal at Gamston. This watercourse and adjacent land provides a non-motorised route through Gamston and the wildlife corridor that connects to the A52 and wide countryside at the top of the Golf Course.



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Figure 33: Ecological Networks within Main Urban Area of Rushcliffe

Ecological Networks within Erewash

10.38 Similarly to the areas of Nottingham City and West Bridgford, Erewash Borough also has an absence of Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM) coverage resulting in a lack of detailed assessment of ecological networks within its administrative boundaries. Consequently, this strategy offers an indicative assessment of networks in Erewash. This is principally guided by the overall BGI network identified in Chapter 7 of the strategy, whilst BOM in neighbouring Broxtowe Borough (e.g. cross-boundary connections spanning the Erewash Valley) and a range of statutory and non-statutory environmental designations have also indicated the presence of ecological networks.

10.39 Despite an absence of BOM in Erewash, its coverage across Greater Nottingham confirms several opportunity and focal areas on the fringes of the Borough. These are primarily located along the River Trent and Erewash corridors. The presence of these corridors has led to the identification of biodiversity focal areas extending into neighbouring Boroughs (the River Erewash displays ecological synergies with Broxtowe whilst the River Trent displays a similar, albeit looser relationship with Rushcliffe) and reflects the network of primary, secondary and local sections of BGI presented by this strategy.

10.40 As paragraph 5.55 explains, Derbyshire County Council are committed to developing a County-wide nature recovery strategy. Ahead of this, the Borough Council has identified a network of environmental assets around Erewash. Unsurprisingly, assets are largely concentrated on or in close vicinity to the identified BGI network set out in Chapter 7. Desktop assessments have been undertaken by Officers with a view to consolidating information on environmental designations. Analysis of the locations of biodiversity assets has resulted in the identification of 17 Focal Areas, with assessments briefly exploring in non-technical detail how the relationship between identified assets inside each Focal Area could be strengthened to enhance their biodiversity status and function.

10.41 Future work at a County-wide level will enhance information produced for this strategy and help to inform the production of BOM across Erewash. Recognising the Borough's strong environmental ties with south Nottinghamshire, such work should look to replicate wherever possible the methodology utilised by the BOM produced for the remaining parts of Greater Nottingham. This will help formally identify ecological networks, both wholly within Erewash and those which traverse neighbouring local authorities – a reflection of the 'boundary-blind' characteristics of both BGI and biodiversity. The availability of information from such work will help to inform a future update to this strategy.

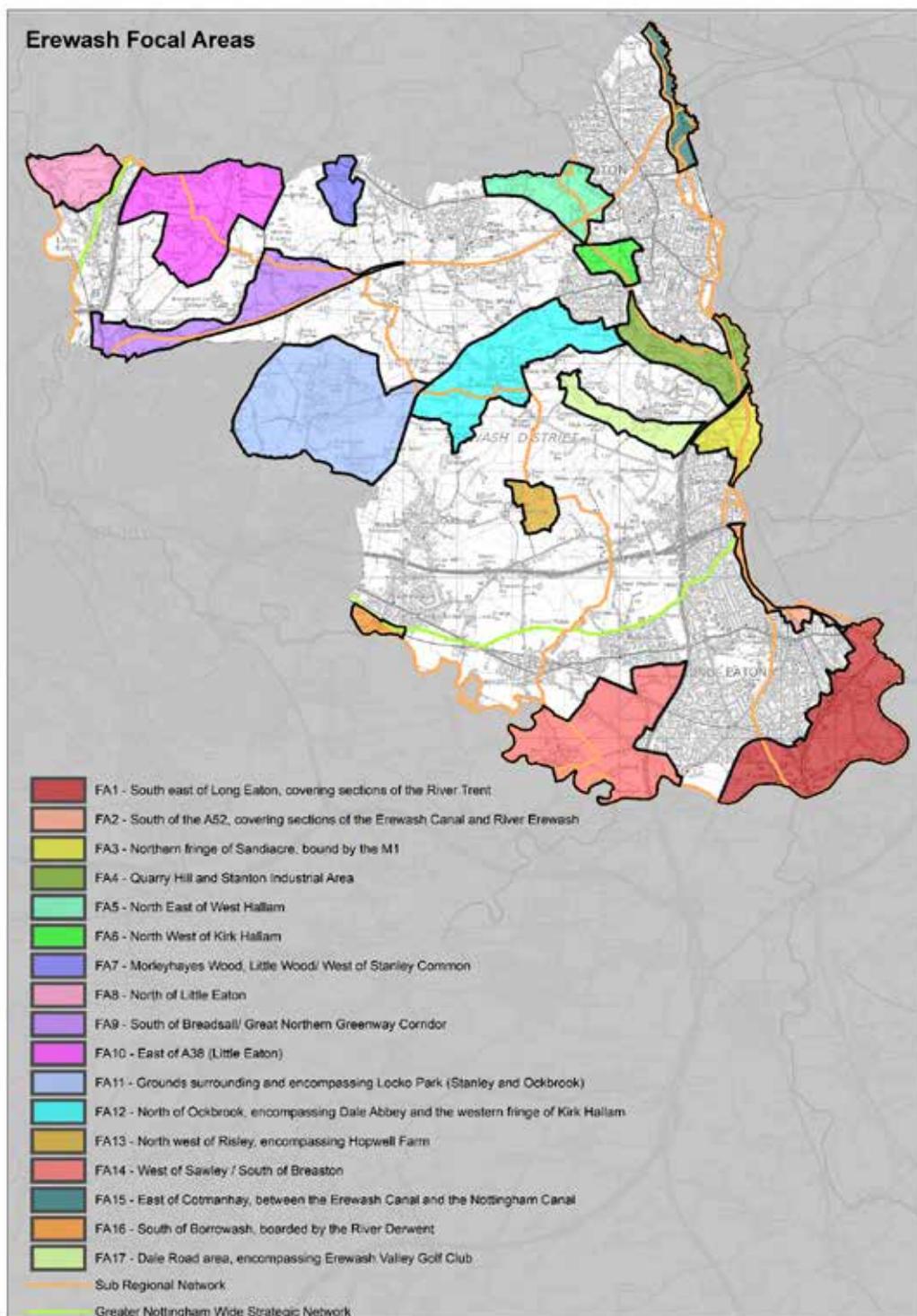
10.42 The 17 Focal Areas are presented at Figure 34. Proportionally, this represents a noticeably larger number than those identified across the remainder of Greater Nottingham. However, employing a more non-technical approach to the identification of Erewash's portfolio of Focal Areas provides some context to the numerical disparity.

10.43 Focal Areas around Erewash are geographically dispersed, but with a notable bias towards a greater provision in the north of the Borough. As stated in Chapter 1, a close relationship exists between the ecological networks and components of the overall BGI network. Several of the primary BGI elements flowing through the Borough or forming part of its boundary strongly correspond with identified Focal Areas, helping demonstrate that networks also serve a role in acting as important sources of biodiversity. Future work should explore the opportunities to enhance biodiversity within these key corridors and strengthen their contribution towards wider ecological networks, particularly where biodiversity gains can be achieved through strategic-scale housing growth located in close proximity to Focal Areas and the wider BGI network.

10.44 Clear evidence of the linkages between the BGI network and Erewash's Focal Areas can be seen with a sizeable area at **FA1** (SE of Long Eaton), (as shown within Figure 34), interacting closely with the Trent Valley. Connections between Focal Areas and sections of the BGI network around the periphery of the Borough (which on the southern, eastern and western edges of Erewash are defined by major watercourses) are also replicated with **FA8** (North of Little Eaton), **FA14** (Sawley / Breaston) & **FA16** (South of Borrowwash) all forming various segments of the River Derwent corridor. Along the eastern fringe of the Borough, **FA1**, **FA2** (Erewash Canal / River Erewash), **FA3** (Sandiacre North), **FA4** (Quarry Hill / Stanton Industrial Area) and **FA15** (Cotmanhay East) each contribute to the Erewash Valley, indicating the presence of strong cross-boundary ecological networks across into Broxtowe Borough.

10.45 In contrast to the parts of Erewash described above, a broad area with a notable absence of Focal Area representation is evident across a central band of the Borough. Future work carried at a County-level may wish to appraise this area in closer detail to understand where opportunities to establish new or improved areas of biodiversity can contribute to the expansion of Erewash's ecological network, principally by looking at better connections between areas identified in the north and south of the Borough.

Figure 34: Erewash Ecological Networks (Focal Areas)





View along the Erewash Canal near Gallows Lock

11: Synergies between Ecological Networks and the Blue-Green Infrastructure Network

11.1 As shown within the assessment of ecological networks within the main urban area and Natural Capital Atlases there are clear overlaps with BGI corridors (that provide recreational, sports, sustainable transport, flood risk avoidance and mitigation, and biodiversity benefits). This is evident within the analysis of each BGI network's strengths, weaknesses and opportunities in Appendix A, where wildlife sites also deliver recreational, active travel and flood risk mitigation benefits.

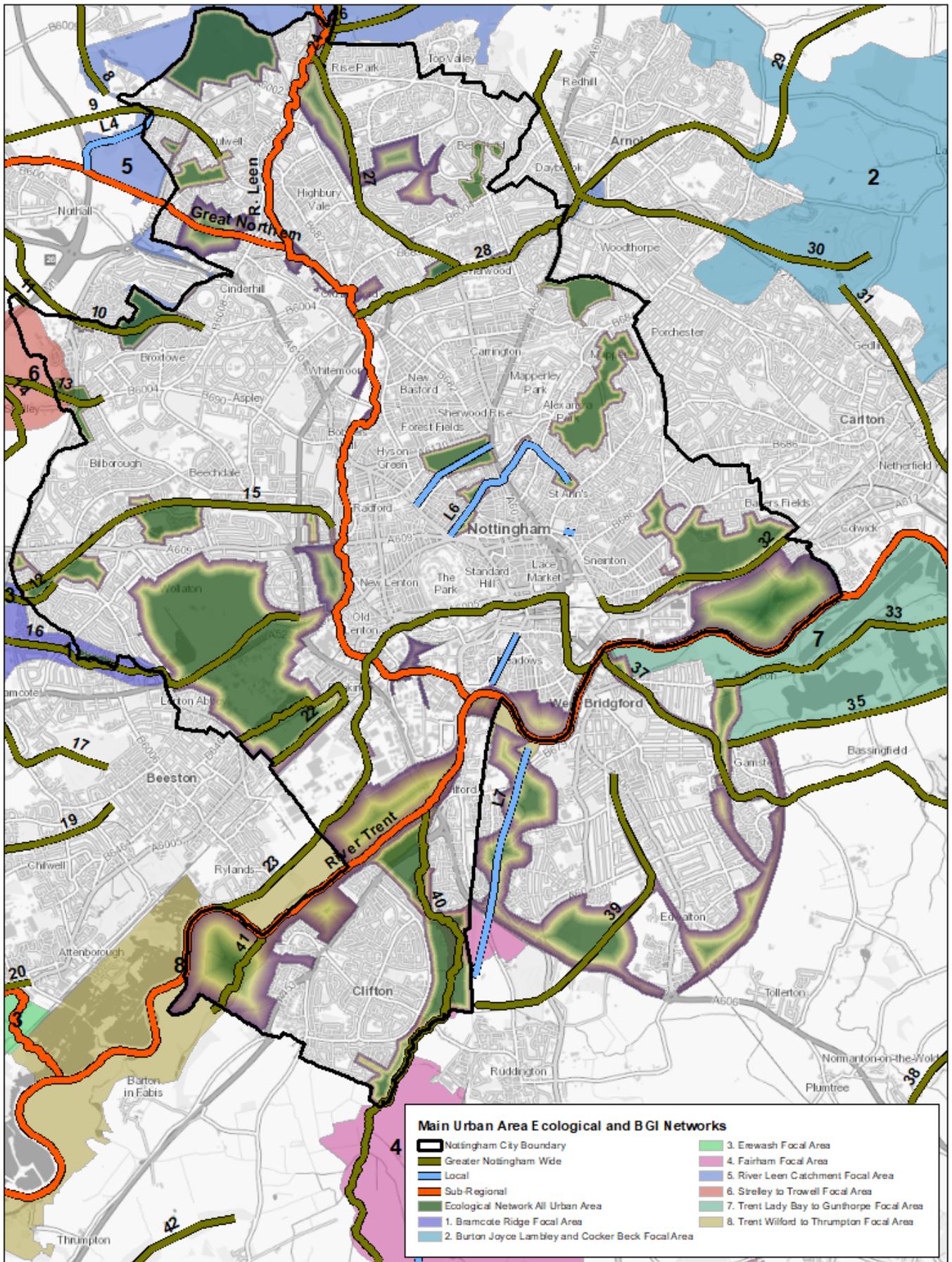
11.2 Figure 36 identifies both the strategic and non-strategic BGI networks, and the ecological focal areas identified through the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Forum (where there are concentrations of habitat connectivity and opportunities to improve them) beyond the main urban area.

11.3 River valleys clearly comprise important ecological and BGI networks, most notably the Erewash, Trent, Leen (and wider catchment in the urban area) and Soar (all of which are regionally or sub-regionally important, providing connectivity beyond the strategy area).

11.4 Beyond the rivers, the Greenwood Community Forest and Sherwood Forest are sub regionally important, including a number of secondary BGI networks which overlap with large focal areas and opportunities to improve biodiversity on a landscape scale. In addition Blue-Green networks south of the river that comprise woodland and grassland, overlap with focal areas that extend from Gotham, through the Nottinghamshire Wolds to Radcliffe on Trent.

11.5 Within Broxtowe and the City, secondary BGI corridors overlap with a number of opportunities and focal areas that connect the City to the Erewash Valley, including: the Erewash to Wollaton Corridor (which includes the Bramcote Ridge); Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook; and Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley (which includes the Strelley to Trowell Focal Area).

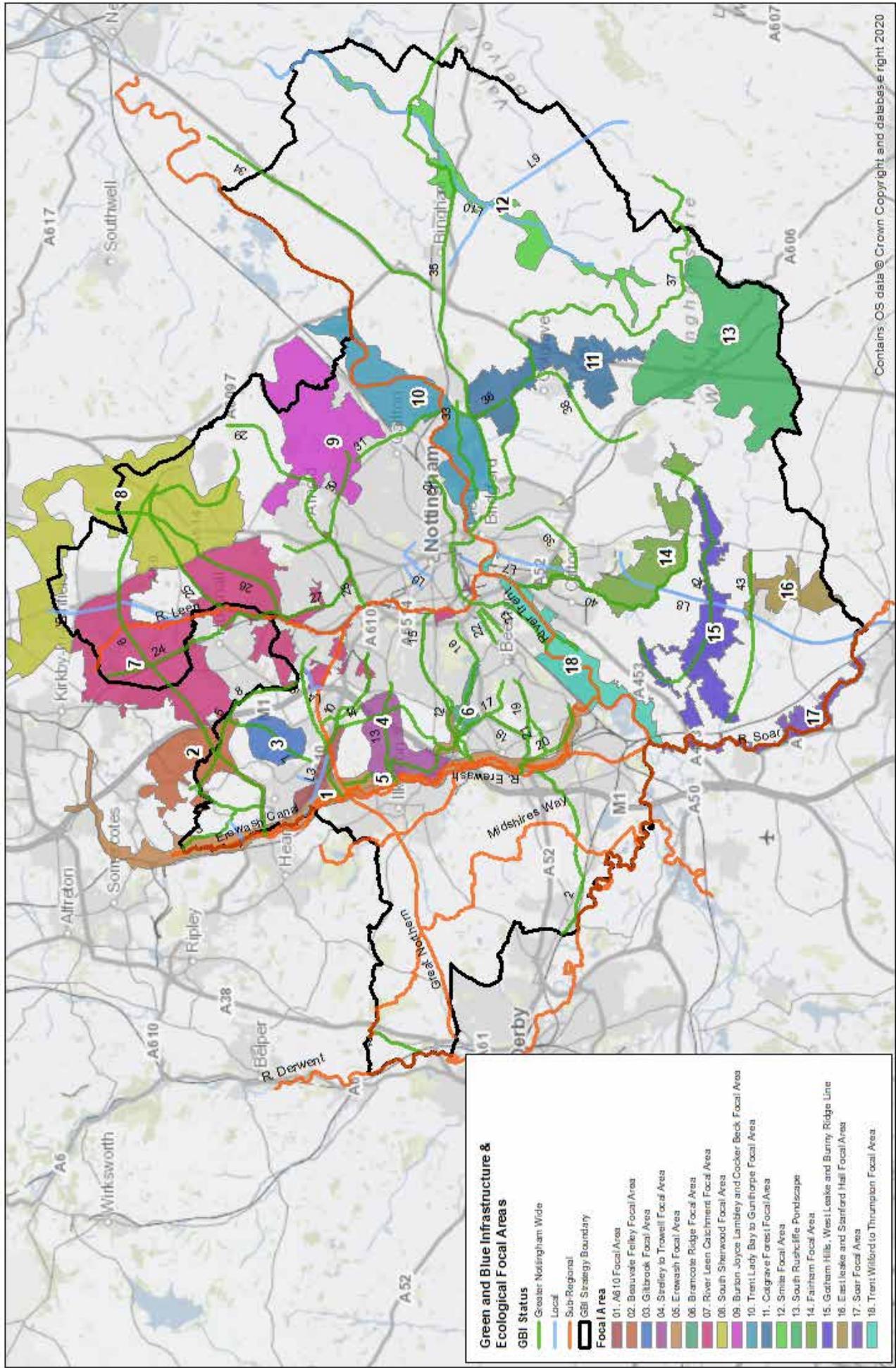
11.6 Across the strategy area, where opportunities and focal areas have been identified through the BOMs, decision makers involved in the delivery and maintenance of BGI, including plan making and planning decisions, should seek optimal outcomes for biodiversity in accordance with the priorities and principles within this strategy (see Chapter 3), that contribute (either directly or indirectly) to the delivery of these opportunities as well as others that may occur.



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All data is derived from Ordnance Survey data, and has been used in accordance with the Public Sector Geospatial Agreement (PSGA).

Figure 35: Ecological and BGI Networks



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Figure 36: BGI and Ecological Focal Area

Appendix A: Strategic BGI Networks Assessment Summaries

Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
Primary BGI Network						
	Great Northern Greenway / Kimberley Railway	<p>Erewash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sizeable Section of route between Derby and Stanley Village • Breadsall Cutting SSSI directing adjoins the Greenway • National Cycle Network 672 designated by Sustrans • 7 Local Wildlife Sites (Ferriby Brook & Dam Brook, Stanley-Morley Disused Railway, West Hallam Stream Pewit Carr LNR, Ilkeston Railway Pond, Erewash Canal, Bennerley Flash <p>Broxtowe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Local Wildlife Sites (including Kimberley Dismantled Railway). • Group of single TPOs in Watnall. • Areas of open space / recreation grounds. • Multiple PROW. • Conservation Area in Kimberley. • Links to Big Track Route. • Great Northern Path / Bennerley Viaduct. • Nottingham Canal nearby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary (sub-regional) strategic corridor linking into Erewash Borough and Nottingham City. • Non-motorised transport • Recreation • Ecological • Heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirectly Connects Ilkeston to Derby City Centre, via Face-course Park • Connects more rural areas of the Borough to towns and Derby via the Great Northern Greenway and the Erewash Canal • Number of Local Wildlife Sites. • PROW network. • Bennerley Viaduct. • Cuts across Council owned Buckingham Way open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete section of corridor around Stanley Village. • The corridor cuts across the A610 dual carriageway and M1 motorway. • Sections of footpath need improving. • Sections of railway cutting subject to flooding. 	<p>Erewash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential to connect this BGI network into strategic housing sites within the Borough, reducing the number of car journeys made. • Will eventually link to the Nutbrook Trail and the Erewash Valley • Reinstate the missing section around Stanley Village <p>Broxtowe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the benefits to habitats along the route • Allow off-road, non-motorised travel between Derby and Ilkeston • Bennerley Viaduct opportunity to restore Grade 2* listed structure and bring it into use for access (from Awsworth to Ilkeston). • Considerable opportunities for enhancement of wildlife / biodiversity. • Opportunities to link to the Awsworth housing development site allocated within the Part 2 Local Plan. • Potential for road corridor SuDS.

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
	Midshires Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links smaller villages throughout Erewash together including, Morley, Breadsall, Stanley Several Local Wildlife Sites along the Erewash section <p>Follows existing public rights of way between Long Eaton and Duffield (Amber Valley) (Eatonpark Wood, Whittaker Lane Woodland, Horsley Carr, Moor Plantation & Drum Hill, Breadsall Priory Golf Course, Morley Retreat, Church Lane, Morley, Stanley-Morley Disused Railway, Dunshill Quarry, Dunshill Verge, Hermit's Wood, Risley Coppice, Johnson Play Area, St Chads LNR, River Derwent Mouth Lock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational uses - it is a long distance cross-country footpath and bridleway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vast array of wildlife recorded along corridor including, skylarks, great spotted woodpecker, nuthatches and coal tits. Adjacent to, or close to several local wildlife sites Recreational uses through the heart of Erewash Midshires way extends north into the High Peak and south through Rushcliffe (including Secondary Network 43) and beyond through Leicestershire, Northamptonshire to Buckinghamshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear link into Long Eaton Not always suitable as a multi-user trail due to the terrain the route follows (farmland / open fields) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of connectivity between Sawley Marina and Long Eaton town centre

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
	Nutbrook Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustrans cycle route (Route 67) Links to Shipley Country Park 14 LWS (River Erewash floodplain, Toton Grassland, Erewash Canal, Lock Lane Scrub, Sandiacre Marsh, Stanton Gate LNR, Quarry Hill Lagoons, Stanton Ironworks, Ilkeston Road Pond & Nutbrook Canal, Nutbrook Canal & Fields, Oakwell Brickworks & the Beauty Spot, Pewit Carr LNR, West Hallam Marsh Wood, Shipley West Reclamation Site) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity between northern Ilkeston (Shipley View) and the Erewash Canal Recreational purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to Straws Bridge Local Nature Reserve Runs alongside Manor Floods, the largest Local Nature Reserve in Erewash Links to Shipley Country Park Multi-user trail and bridleway Connects Erewash with Amber Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No linkage via BGI back to the Erewash Canal around the north of Ilkeston. Nut Brook itself is failing WFD for barriers to fish migration/movement and poor habitat (culverts and straightening). Opportunities to address this and improve habitat. Overall classification as 'bad' which is the worst category. Barriers and probable point source from abandoned mine and trade / industry discharge. Nutbrook Trail is only permissive in places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a more detailed network of local links from the Nutbrook Trail to neighbouring nature reserves and local wildlife sites. Ongoing maintenance of multi-user trail. The Nutbrook could be integral in linking together several of Erewash's identified housing growth sites (in conjunction with the Erewash Canal) Seek opportunities for improvement in Nut Brook habitat, water quality and fish migration, where possible.

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
	River Derwent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marks the Borough boundary with Derby City 4 Local Wildlife Sites (River Derwent Mouth Lock, St Chads LNR, River Derwent, Peckwash Mills) Integral Part of the Derwent Valley Mills UNESCO World Heritage Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity resource (Freshwater habitats and ecosystem services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse array of flora and fauna along stretches of the River Provides important ecological corridors between the Peak District and the River Trent, via Derby City Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational potential within Erewash has not been explored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve recreational uses along the length of the Derwent. Liaise with EA for further opportunities within the River Derwent catchment.
	Erewash Valley	<p>Erewash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several local wildlife sites (LWS) located along the length of the River Erewash (Attenborough West Gravel Pits, Attenborough Pastures, Toton Sidings Pond, River Erewash Floodplain, Toton Grassland, Erewash Canal, Lock Lane Scrub, Sandiacre Marsh, Stanton Gate LNR, Trowell Marsh LNR, Greenwood Avenue field and pond, Ropewalk Marsh, Cossall Marsh, Botany Bay Grassland, Awsworth Road Pond) Protected and threatened species surrounding flood plains, wetlands and marshes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary (sub-regional) strategic BGI corridor. Ecological resource (Freshwater and grassland habitats, and ecosystem services) Flood mitigation (Surface water discharge) Recreation. Nationally significant heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides high quality and valuable 'blue corridor' North / South through Greater Nottingham and beyond to Alfreton in Amber Valley to the north. Diverse array of flora and fauna alongside the river, including the rare Grass-wrack pondweed, water voles and many invertebrate species Proximity to settlements including Long Eaton, Toton, Sandiacre, Stapleford, Ilkeston, Awsworth, Heanor, Eastwood and Brinsley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sewage treatment works along the River outflowing into the watercourse. This, alongside losses from agriculture, increases the amount of phosphate in the water, impacting on the water quality and water-based ecology. Areas are subject to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to the River Erewash from the Erewash canal for recreational uses Strengthened links to the Valley to enable easier access to locations both within Erewash and also Amber Valley. Any new development to include SuDS as to not to contribute further to poor water quality. Opportunities to link into HS2 Toton Hub Station development / Strategic Location for Growth / Development Corporation / Freeport.

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		<p>Broxtowe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Local Wildlife Sites (Erewash Canal Grasslands, Erewash Meadows, Baily Grasslands, Bennerley Coal Processing Plant and Grassland, Trowell Junction Grassland, Moorbridge Lane Wetland North, Moorbridge Lane Grasslands South, Erewash Grassland, Toton Sidings Grassland, Toton Sidings Riverside, Attenborough Gravel Pits and Erewash Canal). Attenborough Gravel Pit SSSI. Extensive PROW. Erewash Valley Trail. Nottingham Canal Towpath. Bennerley Viaduct. Toton Fields and Nottingham Canal LNPs. Grade II listed aqueduct over river. Group TPO at Grange Wood, Trowell. TPOs in Cossall Village. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High number of LWS / LNR designations nearby. Links to D. H. Lawrence heritage features in Eastwood. Proximity to Ilkeston Railway Station. Part of Erewash Valley Trail. Friends of Toton Fields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Erewash not navigable. Limited car parking in parts of the area. Sections can be very popular. Barriers to fish movement (especially from its source to Nethergreen Brook) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large partnership forum exists to help improve the valley for people and wildlife. This group is actively seeking funding to undertake major improvements. It is understood that a proposal is being developed to submit a large Heritage Lottery Funding bid, being prepared through the Erewash Valley Access and Wildlife Forum, to look at improving the heritage value of the Erewash Valley. The partnership is also working on habitat restoration and improving water quality at Erewash Meadows. Bennerley Viaduct opportunity to restore Grade 2* listed structure and bring it into use for access and wildlife. Opportunities for enhancement of wildlife / biodiversity, including woodland creation, and river restoration (including removing barrier to fish movement and improving habitats). Potential for more joined up working with Erewash Borough Council.

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	Erewash Canal / River Erewash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River is a designated LWS • Several Listed Locks along the Canal • Active canal boat route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity resource (Fresh-water habitats, grassland and ecosystem services) • Strong connectivity between the towns of Ilkeston and Long Eaton. • Recreation Tributaries such as Nut Brook and Gilt Brook act as wildlife corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well-used route for recreation • Provides important North / South ecological Wildlife corridor through the Borough and beyond to Alfreton to the north in Amber Valley. This includes a number of nature conservation sites and priority habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour at locations along the route • Varying quality of footpath along the canal towpath • The northern end of the Erewash Canal is in poor state of repair and requires resurfacing to match the quality of the path in the southern section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General improvements along the Erewash Canal to make it more accessible as an alternative to motor vehicle usage. Particularly in the northern section where surface conditions are poorer. • Measures to reduce anti-social behaviour. • Enhance recognition of heritage assets along its length. • Opportunities to improve public realm through urban areas. • Opportunity to provide sustainable commuting options between Erewash's two primary towns. • Further opportunities to re-naturalise section of the River Erewash where it has been historically straightened and where adj. to existing green spaces. • Improving fish navigation (including Langley Mill Fish Pass) and habitat restoration of River Erewash.

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	River Leen	<p>Gedling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Wildlife Sites for e.g. Moor Pond Woods Newstead Abbey Registered Park and Garden Papplewick Hall Registered Park and Garden Bestwood Country Park Mill Lakes (in Ashfield District) Important wildlife corridor especially for wetland meadows <p>Nottingham City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River itself is an LWS, others present along route incl. Moorbridge Pond LWS, Basford Junction LWS and King's Meadow LWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Freshwater ecosystem services. Recreation Flood mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides important North / South ecological corridor through the city and connects to open countryside north of the city. Large resident population Extensive recreational opportunities along the length of the corridor Connects Newstead Abbey Park via Papplewick, edge of Hucknall to the River Trent and valley BGI primary (sub-regional) corridor. Good public access at certain points for e.g. around Papplewick, Bestwood Village / Hucknall Strong connection with Newstead Abbey flowing through the Upper Lake and Garden Lake Good water quality up-stream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited development opportunities due to lack of sites and flood risk. Diffuse pollution events occur as result of river course through residential and industrial areas Highly discontinuous connectivity for wildlife within urban areas - Many sections canalised, culverted or otherwise devoid of natural bankside habitat Lack of continuous pedestrian / cycle route along length 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wide range of issues and interests creates the potential for a strong partnership approach to finding solutions. Flood risk is a driver for change that can attract external partnership contributions to deliver wider benefits for the environment, access, business Opportunity to stimulate economic growth and deliver award winning change in Nottingham <p>Gedling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood mitigation works with biodiversity enhancements Habitat creation and river channel restoration as part of the wider Day Brook improvements. Fish passage improvements and white clawed crayfish habitat enhancements alongside signal crayfish eradication / control.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood mitigation work carried out within the urban area Ecologically connects open spaces such as Vernon Park and Whitemoor Nature Reserve Provides habitat for protected species white-clawed crayfish and water vole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-native invasive Himalayan balsam extensive throughout catchment The availability of capital funding to replace and renew existing flood risk assets The likely increase in flood risk as a result of a changing climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to right of way networks Improved signage to right of way networks Bestwood development site opportunities Improve connectivity to BGI corridors north of the City, including 6, 25, 26, 27, and 28. <p><u>Nottingham City</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent redevelopment zones provide opportunities for naturalisation of river and creation of semi-natural bankside habitat. These sites include the Cousins site, Vernon Road / Valley Road, area north of Queens Medical Centre and potential removal of culvert under Derby Road. Catchment-based approach to control of Himalayan balsam is taking place, opportunity to eradicate.

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to improve fish and eel passage. • Improve water vole and white clawed crayfish habitats. Control invasive signal crayfish. • Sustainable Drainage System schemes on neighbouring new developments could facilitate creation of new wetland habitat prior to discharge of surface water into river. • Retrofitting of SuDS within existing developments, including car parks, education and community facilities. • Re-naturalisation of the River Leen adjacent to existing green spaces and also within the river channel itself. • Potential for further work along the river to improve its recreational use (signage, public art, community orchards, trim trails, heritage, etc.) and linking in amenity spaces and other open spaces as gateways to Leen BGI corridor.

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
	River Soar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigable River through strategy area to Loughborough (Grand Union Canal) • East Midland Parkway Railway Station • Redhill Marina • Boat moorings at Zouch • Provides extensive areas of flood plain (Zones 2 and 3). • Rights of way follow the river from Red Hill (River Trent) to Loughborough. • Midshires Way crosses the River Soar at Kegworth • Cross Britain Way cross the River Soar at Zouch and follows the river valley to Stanford. • The River Soar is a Local Wildlife site that links priority habitats. • River Soar and environs is Focal area within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Biodiversity • Freshwater ecosystem services • Flood risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Soar connects Nottingham to Loughborough and the Grand Union Canal. This canal links to London and Birmingham. Beyond Loughborough the River Soar connects to Leicestershire. • Existing rights of way follow the River within the strategy area. • Connects to the Trent Valley primary corridor and Kingston Secondary Corridor 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of Ratcliffe Power Station offers opportunities for significant environmental enhancements and connectivity to the River Trent primary corridor. • Wider improvements to existing rights of way infrastructure. • Also, working to reduce siltation of watercourse. • Habitat enhancements along the River's course that connect existing habitats and improve the ecological network. • Improve access for water-based activities such as canoe portage, boat moorings and facilities and the River Soar Trail.

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	Trent Valley	<p>Erewash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trent Lock Conservation Area and leisure facilities Cranfleet Canal Trent Valley Sailing Club Nottingham Yacht Club Several local wildlife sites located alongside or radiating away from the Trent Recently opened Spring Lakes Water Sports and Leisure Centre Vast areas of functional flood plain 5 Local Wildlife Sites (Trent Lock Marsh, River Trent North Bank, Attenborough West Gravel Pits, Narrow Bridge Fish Pond, Sheet-stores Junction Pond) <p>Gedling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Netherfield Lagoons LNR Local Wildlife Site Trentside Pedestrian cycle route along parts of the River Sports grounds including Poplars Burton Joyce Local Green Space between the rail way line and the River Trent at Burton Joyce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This major river corridor is identified regionally as a strategic BGI corridor. Biodiversity resource with strong ecological connectivity across Greater Nottingham and North Midlands. Variety of habitats provide significant ecosystem services. Recreation Sports Navigable waterway. Non-motorised transport. Flood mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is a primary (sub-regional) network that extends across the Midlands, connecting populations centres of Stoke, Burton, Derby, Nottingham and Newark. Beyond Newark the Trent Valley extends north where it flows out into the Humber Estuary. High quality of river environment, including some sections of natural bank Proximity to urban areas. Cluster of recreational facilities at Trent Lock Extensive recreational opportunities Wide range of sporting facilities, including playing pitches, water sports and nationally important sporting facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational facilities in Erewash under-utilised. Lack of access to immediate river-bank along entire section of Trent in Erewash The continuous Trentside pedestrian cycle path which runs onto Stoke Bardolph breaks down at the Colwick Industrial Estate before continuing along the River at Crosslands Meadow and Colwick Country Park. A lot of the city stretch of river is canalised or features hard-engineered flood defences 	<p>TRENT GATEWAY</p> <p>Erewash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive recreational opportunities at points along the Erewash section. Formalise multi-user trail along the entirety of Erewash section. Ability to strengthen connectivity into neighbouring authorities (Derby City, South Derbyshire & NW Leicestershire) <p>Gedling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities associated with new ECO Park at Teal Close Opportunity to potentially reconnect Trent side pedestrian cycle route via Colwick Industrial Estate or improve route and signage via Colwick Industrial Estate Roads

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		<p>Nottingham City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colwick Country Park LWS, Trent-side LWS, Iremonger's Pond LWS and River Trent North Bank LWS included in corridor • Victoria Embankment Memorial Gardens Registered Historical Park and Garden • Pedestrian and cycle route along parts of the river <p>Broxtowe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Local Wildlife Sites (Attenborough Gravel Pits, River Trent North Bank, Chilwell Manor Golf Course Grassland) • River Trent footpath. • Attenborough Nature Reserve SSSI (including Nature Centre facility). • Holme Pit, Clifton LGS, LNR and SSSI nearby. • Beeston Marina including cafe. • Beeston Lock and Canal-side Heritage Centre. • Barton Island (youth resource). • 7 areas of amenity space (incl. Weirfields Recreation Ground) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent network of PROW (Public Rights of Way) including Trent Valley Way and connectivity between urban areas, sports and recreational facilities and accessible natural greens spaces within the Trent Valley, including the Attenborough Nature Reserve and Holme Pierrepont Country Park. • Numerous nearby areas of amenity space. • Important part of both Erewash Valley Trail and Broxtowe Country Trail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of continuous bankside pedestrian / cycle route • Non-native invasive Himalayan balsam extensive throughout catchment • Within the urban area the Trent Valley Way is often busy / congested recreational route subject to extensive numbers of visitors. • Significant areas are subject to flooding within the urban area 	<p>Nottingham City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent redevelopment zones provide opportunities for enhancement of river and continuation or creation of bankside footpath / cycle route. • Provision of new foot bridge across the Trent between Trent Bridge and Ladybay Bridge. Linking this with bankside footpaths / cycle route. <p>Broxtowe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to link to new / enhanced BGI Corridor along Beeston Canal. • Considerable number of opportunities for enhancement of wildlife / biodiversity. • Opportunities to link to development sites including Severn Trent, Beeston, Boots and Beeston Business Park. • Opportunities to link into HS2 Toton Hub / Station Development.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple PROW routes through Attenborough Nature Reserve. Group TPO located close to Beeston Marina / single TPOs in Attenborough village. Links to Erewash Valley BGI Corridor. Grade II Listed towpath bridges. <p>Rushcliffe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports and Leisure facilities including: numerous sports pitches at Wilford and The Hook; and rowing clubs and international sports grounds at Trent Bridge. Holme Pierrepont National Water Sports Centre and Country Park School playing fields (The Becket, Nottingham Emmanuel Schools, Wilford Primary School and St Patrick's School) Compton Acres Ponds LWS and NET compensation land at Silverdale and Wilford Disused Railway LWS) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connection to the urban fringe / open countryside and Fairham Brook BGI corridor is restricted by the A52. Wilford Road and Tram Route provide the crossing points. Poor surface condition of Holme Lane (part of the Holme Pierrepont BGI corridor) 	<p>Rushcliffe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity improvements within and between existing open spaces, which improve ecological connectivity with the River Trent and its environs. Regeneration of Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station (as part of the proposed development operation and Freeport) offers opportunity to improve BGI and connect to the River Soar Sub Regional Corridor. Protection, improvement and creation of priority habitats (wetlands and grassland) which improve the ecological network. <p>The creation of wetland habitats may also provide opportunities for flood water storage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved surfacing on Adbolton Lane / Holme Lane for cycle provision

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NET Tram Route connecting the City with Clifton, with stops at Wilford Land and Ruddington Lane. • Extensive network of pedestrian and cycle routes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Trent Valley Way – multi user non-motorised route provides an important transport / recreational route through the urban area; and o NET tram cycle corridor that connect residential areas to Tram stops, River Trent and West Bridgford. • Willow Meadow Wildlife Site, Ironmongers Pond and Gresham Marsh Wildlife Site are adjacent to the River Trent. • Natural Green Spaces (including reclaimed landfill site – Compton Acres LWS, Greythorne Dyke LWS, • The Hook / Trent Field LNR • Skylarks Nature Reserve 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of improved recreational facilities (marina, café / restaurant) • Link to Cotgrave Mineral Line Corridor • Provision of new foot bridge across the Trent between Trent Bridge and Ladybay Bridge. Linking this with bankside footpaths / cycle route. • Access and land management at Simpkin Farm

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant areas of wetlands and priority habitat, including: Grazing Marsh and deciduous woodlands (including wet woodlands). • Holme Land Quiet Road (closed to non-resident motorised traffic) connects West Bridgford with Radcliffe on Trent • Significant areas of land either side of the river is flood zone 2 or 3. • Simpkin Farm land 				

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	Sherwood Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient woodland with historic significance as designated a Royal Hunting Forest in 1217 and historic connections with Robin Hood. Strong landscape character – Sherwood Character Area region Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve – contains over 1,000 ancient Oaks comprising the ancient forest of Birklands and Budby South The Greenwood Community Forest adjoins and overlaps with part of the Sherwood Forest to the northeast. Birkland Bilhaugh Special Area for Conservation (part of the Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve) A number of SSSIs Potential Special Protection Area (Nightjar) Numerous Local Nature Reserves Sherwood Forest Country Park and Visitor Centre Rufford Country Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity / Ecological Network Woodland habitats provide numerous ecosystem services. Recreation Flood Risk Mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internationally known Historic significance Strong landscape character Multifunctional green space Regionally significant, its catchment area includes cities of Nottingham, Derby, Doncaster, Leicester, Lincoln and Sheffield and numerous large towns such as Gainsborough, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop and Retford. Provides local people with opportunities for recreation, enjoyment and access to natural greenspace. Economic and social legacy from the decline of coal mining, and increasing pressures from growth in nearby urban areas, as well as visitors, require careful management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat fragmentation and decline Landscape degradation Limited water resources threaten the exceptional natural environment Impacts of climate change. Economic and social legacy from the decline of coal mining, and increasing pressures from growth in nearby urban areas, as well as visitors, require careful management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Park designation Proximity to the growing urban areas of Nottingham, Derby, Doncaster, Leicester, Lincoln and Sheffield and numerous large towns such as Gainsborough, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop and Retford. Provides local people with opportunities for recreation, enjoyment and access to natural greenspace. Opportunities to increase visitor numbers, visitor stays and visitor spend Significant potential to increase visitor numbers of tourist / visitors Strong farming sector Opportunities for sustainable woodland enterprise Prospective pSPA

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clumber Park Dukeries Sherwood Pines Centre Parcs Part of National Cycle Route 6 Nottingham to Worksop Robin Hood Way walking route Other recreational routes 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not maximising its opportunities in terms of visitor numbers, visitor stays and visitor spending. Complex and fragmented ownership across the Sherwood Forest area 	
Secondary BGI Network						
1	<p>Little Eaton Route</p> <p>Part of corridor passes within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms part of the Little Eaton Triangle linking to the Midshires Way Dismantled minerals line which continues into Amber Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife corridor into / out of Little Eaton Informal access along the dis-used Minerals Line for walkers Urban Fringe Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong local support for creation of the Little Eaton Triangle Transforming a disused minerals railway line into a new recreational use The former mineral line extends north into Amber Valley to Ripley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work has not yet started on creating the cycle path 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone. Opportunity to be a recreational route connecting the Derwent Valley Cycleway and Midshires Way to Little Eaton Extending the mineral line cycle path into Amber Valley Opportunities to link into a wider cycle network into Derby City Enhancement of wildlife and biodiversity

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2	Former Derby & Sandiacre Canal Parts of corridor pass within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'The Golden Mile' at Draycott, • Wide variety of wildlife along the route, with species spanning foxes and badgers to lapwing and waders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal wildlife corridor from Derby to Sandiacre • A multi user trail linking the villages of Borrowash, Breaston and Draycott • Urban Fringe Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good recreational uses • Diverse array of wildlife species present along route • Off-road non-motorised trail linking Nottingham and Derby main urban areas. • Connects to River Derwent at Borrowash providing route into the centre of Derby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restoration of the route as a navigable waterway is not close to completion for water-based recreational uses and is unlikely to be for a long period of time • The Canal has long since been filled, and its reopening requires substantial funding and advanced engineering solutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone. • Enhancement / diversification of wildlife and biodiversity once canal restoration occurs with water-based habitats and species. • Restoration of navigable watercourse / blue infrastructure asset along a section of the original route

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3	Hall Lane to Brinsley Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Local Wildlife Sites including Jacksdale Disused Railway. Brinsley Headstocks LNR. A number of group and single TPOs around Hall Lane, Brinsley. Links to Brinsley Brook and the River Erewash. Brinsley Hall – listed building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological. Recreation. Heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of Local Wildlife Sites. Public Rights of Way through and in vicinity of corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no formal connections for walkers and cyclists linking Eastwood with Langley Mill and the countryside around Stoneyford. Works needed to repair parts of Headstocks structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential links to the major housing site in Brinsley. Potential for further improvements to footpaths and circulation routes through and to the Brinsley Headstocks site. Major grassland re-creation potential. Potential enhancements to Brinsley Brook.
4	Brinsley Brook Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brinsley Headstocks (heritage and LNR). Vine Cottage. 3 Local Wildlife Sites: Cordy Lane Paddock, Saint's Coppice, Brinsley Brook Grasslands. Willey Spring ancient woodland. Multiple PROW. Brinsley Brook. Links to 'Blue Line' Heritage Trail in Eastwood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation. Ecological. Heritage. Links to DH Lawrence. Potential for SuDS for Brinsley housing site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to north of Eastwood, Brinsley village, Brinsley Headstocks and Vine Cottage. Numerous rights of way extend north into Amber Valley around Underwood towards Selston. Good Friends Group at Headstocks site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited car parking in the area. Poor condition of Vine Cottage. Works needed to repair parts of Headstocks structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to link to housing site allocated within Part 2 Local Plan including SuDS. Opportunities for improvements to Vine Cottage. Opportunities to provide enhanced amenity greenspace and improvements to PROWs. Improve in-channel river near Hall Park.

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5	Underwood to Beauvale Priority Parts of corridor pass within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willey Spring, High Park Wood and Watnall Coppice Local Wildlife Sites. • Beauvale Brook Local Geological Site. • 4 areas of ancient woodland (Willey Spring, High Park Wood, The Coppice and Watnall Coppice). • Group TPO at Watnall Coppice. • Links to Ashfield Hidden Treasures near to Underwood. • Links to Moorgreen Reservoir, Beauvale Brook and Willey Spring. • Beauvale Priory (Scheduled ancient monument). • Listed buildings close to Underwood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological. • Landscape. • Heritage. • Urban Fringe Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of exceptional landscape and significant heritage assets. • Connects to Hucknall in Ashfield District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor. • Minimal PROW in vicinity. • The formal bridleway network is poor particularly in the far north of the Borough and there is a need to upgrade footpaths to bridleway or secure permissive routes for cycling wherever this can be achieved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Some opportunities for wildlife and biodiversity enhancement. • General need for access improvements in the vicinity of this area.

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6	Nether Green / Newstead / Calverton (North Nottingham Arc) Within Gedling, east of Hucknall corridor pass within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<p>West of Hucknall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Local Wildlife Sites including Moorgreen Reservoir. • Colliers Wood LNR. • High Park Wood ancient woodland. • Numerous TPOs. • Nearby Eastwood Hall. • Links to 'Blue Line' Heritage Trail in Eastwood. • PROW especially to north and around Eastwood. <p>East of Hucknall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of Sherwood Forest • Greenwood Forest • Extensive conifer plantations including Watchwood Plantation and Longdale Plantation • Blidworth Woods • Haggnook Woods • Broadleaf woodland • Ancient and semi natural woodland • Local wildlife sites • Local Geological site • Linby Quarry SSSI • Woodland and natural assets north of Hucknall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological. • Recreation. • Heritage. • Links to DH Lawrence. • Urban Fringe Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends across the north of the strategy area, through Hucknall in Ashfield District. • Proximity to Eastwood. • Links to Ashfield Hidden Valley trails in the north. • Links to Hall Park and Colliers Wood. Extensive networks of woodland • Recreational routes • Prospective Special Protection Area (for protection of Nightjar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited car parking in the area. • Poor quality of bridleway network. • Fragmented in places • A614 and A60 and other busy roads are barriers • Robin Hood Rail Line • HRA • Nether Green Brook currently classified as poor under WFD due to barriers to fish movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Opportunities to enhance network of PROW around Colliers Wood, Moorgreen, Greasley, Beauvale Priory, and Lodge. • Potential improvements at Moorgreen Reservoir. • Opportunities to improve the bridleway network in the north of the Borough. • Opportunities for SuDS along Beauvale Brook. • Enhancement of wildlife / biodiversity. • Improving fish passage. • Strategic development site north of Hucknall.

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7	Giltbrook Parts of corridor pass within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Local Wildlife Sites. • Watnall Wood and Church Lane Quarry Local Geological Sites. • Sledder Wood Meadows SSSI. • Multiple PROW to south of Eastwood, linking Eastwood with Kimberley. • Links to Robin Hood Way. • Giltbrook (blue infrastructure). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological. • Recreation. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive PROW between Eastwood and Kimberley. • A number of RoW / country cross the M1 and connect to Hucknall in Ashfield District (via country lanes and RoW) • Close to remains of Greasley Castle. • Number of listed buildings in the vicinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access routes are sparse in the north, near to Greasley. • Poor water quality due to sewage and run-off from roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Opportunities for enhancement of footpath network. • Potential for improvements along Giltbrook (blue infrastructure). • Enhancement of wildlife / biodiversity / public amenity. • SuDS in new development and retro-fit of SuDS to improve and also not lead to further deterioration of watercourse.
8	Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting Corridor is entirely within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Local Wildlife Sites nearby including Hucknall Airfield. • 2 areas of ancient woodland. • Some PROW. • Watercourse flowing close to Blenheim Industrial Estate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly ecological. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Wildlife Sites and areas of ancient woodland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of amenity space, parks and gardens, and outdoor sports facilities. • Lack of natural amenity greenspace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Some opportunities to enhance the network of footpaths / bridleways. • Some opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity / woodland planting.

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9	Kimberley Cutting Is within Urban Fringe Areas BGI Enhancement Zones around Ilkeston and Hucknall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route of disused railway line. Amenity open space in area including Main Road Allotments. 5 Local Wildlife Sites including Kimberley Cutting and Blenheim Disused Railway. Kimberley Railway Cutting Local Geological Site. Hall Om Wong LNR. Sellers Wood ancient woodland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation. Ecological. Allotments. Local accessibility. Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Local Wildlife Sites and other sites. TPOs. PROW network and links to Erewash Valley Trail, Big Track and Nottingham Canal Towpath. Links to River Erewash and Giltbrook. Good links to Hall Om Wong Open Space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to some parts of the corridor to the west. Lack of maintenance to disused railway cutting. Sections of cutting subject to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Potential for parts of corridor to be used for a future extension of the NET tramway network. Considerable opportunities for enhancement of wildlife / biodiversity. Scope to improve footpath network
10	A610 Swinggate Parts of corridor pass within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Local Wildlife Sites including M1 Woodland. Group TPO at Verge Wood. Knowle Park, Kimberley. Broxtowe Country Park outside of the Borough boundary within the City. Conservation Area in Nuthall. Some PROW routes adjacent to and under the A610. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly ecological. Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Local Wildlife Sites and proximity to Broxtowe Country Park (in the City). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal access due to the A610 / M1 motorway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Some opportunities for enhancement of amenity space and parks / gardens and outdoor sport. Potential to link to the Kimberley Depot development site (allocated within the Part 2 Local Plan).

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11	Kimberley Central Corridor Whole corridor is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several amenity land assets. • Kimberley Cemetery LWS. • Group TPO in Knowle Wood. • Corridor follows a PROW. • PROW link over M1 bridge to City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological • Recreation. • Cemetery. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several amenity land assets including Stag Recreation Ground, Kimberley Cemetery and Knowle Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace to the south of Kimberley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Limited opportunities identified other than for amenity greenspace.
12	Nottingham Canal Whole corridor is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former canal. • Towpath alongside former canal. • Heritage assets (listed buildings including canal bridges). • 3 Local Wildlife Sites including Nottingham Canal. • Nottingham Canal LNR. • Swancar Farm Quarry Local Geological Site. • Near Stoney Lane Allotments, Trowell. • Links to River Erewash. • Multiple PROW including Erewash Valley Trail and Robin Hood Way. • Bennerley Viaduct located to north west of corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation. • Ecological. • Heritage. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of environment. • Located within close proximity to open space and recreation areas in Bramcote and Trowell. • Links to Greenway at Bramcote. • Part of Erewash Valley Trail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited nearby car parking provision. • Some parts of towpath available to cyclists on a 'permissive' basis only. • Can be very popular. • Some sections of canal have leaks and repair work is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Possible potential for restoration of sections of the canal. • Opportunities to resolve issues with leaks on the canal. • Potential to link to new housing developments at Awwsworth and Coventry Lane (Stapleford / Bramcote). • Opportunities to improve towpath for cyclists and sections of bridleway. • Bennerley Viaduct: opportunity to restore Grade 2* listed structure and bring it into use for access (from Awwsworth to Cotmanhay, Ilkeston).

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13	Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley Whole corridor beyond the urban edge is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbinetts, Oldmoor Wood, Holly Copse, Strelley and Strelley Hall Park Local Wildlife Sites. • Old Quarry, Strelley and Stone Pit Plantation Quarry, Strelley Local Geological Sites. • Robbinetts SSSI. • Numerous single TPOs and a Group TPO at Strelley Hall Park. • Conservation Areas at Cossall and Strelley • Two scheduled ancient monuments at Strelley. • Numerous listed buildings at Strelley and Cossall. • Links to the Monks Way, the Big Track and Nottingham Canal Towpath. • Links to the Robbinetts Arm (blue infrastructure). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological. • Recreation. • Heritage. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbinetts SSSI. • Various heritage assets. • Some heritages assets in Strelley village are protected by an Article 4 Direction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor. • Gaps in provision of amenity green-space, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities along length of corridor. • Gaps in provision of natural green-space on western and eastern sides of corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Some opportunities for enhancement of PROW and wildlife / biodiversity have been identified.

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14	Trowell to Kimberley Whole corridor is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A610 Cutting, Kimberley, Spring Wood, Strelley Hall Park, Nottingham Canal Local Wildlife Sites. Strelley Hall Park ancient woodland. Group and single TPOs around Strelley Hall. Links to The Monks Way, Big Track, Erewash Valley Trail and Nottingham Canal Towpath. Strelley Conservation Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological. Heritage. Recreation. Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROW along this corridor. There are listed buildings located in the vicinity of Strelley Hall and a scheduled ancient monument: Moat and fishpond at Strelley. An Article 4 Direction is in force in Strelley village. Most of the corridor is part of the Broxtowe Country Trail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong need to improve Balloon Woods junction of Broxtowe Country Trail for walkers and cyclists. Nottingham Canal LNR close to southern end and works needed to improve quality of access and improve habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific schemes identified in relation to amenity sites, but potential for ongoing improvements to existing amenity sites. Some potential for improvement to wildlife and biodiversity. Potential to improve Balloon Woods junction of Broxtowe Country Trail for walkers and cyclists.
15	Beechdale / Trowell Railway line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active railway line from the City to the west 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undisturbed habitat for wildlife as inaccessible for people Railway ballast and scrub as well as tree cover creates habitat mosaics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat on railway margins does not extend far enough to link to River Leen corridor or beyond through City centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with National Rail to allow the margins of the railway to have a recognised secondary function as an ecological corridor – habitat creation on additional bare sections to link up and extend connectivity to River Leen corridor and through City centre to Sneinton Walkway corridor.

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16	Erewash to Wollaton Corridor Corridor is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone at its western extent (in Broxtowe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Local Wildlife Sites. • 3 Local Nature Reserves including Alexandrina Plantation. • Part of corridor follows 'Bramcote Ridge' between Bramcote / Beeston and Wollaton. • Links into various PROW networks including Erewash Valley Trail and Robin Hood Way. • Links to Tottle Brook and River Erewash. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation. • Local accessibility. • Ecological. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green corridor / 'gap' separating the Borough and the City. • Comprehensive network of PROW. • Connects through Bramcote Hills Park. • Strong corridor with lots of opportunities for public access and links to green spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological corridor is not a primary function and therefore management is not designed to protect this as a function. E.g. Periodic tree felling by National Rail removes habitat • Only a narrow corridor with very few larger open spaces in close proximity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Opportunities to link to the major allocated housing sites at Coventry Lane (Bramcote and Stapleford). • Opportunities to link to Field Farm development (Phase 1 under construction). • Some opportunities for wildlife / biodiversity enhancement.

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17	Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook Northern part of the corridor is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connects through Bramcote Hills Park. Hemlock Stone located in close proximity. 3 Local Wildlife Sites. 3 Local Nature Reserves including Alexandrina Plantation. Part of the corridor follows a PROW through the centre of the Beeston Fields Golf Course into Beeston. Links into various PROW networks including Erewash Valley Trail and Robin Hood Way. Links to Tottle Brook and River Erewash. Connects through Bramcote Hills Park. Bramcote Conservation Area. Hemlock Stone located in close proximity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation. Local accessibility (part of corridor provides a principal footpath link between Beeston and Alderman White School). Ecological. Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive network of PROW. Connects through Bramcote Hills Park. Links to Pit Lane Recreation Area (LNR) and King George V Park (LNR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Rights of Way need improving. Footpath through Beeston Fields Golf Course fenced on both sides. Surrounding land in private ownership. Potential conflict between walkers and cyclists on Stapleford Hill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential link with landfill site on Coventry Lane to north of Bramcote Hills Park. This land is to be transferred to Broxtowe Borough Council from Biffa Waste Services. Urban fringe enhancement Opportunities to link to the major allocated housing sites at Coventry Lane (Bramcote and Stapleford). Opportunities to link to Field Farm development (Phase 1 under construction). Some opportunities for wildlife / biodiversity enhancement. Sections of footpath through Stapleford Hill need improving.

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18	A52 Corridor South East of Stapleford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bluebell Wood, Bramcote Local Wildlife Site. King George's Park Local Nature Reserve. To the north of the corridor, Bramcote Hills Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some public rights of way in the vicinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corridor follows the A52 and so footpaths and cycle ways within the centre of the corridor are more limited. No heritage features within the corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to link into HS2 Toton Hub Station development / Strategic Location for Growth. Opportunities for wildlife / biodiversity enhancement and improvements to King George V Park. Potential for general access improvements between Bramcote, Stapleford and Toton.
19	Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Local Wildlife Sites, SSSIs, Local Geological Sites or ancient woodland. Much of the eastern part of the corridor follows the Net Tramway Line from Toton to Beeston. Links to various areas of amenity space including Cator Lane Recreation Ground and various allotments. Links to numerous PROW including Erewash Valley Trail, and Greenway. Link to Chilwell Conservation Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly recreation and local accessibility, in particular providing a link between Stapleford and Beeston 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large section of NET tramway line follows the BGI corridor. Many PROW within and linking the corridor. It is a very important corridor for local accessibility, especially by sustainable forms of transport (tram, cycle, walking). Good links to Inham Nook Recreation Ground, Cator Lane Recreation Ground and Archers Field Recreation Ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited wildlife and ecological features. Part of Archers Field Recreation Ground subject to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential opportunities to link to the HS2 Toton Hub Railway Station / Strategic Location for Growth. Some opportunities for enhancement of amenity space and wildlife / biodiversity. Potential to improve the surface of access routes at Archers Field Recreation Ground and Cator Lane Recreation Ground. Potential for community building at Inham Nook Recreation Ground working with local football club.

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20	Toton Sidings On the edge of the Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toton Sidings and Erewash Canal Local Wildlife Sites. Toton Fields and Manor Farm LNRS. Bessell Lane Allotments. Banks Road Open Space and Manor Farm Recreation Ground, Toton located in close proximity. PROW running alongside the eastern side of the corridor. Links to River Erewash. Covered footings of Manor House and Water Mills, Manor Farm Recreation Ground, reference 'Toton Unearthed' Project 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation. Ecological. Heritage. Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good local PROW access. Location adjacent to potential HS2 Hub Station at Toton / Strategic Location for Growth at Toton. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No safe cycling route connecting Attenborough Nature Reserve at Barton Lane to Toton Fields site and the Erewash Valley. Topography of parts of the corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Opportunities to link to HS2 Hub Station and Strategic Location for Growth at Toton. General access improvements between Stapleford and Toton. Potential links to Attenborough and the Trent Catchment improvements. Potential additional interpretation of Manor House and Water Mills at Manor Farm Recreation Ground (heritage features). Potential enhancements in relation to amenity space, wildlife and biodiversity. Potential to improve surface conditions of some footpath routes.

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21	Toton Sidings to Chilwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Local Wildlife Sites: Toton Sidings, Toton Sidings Riverside, Toton Sidings Grassland and Scrub, and Toton Sidings Fishing Pond. One area of amenity open space: Banks Road Open Space, Toton. Toton Fields Local Nature Reserve. Group TPOs to the east of Stapleford Lane. Links to Erewash Valley Trail. Public right of way along part of corridor. Connects BGI Corridor 2.14 with Corridor 2.12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Recreational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public right of way along part of corridor. 4 Local Wildlife Sites. Toton Fields Local Nature Reserve. Links to a number of other BGI Corridors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No heritage assets or Blue Infrastructure. Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace. Some gaps in provision of amenity greenspace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Opportunities to link into HS2 Toton Hub Station development / Strategic Location for Growth and NET Toton Park and Ride site. Opportunities for enhancement of Banks Road Open Space, Toton, including footpath resurfacing work, creation of possible bridleway and habitat creation works. General access improvements between Toton and Chilwell. Need for bridleway link to connect existing routes in Toton and Chilwell.

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22	Tottle Brook, Highfields Park and Beeston Sidings Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beeston Sidings LWS • Highfields Park Registered Historic Park and Garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational space • Ecological sites • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland habitat present and provides additional biodiversity interest to wider connected open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only small corridor that does not link to other corridors • Reedbeds at Science Park are dry and only poorly link Tottle Brook to Beeston Sidings • Tottle Brook largely culverted at eastern end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Nottingham Science Park developments could provide opportunities for stronger BGI and ecological links to Highfields Park • University Grounds provide opportunities for habitat links to Wollaton Hall Park
23	Nottingham / Beeston Canal and Tottle Brook On the edge of the Urban Enhancement BGI Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beeston Canal Local Wildlife Site • Towpath and cycle way. • Canalside Heritage Centre. • Canal boat moorings. • Section of canal adjacent to highway in Beeston Rylands. • Close proximity to amenity space (Weirfields Recreation Ground). • Group TPO located close to canal (by Meadow Road Bridge). • Grade II Listed Meadow Road Canal Bridge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation. • Local accessibility • Commuting (cycle). • Heritage. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-developed access. • Nearby parking adjacent to canal. • Good recreation value (walking and cycling) • Partially navigable by boat • Tottle Brook lies adjacent adding to biodiversity interest • Links to River Leen Corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often congested recreational route. • Heavily engineered (canalised throughout) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban fringe enhancement • Deliver objectives of the Canal and River Trust's Nottingham Canal Improvement Partnership • Opportunities to link to Severn Trent Beeston and Boots development sites, possibly via the construction of a bridge. • Links to nearby Weirfields Recreation Ground. • Nearby recreation ground to south of canal.

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24	Bestwood Park to Newstead including National Cycle Route 6 Within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone to Newstead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Cycle Route 6 Nottingham to Newstead Bestwood Country Park Mill Lakes (in Ashfield District) Linby Trail Newstead Country Park Newstead Abbey National Cycleway Route 6 (in part) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cycle route in parts non-motorised Recreation Biodiversity Non-motorised routes in parts of the corridor Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to strategic cycle network Existence of non-motorised routes providing linkages between existing assets. Robin Hood Way extends beyond greater Nottingham through Sherwood Forest to Worksop. Links between Bestwood Park and Calverton Colliery recreational route Large resident population Links to Hucknall Town Centre from Bestwood Village car park via Mill Lakes Right of way from Bestwood Country Park to Arnold Redhill Area NET Phase 1 connections from Hucknall to Nottingham and stops between. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routes within corridor fragmented in places Lack of pedestrian friendly links from Mill Lakes to Linby Trail. Within the urban area Cycle Route 6 uses vehicular roads At grade crossing points on busy roads in urban area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent developments provide opportunities for biodiversity improvements, such as bankside habitat creation and in-channel planting Urban fringe enhancement Potential strategic development sites Bestwood and Redhill, north of Hucknall

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25	Calverton Mineral Line Western section is within the Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Access Land south of Calverton Hollinwood Gedling Colliery Calverton to Bestwood former colliery line non-motorised route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Biodiversity Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robin Hood rail line connections to Newstead and on to Worksop in the north of Nottinghamshire and south to Nottingham via Hucknall. Good public access Rights of way network Non-motorised transport route Large surrounding population Links to Bestwood Village and Leen Corridor Possible potential Special Protection Area (pSPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible Potential Special Protection Area (for Nightjar) Connecting ROW breaks down at Oxtan Road which has no pavement No formal PROW to Colliery site although informal route appears visible on the north side of Oxtan Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Strategic development site Calverton North East Quadrant plus safeguarded land.

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26	Bestwood Country Park to Calverton (blue corridor) Strategic Western section is within the Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of Greenwood Forest Part Sherwood Forest Local Wildlife Sites Bestwood Country Park Burntstump Country Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Recreation Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant areas of natural environment Partly urban fringe Good public access in places Possible Potential Special Protection Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragmented in places with significant gaps Busy roads (A60 and A614) are a barrier HRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Potential strategic development sites at Redhill and north of Calverton Former Calverton Colliery site Potential link to former Calverton Colliery Mineral line recreational route at Calverton or via Bestwood Country Park, Bestwood Village. Connections to Sherwood Forest
27	Hucknall Road Walkway, Bullwell Forest and City Hospital Extends into Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone that separates Hucknall from the Main Urban area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hucknall Rd Linear Walkway LWS and LNR Bullwell Forest Golf Course LWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological corridor Recreational route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connects directly to Bestwood Country Park and Robin Hood Way in the north. Connects to significant open space at Bullwell Hall Park and Nottingham City Golf Club. Non-motorised transport route Supports habitats rare in an urban context such as acid grassland, heathland and ancient oaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological connectivity restricted by road crossings and built areas of City Hospital City Hospital site prevents direct connectivity to Day Brook corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially scope for future extension of acid grassland and heathland mosaic into adjacent open space if there was local support Habitat creation and tree planting at hospital could improve connectivity Urban fringe enhancement

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28	Valley Road Water Meadow Wetlands and Day Brook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational areas along Valley Road Thackeray's Lane Arnot Hill Park Multi BGI space exists along the corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological corridor Recreational spaces Flood mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent works undertaken to expand wetland habitat Aquatic connectivity to River Leen corridor Good public access at Thackeray's Lane and Valley Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long culverted sections within the urban area (between wetland areas) are susceptible to blockage and limiting public access, with less or limited biodiversity potential. Vernon Road and short culvert prevents full connectedness to River Leen corridor Areas in the catchment downstream in Nottingham are at a high flood risk Water quality lower within the urban area than upstream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development site off Vernon Rd provides opportunities for naturalisation and enhancement of Day Brook watercourse Former allotments at Ventnor Rise may provide opportunities for wetland creation / expansion Naturalisation of Day Brook where it passes through private school grounds Flood mitigation works including recreating river channels with biodiversity enhancements (for e.g. Valley Road and Thackeray's Lane) May be opportunities to open up culverts and recreate river channels through redevelopment schemes within the urban area. Connections to corridors 27 (Hucknall Road Walkway, Bullwell Forest and City Hospital), 29 (Rights of Way to the north and east of Arnot), 30 (Arnot Hill Park to Gedling Country Park), and River Leen Primary Corridor

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29	Rights of Way to the north and east of Arnold Corridor extends through Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive rights of way network • High Quality Landscape for example the Dumbles Rolling Landscape with ridgelines and long distance views • Heritage assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-motorised routes • Recreation • Biodiversity • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to wider ROW network • Links between Arnold Calverton, Lambley, Woodborough, Burton Joyce and to Oxtun, Epperstone beyond • Links to Carlton/Gedling Village • Conservation Areas at Calverton, Lambley and Woodborough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage from the urban area and highways along the route are potential sources of pollution • Limited development opportunities due to lack of sites and flood risk from development upstream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic sites north and north east of Arnold • Potential Conservation Area at Gedling Village • Connections to Corridor 30 Arnot Hill Park to Gedling Country Park • Urban fringe enhancement

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30	Arnot Hill Park to Gedling Country Park Corridor extends into Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arnot Hill Park • Thacker's Lane • Former Daybrook rail line nature trek • PROW Langford Road / Darlton Drive, Christ the King School Playing Field to Mapperley Plains and to Lambley Village • Arno Vale Park • Mapperley Golf Course • Gedling Country Park • Protected open space between Wembley Road and Mapperley Plains • Green space (unprotected POS) between Arno Vale/Ramsey Drive and Wembley Road • Local Wildlife site • Various school playing fields along Arno Vale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Biodiversity • Sport • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Calverton Colliery non-motorised route and onto Bestwood Village. • Links to potential development sites at Gedling Colliery. • Links from Arnot Hill Park to Mapperley Plains, Mapperley Golf Course and Gedling Country Park • Combined pedestrian and cycle track along Arno Vale • Potential to connect to the GAR and cycle route. • Large resident population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daybrook nature trek route breaks down at Aylesham Avenue but this road and Greendale Road linking with Arno Vale are relatively quiet roads. • The open space between Arno Vale and Wembley Road is not protected open space on the LPD Policies Map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to create dedicated walking and cycling route through open space leading from Arno Vale / Ramsey Drive to Mapperley Plains • Potential to connect with Corridors G9 and G10 • Potential for small scale development • Urban fringe enhancement

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31	Gedling Colliery Mineral Line Southern section of the corridor extends into Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail Heritage - former Daybrook Rail line and Mapperley Tunnel Local Heritage Assets Disused Gedling Colliery rail line Gedling Country Park Teal Close, recreation areas Mining and railway heritage assets Netherfield Lagoons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential non-motorised transport route Recreation Biodiversity Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential non-motorised transport route Large surrounding population and growth of new housing at Gedling Colliery/ Chase Farm and at Teal Close Connections to River Trent via Netherfield Lagoons and on to Colwick Country Park, Nottingham Race Course, Colwick Woods and to the City Centre Connects to River Trent Corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited opportunities for further strategic development River Trent north bank footpath breaks down in Colwick Industrial Estate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for non-motorised transport route in combination with potential tram route Potential for combined recreational route and tramway to link with Netherfield Station and heavy rail network and Nottingham NET. Non-strategic site opportunities Potential Connections south across the River Trent River Trent Recreational Route via Colwick Industrial Estate to connect to Trent north bank route. Urban fringe enhancement

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32	Colwick Woods, Wooded/Scrub margins of Railway Line and Sneinton Walkway Corridor extends into Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colwick Cutting SSSI Colwick Woods LNR and LWS Sneinton Walkway LWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological corridor along connected similar habitats Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous similar habitats provide ecological connectedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography does not allow for connectivity for pedestrian access Daleside Road prevents connectivity to Colwick Racecourse and Colwick Country Park/River Trent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island site development would provide opportunity for connecting this corridor to the Canal Corridor, although open space is heavily urban in design and may not connect all the way through the site Possible scope to connect along railway embankment, although London Road would still prevent full connectivity to wider ecological networks Urban fringe enhancement
33	Holme Pierrepont – Lady Bay Corridor is entirely within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holme Pierrepont National Water Sports Centre and Country Park Skylarks Nature Reserve Significant areas of wetlands and priority habitat, including: Grazing Marsh and deciduous woodlands (including wet woodlands). Holme Lane is a Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT) and unadopted highway. Sandy Lane is a BOAT Part of Trent Valley Way, a long distance path and National Cycle Route 15. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-motorised transport Biodiversity Flood Mitigation Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quieter route connecting Radcliffe on Trent to West Bridgford / Nottingham Links to the A52 (City Wide Corridor) via Regatta Way. Links to Former Cotgrave Colliery Line (City Wide Corridor) at Radcliffe. Contains strategically important recreational and sporting facilities within the River Trent Regional BGI Corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface condition of Holme Lane Inadequate parking at Skylarks Nature Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection, improvement and creation of priority habitats (wetlands and grassland) which improve the ecological network. The creation of wetland habitats may also provide opportunities for flood water storage. Improved surfacing on Ad-bolton Lane / Holme Lane for cycle and pedestrian provision Provision of improved recreational facilities (marina, café/ restaurant)

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34	A46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the land is flood zone 3. The Hook / Trent Field LNR Simpkin Farm land Holme Pierrepont Hall Registered Park and Garden 	Non-motorised transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains significant areas of priority habitat within the River Trent Ecological Corridor. Quiet roads adjacent to the A46 provide a safe cycle route between Nottingham and Newark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not multifunctional BGI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link to Cotgrave Mineral Line Corridor River Trent cycle/pedestrian bridge. Access and land management at Simpkin Farm Urban fringe enhancement Development at Former RAF Newton and north of Bingham may increase use. Improved rights of way infrastructure.
35	A52 Western section between West Bridgford and Radcliffe on Trent is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Cycle Route Bus route Nottingham - Grantham Railway Line (Stations at Radcliffe on Trent, Bingham, Aslockton and Orston) 	Non-motorised transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian / cycle path extends along the A52 from West Bridgford to Bingham, Whatton in the Vale, Aslockton and Bottesford. Regular bus services connect the villages and town to West Bridgford and Nottingham. Rail services can be accessed at Radcliffe, Bingham and Aslockton. Intersects with the Grantham Canal at West Bridgford. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not multifunctional BGI. Whilst there is a cycle / pedestrian path the A52 is a busy road. Cycle path is narrow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development at Radcliffe on Trent and Bingham may increase use.

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36	Cotgrave Dis-used Railway Line Corridor extends into Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former mineral line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-motorised transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to A46 corridor (Cycle Route 48) at Bingham Links to national cycle route 64 at Thoroton. Direct non-motorised connection between Cotgrave Country Park and Radcliffe in Trent. Links with Grantham Canal and extends the Keyworth / Cotgrave BGI corridor. Provides a wildlife corridor within an arable landscape that intersects with streams and hedgerows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable surface quality. ON the southern section (south of the A52) is more robust, whilst the northern section (north of the A52) is softer and prone to churning up during wet weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved signage. Improved surfacing (north of A52) Link to Holme Pierrepont Blue-Green Infrastructure

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37	Grantham Canal Corridor extends through Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Wildlife Site / corridor Non-designated heritage asset Pedestrian and cycle route (along towpath) Cotgrave Country Park Hickling Basin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-motorised transport route Biodiversity Recreation Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive non-motorised route which connects villages to each other, West Bridgford and Nottingham. Extends beyond Greater Nottingham to Grantham Ecological corridor – links The Trent to Cotgrave Country Park, Kinoulton Marsh and Canal SSSI into Leicestershire and beyond into Lincolnshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not navigable in entirety (canal is in disrepair beyond Cotgrave) Water availability and loss (section around Cropwell Bishop and Cropwell Butter) Route blocked at West Bridgford (A52 & Radcliffe Road / Lady Bay) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Working with the Grantham Canal Partnership whose aim is to reopen the canal from the Trent to Grantham. There is potential to reconnect to the River Trent via Polser Brook Restore the canal for water based recreation and leisure. Strategic developments adjacent to the canal at Gamston (and others in proximity that are promoted within the existing and emerging plans) could, if sensitivity designed, assist canal restoration. They would also benefit water management, biodiversity and historic features, provide complementary BGI and enhance setting of the canal. New residents would benefit from close proximity to non-motorised transport route and natural green space.

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38	Keyworth / Clipston / Cotgrave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quiet roads • Numerous rights of Way, including footpaths, bridleways and byways. • Normanton Pastures SSSI • Clipston and Cotgrave Wolds (elevated land above the Trent Valley) • Extensive woodland (Cotgrave Forest, Borders Wood, Cotgrave Gorse) • Polser Brook tributaries (riparian priority habitats) and environs are in Flood Zone 3. • Cotgrave Country Park • Grantham Canal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-motorised transport • Recreation • Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quiet roads and rights of way that link Keyworth, Normanton on the Wolds and Cotgrave provide non-motorised transport routes and recreational opportunities. • Normanton Pastures SSSI comprises lowland calcareous grassland. • Extensive woodlands that are a priority habitat provide accessible (by rights of way) natural green space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of rights of way that connect areas within Cotgrave and Clipston Wolds to Cotgrave Country Park / Grantham Canal (other than through Cotgrave). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved connectivity with Grantham Canal corridor (and from there the former Cotgrave Mineral Line and River Trent BGI corridor), especially south and east of Cotgrave. • Improvements to existing rights of way infrastructure (surfaces, signage etc.) to encourage use. • Protection, improvement and creation of priority habitats which improve the ecological network of woodlands, grassland and waterways.

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39	Edwalton / Ruddington Beyond the urban area the Corridor is within Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Line LWS (former Nottingham / Melton Railway Line) provides a non-motorised route and wildlife corridor into West Bridgford. Rushcliffe School playing fields Sharp Hill Wood is a LWS and Local Nature Reserve Southern Cemetery (Wilford Hill) Wilford Hill LWS Ruddington Grange Golf Club St Peters Junior School Playing field Rights of way connect new housing within the Edwalton Strategic Site and existing homes on Boundary Road/Loughborough Road with Sharp Hill, Wilford Cemetery. Old Road is a historic route and bridleway. Three rights of way cross the A52 to Mickleborough Hill and Ruddington. The central crossing is an underpass. Quiet Roads south of A52 at Mickleborough Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Non-motorised transport route(s) Biodiversity Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the urban fringe, close to populations. Numerous rights of way that connect West Bridgford to Ruddington Sharp Hill Wood is a valued area of elevated natural greenspace. Cemetery provides a significant area of quiet reflection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one of the rights of way crosses the A52 safely – via an underpass. Absence of connections north of Ruddington between the A60 and B680 (Wilford Road) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Development within the strategic housing allocation provides opportunities to create accessible greenspace and improve connectivity between Sharp Hill and existing rights of way and Rushcliffe School and The Green Line. Development north of Ruddington off Wilford Road provides opportunities to create accessible green spaces that connect to the Fairham Brook BGI corridor and Wilford /Compton local corridor (identified within the Local Plan) and ecological network. Improve connectivity across the A52, improving rights of way infrastructure either side, focusing on the central underpass and Old Lane. Protect and enhance the setting of Sharp Hill wood

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40	Fairham Brook Corridor comprises the Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone between West Bridgford/ Ruddington and Clifton.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairham Brook Local Wildlife Site Fairham Brook Nature Reserve Ruddington Disused Railway and Great Central Railway Local Wildlife Site Willwell Cutting SSSI Priority habitat deciduous woodland and stream Rights of way Silverdale Playing field Allotments Historic Moorland Landscape Bunny Duck Decoy - Historic Woodland Extensive areas within Flood Zones 2 and 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Formal and informal recreation Flood mitigation Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close proximity to residents within Clifton, Silverdale and Ruddington Route through city is exclusively through open space, with largely natural bankside habitat Extensive network of rights of way between Bunny and Gotham. Continuous ecological corridor (including habitat for water vole) Functionally connected to River Trent and Edwalton / Ruddington Corridors Floodwater storage within land adjacent to the Brook and extensive areas across Ruddington Moor, Gotham Moor, Bunny Moor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic channel deepening work has prevented natural dynamics of floodplain and dried adjacent LWS Absence of rights of way or public access to Ruddington Moor. Absence of priority habitats (other than brook itself) within Moorland areas south of Ruddington. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban fringe enhancement Adjacent redevelopment sites provide opportunities for enhancement and extension of Fairham Brook Nature Reserve proposed LNR Development at Fairham Pastures (3,000 homes and employment), adjacent to Fairham Brook, provides an opportunity to enhance biodiversity and accessibility. Improve adjacent agricultural and riparian management to enhance habitats.

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41	Clifton Grove, Woods Holme Pit LNR Corridor is within the Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated LNR comprised of LWSs and Holme Pit SSSI Clifton Hall Registered Historic Park and Garden Partially ancient woodland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Resource Supporting habitat adjacent to River Trent Recreational (for walking, cycling and horse riding) Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good pedestrian access on permissive footpaths, also partial bridleway access Steep escarpment creates some inaccessible space, so undisturbed for wildlife Directly connects to River Trent corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-native invasive Himalayan balsam extensive Corridor does not extend far into the city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent farmland provides opportunities for enhancement through environmental stewardship and habitat creation Urban fringe enhancement
42	Gotham / Bunny / Keyworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority habitat grassland and woodlands west and south of Gotham, and east of East Leake. Gotham Hill Pasture SSSI Rushcliffe Golf Course SSSI Many wooded areas are designated Local Wildlife Sites. Gotham Hills, West Leake and Bunny Ridge Line Ecological Network Rights of Way, including bridleways and Midshires Way. Bunny Park is adjacent to this corridor. It contains priority habitat wood pasture and parkland. It is also of historic value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Informal recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive areas of woodland occupy elevated locations on Gotham Hill, West Leake Hills and along Bunny Ridge. Rights of way connect elevated areas and follow the ridgelines. Rights of way connect to Kingston Brook corridor Grand Central Railway Line corridor intersects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority habitats separated between Gotham Hill and West Leake Hill, and East Leake and Bunny. Non-native invasive species – Himalayan Balsam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ecological connectivity Improved rights of way infrastructure

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
43	Kingston Brook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Leake Play Park (NEAP) Meadow Park Kingston Brook riparian habitats Rights of Way including the Midshires Way East Leake Biodiversity Opportunity Area extends east of East Leake and along Kingston Brook. Habitat Enhancement Zone (Natural England) extends east of East Leake along the Kingston Brook to Costock. Kingston Brook and surrounding open space is Flood Zone 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal recreation Biodiversity Flood mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close proximity to residents within East Leake Provides non-motorised recreational routes to West Leake, Sutton Bonington, and Kingston on Soar. Connects to River Soar Regional BGI Corridor Intersects with Great Central Railway Line Corridor Provides significant area of flood water storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of rights of way between East Leake and Costock. Pavement on Costock road provides non-motorised connectivity. Flooding events Water pollution events (domestic sewage, farm effluent and silt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to rights of way infrastructure. Improved water pollution controls Improved flood mitigation Himalayan Balsam control

Local BGI Networks

L5	Rise Park to Newstead Abbey Park Corridor extends through Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Wildlife Sites for e.g. Moor Pond Woods Newstead Abbey Registered Park and Garden Papplewick Hall Registered Park and Garden Bestwood Country Park Mill Lakes (in Ashfield District) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Recreation Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive wildlife sites and biodiversity Extensive recreational opportunities along the large parts of the corridor Prospective Special Protection Area (for the protection of Nightjar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragmentation of natural environment in places HRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for improved links to Nether Green / Newstead / Calverton (6) corridor and River Leen Sub Regional Corridor. Urban fringe enhancement
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*Due to their scale, within Primary Networks that cross multiple administrative boundaries, existing assets and opportunities are separated according to their local authority location

Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
L6	1845 Enclosure Act: Queens Walk, Queens Walk Recreation Ground, Victoria Park, Robin Hood Chase, Corporation Oaks, St. Ann's Hill (round Belle Vue Reservoir), Elm Avenue, The Arboretum, Church (Rock) Cemetery, Waterloo Promenade and The Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Cemetery and Nottingham Arboretum Registered Historic parks and Gardens General Cemetery LWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces located in close proximity to each other Active travel Ecological network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small corridor in an area otherwise lacking in green recreational routes Pedestrian routes away from motorised transport routes Open spaces have historic importance and contribute to the cityscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of connectivity to other corridors or nearby open spaces A60 Mansfield Road prevents full ecological connectivity for this corridor Poor biodiversity value of heavily managed areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small changes in habitat management of Elm Avenue, Corporation Oaks and Robin Hood Chase would increase biodiversity value and value as ecological corridor

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
	Nuthall Cutting and Kimberley Railway (Part of the Great Northern Green Way) Extends through Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zones between Ilkeston and Northern Nottingham.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Local Wildlife Sites (including Kimberley Dismantled Railway). • Group of single TPOs in Watnall. • Areas of open space / recreation grounds. • Multiple PROW. • Conservation Area in Kimberley. • Links to Big Track Route. • Great Northern Path / Bennerley Viaduct. • Nottingham Canal nearby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation. • Ecological. • Heritage. • Local accessibility. • Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Local Wildlife Sites. • PROW network. • Bennerley Viaduct. • Cuts across Council owned Buckingham Way open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The corridor cuts across the A610 dual carriageway and M1 motorway. • Sections of footpath need improving. • Sections of railway cutting subject to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bennerley Viaduct opportunity to restore Grade 2* listed structure and bring it into use for access (from Awwsworth to Ilkeston). • Considerable opportunities for enhancement of wildlife / biodiversity. • Opportunities to link to the Awwsworth housing development site allocated within the Part 2 Local Plan. • Potential for road corridor SuDS. • Urban fringe enhancement

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
L3	Langley Mill to Kimberley Urban fringe enhancement zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erewash Canal Grasslands, Erewash Meadows and Gilt Brook Local Wildlife Sites. Nottingham Canal LNR. Tinsley Park Private Sport Ground. Links to Nottingham Canal Towpath, Erewash Valley Trail and Greenway at Giltbrook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological. Recreation. Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to some PROW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities along length of corridor. Gap in provision of natural green-space on eastern part of corridor. Relatively short BGI corridor with limited access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some opportunities for enhancement of wildlife and biodiversity. Urban fringe enhancement
L4	Sellers Wood and New Farm Wood Urban fringe enhancement zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Farm Wood and Sellers Wood Local Wildlife Sites. Sellers Wood SSSI. New Farm Wood and Sellers Wood ancient woodland. Tributary of the River Leen running into Seller's Wood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological. Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sellers Wood LWS and SSSI. Ancient woodland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to parts of the corridor. Limited opportunities for enhancement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some opportunities for enhancements to wildlife and biodiversity. Urban fringe enhancement

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
L1	Stoney Lane to Aldecar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Langley Mill Flashes and Brinsley Grassland Local Wildlife Sites. A number of group and single TPOs around Hall Lane, Brinsley at northern end of Stoney Lane. Public Rights of Way in vicinity of corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Local Wildlife Sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No areas of amenity space. There are no formal connections for walkers and cyclists linking Eastwood with Langley Mill and the countryside around Stoney-ford. Lack of heritage assets. Relatively short BGI Corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major grassland re-creation potential. Maintain habitat connectivity for high grass snake populations. Improving cycle way / footpath access would require either improving the current highway features or opening up the Cromford Canal from Langley Mill Basin.
L2	Smithurst Road and Daisy Farm Brook Giltbrook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smithurst Meadows LNR. Smithurst Road Open Space. Links to B2.13 Langley Mill to Kimberley Green Infrastructure Corridor Daisy Farm Brook (blue infrastructure). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation. Ecological. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public rights of way along corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of heritage features within corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for the enhancement of Smithurst Road Open Space. Opportunity to improve and upgrade footpath and bridleway network. Potential to improve Daisy Farm Brook and adjacent habitats.

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
L8	Great Central Heritage Railway Line Northern section is within an Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local wildlife site provides habitat for priority species (including Grizzled and Dingy Skipper Butterfly priority species) and ecological corridor. Right of way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage asset Although limited in width, it provides an ecological corridor from Ruddington to Loughborough. Rights of way connects Ruddington to Fairham Brook BGI Corridor. Connects with River Soar BGI Corridor, and inter-sects with Fairham Brook, Gotham / Bunny / Keyworth, and Kingston Brook BGI corridors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not multifunctional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat enhancement Provision of multi-user route alongside railway
L7	Wilford /Compton Acres Extends into Urban Fringe BGI Enhancement Zone beyond the A52.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports and Leisure facilities (including numerous sports pitches) School playing fields (The Becket, Nottingham Emmanuel Schools, Wilford Primary School and St Patrick's School) Wilford Claypit Nature Reserve and SSSI and Wilwell Farm Cutting SSSI Nature reserve. Willow Meadow Wildlife Site, Ironmongers Pond and Gresham Marsh Wildlife Site are adjacent to the River Trent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports Recreation Biodiversity Non-motorised transport route Flood mitigation Urban fringe enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains a wide variety of locally accessible natural green space, sports facilities and amenity space for residents who live within the urban area of Nottingham / West Bridgford Connects to the River Trent regional corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connection to the urban fringe / open countryside and Fairham Brook BGI corridor is restricted by the A52. Wilford Road and Tram Route provide the crossing points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity improvements within and between existing open spaces, which improve ecological connectivity with the River Trent and its environs. Urban fringe enhancement

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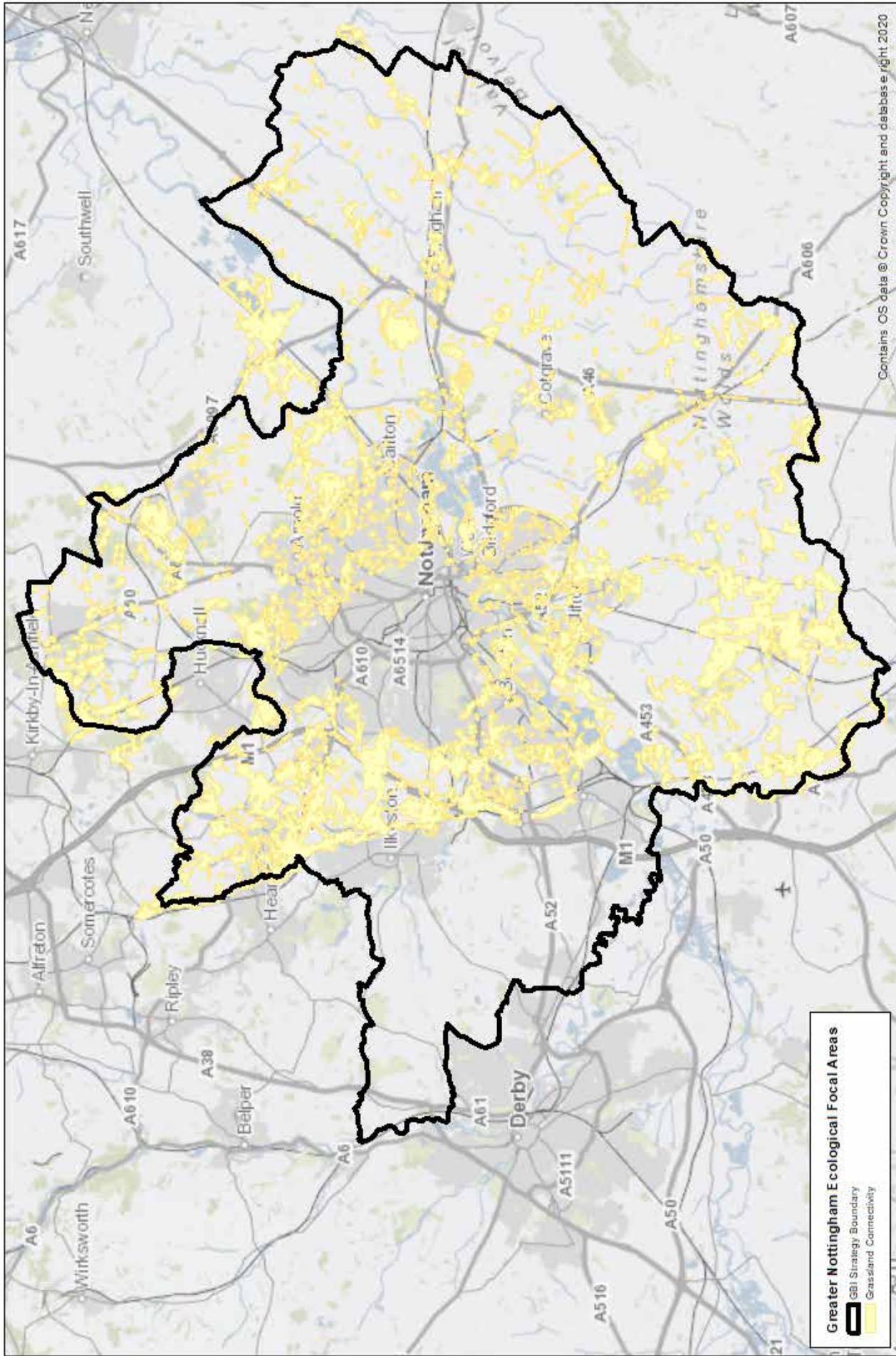
Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Green Spaces (including reclaimed landfill site – Compton Acres LWS, Greythorne Dyke LWS, Compton Acres Ponds LWS and NET compensation land at Silverdale and Wilford Disused Railway LWS) NET Tram Route connecting the City with Clifton, with stops at Compton Acres, Ruddington Lane. Extensive network of pedestrian and cycle routes including the NET tram cycle corridor that connect residential areas to Tram stops, River Trent and West Bridgford. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst housing developments provide a network of pedestrian and cycle routes, they have restricted opportunities to provide substantial BGI within the southern area of the corridor (below Wilford Lane). Wilford Claypit SSSI Nature Reserve is isolated within a residential area. 	

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Network Number	Network Name	Existing Assets*	Primary Functions (Ecosystem Services/ Natural Capital)	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities*
L9	Bingham Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear Walk Bingham Disused Railway Local Wildlife Site Saxondale Railway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal recreation Non-motorised transport Biodiversity (esp. Grizzled Skipper Butterfly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically recognised route. Connects to River Smite Ecological Corridor. Former railway line connects to Melton (although it's remains have physically disappeared in places) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of existing right of way Line disappears for 1.2km south of River Smite and Barnstone. Does not link with larger settlements until Melton. Housing development splits Linear Walk to Saxondale Railway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend corridor to reconnect to Barnstone Create rights of way south of River Smite Improve habitat management to maintain grassland / open mosaic habitat on Linear Walk Seek habitat creation within Bingham and on A52 / A46 to connect to Saxondale Railway
L10	River Smite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Smite Ecological Network Extensive areas within Flood Zone 2 and 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Flood mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lengthy ecological corridor Adjacent land provides floodwater storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the exception of Aslockton to Shelton, rights of way do not follow the river corridor (they do connect settlements). Pollution events (diffuse agricultural pollution) (Env Agency, 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity enhancements Improvements to rights of way infrastructure Improved pollution control Restore river channel (near to Orston) and fish passage.

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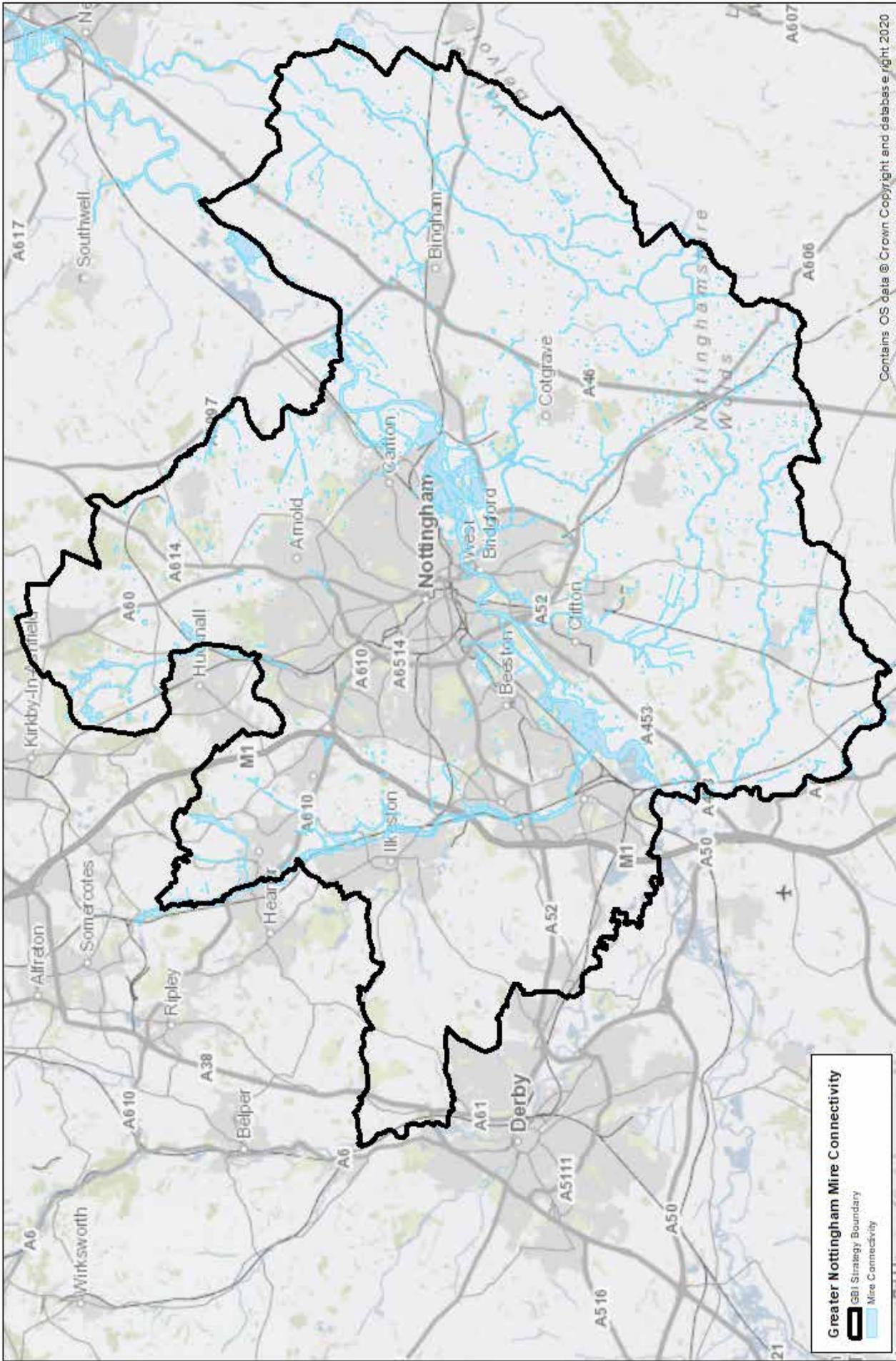
Appendix B: Biodiversity Connectivity Maps



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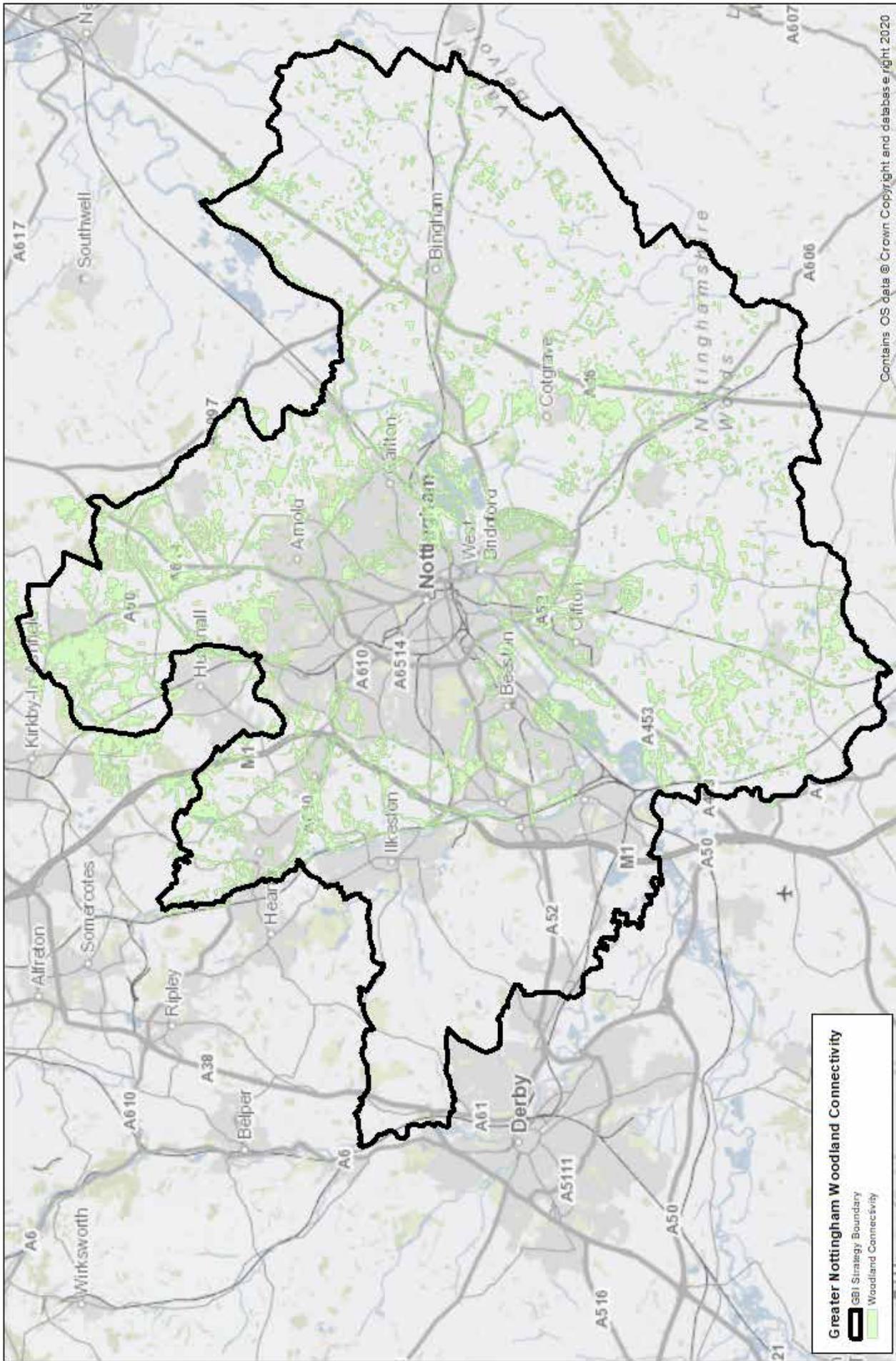
Figure B1: Grassland Connectivity (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports)



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Figure B3: Mire Connectivity (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports)

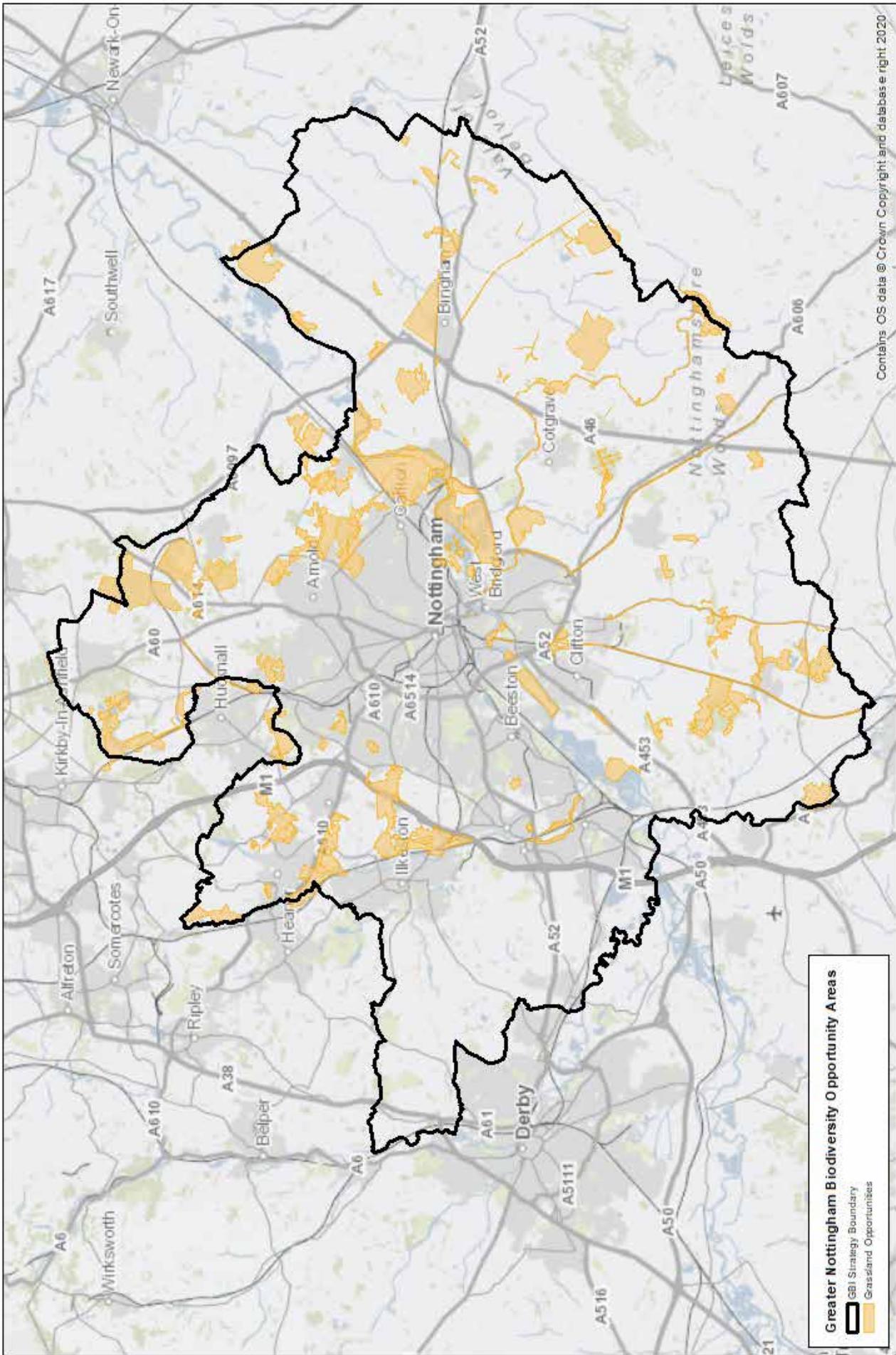


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Figure B4: Woodland Connectivity (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports)

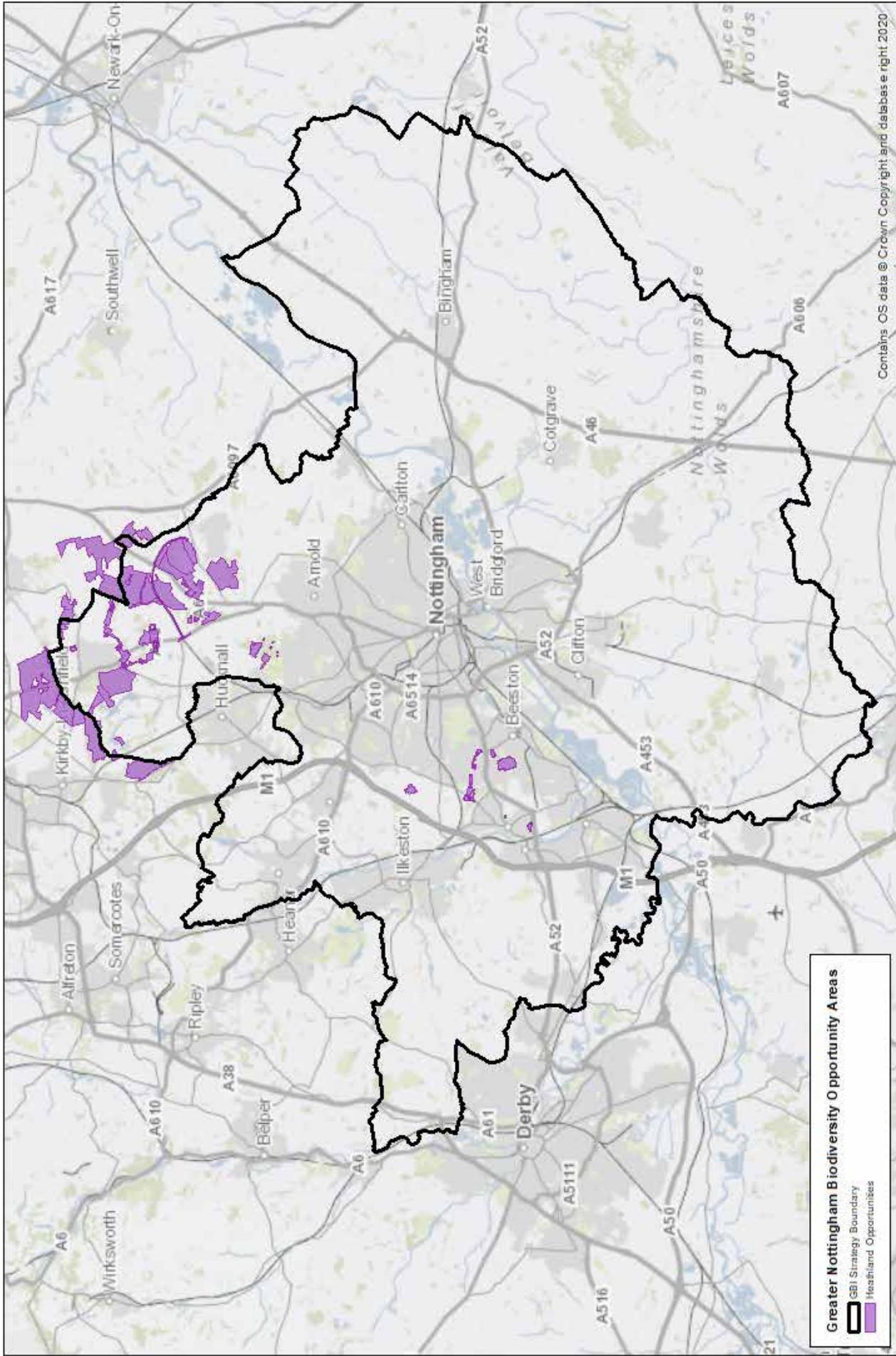
Appendix C: Biodiversity Opportunity Areas



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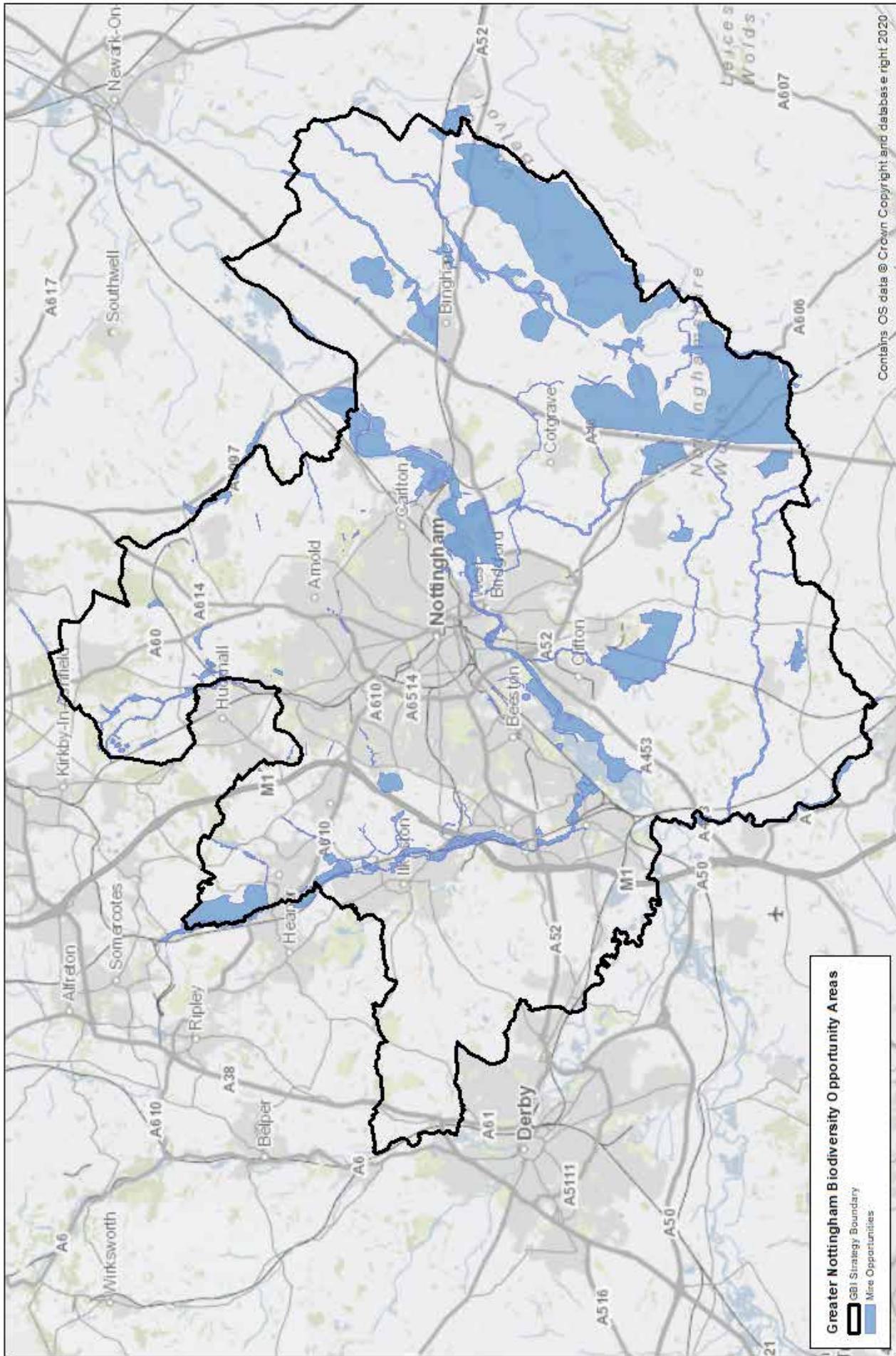
Figure C1: Grassland Opportunities (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports)



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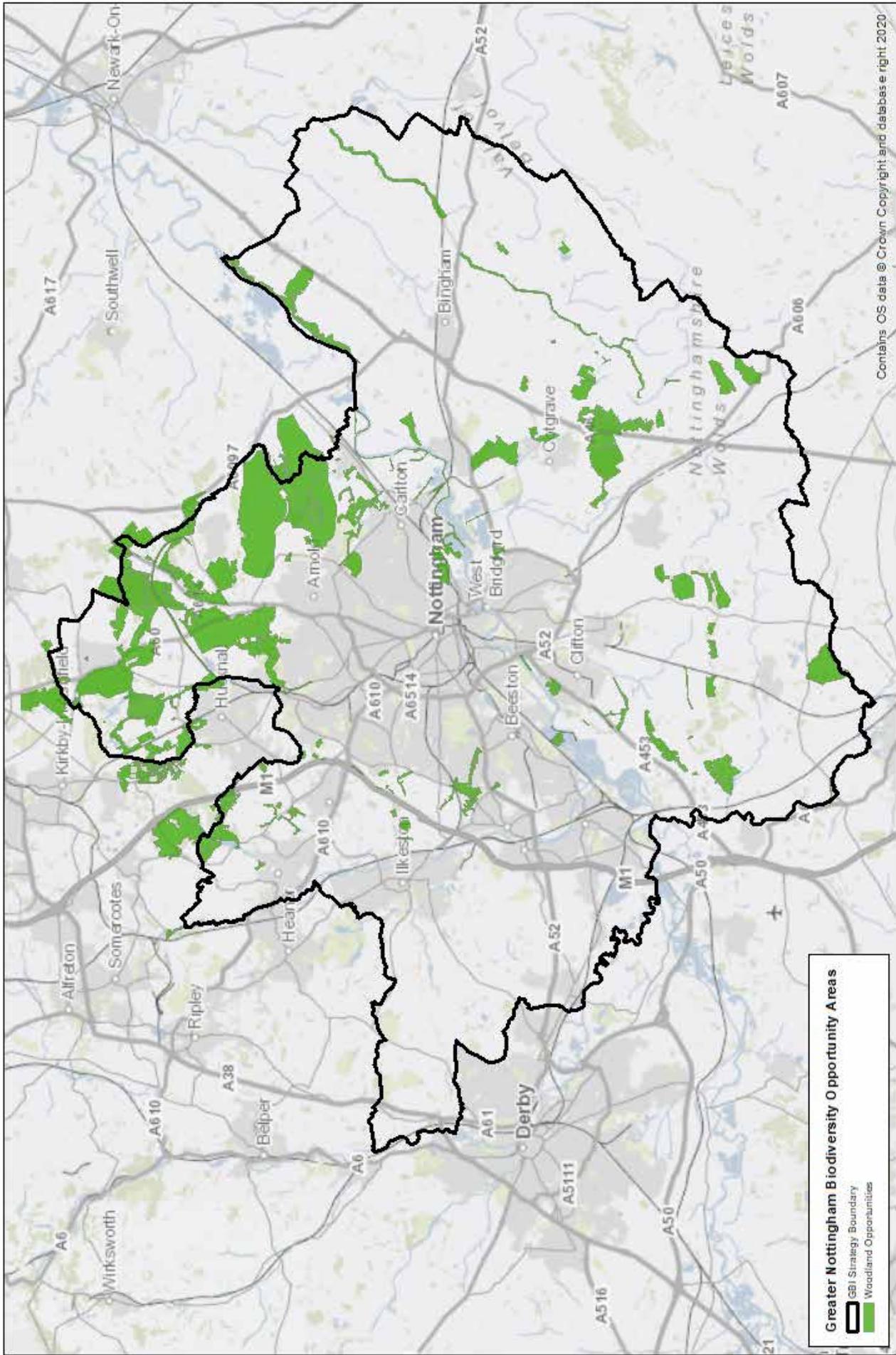
Figure C2: Heathland Opportunities (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports)



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Figure C3: Mire Opportunities (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports)



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Figure C4: Woodland Opportunities (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Reports)

Appendix D: Existing Natural Green Space Assets

Appendix D1: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Table D1: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Attenborough Gravel Pits	Broxtowe	226.57
Barnstone Railway Cutting	Rushcliffe	1.52
Breadsall Railway Cutting	Erewash	4.86
Bulwell Wood	Broxtowe	0.15
Colwick Cutting	Nottingham City	2.07
Gotham Hill Pasture	Rushcliffe	8.47
Holme Pit	Nottingham City	4.12
Kimberley Railway Cutting	Broxtowe	5.37
Kinoulton Marsh and Canal	Rushcliffe	2.72
Linby Quarries	Gedling	38.69
Morley Brick Pits	Erewash	1.78
Normanton Pastures	Rushcliffe	16.34
Orston Plaster Pits	Rushcliffe	4.65
Robbinetts	Broxtowe	6.31
Rushcliffe Golf Course	Rushcliffe	19.48
Seller's Wood	Broxtowe	12.34
Seller's Wood	Nottingham City	1.52
Sledder Wood Meadows	Broxtowe	7.92
Wilford Claypits	Rushcliffe	2.17
Wilwell Cutting	Nottingham City	0.01
Wilwell Cutting	Rushcliffe	7.34

Appendix D2: Local Nature Reserves

Table D2: Local Nature Reserves

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Alexandrina Plantation Bramcote	Broxtowe	3.49
Beeston Sidings	Nottingham City	5.38
Besthorpe	Nottingham City	66.85
Bingham Linear Park	Rushcliffe	9.52
Bramcote Hills Park	Broxtowe	11.19
Breadsall Railway Cutting	Erewash	5.33
Brecks Plantation	Nottingham City	4.3
Brinsley Headstocks	Broxtowe	6.56
Bulwell Hall Park	Nottingham City	23.57
Clifton Grove	Nottingham City	17.87
Clifton Woods	Nottingham City	13.54
Cockglode & Rotary Woods	Nottingham City	14.42
Colliers Wood	Broxtowe	13.43
Colwick Woods	Nottingham City	48.45
Daneshill Lakes	Nottingham City	55
Devon Park Pastures	Nottingham City	3.05
Dukes Wood	Nottingham City	10.48
Eakring Meadows	Nottingham City	9.65
Fairham Brook Nature Reserve	Nottingham City	10.62
Farndon Ponds	Nottingham City	4.61
Farndon Willow Holt	Nottingham City	9.58
Forbes Hole	Erewash	3.31
Fox Covert	Erewash	5.23
Gedling Country Park	Gedling	106.77
Gedling House Meadow	Gedling	5.93
Gedling House Woods	Gedling	4.79
Glaption Woods	Nottingham City	3.58
Hall Om Wong, Kimberley	Broxtowe	1.8
Hall Park	Broxtowe	10.22
Harrisons Plantation	Nottingham City	1.99
Hobbucks	Gedling	9.79
Holme Pit Pond	Nottingham City	5.26
Hucknall Road Linear Walkway	Nottingham City	8.19
Keyworth Meadow	Rushcliffe	1.4
King George V Park	Broxtowe	3.11
Kirton Wood	Nottingham City	18.82
Langold Country Park	Nottingham City	51.13
Manor Farm	Erewash	4.11

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Manor Floods	Erewash	38.65
Martin's Pond	Nottingham City	3.81
Maun Valley Park	Nottingham City	16.84
Meadow Covert	Rushcliffe	1.86
Meden Trail Outgang Lane, Pleasley	Nottingham City	9.68
Moorbridge Pond / Springfield Corner	Nottingham City	1.66
Netherfield Lagoons	Gedling	51.01
Nottingham Canal	Broxtowe / Nottingham City	27.71
Oak Tree Heath	Nottingham City	9.93
Oakham	Nottingham City	5.68
Pewit Carr	Erewash	6.65
Pioneer Meadows	Erewash	6.8
Pit Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	5.6
Portland Park	Nottingham City	9.43
Quarry Holes	Nottingham City	2.25
Quarry Lane	Nottingham City	4.75
Rainworth Heath	Nottingham City	16.04
Rainworth Water	Nottingham City	18.03
Raleigh Pond	Nottingham City	2.29
Ravensdale	Nottingham City	9.55
Retford Cemetery	Nottingham City	12.63
Rufford Country Park	Nottingham City	4.23
Rushcliffe Country Park	Rushcliffe	75.43
Sandy Banks	Nottingham City	5.65
Sandy Lane Open Space	Nottingham City	5.32
Sandy Lane Public Open Space	Broxtowe	5.33
Sellers Wood	Nottingham City	13.87
Sharphill Wood	Rushcliffe	9.72
Sherwood Heath	Nottingham City	23.3
Smithurst Meadows	Broxtowe	3.62
Southwell Trail	Nottingham City	26.98
Spalford Warren	Nottingham City	37.45
St Chad's	Erewash	8.85
Stanton Gate, Stanton-by-Dale	Erewash	0.73
Stapleford Hill Woodland	Broxtowe	6.74
Stony Clouds	Erewash	9.11
Straws Bridge	Erewash	6.34
Sunrise Hill	Nottingham City	1.52
Sutton Bonnington Spinney & Meadows	Rushcliffe	3.41
Teversal / Pleasley Network	Nottingham City	21.66
The Bottoms	Nottingham City	10.5

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
The Carrs	Nottingham City	5.81
The Hermitage	Nottingham City	1.46
The Hook	Rushcliffe	13.02
Tippings Wood	Nottingham City	32.62
Toton Fields	Broxtowe	16.57
Trent Meadows	Erewash	11.1
Trowell Marsh	Erewash	0.79
Vicar Water	Nottingham City	83.58
Watnall Green	Broxtowe	1.88
Watnall Spinney	Broxtowe	0.92
Wilwell Cutting	Rushcliffe	7.33
Wollaton Park	Nottingham City	141.03
Woodsetts Pond	Nottingham City	8.45

Appendix D3: Local Wildlife Sites

Table D3: Local Wildlife Sites

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
A606 Woodland	Rushcliffe	1.21
A610 Cutting, Kimberley	Broxtowe	1.11
A610 Verge	Broxtowe	0.36
Adbolton Marsh	Rushcliffe	0.38
Adbolton Ponds (Pinder's Pond)	Rushcliffe	2.46
Aldercar Wood	Gedling	11.96
Alexandrina Plantation	Broxtowe	15.02
Alfreton Road Rough Grassland	Erewash	4.08
Annesley Pit	Gedling	112.71
Appleton Dale	Gedling	7.5
Arbour Hill Woodland	Erewash	1.96
Ash Lane Meadows	Rushcliffe	4.13
Ash Spinney Assart	Rushcliffe	1.17
Attenborough Gravel Pits	Broxtowe	228.57
Attenborough Junction Tip	Erewash	12.26
Attenborough Pastures	Erewash	25.07
Attenborough West Gravel Pits	Erewash	15.36
Awsworth Grassland	Broxtowe	2.93
Awsworth Road Pond	Erewash	0.47
Babbington Disused Mine	Broxtowe	1.44
Babbington Wood	Broxtowe	2.72
Baguley's Wood, Grassland and Carr	Erewash	5.66
Bailey Grove, Eastwood	Broxtowe	0.73
Balloon Woods	Nottingham City	1.69
Barleyholme Wood	Rushcliffe	6.68
Barnstone Dismantled Railway	Rushcliffe	4.67
Barnstone Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	1.52
Barrons Plantation with Gedling District	Gedling	6.18
Barton Flash	Rushcliffe	8.76
Barton Pool Nature Reserve	Erewash	0.85
Barton in Fabis Fishing Pools	Rushcliffe	1.68
Barton-in-Fabis Pond and Drain	Rushcliffe	0.45
Basford Junction	Nottingham City	7.38
Bassett Farm Meadow	Erewash	0.36
Beauvale Brook Marsh, Eastwood	Broxtowe	1.16
Beauvale Priory Pasture	Broxtowe	0.52
Beauvale Priory Stream	Broxtowe	2.96
Beauvale Streamside Meadows	Broxtowe	3.68

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Beeston Canal	Broxtowe	14.79
Beeston Cemetery	Broxtowe	4.42
Beeston Fields	Broxtowe	32.38
Beeston Sidings	Nottingham City	4.73
Beeston Weir River Deposits	Nottingham City	3.05
Bennerley Coal Processing Plant and Grassland	Broxtowe	19.56
Bennerley Flash	Erewash	6.85
Bennerley Wet Grassland	Broxtowe	10.9
Berry Hill Pond	Rushcliffe	0.36
Bestwood Country Park	Gedling	62.76
Bestwood Duckponds	Gedling	27.52
Bestwood Parkside Grasslands	Gedling	20.77
Bestwood Sand Quarry	Gedling	22.66
Bingham Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	11.82
Blenheim Disused Railway	Broxtowe	1.44
Blenheim Farm	Nottingham City	0.99
Blenheim Lane Hedgerows	Nottingham City	0.57
Blenheim Lane Quarry	Nottingham City	1.17
Bluebell Wood, Bramcote	Broxtowe	6.03
Borders Wood	Rushcliffe	59.99
Borrow Pits, Barton	Rushcliffe	1.06
Botany Bay Grassland	Erewash	6.11
Bramcote Hills	Broxtowe	11.54
Bramcote Moor Grassland	Broxtowe	5.51
Brandshill Grassland	Rushcliffe	12.13
Brandshill Marsh	Rushcliffe	4.37
Brandshill Wood	Rushcliffe	14.41
Breadsall Disused Railway	Erewash	4.87
Breadsall Priory Golf Course	Erewash	56.22
Break Lane	Gedling	0.48
Brickyard Plantation, Cossall	Broxtowe	0.97
Bridegate Lane Verge	Rushcliffe	1.33
Brinsley Brook	Broxtowe	0.12
Brinsley Brook Grasslands	Broxtowe	1.77
Brinsley Flashes	Broxtowe	12.39
Brinsley Grassland (I)	Broxtowe	2.78
Brinsley Grassland (II)	Broxtowe	0.98
Brinsley Grassland (III)	Broxtowe	1.59
Brinsley Grassland (v)	Broxtowe	2.58
Brinsley Grassland (vi)	Broxtowe	4.9
Brinsley Grassland IV	Broxtowe	4.07

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Brinsley Headstocks	Broxtowe	2.37
Broughton Lodge Pond	Rushcliffe	0.02
Broughton Wolds Grasslands	Rushcliffe	11.07
Broxtowe District Boundary Hedge	Broxtowe	3.4
Broxtowe Wood	Nottingham City	5.74
Bulcote Wood	Gedling	8.95
Bullock Hill	Erewash	4.18
Bulwell Forest Golf Course	Nottingham City	40.08
Bulwell Hall Park	Nottingham City	94.13
Bunny Old Wood	Rushcliffe	32.49
Bunny Park Ponds	Rushcliffe	2.64
Burrows Farm Grassland	Nottingham City	1.7
Burton Joyce Cemetery	Gedling	0.79
Burton Joyce Grasslands	Gedling	3.44
Burton Joyce Pasture	Gedling	5.25
Burton Joyce Scrub	Gedling	3.17
Calf Pasture	Gedling	10.91
Calverton Colliery Yard	Gedling	26.56
Calverton Pit Mineral Railway	Gedling	8.26
Camp Wood, Little Eaton	Erewash	1.91
Canal Bank Marsh, Cossall	Broxtowe	0.72
Carlton Cemetery	Gedling	5.12
Central Studio's Grassland	Nottingham City	2.37
Chilwell Dam Plantation	Nottingham City	2.36
Chilwell Manor Golf Club Grassland II	Broxtowe	2.23
Chilwell Manor Golf Course	Broxtowe	4.44
Chilwell Meadow	Broxtowe	1.26
Chilwell Ordnance Depot Paddock	Broxtowe	1.27
Church Lane, Morley	Erewash	1.15
Church Road Meadow, Bogend	Broxtowe	5.08
Church Road Pasture, Greasley	Broxtowe	2.28
Church Rock Cemetery (Historic Park and Garden)	Nottingham City	5.24
Church Wilne Reservoir	Erewash	63.27
Cinderhill Verge	Broxtowe	0.5
Clifton Fox Covert	Nottingham City	2.78
Clifton Grove	Nottingham City	13.58
Clifton Spinney Pond	Nottingham City	0.99
Clifton Wood	Nottingham City	13.1
Cloves Wood	Erewash	11.88
College Wood Pasture	Rushcliffe	6.14
Colwick Country Park	Nottingham City	89.42

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Colwick Racecourse Wetland	Nottingham City	2.56
Colwick Wood	Nottingham City	43.62
Compton Acres	Rushcliffe	5.85
Compton Acres Ponds	Rushcliffe	0.6
Coneygre Wood	Rushcliffe	11.62
Copse, Kingston on Soar	Rushcliffe	3.02
Cordy Lane Paddock	Broxtowe	0.4
Cornwall's Hill Grassland	Gedling	1.65
Cossall Marsh	Erewash	3.42
Cossall Marsh Bank	Broxtowe	0.34
Cossall Marsh Grassland	Broxtowe	1.62
Costock Grassland	Rushcliffe	0.28
Costock Meadow	Rushcliffe	1.68
Costock Road (iii)	Rushcliffe	0.79
Cotgrave Colliery	Rushcliffe	42.52
Cotgrave Forest	Rushcliffe	150.08
County Brook, Willoughby on the Wolds	Rushcliffe	0.22
Court Hill Grassland	Rushcliffe	2.84
Crock Dumble	Gedling	5.17
Cropwell Bishop Gypsum Spoil	Rushcliffe	5.63
Cropwell Bishop Gypsum Spoil II	Rushcliffe	1.48
Cropwell Bishop Relict Pasture	Rushcliffe	0.75
Cropwell Butler Pond	Rushcliffe	0.15
Crossroads Meadow, Hickling	Rushcliffe	7.53
Crowhill Farm Grasslands	Broxtowe	14.18
Crownend Wood (Eastern Assart)	Rushcliffe	2.06
Crownend Wood (Western Assart)	Rushcliffe	1.83
Crownend Wood Ride	Rushcliffe	0.2
Cuckoo Bush	Rushcliffe	0.5
Dark Lane, Calverton	Gedling	0.79
Derby Canal, Borrowash	Erewash	0.81
Dewberry Hill	Rushcliffe	7.41
Dobb's Hill Plantation	Erewash	4.45
Dover Beck Wetland	Gedling	2.09
Drum Hill Fields, Breadsall Moor	Erewash	8.91
Dunshill Quarry	Erewash	0.67
Dunshill Shelterbelt	Erewash	2.8
Dunshill Verge	Erewash	0.19
East Bridgford Pasture	Rushcliffe	2.75
East Bridgford Pasture Bank	Rushcliffe	1
East Leake Bridleway Verges	Rushcliffe	1.99

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Eastwood By-pass Dismantled Railway	Broxtowe	1.89
Eastwood Mine Spoil	Broxtowe	3.35
Eatonpark Wood	Erewash	2.4
Eelhole Wood	Broxtowe	6.62
Erewash Canal	Broxtowe	1.95
Erewash Canal	Erewash	26.53
Erewash Canal Grasslands, New Eastwood	Broxtowe	11.47
Erewash Canal Marsh	Broxtowe	0.64
Erewash Grassland, Stapleford	Broxtowe	1.58
Erewash Grassland, Trowell	Broxtowe	0.74
Erewash Meadows, New Eastwood	Broxtowe	8.43
Fairham Brook (North of Fairham Bridge)	Nottingham City	13.14
Fairham Brook Nature Reserve	Nottingham City	10.87
Fairham Brook Pasture	Rushcliffe	1.38
Fairham Brook, Bunny	Rushcliffe	0.51
Fairham Brook, Keyworth	Rushcliffe	3.56
Fairham Brook, Widmerpool	Rushcliffe	0.65
Fernhill Farm Grasslands	Rushcliffe	3.85
Ferriby Brook & Dam Brook	Erewash	2.12
Field Lane Dyke	Rushcliffe	0.1
Fishpond Plantation, Owthorpe	Rushcliffe	2.48
Flawborough Ponds (The Triangle)	Rushcliffe	1.8
Flintham Park	Rushcliffe	100.9
Folly Hall Lane Meadow	Rushcliffe	0.4
Forbes Hole LNR	Erewash	2.72
Forest Grassland	Nottingham City	0.27
Forest Recreation Ground Wall	Nottingham City	0.04
Fountain Dale	Gedling	20.09
Fox Covert	Gedling	8.49
Fox Covert Grasslands, Lambley	Gedling	0.66
Fox Covert LNR	Erewash	5.13
Fox Hill Scrub, Stanford	Rushcliffe	5.4
Fox Wood	Gedling	3.85
Furnace Pond, Dale Moor	Erewash	0.43
Gamston Pits (A52 Pit)	Rushcliffe	106.55
Gedling Cemetery	Gedling	0.73
Gedling Colliery Site and Dismantled Rail	Gedling	49.78
Georges' Lane Scrub	Gedling	1.25
Gilt Brook (Central)	Broxtowe	2.74
Giltbrook (North)	Broxtowe	0.16
Giltbrook Fields	Broxtowe	2.11

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Giltbrook Grassland, Greasley	Broxtowe	2.8
Giltbrook Spring Fed Pond	Broxtowe	0.07
Glasshouse Yard Grassland, Awsworth	Broxtowe	0.7
Golden Brook Storage Lagoon, Nature Reserve	Erewash	8.58
Gotham Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	1.79
Gotham Hill Pasture	Rushcliffe	8.52
Gotham Hill Woods	Rushcliffe	34.83
Gotham Wood	Rushcliffe	7.77
Granby Green Lane	Rushcliffe	1.73
Granby Green Lane Grasslands	Rushcliffe	3.38
Granby Lodge Pond	Rushcliffe	0.01
Grange Wood, Trowell	Broxtowe	3.91
Grantham Canal (Cotgrave to River Trent)	Rushcliffe	7.09
Grantham Canal (Hollygate Bridge to Kinoulton)	Rushcliffe	15.24
Grantham Canal (Kinoulton to River Smite)	Rushcliffe	4.92
Grantham Canal, Cotgrave	Rushcliffe	1.24
Grassland / Hedge, Lambley	Gedling	1.27
Greasley Cemetery	Broxtowe	1.36
Greenwood Avenue Field and pond	Erewash	1.06
Greythorne Dyke	Rushcliffe	1.6
Gypsum Quarry, Cropwell Bishop	Rushcliffe	2.24
Hagg Lane	Erewash	0.87
Harrison's Plantation	Nottingham City	4.28
Harveys Plantation Meadow	Gedling	1.1
Hatherings Wood, Little Eaton	Erewash	2.9
Hayeswood Farm Grassland	Erewash	4.42
Hempshill Hall	Broxtowe	2.98
Hempshill Roundabout	Broxtowe	0.71
Hermit's Wood, Dale Abbey	Erewash	2.25
Herrywell Lane	Rushcliffe	0.85
Hickling Green Lane Verges	Rushcliffe	3.08
Hickling Meadow South	Rushcliffe	2.62
Hickling Standard Pasture	Rushcliffe	9.73
Hickling Track and Bank	Rushcliffe	0.15
High Park Wood	Broxtowe	101.13
High Westings Farm Marsh	Rushcliffe	1.57
High Wood, Nuthall	Broxtowe	0.71
Hill Road Grassland, Gotham	Rushcliffe	1.85
Hobsic Meadow	Broxtowe	1.59
Hoehill Pasture	Rushcliffe	2.46
Holly Copse, Strelley	Broxtowe	0.58

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Holly Road Grassland South	Broxtowe	0.32
Holme House Grassland	Rushcliffe	2.29
Holme Pierrepont	Rushcliffe	82.36
Holme Pierrepont I	Rushcliffe	29.21
Holme Pierrepont II	Rushcliffe	13.74
Holme Pit	Nottingham City	6.43
Horsley Carr	Erewash	22.36
Hose Lane Verges	Rushcliffe	2.47
Hotchley Hill	Rushcliffe	7.4
Hucknall Disused Railway	Nottingham City	8.77
Hungerhill Gardens	Nottingham City	28.61
Ilkeston Railway Pond	Erewash	1.54
Ilkeston Road Pond and Nutbrook Canal	Erewash	12.81
Intake Wood, Costock	Rushcliffe	5.94
Iremonger Pond	Nottingham City	3.81
Jacksdale Disused Railway	Broxtowe	5.1
Jacksdale Meadows West	Broxtowe	5.74
Jerico Farm Grassland	Rushcliffe	5.86
Jerico Farm Pond I	Rushcliffe	0.07
Jerico Farm Pond II	Rushcliffe	0.03
Joes Wood	Gedling	1.96
Johnson Play Area	Erewash	2.86
Kaye Wood Pond (I)	Rushcliffe	0.02
Kimberley Cemetery	Broxtowe	2.37
Kimberley Cutting	Broxtowe	7.56
Kimberley Dismantled Railway	Broxtowe	6
Kimberley Pastures	Broxtowe	6.66
Kimberley Rough Grassland	Broxtowe	6.18
King's Meadow Grassland	Nottingham City	2.64
Kingston Brook, Willoughby	Rushcliffe	0.57
Kinoulton Gorse	Rushcliffe	7.46
Kinoulton Grassland	Rushcliffe	0.94
Kinoulton Grassland II	Rushcliffe	1.97
Kinoulton Grasslands	Rushcliffe	1.59
Kinoulton Lane Pasture	Rushcliffe	3.01
Kinoulton Marsh	Rushcliffe	2.28
Kinoulton Meadow	Rushcliffe	7.44
Kinoulton Wolds Lower Pasture	Rushcliffe	0.97
Kinoulton Wolds Middle Pasture	Rushcliffe	2.76
Kinoulton Wolds Upper Pasture	Rushcliffe	1.04
Kirk Hallam Fishing Pond	Erewash	1.48

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Kirk Hallam Meadows	Erewash	2.63
Kirk Hallam Wood	Erewash	0.95
Lady Wood	Erewash	11.47
Ladywood Disused Pit Woodland	Erewash	1.89
Lambley Dumble	Gedling	3.64
Lambley Dumble Grassland	Gedling	7.77
Lambley Dumble Pastures	Gedling	5.35
Lamp Wood	Gedling	6.11
Langar Airfield	Rushcliffe	20.38
Langar Quarry	Rushcliffe	23.85
Langley Mill Flashes	Broxtowe	6.48
Leake New Wood Track	Rushcliffe	0.61
Lenton Methodist Church Walls	Nottingham City	0.01
Lenton Triangle	Nottingham City	4.5
Linby - Newstead Disused Railway	Gedling	3.64
Linby Churchyard	Gedling	0.4
Linby Paddock	Gedling	0.72
Linby Quarries	Gedling	57.16
Linby Village Disused Railway	Gedling	1.93
Lindridge House Pond, Dale Moor	Erewash	0.05
Little Meadow	Erewash	2.56
Little Rickets Lane Scrub	Gedling	2.13
Little Wood	Erewash	3.8
Lock Lane Nature Reserve	Erewash	3.95
Lock Lane Scrub, Sandiacre	Erewash	0.96
Locko Park Lake	Erewash	5.11
Lodge Farm Grassland, Calverton	Gedling	1.51
Lodge Plantation Pond	Rushcliffe	2.95
Long Spinney Pastures	Rushcliffe	4.55
Long Spinney, Gotham	Rushcliffe	14.7
Longdale Heath	Gedling	1.45
Longdale Lane Plantation	Gedling	364.42
Longdale Plantation	Gedling	24.52
Low Wood	Broxtowe	1.21
M1 Woodland	Broxtowe	1.39
Manor Farm, East Leake Grassland	Rushcliffe	1.46
Manor Lane Bank Shelford	Rushcliffe	0.14
Mapperley Hospital Bank	Nottingham City	0.26
Mapperley Plains Paddocks	Gedling	1.45
Marblaegis Mine, Bunny	Rushcliffe	2.83
Marshy Grasslands, Lambley	Gedling	2.73

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Martin's Pond	Nottingham City	3.89
Meadow Lane Carr	Erewash	0.98
Mill Pond Plantation	Gedling	5.68
Moor Plantation & Drum Hill	Erewash	27.32
Moor Pond Wood	Gedling	5.7
Moor Road Fields	Erewash	8.93
Moorbridge Lane Grasslands South, Staple	Broxtowe	12.3
Moorbridge Lane Wet Grassland North	Broxtowe	3.32
Moorbridge Lane Wetland North	Broxtowe	5.64
Moorbridge Pond	Nottingham City	1.29
Moorgreen Meadow	Broxtowe	1.98
Moorgreen Reservoir	Broxtowe	17.46
Moorgreen Reservoir Wood	Broxtowe	3.31
Morley Retreat	Erewash	0.63
Morleyhayes Wood	Erewash	18.05
Motorway Grassland, Trowell	Broxtowe	1.2
Narrow Bridge Fish Pond	Erewash	1.84
Naturescape	Rushcliffe	2.58
Nether Green Brook	Broxtowe	0.64
Netherfield Dismantled Railway Sidings	Gedling	32.83
Netherfield Pits	Gedling	31.72
New Brinsley Grassland	Broxtowe	5.69
New Brinsley Pasture	Broxtowe	1.88
New Eastwood Roadside Verge	Broxtowe	0.52
New Farm Wood	Broxtowe	5.98
New Plantation, Burton Joyce	Gedling	9.13
New Road, Greasley	Broxtowe	0.16
New Wood Scrub Bunny	Rushcliffe	0.71
New Wood, Bunny	Rushcliffe	13.88
Newlane Pastures	Broxtowe	5.52
Newstead Cemetery	Gedling	0.48
Newstead Dismantled Railway Sidings	Gedling	9.29
Newstead Football Pitch	Gedling	1.09
Newstead Park (including River Leen System)	Gedling	238.69
Newthorpe Relict Grassland / Marsh	Broxtowe	2.54
Normanton Pastures	Rushcliffe	16.2
Normanton on Soar Pond and Quarry Spoil	Rushcliffe	3.16
North Dumble	Gedling	1.01
Nottingham Canal (Awsorth and Cossall)	Broxtowe	6.14
Nottingham Canal (Trowell to Balloon Wood)	Broxtowe	8.65
Nottingham Canal Grassland, Cossall	Broxtowe	0.67

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Nottingham Canal Grasslands, New Eastwood	Broxtowe	3.79
Nottingham Canal Rough Grassland, Cossall	Broxtowe	0.83
Nottingham Canal, Eastwood	Broxtowe	1.52
Nottingham General Cemetery	Nottingham City	7.08
Nottingham Racecourse Drain and Grassland	Nottingham City	0.85
Nottingham Road Carr	Erewash	1.22
Nottingham University Downs	Nottingham City	5.79
Nutbrook Canal & Fields	Erewash	13.5
Nutbrook Canal, Brook and Wet Woodland	Erewash	3.61
Nuthall Cutting	Broxtowe	5.52
Oaklands Brook	Erewash	0.42
Oakwell Brickworks & the Beauty Spot	Erewash	15.57
Old Soar, Stanford	Rushcliffe	0.77
Oldfield Plantation, Elton	Rushcliffe	4.8
Oldmoor Wood	Broxtowe	14.85
Orston Horse Pasture	Rushcliffe	1.77
Orston Quarry and Grasslands	Rushcliffe	5.82
Orston Railway	Rushcliffe	2.43
Oxton Bogs	Gedling	9.62
Peckwash Mills	Erewash	3.44
Pewit Carr LNR	Erewash	7.38
Pioneer Meadows LNR	Erewash	6.86
Pit Tip Top Plantation	Gedling	25.04
Pithouse Lane Marsh	Rushcliffe	0.64
Plumtree Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	4.19
Poplars Fish Pond	Erewash	1.16
Quarry Hill Lagoons	Erewash	2.98
Quarry Hill Quarry, Stanton	Erewash	0.89
Raceground Hill	Gedling	7.5
Railway Pond, Orston	Rushcliffe	0.51
Railway, Upper Broughton	Rushcliffe	3.11
Rancliffe Wood	Rushcliffe	20.02
Ratcliffe on Soar Pond	Rushcliffe	0.02
Ravenhead Knoll	Gedling	0.42
Red Hill, Ratcliffe on Soar	Rushcliffe	5.34
Rempstone Pond	Rushcliffe	0.01
Rifle Range Pond	Erewash	0.93
Risley Coppice	Erewash	3.44
Risley Glebe	Erewash	1.44
River Derwent	Erewash	82.48
River Derwent Mouth Lock	Erewash	5.05

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
River Erewash floodplain, Long Eaton	Erewash	5.09
River Erewash, Cossall	Broxtowe	0.86
River Leen (Part)	Nottingham City	7.05
River Smite	Rushcliffe	6.75
River Soar, Loughborough Meadows to Trent	Rushcliffe	54.36
River Trent - Attenborough	Broxtowe	1.19
River Trent North Bank	Broxtowe	3.55
River Trent North Bank	Erewash	3.83
River Trent, Barton-in-Fabis	Rushcliffe	0.08
River Trent: Burton Joyce to Lowdham	Gedling	4.65
Roadside Verge, Calverton	Gedling	0.55
Robinetts	Broxtowe	6.53
Robin's Wood	Nottingham City	2.9
Roehoe Brook	Rushcliffe	0.21
Roehoe Wood	Rushcliffe	15.24
Roehoe Wood Pond	Rushcliffe	0.01
Ropewalk Marsh, Ilkeston	Erewash	0.41
Rough Hill	Rushcliffe	5.72
Ruddington Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	6.55
Ruddington Moor Drain	Rushcliffe	0.12
Rushcliffe District Country Park	Rushcliffe	63.58
Rushcliffe District Golf Course	Rushcliffe	26.62
ST. Chads LNR	Erewash	8.64
Saint's Coppice	Broxtowe	0.84
Sandiacre Marsh	Erewash	0.22
Sandy Banks	Nottingham City	5.68
Sawley Carr	Erewash	7.52
Saxondale Railway	Rushcliffe	8.75
Seller's Wood	Broxtowe	13.88
Seven Mile Railway	Gedling	4.57
Shady Lane Pits, Holme Pierrepont	Rushcliffe	54.61
Sharphill Wood	Rushcliffe	9.57
Sheepwash Brook Wetlands	Rushcliffe	4.91
Sheetstores Junction Pond	Erewash	0.31
Sheldon Field, Cropwell Butler	Rushcliffe	4.38
Shelford Carr	Rushcliffe	20.06
Shelford Manor Pond	Rushcliffe	0.2
Shiple West Reclamation Site	Erewash	30.99
Shiple Wood	Erewash	8.6
Skylarks	Rushcliffe	10.89
Sledder Wood	Broxtowe	1.98

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Sledder Wood Meadows	Broxtowe	7.78
Snape Wood	Nottingham City	2.27
Sneinton Railway Lands	Nottingham City	5.86
South Junction Pond	Erewash	0.91
Sowbrook Pond, New Stanton	Erewash	1.38
Spondon Wood	Erewash	22.08
Spring Hill Copse, Kimberley	Broxtowe	0.24
Spring Wood	Broxtowe	14.09
Springhead Woodland	Nottingham City	0.84
Stanford Park	Rushcliffe	113.18
Stanley Common Meadow	Erewash	1.74
Stanley-Morley Disused Railway	Erewash	5.94
Stanton Gate LNR	Erewash	0.75
Stanton Hall Parkland	Erewash	4.41
Stanton Ironworks	Erewash	9.19
Stanton Pond and Pasture	Nottingham City	3.33
Stanton Railway (including Stanton Tunnel	Rushcliffe	13.37
Stanton on the Wolds Field Pond (I)	Rushcliffe	0.05
Stanton on the Wolds Field Pond (II)	Rushcliffe	0.04
Stanton on the Wolds Field Pond (III)	Rushcliffe	0.08
Stanton on the Wolds Golf Course	Rushcliffe	50.26
Stanton on the Wolds Village Pond	Rushcliffe	0.02
Stapleford Cemetery	Broxtowe	1.01
Stapleford Hill	Broxtowe	8.13
Starth Wood	Broxtowe	6.07
Station Road Verge, Widmerpool	Rushcliffe	0.61
Stockhill Grasslands, Lambley	Gedling	6.69
Stonepit Plantation	Nottingham City	2.4
Stoneydale Plantation	Rushcliffe	3.64
Stony Clouds LNR and adjacent grassland	Erewash	9.33
Strelley Hall Park	Broxtowe	35.86
Stroomfields Verges	Rushcliffe	0.17
Sunrise Hill	Nottingham City	1.09
Sutton Pond	Rushcliffe	0.04
Swallow Plantation	Rushcliffe	2.35
Temple Lake	Broxtowe	4.96
Temple Lake Woods	Broxtowe	4.12
The Avenue Pool	Rushcliffe	1
The Dumbles	Broxtowe	9.46
The Spots Plantation	Erewash	2.35
The Stonepits, Widmerpool	Rushcliffe	4.91

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
The Woodpeckers, Burton Joyce	Gedling	0.88
Thorndale Plantation	Gedling	25.48
Thorpe Plantation	Rushcliffe	5.37
Thorpe in the Glebe Boundary Grassland	Rushcliffe	0.46
Thorpe in the Glebe Meadow	Rushcliffe	3.74
Thorpe in the Glebe Plantation Grassland	Rushcliffe	3.3
Thorpe in the Glebe Pond	Rushcliffe	0.03
Thrumpton Bank	Rushcliffe	0.36
Thrumpton Park	Rushcliffe	76.68
Thurlby Lane Verge	Rushcliffe	0.27
Tinker's Leen	Nottingham City	0.42
Top Wighay Farm Drive	Gedling	0.81
Toton Erewash Channel	Broxtowe	1.71
Toton Erewash Grassland	Broxtowe	2.72
Toton Grassland	Erewash	1.2
Toton Sidings	Broxtowe	13.36
Toton Sidings Fishing Pond	Broxtowe	1.29
Toton Sidings Grassland and Scrub	Broxtowe	1.78
Toton Sidings Pond	Erewash	2.36
Toton Sidings Riverside	Broxtowe	6.57
Trent Bluff Scrub, Radcliffe	Rushcliffe	3.76
Trent Bridge North	Nottingham City	0.09
Trent Carr, Clifton	Nottingham City	3.35
Trent Hills Pool	Rushcliffe	0.15
Trent Hills Wood, East Bridgford	Rushcliffe	7.99
Trent Hills, East Bridgford	Rushcliffe	0.49
Trent Lock Marsh	Erewash	1.65
Trent Pasture, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	4.48
Trentside, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	6.63
Trowell Junction Grassland	Broxtowe	8.38
Trowell Marsh LNR	Erewash	2.47
Trumpers Park Wood	Gedling	1.54
Upper Broughton Meadow	Rushcliffe	4.76
Upper Broughton Meadow II	Rushcliffe	2.27
Upper Broughton Meadows	Rushcliffe	4.71
Upper Broughton Pasture	Rushcliffe	17.07
Upper Broughton Pond (I)	Rushcliffe	0.01
Upper Broughton Pond (II)	Rushcliffe	0.04
Verge Wood	Broxtowe	5.38
Waterloo Plantation, Hopewell	Erewash	4.81
Watnall Bank	Broxtowe	0.69

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Watnall Brickyard	Broxtowe	14.63
Watnall Coppice (West)	Broxtowe	8.26
Watnall Coppice East	Broxtowe	10.54
Watnall Wood	Broxtowe	8.48
Watnall Wood Pasture	Broxtowe	1.83
Watson's Wood	Broxtowe	0.78
West Bridgford Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	4.39
West Hallam Carr	Erewash	2.15
West Hallam Common Field	Erewash	1.08
West Hallam Marsh Wood	Erewash	2.5
West Hallam Stream	Erewash	0.42
West Hallam Towpath Scrub	Erewash	4.13
West Leake Hills	Rushcliffe	0.42
West Rushcliffe District Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	31.87
Whittaker Lane Woodland	Erewash	4.91
Widmerpool Grange Pond	Rushcliffe	1.76
Widmerpool Hall Woods	Rushcliffe	10.93
Wighay Road Grassland	Gedling	1.71
Wilford Cemetery	Rushcliffe	15.88
Wilford Claypits	Rushcliffe	3.87
Wilford Disused Railway	Rushcliffe	3.16
Wilford Hill	Rushcliffe	3.59
Willey Spring	Broxtowe	22.96
Willoughby on the Wolds Border Grassland	Rushcliffe	2.01
Willoughby on the Wolds Drain	Rushcliffe	1.41
Willoughby on the Wolds Pond North	Rushcliffe	0.02
Willoughby on the Wolds Stream Grassland	Rushcliffe	4.29
Wilwell Cutting	Rushcliffe	7.83
Windmill Hill Wood	Rushcliffe	8.06
Wolds Lane Meadow	Rushcliffe	1.72
Wolds Lane Verges	Rushcliffe	0.43
Wolds Plantation	Rushcliffe	0.81
Wollaton Park	Nottingham City	204.23
Woodborough Cemetery	Gedling	0.61
Woodside Farm Grassland	Rushcliffe	4.08
Woodside Farm Grassland 1	Rushcliffe	1.46
Woodside Farm Orchard	Rushcliffe	0.74
Woodside Farm Pond, Thorpe	Rushcliffe	0.02
Wysall West Grassland	Rushcliffe	2.96

Appendix D4: Non-designated Wildlife Sites

Table D4: Non-designated Wildlife Sites

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
A52 wooded verges	Nottingham City	0.3
Alexandra Crescent - 1	Nottingham City	0.07
Alexandra Crescent - 2	Nottingham City	0.03
Alexandra Crescent - 3	Nottingham City	0.01
Alexandra Plantation - 1	Nottingham City	1.54
Alexandrina Plantation LNR	Nottingham City	4.14
Alexandrina Plantation Local Nature Reserve	Broxtowe	3.62
Attenborough Junction Tip	Erewash	12.11
Attenborough Nature Reserve	Broxtowe	225.42
Attenborough West Gravel Pits	Erewash	15.07
Balloon Woods	Nottingham City	1.99
BAR05	Rushcliffe	14.87
Basford Junction (River Leen 8) - 1	Nottingham City	4.12
Basford Junction (River Leen 8) - 2	Nottingham City	1.13
Basford Walkway - disused railway	Nottingham City	1.81
Beeston Sidings LNR	Nottingham City	5.66
Belconnen Road Open Space	Nottingham City	1.12
Bennerley Woodland	Erewash	3.33
Bestwood Junction (inc Moor Road Dis Rail SINC)	Nottingham City	0.44
Bestwood Sidings	Nottingham City	1.26
BI15	Rushcliffe	4.98
BI16	Rushcliffe	2
BI17	Rushcliffe	0.24
BI20	Rushcliffe	1.66
Birdcage Walk (River Leen 24) - 1	Nottingham City	0.28
Birdcage Walk (River Leen 24) - 2	Nottingham City	4.12
Black Wood	Nottingham City	1.21
Blenheim Farm	Nottingham City	1.12
Breadsall Disused Railway	Erewash	5.18
Brecks Plantation - 1	Nottingham City	2.33
Brecks Plantation - 2	Nottingham City	1.97
Brinsley Headstocks	Broxtowe	6.09
Broadoak Plantation	Broxtowe	2.43
Brooksby Lane Open Space	Nottingham City	6.27
Broxtowe Country Park - Chilwell Dam plantation	Nottingham City	2.57
Bulwell Forest Disused Railway	Nottingham City	3.27
Bulwell Hall Park - old railway line adjacent	Nottingham City	0.7
BUN01	Rushcliffe	36.01

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Burnt Hill Wood	Broxtowe	0.99
Burrows Farm Grassland - 1	Nottingham City	1.26
Burrows Farm Grassland - 2	Nottingham City	0.53
Burrows Farm Plantation	Nottingham City	3.43
CAC02	Rushcliffe	5.34
Camp Wood	Erewash	1.87
Church Lane	Erewash	0.71
Church Wilne Reservoir	Erewash	63.3
Churchfield Plantation	Nottingham City	0.79
Churchfield Plantation (Part Outside Boundary)	Nottingham City	1.38
Clifton Grove LNR (Part of Clifton LNR)	Nottingham City	16.77
Clifton Hall woodland	Nottingham City	0.93
Clifton Lane Walkway and Verge	Nottingham City	0.78
Clifton Spinney Pond	Nottingham City	0.99
Clifton Woods LNR (Part of Clifton LNR)	Nottingham City	12.22
Colliers Wood	Broxtowe	13.82
Colwick Racecourse Pond	Nottingham City	2.76
Colwick Woods - Bewick Drive	Nottingham City	3.03
Colwick Woods - West View - 1	Nottingham City	0.04
Colwick Woods - West View - 2	Nottingham City	2.76
Colwick Woods LNR	Nottingham City	50.75
Coopers Green Open Space	Broxtowe	1.18
COT15	Rushcliffe	0.1
COT16	Rushcliffe	0.13
Cotmanhay Wood	Erewash	8.9
Crocus Street Grassland	Nottingham City	0.29
Day Brook Bank - 1	Nottingham City	0.03
Day Brook Bank - 2	Nottingham City	0.03
Day Brook Bank - 3	Nottingham City	0.02
Day Brook Bank - 4	Nottingham City	0.01
Denholme Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.28
Derby Road Verges - 1	Nottingham City	0.22
Derby Road Verges - 2	Nottingham City	0.14
Derby Road Verges - 3	Nottingham City	0.1
Disused railway west of Sellers Wood LNR (outside City)	Nottingham City	1.02
Dobb's Hill Plantation	Erewash	4.31
EBR01	Rushcliffe	1.42
Eelhole Wood	Broxtowe	6.09
EL14	Rushcliffe	7.93
EL15	Rushcliffe	1.96

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
EL16	Rushcliffe	18.87
ELT02	Rushcliffe	2.05
Erewash Canal	Erewash	9.44
Erewash Flood Plain & River	Erewash	5.81
Fairham Brook 2	Nottingham City	2.58
Fairham Brook 3 Nature Reserve	Nottingham City	10.95
Fairham Brook 4	Nottingham City	0.33
Forbes Hole	Erewash	3.44
Former Rutland House Secondary School	Nottingham City	0.85
Fox Covert	Erewash	5.38
Foxcovert Plantation	Nottingham City	2.81
Furnace Pond	Erewash	0.04
Gardendale Plantation	Nottingham City	2.26
Glapton Wood	Nottingham City	3.58
Grange Wood	Broxtowe	3.61
Great Northern Greenway	Erewash	13.95
Gypsy Lane	Nottingham City	0.23
Harrison's Plantation LNR - 1	Nottingham City	2.32
Harrison's Plantation LNR - 2	Nottingham City	2.01
Hart Avenue Woodland	Erewash	4.58
Hatherings Wood	Erewash	2.65
Hemlock Stone	Broxtowe	6.27
Hermits Wood	Erewash	2.22
High Park Wood	Broxtowe	70.15
High Wood	Broxtowe	0.71
Holme Farm Grasslands and Woodlands - 1	Nottingham City	2.39
Holme Farm Grasslands and Woodlands - 2	Nottingham City	2.24
Holme Farm Grasslands and Woodlands - 3	Nottingham City	0.3
Holme Farm Grasslands	Nottingham City	1.44
Holme Pit SSSI (Part of Clifton LNR)	Nottingham City	3.03
Housing Land Next to Klondyke	Nottingham City	0.22
HPG12	Rushcliffe	105.38
Hucknall Road Open Space - 1	Nottingham City	0.9
Hucknall Road Open Space - 2	Nottingham City	0.87
Hucknall Road Walkway 1 - 1	Nottingham City	2.46
Hucknall Road Walkway 1 - 2	Nottingham City	2.06
Hucknall Road Walkway 1 - 3	Nottingham City	0.07
Hucknall Road Walkway 2 - 4	Nottingham City	1
Hucknall Road Walkway 2 - 5	Nottingham City	0.37
Hucknall Road Walkway 3 - 6	Nottingham City	2.95
Ilkeston Railway Pond Area	Erewash	2.05

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Ilkeston Road Pond & Nutbrook Canal	Erewash	2.73
Iremongers Pond	Nottingham City	4.61
Johnson Play Area	Erewash	2.71
KEY16	Rushcliffe	1.49
Kimberley Cutting	Broxtowe	5.7
Kings Meadow - 1	Nottingham City	1.21
Kings Meadow - 2	Nottingham City	0.35
Kirk Hallam & Meadows	Erewash	3.8
Kirk Hallam Meadows	Erewash	2.73
Kirk Hallam Wood	Erewash	0.96
Lambourne Drive Old Canal Basin	Nottingham City	0.53
LAN02	Rushcliffe	18.73
Land at Clifton flyover	Nottingham City	0.57
Land at Laneward Close	Erewash	1.3
Land east of Merlin House	Erewash	1.49
Land next to Bulwell BMX track	Nottingham City	2.32
Land north of Vincent Avenue	Erewash	0.54
Land south east of The Crescent	Erewash	0.59
Land west of Colwick Woods	Nottingham City	0.82
Land west of Melbury School (outside boundary)	Nottingham City	1.27
Lenton Triangle	Nottingham City	4.59
Lindfield Close	Nottingham City	0.25
Lindridge House Pond	Erewash	0.4
Linking new woodland Sellers Wood and High-wood Cemetery	Nottingham City	4.64
Low Wood	Broxtowe	1.21
Manor Floods	Erewash	30.35
Manvers Street	Nottingham City	0.24
Martin's Pond LNR	Nottingham City	3.82
Mayfield Grove	Erewash	2.4
Mill Street Open Space (River Leen 9) - 1	Nottingham City	3.41
Mill Street Open Space (River Leen 9) - 2	Nottingham City	0.19
Mill Street Open Space (River Leen 9) - 3	Nottingham City	0.15
Moor Plantation & Drum Hill	Erewash	27.26
Moorbridge Pond	Nottingham City	1.33
Morley Brickyard	Erewash	1.78
Morley Hayes Wood	Erewash	18.05
Morley Retreat	Erewash	0.7
Mosswood Crescent Open Space	Nottingham City	1.44
Narrow Bridge Pond	Erewash	1.87
Nethergate Stream 1 Clifton estate - 1	Nottingham City	1.57

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Nethergate Stream 1 Clifton estate - 2	Nottingham City	0.66
Nethergate Stream 1 Clifton estate - 3	Nottingham City	0.34
Nethergate Stream 1 Clifton estate - 4	Nottingham City	0.22
Nethergate Stream 1 Clifton estate - 5	Nottingham City	0.16
Nethergate Stream 1 Clifton estate - 6	Nottingham City	0.07
Nethergate Stream 2 Clifton village - 1	Nottingham City	0.73
Nethergate Stream 2 Clifton village - 2	Nottingham City	0.04
New Close Plantation	Nottingham City	1.26
New Farm Wood	Broxtowe	5.55
Nottingham Canal (Awsorth)	Broxtowe	1.03
Nottingham Canal (Bramcote)	Broxtowe	1.75
Nottingham Canal (Cossall & Kimberley) Part 1	Broxtowe	1.4
Nottingham Canal (Cossall & Kimberley) Part 2	Broxtowe	6.55
Nottingham Canal (Eastwood South)	Broxtowe	5.74
Nottingham Canal (Greasley)	Broxtowe	0.72
Nottingham Canal (Trowell) Part 1	Broxtowe	4.72
Nottingham Canal (Trowell) Part 2	Broxtowe	1.98
Nottingham Canal (Trowell) Part 3	Broxtowe	2.92
Nottingham Canal 1 - 1	Nottingham City	0.18
Nottingham Canal 1 - 10	Nottingham City	0.01
Nottingham Canal 1 - 11	Nottingham City	0.01
Nottingham Canal 1 - 12	Nottingham City	0
Nottingham Canal 1 - 13	Nottingham City	0
Nottingham Canal 1 - 14	Nottingham City	0
Nottingham Canal 1 - 15	Nottingham City	0
Nottingham Canal 1 - 16	Nottingham City	0
Nottingham Canal 1 - 17	Nottingham City	0
Nottingham Canal 1 - 2	Nottingham City	0.18
Nottingham Canal 1 - 3	Nottingham City	0.04
Nottingham Canal 1 - 4	Nottingham City	0.04
Nottingham Canal 1 - 5	Nottingham City	0.03
Nottingham Canal 1 - 6	Nottingham City	0.03
Nottingham Canal 1 - 7	Nottingham City	0.02
Nottingham Canal 1 - 8	Nottingham City	0.02
Nottingham Canal 1 - 9	Nottingham City	0.02
Nottingham Canal 2 - 1	Nottingham City	0.1
Nottingham Canal 2 - 2	Nottingham City	0.05
Nottingham Canal 2 - 3	Nottingham City	0.03
Nottingham Canal 3	Nottingham City	0.62
Nottingham Canal 4 - 2	Nottingham City	0.57
Nottingham Canal 4 - 3	Nottingham City	0.46

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Nottingham Canal 4 - 4	Nottingham City	1.68
Nottingham Canal 4 - 5	Nottingham City	0.13
Nottingham Canal 4 - 6	Nottingham City	0.04
Nottingham Canal 4 - 7	Nottingham City	0.03
Nottingham Canal 4 - 8	Nottingham City	0.02
Nottingham Canal 5 (River Leen 22) - 1	Nottingham City	1.08
Nottingham Canal 5 (River Leen 22) - 2	Nottingham City	0.22
Nottingham Canal 5 (River Leen 22) - 3	Nottingham City	0.19
Nottingham Canal 5 (River Leen 22) - 4	Nottingham City	0.14
Nottingham Canal 6 - 1	Nottingham City	0.29
Nottingham Canal 6 - 2	Nottingham City	5.95
Nottingham Canal 6 - 3	Nottingham City	1.1
Nottingham Canal 6 - 4	Nottingham City	0.26
Nottingham Canal 6 - 5	Nottingham City	0.19
Nutbrook Canal & Fields Complex	Erewash	11.86
Nutbrook Canal and Field Complex	Erewash	1.59
Nutbrook Canal, Brook & Wood	Erewash	3.71
Old railway embankment adj. Iremongers Pond (outside boundary)	Nottingham City	0.88
Oldmoor Wood	Broxtowe	15.48
Open Space Opposite Fishermans Car Park	Nottingham City	1.88
Orchid Wood	Erewash	2.9
ORST05	Rushcliffe	1.13
Orston Drive	Nottingham City	0.12
Padstow School Site	Nottingham City	9.3
Pastures Avenue wooded verge	Nottingham City	0.07
Peckwash Mills	Erewash	3.55
Pewit Carr	Erewash	7.79
Pioneer Meadows	Erewash	6.86
Porchester Road Cutting	Nottingham City	0.59
Quarry Hill Lagoons	Erewash	3.05
Quarry Holes Plantation	Nottingham City	2.25
Queens Drive / River Trent sluices	Nottingham City	0.52
Queens Drive Park and Ride Site (Crocus Meadows) - 1	Nottingham City	0.61
Queens Drive Park and Ride Site (Crocus Meadows) - 2	Nottingham City	0.71
Queens Drive Park and Ride Site (Crocus Meadows) - 3	Nottingham City	7.49
Queen's Meadow	Nottingham City	0.76
RAD27	Rushcliffe	7.57

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Radford Bridge Former Allotments Public Open Space	Nottingham City	1.92
REMP03	Rushcliffe	0.77
Riparian Woodland Trent North Bank	Nottingham City	0.16
Risley Glebe	Erewash	1.44
River Leen 10 - 1	Nottingham City	0.09
River Leen 10 - 2	Nottingham City	0.02
River Leen 12	Nottingham City	0.68
River Leen 13 - 1	Nottingham City	1.15
River Leen 13 - 2	Nottingham City	0.09
River Leen 13 - 3	Nottingham City	0.06
River Leen 13 - 4	Nottingham City	0.06
River Leen 13 - 5	Nottingham City	0.04
River Leen 13 - 6	Nottingham City	0.01
River Leen 14 - 1	Nottingham City	0.07
River Leen 14 - 2	Nottingham City	0.05
River Leen 15 (Including wades pond) - 1	Nottingham City	0.61
River Leen 15 (Including wades pond) - 2	Nottingham City	0.06
River Leen 16 - 1	Nottingham City	0.11
River Leen 16 - 2	Nottingham City	0.06
River Leen 17 - 1	Nottingham City	0.52
River Leen 17 - 2	Nottingham City	0.36
River Leen 17 - 3	Nottingham City	0.02
River Leen 17 - 4	Nottingham City	0.02
River Leen 17 - 5	Nottingham City	0
River Leen 18 - 1	Nottingham City	0.15
River Leen 18 - 2	Nottingham City	0.11
River Leen 18 - 3	Nottingham City	0.04
River Leen 18 - 4	Nottingham City	0.02
River Leen 18 - 5	Nottingham City	0.01
River Leen 2 - 1	Nottingham City	0.33
River Leen 2 - 2	Nottingham City	0.29
River Leen 2 - 3	Nottingham City	0.03
River Leen 2 - 4	Nottingham City	0.01
River Leen 20	Nottingham City	0.02
River Leen 21 - 1	Nottingham City	0.82
River Leen 21 - 2	Nottingham City	0.33
River Leen 21 - 3	Nottingham City	0.25
River Leen 21 - 4	Nottingham City	0.12
River Leen 21 - 5	Nottingham City	0
River Leen 3 - 1	Nottingham City	1.02

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
River Leen 3 - 2	Nottingham City	0.08
River Leen 4 - 1	Nottingham City	0.14
River Leen 4 - 2	Nottingham City	0.1
River Leen 4 - 3	Nottingham City	0.02
River Leen 4 - 4	Nottingham City	0.01
River Leen 5 - 1	Nottingham City	0.24
River Leen 5 - 2	Nottingham City	0.05
River Leen 5 - 3	Nottingham City	0.02
River Leen 7 - 1	Nottingham City	0.76
River Leen 7 - 2	Nottingham City	0.06
River Trent island	Nottingham City	0.27
River Trent Path North 1	Nottingham City	1.65
River Trent Path North 2	Nottingham City	3.42
River Trent Walkway	Nottingham City	3.93
River Trent, Trent Lock	Erewash	0.36
Rivergreen plantation - 1	Nottingham City	1.42
Rivergreen plantation - 2	Nottingham City	0.34
Robin's Wood	Nottingham City	3.03
Rough Wood	Nottingham City	0.47
RUD12	Rushcliffe	1.71
Saints Coppice	Broxtowe	1.56
Sandy Banks LNR	Nottingham City	5.78
Sandy Lane Open Space Local Nature Reserve Part 1	Broxtowe	3.58
Sandy Lane Open Space Local Nature Reserve Part 2	Broxtowe	1.74
Sellers Wood	Broxtowe	12.73
Sellers Wood LNR	Nottingham City	1.91
Sellers Wood LNR (outside boundary)	Nottingham City	12.72
Sherwood Vale Cutting	Nottingham City	0.43
Shipleigh Wood rear of 301 to 375	Erewash	3.09
Silverdale Open Space	Nottingham City	7.74
Sledder Wood	Broxtowe	2.81
Snape Wood	Nottingham City	3.12
Sneinton Walkway - 1	Nottingham City	2.46
Sneinton Walkway - 2	Nottingham City	3.65
Spring Wood	Broxtowe	14.09
Springfield Corner Open Space (River Leen 1)	Nottingham City	0.63
Springfield Pastures	Nottingham City	0.69
Springhead Woodland LWS	Nottingham City	0.84
St Chads Water	Erewash	8.83

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
Stanton Gate	Erewash	0.79
Stanton Pond and Pasture LWS	Nottingham City	3.33
Stanton Tip	Nottingham City	39.66
Stanton Tip outside of LWS and LAPP site	Nottingham City	0.17
Starth Wood	Broxtowe	6.07
Station Road Dismantled Railway	Broxtowe	0.88
Stonepit Plantation	Nottingham City	2.4
Stony Clouds	Erewash	9.37
Straws Bridge (Plus part to the north)	Erewash	6.41
SUB13	Rushcliffe	0.23
SUB14	Rushcliffe	2.92
SUB15	Rushcliffe	18.82
SUBO5	Rushcliffe	3.48
Sunrise Hill LNR	Nottingham City	1.54
Thane Road verge	Nottingham City	1.3
The Canyons	Broxtowe	1.22
The Glade, Brecks Plantation	Nottingham City	0.06
Tinkers Leen Extension - 1	Nottingham City	0.22
Tinkers Leen Extension - 2	Nottingham City	0.08
Toton Fields / Manor Farm	Erewash	4.09
Toton Grassland	Erewash	1.2
Tottle Brook 1	Nottingham City	0.59
Tottle Brook 2	Nottingham City	0.17
Tottle Brook Grassland 1	Nottingham City	1.01
Tottle Brook Grassland 2	Nottingham City	0.42
Tottle Brook Outflow	Nottingham City	0.23
Trent Lock land south of Trent Villa	Erewash	0.18
Trent Meadows	Erewash	11.06
Trent Railway Yard	Nottingham City	2.37
Trough Road Woodland	Broxtowe	0.92
Trowell Marsh	Erewash	0.94
Tunstall Drive Green (housing potential development area)	Nottingham City	0.29
Tunstall Drive Woodland	Nottingham City	0.65
Valley Road Park - Water Meadow	Nottingham City	3.09
Ventnor Rise	Nottingham City	0.58
Verge Wood	Broxtowe	5.35
Watnall Coppice	Broxtowe	13.85
Watnall Meadow	Broxtowe	0.32
Watnall Wood	Broxtowe	7.92
WB059	Rushcliffe	3.77

Site Name	Authority	Total Area Hectares
WB060	Rushcliffe	9.58
WB062	Rushcliffe	5.84
WB063	Rushcliffe	8.62
WB064	Rushcliffe	0.55
WB066	Rushcliffe	0.4
WB067	Rushcliffe	5.36
WB068	Rushcliffe	6.01
WB069	Rushcliffe	2.16
WB070	Rushcliffe	12.87
WB071	Rushcliffe	0.37
Whitemoor Nature Reserve (River Leen 11) - 1	Nottingham City	2.57
Whitemoor Nature Reserve (River Leen 11) - 2	Nottingham City	0.11
Wilford Bee Bank - 1	Nottingham City	4.67
Wilford Bee Bank - 2	Nottingham City	0.87
Wilford Bee Bank - 3	Nottingham City	0.4
Wilkinson Street open space nr allotments - 2	Nottingham City	0.81
Willey Spring Wood	Broxtowe	22.99
Wingbourne Walk - 1	Nottingham City	0.2
Woodland adjacent to Basford Hall open space	Nottingham City	0.93
Woodland adjacent to City Heights open space	Nottingham City	0.36
Woodland adjacent to Mill Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.27
Woodland at Clifton Playing Fields	Nottingham City	1.32
Woodland on banks of Woodthorpe Park	Nottingham City	0.4
Woodland retained from former Springwood Centre	Nottingham City	1.11
Woodland south of Nethergate School	Nottingham City	0.14
Woodthorpe Drive Open Space - 1	Nottingham City	1.25
Woodthorpe Drive Open Space - 2	Nottingham City	1.17
Woodthorpe Meadow (NWT)	Nottingham City	0.72
WOW02	Rushcliffe	2.71

Appendix E: Recreational Green Infrastructure

Appendix E1: Children's and Young People's Play Spaces

Figure E1: Children's and Young People's Play Space

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Banks Road Open Space	Broxtowe	10.39
Basil Russell Playing Fields	Broxtowe	2.67
Beauvale Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.01
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.8
Bramcote Hills Park	Broxtowe	26.6
Brinsley Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.82
Broadgate Park	Broxtowe	1.42
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.89
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	0.99
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.27
Coronation Park	Broxtowe	5.53
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.13
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	Broxtowe	0.45
Flixton Road Open Space	Broxtowe	0.68
Hall Om Wong Open Space	Broxtowe	3.62
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	5.16
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.88
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	4.71
Jubilee Park	Broxtowe	1.82
Judson Avenue Open Space	Broxtowe	0.3
King George V Park	Broxtowe	4.4
Knowle Park Open Space	Broxtowe	0.85
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.4
Long Lane Recreation Ground / Play Area	Broxtowe	3.07
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	14.82
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.08
Millfield Road Open Space	Broxtowe	0.42
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.46
Queen Elizabeth Park	Broxtowe	3.1
Redbridge Drive Play Area	Broxtowe	0.49
Sandy Lane Open Space Local Nature Reserve	Broxtowe	5.32
Sherman Drive Open Space	Broxtowe	2.66
Smithurst Road Open Space	Broxtowe	4.77
Swiney Way Open Space	Broxtowe	0.21
The Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.72
The Spinney Open Space	Broxtowe	0.74
The Stag Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.07
Trowell Parish Hall	Broxtowe	0.38

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Trowell Park Open Space	Broxtowe	0.86
Barling Drive Lagoon	Erewash	0.01
Barling Drive Play Area	Erewash	0.03
Beauvale Drive Play Area	Erewash	0.06
Beech Lane	Erewash	0.03
Bosworth Way Play Area	Erewash	0.02
Breadsall Memorial Hall	Erewash	0.08
Breaston Park	Erewash	1.74
Briar Chase Play Area	Erewash	0.01
Brook Road	Erewash	0.01
Chaucer Old Park	Erewash	0.03
Cobden Street Play Area	Erewash	0.01
Cotmanhay playing fields	Erewash	0.42
Curzon Street Play Area	Erewash	0.02
Dallimore Road Play Area	Erewash	0.03
Doncaster Park	Erewash	1.96
Erewash Museum Gardens	Erewash	0.14
Erewash Square	Erewash	0.02
Ferndene Drive Play Area	Erewash	0.02
First Avenue	Erewash	0.77
Gallows Inn	Erewash	0.03
Godfrey Drive Play Area	Erewash	0.02
Gordon Street Play Area	Erewash	0.1
Granby Park	Erewash	0.05
Grange Park	Erewash	0.03
Haddon Way	Erewash	0.08
Harrington play area (aka Bishop Dale)	Erewash	0.01
Hayworth Road park	Erewash	0.03
Hexham Avenue (aka Walker Close)	Erewash	0.04
High Lane Central	Erewash	0.02
High Lane East	Erewash	0.03
Hills Road	Erewash	0.17
Inglefield Road Playing Area	Erewash	0.03
Larklands	Erewash	0.02
Manners Ave playing fields (Manners BMX and Skate Park)	Erewash	0.02
Manners Playing Field	Erewash	0.05
Millhouse Fields	Erewash	0.06
Moor Lane	Erewash	0.01
New Street	Erewash	0.06
Norfolk Road Play area	Erewash	0.02

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Noskwith Street Play Area	Erewash	0.01
Nuthall Circle Play Area	Erewash	0.02
Oak Apple Crescent	Erewash	0.01
Ockbrook Playing Fields	Erewash	0.12
Other Play Space	Erewash	0.8
Petersham	Erewash	0.04
Play Area	Erewash	0.11
Playing field	Erewash	0.12
Priorway	Erewash	0.09
Purdy Meadow	Erewash	0.07
Recreation Ground	Erewash	0.12
Russell Street Play Area	Erewash	0.23
Rutland Sports Park	Erewash	0.06
Sandringham Rec	Erewash	0.07
Sawley New Park	Erewash	0.15
Sawley Park	Erewash	0.16
Shaw Street Play Area (aka Robert Street)	Erewash	0.03
Speedway Close Play Area	Erewash	0.04
St Giles Park	Erewash	0.03
St Peters Park	Erewash	0.11
Stanley Common	Erewash	0.05
Stanley Rec, Playing Fields	Erewash	0.05
Stanton by Dale	Erewash	0.11
Trent Meadows	Erewash	0.04
Victoria Park	Erewash	3.27
Wash Meadows	Erewash	0.02
West Park	Erewash	30.95
West Park Play area 1	Erewash	0.39
West Park Play area 2	Erewash	0.12
West Park Play area BMX	Erewash	0.2
Windsor Crescent	Erewash	0.05
Windsor Crescent Play Area	Erewash	0.04
Wyndale Drive Play Area	Erewash	0.03
Abbey Gate Play Area, Ravenhead	Gedling	0.11
Albert Avenue / Carlton Hill	Gedling	0.11
Arno Vale Road Playing Field	Gedling	1.94
Arnot Hill Park Play Area	Gedling	0.09
Arnot Hill Park Teenage Area	Gedling	0.13
Bells Field (Victoria Road)	Gedling	0.55
Bestwood Square - play area	Gedling	0.1
Breck Hill Road Play Area	Gedling	0.07

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Burton Road Play Area	Gedling	0.07
Carnarvon Grove Play space	Gedling	0.06
Church Lane Play Area	Gedling	0.07
Coppice Farm School	Gedling	1.8
Edison Way Play Area	Gedling	0.36
Killisick Play Area	Gedling	0.09
King George V Play Area	Gedling	0.11
King George V Play Area, Carlton	Gedling	0.07
Muirfield Road Play Area	Gedling	0.04
Newstead School Play Area	Gedling	0.08
Other Play Space	Gedling	2.24
Papplewick Play Area	Gedling	0.72
Salop Street Play area	Gedling	0.49
Stanhope School	Gedling	1.84
Stoke Lane Play Area	Gedling	11.15
Thackeray's Lane Recreation Ground	Gedling	1.8
Valeside Gardens	Gedling	0.19
Valley Road Play Area	Gedling	0.05
Amesbury Circus	Nottingham City	0.02
Angel Green (Nobel Road)	Nottingham City	0.03
Angel Green park	Nottingham City	0.05
Astley Drive play area	Nottingham City	0.03
Balloon Woods Adventure Playground	Nottingham City	0.45
Barton Green	Nottingham City	0.24
Basford Junction	Nottingham City	0.02
Beechdale Mews	Nottingham City	0.11
Bells Lane Community Centre	Nottingham City	0.2
Bentinck School	Nottingham City	0.02
Birchover Park	Nottingham City	0.1
Bobbersmill Road	Nottingham City	0.05
Boynnton Drive	Nottingham City	0.02
Breckswood Drive play area	Nottingham City	0.09
Brewsters Road	Nottingham City	0.06
Brewsters Road play area	Nottingham City	0.45
Bridlington Street	Nottingham City	0.06
Britten Gardens Play Area	Nottingham City	0.02
Broxtowe Country Park	Nottingham City	0.33
Bulwell BMX track	Nottingham City	0.96
Bulwell Bogs	Nottingham City	0.2
Bulwell Forest	Nottingham City	0.16
Bulwell Forest Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.06

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Bulwell Hall Park	Nottingham City	0.32
Caunton Avenue	Nottingham City	0.01
Chard Street	Nottingham City	0.06
Chediston Vale	Nottingham City	0.08
City Heights	Nottingham City	0.01
Clifton Central Park	Nottingham City	0.04
Clifton Playing Fields	Nottingham City	0.2
Coleby Avenue Enclosure No. 1 - 1 (Abbey Bridge)	Nottingham City	0.01
Colesbourne Road	Nottingham City	0.17
Colville Street	Nottingham City	0.04
Colville Street play area	Nottingham City	0.03
Colwick Country Park	Nottingham City	0.07
Colwick Woods	Nottingham City	0.06
Commercial Road play area	Nottingham City	0.06
Coppice Rec	Nottingham City	0.04
Corncrake Way	Nottingham City	0.06
Dunkirk Park (Spider Park)	Nottingham City	0.07
Elliott Durham School	Nottingham City	0.14
Ellis Guildford School	Nottingham City	0.27
Fearnleigh Drive (Pennant Park)	Nottingham City	0.04
Fernwood Crescent	Nottingham City	0.1
Forest Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.12
Forest Recreation Ground (new)	Nottingham City	0.16
Forest Recreation Ground (old)	Nottingham City	0.12
Forster Street play area	Nottingham City	0.25
Gabrielle Close play area	Nottingham City	0.05
Gawthorne Street	Nottingham City	0.09
Green's Mill	Nottingham City	0.05
Greenway (Tricketts Yard)	Nottingham City	0.14
Grove Farm	Nottingham City	1.24
Groveside	Nottingham City	0.18
Heathfield Park	Nottingham City	0.1
Hedley Villas	Nottingham City	0
Hempshill Lane	Nottingham City	0.07
Heskey Park	Nottingham City	0.06
Highbury Vale Play Area	Nottingham City	0.33
Highfields Park	Nottingham City	0.17
Hood Street play area	Nottingham City	0.08
Independent Street	Nottingham City	0.11
Ireton Street	Nottingham City	0.12

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Japonica Drive	Nottingham City	0.08
Jersey Gardens (Rocket Park)	Nottingham City	0.04
John Carroll Leisure Centre	Nottingham City	0.14
Kennington Road	Nottingham City	0.04
Kennington Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.19
King Edward Park	Nottingham City	0.37
King George V Park	Nottingham City	0.32
Kingsthorpe Close	Nottingham City	0.04
Kirkstead Street	Nottingham City	0.05
Lambourne Drive	Nottingham City	0.02
Lancaster Way	Nottingham City	0.02
Latimer Close	Nottingham City	0.1
Lees Hill Play Area	Nottingham City	0.04
Lenton Abbey Park	Nottingham City	0.08
Lenton Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.07
Mansfield Grove	Nottingham City	0.01
Maples Street skate park	Nottingham City	0.1
Marmion Park	Nottingham City	0.11
Meadows	Nottingham City	0.06
Melbourne Park	Nottingham City	0.09
Moor Road	Nottingham City	0.06
Mosswood Crescent	Nottingham City	0.09
Mundella Road play area	Nottingham City	0.04
Orchard Court	Nottingham City	0.06
Other Play Space	Nottingham City	3.95
Parkdale Road	Nottingham City	0.1
Pearmain Drive	Nottingham City	0.01
Peggy's Park	Nottingham City	0.22
Penn Avenue Play area	Nottingham City	0.11
Peppers Garden play area (ASDA)	Nottingham City	0.19
Phoenix Park adventure playground	Nottingham City	0.83
Pirate Park (Carrington Lido)	Nottingham City	0.32
Poplar Avenue	Nottingham City	0.02
Queens Walk Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.12
Radford Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.12
Rise Park	Nottingham City	0.02
Robin Hood Chase	Nottingham City	0.14
Ronald Street	Nottingham City	0.08
Rosedale Drive	Nottingham City	0.03
Ruddington Lane	Nottingham City	0.16
Scafell Way	Nottingham City	0.07

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Seaford Avenue	Nottingham City	0.08
Shipstone Street	Nottingham City	0.04
Silverdale	Nottingham City	0.11
Silverdale Road play area	Nottingham City	0.08
Snape Wood (Ashton Park)	Nottingham City	0.06
Southglade Park	Nottingham City	0.38
St Anns Adventure Playground	Nottingham City	0.66
Stirling Grove	Nottingham City	0.06
Stockhill Park	Nottingham City	0.11
Strelley Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.17
Sturton Street	Nottingham City	0.02
Sunninghill Park	Nottingham City	0.1
Sutton Passeys	Nottingham City	0.05
Sycamore Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.3
Tennyson Street	Nottingham City	0.12
The Castle	Nottingham City	0.05
The Ridge Adventure Playground	Nottingham City	1.58
Tintagel Green play area	Nottingham City	0.3
Torville Drive	Nottingham City	0.04
Valley Road Park	Nottingham City	0.15
Vernon Park	Nottingham City	0.2
Victoria Embankment	Nottingham City	0.55
Victoria Park	Nottingham City	0.08
Wallan Street	Nottingham City	0.02
Wallis Street (Park Lane)	Nottingham City	0.03
Western Boulevard Play Area	Nottingham City	0.27
Whitemoor	Nottingham City	0.25
Whitwell Road	Nottingham City	0.07
Willow Hill Close play area	Nottingham City	0.08
Wollaton Park	Nottingham City	0.26
Woodfield Road	Nottingham City	0.03
Woodthorpe Grange Park	Nottingham City	0.06
ASL06	Rushcliffe	0.12
BAR01	Rushcliffe	0.16
BAR07	Rushcliffe	0.12
BI29	Rushcliffe	0.55
BI30	Rushcliffe	0.78
BI31	Rushcliffe	0.04
BI50	Rushcliffe	0.05
BI51	Rushcliffe	0.05
BUN06	Rushcliffe	0.03

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
CBU01	Rushcliffe	0.1
COS01	Rushcliffe	0.17
COT23	Rushcliffe	0.07
COT24	Rushcliffe	0.08
COT25	Rushcliffe	0.64
COT26	Rushcliffe	0.07
COT28	Rushcliffe	0.12
CRB08	Rushcliffe	0.28
EBR02	Rushcliffe	0.2
EL21	Rushcliffe	0.4
EL24	Rushcliffe	0.45
EL25	Rushcliffe	0.11
FLI06	Rushcliffe	0.06
FLI07	Rushcliffe	0.02
GOT01	Rushcliffe	0.29
GRA01	Rushcliffe	0.02
HIK06	Rushcliffe	0.04
HPG06	Rushcliffe	0.41
HPG07	Rushcliffe	0.2
KEY14	Rushcliffe	0.1
KEY17	Rushcliffe	0.03
KEY18	Rushcliffe	0.18
KIN05	Rushcliffe	0.03
NEW01	Rushcliffe	0.24
NOS04	Rushcliffe	0.05
ORST01	Rushcliffe	0.05
Other Play Space	Rushcliffe	1.31
RAD15	Rushcliffe	0.12
RAD16	Rushcliffe	1.28
RAD17	Rushcliffe	0.12
RAD19	Rushcliffe	0.03
RAD27	Rushcliffe	0.15
RUD18	Rushcliffe	0.07
RUD19	Rushcliffe	0.09
RUD20	Rushcliffe	0.8
RUD21	Rushcliffe	0.21
SHE01	Rushcliffe	0.34
SUB01	Rushcliffe	0.07
TOL03	Rushcliffe	0.11
UPB01	Rushcliffe	0.11
WB075	Rushcliffe	0.07

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
WB105	Rushcliffe	0.05
WB107	Rushcliffe	2.36
WB108	Rushcliffe	0.09
WB109	Rushcliffe	0.39
WB110	Rushcliffe	0.16
WB111	Rushcliffe	0.04
WB112	Rushcliffe	0.07
WB115	Rushcliffe	0.1
WB118	Rushcliffe	0.21
WOW04	Rushcliffe	0.01
WOW06	Rushcliffe	0.21
WYS01	Rushcliffe	0.03

Appendix E2: Outdoor Sports Pitches

Table E2: Outdoor Sports Pitches

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Archers Field Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	6.87
Awsorth Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.72
Basil Russell Playing Fields	Broxtowe	2.68
Beauvale Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.99
Beeston Fields Golf Course	Broxtowe	46.93
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.8
Birnhem Park	Broxtowe	4.89
Bramcote Hills Park	Broxtowe	26.65
Bramcote Leisure Centre	Broxtowe	0.52
Brinsley Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.84
Broadgate Park	Broxtowe	1.38
Chetwynd Barracks	Broxtowe	4.59
Chilwell Manor Golf Course	Broxtowe	40.42
Coronation Park	Broxtowe	5.46
Digby Street	Broxtowe	1.18
Eastwood Town Football Club	Broxtowe	1.55
Hall Park	Broxtowe	11.35
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	5.2
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	4.99
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.81
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	4.33
Kimberley Institute Cricket Ground	Broxtowe	1.35
Kimberley Leisure Centre	Broxtowe	7.29
King George V Park	Broxtowe	4.13
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.4
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	14.66
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.43
Pearson Centre	Broxtowe	0.04
Pit Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.02
Queen Elizabeth Park	Broxtowe	3.07
Shilo Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.74
Temple Centre	Broxtowe	1.12
The Breach Cricket Ground	Broxtowe	2.06
The Stag Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.07
The Strand Sports Ground (Attenborough Village Green)	Broxtowe	2.37
Trent Vale Sports Ground	Broxtowe	3.57

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Weir Field Recreation Ground (Beeston Rugby Club)	Broxtowe	4.19
Weirfields Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	5.36
Bare Lane Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.45
Beech Lane Recreation Ground Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Beech Lane Recreation Ground Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.58
Beech Lane Recreation Ground Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.2
Booths Playing Field Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.15
Booths Playing Field Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.52
Booths Playing Field Playing Pitch F3	Erewash	0.5
Bowling Green	Erewash	0.29
Breadsall Crown Green Bowls Club B1	Erewash	0.12
Breadsall Memorial & Playing Fields Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Breadsall Memorial & Playing Fields Tennis Courts T1 (x2)	Erewash	0.11
Breadsall Priory Hotel Golf And Country Club	Erewash	92.62
Breaston Park	Erewash	0.03
Breaston Park Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.54
Breaston Park Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.1
Cloudside Junior School Playing Pitch F1 (7v7)	Erewash	0.07
Cloudside Junior School Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.25
Collingwood Road Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.71
Cotmanhay Playing Field Pitch F1	Erewash	0.41
Cotmanhay Playing Field Pitch F2	Erewash	0.41
Cotmanhay playing fields	Erewash	0.05
Crompton Ground Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Deans Drive Recreation Ground Playing pitch F1	Erewash	0.65
Deans Drive Recreation Ground Playing pitch F2	Erewash	0.45
Derby College (Broomfield Hall) Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.53
Derby College (Broomfield Hall) Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.66
Derwent Meadows Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.45
Derwent Meadows Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.27

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Derwent Meadows Playing Pitch F3 (7v7)	Erewash	0.12
Doncaster Park	Erewash	0.11
Draycott Recreation Ground Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.54
Erewash Valley Golf Course	Erewash	57.77
Friesland School Playing pitch F1	Erewash	0.52
Friesland School Playing pitch F2	Erewash	0.52
Friesland School Playing pitch F3	Erewash	0.35
Gallows Inn Playing Fields Pitch F1	Erewash	0.58
Gallows Inn Playing Fields Pitch F2	Erewash	0.45
Gallows Inn Playing Fields Pitch R1	Erewash	1.12
Gallows Inn Playing Fields Pitches C1	Erewash	0.01
Gordon Street Recreation Ground Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.53
Gordon Street Recreation Ground Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.49
Granby Park Recreation Ground	Erewash	1.15
Grange Park	Erewash	8.01
Grange Park Playing Field Pitch SP021 F1	Erewash	0.7
Grange Park Playing Field Pitch SP021 F2	Erewash	0.1
Grange Park Playing Field Pitch SP021 F3	Erewash	0.1
Grange Park Playing Field Pitch SP022 F1	Erewash	0.24
Grange Park Playing Field Pitch SP022 F2	Erewash	0.17
Grange Park Playing Field Pitch SP022 F3	Erewash	0.47
Grange Park Playing Field Sythetic Pitch SP021 AGP1	Erewash	0.09
Grange Park Playing Field Sythetic Pitch SP021 AGP2	Erewash	0.09
Haddon Way	Erewash	0.06
Haddon Way, Sawley Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.15
Ilkeston Enterprise Bowls Club B1	Erewash	0.11
Ilkeston Town Football Club Pitch F1	Erewash	0.64
Ilkeston Town Football Club Pitch F2	Erewash	0.2
Ilkeston Victoria Park Bowls Club B1	Erewash	0.15
Kirk Hallam Community Technology College Playing Pitch AGP1	Erewash	0.81
Kirk Hallam Community Technology College Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.37
Kirk Hallam Community Technology College Playing Pitch R1	Erewash	0.54
Kirk Hallam Playing Fields Pitch F1	Erewash	0.56
Kirk Hallam Playing Fields Pitch F2	Erewash	0.56

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Kirk Hallam Playing Fields Pitch SP011 F3 (Tina - HAs been deleted)	Erewash	0.09
Land opposite woodlands park south west of Hopwell Road, Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.65
Land opposite woodlands park south west of Hopwell Road, Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.65
Land opposite woodlands park south west of Hopwell Road, Playing Pitch F3	Erewash	0.45
Little Eaton Bowling Club, St Peters Park	Erewash	0.14
Little Eaton Tennis Club St Peters Park T1 (x3)	Erewash	0.18
Long Eaton School Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.62
Long Eaton School Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.2
Long Eaton School Playing Pitch F3	Erewash	0.2
Long Eaton School Playing Pitch F4	Erewash	0.2
Long Eaton School Playing Pitch R1	Erewash	0.85
Long Eaton School Sythetic Pitch AGP1	Erewash	0.64
Long Eaton Town Bowling Club B1	Erewash	0.14
Manners Avenue Playing Field Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.47
Manners Avenue Playing Field Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.47
Manners Playing Field	Erewash	0.03
Maywood Golf Course	Erewash	37.68
Millhouse Fields	Erewash	0.04
Morley Hayes Golf Club	Erewash	77.78
New Street	Erewash	0.05
Nutbrook Cricket Club Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Nutbrook Cricket Club Playing Pitch C2	Erewash	0.01
Nutbrook Cricket Club Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.21
Ockbrook & Borrowwash Cricket Club Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Ockbrook & Borrowwash Cricket Club Playing Pitch C2	Erewash	0.01
Ockbrook & Borrowwash Lawn Tennis Club, 22a T1 (x5)	Erewash	0.26
Ockbrook and Borrowwash Cricket Club	Erewash	3.64
Ormiston Enterprise Academy (Formerly Ben- nerley School)	Erewash	0.9
Other Sports Facility	Erewash	52.62
Perks Recreation Ground	Erewash	2.39
Petersham	Erewash	0.04

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Peveril Meadows	Erewash	1.39
Playing Field	Erewash	77.66
Purdy Meadow	Erewash	0.03
Risley Cricket Club Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Ron Brookes Memorial Ground Pitch F1	Erewash	0.64
Rutland Sports Park	Erewash	19.66
Rutland Sports Park Ilkeston Rutland Bowls Club B1	Erewash	0.17
Rutland Sports Park Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Rutland Sports Park Playing Sythetic Pitch AGP1	Erewash	0.64
Rutland Sports Park Tennis Courts T1 (x6)	Erewash	0.35
Sandiacre Friesland Sports Centre	Erewash	0.19
Sandiacre Friesland Sports Centre, Sythetic Pitch AGP1	Erewash	0.06
Sandiacre Friesland Sports Centre, Tennis Courts T1 (x5)	Erewash	0.27
Sandiacre Town Cricket Club Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Sawley Park	Erewash	0.04
Sawley Park Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.56
Sawley Park Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.56
Soldiers & Sailors Sports Ground Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Soldiers & Sailors Sports Ground Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.56
Soldiers & Sailors Sports Ground Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.45
St Giles Park	Erewash	2.45
St Giles Park Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.73
St John Houghton Catholic School Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.3
St John Houghton Catholic School Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.31
St Laurence CE Primary School Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.19
St Peter's Park	Erewash	2.64
St Peters Park Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Stanley Common Recreation Ground Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.34
Stanley Recreation Ground Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.62
Stanton Bowls Club B1	Erewash	0.12

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Tennis Court	Erewash	0.55
The Old Church	Erewash	0.03
The Ormiston Ilkeston Academy Playing Pitches F1	Erewash	0.45
The Ormiston Ilkeston Academy Playing Pitches F2	Erewash	0.45
The Stute Bowls Club B1	Erewash	0.16
The Stute Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
The Stute Playing Pitch F1	Erewash	0.61
The Stute Playing Pitch R1	Erewash	0.78
The Stute Playing Pitch R2	Erewash	0.7
The Stute Playing Pitch R3	Erewash	0.63
The Stute Playing Pitch R4 (Midi Pitch)	Erewash	0.35
The Stute Playing Pitch R5 (U7 / 8s)	Erewash	0.1
The Stute Playing Pitch R6 (U7 / 8s)	Erewash	0.1
The Stute Playing Pitch R7 (Mini Pitch)	Erewash	0.18
The Stute Playing Pitch R8 (Mini Pitch)	Erewash	0.18
The Stute Stanton Tennis Club, The Stute T1 (x3 disused)	Erewash	0.16
Trent College Synthetic Pitch AGP1	Erewash	0.54
Trent College Synthetic Pitch AGP2	Erewash	0.61
Trent Lock Golf Centre	Erewash	55.11
Victoria Park Leisure Centre	Erewash	0.66
West Park	Erewash	0.05
West Park Bowling Club B1	Erewash	0.16
West Park Bowling Club B2	Erewash	0.15
West Park Bowling Club B3	Erewash	0.15
West Park Playing Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
West Park Playing Pitch C2	Erewash	0.01
West Park Playing Pitch C4	Erewash	0.01
West Park Playing Pitch C5	Erewash	0.01
West Park Playing Pitch C6	Erewash	0.01
West Park Playing Pitch C7	Erewash	0.01
West Park Playing Pitch Croquet CRO1	Erewash	0.08
West Park Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.6
West Park Playing Pitch F3	Erewash	0.68
West Park Playing Pitch F4	Erewash	0.68
West Park Playing Pitch F5 (Overmark Mini 5 - Saturday only)	Erewash	0.68
West Park Playing Pitch F6	Erewash	0.68
West Park Playing Pitch F8	Erewash	0.65

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
West Park Playing Pitch FM3 (Mini 3)	Erewash	0.1
West Park Playing Pitch Fa	Erewash	0.68
West Park Playing Pitch Fb (Riverside B includes Mini 1 & 2)	Erewash	0.33
West Park Playing Pitch R1 (Senior)	Erewash	0.77
West Park Playing Pitch R2 (Senior Flood lit)	Erewash	0.77
West Park Playing Pitch R3 (Junior)	Erewash	0.15
West Park Playing Pitch R4 (Senior)	Erewash	0.64
West Park Playing Pitch R5 (Junior)	Erewash	0.15
West Park Playing Pitch R6 (Junior)	Erewash	0.15
West Park, Tennis Courts T1 (x4)	Erewash	0.19
White Rose Cricket Pitch C1	Erewash	0.01
Wilsthorpe Community School Playing Pitch F2	Erewash	0.51
Wilsthorpe Community School Playing Pitch F3	Erewash	1.02
Wilsthorpe Community School Playing Pitch F4	Erewash	0.24
Wilsthorpe Community School Sythetic Pitch AGP1	Erewash	0.66
Windsor Crescent	Erewash	0.05
Abbey Gates Primary School	Gedling	0.94
All Hallows CE Primary	Gedling	0.38
Arnbrook Primary School	Gedling	1.22
Arno Vale Junior School	Gedling	1.31
Arnold Hill Comprehensive School	Gedling	10.75
Arnold View Primary School	Gedling	1.24
BRSA Rec Ground	Gedling	4.21
Bestwood Lodge Police - Fire Football Pitch	Gedling	2.78
Bestwood Miners Welfare	Gedling	1.14
Bowling Green	Gedling	0.24
Bowls Green, Sir John Robinson Way	Gedling	0.16
Breck Hill Road Recreation Ground	Gedling	3.05
Burton Joyce Football	Gedling	8.37
Burton Joyce Primary School	Gedling	0.77
Burton Joyce Tennis Club, Cragmoor Road	Gedling	0.26
Burton Road Recreation Ground	Gedling	3.73
Calverton Cricket Club, James Seely Park	Gedling	1.09
Calverton Miners Welfare, Hollinwood Lane	Gedling	7.16
Carlton Central Junior School	Gedling	1.34
Carlton Digby School	Gedling	0.65

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Carlton Forum	Gedling	0.61
Carlton Forum Leisure Centre	Gedling	0.13
Carlton Hill Recreation Ground	Gedling	1.95
Carlton-Le-Willows School & Technology College	Gedling	11.01
Christ The King RC Comprehensive School	Gedling	6.62
Church Drive Primary School	Gedling	0.3
Col Frank Seely Comprehensive School	Gedling	3.94
Conway Road Recreation Ground	Gedling	1.34
Cross Street - Educational Site	Gedling	1.09
Derrymount School	Gedling	0.75
Eagle Valley	Gedling	0.76
Ernehale Junior School	Gedling	1.75
Gedling Town Football Club, Stoke Lane	Gedling	2.79
Good Shepherd Primary School	Gedling	0.63
Governors' Field Recreation Ground	Gedling	0.29
Haddon Primary School	Gedling	0.94
Hawthorne Primary School	Gedling	0.59
Haywood Road	Gedling	0.24
Hazelhurst Preparatory School	Gedling	0.06
Henry Mellish Rugby Club, Mapperley Plains	Gedling	1.14
James Seely Playing Field	Gedling	3.02
Killisick Junior School	Gedling	1.13
Killisick Recreation Ground	Gedling	3.19
King George's Field	Gedling	3.08
Lambley Lane Recreation Ground (north)	Gedling	8.92
Lambley Recreation Ground, (rear of school, Catfoot Lane)	Gedling	1.23
Ley Street Rec Ground	Gedling	0.76
Linby Cricket Ground (football pitches)	Gedling	1.89
Linby and Papplewick Cricket Ground	Gedling	2
Linby-Cum-Papplewick Primary School	Gedling	0.42
Lingwood Lane Playing Field	Gedling	1.59
Mapperley Golf Course	Gedling	46.39
Mapperley Plains Primary School	Gedling	0.7
Mapperley Social Club & Grounds	Gedling	2.49
Mellish Rugby Football Club	Gedling	16.46
Moor Road	Gedling	1.71
Muirfield Rec Ground	Gedling	0.75
Netherfield Junior School	Gedling	0.5
Newstead Bowls Green	Gedling	0.19

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Newstead Primary School	Gedling	0.72
Nottingham Hockey Club, Goosedale Farm	Gedling	6.14
Nottingham Road Recreation Ground	Gedling	4.34
Notts Fire Service Sports ground, Bestwood Lodge Dr	Gedling	0.08
Oakdale Road Rec Ground	Gedling	0.92
Oakmere Park Golf Course	Gedling	26.3
Off Longdale Lane (Cornwater Fields)	Gedling	0.64
Old Paviers Sports ground	Gedling	3.07
Other Sports Facility	Gedling	1.52
Park Road	Gedling	4.99
Parkdale Primary School	Gedling	1.48
Pinewood Infants School	Gedling	0.34
Playing Field	Gedling	23.92
Porchester Junior School	Gedling	0.17
Priory Junior School	Gedling	1.41
Ramsdale Golf Course	Gedling	120.74
Ravenshead Primary School	Gedling	0.64
Redhill School & Performing Arts College	Gedling	5.81
Richard Bonington Primary School	Gedling	2.17
Richard Herrod Bowls Centre	Gedling	7.96
Robert Mellors Primary School	Gedling	1.5
Sacred Heart Primary School	Gedling	0.76
Salop Street Rec	Gedling	0.13
Salterford House Preparatory School	Gedling	0.3
Seely Church CE Primary School	Gedling	0.57
Sir John Sherbrooke Junior School	Gedling	1.12
Springwater	Gedling	49.19
St John The Baptist CE Primary School	Gedling	0.45
St Marys Recreation Ground (Church Lane)	Gedling	3.14
St Wilfrid's CE Primary School	Gedling	1.65
Standhill Road Rec Ground	Gedling	2.76
Stoke Lane Sports Ground, Stoke Lane	Gedling	0.95
The Gedling Comprehensive School	Gedling	4.07
The Poplars	Gedling	8.71
The Roberts Recreation Ground	Gedling	0.47
The Square	Gedling	0.49
Westdale Junior School	Gedling	0.42
Woodborough Woods Foundation School	Gedling	0.22
Woodchurch Road / Pavilion Road	Gedling	4.11
Woodthorpe Lawn Tennis Club	Gedling	0.39

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Beckhampton Centre	Nottingham City	4.4
Behind Siemens Training Centre	Nottingham City	1.65
Bilborough - Harvey Hadden	Nottingham City	7.37
Bilborough College	Nottingham City	0.46
Bilborough Park - Soccer Dome	Nottingham City	0.67
Birchover Park	Nottingham City	3.28
Bowling Green	Nottingham City	1.81
Bullwell Forest Golf Course	Nottingham City	30.93
Bulwell Forest	Nottingham City	0.15
Bulwell Hall	Nottingham City	5.97
Bulwell Hall Golf Course	Nottingham City	51.16
Bulwell Hall Park	Nottingham City	4.24
Bulwell Mill Cricket Club	Nottingham City	1.24
Camberley Road	Nottingham City	6.83
Castle College	Nottingham City	1.63
Charnwood Centre / Central College	Nottingham City	0.67
Chediston Vale Park	Nottingham City	0.55
Clifton Football Club	Nottingham City	3.2
Clifton Playing Fields	Nottingham City	20.26
Clifton Village Cricket Club	Nottingham City	1.9
Clifton Woods Playing Field	Nottingham City	4.57
Colwick Racecourse Grounds	Nottingham City	46.86
Colwick Woods	Nottingham City	0.16
Coppice Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	5.93
Deddington Plantation and Golf (outside boundary)	Nottingham City	6.67
Dunkirk Fire Station	Nottingham City	0.58
Elliott Durham School	Nottingham City	1.99
Ellis Guildford School	Nottingham City	2.81
Fernwood School	Nottingham City	4.32
Forest Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	36.81
Golf Course	Nottingham City	57.15
Grove Farm Sports Ground	Nottingham City	49.06
Harvey Hadden Sports Centre	Nottingham City	16.5
Hempshill	Nottingham City	2.06
Henry Mellish School	Nottingham City	3.07
Highbury Vale Park	Nottingham City	0.76
Highfields Park	Nottingham City	1.06
Highfields Pitches Beeston Sidings	Nottingham City	3.38
Highfields Sports Ground	Nottingham City	16.24
John Carroll Leisure Centre	Nottingham City	1.03

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Ken Martin Swimming Pool	Nottingham City	0.78
King Edward Park	Nottingham City	2.64
King George V Playing Fields	Nottingham City	11.4
Lenton Abbey Park	Nottingham City	0.26
Lenton Leisure Centre	Nottingham City	0.19
Lenton Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.28
Magdala Road	Nottingham City	0.32
Manvers Pierpoint	Nottingham City	0.21
Mapperley Park Tennis Club	Nottingham City	0.23
Melbourne Park	Nottingham City	12.47
Mill Street Playing Fields	Nottingham City	7.08
Minver Sports Centre	Nottingham City	1.39
Moderns RFC	Nottingham City	4.93
Northern Baths	Nottingham City	0.18
Nottingham Proprietary Bowls Club	Nottingham City	0.16
Nottingham Trent University	Nottingham City	2.28
Nottingham Western Bowls Club	Nottingham City	0.15
Nottinghamshire Lawn Tennis Club - 1	Nottingham City	1.27
Nottinghamshire Lawn Tennis Club - 2	Nottingham City	1.17
Other Sports Facility	Nottingham City	68.05
Playing Field	Nottingham City	104.48
Police Athletic Club	Nottingham City	2.44
Portland Leisure Centre	Nottingham City	0.4
Queen Anne's Bowling Green	Nottingham City	0.21
Queen's Walk Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.16
Radford Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.75
Selhurst Street	Nottingham City	0.76
Southglade Leisure Centre	Nottingham City	41.94
Stockhill Park	Nottingham City	2.28
Strelley Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	0.26
Tennis Court	Nottingham City	0.4
The National Ice Centre	Nottingham City	1.57
Top Valley School	Nottingham City	5.08
Trinity School	Nottingham City	0.23
Valley Road Park	Nottingham City	1.67
Vernon Park	Nottingham City	5.45
Victoria Embankment	Nottingham City	18.87
Victoria Leisure Centre	Nottingham City	1.2
Wilford Bowls Club	Nottingham City	0.13
Wollaton Park	Nottingham City	3.32
Wollaton Sports Association	Nottingham City	2.22

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Woodborough Road	Nottingham City	1
Woodthorpe Grange Park	Nottingham City	8.76
ASL01	Rushcliffe	0.3
ASL02	Rushcliffe	0.8
ASL07	Rushcliffe	2.19
BAR03	Rushcliffe	1.42
BAR04	Rushcliffe	1.93
BAR08	Rushcliffe	0.04
BI21	Rushcliffe	3.79
BI22	Rushcliffe	3.18
BI24	Rushcliffe	1.43
BI25	Rushcliffe	13.2
BI26	Rushcliffe	0.4
BI27	Rushcliffe	1.93
BI28	Rushcliffe	0.4
BUN08	Rushcliffe	0.52
CAC01	Rushcliffe	1.11
CBU02	Rushcliffe	4.37
COB01	Rushcliffe	1.42
COB04	Rushcliffe	0.38
COS02	Rushcliffe	0.73
COT17	Rushcliffe	2.85
COT18	Rushcliffe	2.78
COT19	Rushcliffe	0.74
COT20	Rushcliffe	0.41
COT21	Rushcliffe	2.71
COT22	Rushcliffe	2.99
COT27	Rushcliffe	0.12
CRB01	Rushcliffe	1.3
CRB02	Rushcliffe	0.81
EBR03	Rushcliffe	1.77
EBR07	Rushcliffe	0.16
EBR08	Rushcliffe	0.16
EL18	Rushcliffe	5.2
EL19	Rushcliffe	4.23
EL20	Rushcliffe	0.59
EL22	Rushcliffe	0.21
East Leake Leisure Centre	Rushcliffe	3.43
FLI01	Rushcliffe	0.73
FLI02	Rushcliffe	2.58
GOT02	Rushcliffe	4.52

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
GOT03	Rushcliffe	0.46
Golf Course	Rushcliffe	96.78
HIK02	Rushcliffe	1.49
HPG08	Rushcliffe	3.4
HPG09	Rushcliffe	2.78
HPG10	Rushcliffe	9.26
KEY07	Rushcliffe	5.98
KEY08	Rushcliffe	1.76
KEY09	Rushcliffe	1.21
KEY10	Rushcliffe	3.07
KEY11	Rushcliffe	0.57
KEY12	Rushcliffe	1.98
KEY13	Rushcliffe	0.69
KIN01	Rushcliffe	1.47
KIN02	Rushcliffe	1
LAN01	Rushcliffe	0.75
NOS01	Rushcliffe	1.19
NOS02	Rushcliffe	0.38
Nottingham Forest Football Club	Rushcliffe	4.58
ORST03	Rushcliffe	0.4
ORST04	Rushcliffe	2.81
Other Sports Facility	Rushcliffe	0.54
PLUM01	Rushcliffe	1.49
Playing Field	Rushcliffe	17.11
RAD09	Rushcliffe	1.42
RAD10	Rushcliffe	2.68
RAD11	Rushcliffe	2.22
RAD12	Rushcliffe	1.53
RAD13	Rushcliffe	3.42
RAD14	Rushcliffe	0.18
RAD25	Rushcliffe	0.16
RAD26	Rushcliffe	0.18
REMP02	Rushcliffe	1.88
RUD13	Rushcliffe	4.02
RUD14	Rushcliffe	1.85
RUD15	Rushcliffe	1.03
RUD16	Rushcliffe	1.16
RUD17	Rushcliffe	2.22
RUD29	Rushcliffe	0.53
Radcliffe On Trent Golf Course	Rushcliffe	56.44
Ruddington Grange Golf Course	Rushcliffe	40.79

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
Rushcliffe Arena	Rushcliffe	2.07
Rushcliffe Golf Course	Rushcliffe	63.93
SUB02	Rushcliffe	3.03
SUB03	Rushcliffe	0.88
SUB04	Rushcliffe	3.34
SUB06	Rushcliffe	0.37
SUB11	Rushcliffe	1.53
Stanton-On-The-Wolds Golf Course	Rushcliffe	51.06
THR01	Rushcliffe	1
TOL01	Rushcliffe	1.18
TOL02	Rushcliffe	0.7
TOL21	Rushcliffe	0.02
Tennis Court	Rushcliffe	0.07
The East Midlands Gymnastics And National Acrobatics Centre	Rushcliffe	0.49
The Nottingham Raquet And Healthtrack Club	Rushcliffe	3.95
Trent Bridge Cricket Ground	Rushcliffe	3.68
UPB02	Rushcliffe	0.21
UPB05	Rushcliffe	1.38
WB072	Rushcliffe	8.35
WB073	Rushcliffe	0.29
WB074	Rushcliffe	0.13
WB076	Rushcliffe	7.74
WB077	Rushcliffe	2.68
WB078	Rushcliffe	0.68
WB080	Rushcliffe	4.42
WB081	Rushcliffe	2.38
WB083	Rushcliffe	0.71
WB084	Rushcliffe	0.46
WB085	Rushcliffe	1.99
WB087	Rushcliffe	11.23
WB088	Rushcliffe	0.43
WB089	Rushcliffe	0.44
WB090	Rushcliffe	0.17
WB092	Rushcliffe	10.8
WB093	Rushcliffe	0.96
WB094	Rushcliffe	3.69
WB095	Rushcliffe	2
WB096	Rushcliffe	0.55
WB097	Rushcliffe	6.06
WB098	Rushcliffe	3.08

Site Name	Authority	Site Area Hectares
WB099	Rushcliffe	5.7
WB100	Rushcliffe	4.48
WB101	Rushcliffe	0.8
WB102	Rushcliffe	0.61
WB104	Rushcliffe	1.4
WB200	Rushcliffe	4.01
WID01	Rushcliffe	1.98
WOW01	Rushcliffe	0.21
WOW05	Rushcliffe	1.43
West Park	Rushcliffe	2.95

Appendix E3: Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds

Table E3: Parks and Gardens

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Acorn Avenue Open Space	Broxtowe	0.2
Alexandrina Plantation Local Nature Reserve	Broxtowe	3.6
Archers Field Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	6.87
Assarts Farm Open Space	Broxtowe	0.77
Attenborough Nature Reserve	Broxtowe	225.45
Banks Road Open Space	Broxtowe	10.26
Basil Russell Playing Fields	Broxtowe	2.68
Beauvale Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.65
Bramcote Hills Park	Broxtowe	26.65
Bramcote Lane Open Space	Broxtowe	1.37
Bramcote Moor Estate Open Space Part 1	Broxtowe	0.12
Bramcote Moor Estate Open Space Part 2	Broxtowe	0.16
Brinsley Headstocks	Broxtowe	6.41
Brinsley Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.84
Broadgate Park	Broxtowe	1.38
Buckingham Way Open Space	Broxtowe	1.34
Carwood Road Open Space	Broxtowe	0.38
Castleton Court Open Space	Broxtowe	0.14
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.87
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	0.92
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.23
Chilton Drive Open Space	Broxtowe	0.73
College Way 1 Open Space	Broxtowe	0.49
College Way 2 Open Space	Broxtowe	0.37
Colliers Wood	Broxtowe	13.71
Cooky's Pond	Broxtowe	0.68
Coopers Green Open Space	Broxtowe	1.17
Corbiere Avenue Open Space	Broxtowe	0.43
Coronation Park	Broxtowe	5.7
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.03
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	Broxtowe	0.44
Eskdale Drive Open Space	Broxtowe	0.6
Field Lane Estate Open Space	Broxtowe	0.84
Flixton Road Open Space	Broxtowe	0.75
Greenhills Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.38
Hall Om Wong Open Space	Broxtowe	3.53
Hall Park	Broxtowe	11.35

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Hemlock Stone	Broxtowe	6.26
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	4.99
Horsendale Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.75
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	4.35
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.4
Inham Wood	Broxtowe	0.49
Jubilee Park	Broxtowe	1.76
Judson Avenue Open Space	Broxtowe	0.3
Kimberley Cutting	Broxtowe	5.37
King George V Park	Broxtowe	4.43
Knowle Park Open Space	Broxtowe	0.76
Land to the south of Brinsley Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.82
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.4
Long Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	6.03
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	14.66
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	2.05
Meadow Road Open Space	Broxtowe	0.31
Melbourne Road Open Space	Broxtowe	0.85
Millfield Road Open Space	Broxtowe	0.42
Nottingham Canal	Broxtowe	25.58
Other Public Park Or Garden	Broxtowe	0.1
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	3.43
Pit Lane Open Space	Broxtowe	7.34
Queen Elizabeth Park	Broxtowe	3.01
Redbridge Drive Play Area	Broxtowe	0.43
Sandby Court	Broxtowe	0.59
Sandy Lane Public Open Space	Broxtowe	4.98
Sherman Drive Open Space	Broxtowe	2.53
Smithurst Road Open Space Part 1	Broxtowe	3.26
Smithurst Road Open Space Part 2	Broxtowe	1.41
Station Road Dismantled Railway	Broxtowe	0.85
Swiney Way Open Space	Broxtowe	0.21
The Canyons	Broxtowe	1.2
The Lane Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	1.72
The Spinney Open Space	Broxtowe	0.6
The Willows Open Space	Broxtowe	0.35
Thorn Drive Open Space	Broxtowe	1.37
Trowell Parish Hall	Broxtowe	0.33
Trowell Park Open Space	Broxtowe	0.82
Watnall Green	Broxtowe	1.79
Watnall Spinney	Broxtowe	0.87

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Weirfields Recreation Ground	Broxtowe	5.61
Breaston Park	Erewash	1.51
Collingwood Road Recreation Ground	Erewash	1.79
Doncaster Park	Erewash	1.73
Erewash Museum Gardens	Erewash	0.14
Other Public Park Or Garden	Erewash	4.26
Pioneer Meadows	Erewash	7.64
Sawley Lakeside Park	Erewash	0.83
St James Park	Erewash	0.24
Straws Bridge	Erewash	4.67
Trent Meadows	Erewash	13.04
Victoria Park	Erewash	3.22
West Park	Erewash	30.9
Alpin Crescent	Gedling	0.07
Arnot Hill Park	Gedling	7.27
Bestwood Country Park	Gedling	151.49
Burntstump Country Park	Gedling	20.02
Cavendish Road Recreation Ground	Gedling	2.27
Colwick Recreation Ground	Gedling	5.65
Downham, Overstrand, Carmel	Gedling	0.06
Gedling Country Park	Gedling	115.14
Gedling Post Office	Gedling	0.12
Hereford Road Open Space	Gedling	0.14
King George V Recreation Ground, Arnold	Gedling	3.09
Lambley Lane Recreation Ground (south)	Gedling	2.13
Midland Wood (Whimsey Park)	Gedling	1.06
Newstead Abbey Park	Gedling	62.89
Other Public Park Or Garden	Gedling	0.45
Plains Estate Park	Gedling	0.34
Tilford Road Play Area and Village Square	Gedling	0.04
Valley Road	Gedling	1.51
Willow Park	Gedling	1.91
Woodthorpe Library Gardens	Gedling	0.09
Angell Green park	Nottingham City	0.94
Arboretum	Nottingham City	7.59
Arkwright Meadows Community Garden	Nottingham City	0.41
Astley Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.17
Barker Gate Rest Garden	Nottingham City	0.19
Barlock Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.24
Barton Green open space	Nottingham City	1.09
Basford Hall Open Space	Nottingham City	2.86

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Bellar Gate Rest Garden	Nottingham City	0.09
Bilborough Park	Nottingham City	16.86
Birchover Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	4.58
Bobbersmill Open Space	Nottingham City	0.27
Boynnton Drive	Nottingham City	0.3
Breckswood Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.23
Brewhouse Yard	Nottingham City	0.69
Bridlington Street	Nottingham City	0.49
Britannia Avenue Open Space	Nottingham City	0.97
Broxtowe Country Park	Nottingham City	39.24
Broxtowe Country Park - Lindfield Road Former Allotments	Nottingham City	0.25
Broxtowe Country Park section (outside boundary)	Nottingham City	4.19
Broxtowe Country Park verge	Nottingham City	0.11
Bulwell Bogs	Nottingham City	0.88
Bulwell Forest Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	7.03
Bulwell Hall Park	Nottingham City	92.32
Bulwell Hall Park part (outside boundary)	Nottingham City	5.82
Carrington Open Space	Nottingham City	0.43
Chalfont Drive open space	Nottingham City	1
Chard Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.32
Chediston Vale Park	Nottingham City	0.55
Christ Church Rest Garden	Nottingham City	0.42
Church Farm St Martins Road	Nottingham City	0.18
City Heights Open Space	Nottingham City	2.62
Clifton Central Park	Nottingham City	6.91
Clifton Green	Nottingham City	0.86
Clifton Hall	Nottingham City	2.01
Clifton Playing Fields	Nottingham City	18.77
Cliveden Green	Nottingham City	0.15
Colesbourne Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.41
Colwick Country Park	Nottingham City	96.39
Cope Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.28
Coppice Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	5.93
Corporation Oaks	Nottingham City	2.71
Cottam Gardens Open Space	Nottingham City	0.37
Dunkirk Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.31
Eastglade Park	Nottingham City	4.84
Edgeway Plantation	Nottingham City	0.9
Elm Avenue	Nottingham City	0.6

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Fearnleigh (aka Pennant) Park	Nottingham City	0.3
Fernwood Crescent (Rushford Drive) Park	Nottingham City	0.77
Firbeck Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.56
Forest Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	24.6
Gawthorne Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.57
Glenloch Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.62
Greens Windmill	Nottingham City	0.91
Greenway Community Centre	Nottingham City	0.5
Hambling Close Open Space	Nottingham City	0.27
Hayden Garth Open Space	Nottingham City	0.68
Hazel Hill Crescent Open Space	Nottingham City	0.29
Heathfield Park	Nottingham City	1.22
Hedley Villas	Nottingham City	0.11
Hempshill Lane Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	2.41
Heskey Park	Nottingham City	0.36
Highbury Vale Park	Nottingham City	1.1
Highfields Park 1 (NCC Owned)	Nottingham City	21.12
Highfields Park 2 (University Owned)	Nottingham City	3.53
Hine Hall open space	Nottingham City	4.12
Hoewood Road	Nottingham City	1.19
Hoylake Crescent	Nottingham City	1.06
Independent Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.49
Instow Rise Open Space	Nottingham City	0.7
Irwin Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.75
Jersey Gardens	Nottingham City	0.39
John Carroll Leisure Centre	Nottingham City	0.53
John Farr Rest Garden	Nottingham City	0.24
Keys Close Green	Nottingham City	0.6
King Edward Park	Nottingham City	2.63
King Edward Park - old NECTA building	Nottingham City	0.16
King George V Park	Nottingham City	11.42
Kirkstead Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.32
Lambourne Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.2
Lancaster Way Open Space	Nottingham City	0.56
Landmere Gardens Open Space	Nottingham City	0.35
Latimer Close Open Space	Nottingham City	0.32
Lenton Abbey Park	Nottingham City	1.5
Lenton Priory Park	Nottingham City	0.18
Lenton Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	2.34
Lincoln Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.99
Locksley (Groveside) Open Space	Nottingham City	0.31

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Marham Close	Nottingham City	0.37
Marmion Park	Nottingham City	0.75
Meadows Open Space	Nottingham City	0.46
Melbourne Park	Nottingham City	14.56
Mildenhall Crescent Open Space	Nottingham City	0.24
Mountfield Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.26
Newcastle Terrace (The Park) open space	Nottingham City	0.06
Nottingham Castle	Nottingham City	3.41
Orchard Court Open Space	Nottingham City	0.41
Other Public Park Or Garden	Nottingham City	6.17
Parkdale Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.39
Pearmain Park & Mickleborough Railway Cutting	Nottingham City	1.05
Peggy's Park	Nottingham City	1.81
Penn Avenue Open Space - 1	Nottingham City	0.26
Pieris Drive open space	Nottingham City	0.53
Plantin Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.52
Poplar Avenue Open Space	Nottingham City	0.15
Queen's Walk	Nottingham City	2.08
Queens Walk Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	2.53
Radford Bridge Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.54
Radford Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	2.45
Rise Park Open Space	Nottingham City	0.37
Robin Hood Chase	Nottingham City	1.75
Rosedale Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.48
Ruddington Lane park	Nottingham City	2.63
Sailsbury Square Open Space	Nottingham City	0.15
Sandpiper Way Open Space	Nottingham City	0.49
Scafell Way Open Space	Nottingham City	0.51
Seaford Avenue Open Space	Nottingham City	0.48
Shakespeare Villas	Nottingham City	0.08
Shipstone Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.29
Southglade Park	Nottingham City	24.71
St Anns Wells Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.8
St Mary's Rest Garden	Nottingham City	1.91
Stanhope Ave	Nottingham City	0.78
Stockhill Park	Nottingham City	3.05
Strelley Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	3.87
Sunninghill Open Space	Nottingham City	0.61
Sycamore Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	2.66
Torville Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	0.57
Totley Close	Nottingham City	0.39

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Tricketts Yard Open Space	Nottingham City	0.07
Valley Road Park - Kickabout Area	Nottingham City	1.11
Valley Road Park - West	Nottingham City	2.75
Vernon Park	Nottingham City	8.79
Victoria Embankment	Nottingham City	35.36
Victoria Park	Nottingham City	1.49
Walcot Green	Nottingham City	0.19
Wallen Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.29
Wallis Street Open Space	Nottingham City	0.2
Waterdown Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.4
Waterloo Promenade	Nottingham City	1.9
Whitemoor Drive Open Space	Nottingham City	1.79
Whitwell Road Open Space	Nottingham City	0.29
Wollaton Park	Nottingham City	209.58
Woodfield Road Recreation Ground	Nottingham City	1.69
Woodthorpe Grange Park	Nottingham City	21.5
Wyton Close (Chronos Richardson)	Nottingham City	0.3
COT13	Rushcliffe	66.49
Collington Common	Rushcliffe	2.75
Large Green	Rushcliffe	5.59
Linear Park	Rushcliffe	5.3
RAD18	Rushcliffe	1.1
RUD11	Rushcliffe	82.12
The Green	Rushcliffe	0.05
Trent Fields	Rushcliffe	15.19
WB116	Rushcliffe	4.52
WB119	Rushcliffe	0.15

Appendix E4: Allotments

Table E4: Allotments

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Aslockton	Rushcliffe	0.46
Abbey Road Allotments	Gedling	0.58
Albany Allotments	Broxtowe	3.22
Arkwright Meadows Community Garden	Nottingham City	0.37
Aspley Estate (E) 40-50	Nottingham City	0.17
Attenborough Lane Allotments	Broxtowe	0.27
Bingham	Rushcliffe	0.54
Bunny	Rushcliffe	1.14
Babbington Allotments	Broxtowe	0.39
Bagthorpe Allotments	Nottingham City	2.07
Bagthorpe Gardens (Private) (Registered Park and Garden)	Nottingham City	1.87
Bar Lane Allotments	Nottingham City	3.36
Bartons Close Allotments	Broxtowe	0.84
Bessell Lane Allotments	Broxtowe	1.67
Blenheim Lane Allotments	Nottingham City	5.67
Blenheim New Site Allotments	Nottingham City	1.86
Bonner Lane	Gedling	1.38
Borehole Allotments	Broxtowe	4.14
Bradford Street Allotments	Nottingham City	2.85
Broomhill Road Allotments	Broxtowe	0.04
Bulwell Forest Community Garden	Nottingham City	1.08
Bulwell Hall Community Garden	Nottingham City	0.15
Burton Joyce Allotments	Gedling	3.04
Cropwell Butler	Rushcliffe	0.14
Cotgrave	Rushcliffe	1.06
Cotgrave	Rushcliffe	0.13
Cotgrave	Rushcliffe	0.34
Cropwell Bishop	Rushcliffe	1.73
Canal Allotments	Nottingham City	2.19
Canal Allotments (Private)	Nottingham City	0.75
Carisbrooke Avenue Allotments	Broxtowe	0.05
Chandos Street, Netherfield	Gedling	2
Charles Avenue Allotments	Broxtowe	1.41
Church Street	Erewash	6.38
Church Street Allotments Bramcote	Broxtowe	0.13
Clarksfield, Derby Road	Erewash	0.29
Collyer Road Calverton	Gedling	0.74

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Colwick Woods Allotments	Nottingham City	2.05
Comet Drive Allotments	Broxtowe	0.73
Coronation Road Allotments	Broxtowe	0.65
Corporation Road	Erewash	3.03
Dale Allotments	Nottingham City	6.42
Dennis Avenue Allotments	Broxtowe	0.33
Derby Road Eastwood Allotments	Broxtowe	1.08
East Bridgford	Rushcliffe	1.14
East Leake	Rushcliffe	2.23
Edgeway Allotments	Nottingham City	0.9
Elm Street	Erewash	1.41
Ewe Lamb Lane Allotments	Broxtowe	0.96
Far Lane	Erewash	0.72
Farfield Road, Cantelupe Road	Erewash	0.08
Farnborough Road Allotments	Nottingham City	1.29
Gotham	Rushcliffe	1.89
Gedling Grove, Arnold	Gedling	1.28
Glaisdale Drive Allotments	Nottingham City	0.15
Gordon Road A (Bawtry Walk)	Nottingham City	0.14
Green Lanes (Greenwood Avenue)	Erewash	1.01
Green Lock	Erewash	1.2
Greens Gardens	Nottingham City	0.47
Grove Avenue Allotments	Broxtowe	3.69
HPG13	Rushcliffe	0.96
Heanor Road	Erewash	0.4
Henson's Square Allotments	Broxtowe	0.09
Hopwell Road	Erewash	1
Howbeck, Howbeck Rd, Arnold	Gedling	0.57
Inham Nook Allotments	Broxtowe	2.63
Keyworth	Rushcliffe	1.42
Kinoulton	Rushcliffe	0.68
Killisick, Hawthorne Cres, Arnold	Gedling	0.94
Klondyke Allotments	Nottingham City	3.22
Knowle Hill Allotments	Broxtowe	0.35
Langstrath Road Allotments	Nottingham City	0.04
Leapool, Arch Hill (A60)	Gedling	2.6
Lenton Abbey (L) 64	Nottingham City	0.03
Lenton Abbey (M) 65-69	Nottingham City	0.14
Lenton Community Garden	Nottingham City	0.07
Leyton Crescent Allotments	Broxtowe	3.54
Little Hallam Lane, Inglefield Road	Erewash	0.13

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
Lock Lane	Erewash	1.01
Longfield Lane	Erewash	1.24
Main Road Allotments Watnall	Broxtowe	2.63
Maple Avenue	Erewash	0.62
Mapperley Road Allotments	Nottingham City	0.38
Maternity Home	Erewash	0.35
Meadow Lane	Erewash	2.15
Melbourne Road Allotments	Nottingham City	4
Merevale Allotments	Nottingham City	2.59
Mill Allotments	Nottingham City	1.8
Millfield Road Allotments	Broxtowe	0.61
Moorfield Allotment Gardens	Nottingham City	4.03
Morley Almshouses Lane	Erewash	0.27
Normanton on Soar	Rushcliffe	0.24
New Aspley Gardens (Private)	Nottingham City	9.8
Norfolk Road	Erewash	1.69
Nottingham Road Allotments Stapleford	Broxtowe	0.45
Old Basford Allotments	Nottingham City	3.06
Old Park Farm Allotments	Nottingham City	3.93
Peatfield Allotments	Broxtowe	0.61
Pewit	Erewash	2.57
Pit Lane Allotments	Broxtowe	0.22
Pit Lane North Allotments	Broxtowe	0.04
Radcliffe on Trent	Rushcliffe	0.91
Radcliffe on Trent	Rushcliffe	0.8
Rempstone	Rushcliffe	0.21
Ruddington	Rushcliffe	1.08
Ruddington	Rushcliffe	1.45
Ruddington	Rushcliffe	1.66
Radford Bridge Allotments 1 (as per planning appeal 2014)	Nottingham City	1.63
Radford Bridge Allotments 2 (as per planning appeal 2014)	Nottingham City	3.54
Robin Hood, Cavendish Rd, Carlton	Gedling	4.68
Rookery Gardens, Runswick Dr, Arnold	Gedling	0.18
Sutton Bonington	Rushcliffe	0.53
Shaklecross	Erewash	0.92
Sherwood Assisted (M)	Nottingham City	0.09
Shilton Gardens	Nottingham City	0.99
Sneinton Gardens (Derelict)	Nottingham City	1.41
Spring Hill Nursery	Broxtowe	1.19

Site Name	Authority	Site Area (Hectares)
St Anns Allotments, Gorse Close	Nottingham City	2.28
St Anns Allotments, Hungerhill	Nottingham City	20.28
St Anns Allotments, Stonepit Coppice	Nottingham City	8.26
St Martins Road	Nottingham City	0.15
Station Road Stanley	Erewash	2.16
Stockhill Circus Allotments	Nottingham City	0.18
Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph	Gedling	5.43
Stonebridge City Farm	Nottingham City	1.27
Stoney Lane Allotments Trowell	Broxtowe	0.43
Summerwood Lane Allotments	Nottingham City	3.05
Swingate Allotments	Broxtowe	2.56
Tollerton	Rushcliffe	0.31
The Ropewalk	Erewash	1.62
Trent Vale Allotments	Broxtowe	1.08
Trinity Close (Engine Close Gardens)	Erewash	1.55
Trowell Avenue	Nottingham City	0.16
Victoria Avenue	Erewash	1.46
West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	2.9
West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	2.83
West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	0.35
West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	5.44
West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	3.16
West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	1.77
West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	2.85
Welbeck Road	Erewash	1.44
Westleigh Road, Strelley (Derelict)	Nottingham City	0.72
Whitemoor Allotments	Nottingham City	7.41
Wilford Lane Allotments	Nottingham City	6.16
Wilford Village Allotments	Nottingham City	1.1
Wilmot Street	Erewash	1.98
Wilsthorpe Road	Erewash	1.94
Windmill Gardens	Nottingham City	6.16
Windmill Lane Allotments (Elford Rise)	Nottingham City	0.74
Wirksworth Road	Erewash	0.77
Wollaton Road Allotments	Broxtowe	2.87
Woodborough Allotments	Gedling	0.99
Woodthorpe Allotments	Nottingham City	0.48
Wyrle Drive Allotments	Nottingham City	0.13

Appendix F: Blue Infrastructure

Appendix F1: Watercourses

Table F1: Watercourses

Watercourse Name	Authority	Length (m)
Back Drain	Rushcliffe	1962.32
Back Dyke	Rushcliffe	4005.72
Backwater	Broxtowe	1.27
Backwater	Nottingham City	192.69
Bagthorpe Brook	Broxtowe	404.93
Beauvale Brook	Broxtowe	2463.32
Beck Dyke	Rushcliffe	5120.83
Beeston Canal	Broxtowe	1837.68
Beeston Canal	Nottingham City	4286.36
Black Pool	Rushcliffe	125.95
Bon Moor Drain	Rushcliffe	899.87
Boosemoor Brook	Erewash	2870.24
Bottle Brook	Erewash	2867.3
Boundary Brook	Broxtowe	3951.91
Boundary Brook	Erewash	1.39
Brinsley Brook	Broxtowe	2707.62
Car Dyke	Rushcliffe	13327.69
Carr Brook	Erewash	720.77
Cocker Beck	Gedling	2180.24
Cranfleet Canal	Erewash	2096.74
Cranfleet Canal	Rushcliffe	3.64
Dalby Brook	Rushcliffe	8400.13
Dam Brook	Erewash	3029.99
Day Brook	Gedling	666.56
Day Brook	Nottingham City	3177.97
Dover Beck	Gedling	4623.73
Erewash Canal	Broxtowe	1337.05
Erewash Canal	Erewash	20313.51
Fairham Brook	Nottingham City	5726.61
Fairham Brook	Rushcliffe	21588.39
Ferriby Brook	Erewash	1892.64
Gilt Brook	Broxtowe	6129.12
Golden Brook	Erewash	13331.31
Grand Union Canal	Rushcliffe	0.82
Grantham Canal	Nottingham City	1.16
Grantham Canal	Rushcliffe	37712.6
Grimesmoor Dyke	Gedling	1985
Holme Pit	Nottingham City	359.55

Watercourse Name	Authority	Length (m)
King's Brook	Rushcliffe	1497.07
Kingston Brook	Rushcliffe	21641.05
Lambley Dumble	Gedling	3499.37
Lees Brook	Erewash	3667.04
Mapperley Brook	Erewash	423.59
Moor Dyke	Rushcliffe	4388.14
Moorgreen Reservoir	Broxtowe	1404.49
Nether Green Brook	Broxtowe	1121.62
Nethergate Stream	Nottingham City	2267.72
Northing Drain	Rushcliffe	2194.28
Nottingham Canal	Broxtowe	5361.16
Nottingham Canal	Nottingham City	3817.34
Nottingham Canal	Rushcliffe	2.84
Nut Brook	Broxtowe	1.54
Nut Brook	Erewash	5797.84
Nutbrook Canal	Erewash	4055.38
Ock Brook	Erewash	5979.76
Ouse Dyke	Gedling	6654.45
Ouse Dyke	Rushcliffe	3.91
Polser Brook	Rushcliffe	4702.3
Rainworth Water	Gedling	157.12
Reedwater	Gedling	224.4
River Derwent	Erewash	8863.89
River Devon	Rushcliffe	1480.71
River Erewash	Broxtowe	16497.78
River Erewash	Erewash	13030
River Leen	Gedling	5811.05
River Leen	Nottingham City	15428.9
River Smite	Rushcliffe	23711.06
River Soar	Erewash	0.42
River Soar	Rushcliffe	9210.33
River Trent	Broxtowe	7005.2
River Trent	Erewash	4043.84
River Trent	Gedling	5444.55
River Trent	Nottingham City	8890.53
River Trent	Rushcliffe	26121.12
River Whipling	Rushcliffe	6074.07
Robbinetts Arm	Broxtowe	869.56
Roehoe Brook	Rushcliffe	6214.81
Rundle Beck	Rushcliffe	2534.21

Watercourse Name	Authority	Length (m)
Sheepwash Brook	Rushcliffe	6143.27
Sow Brook	Erewash	4345.43
St Chad's Water	Erewash	219.21
Stanley Brook	Erewash	8853.13
Stroom Dyke	Rushcliffe	5638.07
The Dam	Gedling	1.6
The Dam	Rushcliffe	2589.82
The Dumbles	Gedling	3558.51
The Grimmer	Rushcliffe	1000.62
The Gutter	Rushcliffe	8228.17
The Lake	Broxtowe	488.9
The Shacker	Rushcliffe	3838.7
Thurlbeck Dyke	Rushcliffe	2015
Tinker's Leen	Nottingham City	1582.68
Tottle Brook	Broxtowe	937.9
Tottle Brook	Nottingham City	10057.12
Winter Beck	Rushcliffe	2214.27

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General queries about the process can also be made to:

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