



Broxtowe
Borough
COUNCIL

Broxtowe Borough Council

Green Infrastructure Strategy

2015 – 2030



JANUARY 2015

PRODUCED IN PARTNERSHIP BY GROUNDWORK GREATER NOTTINGHAM
AND BROXTOWE BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Deputy Chief Executive's Department

Broxtowe Green Infrastructure Strategy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: FORWARD

The councils Corporate Strategy 2012/16 includes an item to create the councils first Green Infrastructure Strategy. This was in response to the clear need to be more aware of the Boroughs green infrastructure and its value in connecting green assets, particularly those relating to access and wildlife. It is essential for these assets to have connectivity in order to maximise their value and for them to remain sustainable.

This document uses the following definition of Green Infrastructure :-

“a network of living multi-functional natural and semi natural features, green 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 benefits for people, wildlife and local communities.”

Today one of the major challenges facing society is to balance the need to enhance quality of life and improve biodiversity, while at the same time trying to address modern pressures, such as housing. The Green Infrastructure Strategy helps in this by identifying the main networks which need consideration along with the opportunities which may exist to enhance the network. The identification of the green network does not diminish the significance of Green Belt but it compliments this classification by adding the important concept of connectivity.

As this is a first step it is possible that not every link has been identified. There will always be a need for proper environmental appraisal, nevertheless this document gives a strong guide to help decision makers pick up on green constraints and opportunities at an early stage.

The consultation document was prepared by Groundwork Greater Nottingham with factual input from Council Officers. The use of this external organisation has helped to ensure that proposals were developed independently resulting in the selection of corridors which can stand full and proper scrutiny. The draft document went out to consultation from May through to July 2015 with consultation events held in the north and south of the borough. Feedback from this resulted in many changes the most significant being the addition of six new corridors.

Map 28 gives a good overview of the network and section six gives more specific details on each corridor.

Ultimately this document gives us a deeper understanding of our environment, how it works and how it fits in with the bigger picture. It is hoped that it will also help us to look after our natural heritage and to find sustainable ways of improving the Borough of Broxtowe, while at the same time contributing towards addressing wider environmental issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Need for the Strategy: Aims and Objectives

Broxtowe Borough Council recognises that Green Infrastructure planning is essential to balance human and environmental needs within the borough. A strategic approach is needed to allow the delivery, protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure. This plan cannot be completely definitive and so it will not dilute the need for appropriate environmental assessment of sites. It aims to guide progress based on a corridor approach. This will help to ensure that actions are taken after consideration of any strategic issues and that full advantage is taken of any opportunities which may arise to preserve and enhance the borough's environmental assets.

Broxtowe Borough Council's Corporate Plan 2012-2016¹ identifies the production of a Green Infrastructure Plan as a key priority. This involves setting out plans for publically accessible green space for local people, wildlife and biodiversity and for the connections between publically open and accessible green space and privately owned space within Broxtowe to be enhanced and expanded.

The Broxtowe (Greater Nottingham) Aligned Core Strategy² document, also identifies that Green Infrastructure is a key priority. It identifies that a strategic approach is required to provide, protect and enhance the network of regional and sub-regional Green Infrastructure corridors and assets. It identifies that Green Infrastructure assets should be protected from development, and that these spaces are often undervalued.

The strategy will be an evidence based guidance document which will support sustainable development, and provide a 15 year action plan to identify key priorities and actions for the delivery of Green Infrastructure. The strategy will be key in influencing the planning system, and will provide important strategic guidance for developing Green Infrastructure within Broxtowe.

The strategy should not be read in isolation, and should be consulted alongside the existing Green Spaces Strategy, Nature Conservation Strategy and Climate Change Strategy, as well as the Aligned Core Strategies document and Corporate Plan.

The strategy will have an important and key relationship with the newly published Aligned Core Strategies and site allocations document, and will be critical in shaping and informing the future of developments within Broxtowe. This document will be a key planning document for the future of developments within Broxtowe.

The Council wishes to acknowledge the support provided by the following organisations in providing data to facilitate the development of this strategy. Ordnance Survey/Crown copyright, Natural England, Nottingham City Council/Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre, Environment Agency, Nottinghamshire County Council, Sustrans, Derbyshire County Council. Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group, The Canal and Rivers Trust, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.

¹ Broxtowe Borough Council's Corporate Plan 2012-2016

² Broxtowe (Greater Nottingham) Aligned Core Strategy (Adopted September 2014)

1.2 Methodology

Key principles of the strategy:

The strategy will:

- Safeguard and enhance the core environmental Green Infrastructure networks within Broxtowe
- Enhance existing and create new Green Infrastructure to improve human connections with the natural environment
- Provide a multi-functional network of green spaces for communities and wildlife which will deliver economic, social and environmental benefits

It will achieve this by:

- Defining Green Infrastructure.
- Making reference to the relevant policies and legislation to provide an evidence base in favour of Green Infrastructure.
- Mapping of existing Green Infrastructure assets within Broxtowe to provide baseline data.
- Identifying and analysing the needs, opportunities and key locations for new, additional and enhanced Green Infrastructure assets.
- Providing a long term vision and develop a long term strategy for Green Infrastructure within Broxtowe.

Stakeholder consultation:

The following groups and organisations have been involved in the consultation process:

- Natural England
- Nottinghamshire County Council Rights of Way Team
- Derbyshire County Council Rights of Way Team
- The Canal and Rivers Trust
- Nottinghamshire County Council Biodiversity Team
- Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust
- Ridewise

Equality Audit

A full equality audit was undertaken during the production of the draft document and details of this can be found in Appendix 1.

2. WHAT IS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE?

2.1 Definition of Green Infrastructure

Natural England define 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 countryside³

Green Infrastructure isn't restricted by local authority boundaries, and goes beyond the site specific to a more strategic sub regional scale and beyond. It considers both private and public land and provides a multi-functional connected ecosystem network.

The strategy defines Green Infrastructure as:

"a network of living multi-functional natural and semi natural features, green 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 benefits for people, wildlife and local communities."

³ Natural England, Green Infrastructure Guidance, 2009

2.2 Green Infrastructure Assets

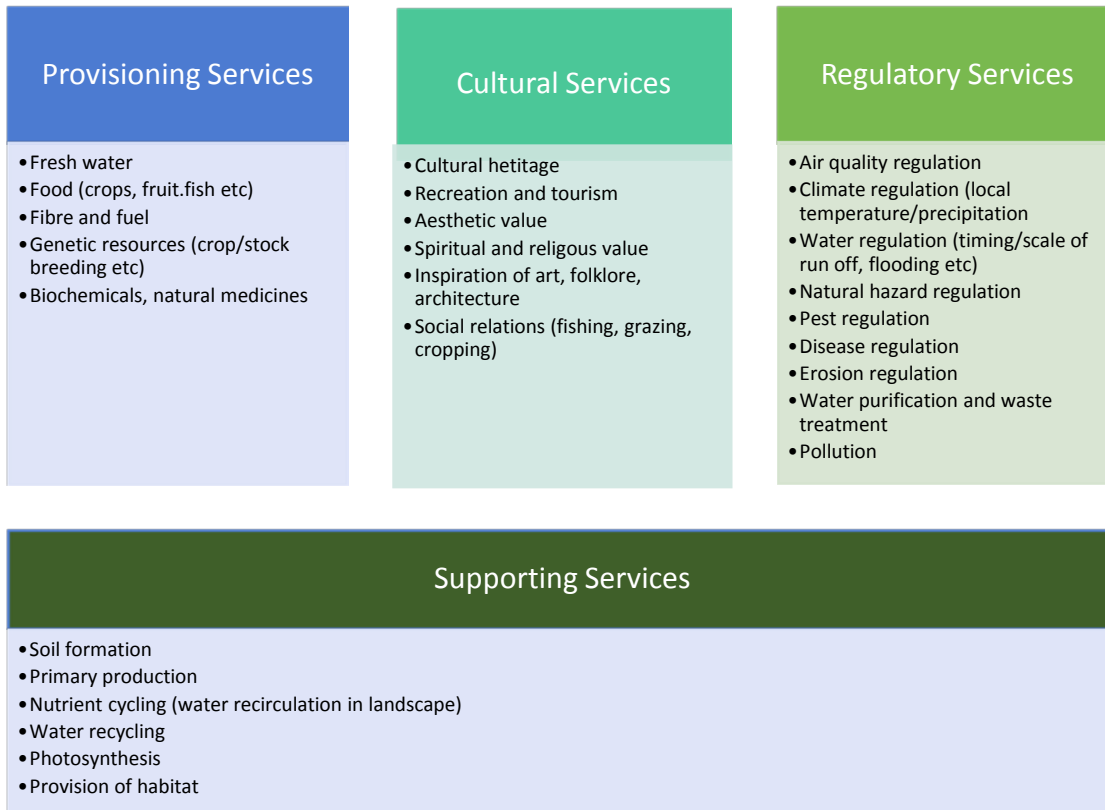
Green Infrastructure assets are wide ranging and vary in scale. They can range from small green spaces, domestic gardens and street tree avenues, to river corridors, cycle routes and local nature reserves. Broxtowe already has a wealth of Green Infrastructure assets. They provide social, economic and environmental benefits and can be broken down into the following examples:



[FIGURE 1. Green Infrastructure Assets]

2.3 Green Infrastructure Functions

In urban areas where land is often at a premium, the need for green spaces to fulfill multiple functions is beneficial to both people and wildlife. Multi-functionality can range from habitat provision and access to nature to recreation, health, landscape setting, flood attenuation and water resource management. One good example of multi-functionality is the wide range of green infrastructure functions fulfilled by canals. These functions can be described as ecosystem services and fall within four different categories:



[FIGURE 2. Green Infrastructure Functions/Ecosystem Services]

Below are three examples of Green Infrastructure within Broxtowe. The following tables identify the assets and functions of the spaces associated with specific sites across Broxtowe.

SITE	BRAMCOTE HILLS PARK	MOORGREEN RESERVOIR	GRANGEFIELD FARM
ASSETS	Woodland Urban parks Children's play area Outdoor sports facilities Footpaths and rights of way	Open water body Footpaths and rights of way Woodland	Farmland Footpaths and rights of way Hedgerows
FUNCTIONS	<p>CULTURAL SERVICES: Cultural heritage Recreation and tourism Aesthetic value</p> <p>REGULATORY SERVICES: Air quality regulations Climate regulations Erosion regulation</p> <p>SUPPORTING SERVICES: Soil formation Primary production Nutrient cycling Water recycling Photosynthesis Provision of habitat</p>	<p>CULTURAL SERVICES: Recreation and tourism Aesthetic value Social relations (fishing) Navigational water supply to Erewash Canal</p> <p>REGULATORY SERVICES: Air quality regulations Climate regulations Water regulation</p> <p>SUPPORTING SERVICES: Soil formation Primary production Nutrient cycling Water recycling Photosynthesis Provision of habitat</p>	<p>PROVISIONING SERVICES: Food</p> <p>SUPPORTING SERVICES: Soil formation Primary production Nutrient cycling Water recycling Photosynthesis Provision of habitat</p>

[Table 1: Specific Green Infrastructure Assets and Functions]

Multi-functionality can be considered on a wider landscape scale, for example the Erewash Valley provides a valuable habitat for wildlife, but also has the capacity to provide flood water storage and provides a recreational route and site for health and physical activity. It has the ability to link spaces and provide multiple functions.



[FIGURE 3. Erewash Valley Trail. Broxtowe Borough Council]

Multi functionality can also be considered on a site specific basis; an urban park can provide multiple functions with careful design and management. It can provide recreational, sports and play opportunities, as well as wildlife habitats and access to nature.



[FIGURE 4. Bramcote Hills Park. Bramcote Today]

Only when these individual sites are linked together does Green Infrastructure become a network of multi-functional spaces.

2.4 Green Infrastructure Benefits

Green Infrastructure provides a wide variety of environmental and socio-economic benefits, many of which are cross cutting.

2.4.1 Economic Benefits

The Natural Environment White Paper, Making Space for Nature, states that “*high quality Green Infrastructure can drive local economic growth and regeneration*”. There are good economic reasons to investing in Broxtowes Green Infrastructure:- ⁴

- Inward investment, property and land values

A space which is well designed, maintained and managed makes an area more attractive. If a space is attractive, it is more likely to attract users who will live, work and spend money in the local area.

People are more likely and willing to pay a higher price for properties in close proximity to high quality greenspace and encourage further inward investment. Commercial and residential properties which have accessible, attractive and well managed green spaces, have a higher value than those without and are more likely to retain communities.⁵ Improved attractiveness of an area means that businesses are more interested in moving to an area and find it easier to attract and retain their workforce.⁶

- Visitor spending

Increasing the attractiveness of an area increases use, and encourages visitors to spend more money. Visitor 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 on public transport, accommodation or in local businesses.

- Environmental cost saving

Green Infrastructure can provide regulatory services such as pollution filtration, contribution to biodiversity, reduction of flood risks, and the mitigation of temperature extremes. These environmental regulatory services can provide environmental cost savings. For example, the inclusion of a green roof on a building can help to reduce heating costs in winter, reduce the need for air conditioning in summer and can act as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems(SUDS) which impound water and releases it slowly into the ground to help to reduce flood risk.

On a regional level, committing resources to Green Infrastructure can help to reduce spending on a wider level. For example, increasing areas of wetland and rain water storage capacity within green spaces, and the installation of Sustainable Systems Drainage (SUDS) can help to reduce the need for spending on flood defences in the wider area.⁷

- Health economic benefits

⁴ Natural Environment White Paper – chapter 3, 3.22

⁵ Melton Mowbray Green Infrastructure Strategy Document

⁶ Green Infrastructures contribution to economic growth: A review. EFTEC. Report for DEFRA and Natural England.

⁷ SusDrain.org.uk

Improvements to Green Infrastructure is proven to improve health and well-being. Healthy people are more likely to go out in their local areas, and make use of local resources, and are therefore more likely to spend money in the local economy. Healthy people also means a decrease in the spending pressure put on the National Health Service.

- Market sales

Green Infrastructure can result in assets that can produce goods which generate economic returns; this could include local food production or wood coppice products, which can be sold directly back into the local area, generating income through the utilisation of local natural products.

- Employment generation and labour productivity

Green Infrastructure 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.

Employees that work close to green spaces are less likely to suffer stress and ill health, and therefore remain within the Borough and their workplace, reducing staff turnover and reducing the need to recruit new members of staff.⁸ Working near to green open space makes people happier and healthier, they therefore work more productively and are less likely to need access to healthcare and reduce the stress and pressure on public health care.⁹

2.4.2 Environmental Benefits

- Improving air quality and noise pollution

Planting trees within urban environments helps to improve air quality and can help to cut particulate pollution by as much as 25%.¹⁰

- Urban heat island effect

Green Infrastructure plays a vital role in helping to reduce temperatures within urban areas; tree planting within a city actively helps to reduce the urban heat island effect and actively reduces 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

Studies suggest that the larger the green space, 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

The regeneration of brownfield sites which are transformed into areas of Green Infrastructure 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. In turn, improvements to areas of brownfield land can lead to increased use by local communities, and provide a greater sense of safety and security. 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.

Some brownfield sites, already offer valuable wildlife habitats which can be enhanced and improved through additional Green Infrastructure assets and networks.

- Hydrological benefits/flooding

According to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2.7 million properties in England and Wales are located in areas that are at risk of flooding. A softer approach to flooding can help to reduce the potential risk of flooding within urban areas. Enhancing areas with wetlands, SuDS and natural water storage can provide additional multi-functional benefits to an area as well as mitigating against the effects of flooding.¹³ Green Infrastructure solutions provide a simpler and cheaper solution than traditional hard engineering and 'grey' solutions that aid natural percolation into the soil and groundwater.

- Ecological benefits/biodiversity and habitats

⁸ Melton Mowbray Green Infrastructure Strategy Document

⁹ Green Infrastructures contribution to economic growth: A review. EFTEC. Report for DEFRA and Natural England

¹⁰ 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

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).

¹³ Source for hydrological benefits/flooding

Green Infrastructure provides important networks of wildlife habitats, which play a key role in halting the decline in biodiversity. Green Infrastructure can enhance existing wildlife habitats, reverse and slow habitat loss and increase biodiversity. Studies have shown that as the area of land increases, the population size of individual species and total species richness of the area increases.¹⁴

Green Infrastructure provides opportunities for increased movement and migration of species through habitats and to the wider countryside, increasing populations and opportunities for colonisation.

Urban habitats especially provide important resources for wildlife. Within urban gardens, insect species are often in greater abundance due to the diverse range of nectar sources available. Evidence suggests that urban mammal occurrences increase in gardens when there is an increase of available nearby Green Infrastructure.¹⁵

The provision of additional habitats and greenspace buffers helps to conserve and enhance species numbers, and helps to contribute to UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets.

The ecological benefits associated with Green Infrastructure also provide opportunities for increased education and access to nature for local people.

- Erosion control

Where tree planting occurs close to river banks there is a greater level of bank stabilisation and this helps to reduce erosion. Tree planting can also help to reduce excess runoff and the effects of flooding.

2.4.3 Social Benefits

- Health and well-being

Green Infrastructure provides opportunities for exercise and physical activity. There are direct health benefits as a result of physical activities such as jogging or cycling and indirect benefits as a result of more passive activities such as gardening, fishing and walking. Contact with nature not only contributes to physical well-being but also contributes and benefits psychological well-being and mental health.

Evidence suggests that there is a positive relationship between green space and the general health of the population. Green Infrastructure can be used to encourage active travel; utilising active footpath and cycle networks to promote physical activity and sustainable transport.

Evidence also suggests that people are more likely to participate in active lifestyles and regular physical activity if they live in close proximity to areas of greenspace.

- Recreation and amenity value

Green Infrastructure can provide social places to meet and gives places a sense of community and identity. It can provide opportunities for children's play and exercise and can help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase community cohesion. It can provide opportunities for sports and activities and opportunities for access to cultural and heritage attractions. Green Infrastructure assets improve the aesthetic appearance of a place, making more attractive and welcoming environments in which to work, live and play.

- Community development

Green Infrastructure provides communities with a sense of place and encourages community involvement and participation. It can encourage voluntary participation and the ongoing care and involvement in green spaces, giving local people a sense of ownership and pride over their local green spaces. Green Infrastructure provides opportunities for community participation in nature conservation and education, walking and exercise.

It can help to bring people together, offering possibilities for social interaction, community events and participation.

- Education resource

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

- Local food

Allotments, gardens, orchards and agricultural land play an important role in increasing access to healthy and locally grown food and resources.

¹⁴ Source for increasing species richness

¹⁵ Benefits of Green Infrastructure. Forest Research. Report to Defra and CLG. Oct 2010.

3. POLICY OVERVIEW

3.1 National Policy

National policy identifies the value of Green Infrastructure as a concept. It promotes the idea of Green Infrastructure and identifies the value and benefits that are associated with it. It is established as a planning tool and a policy framework, and is essential in delivering sustainable development. National policy identifies that Green Infrastructure is key in providing sustainable communities and healthy towns and rural areas.

3.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) streamlines the previous planning policy documents into one document. It reinforces a plan led system to deliver sustainable developments and increased engagement with local people in the planning system. The NPPF favours sustainable development, and this forms a core part of the policy document.¹⁶

Section 11 of the NPPF is the policy specific to the natural environment and it outlines that *“the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

- *Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;*
- *Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;*
- *Minimising the impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*
- *Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and*
- *Remediating and mitigating de-spoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate”*

It also states that local planning authorities should: *“set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and Green Infrastructure”* (paragraph 114). It makes reference to the need to plan for biodiversity at a landscape wide scale, to identify important wildlife corridors, stepping stones and ecological networks, and the importance of planning how these link and interconnect.

3.1.2 Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice

The Natural Environment White Paper identifies the importance of connectivity of habitats and green open spaces. It states the importance of connecting people to the countryside, and places nature and conservation at the centre of decision making within the UK.

It states that nature is valuable to society and that its value should be enhanced. It places a key priority on making nature more accessible through reconnecting people and communities with wildlife and the outdoors. It also encourages a green economy and states that economic growth goes hand in hand with the natural environment.

In relation to wildlife sites and wildlife habitats, it states that these spaces should be “more, bigger and better and joined.”

It sets out practical steps for addressing the fragmentation of habitats and the natural environment. These steps include the implementation on a landscape scale of the following:

- Protection of core areas of high nature conservation value
- Corridors and stepping stones
- Restoration areas
- Buffer zones
- Sustainable use areas

¹⁶ National Planning Policy Framework. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

By 2020 the vision outlined in the white paper is to: *"halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of people and wildlife"*¹⁷

The White Paper also states that a new Green Infrastructure Partnership will be established to support the development of Green Infrastructure within England on a national and landscape wide scale.

3.1.3 Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for Englands wildlife and ecosystem services

The Biodiversity 2020 Strategy replaces the previous UK Biodiversity Action Plan. This strategy forms part of the Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework and is Englands contribution to the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity. The strategy sets out to:

"halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people."

The strategy has four key outcomes and a number of specific actions to protect and enhance biodiversity in England. These outcomes encompass:

- Outcome 1: Priority habitats (including SSSI) and ecosystem services
- Outcome 2: Marine
- Outcome 3: Species
- Outcome 4: People

This document builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how England is implementing international and EU commitments to Biodiversity.

It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land, rivers lakes and the sea and describes what is needed to halt overall biodiversity loss by 2020. The goals set are around:

- better wildlife habitats (quality goals for priority habitat and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- more, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife – an increase in priority habitats by at least 200,000ha
- the restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems – as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- establishing a Marine Protected Area network
- managing and harvesting fish sustainably
- marine plans in place by 2022
- an overall improvement in status of our wildlife and prevention of further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species
- significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action

3.1.4: Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network

The Lawton Review summarised that the following needed to be done to enhance and improve the ecological networks in England. They identified that the key ecological network can be summarised in four words: more, bigger, better and joined.

It outlined that there are five key approaches which encompass these, and also take account of the land around the ecological network. We need to:

- (i) Improve the quality of current sites by better habitat management.
- (ii) Increase the size of current wildlife sites.
- (iii) Enhance connections between, or join up, sites, either through physical corridors, or through 'stepping stones'.
- (iv) Create new sites.
- (v) Reduce the pressures on wildlife by improving the wider environment, including through buffering wildlife sites.¹⁸

¹⁷ The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (Natural England White Paper)

¹⁸ Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network. Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS

3.2 Local Policy

Local policy provides a forward planning system for Broxtowe Borough Council. A framework of documents exists which provide essential planning tools for any development within the borough.

3.2.1 Broxtowe (Greater Nottingham) Aligned Core Strategy (Adopted September 2014)

The Broxtowe Aligned Core Strategy¹⁹ outlines a partnership plan for the Greater Nottingham Area, and covers Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City. This document aims to replace the Local Plan 2004.

The aim of the Core Strategy is to define a spatial vision for the Borough, setting out a number of objectives and spatial development strategies. It sets out a strategic vision of development within the borough and provides an indication of the number of new homes to be built over the plan period.

The Core Strategy outlines that development should be delivered in as sustainable a way as possible. Policies for sustainable growth are classified as follows:

- Policy 1: Climate Change
- Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy
- Policy 3: The Green Belt
- Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development
- Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre
- Policy 6: The Role of Town and Local Centres
- Policy 7: Regeneration
- Policy 8: Housing mix and choice
- Policy 9: Gypsies, travellers and travelling
- Policy 10: Design and enhancing local identity
- Policy 11: The historic environment
- Policy 12: Local services and healthy lifestyles
- Policy 13: Culture, tourism and sport
- Policy 14: Managing travel demand
- Policy 15: Transport infrastructure priorities
- Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, parks and open spaces
- Policy 17: Biodiversity
- Policy 18: Infrastructure
- Policy 19: Developer contributions

Policy 16 within the Core Strategy outlines that a strategic approach is required to the “delivery, protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure”. It identifies the River Trent and River Erewash and Nottingham Beeston Canal as important strategic corridors, as well as the Greenwood Community Forest and areas on the Urban Fringe.

It identifies that proposed developments should enhance the Green Infrastructure network and that new or enhanced Green Infrastructure should be as inclusive and as multi-functional as possible, making provision for more than one of the following:

- access to employment and leisure facilities and to Green Infrastructure corridors or assets and the countryside
- physical activity and well-being opportunities for residents
- educational resource for local residents
- biodiversity opportunities
- tackling and adapting to climate change
- enhancement of landscape character
- protection or enhancement of heritage assets
- opportunities for sustainable leisure and tourism

Policy 17 identifies that biodiversity will be enhanced through the core strategies period. It identifies the fragmentation of the Green Infrastructure network should be avoided wherever possible and that improvements should be made to biodiversity by the incorporation of existing habitats and the creation of new habitats. It states

¹⁹ Broxtowe (Greater Nottingham) Aligned Core Strategy (Adopted September 2014)

that development taking place on wildlife sites or wildlife corridors should be avoided but where there is an overriding need for the development to take place, adequate mitigation measures should be put in place.

3.2.2 Broxtowe Borough Council: Green Spaces Strategy

The Green Spaces Strategy provides an assessment of the provision and standard of the borough's' green spaces and provides a framework for the future management and development of greenspace within the borough. It provides a strategic overview and action plan with a timeframe of 2009 – 2019.²⁰

It aims to provide a framework for the future management and development of open spaces within Broxtowe to enable the whole community to work together to gain the maximum benefit from the open spaces within the borough. It aims to explore the need to create new spaces, to link existing spaces together and to improve and rationalise spaces that do not currently serve the needs of communities.

The Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to eventually replace the Green Spaces Strategy, at the moment however, this document should be read as a companion document to the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

3.2.3 Broxtowe Borough Council Local Plan 2004

The Broxtowe Borough Council Local Plan sets out the Council's policies and proposals for development and use of land up to 2011. It was prepared after a wide ranging consultation with a number of organisations and provides a mechanism for co-ordination with other council strategies and initiatives.

Broxtowe Borough Council's Local Plan is the current document which provides a framework for development within the borough. The Local Plan is currently in the process of being partially replaced by the Aligned Core Strategy (Large parts of the Local Plan will remain when the Aligned Core Strategy is adopted – these parts will eventually be replaced by other new development plan documents) at the time of writing this strategy.²¹

3.2.4 Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan

The Local Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan provides a framework for the protection, enhancement and conservation of biodiversity within Nottinghamshire.

The Local Biodiversity Action Plan was produced by a partnership (Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group), as a way of stimulating local action for the national priorities in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, as well as identifying priority habitats and species which are particularly important and valued locally within Nottinghamshire.

Priority species such as the nightjar and brown hare are listed as being locally important and species which are characteristic of the county.

A list of the priority habitats for the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan can be found in the appendix.²²

3.2.5 Broxtowe Borough Council Climate Change Strategy

The overall aim of Broxtowe Borough Council Climate Change Strategy (2009–2012 – under review) is to “*Take responsibility to protect the environment for future generations*”. Specific to the environment is Objective G4 which aims to protect valued environments and create new habitats.²³ Good quality Green Infrastructure can provide important benefits to help mitigate the effects of climate change. Examples include provision of tree shade, Maintenance of connections to allow wildlife to adapt by moving, and the ability of GI to help in management of flood risk.

3.2.6 Broxtowe Borough Council Nature Conservation Strategy

The overarching aim of the nature conservation strategy for Broxtowe is to:

²⁰ Broxtowe Borough Council Green Spaces Strategy

²¹ Broxtowe Borough Council Local Plan 2004

²² Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan

²³ Broxtowe Borough Council Climate Change Strategy

“conserve and enhance the Borough’s natural heritage for the benefit of people and wildlife.”

The strategy ran from 2009 – 2014 and this five year action plan was produced to help to prioritise activity for all organisations, groups and individuals in Broxtowe, to provide key outputs to benefit biodiversity across the borough and to put in place actions to conserve and enhance biodiversity across the borough.

The strategy states that *“Isolated singular natural green spaces are problematic to biodiversity as in order to be able to survive, species of plant and animal need to be able to move between sites and out into the wider countryside to forage and breed.”*

It identifies that the borough contains obvious corridors including the river valleys, canals and streams and less obvious verges along main roads and motorways, as well as disused and operational railway routes, all of which provide valuable resources and green networks for species of wildlife.

The principle habitats and wildlife corridors of the Trent and Erewash have been identified as well as a number of key wildlife habitats.

The Nature Conservation Strategy acknowledges and recognises Nottinghamshire County Council’s Biodiversity Action Plan and the actions in the strategy reflect the aims and targets of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. The Green Infrastructure Strategy will replace the Nature Conservation Strategy.²⁴

3.3 Access Standards

A number of national standards have been produced which provide a measurable tool for the provision and access to green open spaces within any given area. These standards provide Local Authorities with guidance for the amount of greenspace that should be provided, and helps to identify potential gaps in this provision.

3.3.1 Natural England – Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards

This document provides a number of recommended standards and is based on the three core principles of:

- improving access
- improving connectivity and
- improving naturalness

It recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:

Green Space Type	Maximum distance that any household should be from the Green Space type	Minimum Size of Green Space Type
Accessible natural greenspace	300m or 5 minutes walk	2 HA
Accessible natural greenspace	2km	20 HA
Accessible natural greenspace	5km	100 HA
Accessible natural greenspace	10km	500 HA

Green Space Type	Per population	Minimum Size of Green Space Type
Statutory Local Nature Reserve	1000	1 HA

²⁴ Broxtowe Borough Council Nature Conservation Strategy

Natural England define **accessible green spaces** as:

“places that are available for the general public to use free of charge and without time restrictions (although some sites may be closed to the public overnight and there may be fees for parking a vehicle). The places are available to all, meaning that every reasonable effort is made to comply with the requirements under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA 1995). An accessible place will also be known to the target users, including potential users who live within the site catchment area”.

They define a **natural greenspace** as: *“Places where human control and activities are not intensive so that a feeling of naturalness is allowed to predominate. Natural and semi-natural greenspace exists as a distinct typology but also as discrete areas within the majority of other greenspace typologies.”²⁵*

3.3.2 Woodland Trust Woodland Access Standard

The woodland trust access standard outlines that:

- no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2 ha in size.
- there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20 ha within 4km (8km round trip) of peoples homes.

According to the Woodland Trust:

7.3% of the population of Broxtowe can travel 500m to access to an accessible woodland which is 2 hectares in size or greater

73.8% of the population of Broxtowe can travel 4km to access an accessible woodland which is 2 hectares in size or greater.

It suggests that a minimum area of new woodland planting is required to meet the need for accessible woodland. It suggests that an additional 20 hectares of woodland are created within the borough.²⁶

Given the lack of opportunities to create new woodlands within urban areas it will be very difficult to significantly alter these figures. The councils 100,000 tree initiative has helped in planting significant numbers of new trees. Any new housing developments will specifically target the creation of woodland or woodland fringe where appropriate and achievable.

3.3.3 Fields in Trust Six Acre Standard

The Fields in Trust guidance on planning and design for outdoor sport and play offers benchmark standards for the location, quantity and quality of outdoor space in residential areas. It recommends that 2.4 hectares or six acres of land per 1000 population should be provided for sports and play. This comprises of 1.6 hectares of land for outdoor sport provision and 0.8 hectares of land for children's play.²⁷

3.3.4 Broxtowe Green Space Standard

Broxtowe Borough Council's Green Spaces Strategy established a green space standard for the assessment of how green space serves different catchment areas within the borough. It aims to ensure that provision of facilities is adequately served for the local communities within the borough.

The standard has been produced based on the consideration of the national standards and examples of other local authority areas.²⁸

²⁵ Nature Nearby - Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance. Natural England. October 2011

²⁶ Space for People, Woodland Trust, 2010

²⁷ Fields in Trust. Planning and Design for Sports and Outdoor Play

²⁸ Broxtowe Borough Council Green Spaces Strategy

Green Space Type	Maximum distance that any household should be from the Green Space type	Minimum Size of Green Space Type
Parks and gardens	500m	1 HA
Natural and semi natural greenspace	300m	2 HA
Outdoor sports facilities	500m	1 HA
Amenity greenspace	300m	0.25 HA

[Figure. Reproduced from Broxtowe Borough Council Green Spaces Strategy]

These standards will be used to assess the provision of existing Green Infrastructure assets within Broxtowe, and will help to identify the need for additional assets across the borough.

3.3.5 Sport England Standard

Sport England provides guidance and recommendations to help ensure there is a good supply of high quality playing pitches and playing fields to meet the sporting needs of the local community.

3.4 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy

The 6C's Green Infrastructure Strategy is a long term vision 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 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 an exciting and important strategy document that would provide a long term and holistic vision for Green Infrastructure delivery within the East Midlands region.

The strategy shows the benefits of Green Infrastructure to economics, 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 the Broxtowe Borough Council Green Infrastructure Strategy. A map of the key corridors identified through the 6Cs strategy can be found in the appendix.

The sub-regional and larger scale Green Infrastructure corridors form the backbone of the network of green spaces and are identified as the following:

1. River Leen, Grantham Canal, Trent & Mersey Canal, and Beeston Canal River Corridors
2. River Trent Strategic River Corridor
3. River Erewash Strategic River Corridor and Erewash Canal.
4. Greenwood Community Forest

The document has identified the following strategic corridors within Broxtowe:

1. Eastwood – Hucknall – Kimberley Gap
2. The River Erewash
3. The River Trent area up to West Bridgeford

The strategy identified opportunities for new greenways to be created. Those relevant to Broxtowe are identified as the following:

1. Site 5 - River Erewash to River Leen
2. Site 7 – South east Hucknall to north Kimberley, Eastwood, Heanor and Shipley Country Park.
3. Site 11 – North East Ilkeston to east Eastwood
4. Site 16 – Stapleford to Kimberley and Eastwood
5. Site 22 - Attenborough to Long Eaton

The strategy also identifies urban fringe Green Infrastructure enhancement zones as important areas for sustainable Green Infrastructure.²⁹

3.5 Greenwood Community Forest Green Infrastructure and Public Benefit Mapping

The Greenwood Community Forest appointed TEP, a consultancy, to map and analyse the Green Infrastructure resources within the Greenwood Community Forest and Nottingham City boundaries. This document provides an overview of the Green Infrastructure assets and will help to inform the mapping of Broxtowe's' Green Infrastructure. This document mapped greenspace typologies across the area and mapped the functionality of these spaces as well as the public benefits of these areas.³⁰ Greenwoods GI mapping also mapped areas in terms of potential multifunctionality which may help in prioritising improvements.

²⁹ 6C's Green Infrastructure Strategy

³⁰ Greenwood Community Forest Green Infrastructure and Public Benefit Mapping

4. WHAT HAVE WE GOT?

4.1 Broxtowe Borough Overview

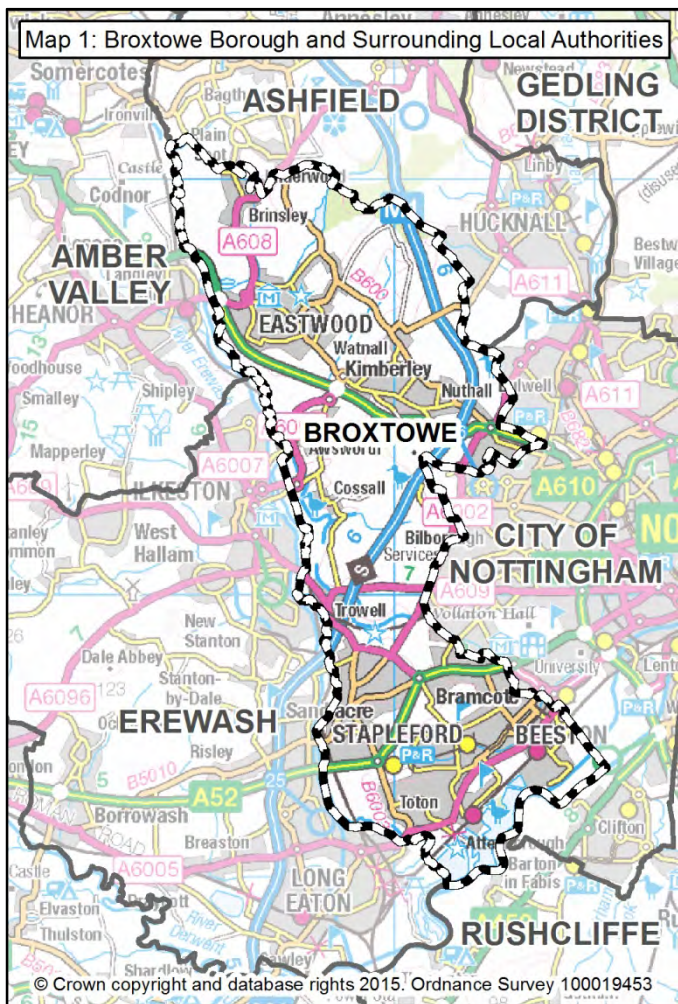
The borough of Broxtowe covers 8055 hectares of land³¹ and is located in the south west of Nottinghamshire in the East Midlands region. It borders the urban area of the City of Nottingham to the east, the borough of Ashfield to the north, Amber Valley and Erewash borough to the west and Rushcliffe borough to the south (Map 1).

Broxtowe has a mix of suburban towns, villages and former mining communities with the key towns of Beeston and Stapleford in the south and Eastwood and Kimberley in the north. Much of the borough forms the important green belt land between the urban conurbations of Nottingham and Derby.

Broxtowe has a population of 109,500 (2011 census) and has a largely north south divide, with over 60% of the population living in the southern settlements of Attenborough, Chilwell, Beeston, Bramcote, Stapleford, Toton and Trowell.³²

The borough has a wealth of greenspace assets, with a number of rural and urban parks, open spaces, allotments, cemeteries, natural and semi natural open spaces along with a rich mix of waterways, lakes and ponds. The borough has large areas of rural landscapes, with important sites for nature and wildlife such as the nationally designated SSSI Attenborough Nature Reserve and the Erewash and Trent Valley river corridors, which are all important assets for flora and fauna species.

The M1 motorway runs through the borough, as do several major commuter routes. There are good road links to East Midlands Airport and railway stations at Beeston and Attenborough, with good links to Nottingham and East Midlands Parkway stations. Within the borough is an extensive network of public rights of way, cycle routes, walking trails and bridleways. Further improvements to transport include the extension to the Nottingham Express Transit tram route which will further enhance public transport in and out of the borough and the potential future plans for the HS2 route.



[Map 1. Broxtowe Borough and Surrounding Local Authorities]

There are a number of valuable heritage assets within Broxtowe, with Eastwood being the birthplace of writer DH Lawrence and coal mining forming an important part of the history of the area.

4.2 Social Economic Context

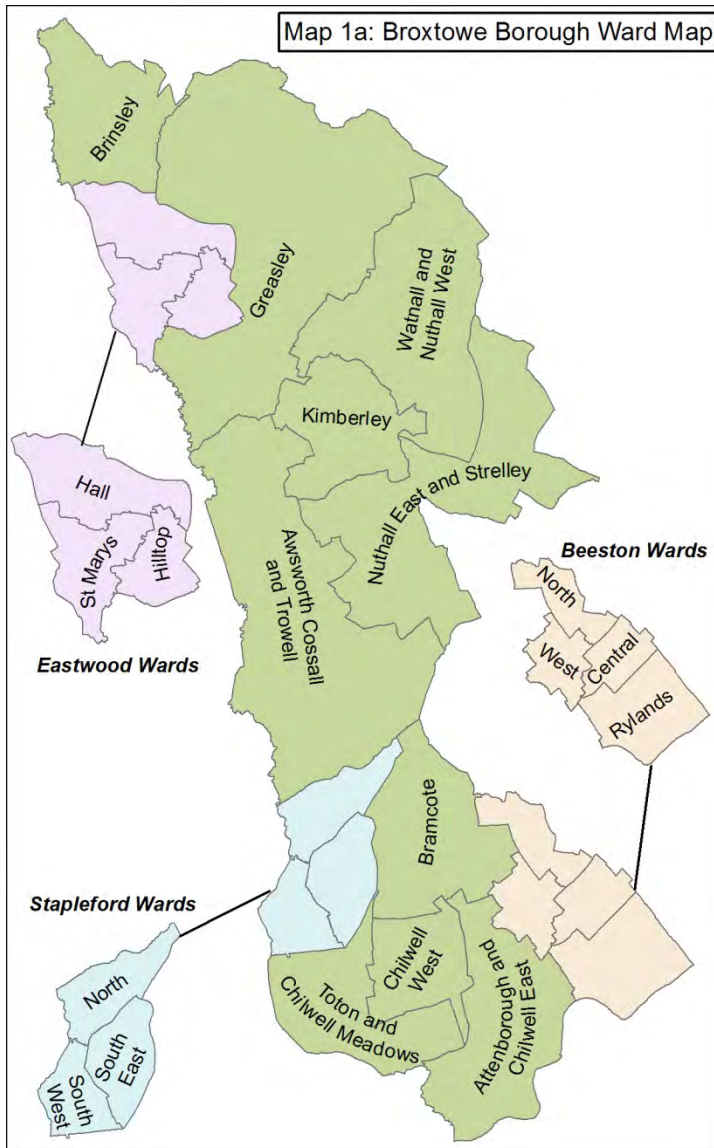
The four town centres within the borough (Beeston, Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford), provide a shopping, social and cultural focus for their communities and offer massive opportunities for development and investment. These centres provide the major locations for shopping but are also supplemented by out of town retail areas such as the Chilwell Retail Park and the Giltbrook Retail Park.

Industry has always played an important role within Broxtowe Borough, from the heritage of the mining and textile industries, through to the modern industrial units.

³¹ Broxtowe Community Strategy 2010 – 2020

³² Aligned Core Strategies Document 2012

Broxtowe is quite an economically affluent borough with unemployment below county, regional and national averages. The average income is higher than the UK and regional average and 82% of the working age population are economically active. There are currently more than 3,500 VAT/PAYE based businesses within the Borough, with the largest numbers being in property and business services, construction and retail (National Statistics 2008).



Population

The population of Broxtowe is approximately 109,500 (National Statistics 2008).

Age

Broxtowe's resident population has the following breakdown of ages:

Under 14	15.81%
Age 15 – 24	12.054%
Age 25 – 44	26.210%
Age 45 – 64	27.59%
Aged 65+	18.36%

Ethnicity

Broxtowe is ranked 134 out of 376 districts on the proportion of its population classified as non-white, placing the area in the highest 40% of districts nationally. The following provides an overview of the ethnicity of the borough:

White	92.74 %
Mixed background	1.67 %
Asian or British Asian	3.08 %
Black or Black British	0.85 %
Chinese	1.65 %

Occupations

The proportion of the population in Broxtowe who are in lower skilled jobs is low in comparison to the national average at 28.68%. The proportion of the population who are working in managerial positions is very high in comparison to the national average with 37.87% employed in these roles.

Deprivation

Broxtowe is ranked 219 out of 326 for deprivation scores. This puts it in the 33% least deprived districts nationally.

Ward deprivation:

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation combines information relating to income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services and crime into an overall measure of deprivation. According to the 2004 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Broxtowe has an overall rank of 134 out of authorities (where 1 is the most deprived). The following list is the wards in Broxtowe ranked in order of deprivation with Eastwood South being the most deprived ward.

Eastwood South
 Stapleford North
 Brinsley
 Beeston North
 Stapleford South West
 Awsworth
 Cossall and Kimberley
 Chilwell West
 Eastwood North and Greasley (Beauvale)
 Beeston Central
 Beeston Rylands
 Stapleford South East
 Nuthall West and Greasley (Watnall)
 Beeston West
 Trowell
 Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)
 Attenborough
 Nuthall East and Strelley
 Chilwell East
 Bramcote
 Toton and Chilwell Meadows

Economic performance

- Broxtowe is ranked 117 out of 408 on our economic productivity score, placing it in the top 40% of districts nationally.
- The size of the economy in Broxtowe is below the national average in relation to other districts, with an economic scale score of 58.05 with the national average being 100.
- The average earnings of people working in Broxtowe is low, with the district ranking the bottom 40% of districts nationally.

Industrial Structure

Broxtowe is ranked 79 out of 408 districts indicating that a knowledge economy performs in the top 20% of districts nationally. Knowledge intensive sectors in Broxtowe accounted for 23.83% of total employment

Business and Enterprise

The business density of Broxtowe is very low in comparison to the national standard. There are 35.2 businesses per 1000 head of population. The self-employment rate in Broxtowe is very low by national standards, with the district ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

Transport and connectivity

68.69% of the population of Broxtowe travel to work by car. This is higher than the national average.

Public transport use within the borough is also high, with the area placed within the top 40% of districts nationally. The proportion of people that travel to work by public transport is 11.66%.

Travelling to work by foot or bicycle was 13.64% in 2011. Net commuting within the borough is very low with Broxtowe, with the borough ranking in the bottom 20% of districts, this indicates that more people travel outside of the borough than work in the area. The average travel to work time within the borough is very high, with an average travel time of 26 minutes compared to the national average of 20.32 minutes.

Retail and employment

Beeston, Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford provide the major locations for shopping within Broxtowe. In addition to the town centres, are out of town shopping centres such as the Chilwell Retail Park and Giltbrook Retail Park. The town centres provide opportunities for development and investment, and these areas are hubs of activity for shopping, social and cultural activities.

There are a number of important industrial companies located within Broxtowe, these include Boots, Caunton Engineering, IKEA and Warburtons, which all have an important and long standing association within Broxtowe.

Community and Voluntary Input

The Borough of Broxtowe is very fortunate in that it has many very strong community groups. The massive contribution made by 'friends of groups' and environmental organisations over many years has made an enormous difference to the quality of life that residents and visitors enjoy. The diversity of these groups makes it difficult to detail their contribution within this document. It is essential however to recognise that there is a strong need to consult and engage with groups to maximize the benefit of these local partnerships for all of those involved.

4.3 Landscape Character and Land Classification

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER:

The National Character Areas divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each one can be defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geo-diversity and cultural and economic activity. Within Broxtowe, there are four distinct character areas present (Map 2).³³

Number 30: Southern Magnesian Limestone:

This NCA is mainly defined by the underlying Magnesian Limestone. The limestone creates a narrow ridge of elevated land, forming a prominent landscape feature. The geology has influenced many aspects of the landscape, from use of its limestone resource as a local building material to the specialised limestone grasslands. The area comprises of open, rolling arable farmland enclosed by hedgerows, with plantation woodlands, historic estate properties and parkland. The localised networks of grasslands and semi-natural habitats have become fragmented, and many species face challenges moving through the NCA. In places, rivers and dry valleys dissect the plateau from west to east. The Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA sits in the northern part of Broxtowe and extends north from Moorgreen, Greasley and Watnall.

Number 38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfields

This NCA is generally low-lying, with hills and escarpments above wide valleys, the landscape contains major industrial towns and cities as well as villages and countryside. The area is made up of closely spaced ex-mining settlements, pastoral farmland, hedged fields and areas of broadleaved woodland.

It covers a large majority of the borough, and extends from Stapleford north through the central areas of the Borough, up to Kimberley and Eastwood and up to the northern boundary to Brinsley.

The coal measures create soils with poor drainage, and as a result, wetland habitats are common in this area. This includes the area of the Erewash Valley which contains lowland wet grassland, rivers and streams, wet woodland, and marshes. Where ex-colliery sites are located, these areas have become naturally rich in vegetation, providing rich habitats for insects, birds and amphibians.

³³ Natural England. <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx>

The rivers and waterways form an important feature of the landscape, providing links with rural and urban areas, and green corridors for people and wildlife.

Number 49: Sherwood

The Sherwood NCA extends north from Nottingham, principally coinciding with an outcrop of sandstone which forms a belt of gently rolling hills. The area is characterised by large estate parklands, heathland, open arable land and a strong mining heritage. Historically the area was managed for woodland and remains a wooded area with large areas of oak and birch wood pasture present and the Sherwood Valley forming the heart of the NCA.

The Sherwood NCA forms a narrow stretch of the Borough, and covers the mainly urban areas of Beeston and the eastern side of Stapleford.

Number 69: Trent Valley Washlands

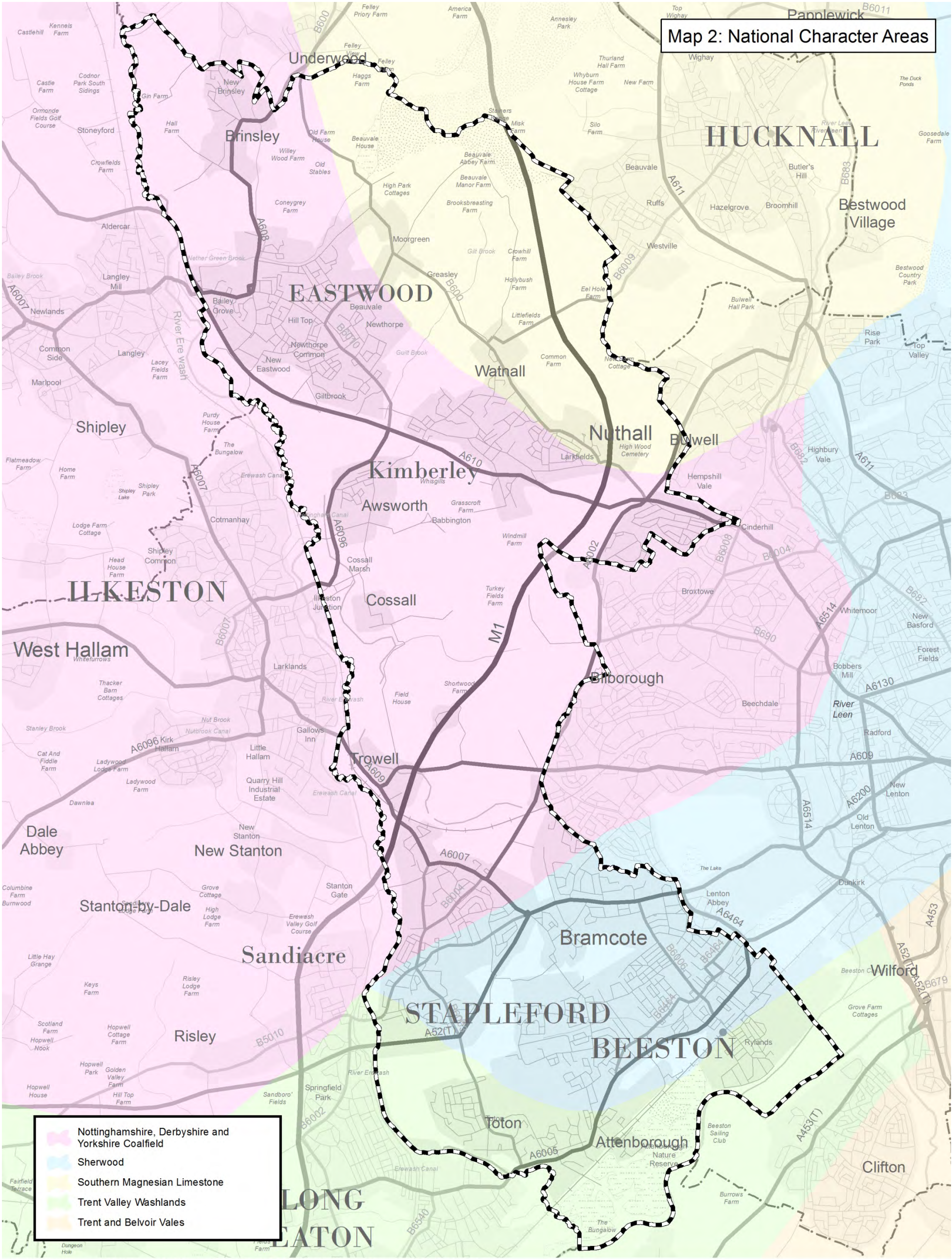
The Trent Valley Washlands comprises of the river Flood Plain corridors of the River Trent catchment. It is a distinctly narrow, linear and low lying landscape. The rivers within this flood plain area contain riparian vegetation and the semi-natural parts of the flood plain form the main habitats of the Washlands, with flooded former gravel extraction sites introducing new wetland habitat into the area.

The Trent Valley Washlands covers the very southern tip of the Borough and especially the area around the River Trent.

Nottinghamshire County Council Landscape Character Areas and Countryside Appraisal

This county based appraisal considers local landscape in terms of its natural, historical and cultural contexts. This assessment includes species lists for tree, hedgerow and woodland plantings. See

<http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/landimprovements/landscapecharacter.htm> and <http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/landimprovements/landscapecharacter/countrysideappraisal.htm>



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National Character Areas © Natural England 2015. You are not permitted to
copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form

[Map 2: National Character Areas. Source Natural England]

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LAND CLASSIFICATION

[Refer to Map 3: Agricultural Land Classification]

The Agricultural Land Classification provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. It classifies land into five grades, with Grade 1 being excellent quality and Grade 5 being very poor quality (Map 3).

The following grading classifications of agricultural land can be found within Broxtowe³⁴

Grade 2 – very good quality agricultural land: 12% of land cover

Definition: Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, 'cultivations' or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.

Grade 3 – good to moderate quality agricultural land: 10% of land cover

Definition: Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.

Grade 4 – poor quality agricultural land: 42% of land cover

Definition: Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.

Urban: 30% of land cover

Definition: Built-up or 'hard' uses with relatively little potential for a return to agriculture including: housing, industry, commerce, education, transport, religious buildings, and cemeteries. Also, hard-surfaced sports facilities, permanent caravan sites and vacant land; all types of derelict land, including mineral workings which are only likely to be reclaimed using derelict land grants.

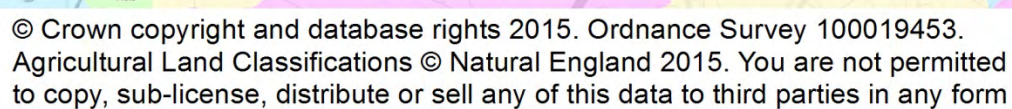
Non-agricultural: 6% of land cover

Definition: 'Soft' uses where most of the land could be returned relatively easily to agriculture, including: golf courses, private parkland, public open spaces, sports fields, allotments and soft-surfaced areas on airports/airfields. Also active mineral workings and refuse tips where restoration conditions to 'soft' after-uses may apply.

The highest quality graded agricultural land in Broxtowe (Grade 2) can be found on the eastern side of the borough, with a pocket of land found in the central/southern area just south of Stapleford and the A52.

³⁴ Natural England Agricultural Land Classification

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4.4 Amenity

[Refer to map 4: Amenity]

Broxtowe has a wealth of amenity assets, most of which are located in the more built up areas of Beeston, Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford (Map 4). These green spaces include the following:

Outdoor sports facilities

There is 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, others are very large such as Beeston Fields Golf Course.

Natural and semi natural green spaces

The Green Space Strategy identifies over 50 natural and semi natural green spaces found within Broxtowe, many of which are designated spaces and provide valuable wildlife habitats. More detail on these spaces can be found in the wildlife and biodiversity section of the strategy.

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 active lifestyle.

Amenity greenspace

This includes general areas of amenity greenspace for informal recreation. There are 37 such sites defined in the Green Spaces Strategy.

Parks and gardens

There are 26 traditional parks located within Broxtowe. One of the major parks which has Green Flag Status is Bramcote Hills Park which is located centrally to the borough. It is a significant open space, attracting visitors from a wide catchment area.

Allotments

A number of allotment sites are located in the southern part of Broxtowe which are predominantly managed by the Borough Council. In the parished areas of the borough the 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.

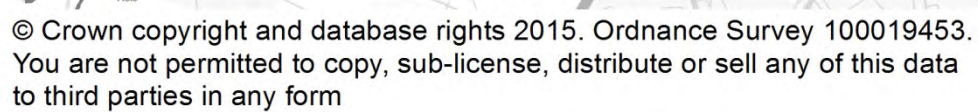
Cemeteries, closed churchyards and crematorium

Broxtowe Borough Council are responsible for the management of five cemeteries, one crematorium and various closed churchyards within Broxtowe.

Civic spaces

The civic spaces within the borough are found in the main towns of Beeston, Eastwood, Kimberley and Stapleford. These spaces provide formal public open spaces within the town centres.

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4.5 Wildlife and Biodiversity

[Refer to Map 5: Designated wildlife sites]

Broxtowe has a diverse range of habitats and species. Many of which are owned and/or managed by the Borough Council, by Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or other bodies interested in nature conservation. There are also a number of sites which are owned by private landowners (Map 5: Designated Wildlife Sites)

Topography

The borough is located east of the river Erewash. The topography is gently undulating from the north and east of the borough to river Erewash. The highest point in the borough is at High Park Wood and Beauvale above Moorgreen in the north of the borough. The lowest part of the borough is located at Attenborough Gravel Pits and Beeston Rylands on the Trent flood plain to the south of the borough.

Priority habitats

The priority habitats found within the borough that are listed in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan are as follows:

- Canals
- Ditches
- Eutrophic and mesotrophic standing waters
- Farmland: Arable farmland, arable field margins and improved grassland
- Fens, marshes and swamps
- Hedgerows: Including ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland heathland
- Lowland wet grassland
- Mixed ash-dominated woodland
- Oak-birch woodland
- Parkland and wood pasture
- Planted coniferous woodland
- Reed bed
- Rivers and streams
- Unimproved neutral grassland
- Urban and post-industrial habitats
- Wet broadleaved woodland

Priority Species

The priority species found within the borough that are listed in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan are as follows:

- Atlantic Salmon
- Barn owl
- Bats
- Grizzled skipper and dingy skipper
- Harvest mouse
- Nottingham Autumn crocus and Nottingham Spring crocus
- Otter
- Water vole
- White clawed crayfish

The most significant areas for wildlife within the borough are the Erewash and Trent Valleys. They provide valuable habitat opportunities for wetland bird species, water voles, otters and crayfish. The River Erewash feeds into Attenborough Nature Reserve, which is an important SSSI managed by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, rich in wetland bird species.

Within the borough there are a number of urban habitats which provide havens for wildlife. These include gardens, churchyards, allotments, verges, school grounds and railway sidings. Many of these areas are post-industrial and brownfield sites and support a rich variety of invertebrates.

Arable farming covers one third of Broxtowe (Nature Conservation Strategy), however, little is known about the wildlife provision in this area.

Hedgerows and scrub areas feature a diverse range of flora and fauna, they provide a wide range of food and shelter for many bird, mammal and insect species. They also provide valuable wildlife corridors. The Nottingham Canal boundary hedge which runs from Bramcote to Awsworth is a good example of a mature hedgerow found within the borough.

Areas of neutral, acid and calcareous grassland are apparent within Broxtowe, examples of which can be found at Kimberley and Watnall cuttings.

Woodland covers 5% of the borough with 75% classed as broadleaved woodland and 25% coniferous woodland. The Council is aiming to increase woodland cover through its corporate targets and through its membership of the Greenwood Community Forest Partnership.

Generally speaking these areas of woodland are small and under 2 hectares in size, however, there are 12 broadleaved woodlands which are over 5 hectares in size. The largest of which is located at High Park Wood in Greasley. Much of the woodland in the borough is found on the eastern side, with several areas designated as ancient woodland, an example of which can be found at Sellers Wood SSSI.

Areas of wet woodland can be found at Attenborough Nature Reserve and there are significant areas of woodland found at Bramcote Hills Park and the Hemlockstone Open Space.³⁵

Wildlife sites

Broxtowe Borough Councils Local Nature Reserves:

- Nottingham Canal - Bramcote to Eastwood
- Alexandrina Plantation , Bramcote
- Sandy Lane Public Open Space, Bramcote
- Bramcote Hills Park Woodlands
- Stapleford Hills Woodland
- Part of King Georges Park Bramcote
- Part of Hall Om Wong Kimberley
- Brinsley Headstocks
- Toton Fields
- Smithurst Meadows, Giltbrook
- Watnall Green
- Watnall Spinney
- Colliers Wood, Moorgreen
- Hall Park, Eastwood
- Pit Lane Recreation Ground, Trowell

Currently Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust manage seven sites:

- Chilwell Meadow
- Watnall Cutting
- Sellers Wood
- Kimberley Meadow
- Kimberley Cutting
- Aldercarr Flash
- Attenborough Nature Reserve

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) are protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology. Sites in Broxtowe include:

- Attenborough Gravel Pits
- Kimberley Railway Cutting
- Bulwell Wood
- Robbinetts
- Sledder Wood Meadows
- Sellers Wood

³⁵ Nature Conservation Strategy for the Borough of Broxtowe: 2009 - 2014

Ancient Woodland

Land with continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. Sites in Broxtowe include:

- Watnall Coppice
- Grange Wood
- Willey Spring
- The Coppice
- High Park Wood
- Sellers Wood
- Starth Wood
- Bulwell Wood
- Eelhole Wood
- New Farm Wood

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)

Sites identified locally as having geological interest. No legal protection.

Kimberley Railway Cutting (West)	An important site showing the Permo- Carboniferous unconformity, Lower Permian Marl and plant fossils
Old Brickworks, Chilwell	An exposure of red and green marls of the Mercia Mudstone Group (Keuper Marl) showing sedimentary features
Quarry near Beauvale Priory	A disused quarry exposing sandy Lower Magnesian Limestone containing thin breccia beds
Beauvale Brook	An exposure of Middle Coal Measures mudstones, siltstones and shales with fossils
Church Lane Quarry, Bog End	An exposure of Lower Magnesian Limestone showing clear sedimentary structures
Watnall Wood	A good exposure of Lower Magnesian Limestone with sedimentary features
Stone Pit Plantation Quarry, Strelley	An excellent exposure of Lower Magnesian Limestone with a pebble-rich horizon indicating that 250 million years ago this was part of an ancient shoreline of the Zechstein sea
Hemlock Stone, Stapleford	An isolated outcrop of the Nottingham Castle Formation (Bunter Pebble Beds) showing good sedimentary features
Moor Lane Road Cutting	An exposure of the Nottingham Castle Formation (Bunter Pebble Beds) showing many sedimentary features
Sandcliffe Garage, Stapleford	A sequence of exposures revealing the Colwick Formation (Waterstones) lying unconformably upon the Nottingham Castle Formation (Bunter Pebble Beds)
Stapleford Hill	An exposure of the Lenton Sandstone Formation (Lower Mottled Sandstone) showing good cross-bedding
Swancar Farm Quarry	An exposure of Coal Measures sandstone with evidence of faulting
Old Quarry, Strelley	A good exposure of Lower Magnesian Limestone with sedimentary features
Babbington Colliery Roadside Exposure	An excellent exposure of Lower Magnesian Limestone showing good sedimentary features
Kimberley Railway Cutting (East)	Good Lower Magnesian Limestone exposures

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Local Wildlife Sites are identified and selected for their local nature conservation value. They protect threatened species and habitats acting as buffers, stepping stones and corridors between nationally-designated wildlife sites.

Strelley Hall Park	'Mature parkland incorporating extensive grassland, deciduous woodland and valuable ponds'
Hempshill Hall	'An area of woodland, ponds, parkland trees and neutral grassland that with a small area inside the City'

Moorgreen Meadow	'A hay meadow with an exemplary association of species'
Church Road Pasture, Greasley	'A field with a locally characteristic grassland flora and species-rich banks'
Greasley Cemetery	'A valuable association of meadow species and mature trees on consecrated ground'
Church Road Meadow, Bogend	'A notable and diverse grassland community developed on a poorly drained and recently disturbed site'
Sledder Wood Meadows	A fine series of species-rich coal measure grasslands with adjacent ponds with well developed marsh and open water plant communities
Sledder Wood	'Excellent woodland communities of botanical and zoological significance'
Crowhill Farm Grasslands	'An excellent sequence of species-rich pastures incorporating dry and damp grassland communities and riparian woodland habitats along Gilt Brook'
Crowhill Farm House Pasture	'A good, old, herb-rich pasture'
Giltbrook (North)	'A stream with wooded, species-rich banks'
Giltbrook Spring Fed Pond	A spring-fed pond with noteworthy emergent, ruderal and scrub communities
Watnall Brickyard	A mosaic of grassland, woodland, scrub and ruderal communities with a diversity of native and alien species
Eelhole Wood	A valuable, deciduous woodland with areas of open acidic and grassland in an urban setting
Starth Wood	'Species-rich deciduous coppice with standards'
Watnall Coppice (West)	'A deciduous woodland with a noteworthy flora and fauna'
New Road, Greasley	'Old hedgerows with a diverse shrub content'
Beauvale Priory Pasture	'A species-rich grassland with a distinctly calcareous bent'
Beauvale Brook Marsh, Eastwood	'A wetland with a valuable species assemblage'
The Dumbles	'A notable wildlife area incorporating pools, swamp and woodland'
New Brinsley Pasture	'A grassland with a good density of herbs'
Hobsic Meadow	'An excellent Coal Measures type grassland - one of the very best examples in the county of this rare habitat type'
Brinsley Grassland (II)	'A notable meadow community'
Brinsley Grassland (I)	'A valuable grassland and swamp'
Eastwood Mine Spoil	A spoil heap colonised by a rich diverse flora
Bailey Grove, Eastwood	'A notable collection of recolonised species'
Watnall Bank	'An excellent base-rich plant community'
Chilwell Meadow	'An excellent marshy grassland'
Temple Lake	'A valuable water body with an excellent flora and fauna'

Moorbridge Lane Grasslands South, Stapleford	'Valuable flood pastures with pools and drains'
Oldmoor Pond	'A fishing pool with well-established vegetation and valuable wooded surrounds'
Watnall Wood	'Deciduous woodland with a notable ground flora'
New Eastwod Roadside Verge	'A verge with a notable association of grassland species'
Nottingham Canal Grasslands, New Eastwood	'Grasslands with a good range of species, including some Coal Measures associations'
Erewash Canal Grasslands, New Eastwood	'A valuable series of grasslands with a characteristic flora'
Gilt Brook (South)	'A path along Gilt Brook with a notable grassland community'
Gilt Brook (Central)	'A clean, wooded stream with its associated species-rich marshy areas and dry banks'
Erewash Meadows, New Eastwood	'A site comprising a series of grasslands with a notable meadow community on a meandering stretch of the River Erewash'
Glasshouse Yard Grassland, Awsworth	'A notable herb-rich community'
Cordy Lane Paddock	'A grassland with a characteristic Coal Measures community'
Grange Wood, Trowell	'A deciduous woodland with a well-developed structure and a noteworthy ground flora'
Trowell Junction Grassland	'A grassland with a flood meadow character and scrubby herb-rich areas'
Motorway Grassland, Trowell	'A species-rich stepped grassland with scrub'
Canal Bank Marsh, Cossall	'An interesting marshy grassland with scattered scrub'
Cossall Marsh Bank	'A remnant of species-rich Coal Measures type grassland'
Cossall Marsh Grassland	'A field containing a noteworthy grassland flora and a pond'
Babbington Wood	'An interesting strip of deciduous woodland and scrub'
Giltbrook Fields	'Marshy fields with a noteworthy flora'
Church Hill Meadows, Kimberley	'An interesting system of old, species-rich meadows'
Moorgreen Reservoir	'A water-body of relatively natural appearance, with a notable fauna and flora'
Moorgreen Reservoir Wood	'A damp deciduous woodland offering a valuable habitat'
Beauvale Streamside Meadows	'Species-rich damp meadows along a wooded stream'
Erewash Grassland, Stapleford	'A notable riverside pasture'
Brickyard Plantation, Cossall	'A disperse woodland over a variously wet and dry substrate'
Kimberley Pastures	'A system of little-improved pastures with particularly species-rich banks'
Spring Hill Copse, Kimberley	'A deciduous woodland with a notable ground flora'
Babbington Disused Mine	'Secondary woodland with scrub over a noteworthy ground flora'

Watnall Wood Pasture	'A pasture with a good range of characteristic species'
Chilwell Ordnance Depot Paddock	'A herb-rich sward in a small horse-grazed paddock'
Bluebell Wood, Bramcote	'A deciduous sandstone scarp woodland with a noteworthy ground flora'
Temple Lake Woods	'An area of mature woodland with a valuable ground flora'
Alexandria Plantation	'A mixture of habitats with characteristic sandstone plant associations'
Broxtowe District Boundary Hedge	An ancient parish boundary hedge and species-rich calcareous grassland.
Hemphill Roundabout	'An interesting grassland with several notable species'
New Farm Wood	'An interesting deciduous woodland with a notable flora reflecting the varied underlying geology'
Blenheim Disused Railway	'An interesting wooded disused railway supporting a valuable and rather calcareous ground flora'
Holly Copse, Strelley	'A disperse woodland canopy over a noteworthy ground flora'
Nottingham Canal Grassland, Cossall	'A rank grassland with species-rich areas'
Attenborough Gravel Pits	Gravel pits of varying ages with a mosaic of terrestrial, marsh and aquatic habitats, which are particularly of ornithological value
Nottingham Canal, Eastwood	'An interesting length of disused canal'
Chilwell Manor Golf Course	'Herb-rich sections of the golf course with complementary habitats, including two valuable ponds'
Nuthall Cutting	A disused railway with valuable wood and grassland communities
Newlane Pastures	Notable calcareous grasslands
Oldmoor Wood	'Broad-leaved woodland with a notable ground flora and zoological interest'
Broxtowe Wood	'An old deciduous woodland site with relict coppice, an interesting ground flora and zoological value'
Toton Sidings Grassland and Scrub	A neutral floodplain grassland with a characteristic flora
Stapleford Hill	A mosaic of dry acid grassland and oak and birch woodland
Toton Sidings Fishing Pond	A borrow pit with a well established and diverse marginal flora
Erewash Grassland, Trowell	A small relict hay meadow with characteristic flora
Nottingham Canal Rough Grassland, Cossall	A diverse grassland with notable species adjacent to the canal
Kimberley Rough Grassland	Herb rich grassland and scrub
Awsorth Grassland	A large hay meadow with a notable species
High Wood, Nuthall	A characteristic coal measures type woodland
Low Wood	A coal-measures type woodland with a characteristic flora
Kimberley Cemetery	Species-rich calcareous grassland in a cemetery

Newthorpe Relict Grassland / Marsh	An old mine spoil tip with a noteworthy mosaic of relict meadow flora, pioneer communities and scrub
A610 Cutting, Kimberley	An unusual assemblage of naturalised and native species on the walls of a steep road cutting
River Trent North Bank	'A section of the Trent river bank with notable grassland , wetland and shingle plant communities'
M1 Woodland	A notable coal-measures woodland
Kimberley Dismantled Railway	'A good habitat containing a number of notable species'
Nottingham Canal (Trowell to Balloon Wood)	'A valuable length of disused canal, and associated woodland, of botanical and zoological interest'
Nottingham Canal (Awsorth and Cossall)	'Species-rich disused canal of botanical and zoological importance'
Robbinetts	A site with a mosaic of grassland types including a particularly valuable acidic Coal Measures association
Stapleford Cemetery	A notable neutral grassland
Bramcote Moor Grassland	A neutral grassland
Watnall Coppice East	'A deciduous woodland with an impressive flora'
Bulwell Wood and Pond	'An ancient deciduous woodland with a characteristic ground flora
High Park Wood	'A predominantly coniferous plantation with deciduous portions and numerous species-rich pockets'
Willey Spring	'A mature deciduous woodland'
Felley Brook Wood	'A semi-natural riparian woodland with a notable ground flora'
Jacksdale Meadows West	'A notable group of damp meadows along a meandering stretch of the River Erewash'
Beeston Canal	'A valuable aquatic habitat in an urban setting with local species on walls'
Toton Sidings Riverside	'A valuable riverside habitat mosaic'
Toton Sidings	An area of former railway sidings and embankement supporting a rich assemblage of notable plants
River Trent - Attenborough	Vegetated shallows of the River Trent of interest for Water Beetles
High Park Colliery	A long established plant communities of note developed over shale
Beauvale Priory Stream	'A tree-lined stream and its associated wetlands with an impressive flora, and some zoological interest'
Felley Mill Pond	'A drying pool with woodland and damp grassland'
Eastwood By-pass Dismantled Railway	'A complex of habitats along the line of a long-dismantled railway'
Spring Hill Grasslands, Kimberley	'Two grasslands with a notable species content'
Nether Green Brook	A notable wetland community developed along a brook of zoological importance
Hucknall Airfield	A significant area of species-rich calcareous and base-rich neutral grassland
Seller's Wood	'A fine example of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, with ponds, grassland and considerable zoological interest'

Chilwell Manor Golf Club Grassland II	Species rich neutral grassland
Lamb Close Grassland	A neutral grassland
Brinsley Brook Grasslands	Noatable neutral grasslands
Beeston Fields	A golf course supporting a notable acid grassland
Beeston Cemetery	A notable acidic grassland in a cemetery
Saint's Coppice	A woodland with an ancient woodland flora
Toton Erewash Channel	A river channel with an notable aquatic flora
Langley Mill Flashes	'Pools with fringing emergent vegetation and adjacent species-rich grassland'
Erewash Canal	'Canal with an interesting aquatic and bankside flora'
River Erewash, Cossall	'A natural section of the River Erewash with associated noteworthy habitats'
Jacksdale Disused Railway	'A wooded and scrubby disused railway with good grassy patches'
New Brinsley Grassland	'A grassland with a notable herb collection'
Cinderhill Verge	'An interesting roadside verge'
Watson's Wood	Notable woodland
Verge Wood	'Deciduous woodland with a characteristic and notable ground flora'
Spring Wood	Woodland with a notable ground flora
Short Wood	Remnant ancient woodland flora along trackside
Moorbridge Lane Wet Grassland North	Species rich lowland wet grassland
Moorbridge Lane Wetland North	Species rich lowland wet grassland subject to winter flooding of the Erewash
A610 Verge	A length of species-rich roadside verge with notable plant species
Holly Road Grassland North	'A valuable area of grassland with local species'
Holly Road Grassland South	'A valuable area of grassland with local species'
Bennerley Wet Grassland	A wet grassland pasture of note by the River Erewash
Bennerley Coal Processing Plant and Grassland	A former mine site supporting a wide range of habitats of botanical and zoological importance
Brinsley Grassland (III)	A notable coal-measures grassland
Brinsley Grassland (v)	A notable coal-measures grassland
Brinsley Grassland (vi)	A notable coal-measures grassland
Brinsley Flashes	Subsidence pools, extensive swamp and damp grasslands along an unaltered length of the River Erewash

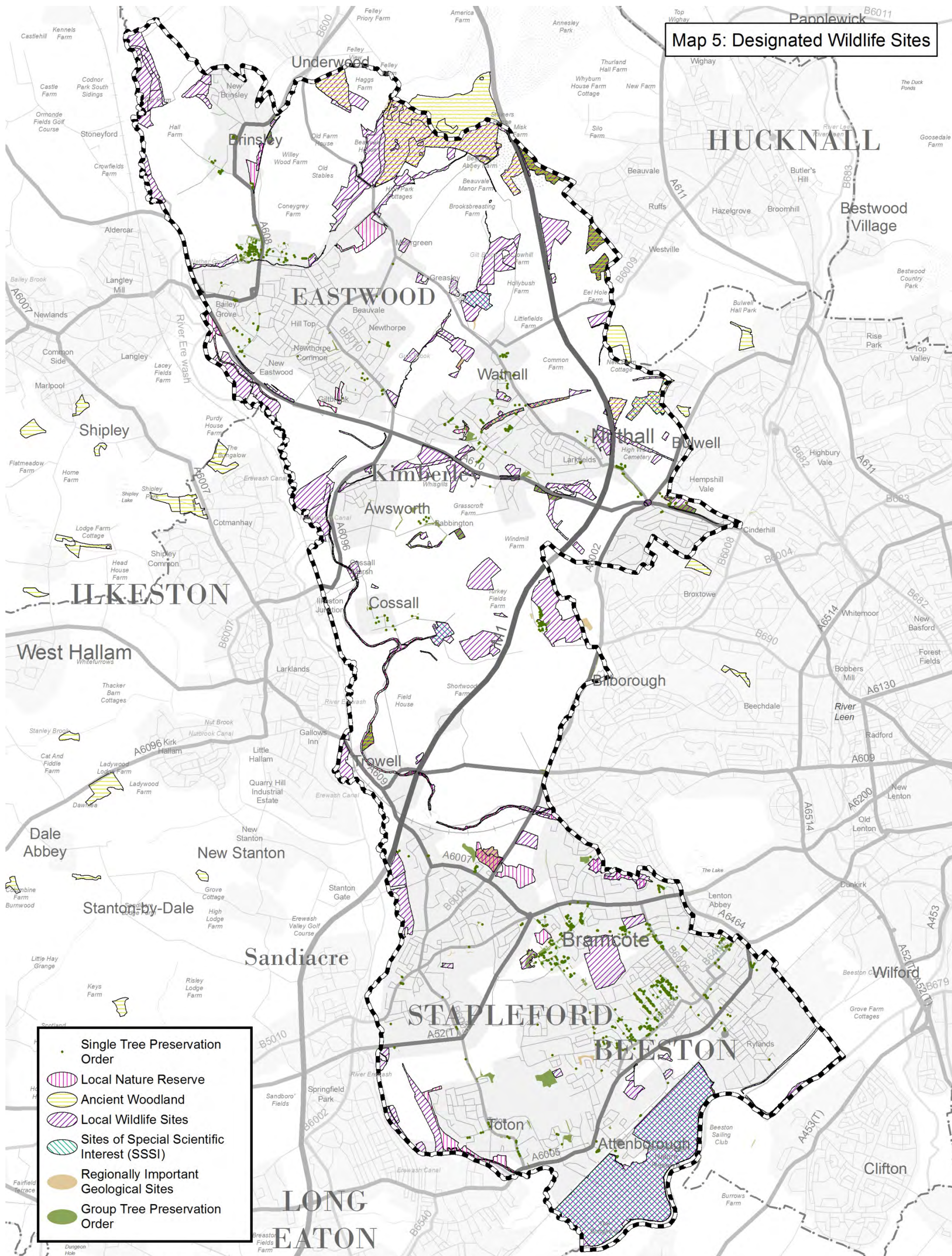
Brinsley Grassland IV	A strip of characteristic coal-measures grassland
Kimberley Cutting	'A disused railway with valuable wood and grassland vegetation'

Countryside Rights of Way (CROW)

This refers to land with open access. There are very few such designated areas in Broxtowe.

- Land adjacent to the Allotment Gardens, Babbington Village
- The Knowle, Knowle Park, Kimberley

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[Map 5: Designated Wildlife Sites]

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4.6 Access and Sustainable Transport

Transport

The M1 motorway runs from North to South through the borough, with Junction 26 located at Nuthall and Junction 25 located close to Stapleford and Toton. The motorway forms an important commuter route in and out of Broxtowe, but also creates a barrier and physical obstacle cutting the borough in half. At the same time this route provides a potentially important green corridor in the form of linear wildlife habitats.

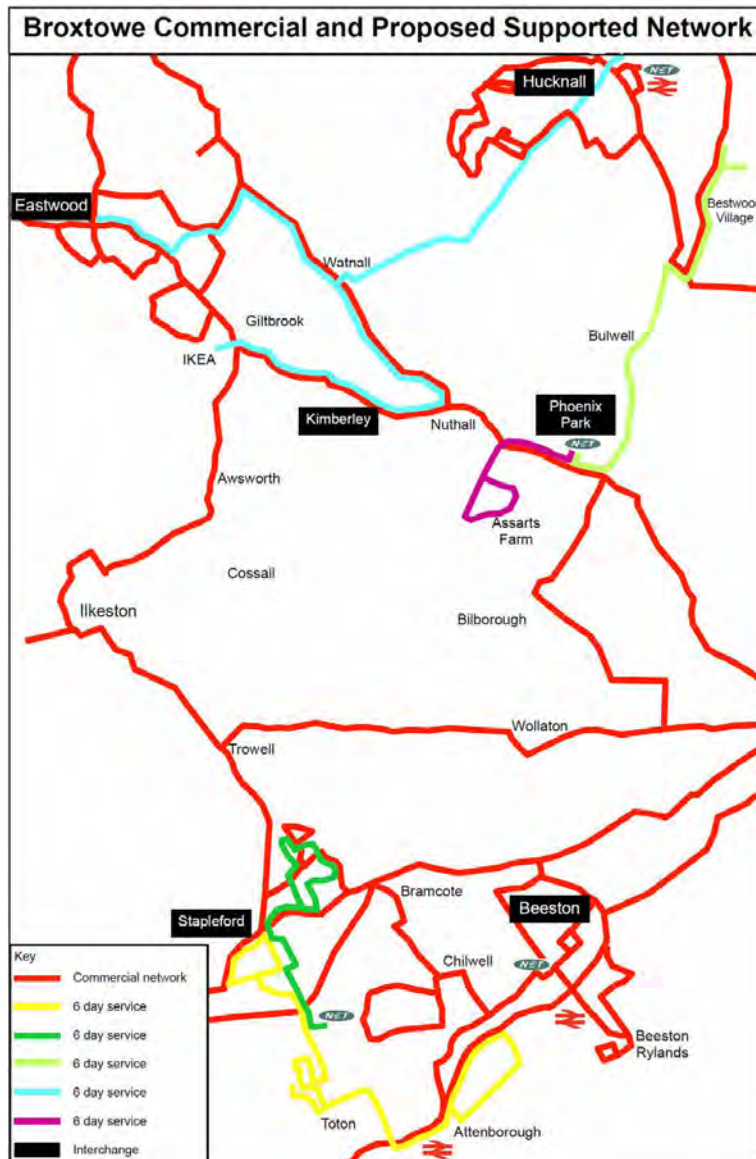
The rail link through the borough runs from north to south along the western edge of the borough, and along the southern part of the borough from West to East just to the north of the River Trent. Stations are located at Langley Mill just to the west of Eastwood in Derbyshire, at Long Eaton to the west of Beeston, at Beeston itself and at Attenborough.

The new tram extension, provides a new tram link into Nottingham with the route running through Beeston and Chilwell with a new park and ride facility at Toton Lane. By connecting with bus routes and sustainable transport features the tram links provide a significant feature of the integrated transport system.

The High Speed 2 route is proposed on the western side of the borough.

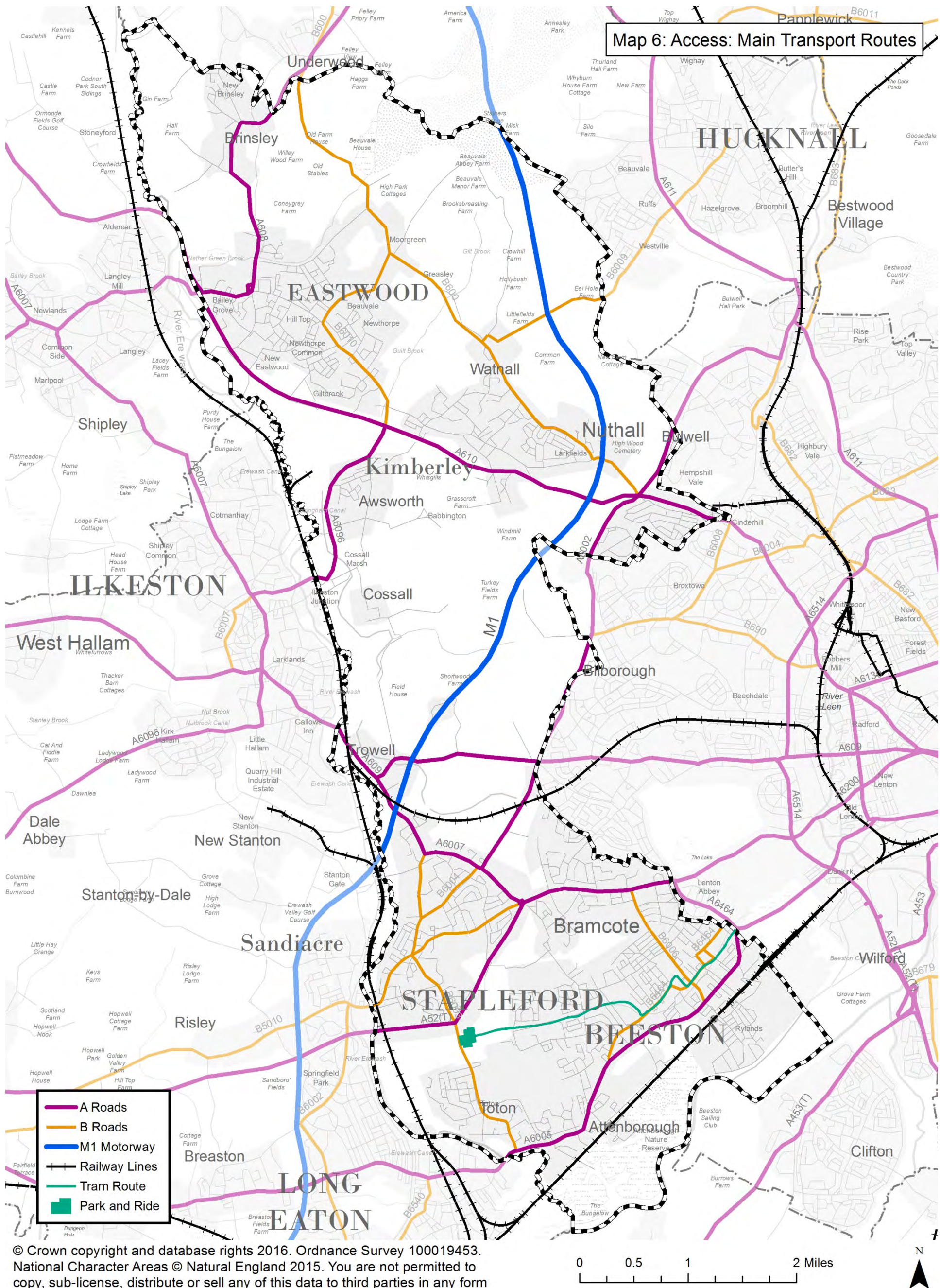
There are extensive bus routes within the borough which link the main towns and villages. There are good links from Stapleford and Beeston into the centre of Nottingham, and good links from Eastwood and Kimberley in and out of the centre of Nottingham. See Nottinghamshire County Council website for detail bus route network map.

Bus routes and links between the north and south of the borough are not as frequent and as a result there are problems with the north south access routes with public transport. See www.traveline.org.uk for service details.



Map 6: Broxtowe Bus Routes]

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[Map 6: Access: Main Transport Routes]

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Pedestrian Access

[Refer to Map 7a: Access Main Pedestrian Access Routes and Map 7b: Access: Main Pedestrian Access Routes by Type]

Erewash Valley Trail

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. Just north of Long Eaton the trail follows the Nutbrook Trail along the flood bank next to the canal.

The Eastern side of the trail follows Langley Mill south alongside the A610, linking to the disused Nottingham Canal and then heads 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.

Users can navigate their way along the route with the help of interpretation panels and way markers. The trail also links to other long distance routes such as the Nutbrook Trail, Robin Hood Way and The Big Track, and the national cycle routes.³⁶

The Broxtowe Country Trail

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 Borough of Broxtowe. It aims to connect communities who live on the urban fringe to the wider countryside and to raise awareness of the benefits of exercise and the enjoyment which can be gained from experiencing the natural environment.

The Broxtowe Country Trail highlights honey pot features such as Attenborough Nature Reserve, the DH Lawrence Museum and Wollaton Hall as well as connecting other wider features such as Papplewick Pumping Station, Ashfields Hidden Valleys and Shipley Country Park.

The trail connects to the Erewash Valley Trail so forming a circular cycling and walking route of over 40 miles following the Broxtowe Borough boundary.

Nutbrook Trail

The Nutbrook Trail is a ten mile multi-user route running between Long Eaton and Heanor. The trail connects to the national cycling network, the Trent Valley Way and the Erewash Valley Trail.

The Big Track

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 route runs close to Nottingham Railway Station and is used by both walkers and cyclists. It provides an attractive off road link to Attenborough nature reserve from Nottingham City Centre and links to other long distance trails such as the Erewash Valley Trail.

The Brinsley Steeple Chase Walk

This 5.5 mile circular walk starts at the Brinsley Headstocks and takes in the rich and varied landscape in and around the village of Brinsley.

Long distance routes such as The Midshires Way, Centenary Way, The Trent Valley Way and Robin Hood Way

A number of long distance trails run in and out of Broxtowe. The most notable of these is the Trent Valley Way which follows the river corridor of the Trent. This route follows a 166 mile long distance multi-user route which links with the wider valley away from the river basin, and passes through Nottingham and Newark. The Robin Hood Way is a 104 kilometre long distance route which runs from Nottingham Castle to Edwinstowe. The route links to legendary connections to Robin Hood which are scattered across Nottinghamshire.

Public Rights of Way

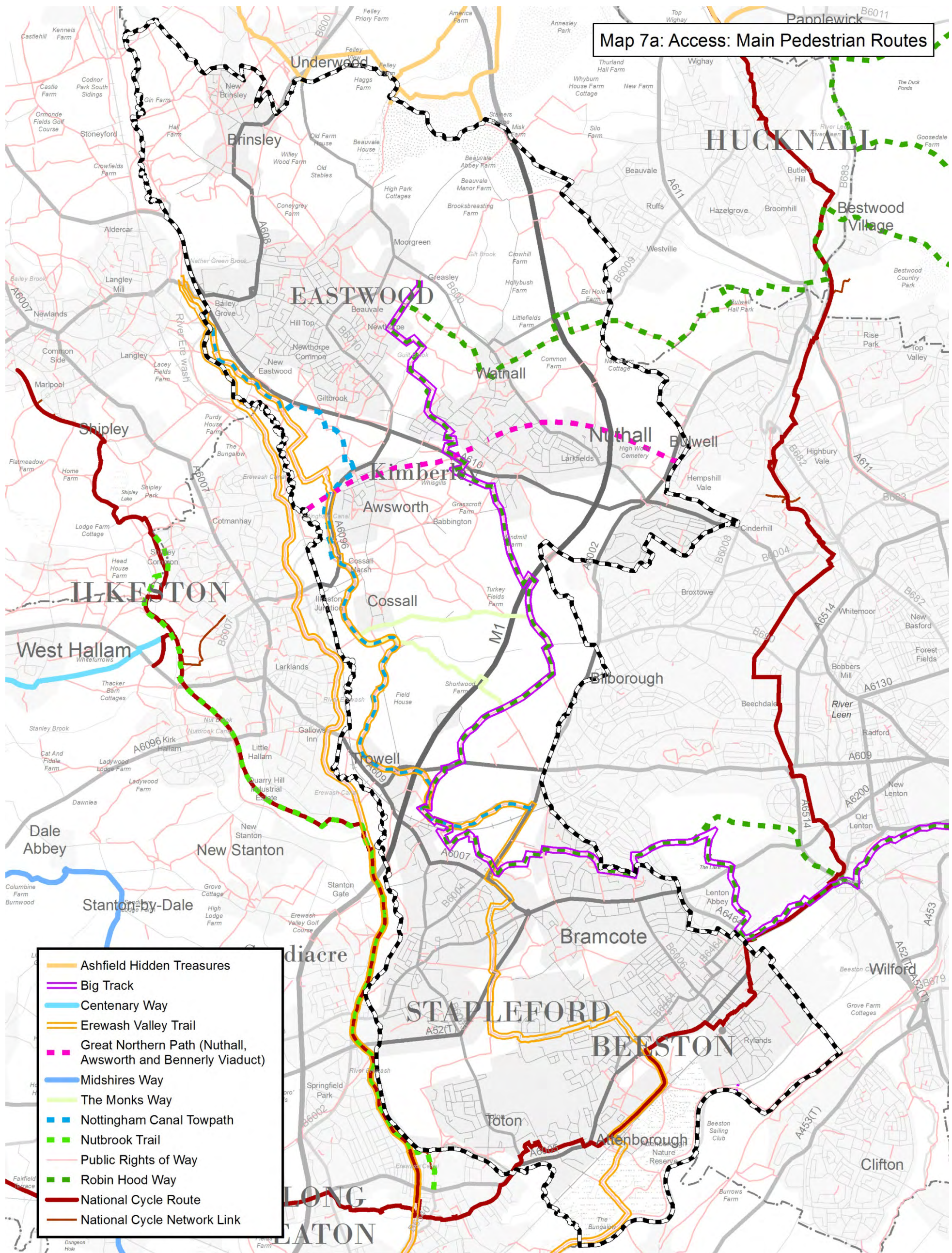
The public right of way network within the borough provides an extensive network of access paths and permissive routes. Managed and maintained by Nottinghamshire County Council, they provide routes in and around the

³⁶ Erewash Valley Trail Leaflet

countryside, which can be wide tracks or narrow trails. These routes are often signposted from roads with way markers to show the routes.

Sustrans cycle networks

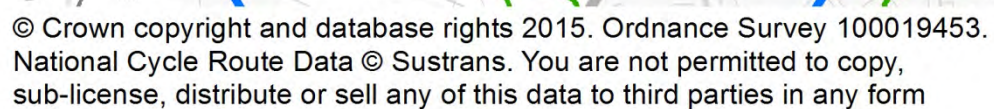
The national cycle network route number 6 runs across the southern part of the borough and links through to Derbyshire and Nottingham City and to wider national routes.



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[Map 7a: Access: Main Pedestrian Access Routes]

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4.7 Blue Infrastructure and Flooding

[Refer to Map 8: Water resources]

Blue Infrastructure refers to all water related features within the environment and Broxtowe has several notable features. Borough 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 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. The River Trent in particular is a key feature in the waterways system heavily used by boating enthusiasts.

River Erewash

The River Erewash flows southwards forming the Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire boundary. The River is not a navigable route.

Much of the river Erewash 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. 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 within the Borough.



River Trent

The River Trent is one of the major Rivers in England, it flows through the East Midlands along the southern boundary of Broxtowe, where it is joined by the River Erewash and passes Attenborough Nature Reserve. It passes through Beeston before crossing the border into Clifton and Nottingham City.

Along the length of the river valley, the average width of the valley bottom is 2–3 km. The river valley divides the lowlands of the south of Nottinghamshire with the uplands of Northern Nottinghamshire. 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 a large number of footpath networks providing recreational routes along the river valley.



Nottingham Canal

The Nottingham Canal is located to the North West of Nottingham and originally flowed from a junction with the Cromford Canal just above the Erewash Canal at Langley Mill 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 is disused, but there is still a 4km length navigable section of the canal which flows into the center of Nottingham. Some six miles of the disused canal is now a local nature reserved 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.



Wetland and open water bodies

Many of the areas of wetland and open water bodies in the borough have been artificially created through excavation of old gravel pits (Attenborough Nature Reserve), mining subsidence (Brinsley Flash), or damming of water (Moorgreen Reservoir and Oldmoor Pond).

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.

Beeston Canal

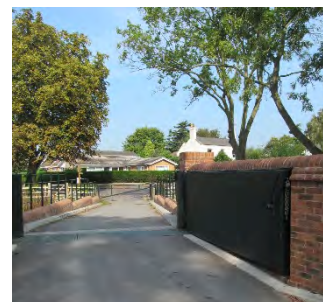
The Beeston Canal links the river Trent at Beeston to the River Trent near Trent Bridge. It was constructed to allow navigation of the river avoiding the shallows below Clifton Grove. It is often mentioned along with the Nottingham Canal which once joined the Beeston Canal at Lenton not far from Castle Marina.

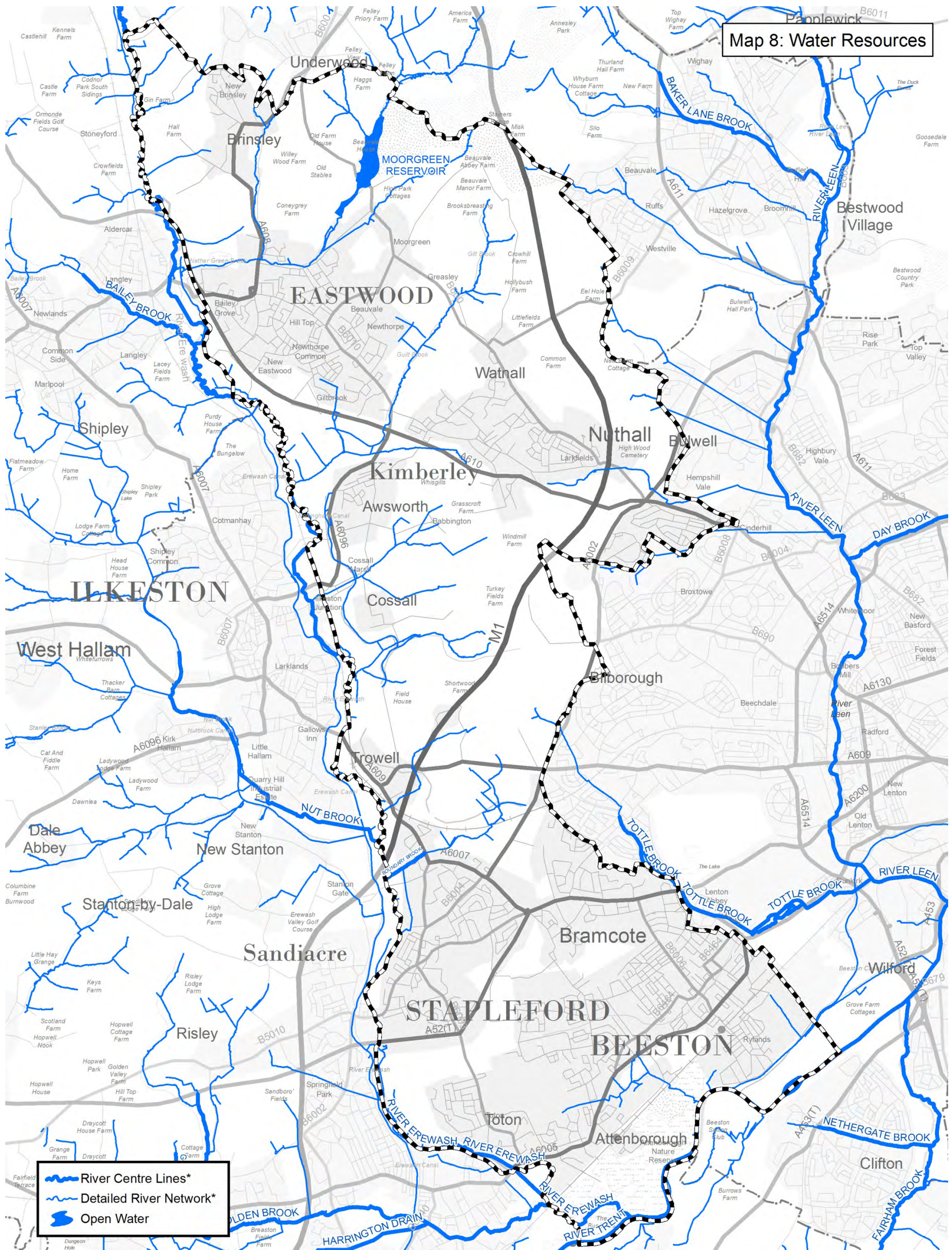
Erewash Canal

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. The canal once connected with the Derby Canal, the Nutbrook Canal and Matlock via Cromford Canal.

Flooding

There is a long history of flooding within Nottinghamshire. Within Broxtowe, there is a risk of flooding predominately from the Rivers Trent and Erewash, but also from other water courses such as Boundary Brook and Beauvale Brook. The recently completed 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.





[Map 8: Water Resources]

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4.8 Tourism, Heritage and Honeypot sites

[Refer to Map 9: Tourism, Heritage and Honeypot sites]

There are a number of valuable tourist attractions within the borough, many of which centre around the historical features of the borough.

D.H Lawrence Museum and Durban House

Eastwood is the birthplace of DH Lawrence, and the DH Lawrence heritage centre and birthplace museum are popular destination points for visitors and tourists. Visitors can also enjoy the three mile Blue Line Trail; a self-guided walk around Eastwood. The Lawrence connection extends to many local landscape features as well as villages such as Brinsley and Cossall.

Attenborough Nature Reserve

Attenborough Nature Centre and Nature Reserve is a popular destination for wildlife enthusiasts. The award winning Nature Centre provides visitors with an accessible and sustainable educational facility and café enabling visitors to have an enjoyable visit to the nature reserve. The nature reserve itself is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and is a popular destination for tourists.

The reserve itself was created out of a series of disused gravel pits, and the process of colonisation has taken over 40 years to create a range of aquatic and waterside habitats. A series of ponds and drier areas exist and contain a number of native tree species. A wide range of invertebrates, fish and amphibians can be found in the pools but the reserve is best known for its species of birds. It is well known for its species of winter fowl and attracts large numbers of migrating birds.

Historically the area was once water meadows, and willow woodland which was managed for a range of uses including basket making/weaving.

The current estimates for annual visitor numbers are 300,000 visits to the nature centre and a wider 250,000 visits to the wider reserve. An additional 60 schools visit the site every year involving 4000 children.

Bramcote Hills Park and the Hemlockstone

Bramcote Hills Park is a 27 hectare woodland and parkland. The Green Flag Park is a focal point and destination park for leisure and recreational activities. A number of key features exist in the park, including the Holocaust Memorial Garden, extensive woodland and the open parkland. Historical features include the ice-house, the site of the former Bramcote Hills House, the Hemlock Stone and the walled garden. Facilities include an exciting play area, trim trail and cricket square, as well as picnic areas and seating.

Colliers Wood

Colliers Wood, another Green Flag site was created on the site of the former Moorgreen Colliery and is a community woodland and Local Nature Reserve forming part of the Greenwood Community Forest. The site is open to the public and contains a rich mosaic of wildlife habitats. It is popular with walkers who make use of its extensive network of footpaths.

Erewash Valley

The Erewash Valley brings together many points of interest including the Attenborough Nature Reserve, Bennerley Viaduct, the Erewash Museum, the Nottingham and Erewash Canals and the river itself. As such it is an attraction in its own right attracting visitors, particularly cyclists, from all over the country.

Trent Valley Way and Sustrans National Routes

These national routes are very popular with cyclists and there is scope to promote and capitalize economically on this impressive resource.



Beauvale Priory

The Beauvale Priory is an interesting archeological feature in the north east of the borough and with its relatively new café facilities on the farm is increasingly popular with visitors.

Beeston Lock and Cottages

Beeston Lock is a very popular focal point which brings together sporting activities, boating and riverside pursuits and access features including the Big Track which links into the city. The site will soon be developed in order to maximize the community and commercial benefits of the location.

Brinsley Headstocks

Brinsley Headstocks is a Local Nature Reserve located in the village of Brinsley to the north of Eastwood. Brinsley used to be a major mining town and the timber headstocks are the only remaining feature of the industrial heritage of the area and draw attention to the mining heritage of the area.

Listed Buildings

In total there are 151 listed buildings within the borough (6 Grade I listed, 9 grade II* listed and 36 Grade II listed). The Grade I listed buildings include the Stapleford Cross, The Church of All Saints in Strelly, St Mary's Church in Attenborough and the industrial Boots factory sites in Beeston.

Wider Tourist sites and attractions:**Shipley Country Park**

Shipley Country Park is located to the west of The River Erewash within Derbyshire County Councils boundary. With 700 acres of parkland and landscape, the park is accredited with Green Flag status and attracts visitors who use its many footpaths and bridleways for cycling, walking and horse riding.

Wollaton Hall and Park

Wollaton Park, located to the north east of Beeston within Nottingham City boundaries is an Elizabethan mansion set within 500 acres of historic park and gardens. Nottingham's Natural history museum and Industrial museum can also be found within the grounds of the park.

Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site

The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site stretches 15 miles down the river Derwent from Matlock Bath through to Derby. The area contains a series of historic mill complexes and has important examples of 18th century mills which used water power for the production of textiles.

Thrumpton Hall

Thrumpton Hall is a 16th Century house located in 200 acres of parkland to the south of the river Trent. Very interesting features including priest hole. Popular wedding venue and regular public visits by arrangement.

Rushcliffe Country Park

Rushcliffe Country Park is located half a mile south of Ruddington. The large country park and nature reserve is popular with walkers, runners and cyclists. The country park has a Green Flag and is adjacent to the Great Central Railway Heritage Centre.

Midland Railway Butterley

The Midland Railway is a steam railway line in Butterley which holds a number of events throughout the year.

Ashfields Hidden Valleys Trails

The Ashfield Hidden Valleys Trails are a range of walking trails which link the north eastern corner of the borough with a range of features including the picturesque villages of Linby and Papplewick, the Mill Lakes and Bestwood Country Park, Papplewick Pumping Station, Newstead Abbey and Felley Priory.

River Leen

The River Leen is a restored watercourse which runs through the city with adjacent multi user routes and a range of wildlife habitats many of which are beneficial to resident local water vole populations.

Crich Tramway Museum

Located 10 miles from Eastwood, the Crich Tramway Museum provides a gateway to the Peak District, Matlock, Bakewell and the Derbyshire Dales.

Rufford and Sherwood Forest visitor Centre and the Major Oak

Located about 20 miles from Eastwood, Sherwood Forest is a popular tourist destination, with areas of mature woodland, country parkland and Centre Parcs facility.

University Park

On the south eastern boundary of the borough the University Park is a large Green Flag Lakeland park located next to Nottingham University with a theatre, art gallery and two cafes/restaurants.

Dale Abbey

The hamlet of Dale Abbey contains the remains of an abbey which was founded in the 12th or 13th century. There is also a hermits cave in the village.

Trent Lock

Trent lock is very popular in the summer months and is a waterway hub, with pubs, café and sailing club.

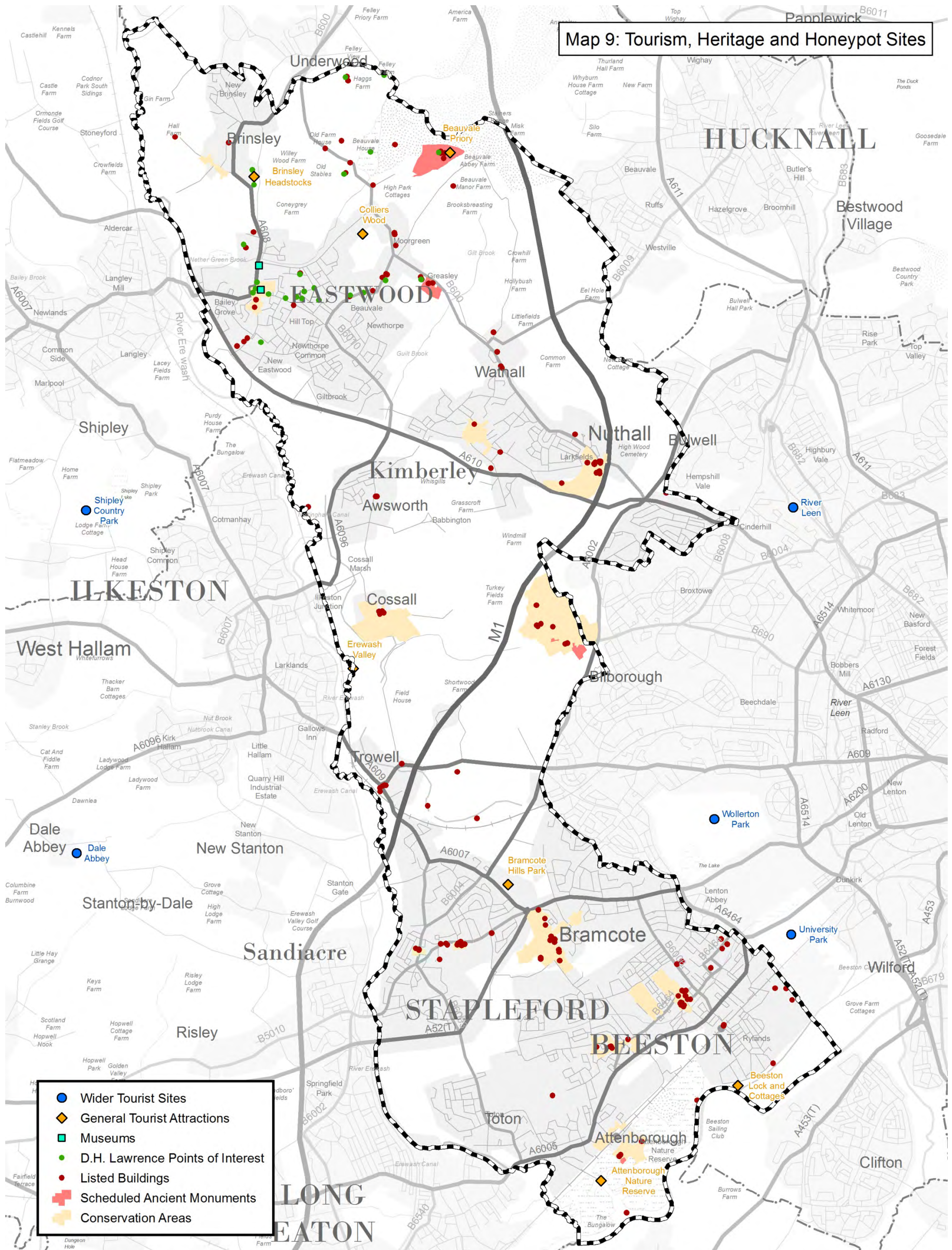
Shardlow

Sharlow is an ancient waterway settlement south of Nottingham. It has a number of interesting buildings and pubs.

Nottingham City attractions

There are a vast range of tourist attractions in Nottingham City itself. These include the Galleries of Justice, Nottingham Castle, the Caves, traditional pubs, windmills, and examples of 18th century mills which were used for the production of textiles.

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[Map 9: Tourism, Heritage and Honeypot sites]

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4.9 Growth and Development

Urban Areas

[Refer to Map 10: Main Urban Areas]

Growth and development within the borough is mainly centered around the urban areas of Broxtowe which cover 2713 hectares of land. For the purpose of this study 'urban' means built up areas which include small settlements and villages such as Brinsley and Cossall. Map 10 shows the main urban areas within the borough.

Much of the borough forms the green buffer between the urban areas of Nottingham and Derby [Map 10a]. 64.4% of the borough is designated as green belt land, the aim of which is to shape the sustainable future growth of Greater Nottingham.

Greenbelt Designations

[Refer to Map 10a: Greenbelt Designations]

Much of the Borough of Broxtowe forms the green wedge between the urban conurbations of Nottingham City and Derby City. In the south of the city, the green belt land between Toton, Chilwell and Stapleford is an important area of green open space. Equally the central area of greenbelt land forms an important rural buffer between Ilkeston and Nottingham City. Equally this area of green belt is important in forming a north south divide between the urban areas.

Existing Planned Development Sites

Field Farm Development

The planned residential development at Field Farm in Stapleford will see the creation of 450 new houses on 27.57 hectares of farmland to the north of Ilkeston Road in Stapleford. The site will provide family homes and affordable housing which will have easy access to retail, leisure and education services. The development will enhance existing links to open spaces.

Boots Development Site

The Boots campus site, comprising of 113 hectares of land, is strategically situated between Nottingham city centre and Beeston town centre. The site currently houses the Boots the Chemists head office, manufacturing and main logistics functions.

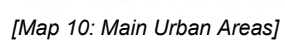
The regeneration of the site will see the creation of a mixed use environment in a high quality landscape setting. The site will provide employment opportunities, will be a mixed use development containing areas of high density family housing and affordable housing. It will provide supporting facilities and provide business opportunities. The site has also been designated as an enterprise zone.

HS2 Station hub

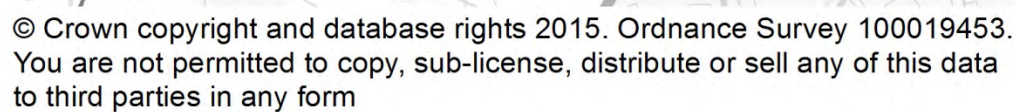
The proposed site for the HS2 hub station may be located at Toton Sidings alongside the existing rail freight yard. The development of the HS2 route will broadly follow the M1 motorway corridor. Associated infrastructure including convenient sustainable public transport access to link the station to the rest of Greater Nottingham is also planned.

The Core Strategy identifies a strategic location for growth in the vicinity of the station to comprise a minimum of 73Ha of mixed use residential, employment and other commercial development with a minimum of 16 Hectares of Green Infrastructure. This project will have major impacts on the wildlife and access in the Erewash Valley but will also offer opportunities to provide substantial mitigation to minimise impact and enhance the valley for people and wildlife.

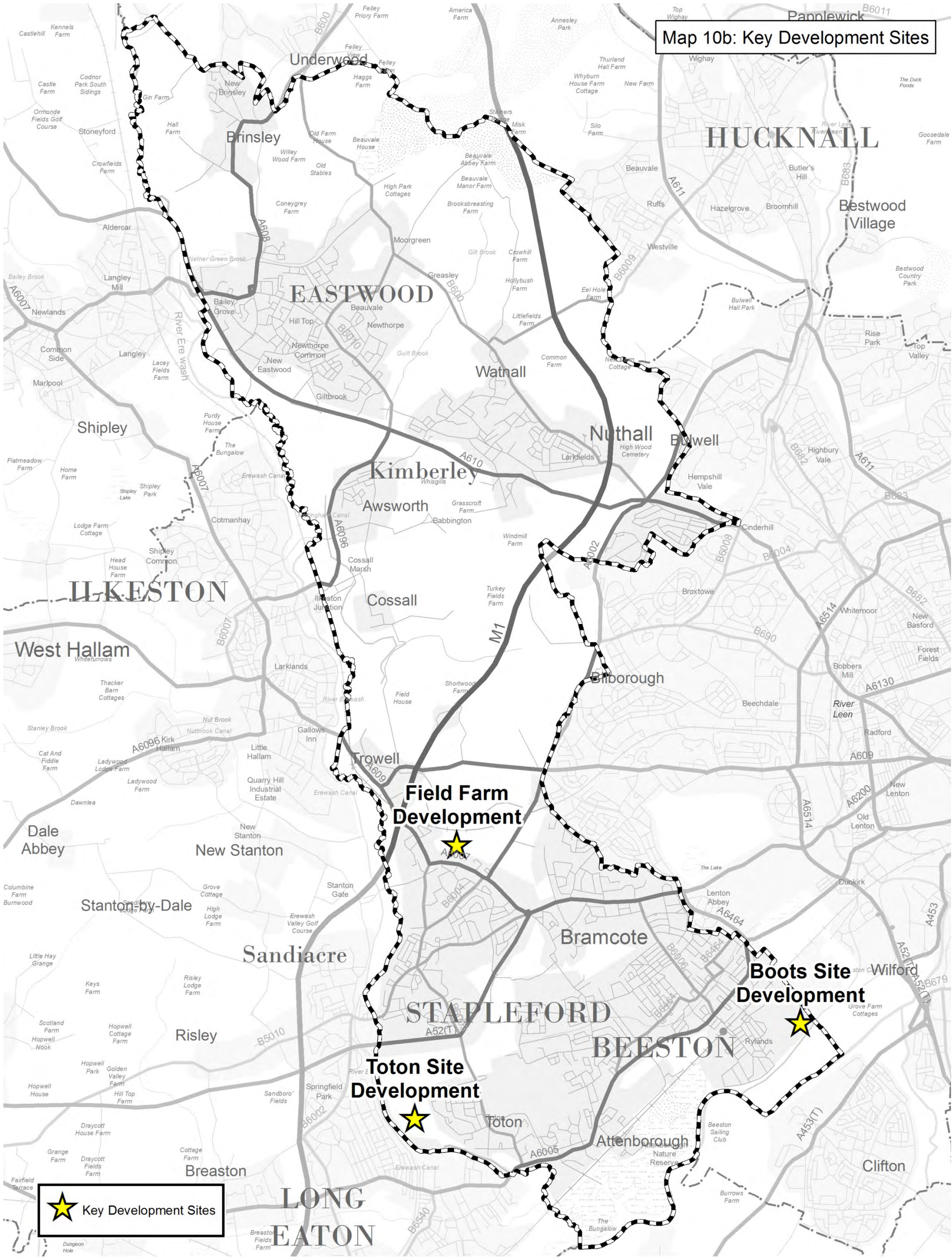
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5. WHERE ARE THE GAPS?

5.1 Amenity

5.1.1 Needs and Opportunities

The amenity spaces within the borough have been analysed, and access to these spaces assessed based on the standard set by the boroughs Green Spaces Strategy.

Access and provision of amenity facilities

The Green Spaces Strategy³⁷ assessed the provision of amenity green spaces within the borough based on Broxtowe's 'greenspace access standards (based on households being within 300m of a site of at least 0.25ha of land.)

It identifies that there are gaps in provision in Brinsley and around most of Eastwood South, the area to the south of Awsworth and the Nuthall East area. It identifies that whilst the M1 rural corridor has a low population density there is also limited provision to the North of Trowell. It identifies that the key gaps in provision can be found around Bramcote, Stapleford and to the North of Beeston Rylands.

Whilst there is also limited provision in Central Beeston the area suffers from restricted land availability for new green space provision. Parts of Chilwell West are restricted by the extent of MOD land and Toton and Chilwell Meadows is restricted by the industrial nature of part of the area.

Amenity Spaces

According to the Broxtowe access standards, people should have access to amenity spaces that are at least 0.25 hectares in size and within 300m of where they live.

Amenity space covers 57 hectares of land within the Borough. This amenity space is accessible to 1093 hectares of adjacent land in terms of the access standards (Map 11).

Parks and Gardens

According to the Broxtowe access standards, people should have access to parks and gardens which are at least 1 hectare in size and these should be within 500m of where they live.

Parks and gardens cover 128 hectares of land within the Borough. This parks and gardens land is accessible to 2827 hectares of adjacent land in terms of the access standards (Map 12).

Outdoor sports provision

According to the Broxtowe Standard, people need to have access to outdoor sports provision which is over 1 hectare in area and within 500m (Map 13).

Accessible sports provision covers 509 hectares of land within the Borough. This outdoor sports provision is accessible to 2639 hectares of land in terms of access standards.

Combining all three greenspace typologies

By combining all three assessments of accessible green spaces (parks and gardens, amenity space and sports facilities), we can identify which parts of the borough have a lack of provision (unshaded areas of Map 14) and therefore this can be used to see where additional provision might be needed, or alternatively where existing provision can be enhanced to provide better facilities for amenity purposes.

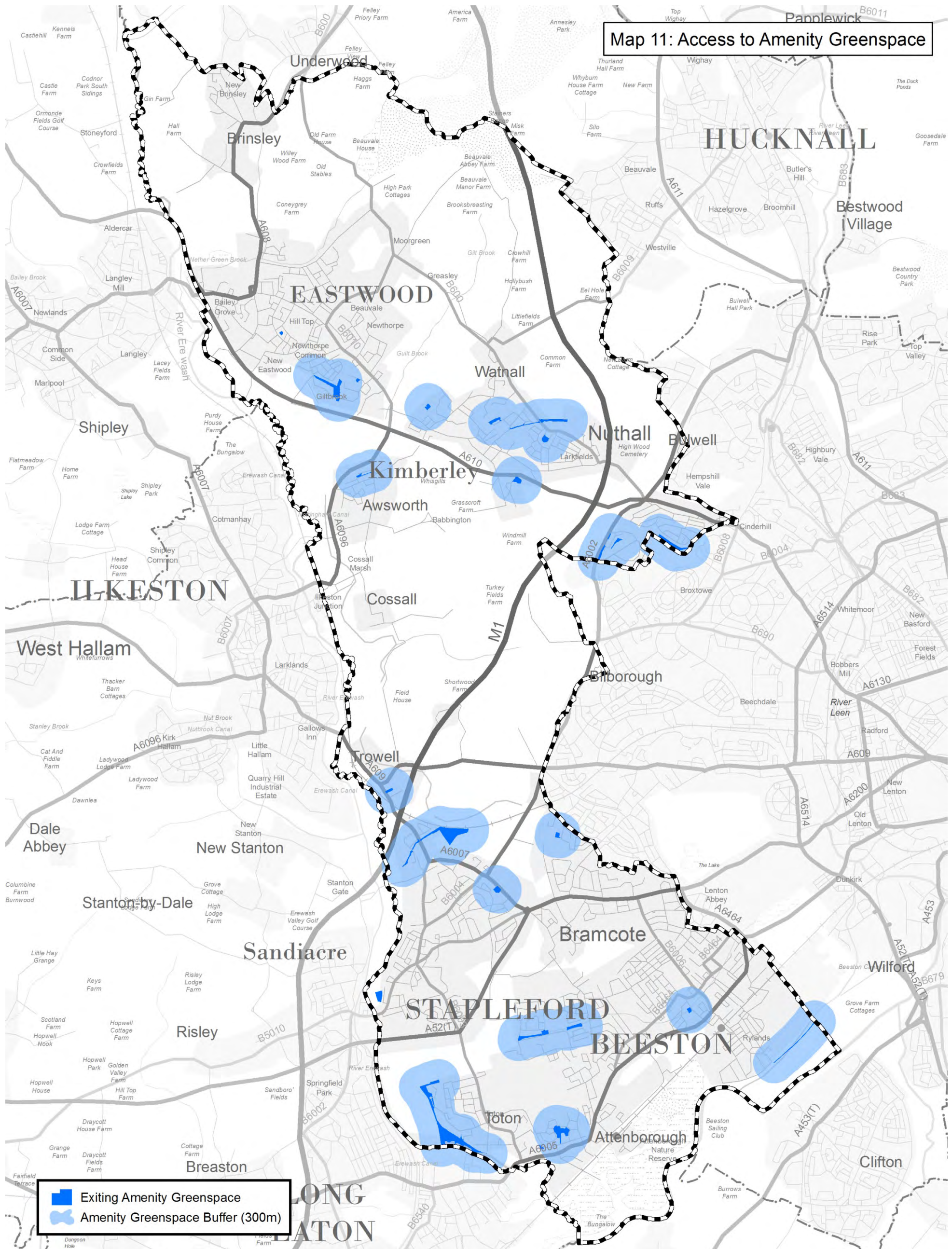
5.1.2 Opportunities

There are opportunities for new areas of amenity, parks and gardens and sports facilities to be created where areas of new proposed development are planned and gaps in provision have been highlighted. These new greenspaces have the potential to address shortages in provision for existing communities as well as providing for the new housing developments.

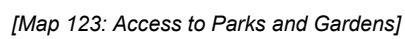
There are also opportunities within existing greenspaces to increase opportunities and green infrastructure assets. This could be through changing maintenance regimes, or through increasing the variety of uses amenity green spaces could provide. Rivers and waterways are significant features in the borough and these offer special

³⁷ Broxtowe Borough Council Green Spaces Strategy

opportunities to enhance amenity provision by encouraging sensitive development, improving access and promoting these features.



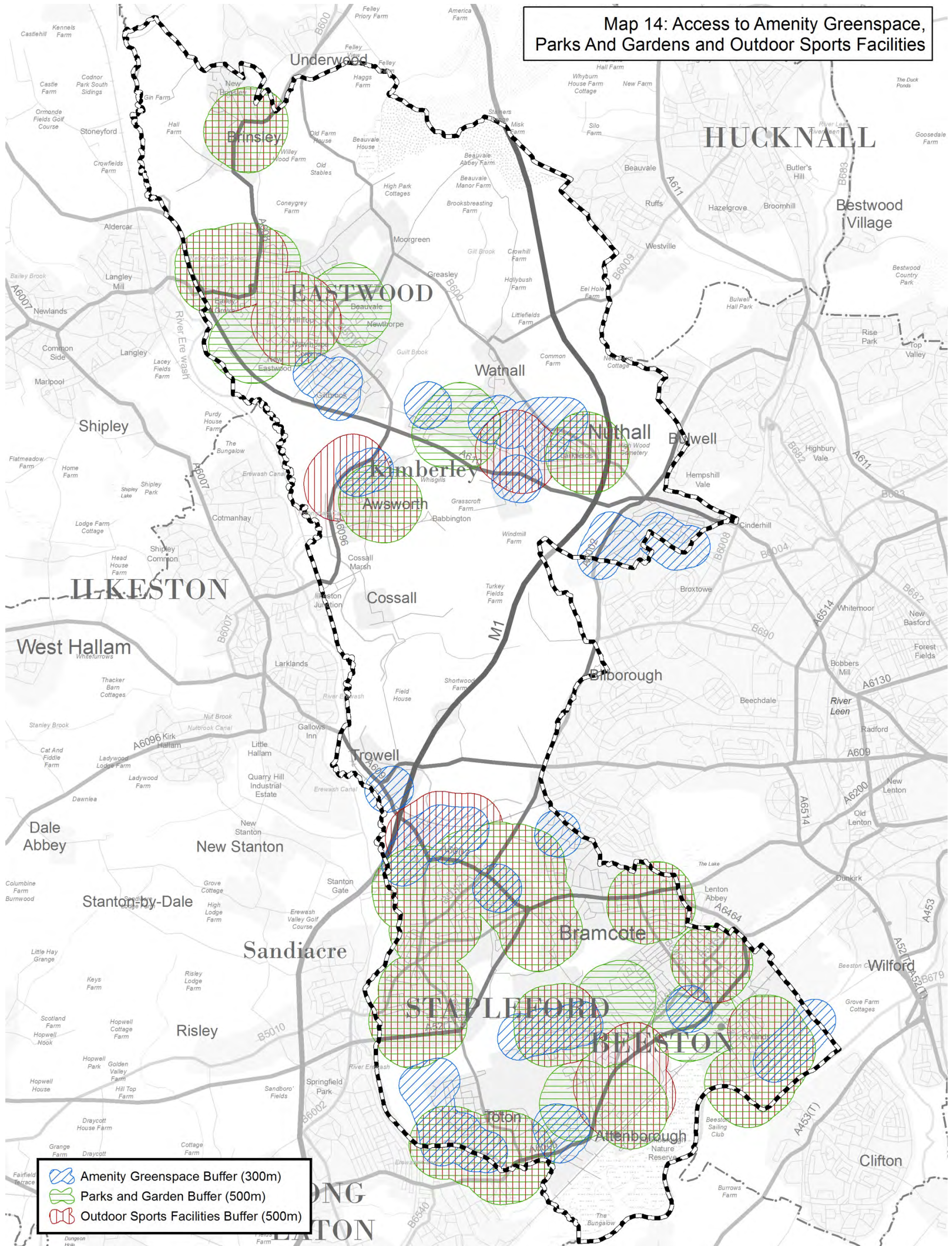
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5.1.3 Amenity Greenspaces: Priority sites for improvements

The following table and map provide an overview of the amenity spaces in the borough which have been identified as sites with the potential for improvements. Priorities were determined from customer surveys and requests along with officer knowledge. A target timescale for delivery will match the overall GI Strategy. Sites have been classified by high, medium and low priorities.

Project	Priority H-High, M-Medium, L-Low
Section 1: Parks	
1. Archers Field Recreation Ground, Stapleford Missing footpath link across site New sports pavilion Football pitch drainage	M. Priority L. Priority L. Priority
2. Beeston Fields Recreation Ground, Beeston Outdoor fitness equipment New park lighting	H. Priority M. Priority
3. Bramcote Hills Park, Bramcote Provide toilets/refreshment kiosk Resurface paths across the park/woodland Upgrade Trim Trail Refurbishment of Walled Garden	H. Priority H. Priority M. Priority M. Priority
4. Broadgate Park, Beeston Upgrade Children's Play Area Refurbishment of Bowling Green	H. Priority M. Priority
5. Cator Lane Recreation Ground Outdoor fitness equipment	L. Priority
6. Chetwynd Road, Recreation Ground, Toton Footpath repair work Refurbish park boundary railings and gates	H. Priority M. Priority
7. Coronation Park, Eastwood Resurface footpaths Upgrade park entrances Outdoor fitness equipment	H. Priority H. Priority M. Priority
8. Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground, Beeston Resurface footpaths Create skate facility Renovate park boundary railings	M. Priority M. Priority L. Priority
9. Hall Park, Eastwood Land drainage	M. Priority

10. Hickings Lane Recreation Ground, Stapleford Resurface main access path across the park Refurbish children's play area Sports pitch drainage Renovate park boundary railings Create purpose built brick bowls pavilion	H. Priority M. Priority M. Priority M. Priority L. Priority
11. Jubilee Park, Eastwood Upgrade park boundaries	M. Priority
12. Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford Upgrade play area New path around park perimeter New sports pavilion	M. Priority M. Priority L. Priority
13. King George's Park, Bramcote Refurbish park railings Resurface footpaths Refurbish Play Area Upgrade tennis courts	M. Priority M. Priority M. Priority L. Priority
14. Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground, Beeston Refurbish children's play area	H. Priority
15. Long Lane Recreation Ground, Attenborough Refurbish children's play area	H. Priority
16. Manor Farm Recreation Ground, Toton Resurface footpaths Create new skate park Provide outdoor fitness equipment Create missing footpath links Upgrade tennis courts	H. Priority M. Priority M. Priority M. Priority L. Priority
17. Mansfield Road Recreation Ground, Eastwood Refurbish boundary railings	M. Priority
18. Pasture Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford Create surfaced path route around the site Refurbish children's play area	M. Priority L. Priority
19. Queen Elizabeth Park, Stapleford New park lighting Refurbish bowling green surrounds	M. Priority M. Priority
20. Weirfields Recreation Ground, Beeston Upgrade car park	M. Priority

Project	Priority H-High, M-Medium, L-Low
Section 2: Major Open Spaces	
21. Banks Road, Toton Footpath resurfacing work/ creation of possible bridleway Habitat creation works	H. Priority M. Priority
22. Brinsley Headstocks, Brinsley Footpath surfacing works	M. Priority
23. Colliers Wood, Moorgreen Footpath surfacing work Land drainage works Provide new CCTV camera	H. Priority H. Priority H. Priority
24. Hall om Wong Open Space, Kimberley Refurbish Trim Trail Path resurfacing Renovation of boundaries	H. Priority M. Priority M. Priority
25. Judson Avenue Open Space, Stapleford Refurbish children's play area	M. Priority
26. Pit Lane Recreation Area, Trowell Improve sports pitch drainage Build sports pavilion Create new car park Resurface footpaths	H. Priority H. Priority H. Priority M. Priority
27. Redbridge Drive, Nuthall Refurbishment of play/sports facilities	M. Priority
28. Sherman Drive Open Space, Chilwell Upgrade mini football pitch area Create new footpath over site Refurbish boundary railings	H. Priority M. Priority L. Priority
29. Smithurst Road Open Space, Giltbrook Refurbish children's play area	H. Priority. Funding allocated from proposed new development off Smithurst Road
30. Watnall Green Open Space, Watnall Creation of designated wildflower area with associated fencing and footpath surfacing work	H. Priority

31. Watnall Spinney, Watnall	
Habitat improvement works/pond creation	H. Priority

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5.2 Wildlife and Biodiversity

5.2.1 Needs and Opportunities

Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard [Map 16]

Broxtowe's Green Spaces Strategy was developed using the Natural England standards and the strategy states that every person should have access to a natural or semi natural green space over 2 hectares within 300m. Looking at the provision within Broxtowe based on these standards, it appears that there is a lack in provision for these spaces. There is 130 hectares of Natural and Semi-Natural greenspace accessible for the public in the Borough. (Green Spaces Strategy 2009-2019)

There is scope to improve the access to natural and semi natural spaces through making improvements to access into these spaces.

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping

Through the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping workshops, Broxtowe was assessed on its existing wildlife networks. The first four maps identify the current network connectivity provision of woodland, wetland, grassland and heathland. The work produced by the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping has helped to underpin the wider work of the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group (BAG) and Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) partnership for Nottinghamshire. 'The Broxtowe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report' was produced in March 2014 by the Biodiversity Action Group. This was timely to inform the production of the GI strategy but was a separate independent project which brought together a range of information to give a much better understanding of the habitats in the borough and opportunities for beneficial change.

The next following four maps show the results of the BOM workshops which identified short term and long term aims relating to each key habitat type. These key aims were broken down into 'More', 'Better', 'Bigger' and 'Connected'

The BOM concluded the following in terms of Priority Habitats:

- Significant opportunities for wetland habitats predominantly within the Erewash Valley

Potential has been identified for the extensive enhancement, enlargement, creation and reconnection of wetland habitats along the River Erewash and its tributaries (including the canals), with further opportunities along the River Trent.

However, there are also opportunities for action on the other three broad habitat types. Substantial concentrations of existing grasslands occur between Strelley, Cossall and Trowell, an area of land to the south of the A610 south of Kimberley and Eastwood, and around the upper reaches of the Giltbrook. The BOM identifies that there are good opportunities to improve, extend and link the grassland habitats in these locations.

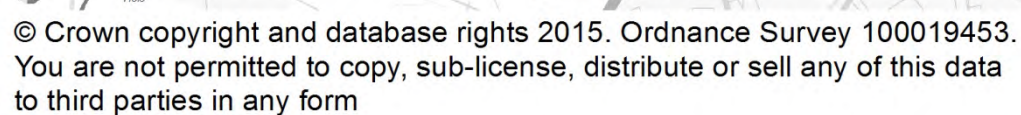
Woodland within Broxtowe is rather limited, but concentrations do occur, especially towards the east of the area, with Beauvale, Bramcote Ridge, Giltbrook and the area north of Nuthall of particular note. There are opportunities in these locations to create extensive areas of new woodland to improve connectivity, and also to enhance and enlarge existing woodlands. Some of these locations, as well as Attenborough Nature Reserve, offer specific opportunities for the creation of wet woodland.

Acid grassland and heathland habitat is limited in its distribution within Broxtowe, mainly occurring in very localised patches in the southern half of the Borough, especially along the Bramcote Ridge. Opportunities relating to these habitats are limited, with the main opportunities constrained by the limited occurrence of suitable substrate, but underlines their local importance.

Amenity Spaces

Access to natural and semi natural greenspace will be limited, and will depend on the availability of greenspace. To increase this provision to natural and semi-natural greenspace one option is to make changes to the amenity spaces, parks and gardens to therefore increase their habitats and scope for wildlife improvements. This could involve changing the maintenance regimes in these spaces to maximise its wildlife value. Such changes do however have financial implications and this needs to be taken into consideration.

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Map 17: Grassland Current Network Map

Grassland Broxtowe Network Map

Based on dispersal distance taken from Natural England

Current Grassland Connectivity Area of Grassland network (number of networks)

More than 250 ha	(3)
100 to 250 ha	(7)
20 to 100 ha	(51)
5 to 20 ha	(117)
Less than 5 ha	(359)

Existing Grassland



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Map 18: Heathland Current Network

Heathland & Acid Grassland

Broxtowe Network Map

Based on dispersal distance taken from Natural England

Current Heathland Connectivity

Area of Heathland network (number of networks)	
More than 250 ha (0)	
100 to 250 ha (0)	
20 to 100 ha (2)	
5 to 20 ha (4)	
Less than 5 ha (6)	

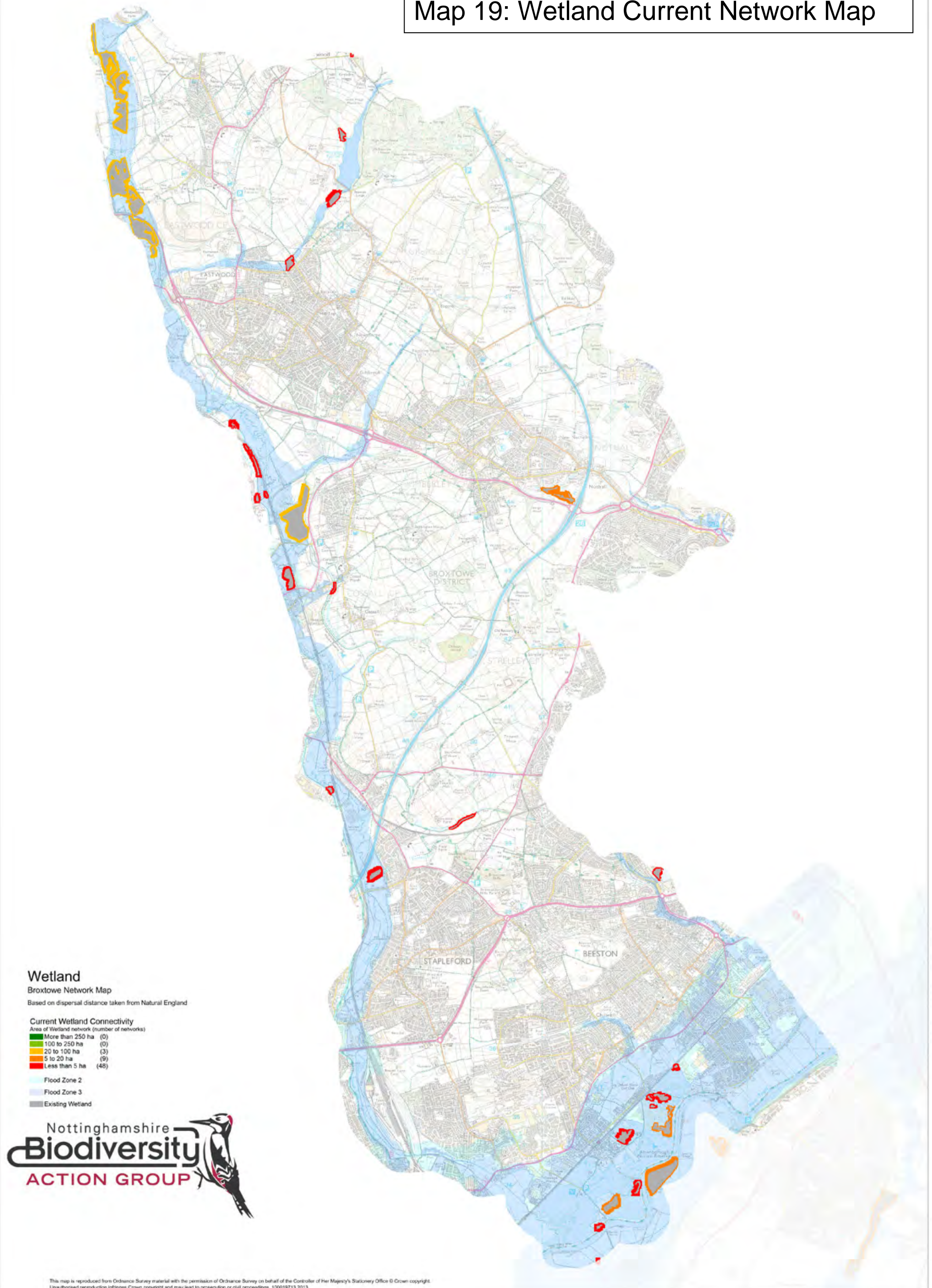
Existing Heathland & Acid Grassland



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Map 19: Wetland Current Network Map



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Map 20: Woodland Current Network Map

Woodland Broxtowe Network Map

Based on dispersal distance taken from Natural England

Current Woodland Connectivity
Area of Woodland network (number of networks)

More than 250 ha	(1)
100 to 250 ha	(9)
20 to 100 ha	(43)
5 to 20 ha	(103)
Less than 5 ha	(601)

Existing Woodland



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Map 21: Grassland Opportunities Map

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Broxtowe

Grassland Workshop Results

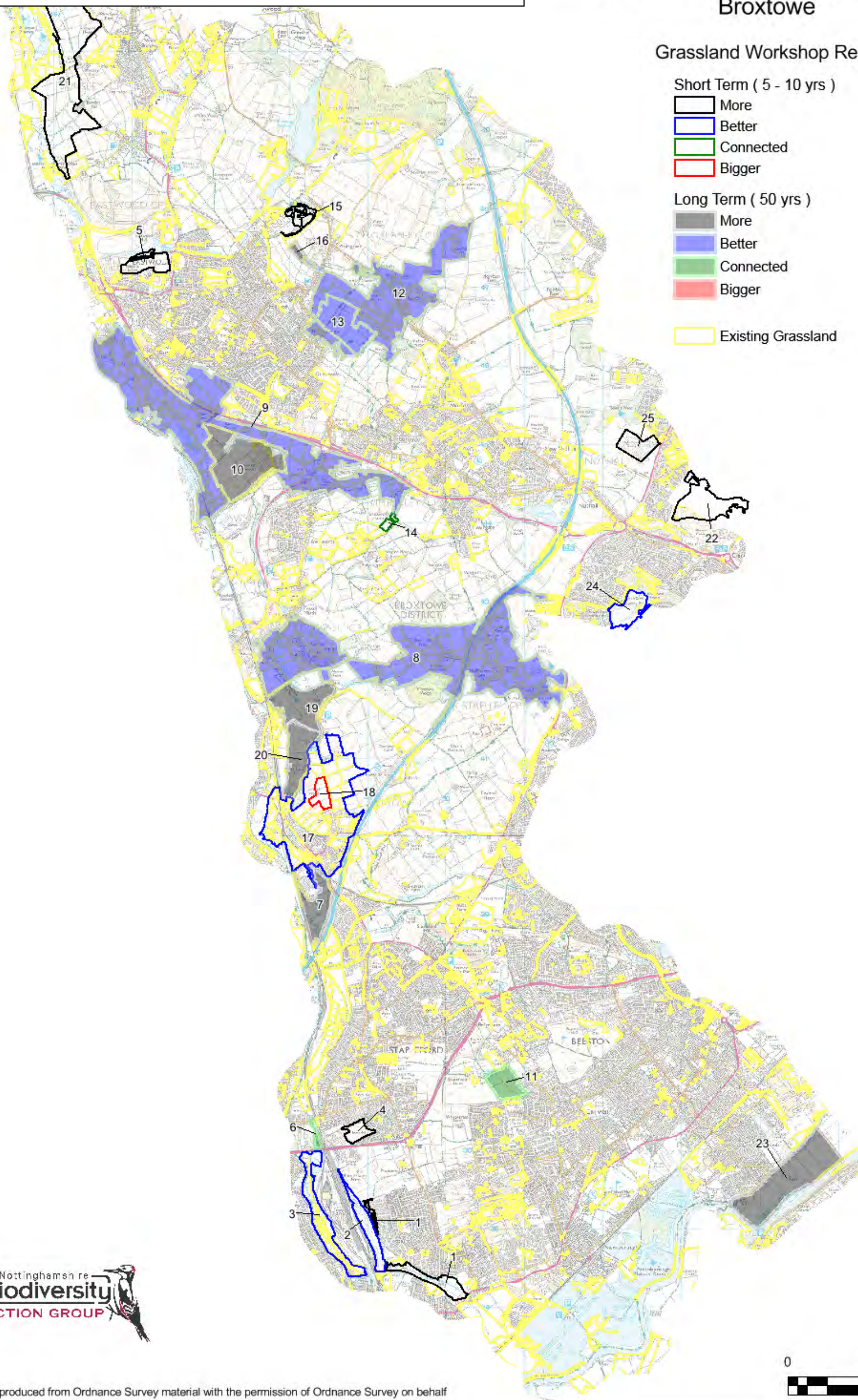
Short Term (5 - 10 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

Long Term (50 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

Existing Grassland



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Map 22: Heathland Opportunities Map

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Broxtowe

Heathland Workshop Results

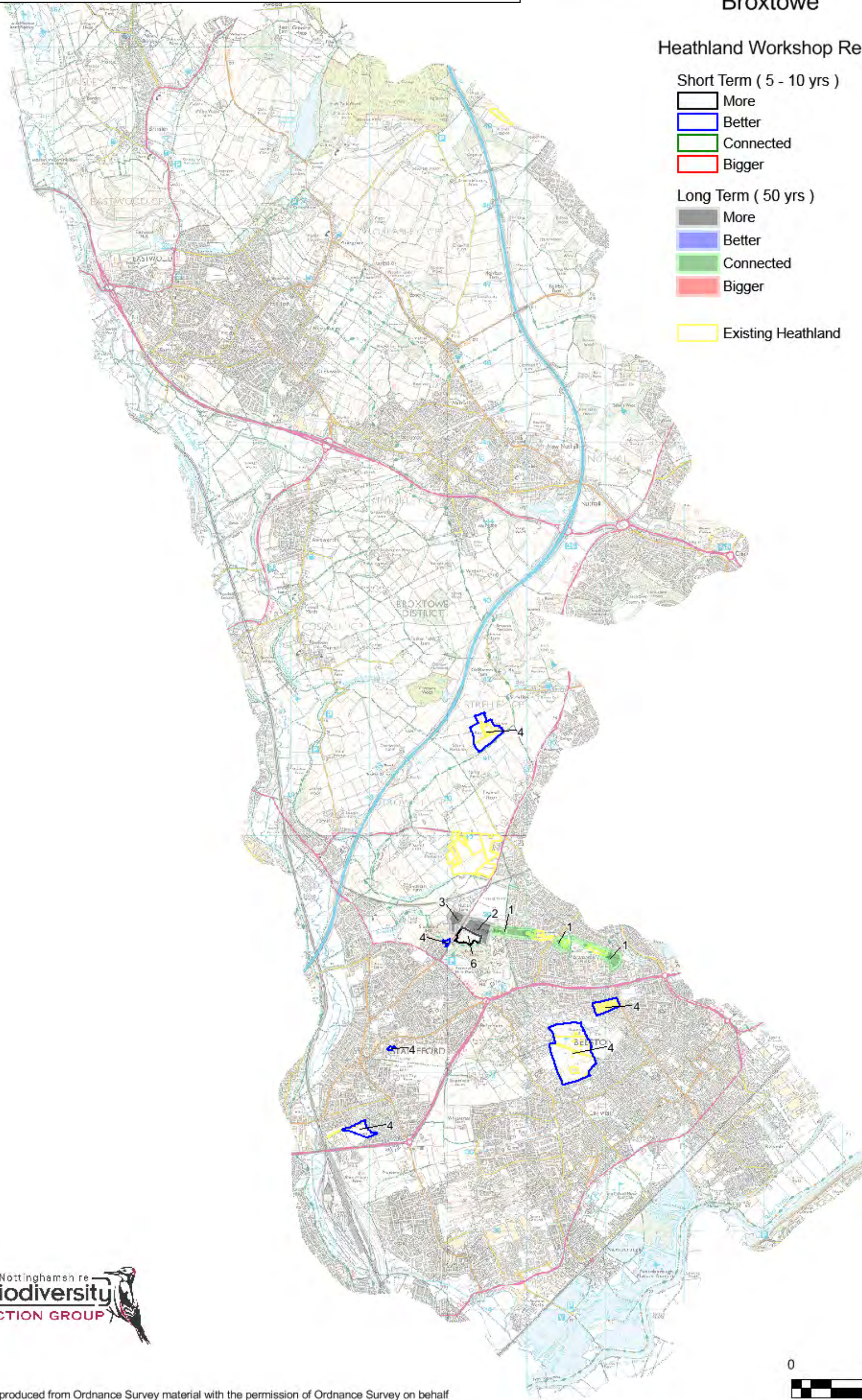
Short Term (5 - 10 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

Long Term (50 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

- Existing Heathland



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Map 23: Wetland Opportunities Map

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Broxtowe

Wetland Workshop Results

Short Term (5 - 10 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

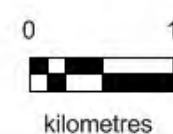
Long Term (50 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

Existing Wetland



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Map 24: Woodland Opportunities Map

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Broxtowe

Woodland Workshop Results

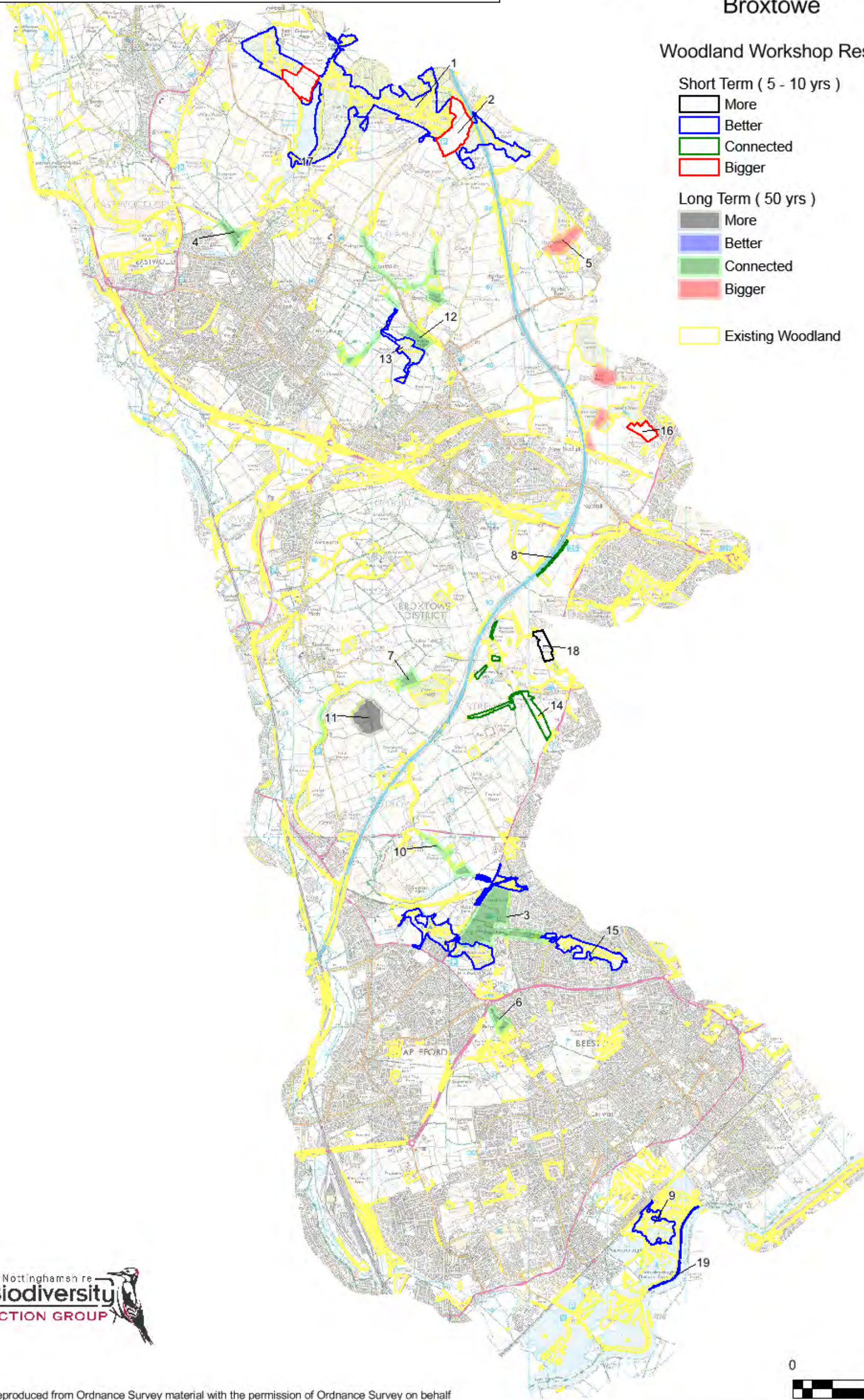
Short Term (5 - 10 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

Long Term (50 yrs)

- More
- Better
- Connected
- Bigger

Existing Woodland



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5.3 Access and Sustainable Transport

5.3.1 Needs and Opportunities

[Refer to Map: 25: Access: Areas for Access Improvements]

The mapping of the existing access routes and long distance trails has helped to identify where there are gaps and opportunities in access provision. Generally a North / South link within Broxtowe is missing within the public transport network, good provision exists for routes running West / East into and out of Nottingham City. Clearly an improved public transport network would lead to reduce use of the car and a more sustainable environment. The following key areas have been identified as offering potential for improvements however it should be noted that the surface quality of many existing rights of way is very poor and many of these popular routes need upgrading simply to meet current needs. Often the addition of minor facilities within the design of a route will have a significant effect on usage e.g. secure cycle parking can encourage reluctant cyclists.

(Corresponding numbers link to numbers on Map 25: Access: Areas for Access Improvements).

Ac1. Potential river crossing links across the River Trent, which currently acts as a barrier for access into Rushcliffe. Look to develop ferry/waterways link from Beeston Lock to Barton Lane, Attenborough.

Ac2. Trent Valley Way. Most is available for cycling on a permissive basis but there are sections e.g. near Barton Lane which threaten the continuity of this key route. Permissive sections need to be formalised.

Ac3. Quiet and safe connection from Beeston Town centre towards Beeston station and the River corridor. Dovecote Lane offers a good connection but rail footbridge and path links need upgrading for cycling.

Ac4. No cycling link on the eastern side of Beeston towards the Beeston Canal leisure/commuter route. Current Footpath alongside Lilac Grove Recycling centre is in a very poor condition. Potential to improve this through local redevelopment projects.

Ac5. No safe cycling route connecting Attenborough Nature Reserve at Barton Lane to Toton Fields site and the Erewash Valley. This could be achieved by junction improvements or new routes linking towards the multiuse crossing near St Leonards Riding school.

Ac6. The communities of Stapleford and Toton are separated by the A52. The route to Bessell Lane offers an opportunity to formalise a link between these communities.

Ac7. Robinettes Arm at Cossall – Potential to connect this to Robinettes Lane and improve the connection with Strelley Bridleway 1.

Ac8. Canal towpath use in Cossall – The towpath is available for cyclists on a permissive basis and some sections have bridleway status. There is a need to look at the connectivity of the network and wherever possible make towpaths available for equestrians who currently use very busy road routes.

Ac9. 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. Examples include Brinsley footpath 15 which connects Hall Lane with Brinsley 34 and the bridleway connection (Brinsley 34) between Stoneyford and Brinsley Gin.

Ac10. Bennerley Viaduct linking Ilkeston to Awsworth. Grade two listed and owned by Sustrans, this structure is a potentially a safe connection linking Awsworth and Kimberley with Ilkeston. It could form a key iconic link in a route connecting Nottingham and Derby. Connection to the Erewash Canal Towpath (also the Erewash Valley Trail) is identified as a project with the Erewash Borough Councils Ilkeston Gateway Supplementary Planning Document (adopted March 2015).

Ac11. General access improvements between Stapleford and Toton.

Ac12. Potential quiet link following the disused railway from the southern end of Moorgreen Reservoir, past Beauvale Priory towards Callis Hagg.

Ac13. Langley Mill. There are no formal connections for walkers and cyclists linking Eastwood with Langley Mill and the countryside around Stoneyford. Improving this would require either improving the current highway features or opening up the Cromford Canal from Langley Mill Basin.

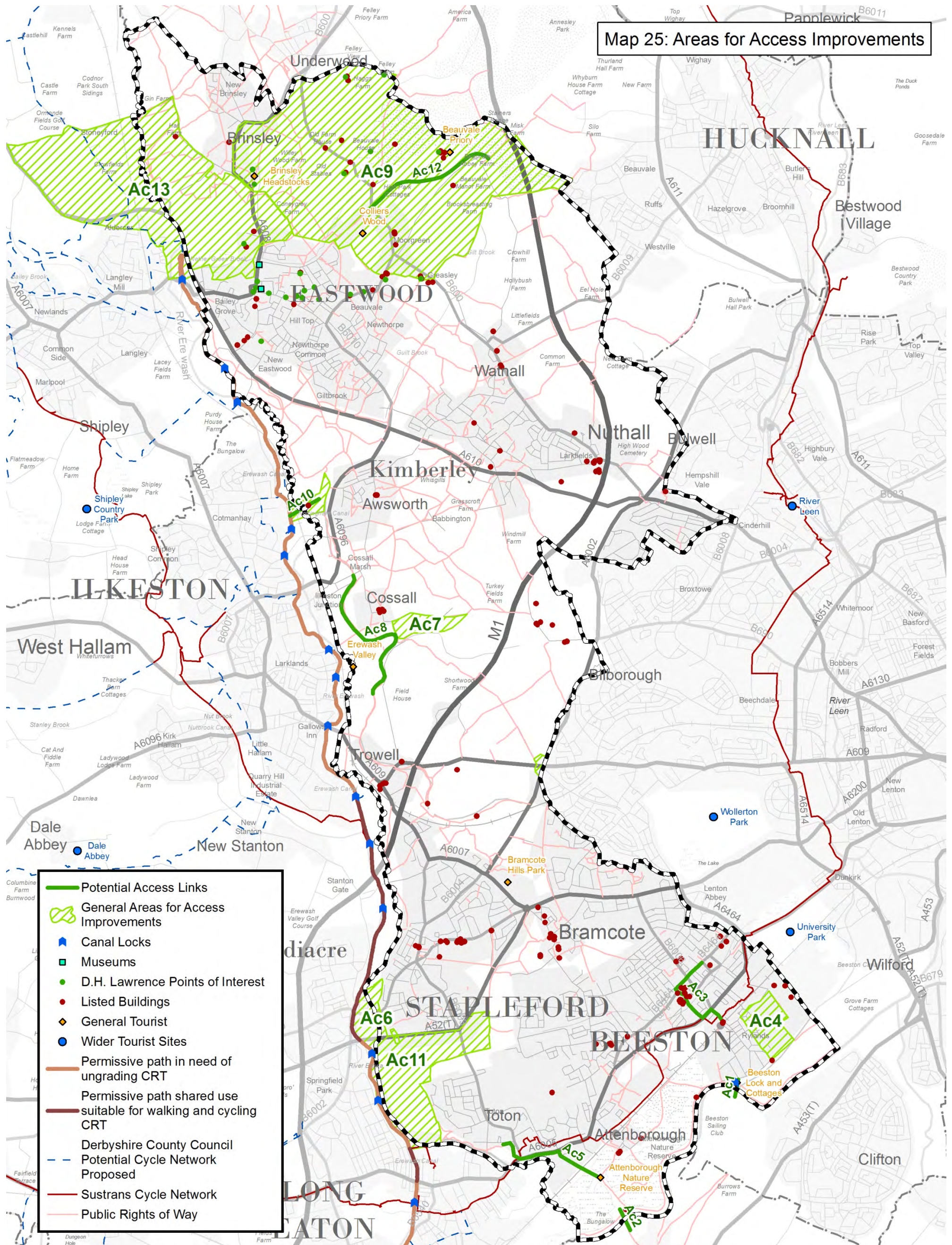
Ac14. Need to review and develop established trails such as the Erewash Valley Trail and the Broxtowe Country Trail. Improvements could include upgrading on road sections, improving links to other routes e.g. Bennerley Viaduct/Ilkeston Station and widening of sections e.g. The EVT around Trowell Garden Centre.

Ac15 Potential cycle link from Beeston to the Trent via Charlton Grove, Chilwell Manor Golf Club and Meadow Lane.

Ac16 Potential safe cycle/walking connection from Attenborough via Barkers Lane and Maltings site to Beeston Station.

Wider improvements have been identified by Derbyshire County Council Rights of Way Team: These include the following (some of which have already been identified on the Broxtowe Borough boundaries):

- Cromford Canal Trail – possible extension.
- Derby City Council – Southern links to the Cromford Canal
- Broxtowe Country Trail – missing link at Stoneyford near to Brinsley Hall. Missing link is located off Boat Lane close to the river Erewash, where the path crosses the river.
- Ripley bypass near to Ripley
- Strategic route to link to the Midland Railway Line
- Ilkeston train station link. Major access hub proposed for completion in 2016 see Erewash Borough Council's Ilkeston Gateway Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted March 2015).
- Potential for city to city links, between Derby and Nottingham, especially using the Bennerley Viaduct as a key cut through
- Derbyshire silk mills route and heritage and tourism links – links to Shipley Country Park and also links to the Nutbrook Country Trail
- Links to Elvaston Castle
- Shardlow village – honeypot site to link to other sites
- Stonyford route to the west of Brinsley
- There are identifiable areas along the Erewash Canal Towpath which could be upgraded to provide provision to both pedestrians and cyclists.



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[Map 25: Areas for Access Improvements]

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5.4 Blue Infrastructure and Flooding

5.4.1 Needs and Opportunities

Flooding

There is a long history of flooding within Nottinghamshire and within Broxtowe there have been major issues with the River Trent and River Erewash. The Boundary Brook and Beauvale Brook also pose a threat to flooding. There is risk of flooding to areas in Attenborough, Beeston Rylands, Stapleford and Toton. The river Erewash provides a high functioning floodplain, and upstream of the M1 motorway there are very few properties at risk, downstream of the M1 motorway within parts of Stapleford, there is a higher chance of flooding.

There is also significant risk of flooding elsewhere within the borough from surface water drainage, highway drainage and groundwater.

With the recent flooding events, there is an ever increasing demand to create sustainable open places that work with water to adapt to the ever increasing threat of flooding and climate change.

(Map: 26: Flood Plain and Flood Zones)

Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Hosting

The Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment is being hosted by the Trent Rivers Trust, Severn Trent Water and Groundwork Greater Nottingham.

The River Trent and River Erewash provide significant drainage features in the borough. There are a number of opportunities for sustainable management of these water resources. For details identified by the Catchment Partnership please refer to the Trent Rivers Trust website for mapping data.

Climate Change

Solutions and opportunities for mitigating and adapting to climate change should be sought throughout the borough.

Development

Opportunities exist to combat climate change through mitigation work where new developments are planned. This could include designing to manage water at source to combat the risk of flooding and flood risk; the water management train should aim to provide overland treatment interventions to filter and improve quality of surface water run off as well as reducing flow rates this could be through the creation of swales, wetland and flood attenuation systems. Development associated with blue infrastructure can offer major opportunities to enhance the local environment through high quality design.

[Refer to Map: 26: Flood Plain and Flood Zones]

³⁸

Multifunctionality of Blue Infrastructure

Blue infrastructure offers opportunities to enhance local access, amenity and wildlife. Significant opportunities exist to promote and enhance water borne activities such as boating, canoing and fishing as well as tourism and events associated with waterways. Opportunities may well come forward for water related transport for people and goods.

³⁸ Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

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5.5 Drivers for Change

5.5.1 Development Needs

Site Allocations plan issues and options

The site allocations plan aims to commence the selection of sites for housing, employment and protection of environmental assets, and other land uses, which require site allocation across Broxtowe borough up to the year 2028.

It intends to:

- “• allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and amount of development where appropriate;
- identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation;
- identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance.”³⁹

The allocations are broken down into areas, with potential sites for development listed in the allocations document. The following overview maps shows the overall sites outlined for development (Map 27).

³⁹ Broxtowe (Greater Nottingham) Aligned Core Strategy (Adopted September 2014)

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Awsworth

The key settlement of Awsworth consists of sites within the wards of Awsworth, Cossall and Kimberley. The strategic location of Awsworth outlines that 350 housing units are needed to be developed in the proposed area.

Brinsley

Consisting of the ward of Brinsley, the site allocations outline that 200 housing units are needed to be developed in the proposed area.

Eastwood

The area defined as Eastwood contains the built up area of Eastwood, together with the built up areas of Giltbrook and Newthorpe which sit within the parish of Greasley. There are 1250 housing units identified as needing to be developed in this area.

Kimberley

The area of Kimberley covers the urban town itself, as well as the built up areas of Nuthall west of the M1 motorway, and Watnall in Greasley Parish. The Core Strategies has identified that 600 housing units are needed in this area.

Main urban areas

The key settlement areas of the main built up area consist of sites within Beeston, Stapleford, Attenborough, Bramcote, Chilwell, Toton and Nuthall East & Strelley. Housing provision is identified at 1,150 units for this area.

Other rural allocations

The rural allocations relates to rural allocations and land adjacent to Hucknall in Broxtowe, which consists of sites within Cossall and Kimberley, Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe), Nuthall East and Strelley, Nuthall West and Greasley and Trowell wards.

5.5.2 Development Opportunities

Positive opportunities to create, enhance, connect and enlarge green infrastructure assets should be explored as part of mitigation measures for development sites. These may include:

- Potential for new greenspace and improved access infrastructure
- Enhanced sustainable transport options
- New, enhanced and accessible wildlife areas close to communities
- Habitat networks created/re-connected along access routes
- Green Infrastructure delivered through development could reinforce landscape character through retaining and enhancing landscape elements
- Poor quality or neglected land could be enhanced, improving sense of place
- Layout design could include Sustainable Drainage Systems, reducing runoff and providing space for wildlife
- Tree planting could reduce airborne particulates, provide cooling and habitat

Mitigation measures will also be required to combat or offset any detrimental impacts resulting from developments. Impacts may include:

- Loss of greenspace, access routes and recreation opportunities
- Increased user pressure on existing greenspaces
- Increased traffic and congestion
- Loss of habitat/disturbance to natural connective networks
- Increased user pressure on natural areas such as nature reserves
- Potential loss of landscape features such as mature trees, ponds and hedges
- Development may affect the views across familiar landscapes
- Potential to decrease groundwater recharge and increase rainfall run-off, affecting watercourses and increasing flood risk
- Reduced air quality due to increased traffic
- May increase the urban 'heat island' effect

5.5.3 Climate Change

There is a scientific consensus that climate change is occurring, the consequences of which are beginning to transform life on earth. The effects are multiple, impacting on physical, ecological and social factors. Rising temperatures, rising sea levels and increased extreme weather events resulting in storms, floods, droughts and fire are evident. Tackling the effects of climate change has to be achieved, globally, nationally and at a local level.

Broxtowe will experience the effects of climate change directly and is committed to ensuring adaptation and mitigation measures are at the forefront of all new and existing developments to reduce impact and risk not only within the borough but beyond. With two major river corridors to the east and southern boundaries of the borough and extensive green belt designation, the role Broxtowe plays regionally in mitigating the effects of climate change, lying as it does between the larger urban conurbations of Nottingham and Derby, is not to be underestimated.

Green Infrastructure conservation, enhancement and creation in Broxtowe will ensure all aspects of climate change are addressed by increasing biodiversity and connectivity of habitats for species migration and survival, sustainable drainage and water management; attenuation and detention along with improved quality, urban tree planting; effective in reducing urban heat island effect and upstream woodland plantations vital to reduced flows in rivers during times of heavy rainfall, being some of the key adaptations.

There are opportunities to safeguard, create, enhance, and maintain green infrastructure in order to optimise the climate change adaptation and mitigation services it provides.

Mitigation:

- Carbon storage and sequestration
- Fossil fuel substitution
- Material substitution
- Food production
- Reducing need to travel by car
- Use of water source heating/cooling resources

Adaptation:

- Managing high temperatures
- Managing water supply
- Managing riverine flooding
- Managing surface water
- Reducing soil erosion
- Helping other species to adapt

6. WHAT COULD WE DO?

6.1 Strategic Corridors and Enhancement Areas

The Main and Secondary green infrastructure corridors have been identified with reference to all elements of the previous chapters including, policy documents, strategies and standards, mapped data showing existing green infrastructure, overlaid with maps showing the identified needs and gaps and the opportunity mapping including potential development sites.

The resulting identified corridors relate strongly to the existing green infrastructure which predominantly lies along river, canal and railway corridors. These corridors have maintained many green infrastructure assets largely as a result of difficulties in developing the land due to topography, flood plain, historical industrial use etc. Former industrial sites along these corridors are now providing green assets or have the potential for new assets. Any loss of assets within these corridors would have serious implications to the environmental and socio-economic benefits they provide.

There are however, gaps and the need for these corridors to be strengthened in terms of quality, size, multi-functionality and connectivity, in order to bring about the greatest benefits and address the needs identified. Some existing assets could be enhanced to increase their potential multi-functionality and quality, however the greatest opportunities for increasing green infrastructure size and connectivity will come through the opportunities presented by the development sites. Development sites are key drivers for change with potential for both positive and negative impacts on green infrastructure. By identifying these corridors, Broxtowe will be in a better position to ensure it conserves and enhances its existing green infrastructure assets and provides new resources for the future.

This chapter sets out an action plan for each of the green infrastructure corridors by identifying existing assets to be protected, drivers for change, opportunities for enhancement and benefits met.

PRIMARY CORRIDORS

- 1.1 Trent Valley Corridor
- 1.2 Erewash Valley Corridor

SECONDARY CORRIDORS

- 2.1 Brinsley Brook Corridor
- 2.2 Nether Green, Beauvale Brook and Colliers Wood Corridor
- 2.3 Giltbrook Corridor
- 2.4 Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting Corridor
- 2.5 Kimberley Central Corridor
- 2.6 A610 Swingate Corridor
- 2.7 Nuthall Cutting and Kimberley Railway Corridor
- 2.8 Kimberley Cutting Corridor
- 2.9 Nottingham Canal Corridor
- 2.10 Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook Corridor
- 2.11 Erewash to Wollaton Corridor
- 2.12 Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor
- 2.13 Langley Mill to Kimberley Corridor
- 2.14 Toton Sidings Corridor
- 2.15 Sellers Wood and New Farm Wood Corridor
- 2.16 Central Cossall to Strelley Corridor
- 2.17 Underwood to Beauvale Priory Corridor
- 2.18 Stoney Lane to Aldercar
- 2.19 Hall Lane to Brinsley Hill
- 2.20 Smithurst Road and Daisy Farm, Giltbrook
- 2.21 Trowell to Kimberley
- 2.22 A52 corridor south east of Stapleford
- 2.23 Toton Sidings to Chilwell

Important Note – This strategy takes an approach which examines corridors recognising the need for good connections however this is not intended to devalue the more open countryside or sites which are not directly on a corridor. The process has not highlighted the M1 and railway lines as wildlife corridors however these connections will require appropriate consideration when considering the network. The need for appropriate environmental

appraisal will be key to understanding and making appropriate decisions for these areas. Similarly over time new links or corridors may become evident.

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The following table explains the content of each corridor Action Plan and outlines sources of information.

6.2 Action Plan for Corridors - explained

CORRIDOR (NUMBER): (Name)
<i>Brief description of the corridor</i>
Existing assets to protect – (within the corridor)
Amenity <i>List of amenity assets</i> <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i>
Wildlife and Biodiversity Biodiversity Mapping: <i>List of existing habitat types occurring within the corridor i.e.</i> Neutral grassland (semi improved) Marsh/marshy grassland <i>Information provided by Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group</i> Local Wildlife Site: <i>List of existing sites i.e.</i> Attenborough gravel pits River Trent North Bank <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i> Local Geological Sites: <i>List of existing sites</i> <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i> Local Nature Reserves: <i>List of existing sites</i> <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i> SSSIs: <i>List of existing sites</i> <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i> Ancient Woodland: <i>List of existing sites</i> <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i> TPOs: <i>List of existing Tree Preservation Orders</i> <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i>
Access and sustainable transport <i>List of existing routes i.e.</i> Erewash Valley Trail <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Sustrans, Derbyshire County Council</i>
Blue Infrastructure <i>List of existing water courses / bodies</i> <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i>
Heritage Features <i>List of existing heritage features i.e.</i> Scheduled ancient monuments – fishponds at Attenborough Beeston Lock and cottages <i>Information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i>

Reference Code <i>Each site is referenced in this table and on the maps as below:</i>	Opportunities for change
<p><i>All Development sites throughout Broxtowe are numbered as follows:</i></p> <p>DH1 DH2 DH3 etc.</p> <p>DH (Housing development) DE (Economic Development)</p>	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>List of potential development sites with opportunities listed which address gaps and needs identified i.e.</i></p> <p><i>Boots site, Beeston – Amenity, Outdoor Sports, Access route improvements Weirfields, South East of Canal Side, Beeston – Parks and Gardens, Natural Greenspace(ref habitat type)</i></p> <p><i>Development sites information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i></p>
	Opportunities for enhancement
<p><i>All amenity sites throughout Broxtowe are numbered as follows:</i></p> <p>Am1 Am2 Am3 etc. A (Amenity)</p>	<p>Amenity</p> <p><i>List of amenity sites with improvements listed which address needs identified i.e.</i></p> <p><i>Weirfields Recreation Ground - Upgrade car park</i> <i>Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground -Play area refurbishment or changes to green space type to offer more diversity and increase usage e.g. Changing amenity green space to natural green space.</i></p> <p><i>Amenity sites information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i></p>
<p><i>All Wildlife and Biodiversity sites throughout Broxtowe are numbered as follows:</i></p> <p>M1 M2 etc W1 W2 etc Where: W (Woodland) M (Mire) G (Grassland) H (Heathland)</p>	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p><i>List of wildlife and biodiversity sites which address needs i.e.</i></p> <p><i>Reedbed creation on all outfalls to sewage works. Trowell, Newthorpe, Langley Mill.</i> <i>Wetland habitat creation to connect to Attenborough Nature Reserve.</i> <i>Cemex works will be restored to mire/grassland.</i></p> <p><i>Wildlife and Biodiversity sites information sourced through Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping(BOM) workshops</i></p>
<p><i>All access and sustainable transport routes throughout Broxtowe are numbered as follows:</i></p> <p>Ac1 Ac2 Ac3 etc Ac (Access)</p>	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p><i>List of access and sustainable transport routes which identify needs i.e.</i></p> <p><i>No safe cycling route connecting Attenborough Nature Reserve at Barton Lane to Toton Fields site and the Erewash Valley. This could be achieved by junction improvements</i></p> <p><i>Access and sustainable transport routes information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Sustrans, Derby County Council</i></p>
<p>All blue infrastructure opportunities are numbered as follows:</p> <p>B1 B2 B3 etc. B (Blue infrastructure)</p>	<p>Blue Infrastructure</p> <p><i>List of Reference numbers i.e.</i></p> <p><i>A19, A18, B20, B19, C06, D20, A19, C09</i></p> <p><i>Opportunities identified through Catchment hosting workshop:</i></p>

<p>All heritage features opportunities are numbered as follows: He1 etc. He (Heritage)</p>	<p>Heritage Features</p> <p><i>List of heritage features which have been identified for enhancement / improvement i.e.</i></p> <p><i>Beeston Lock Cottages</i></p> <p><i>Heritage information provided by Broxtowe Borough Council</i></p>
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6.2.2 Primary Green Infrastructure Corridors

CORRIDOR 1.1: Trent Valley Corridor

The Trent Valley Corridor forms the southern boundary to Broxtowe Borough Council running through Attenborough Nature Reserve at the south western end towards Nottingham City at the South Eastern end. This major river corridor is identified regionally as a strategic green infrastructure corridor.

Existing assets to protect

Amenity

Rugby pitches Canal Side Beeston
Weirfields Recreation Ground Canal Side Beeston
Siemens Sports Ground South Road Beeston
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground
Village Green, The Strand, Attenborough
Trent Vale Allotments
Chilwell Manor Golf course

Wildlife and Biodiversity

Biodiversity Mapping:

Neutral grassland (semi improved)
Marsh/marshy grassland
Reedbed
Broadleaved woodland (semi mature)
Broadleaved woodland (plantation)

Local Wildlife Site:

Attenborough gravel pits
River Trent North Bank
Chilwell Manor Golf course grassland

Local Geological Sites:

Holme pit, Clifton

Local Nature Reserves:

Holme pit, Clifton

SSSIs:

Attenborough Nature Reserve
Holme pit, Clifton

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs:

Some single TPOs at Attenborough village

Access and sustainable transport

Trent Valley Way
Erewash Valley Trail / Broxtowe Country Trail
Multiple PROW routes through Attenborough Nature Reserve and along the canal
The Big Track

Blue Infrastructure

River Trent
River Erewash
Beeston / Nottingham Canal
Water bodies at Attenborough Nature Reserve

Heritage Features

Attenborough Nature Centre
 Scheduled ancient monuments – fishponds at Attenborough
 Beeston Lock and cottages
 Nottingham and Beeston Canal
 Attenborough Village Conservation Area

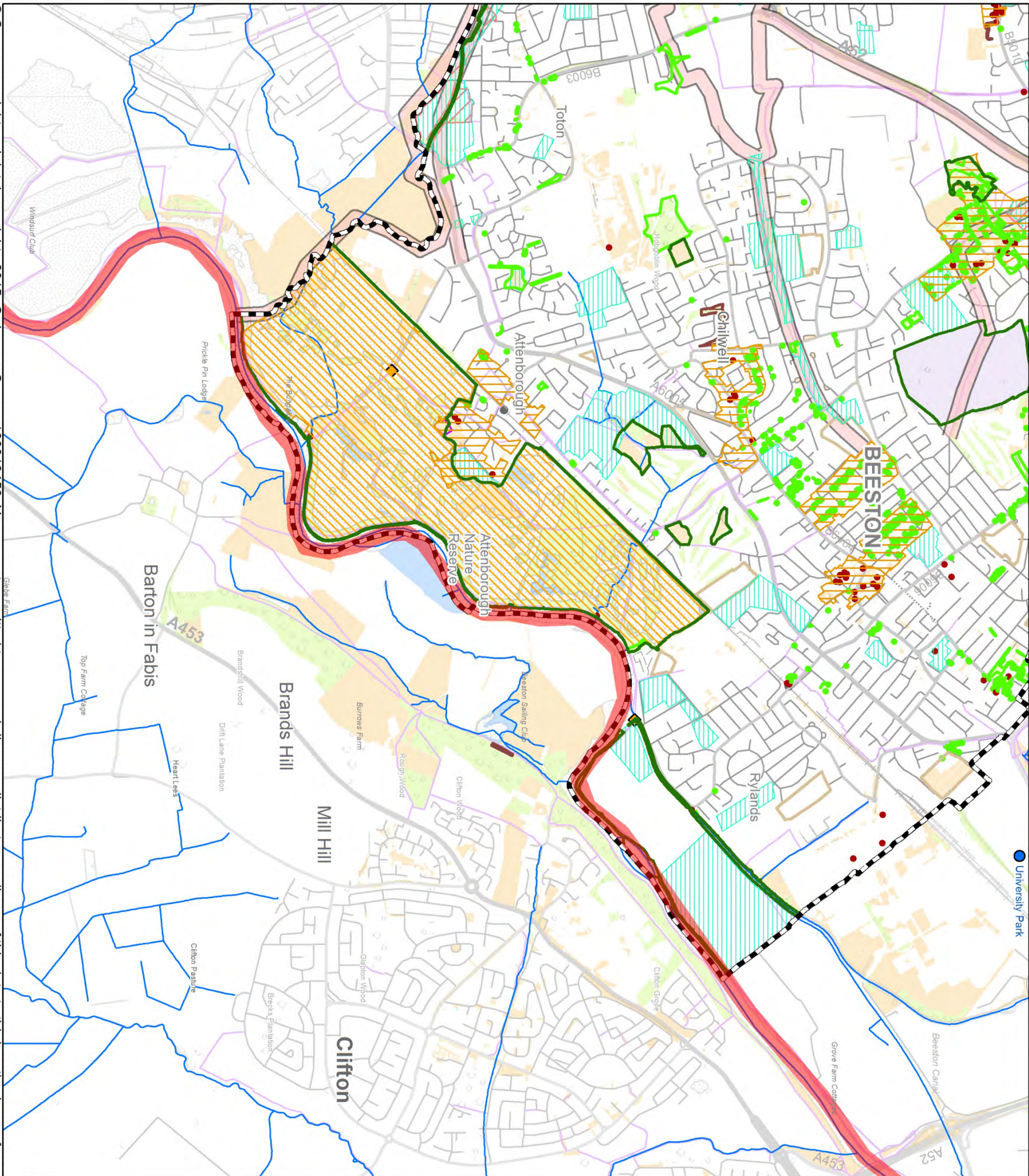
Reference Code 1.1	Opportunities for change
	Potential Development sites
DE1	<p><i>Chilwell Meadows Business Park Brailsford Way Attenborough</i> Purpose built industrial/employment site, some vacant units in both the old and new part of the site however overall the site is well used and therefore it is suggested that the site be retained for employment use.</p>
DE2	<p><i>Beeston Business Park Technology Drive Beeston</i> Well used business park part of a wider former telecoms site and Enterprise Zone (EZ), could come forward in the near future as some form of mixed development (in discussion) to include expected residential development on the South Eastern quadrant of the site.</p> <p>Amenity Lack in access to amenity greenspace. Gaps in provision of parks and gardens in the central part of the site. Gaps in provision of outdoor sports facilities to the north of the site. Gaps in provision of natural greenspace to the east of the site.</p>
DE4	<p><i>Lilac Grove Beeston</i> Well used employment area. Some building are several years old albeit the well used nature of the site and good location make this appropriate to retain for employment use.</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity and natural greenspace.</p>
DE5	<p><i>Boots Campus Lilac Grove Beeston</i> Part residential part employment mixed use Core Strategy site designated as an Enterprise Zone. Site to be developed with adjacent former Severn Trent land for 550 dwellings. Large scale employment reuse could be accommodated in the two large Grade I Listed Buildings leading to a significant increase in employment floorspace. Refurbishment would be required but significant funding is now available to assist with this and other site preparation matters.</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
DH151	<p><i>Beeston Marina, Riverside Road, Beeston</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity No access to amenity space although amenity provision could be served by the access to parks and gardens which is already adequate. Western side of the site has adequate access to natural greenspace whereas the eastern side does not.</p> <p>BOM Adjacent to wetland creation opportunity M8 and grassland G23</p>
DH237	<p><i>The Boots Company, Beeston site</i> Specific site identified in the Core Strategy Option for Consultation Feb 2010. Site straddles the boundary with Nottingham. The site is likely to be deliverable in the medium term as part of a mixed development, subject to the resolution of access, flood risk and other issues including highway capacity, Grade I Listed Buildings, the</p>

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M11 M8 M	Cemex works will be restored to mire/grassland. Potential to create wet grassland on existing farmland. Boots waterfront enhancements
Ac1 Ac3 Ac5 Ac15 Ac16	Access and Sustainable Transport Potential river crossing links across the River Trent, which currently acts as a barrier for access into Rushcliffe. Look to develop ferry/waterways link from Beeston Lock to Barton Lane, Attenborough. Quiet and safe connection from Beeston Town Centre towards Beeston Station and the river corridor. Dovecote Lane offers a good connection but rail footbridge and path links need up grading for cycling. No safe cycling route connecting Attenborough Nature Reserve at Barton Lane to Toton Fields site and the Erewash Valley. This could be achieved by junction improvements or new routes linking towards the multiuse crossing near St Leonards Riding school. Potential cycle link from Beeston to the Trent via Charlton Grove, Chilwell Manor Golf Club and Meadow Lane. Potential safe cycle/walking connection from Attenborough via Barkers Lane and Maltings site to Beeston Station.
B03 B05 B06 B10 B11 B14	Blue Infrastructure Opportunities identified through Catchment hosting workshop: Development and flooding – Trent corridor Development and flooding – SuDS and water quality Development and tourism Habitat and community – pond education project Pollution - leachate Development and flooding - storage
He1	Heritage Features Beeston Lock Cottages – historical interpretation centre

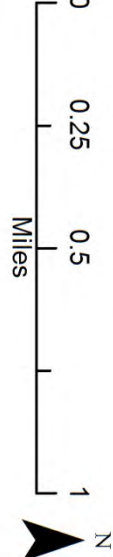
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1.1 Trent Valley Existing Assets



Legend

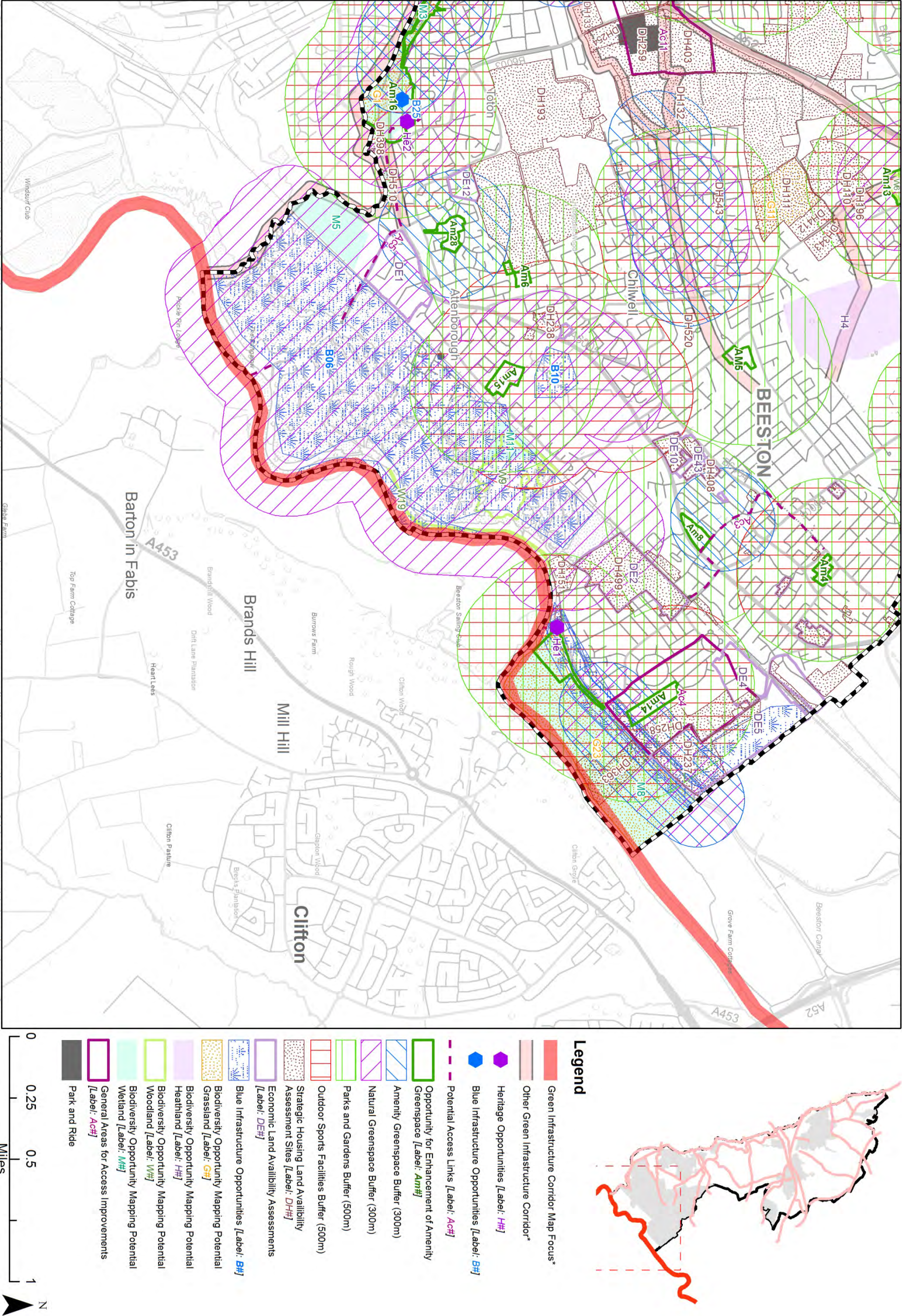
- Listed Buildings
- General Tourist Attractions
- Wider Tourist Sites
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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*The real-world width of corridors vary as appropriate. The line shown is for illustrative purposes only to show the existence of the corridor.

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1.1 Trent Valley Opportunities



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*The real-world width of corridors vary as appropriate. The line shown is for illustrative purposes only to show the existence of the corridor.

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CORRIDOR 1.2: Erewash Valley Corridor

The Erewash Valley Corridor forms the Western boundary to Broxtowe Borough Council running from Brinsley in north to the Trent Valley in the south. This valley is identified regionally as a strategic green infrastructure corridor. A large partnership forum exists to help improve the valley for people and wildlife. This group is actively seeking funding to undertake major improvements.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Hall Park, Mansfield Road, Eastwood
 Derby Road Allotments, Eastwood
 Tinsley Park adjacent to A610 Eastwood bypass, Giltbrook
 Pasture Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford
 Peatfield Road Allotments, Stapleford
 Private Sports Grounds, Mill Lane Stapleford
 Private Sports Grounds, Baily Street, Stapleford
 Bessell Lane Allotments, Stapleford
 Banks Road Open Space, Toton
 Manor Farm Recreation Ground, High Road, Toton
 Toton Washlands

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (unimproved)
 Neutral grassland (semi improved)
 Marsh/marshy grassland
 Mixed woodland (plantation)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)

Local Wildlife Site:

Erewash Canal Grasslands, New Eastwood
 Erewash meadows
 Baily Grasslands
 Bennerley Coal Processing Plant and Grassland
 Trowell Junction Grassland
 Moorbridge Lane Wetland North
 Moorbridge Lane Grasslands South, Stapleford
 Erewash Grassland. Stapleford
 Toton Sidings Grassland and Scrub
 Toton Sidings Riverside
 Attenborough Gravel Pits
 Erewash Canal

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Toton Fields
 Nottingham Canal

SSSIs

Attenborough Gravel Pit

Ancient Woodland

None

TPO's

Group TPO at Grange Wood, Trowell
 TPO's Cossall Village

Access and sustainable transport

Erewash Valley Trail
 Nottingham Canal Towpath
 Public Rights of Way links off the Erewash Valley Trail

Links to Sustrans National Cycle network Erewash Canal towpath
Blue Infrastructure River Erewash and its tributaries Erewash Canal Nottingham Canal
Heritage Features Links to D. H. Lawrence heritage features in Eastwood Attenborough Nature Centre Conservation Areas Bennerley Viaduct Erewash Canal

Reference Code 1.2	Opportunities For Change
	Potential Development sites
DE6	<i>Manor Garage 365 Nottingham Road Toton</i> Flood risk issue that needs to be addressed, poor quality dilapidated employment site, many of the buildings on the site have been demolished. Amenity Lack of provision in amenity greenspace. BOM Wetland opportunities M2, M3 Grassland opportunities G1
DE15	<i>Palmer Drive Stapleford</i> Well used employment site Amenity <i>Lack of provision in natural greenspace.</i> BOM Heathland opportunity H4
DE16	<i>Former Dyeworks Site West End Street Stapleford</i> Part of the site is within a 200 metre buffer of the preferred route for a High Speed 2 Railway line. Noise and flood issues have resulted in the site owner not pursuing residential development and it expected that an application for new employment uses on the site will be forthcoming. Amenity <i>Lack of provision in natural greenspace.</i> BOM Wetland opportunity M7 Grassland opportunity G4
DE22	<i>Stapleford Road Trowell</i> Site in close proximity to existing housing with no easy access to the M1 motorway. Site may be more appropriate for alternative residential use providing issues such as noise and contamination can be addressed. Close to the proposed HS2 route. Amenity <i>Lack of provision in natural greenspace.</i>
DE25	<i>Eagle Mill Ilkeston Road Trowell</i> Site is currently vacant (with no buildings at all) however does have a historic implement permission for employment use which is being pursued for re-development. Amenity Lack of provision for parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and amenity greenspace.

	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M14 Grassland opportunity G17</p>
DE26	<p><i>Cossall Industrial Estate Soloman Road Cossall</i> Well used employment site Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DE36	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6 Grassland opportunity G8</p> <p><i>Microlise Engineering Ltd Farrington Way Eastwood</i> Modern units at the North of the site would be retained for employment use even though many are currently vacant. The Raleigh part of the site is much older and may no longer be viable for employment reuse and therefore could be considered for housing redevelopment on part of the site. Amenity Lack of provision for outdoor sports facilities and amenity space.</p>
DE38	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9 on other side of A610</p> <p><i>Meadowbank Court, Meadowbank Way, Eastwood</i> Employment site to be retained as employment, with planning permission for additional employment use. Amenity Adjacent to Hall Park Am9 – need for land drainage improvements on this site. To be considered in any development on site.</p> <p>Good provision to parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities. Lack in provision of amenity space, although this could be addressed through the access to parks and gardens.</p>
DE39	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M16 Wetland opportunity M10 along Nethergreen Brook Grassland opportunity to the east G5</p> <p><i>Colliery Lagoon, Mansfield Road, Nether Green</i> The site has extant planning permission for Class B1, B2 and B8 uses. However it's is also considered to be suitable for housing if policy changes and constraints could be overcome. Amenity Adjacent to Hall Park Am9 – need for land drainage improvements on this site. To be considered in any development on site. Good provision to parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities. Lack in provision of amenity space, although this could be addressed through the access to parks and gardens.</p> <p>Lack in access to natural greenspace in the north of the site.</p>
DH115	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M16 Wetland opportunity M10 along Nethergreen Brook Grassland opportunity to the east G5</p> <p><i>Mill Farm, Stapleford</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p>

<p>DH117</p>	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p> <p><i>Land at Newtons Lane, Awsworth</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes 217 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of outdoor greenspaces, parks and gardens, amenity and slight gap in provision of natural greenspace, with potential to link buffer zones of access if increased provision of natural greenspace within development.</p>
<p>DH121</p>	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p> <p><i>Shortwood Farm, Trowell</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity greenspace, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
<p>DH130</p>	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G20</p> <p><i>Church Street, Eastwood (Raleigh)</i> Part of site allocated for employment. Site is available and suitable and is therefore considered developable if employment land issues can be overcome. Constraints include change in levels, contamination, 40 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for outdoor sports facilities and amenity space. Close to Jubilee Park Am11.</p>
<p>DH133</p>	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9 on other side of A610</p> <p><i>Land at Toton Lane, Stapleford</i> Identified as strategic location for growth in the Broxtowe Borough Aligned Core Strategy. Adjacent to NET tram terminus. Current mixed use application pending. Part of narrow green belt gap – mixed grade agricultural land between Toton and Stapleford. 695 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of amenity and natural greenspace on northern part of site, gap in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities on southern part of site. Potential to provide link from Am1 through green corridor and development site DH133 to Am21.</p>
<p>DH183</p>	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M5 Grassland opportunity G1, G2</p> <p><i>Sports Ground, Bailey Street, Stapleford</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p>
<p>DH192</p>	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p> <p><i>West of Awsworth Lane/South of Newtons Lane, Cossall</i> Considered a difficult site due to access issues, the adjacent SINC, contaminated land and the historic landfill area 116 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity</p>

<p>DH214</p>	<p>Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p><i>North and West of Awsworth Lane, Cossall</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
<p>DH216</p>	<p><i>Lee Sisson And Co Ltd, Newtons Lane, Cossall</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
<p>DH223</p>	<p><i>Adjacent to the Forge, Trowell</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
<p>DH232</p>	<p><i>Sandiacre Road, Stapleford</i> Site is in a suitable location. However part of the site is within a 200 metre buffer of the preferred HS2 route. 28 potential dwellings Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p>
<p>DH239</p>	<p><i>Works, Bailey Street, Stapleford</i> The site has extant permission for residential development and is available and suitable. Part of the site is however within a 200 metre buffer of the preferred route for a High Speed 2 Railway line which may create noise issues and reduce the future deliverability. Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p>
<p>DH240</p>	<p><i>West End Street, Stapleford</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p>
<p>DH313</p>	<p><i>Brookhill Leys Farm, Brookhill Leys Road, Eastwood</i> Part of the site allocated for employment. Constraints are A610 and adjacent SINC. 14 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision for outdoor sports facilities and amenity space. South of Jubilee Park Am11.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6 Grassland opportunity G9</p>

DH358	<p><i>Toton Sidings, Derby Road, Stapleford</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes. Constraints include flood zone and SINC, and remediation work required. Development of the site only realistic through site 133, in the absence of development on site 133 this site is considered to be undeliverable and undevelopable.</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision to the north of the south for parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M3, M18 Grassland opportunity G1, G2</p>
DH362	<p><i>North of Coronation Road, Cossall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
DH394	<p><i>Land to rear of 13-27 The Glebe Cossall</i> Could be suitable if Green Belt policy changes, subject to the details of any proposals, including issues such as access. 32 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of outdoor greenspaces, parks and gardens, amenity and slight gap in provision of natural greenspace, with potential to link buffer zones of access if increased provision of natural greenspace within development.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
DH398	<p><i>Manor Grange, 365 Nottingham Road, Toton</i> Site is available and suitable with flooding issues being the major barrier. 27 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity greenspaces.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M2, M3 Grassland opportunity G1</p>
DH413	<p><i>Mansfield Road, Nether Green</i> Adopted for employment site in the 2004 local plan. Constraints with contaminated land, noise from A610, a remote risk of flooding and adjacent to SINC. 390 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Adjacent to Hall Park Am9 – need for land drainage improvements on this site. To be considered in any development on site. Good provision to parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities. Lack in provision of amenity space, although this could be addressed through the access to parks and gardens.</p> <p>Lack in access to natural greenspace in the north of the site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M16 Wetland opportunity M10 along Nethergreen Brook Grassland opportunity to the east G5</p>
DH420	<p><i>Land North of Stapleford Road, Trowell. East of the M1</i> Site is largely available and suitable for residential development. There are contamination issues that need resolving and possible mitigation measures to overcome the issues of noise from the adjacent motorway and railway lines. Part of site sits within a 200metre buffer of the</p>

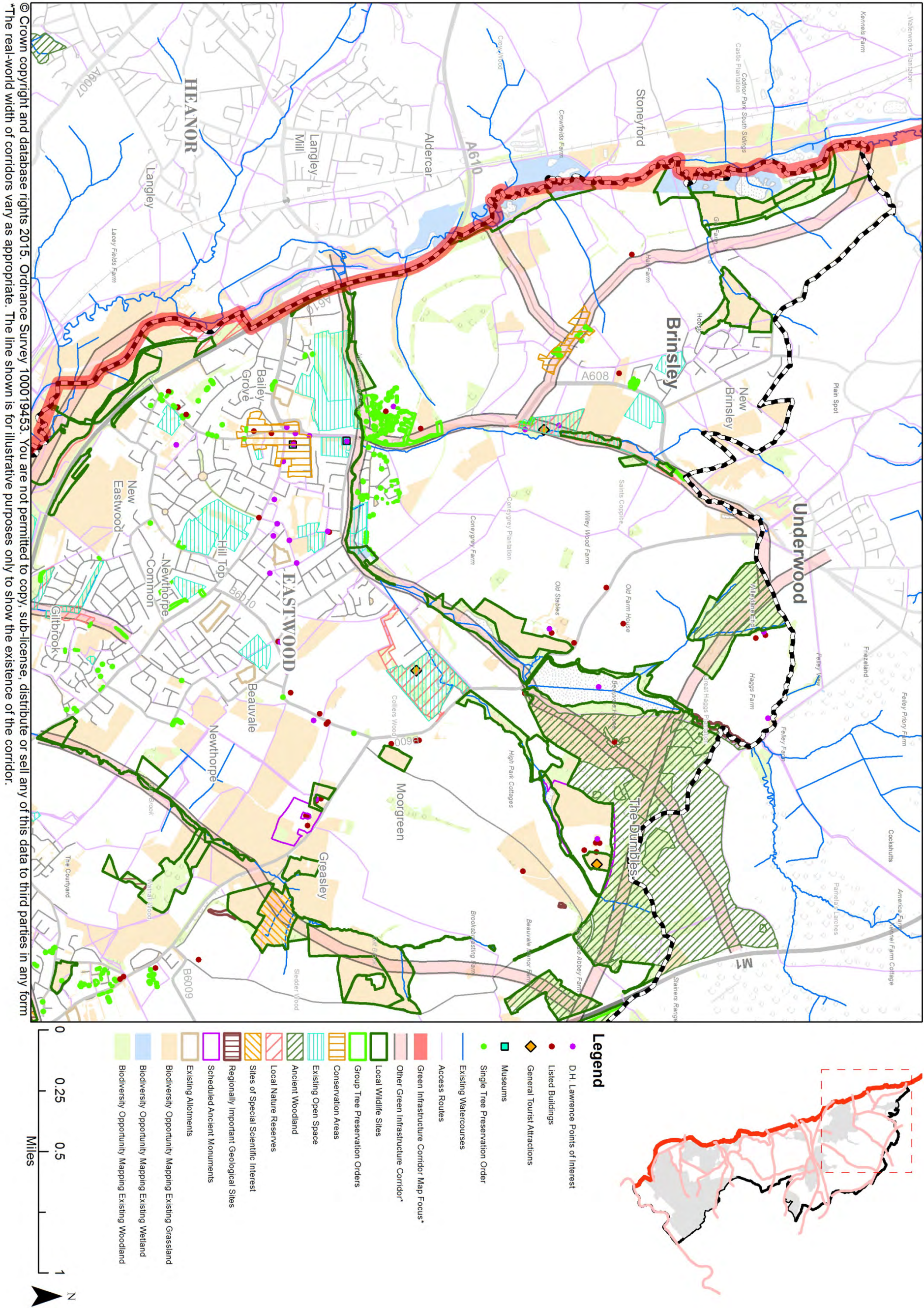
	<p>preferred HS2 route.</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens and natural greenspaces.</p>
DH423	<p><i>Land adjacent to allotments, Coronation Road, Cossall</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
DH432	<p><i>Bennerley disposal point. Land between A610 and Gin Close Way</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in access to amenity, parks and gardens and natural greenspace. Adequate provision to outdoor greenspaces</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunities M4, M7 Grassland opportunities G9, G10</p>
DH460	<p><i>Peatfield Court, Peatfield Road, Stapleford</i></p> <p>The site is available and suitable, with no major barriers to deliverability, but is partly occupied by residential development.</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p>
DH472	<p><i>Cossall Industrial Estate, Soloman Road, Cossall</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
DH509	<p><i>Trowell Freight Depot, Stapleford Road, Trowell</i></p> <p>Part of the site is within a 200 metre buffer of the preferred route for a High Speed 2 Railway. Considered to be a suitable site for housing. 33 potential dwellings – outline application re-submitted</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity greenspace, parks and gardens and natural greenspace.</p>
DH510	<p><i>Land Rear of Chilwell Retail Park, Barton Lane, Attenborough</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity greenspaces.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M2, M5</p>
DH512	<p><i>Eagle Mill, Ilkeston Road, Trowell</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M14 Grassland opportunity G17</p>
DH517	<p><i>TBC Engineering Services, Bailey Grove Road, Eastwood</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision for amenity greenspace, but good provision for access to parks and gardens,</p>

DH521	<p>outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p><i>Beamlight Automotive Seating Ltd, Newmanleys Road, Eastwood</i></p> <p>Employment has ceased operation on this site. Building currently considered unsuitable for most modern employment based occupiers.</p> <p>75 potential dwelling</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Lack of provision for outdoor sports facilities and amenity space. South of Jubilee Park Am11</p> <p>BOM</p> <p>Wetland opportunity M6</p> <p>Grassland opportunity G9</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
Am9	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Hall Park</p> <p>Improvements to Land drainage (medium priority)</p>
Am11	<p>Jubilee Park</p> <p>Upgrade park boundaries (medium priority)</p> <p>Potential for space to provide additional access to sports provision and natural greenspace.</p>
Am18	<p>Pasture Road Recreation Ground</p> <p>Create surfaced path route around site (medium priority)</p> <p>Refurbish children's play area (low priority)</p> <p>Potential for space to provide additional access to amenity space as already outlined in amenity priorities. Potential for space to provide access to additional natural greenspace to increase provision along corridor.</p>
Am10	<p>Hickings Lane Recreation Ground</p> <p>Resurface main access footpath (high priority)</p> <p>Refurbish children's play area (medium priority)</p> <p>Sports pitch drainage (medium priority)</p> <p>Renovate park boundary railings (medium priority)</p> <p>Create purpose built bowls pavilion (low priority)</p> <p>Potential for space to provide additional provision to natural greenspace and increases in amenity provision through identified priorities.</p>
Am19	<p>Queen Elizabeth Park</p> <p>New lighting (medium priority) Refurbishment of bowling green surrounds (medium priority)</p> <p>Potential for space to provide additional natural greenspace and increases in amenity provision.</p>
Am1	<p>Archers Field Recreation Ground</p> <p>Missing footpath link across site (medium priority)</p> <p>New sports pavilion and football pitch drainage (medium priority)</p> <p>Adjacent to development site DE15. Potential for space to provide additional natural greenspace and increases in amenity provision as identified in amenity priorities.</p>
Am21	<p>Banks Road Open Space</p> <p>Footpath resurfacing (possible bridleway/links through to new housing at Stapleford (high priority)</p> <p>Habitat improvements (high priority)</p> <p>Adjacent to development site DH133 and DH358</p>
Am16	<p>Manor Farm Recreation Ground</p> <p>Skate park improvements (medium priority)</p> <p>Fitness equipment (medium priority)</p> <p>Missing footpath links (medium priority)</p> <p>Adjacent to development sites DE6 and DH398. Potential to bridge the gap for access to amenity greenspace along corridor through providing above priority improvements.</p>

	<p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace</p> <p>Gaps in provision south of Awsworth</p> <p>Gaps to the north of Trowell</p> <p>Gaps to the west of Stapleford</p> <p>Gaps to the west of Chilwell</p>
<p>H4</p> <p>G1</p> <p>G2</p> <p>G3</p> <p>G4</p> <p>G5</p> <p>G6</p> <p>G7</p> <p>G8</p> <p>G9</p> <p>G21</p> <p>G10</p> <p>G17</p> <p>G19</p> <p>G20</p> <p>W7</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M2</p> <p>M3</p> <p>M4</p> <p>M5</p> <p>M6</p> <p>M7</p> <p>M10</p> <p>M12</p> <p>M14</p> <p>M16</p> <p>M19</p>	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>Core blocks of acid grassland/heath - need to check current condition and enhance if required.</p> <p>Mix of rough grassland and amenity grassland with some scrub. Site is LNR so could be managed to improve grassland habitat.</p> <p>Toton Sidings. Grass/scrub mosaic, post-industrial habitat supporting invertebrate communities such as Dingy/Grizzled skipper.</p> <p>Better-site turning to scrub. Management required to return habitat to grassland. Site good for butterflies. Potential LNR.</p> <p>Existing park, opportunity to create grassland habitat.</p> <p>Hall Park, Eastwood. Currently amenity grassland but could be managed differently to improve grassland network.</p> <p>Industrial/railway area obvious missing link-potential for riverside enhancement.</p> <p>Improved grassland within the floodplain.</p> <p>Current quality unknown: long-term aim to improve as strong E-W connection. Is this an important block of calcareous grassland either side of M1?</p> <p>Current quality unknown. Mix of dry and floodplain grassland. Long-term aim to improve along river and road corridor.</p> <p>Major grassland re-creation potential. Project as part of Erewash Valley LL area.</p> <p>Martin's land next to sewage works. Species poor grassland -increase quality.</p> <p>Enhance existing grasslands-increase species diversity.</p> <p>Arable land, Stapleford.</p> <p>Arable land, Meadow farm, Stoney Lane, Trowell. Some potential for work to create habitat fringes.</p> <p>Improve woodland corridor along canal adjacent to Short Wood site.</p> <p>Area of land recently purchased by DWT to make connection between reserves (DWT and NWT). Managed as wet grassland. Grazed.</p> <p>Wetland habitat creation to connect to Attenborough Nature Reserve.</p> <p>EA owned site potential to create wetland habitat such as scrapes/reed beds. Extends corridor from Attenborough NR. Potential to create a grazing marsh.</p> <p>Wetland creation on Bennerley coal disposal site.</p> <p>Reedbed creation on all outfalls to sewage works. Trowell, Newthorpe, Langley Mill.</p> <p>Nottingham Canal LNR, wetland. High toad populations, grass snake.</p> <p>Potential for creation of mosaic of wetland habitat throughout Erewash Corridor.</p> <p>River restoration and enhancement along the Nethergreen Brook.</p> <p>Enhancement, linking and buffering of Erewash meadows/Aldercarr/Jacksdale complex.</p> <p>Maintain habitat connectivity along Erewash Valley for GCN, grass snake and other herpetofauna species.</p> <p>Maintain habitat connectivity for high grass snake population.</p> <p>Wetland potential at Broxtowe CP, existing b/spring & temporary ponds. Himalayan balsam being controlled.</p> <p>Special Note – A heritage Lottery Fund Landscape Partnership bid is planned for development in 2016/17 with current core partners being Nottingham and Derbyshire Wildlife Trusts and Broxtowe Borough Council. Several other partners have expressed an interest and a draft vision for the project has been developed. If successful the project will deal with issues like engagement with inadowners to enhance habitat, develop projects for key species, develop a habitat improvement grant scheme, look at archaeological heritage, increase environmental education for all ages to demonstrate the importance of the valley, develop health and well being agenda by encouraging use and exploration of the valley.</p>
Ac13	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>Langley Mill. There are no formal connections for walkers and cyclists linking Eastwood with Langley Mill and the countryside around Stoneyford. Improving this would require either improving the current highway features or opening up the Cromford Canal from Langley Mill Basin.</p>

Ac10	Bennerley Viaduct linking Ilkeston to Awsworth. Grade two listed and owned by Sustrans, this structure is a potentially a safe connection linking Awsworth and Kimberley with Ilkeston. It could form a key iconic link in a route connecting Nottingham and Derby.
Ac8	Canal towpath use in Cossall – The towpath is available for cyclists on a permissive basis and some sections have bridleway status. There is a need to look at the connectivity of the network and wherever possible make towpaths available for equestrians who currently use very busy road routes.
Ac6	The communities of Stapleford and Toton are separated by the A52. The bridge at Bessell Lane offers an opportunity to formalise a link between these communities.
Ac11	General access improvements between Stapleford and Toton.
Ac5	No safe cycling route connecting Attenborough Nature Reserve at Barton Lane to Toton Fields site and the Erewash Valley. This could be achieved by junction improvements or new routes linking towards the multiuse crossing near St Leonards Riding school.
Ac1	Potential river crossing links across the River Trent, which currently acts as a barrier for access into Rushcliffe.
Ac14	Need to review and develop established trails such as the Erewash Valley Trail and the Broxtowe Country Trail. Improvements could include upgrading on road sections, improving links to other routes e.g. Bennerley Viaduct/Ilkeston Station and widening of sections e.g. The EVT around Trowell Garden Centre.
B15	Blue Infrastructure Potential Erewash catchment opportunities to be fed into strategy.
	Heritage Features A current 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. Bennerley Viaduct opportunity to restore Grade 2* listed structure owned by SUSTRANS and bring it into use for access and wildlife.

1.2 Erewash Valley Existing Assets (Section 1)



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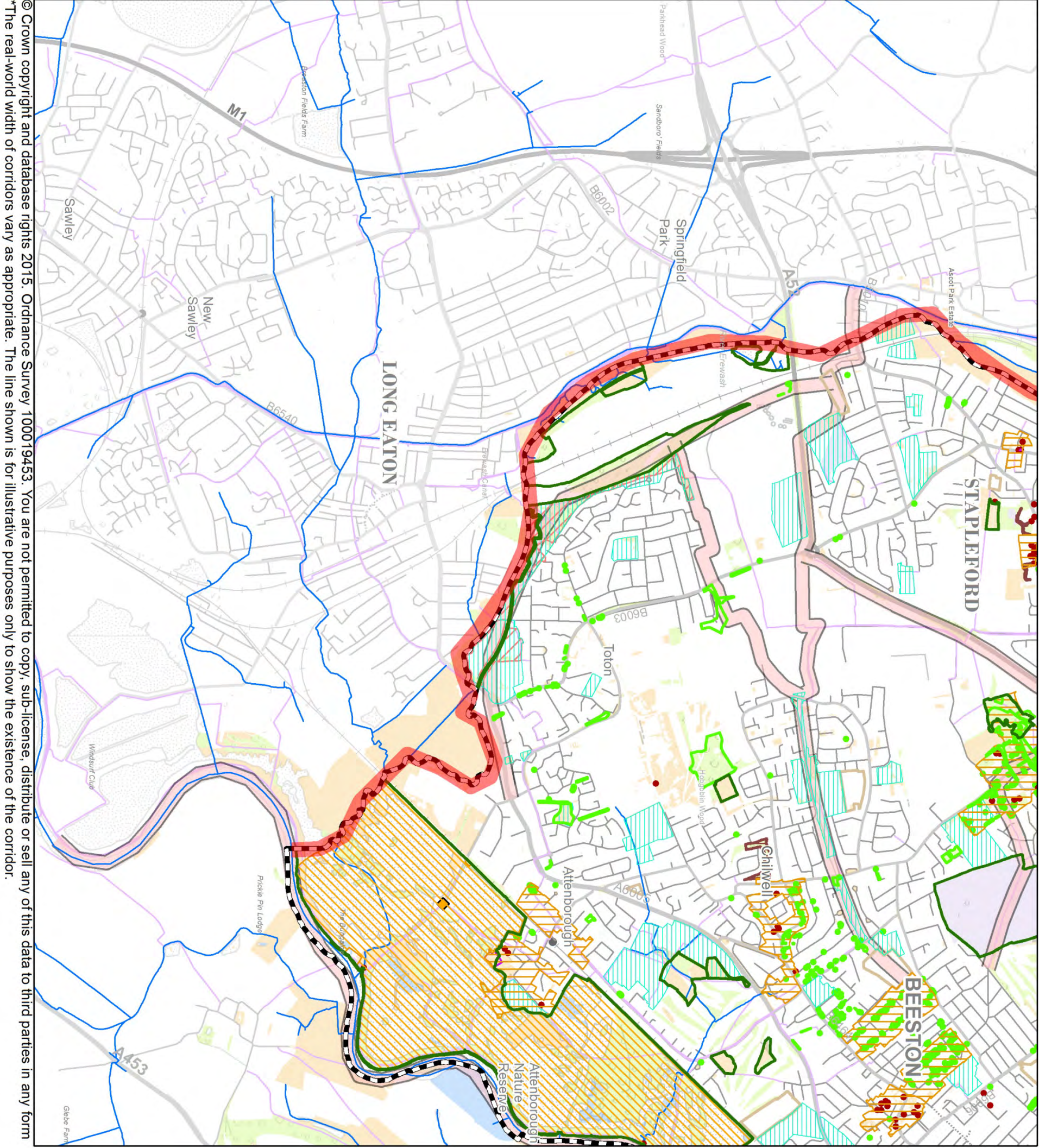
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1.2 Erewash Valley Existing Assets (Section 4)

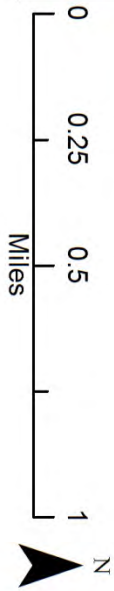


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*The real-world width of corridors vary as appropriate. The line shown is for illustrative purposes only to show the existence of the corridor.



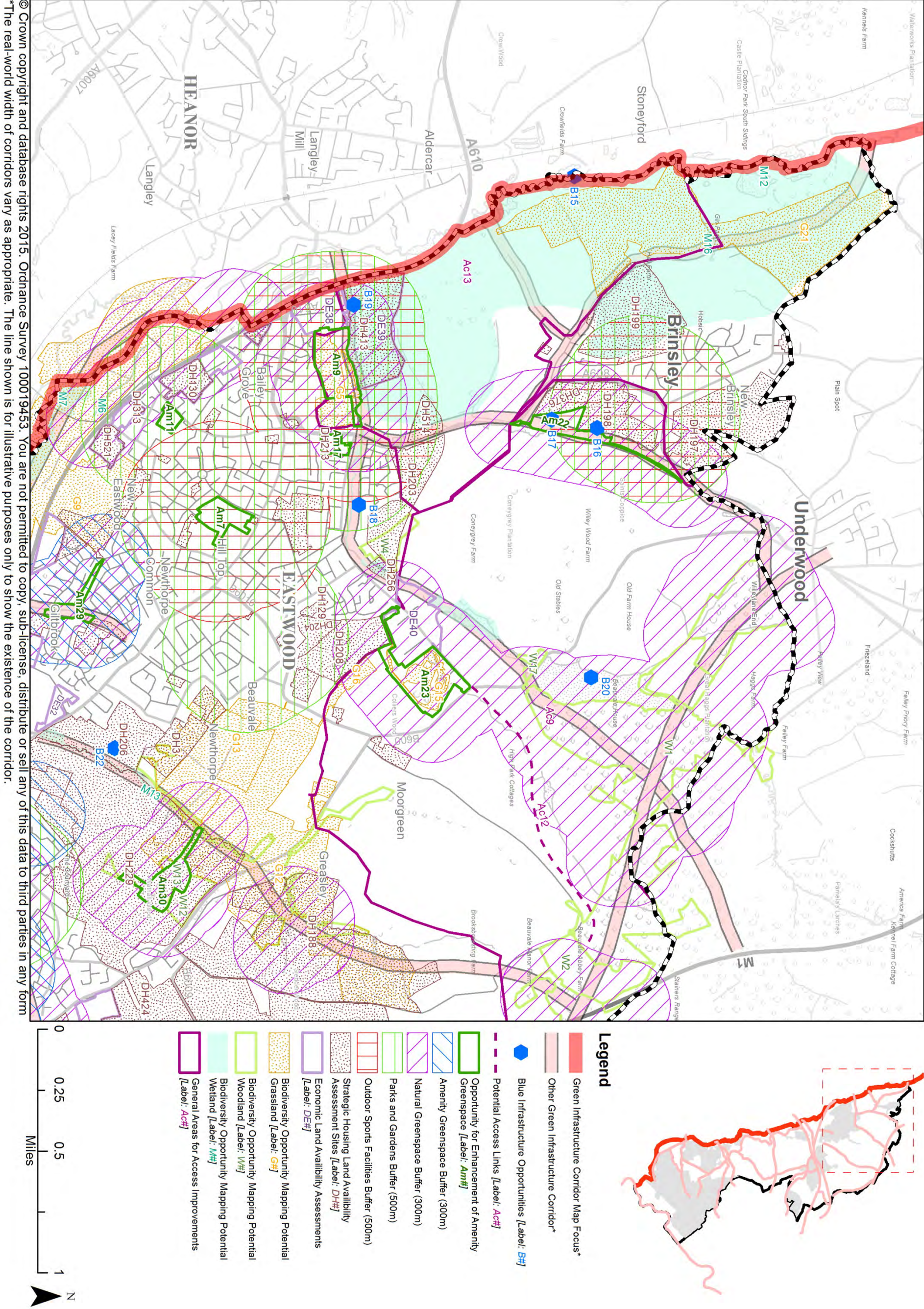
Legend

- Listed Buildings
- General Tourist Attractions
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



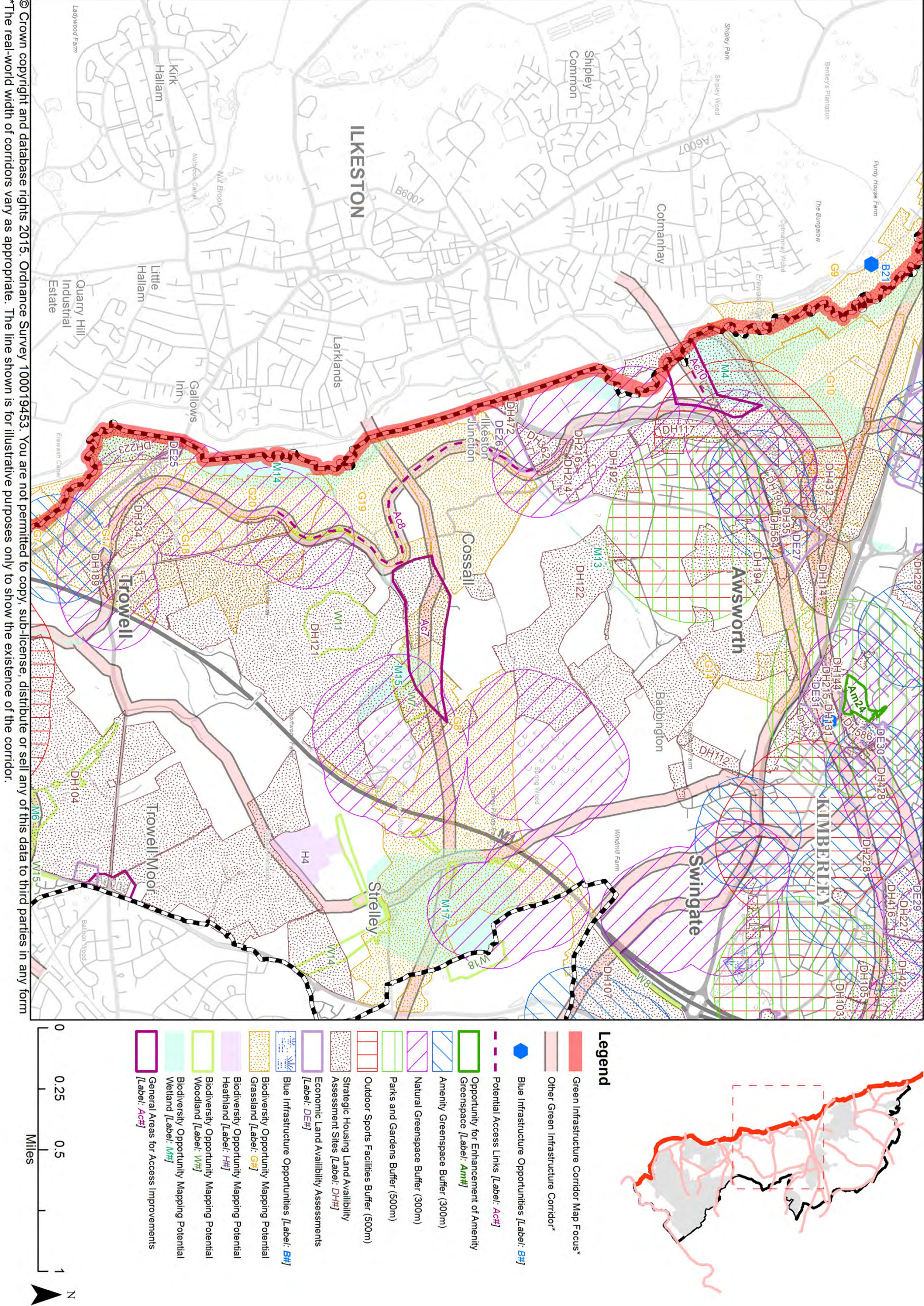
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1.2 Erewash Valley Opportunities (Section 1)



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1.2 Erewash Valley Opportunities (Section 2)

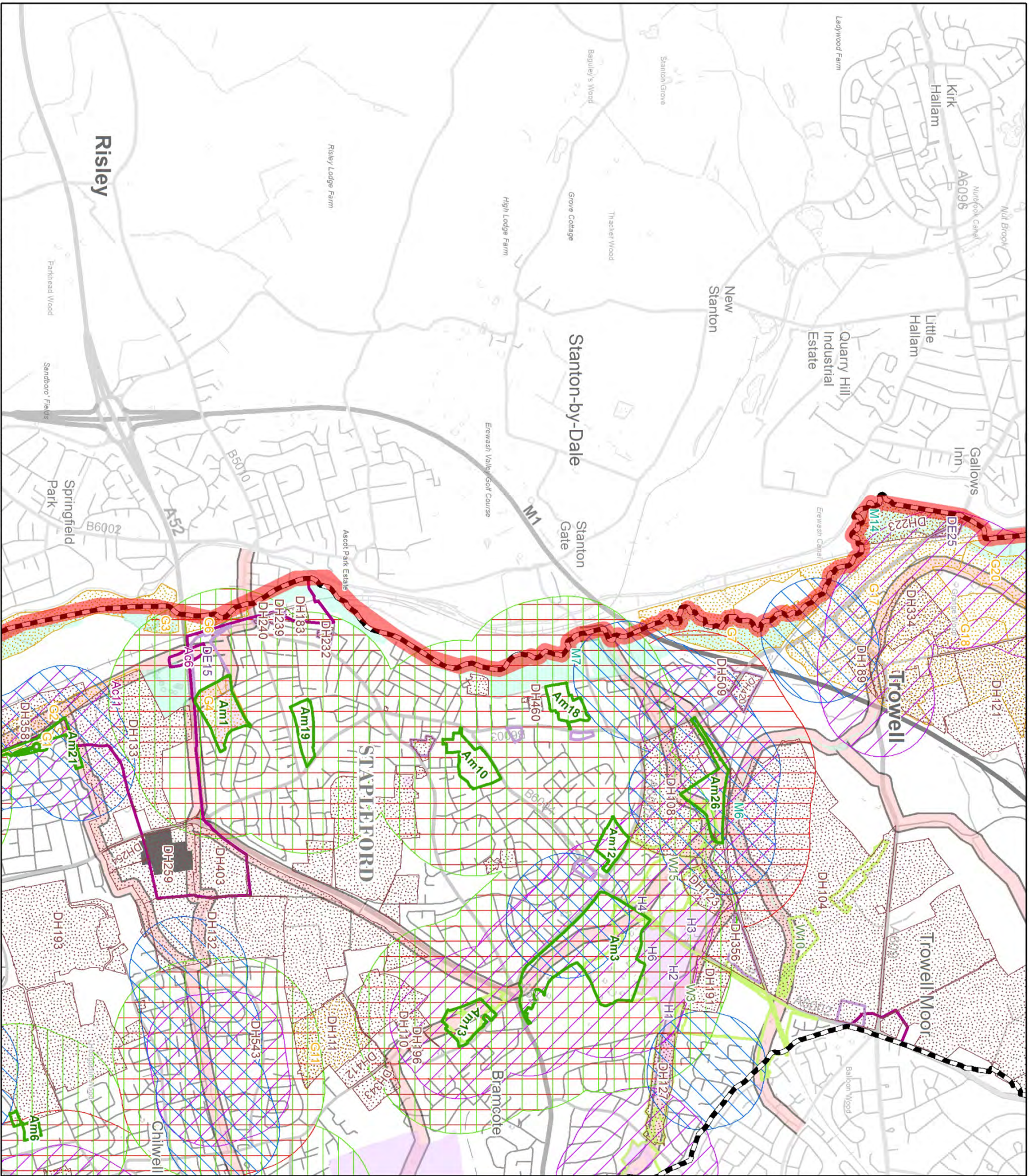


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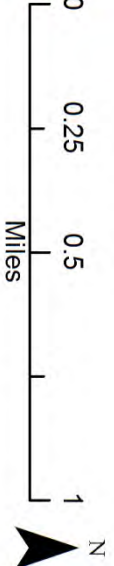
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1.2 Erewash Valley Opportunities (Section 3)



Legend

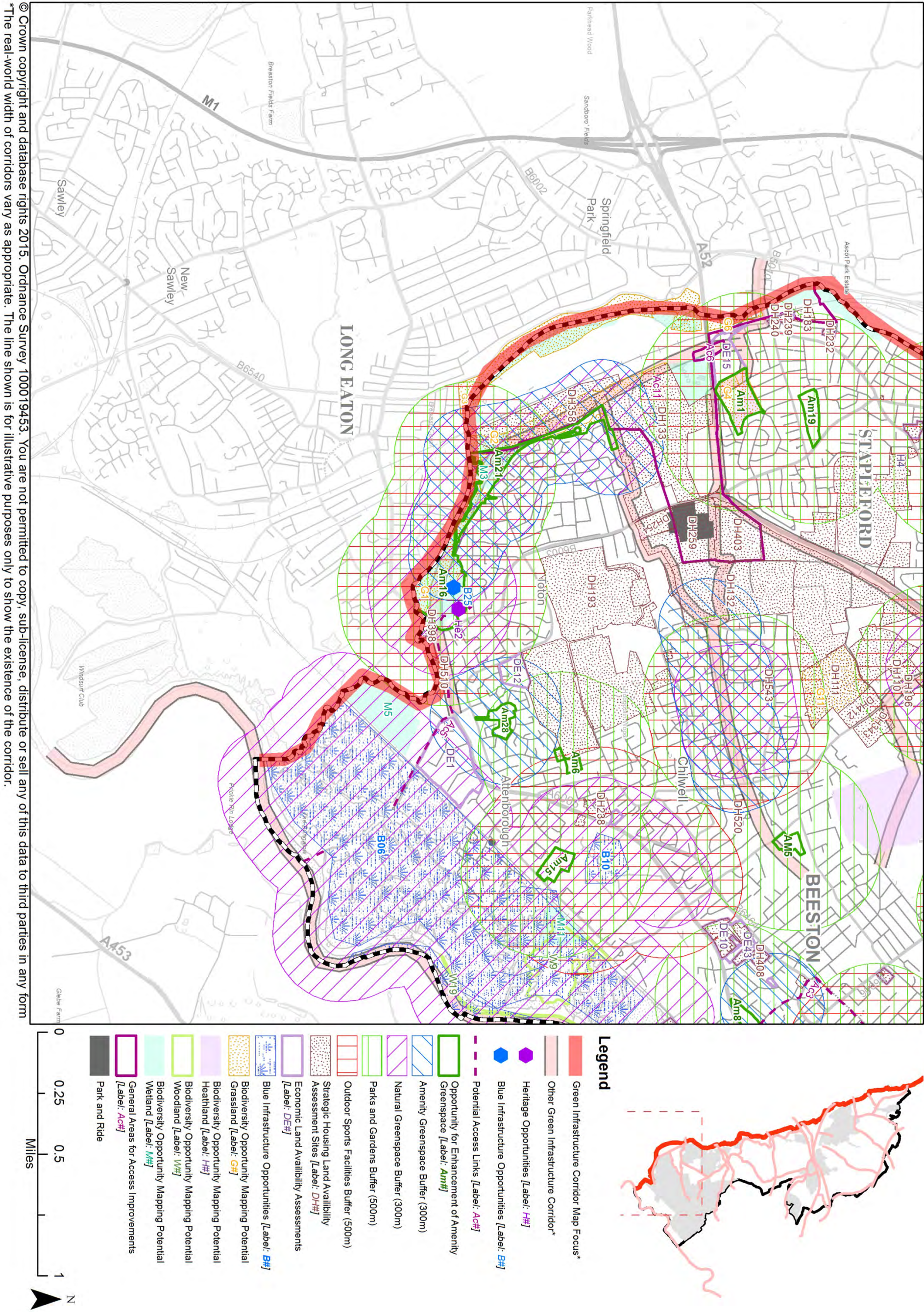
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Potential Access Links [Label: Ac#]
- Opportunity for Enhancement of Amenity Greenspace [Label: Am#]
- Amenity Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Natural Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Parks and Gardens Buffer (500m)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities Buffer (500m)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites [Label: DH#]
- Economic Land Availability Assessments [Label: DE#]
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: BH]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Grassland [Label: G#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Heathland [Label: H#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Woodland [Label: W#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Wetland [Label: W#]
- General Areas for Access Improvements [Label: Ac#]
- Park and Ride



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1.2 Erewash Valley Opportunities (Section 4)



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6.2.3 Secondary Green Infrastructure Corridors

CORRIDOR 2.1: Brinsley Brook Corridor

This corridor runs north south from Broxtowe Borough boundary at Underwood towards Eastwood following the course of Brinsley Brook.

Existing assets to protect

Amenity

Brinsley Headstocks, Mansfield Road, Brinsley
Brinsley Recreation Ground, Brinsley (close to but not directly linked)

Wildlife and Biodiversity

Biodiversity Mapping

Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
Neutral grassland (unimproved)
Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)
Mixed woodland
Parkland and scattered trees
Calcareous grassland (semi improved)

Local Wildlife Site:

Cordy Lane Paddock
Saint's Coppice
Brinsley Brook Grasslands

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Brinsley Headstocks

SSSIs

None

Ancient Woodland:

Willey Spring

TPOs

Numerous group and single TPO's around Eastwood Hall in the south and Saints Coppice in the north.

Access and sustainable transport

Multiple Public Rights of Way running along and across corridor vicinity.
Links to Ashfield Hidden Treasures in the north and the Blue Line Trail (heritage) in Eastwood

Blue Infrastructure

Brinsley Brook

Heritage Features

Brinsley Headstocks
Brinsley Colliery
Vine Cottage – DH Lawrence Point of Interest
Eastwood Hall (Grade II listed and DH Lawrence point of interest)
Hall Farm Buildings (Grade II listed)
Links to Eastwood and other DH Lawrence points of interest

Reference Code 2.1

Opportunities For Change

DH197

Potential Development sites

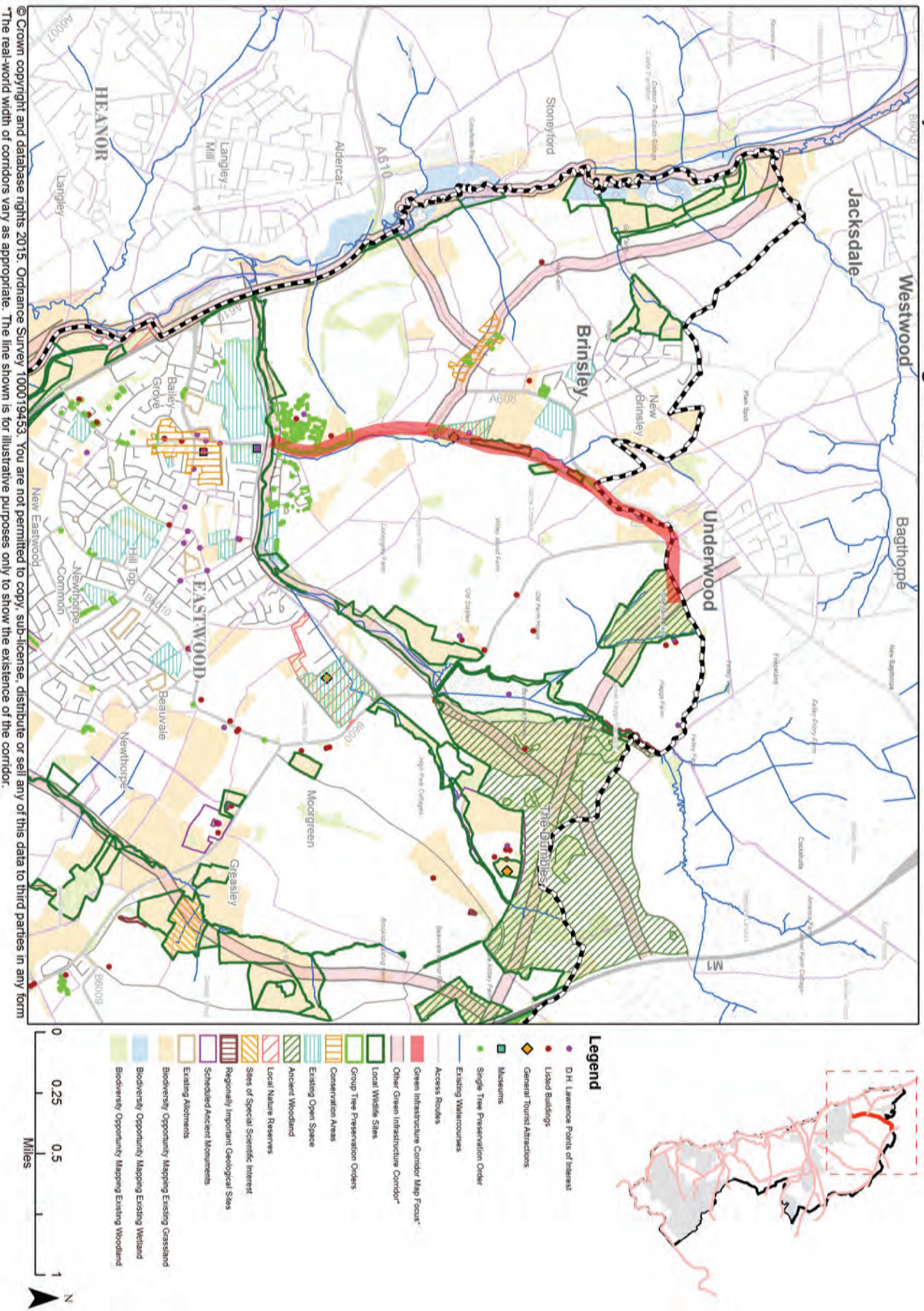
North of Cordy Lane Brinsley
Could be suitable if green belt policy changes
Impact on footpaths through the site

<p>DH198</p> <p>DH203</p> <p>DH376</p> <p>DH514</p>	<p>300 potential dwellings Amenity Lack in access to amenity and natural greenspace, lack in access to parks and gardens and outdoor sports provision to the north of site.</p> <p><i>East of Church Lane Brinsley</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Impact on Brinsley Headstocks and possible risk of flooding from Brinsley Brook 200 potential dwellings Amenity Lack in provision for amenity spaces.</p> <p><i>Nether Green East of Mansfield Road Eastwood</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Risk of flooding of part of the site from Beauvale and Brinsley Brook Adjacent to SINC Amenity Lack in provision for amenity spaces, lack in access to parks and gardens to north of site.</p> <p><i>Land opposite 28 Church Lane Brinsley</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Impact on Brinsley Headstocks and possible risk of flooding from Brinsley Brook 85 potential dwellings Amenity Lack in provision for amenity space, lack of access to outdoor sports provision to south.</p> <p><i>Hall Farm Cockerhouse Road Eastwood</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Adjacent group TPOs to the East and North West 98 potential dwellings Amenity Lack in provision for amenity and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M16</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
<p>Am9</p> <p>Am22</p>	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Hall Park (medium priority) Improvements to land drainage</p> <p>Brinsley Headstocks (medium priority) Improvements to footpaths and circulation routes through site. Adjacent to development sites DH198 and DH376.</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace Need for amenity greenspace in the south of Brinsley close to Manor Farm and Conegrey Plantation (as per Natural England Access standard)</p>
<p>W1</p> <p>M16</p>	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity W1: Watnall Coppice, Wilbey Spinney, Moor Green/Beauvale Estate. Enhance and connect these larger blocks of woodland M16: Maintain habitat connectivity for high grass snake populations.</p>
<p>Ac9</p>	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport 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. Examples include Brinsley footpath 15 which connects Hall Lane with Brinsley 34 and the bridleway connection (Brinsley 34) between Stoneyford and Brinsley Gin.</p>

B16 B17	Blue Infrastructure Opportunities for creation of SUDS at development sites adjacent to Brinsley Brook. Opportunities for SUDS/mitigation work in existing amenity space Brinsley Headstocks.
	Heritage Features No opportunities identified

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2.1 Brinsley Brook Corridor Existing Assets



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CORRIDOR 2.2: Nether Green, Beauvale Brook and Colliers Wood Corridor

This corridor runs west to east from the Erewash at Eastwood to the Broxtowe Borough Boundary to the north of Moorgreen Reservoir following the course of Nether Green and Beauvale Brook.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Hall Park, Mansfield Road, Eastwood
 Mansfield Road Recreation Ground, Eastwood
 The Breach Cricket Ground, Greenhills Road, Eastwood
 Greenhills Road Recreation Ground, Greasley
 Colliers Wood, Moorgreen

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Parkland and scattered trees
 Neutral grassland (semi improved)
 Neutral grassland (unimproved)
 Neutral grassland (semi-natural)
 Calcareous grassland (semi-natural)
 Fen- flood plain/mire
 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
 Mixed woodland (plantation)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi-mature)
 Broadleaf woodland (plantation)

Local Wildlife Site:

Eastwood Mine Spoil
 Beauvale Brook Marsh, Eastwood
 Beauvale Streamside Meadows (species rich damp meadows along wooded stream)
 Beauvale Priory Stream
 The Dumbles
 Lamb Close Grassland
 Moorgreen Reservoir
 Moorgreen Reservoir Wood
 High Park Wood
 High Park Colliery

Local Geological Sites:

Quarry near Beauvale Priory

Local Nature Reserves:

Colliers Wood

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

High Park Wood

TPOs:

Numerous TPO's at Eastwood Hall and north of Beauvale Brook

Access and sustainable transport

Links to Blue Line Trail marking a number of heritage features along the route.
 Multiple links via Public Rights of Way to the north, and into and around Eastwood.
 Minimal public rights of way to the southern and central parts of the corridor near to Moorgreen, Greasley and Beauvale Priory and Lodge.
 Links to Greenway from north west of Eastwood.
 Public rights of way links to Colliers Wood.
 Links to Ashfield Hidden Valleys trail in the north.

Blue Infrastructure

Nether Green Brook

Beauvale Brook
 Moorgreen Reservoir
 Links to Robin Hood Well
 Ponds and drainage ditches in Colliers Wood.

Heritage Features

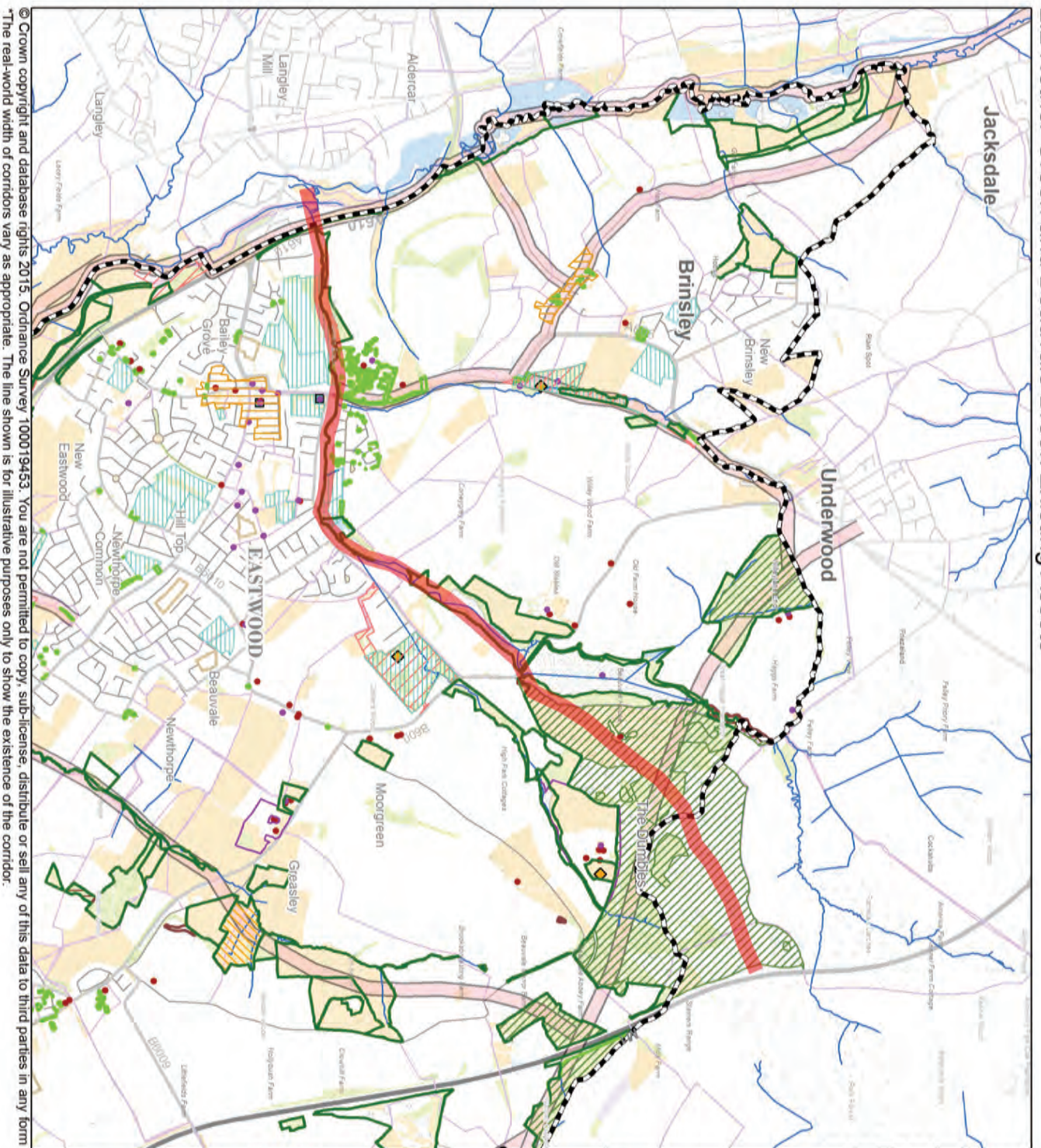
Durban House Heritage Centre and links to DH Lawrence points of interest in Eastwood.
 Beauvale Lodge
 Beauvale House
 Eastwood Hall
 Beauvale Priory (scheduled ancient monument)
 Numerous listed buildings in the vicinity of Moorgreen Reservoir.
 Colliers Wood

Reference Code 2.2	Opportunities for Change
	Potential Development sites
DE40	<p><i>Moorgreen Colliery Site Engine Lane Moorgreen Industrial Park Newthorpe</i> Well used employment site, variety of ages, good access from the North East</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports provision.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M10</p>
DH129	<p><i>Telford Drive, Newthorpe</i> Potential delivery in 6-10 years of 14 dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p>
DH203	<p><i>Nether Green East of Mansfield Road Eastwood</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Risk of flooding of part of the site from Beauvale and Brinsley Brook Adjacent to SINC</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity spaces, lack in access to parks and gardens to north of site.</p>
DH204	<p><i>North of 4 Mill Road Beauvale</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p>
DH208	<p><i>West of Moorgreen</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities. Lack in provision for parks and gardens to the north and natural greenspaces to the south.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G16</p>
DH213	<p><i>Mansfield Road Park Play Area Mansfield Road Eastwood</i> Site deemed not suitable for development</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G5</p>

DH256	<p><i>Land at Engine Lane, Lower Beauvale, Eastwood</i> Site deemed not suitable for development</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports provision.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M10 Woodland opportunity W10</p>
DH413	<p><i>Mansfield Road, Nether Green</i> Adopted for employment site in the 2004 local plan. Constraints with contaminated land, noise from A610, a remote risk of flooding and adjacent to SINC. 390 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Adjacent to Hall Park Am9 – need for land drainage improvements on this site. To be considered in any development on site. Good provision to parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities. Lack in provision of amenity space, although this could be addressed through the access to parks and gardens.</p> <p>Lack in access and provision of natural greenspace in the north of the site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M16 Wetland opportunity M10 along Nethergreen Brook Grassland opportunity to the east G5</p>
DH514	<p><i>Hall Farm Cockerhouse Road Eastwood</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes 98 potential dwellings High suitability scale</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision for amenity and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M16</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
Am9	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Hall Park Improvements to land drainage (medium priority)</p>
Am17	<p>Mansfield Road Recreation Ground Refurbish boundary (medium priority) Development site DH213 located on recreation ground but deemed unsuitable. Potential to increase amenity provision on site</p>
Am23	<p>Colliers Wood Footpath improvements and resurfacing (high priority), land drainage works (high priority) Development site DE40 located adjacent to site.</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace: Gap in provision to the North East of Eastwood. Gaps in provision To the north east of Eastwood</p>
G5	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity Hall Park Eastwood. Currently amenity grassland but could be managed differently to improve grassland network.</p> <p>G15 Colliers Wood LNR. Mix of young woodland, grassland and pond</p> <p>W1 Watnall Coppice, Watnall Spinney, Moor Green/Beauvale Estate. Enhance and connect these larger blocks of woodland</p> <p>W2 New woodland planting to link major woodlands near Hags Farm</p> <p>W4 Connection along disused railway</p> <p>W17 Moorgreen reservoir embankment, owned and managed by Canals and Rivers Trust. Open to</p>
G15	
W1	
W2	
W4	
W17	

<p>M10</p> <p>M16</p> <p>M18</p>	<p>potential change to management in partnership</p> <p>River restoration and enhancement along Nethergreen Brook.</p> <p>Maintain habitat connectivity for high grass snake populations</p> <p>Erewash Canal, connecting good areas of wetland marginal habitats through soft bank protection methods.</p>
<p>Ac9</p> <p>Ac12</p> <p>Ac13</p>	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>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. Examples include Brinsley footpath 15 which connects Hall Lane with Brinsley 34 and the bridleway connection (Brinsley 34) between Stoneyford and Brinsley Gin. Potential quiet link following the disused railway from the southern end of Moorgreen Reservoir, past Beauvale Priory towards Callis Hagg</p> <p>Langley Mill. There are no formal connections for walkers and cyclists linking Eastwood with Langley Mill and the countryside around Stoneyford. Improving this would require either improving the current highway features or opening up the Cromford Canal from Langley Mill Basin.</p>
<p>B18</p> <p>B19</p> <p>B20</p> <p>B21</p>	<p>Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>Opportunities for SUDS along Beauvale Brook</p> <p>River restoration and enhancement of Nether Green Brook</p> <p>Potential opportunities at Moorgreen Reservoir.</p> <p>Potential for enhancements to Erewash Canal.</p>
	<p>Heritage Features</p> <p>No opportunities identified.</p>

2.2 Nether Green and Beauvale Brook Existing Assets



Legend

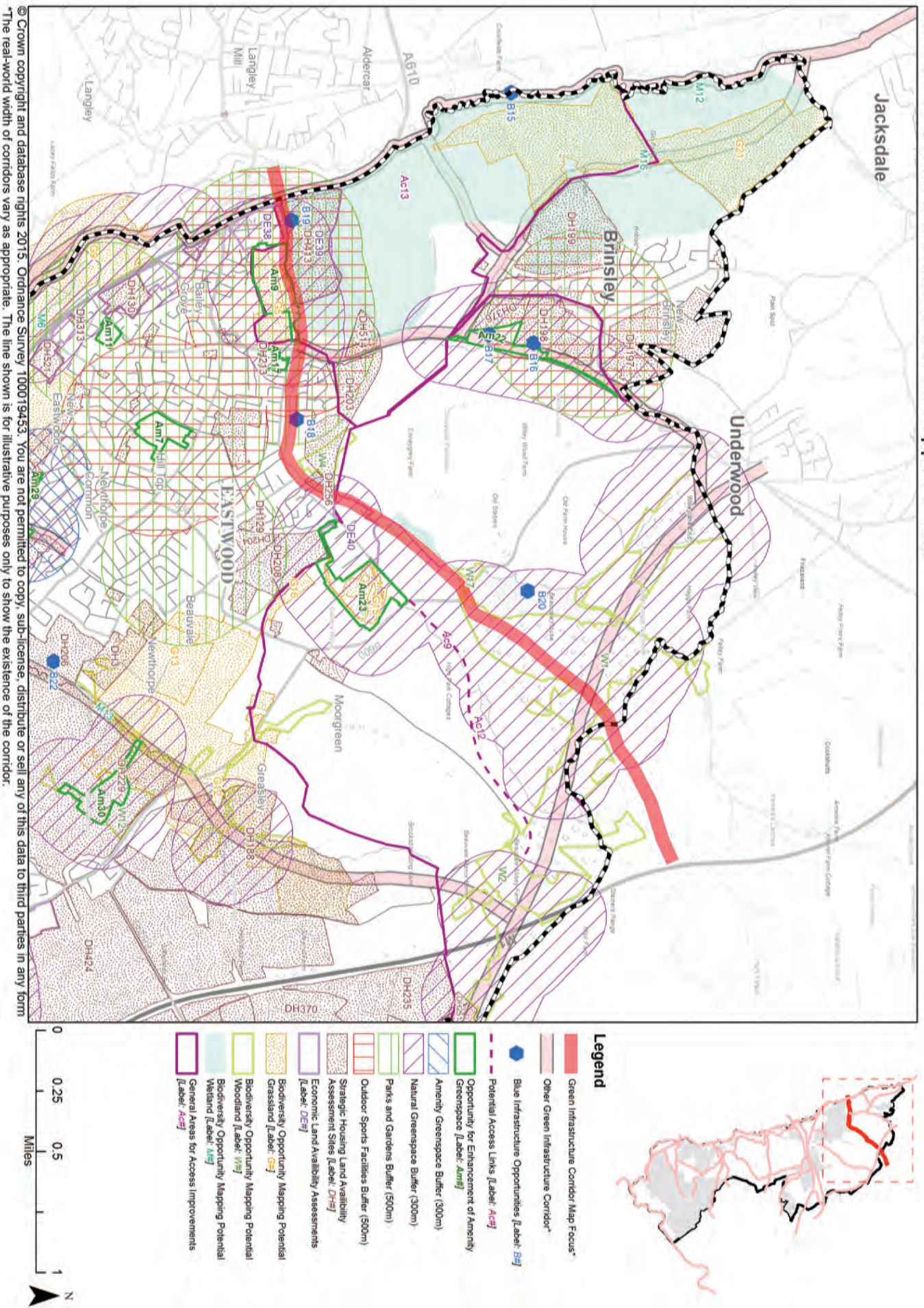
- D.H. Lawrence Points of Interest
- Listed Buildings
- ◆ General Tourist Attractions
- Museums
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Aliments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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2.2 Nether Green and Beauvale Brook Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.3: Giltbrook

Giltbrook corridor follows the line of the Giltbrook south to north from the A610 at Giltbrook towards the M1 and Broxtowe Borough Boundary with Ashfield District Council.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Watnall Green Open Space, Watnall

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (unimproved)
Calcareous grassland (semi-natural)
Parkland and scattered trees
Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)

Local Wildlife Sites:

Watnall Coppice
Crowhill Farm Grasslands
Crowhill Farm House Pasture
Sledder Wood
Sledder Wood Meadows
Church Road Meadow, Bogend
Watnall Wood Pasture
Gilt brook fields
Newthorpe derelict grassland
Watnall wood

Local Geological Sites:

Watnall Wood
Church Lane Quarry

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSIs:

Sledder Wood Meadows

Ancient Woodland:

The Coppice

TPOs:

None

Access and sustainable transport

Multiple public rights of way to the south of Eastwood linking Eastwood with Kimberley.
Links to the Robin Hood Way.
Access routes are sparse in the north near to Greasley.

Blue Infrastructure

Giltbrook

Heritage Features

Close to the remains of Greasley Castle.
A number of listed buildings located in the vicinity.

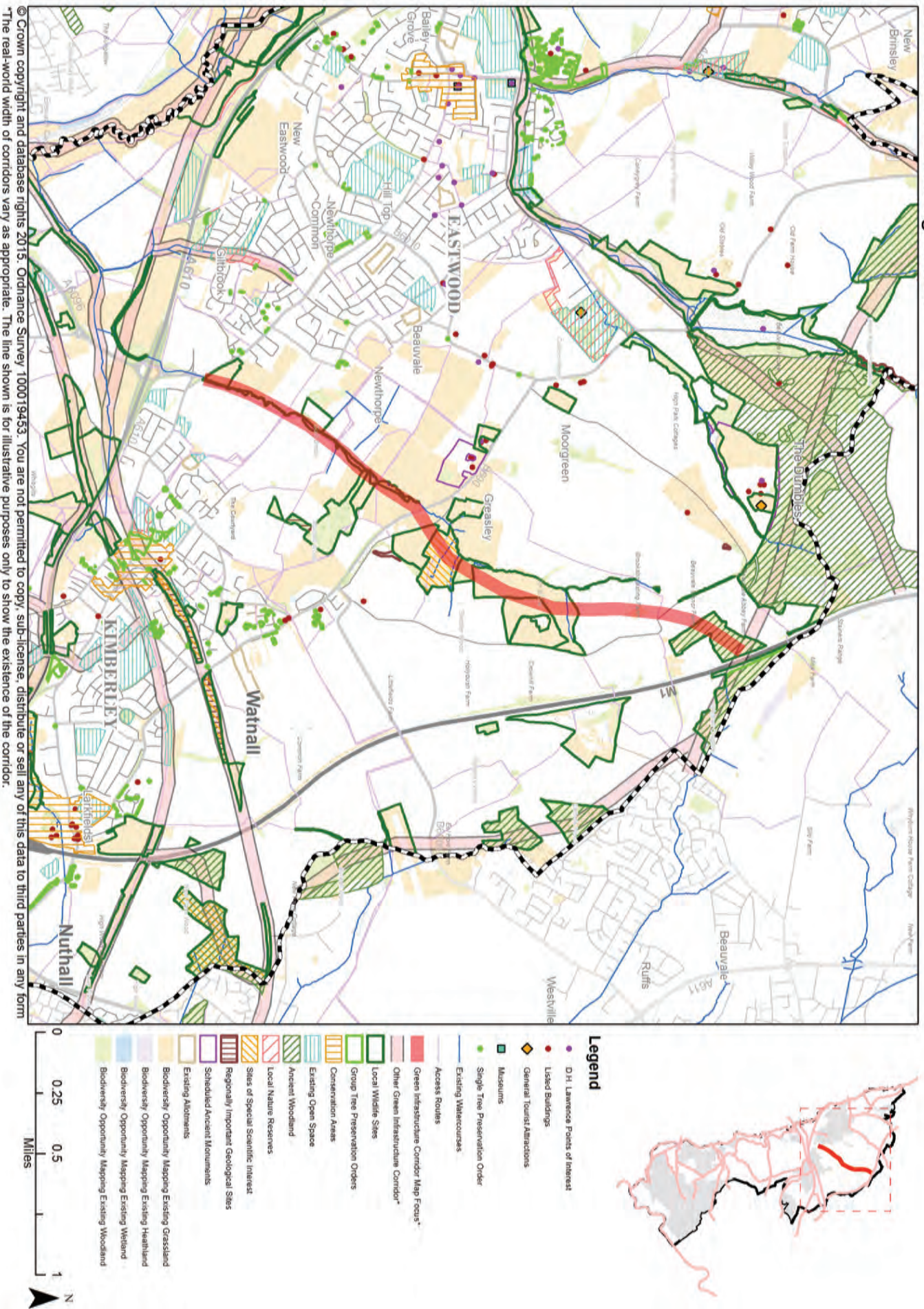
Reference Code 2.3	Opportunities for Change
DE32	Potential Development sites <i>Giltbrook Industrial Park Giltway Giltbrook</i> Site comprises of new employment units and is currently well used.

<p>DH3</p> <p>DH188</p> <p>DH206</p> <p>DH229</p>	<p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M13</p> <p><i>Wade printers (and adjacent land) Baker Road, Newthorpe</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes 200 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p><i>Land at Watnall</i> Non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and some current provision and access to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G12</p> <p><i>East of Baker Road/North of Nottingham Road Giltbrook</i> Site at risk of flooding 283 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M13</p> <p><i>North of Gilt Hill Kimberley</i> Non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and some current provision and access to natural greenspace through AM30 Watnall Wood.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M13 Grassland opportunity G12, G13</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
<p>Am30</p>	<p>Amenity Watnall Wood (high priority) Designated wildflower meadow with associated fencing and footpath works</p> <p>Development site DH229 located on and near site.</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace Gap in provision to the south east of Eastwood close to Giltbrook.</p>
<p>W1</p> <p>W12</p> <p>W13</p> <p>W13</p> <p>G12</p> <p>G13</p>	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity Watnall Coppice, Wilbey Spinney, Moor Green/Beauvale Estate. Enhance and connect these larger blocks of woodland.</p> <p>Improve connectivity in woodlands around Greasley.</p> <p>Watnall Wood. Enhance this piece of ancient woodland - not in EWGS yet.</p> <p>Brooks with the potential for wetland enhancement</p> <p>Large block of grassland (Calcareous) Aim to enhance as significant block</p> <p>New habitat to improve area</p>

Ac9	Access and Sustainable Transport 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. Examples include Brinsley footpath 15 which connects Hall Lane with Brinsley 34 and the bridleway connection (Brinsley 34) between Stoneyford and Brinsley Gin. 9
B22	Blue Infrastructure Potential for improvements to be made along the Giltbrook.
	Heritage Features Bennerley Viaduct opportunity to restore Grade 2* listed structure owned by Sustrans and bring in to use for access and wildlife.

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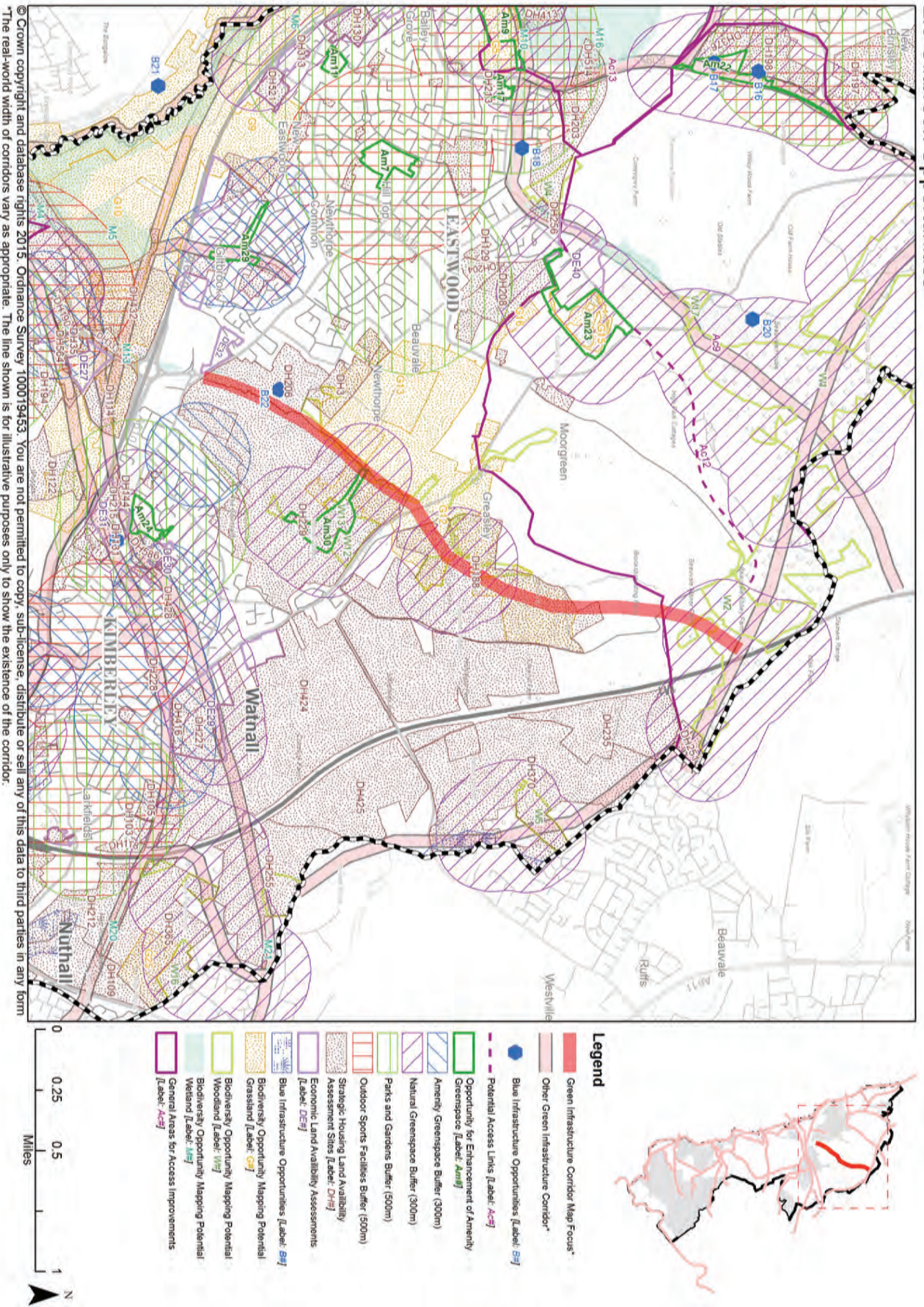
2.3 Gilbrook Existing Assets



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2.3 Giltbrook Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.4: Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting

Running north south on the eastern boundary of Broxtowe from Watnall Coppice on the M1 towards Kimberley Cutting and the boundaries of Ashfield District Council and Nottingham City Council.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

No existing sites

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi improved)
Parkland and scattered trees
Calcareous grassland (semi improved)
Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)

Local Wildlife Site:

Hucknall Airfield
Starth Wood
Eelhole Wood

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

Bulwell Wood
Starth Wood
Eelhole Wood

TPO's:

Group TPO near Westville

Access and sustainable transport

Links to Robin Hood Way.
Public Rights of Way in the south. M1 running parallel to corridor.

Blue Infrastructure

Water course flowing close to Blenheim Industrial Estate.

Heritage Features

None

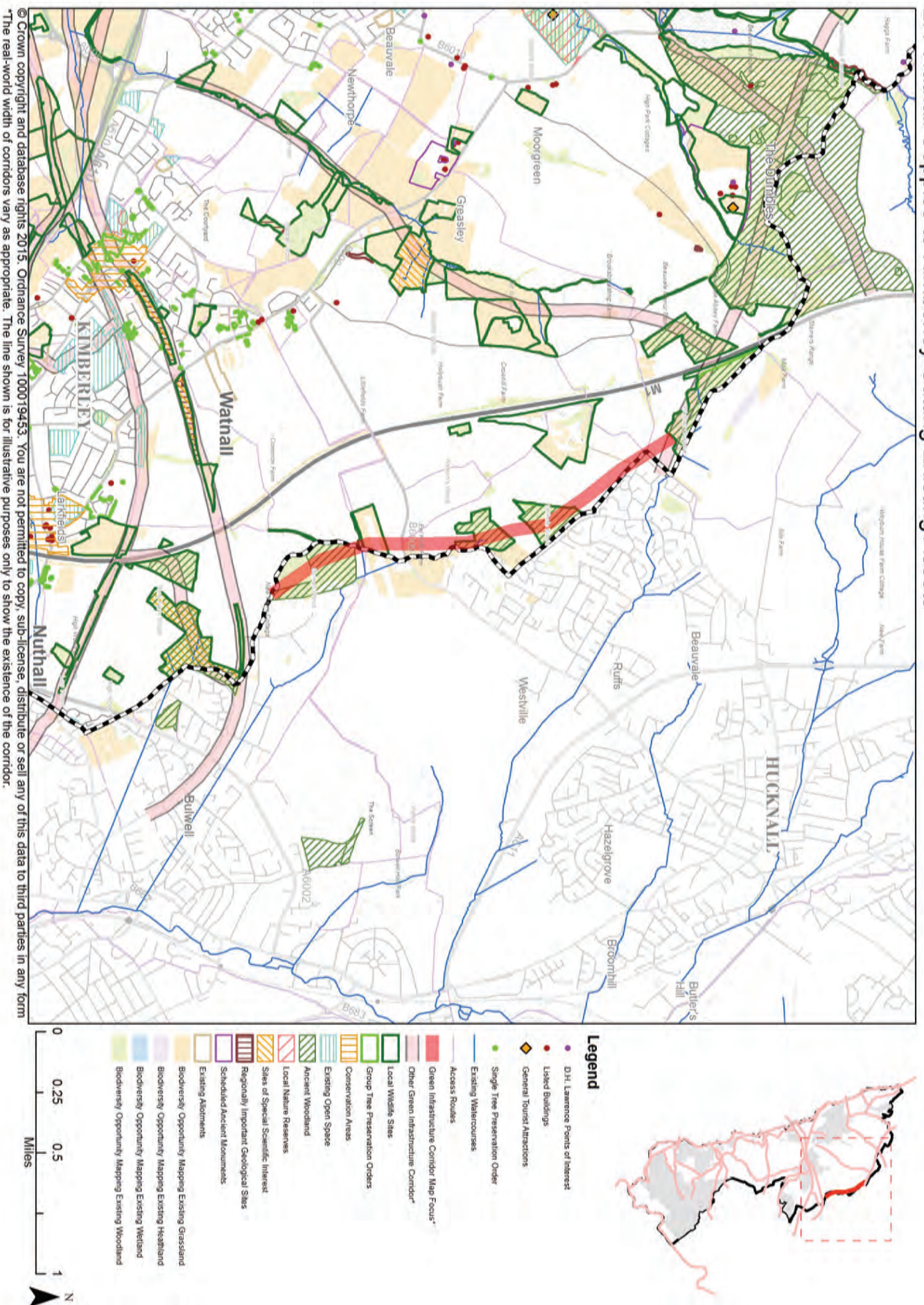
Reference Code 2.4	Opportunities for Change
DH188	<p>Potential Development sites All areas between the corridor and M1 are outlined for potential development:</p> <p><i>Land at Watnall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and some current provision and access to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G12</p>

DH235	<p><i>Land East of M1, Watnall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
DH251	<p><i>Near the Common, Hucknall (Field 9758)</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Woodland opportunity W1</p>
DH255	<p><i>New Farm Lane, Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities. Some provision of natural greenspace to the south of the site but lack of provision to the north.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M21 Woodland opportunity W5</p>
DH370	<p><i>East of Motorway/North of Long Lane Watnall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities. Some provision of natural greenspace to the east of the site but lack of provision to the west.</p> <p>BOM Woodland opportunity W5</p>
DH425	<p><i>East of Motorway/South of Long Lane Watnall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
	<p>Amenity No existing sites.</p> <p>Gaps across length of corridor for provision of amenity sites.</p>
W1 W5	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity Watnall Coppice, Wilbey Spinney, Moor Green/Beauvale Estate. Enhance and connect these larger blocks of woodland. Woodland planting to link New Farm Wood and Sellars Wood, and Sellars Wood and Bulwell Wood. Eelhole Wood, Low Wood, Starth Wood.</p>
Ac9	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport 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. Examples include Brinsley footpath 15 which connects Hall Lane with Brinsley 34 and the bridleway connection (Brinsley 34) between Stoneyford and Brinsley Gin.</p>

B14	Blue Infrastructure Opportunities identified through Catchment Hosting to the east of the corridor on the Nottingham City boundary: Potential for river restoration/ increasing storage capacity
	Heritage Features No opportunities identified.

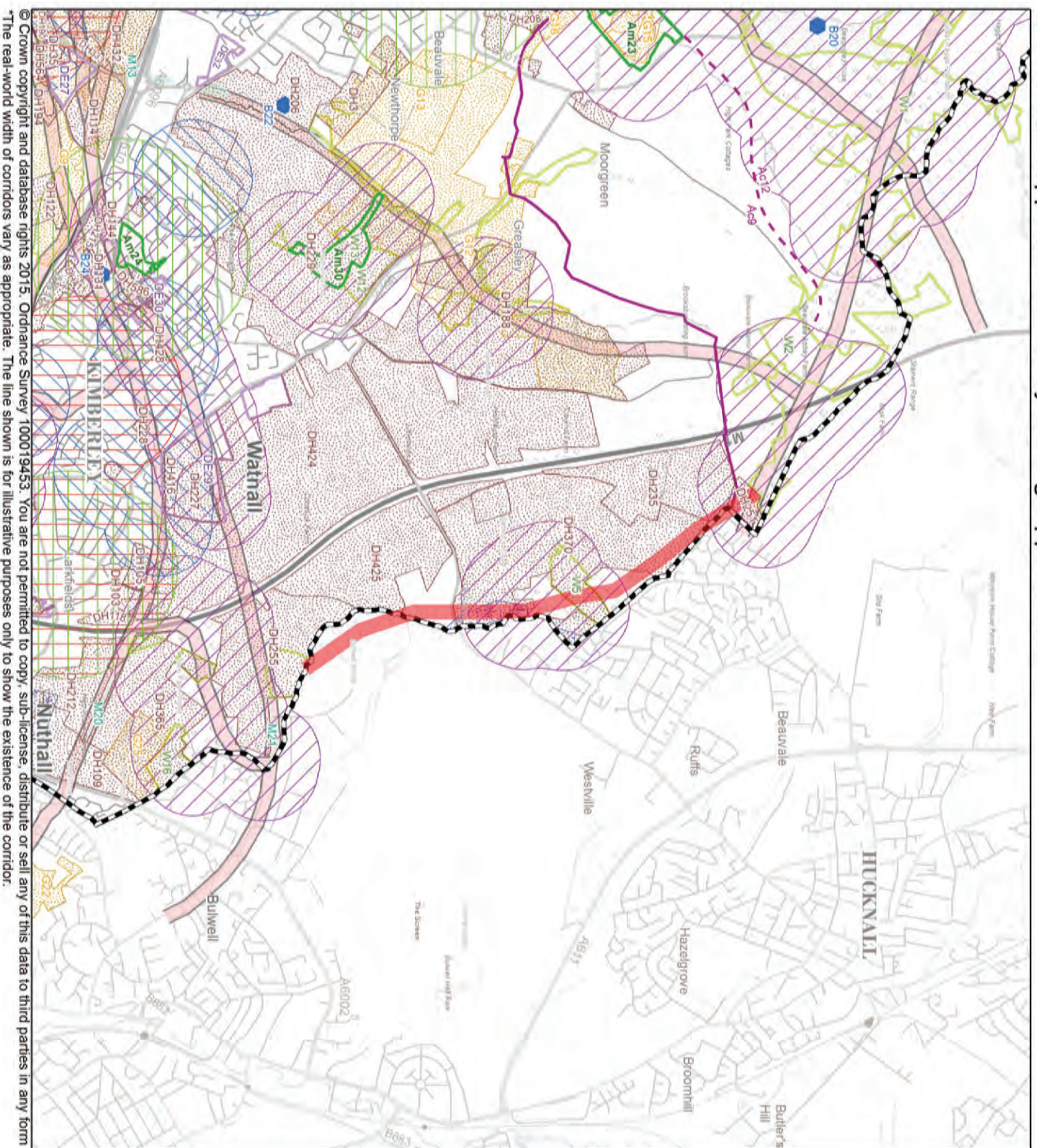
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2.4 Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting Existing Assets



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2.4 Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting Opportunities

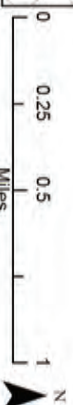


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Legend

- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: BI]
- Potential Access Links [Label: AL]
- Opportunity for Enhancement of Amenity Greenspace [Label: AM]
- Amenity Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Natural Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Parks and Gardens Buffer (500m)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities Buffer (500m)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites [Label: DH]
- Economic Land Availability Assessments [Label: DE]
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: BI]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Grassland [Label: G]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Woodland [Label: W]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Wetland [Label: W]
- General Areas for Access Improvements [Label: AC]



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CORRIDOR 2.5: Kimberley Central Corridor

This corridor runs through Kimberley in the north to Broxtowe's boundary at the M1 following an existing public right of way.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Station Road/Newdigate Street, Kimberley
 Stag Recreation Ground, Kimberley
 Kimberley Comprehensive School, Kimberley
 Noel Street Cricket Ground, Kimberley
 Kimberley Cemetery, Kimberley
 Knowle Park, Kimberley
 Knowle Hill Allotments Kimberley

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Parkland and scattered trees (broadleaved)
 Calcareous grassland (unimproved)
 Natural grassland (semi-improved)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)
 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)

Local Wildlife Site:

Kimberley Cemetery

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSI's:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPO's:

Group TPO in Knowle Wood

Access and sustainable transport

Corridor follows existing PROW which then cuts across the M1 via a footbridge across into the city.

Blue Infrastructure

None

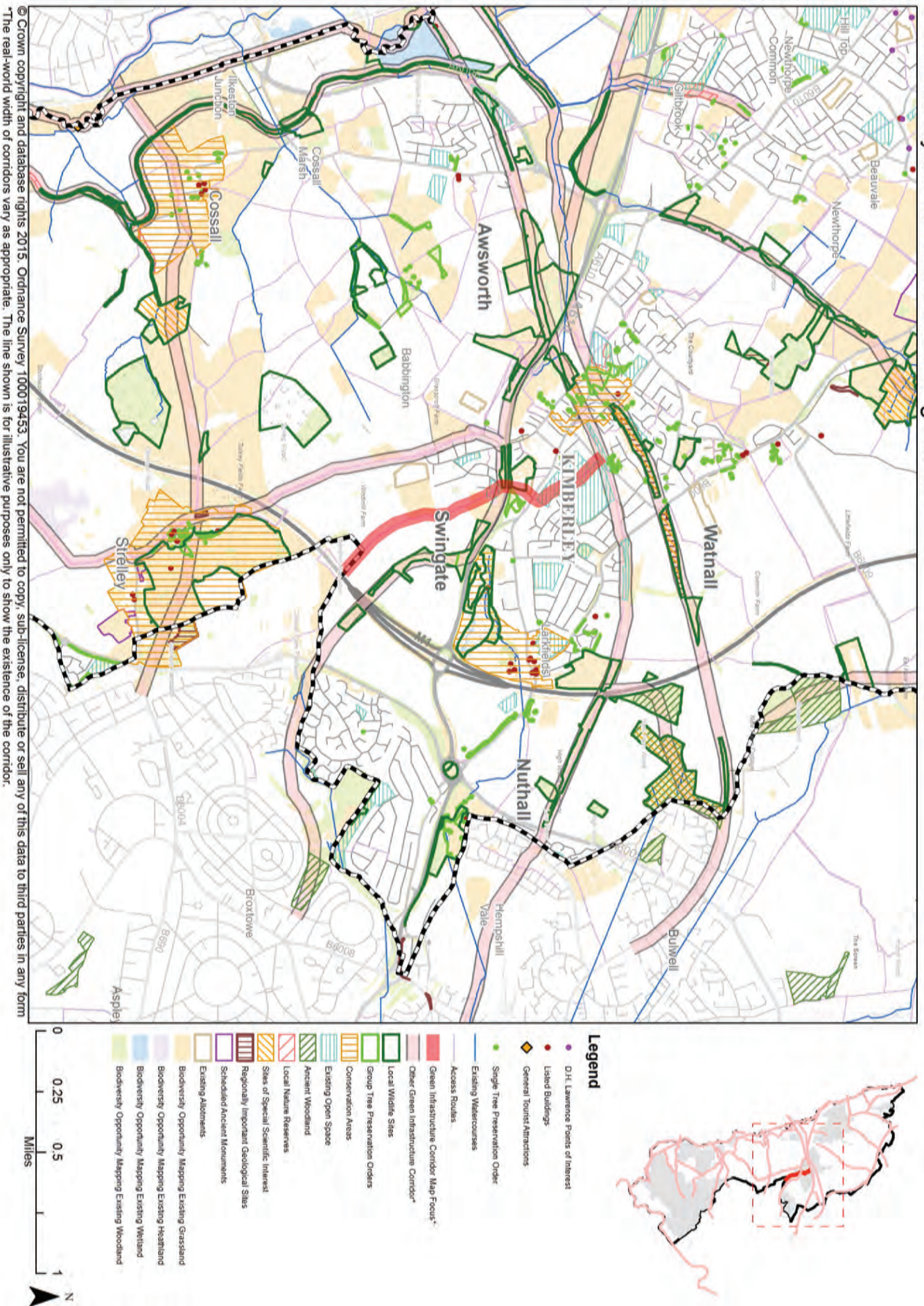
Heritage Features

None

Reference Code 2.5	Opportunities for Change
	Potential Development sites None

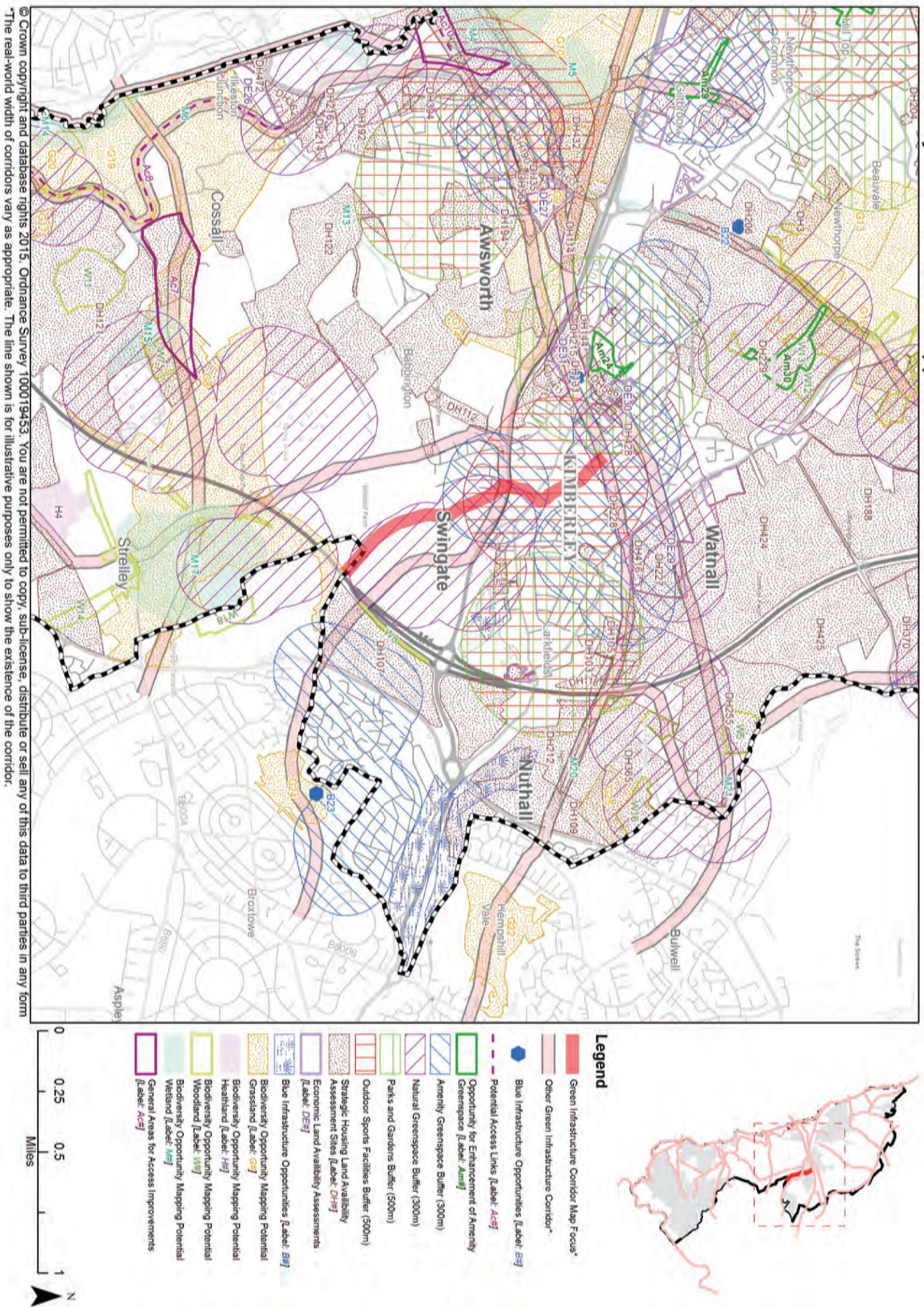
	Opportunities for enhancement
	<p>Amenity</p> <p>No specific schemes identified but potential for ongoing improvements at existing amenity sites</p> <p>Gaps in Provision of amenity greenspace and outdoor sports facilities to the south of Kimberley near to Swingate. Gap in parks and gardens provision along length of corridor. Gap in provision of natural greenspace to the north of the corridor.</p>
	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Heritage</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>

2.5 Kimberley Central Corridor Existing Assets



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2.5 Kimberley Central Corridor Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.6: A610 Swingate

This corridor runs west east along the A610 between Giltbrook and Kimberley and through Swingate to follow Broxtowe's boundary with Nottingham City Council towards Broxtowe Country Park.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Knowle Park, Kimberley
Broxtowe Country Park (outside the Borough boundary), Nottingham City

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
Neutral grassland (unimproved)
Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)
Broadleaved woodland (plantation)

Local Wildlife Site:

Kimberley pastures
Spring Hill Grasslands
Kimberley Cemetery
Verge Wood
M1 Woodland

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSI's:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs

Group TPO at Verge Wood, Nuthall

Access and sustainable transport

Minimal access due to proximity of A610 and M1.

Blue Infrastructure

Link on southern side to watercourse in Broxtowe Country Park.

Heritage Features

Conservation area in Nuthall. Numerous listed buildings found in conservation area.

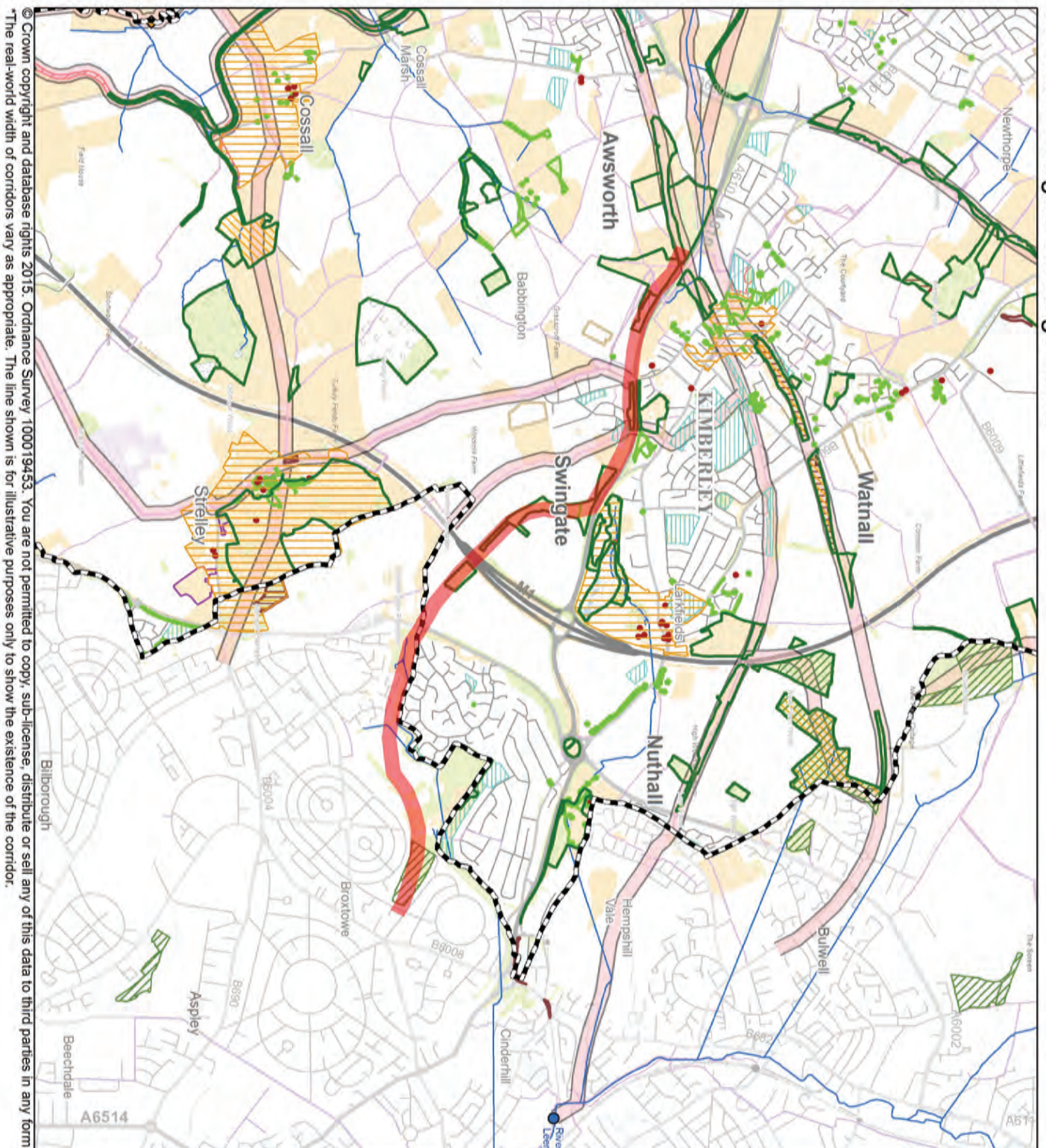
Reference Code 2.6	Opportunities for Change
DH107	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Land at Woodhouse Way Nuthall</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes. Part of site designated as SINC 300 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G8</p>

DH112	<p>Woodland opportunity W8</p> <p><i>Land south of Spring Hill Kimberley</i> Site deemed as non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces</p>
DH122	<p><i>Robinetts Awsworth</i> Site deemed not deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G14</p>
DH131	<p><i>Church Hill Kimberley</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Nearby SINC 26 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH144	<p><i>South of Eastwood Road, Kimberley</i> Available and suitable No obvious barriers 40 potential dwellings 0-5 years Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH215	<p><i>Land adjacent to Kimberley depot, Eastwood Road, Kimberley</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Nearby SINC 280 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH411	<p><i>2 High Street Kimberley</i> Could be possible if green belt policy changes 100 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities. Some lack of provision for natural greenspace to the south of the site.</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
	<p>Amenity No specific schemes identified but potential for ongoing improvements at existing amenity sites.</p> <p>Gaps in provision for amenity space at northern end of corridor and central section. Gaps in parks and gardens along majority of corridor excluding top northern section in Kimberley. Gaps in provision for outdoor sports facilities at very northern end and southern section of corridor. Gaps in natural greenspace with potential for linkages to be made in development site DH215 and DH107.</p>
W8 M19 G9 G24	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity Linkage next to M1, linked to development Wetland potential at Broxtowe CP, existing brook/spring and temporary ponds. Himalayan Balsam being controlled. Current quality unknown. Mix of dry and floodplain grassland. Long term aim to improve along river and road corridor. Broxtowe Country Park, owned by Nottingham City Council. Large Areas of SI grassland, room for diversification and improvements to management.</p>

	Access and Sustainable Transport No opportunities identified
B23	Blue Infrastructure Wetland potential at Broxtowe Country Park (Nottingham City Boundary)
	Heritage Features No opportunities identified

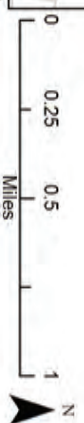
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2.6 A610 Swingate Existing Assets



Legend

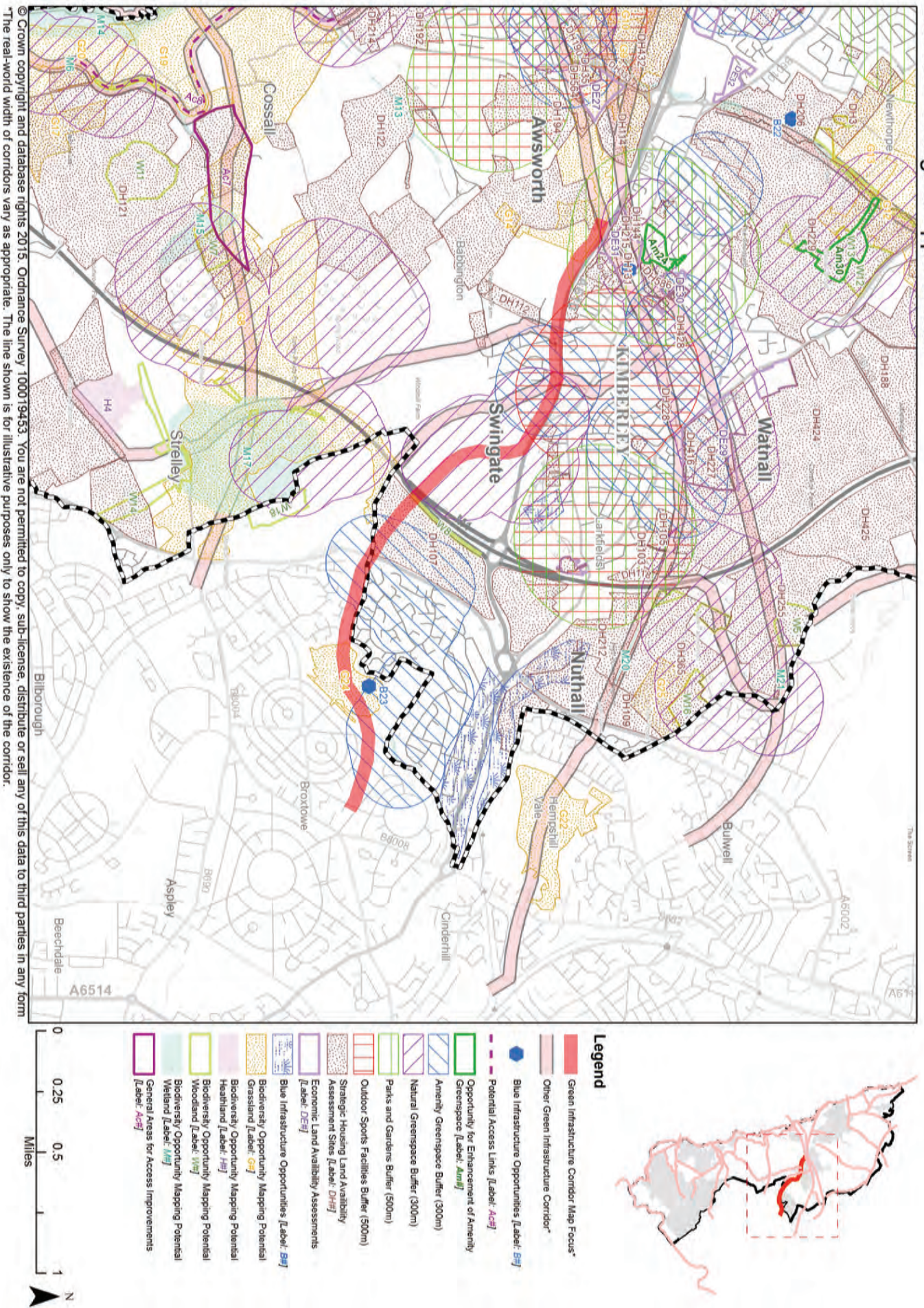
- Listed Buildings
- ◆ General Tourist Attractions
- Wider Tourist Sites
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor 'Map Focus'
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allocations
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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2.6 A610 Swingate Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.7: Nuthall Cutting and Kimberley Railway Cutting

Running along the line of the disused railway west to east from Broxtowe's western to eastern boundaries, past Awsworth, through Kimberley and Nuthall cutting towards the river Leen corridor in Nottingham.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Shilo Recreation Ground, Awsworth
Disused railway, Newdigate Street, Kimberley
Corbierre Avenue / Buckingham Way Open Space, Nuthall

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
Neutral grassland (unimproved)
Calcareous grassland (semi-improved)
Calcareous grassland (unimproved)
Parkland and scattered trees
Marsh/marshy grassland
Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
Mixed woodland (plantation)

Local Wildlife Site:

Bennerley wet grassland
Bennerley coal processing plant and grassland
Kimberley dismantled railway
Glasshouse yard grassland, Awsworth
Awsworth grassland
Church hill meadows, Kimberley
Nuthall cutting
Low Wood

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs:

Group of single TPOs in Watnall

Access and sustainable transport

Nuthall Awsworth and Bennerley Viaduct (Great Northern Path)
Multiple Public Rights of Way linking western side of corridor
Less Public Rights of Way on eastern side of corridor
Links to Big Track route
Corridor cuts across A610 and M1

Blue Infrastructure

Nottingham Canal

Heritage Features

Bennerley viaduct (Grade II* listed structure and industrial heritage)
Conservation area in Kimberley town centre

Reference Code 2.7**Opportunities for change****Potential Development sites****DE29**

British Bakeries (Northern) Ltd Main Road Watnall
Re-locating the Bakery would be too costly and therefore it is unlikely that the site would become available for re-development in the foreseeable future.

<p>DH103</p>	<p>Amenity Lack of provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p><i>Land east of New Farm Lane, Nuthall</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes. Adjacent SINC and access to be considered. 12 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity and natural greenspace.</p>
<p>DH105</p>	<p><i>Land west of New Farm Lane Nuthall</i> Could be possible if green belt policy changes. 75 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity space on eastern side of site. Lack in provision of natural greenspace.</p>
<p>DH109</p>	<p><i>Low Wood Road, Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity running through site M20 Grassland opportunity to the north of site G25</p>
<p>DH117</p>	<p><i>Land at Newtons Lane, Awsworth</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes. 217 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of outdoor greenspaces, parks and gardens, amenity and slight gap in provision of natural greenspace, with potential to link buffer zones of access if increased provision of natural greenspace within development.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
<p>DH118</p>	<p><i>Land to the west of M1 Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity space and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
<p>DH131</p>	<p><i>Church Hill Kimberley</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes. Nearby SINC 26 potential dwellings Sitting directly on green corridor.</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity space and natural greenspace.</p>
<p>DH190</p>	<p><i>North of Barlows Cottages, Awsworth</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes. Part of the site is a SINC. 50 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Some lack in parks and gardens to the north of greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p>
<p>DH194</p>	<p><i>East of The Lane/Main Street, Awsworth</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity and natural greenspace.</p>

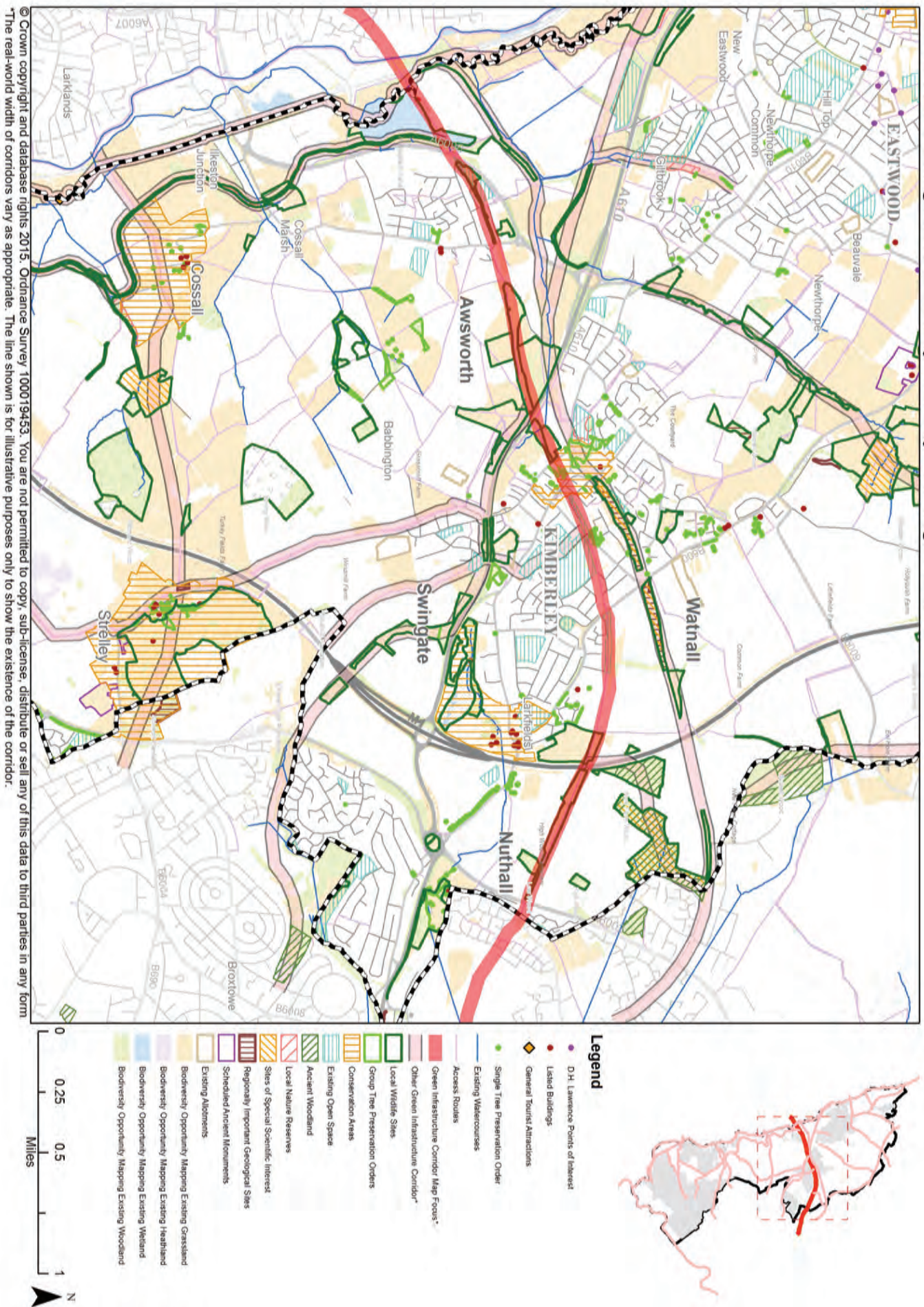
DH212	<p>BOM Grassland opportunitis in northern part of the site G9</p> <p><i>East of Motorway/North of Nottingham Road Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor spoports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p>
DH215	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M20</p> <p><i>Land adjacent to Kimberley depot, Eastwood Road, Kimberley</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes. Nearby SINC. 280 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH227	<p><i>East of Main Road, Watnall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH228	<p><i>North west of Chestnut Drive, Nuthall</i> Suitable site 24 potential dwellings over 11 – 15 years (long term)</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of parks and gardens and natural greenspace to the south of the site.</p>
DH234	<p><i>Land at New Farm Lane, Nuthall</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes. Within 200 metre buffer of HS2 route. 50 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity and natural greenspace.</p>
DH365	<p><i>East of Motorway/West of Low Wood Road, Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH394	<p>BOM <i>Grassland opportunity G25</i> <i>Wetland opportunity M20</i> <i>Woodland opportunity W5, W16</i></p> <p><i>Land to the rear of 13-27 The Glebe, Cossall</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes 32 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of outdoor greenspaces, parks and gardens, amenity and slight gap in provision of natural greenspace, with potential to link buffer zones of access if increased provision of natural greenspace within development.</p>
DH411	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p> <p><i>2 High Street Kimberley</i> Could be possible if green belt policy changes 100 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities. Some lack of provision for natural greenspace to the south of the site.</p>

DH416	<p><i>Watnall Bakery, Main Road, Watnall British Bakeries</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Lack of provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH424	<p><i>South west of Motorway, North East of Main Road, Watnall</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Majority of site lacking in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities. Gap in natural greenspace provision centrally and to the north of site.</p>
DH432	<p><i>Bennerley disposal point. Land between A610 and Gin Close Way</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Majority of site lacking in provision of amenity and parks and gardens. Adequate access to outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces centrally but lacking in provision to the south west and north.</p> <p>BOM</p> <p>Wetland opportunities M4, M5, M7, M13, M18</p> <p>Grassland opportunities G9, G10</p>
DH586	<p><i>Hardy and Hansons Plc Kimberley Brewery, Hardy Street, Kimberley</i></p> <p>Available and suitable but constraints include conservation area, public rights of way and listed building.</p> <p>160 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
	<p>Amenity</p> <p>No specific schemes identified but potential for ongoing improvements to existing sites.</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity spaces to the west, centrally and on eastern side of M1. Parks and gardens scattered along corridor but gaps identified south of Watnall, and east of Awsworth. Gaps in provision of outdoor sports facilities identified centrally south of Kimberley and the A610 and between the M1 and borough boundary to the east. Gap in provision of natural greenspace centrally south of Kimberley and the A610 with potential to bridge gaps in any development in this area. Gap identified on the eastern side of corridor for natural greenspace between M1 and borough boundary.</p>
W5 G9 G22 G25 M4 M6 M7 M18 M20	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>Woodland planting to link New Farm Wood and Sellars Wood, and Sellars Wood and Bulwell Wood. Eelhole Wood, Low Wood, Starth Wood.</p> <p>Current quality unknown. Mix of dry and floodplain grassland. Long-term aim to improve along river and road corridor.</p> <p>Grassland supports high aphibian population at Stanton Pond.</p> <p>Seeded meadows at Highwood Cemetry already present. Reduce Ragwort.</p> <p>Wetland creation at Bennerley coal disposal site. Owned by Harwood Estate.</p> <p>Nottingham Canal Local Nature Reserve. Wetland. High toad populations, grass snakes. Potential for the creation of a mosaic of wetland habitats throughout the Erewash Corridor.</p> <p>Erewash Canal, connecting good areas of wetland marginal habitats</p> <p>Wetland enhancement on Nottingham City Council owned land, by the Nuthall Disused Railway, Ponds and Marsh.</p>
Ac10	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>Bennerley Viaduct linking Ilkeston to Awsworth. Grade two star listed and owned by Sustrans, this structure is a potentially a safe connection linking Awsworth and Kimberley with Ilkeston. It</p>

	could form a key iconic link in a route connecting Nottingham and Derby
B24	Blue Infrastructure Potential city catchment hosting opportunities for de culverting and road corridor Sustainable Urban Drainage Scheme.
	Heritage Features Restoration of Bennerley Viaduct

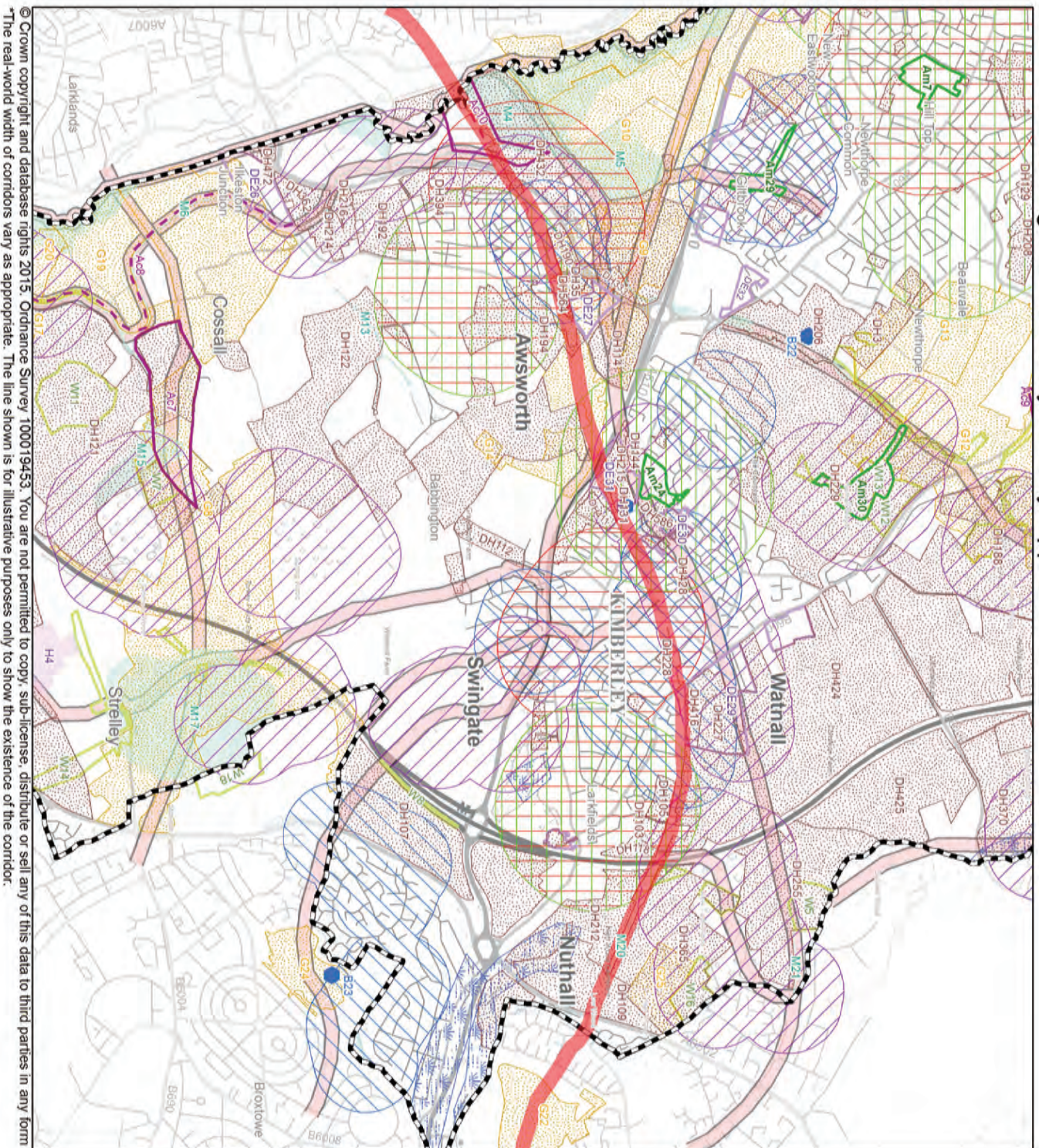
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2.7 Nuthall Cutting and Kimberley Railway Existing Assets



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2.7 Nuthall Cutting and Kimberley Railway Opportunities



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Legend

- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: *BIJ*]
- Potential Access Links [Label: *ALJ*]
- Opportunity for Enhancement of Armenty Greenspace [Label: *AGJ*]
- Armenty Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Natural Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Parks and Gardens Buffer (500m)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities Buffer (500m)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites [Label: *CHSJ*]
- Economic Land Availability Assessments [Label: *DEJ*]
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: *BIJ*]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Grassland [Label: *GOJ*]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Heathland [Label: *HOJ*]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Woodland [Label: *WOJ*]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Wetland [Label: *WJ*]
- General Areas for Access Improvements [Label: *ACJ*]



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CORRIDOR 2.8: Kimberley Cutting

Running west east from Browtowe's western boundary to its eastern boundary following the line of the disused railway line.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Main Road Allotments, Kimberley
Hall Om Wong Open Space, Kimberley
Flixton Road Open Space, Kimberley

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi mature)
Neutral grassland (unimproved)
Calcareous grassland (semi-improved)
Parkland and scattered trees
Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)

Local Wildlife Site:

Bennerley Canal Processing Plant grassland
Kimberley Rough Grassland
Kimberley Cutting
Holly Road Grassland
Blenheim disused railway

Local Geological Sites:

Kimberley railway cutting

Local Nature Reserves:

Hall Om Wong (Kimberley)

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

Sellers Wood

TPOs:

Numerous single TPO's and group TPO's at Kimberley

Access and sustainable transport

Links to the following routes:
Nottingham Canal Towpath
Erewash Valley Trail
Big Track
Public Rights of Way crossing the corridor above Awsworth

Blue Infrastructure

Links to the river Erewash and Erewash Canal.
Links to the Gilt Brook.

Heritage Features

Conservation area and numerous listed buildings located within conservation area.
Kimberley Bridge, Kimberley Brewery, stone features of Kimberley

**Reference
Code 2.8****Opportunities for Change****DE27****Potential Development sites**

Noel Clay Ltd, Gin Close Way, Awsworth
Economic land use
Existing employment uses on site which is not well connected to the existing settlement.
Alternative residential use would not be appropriate.

Amenity

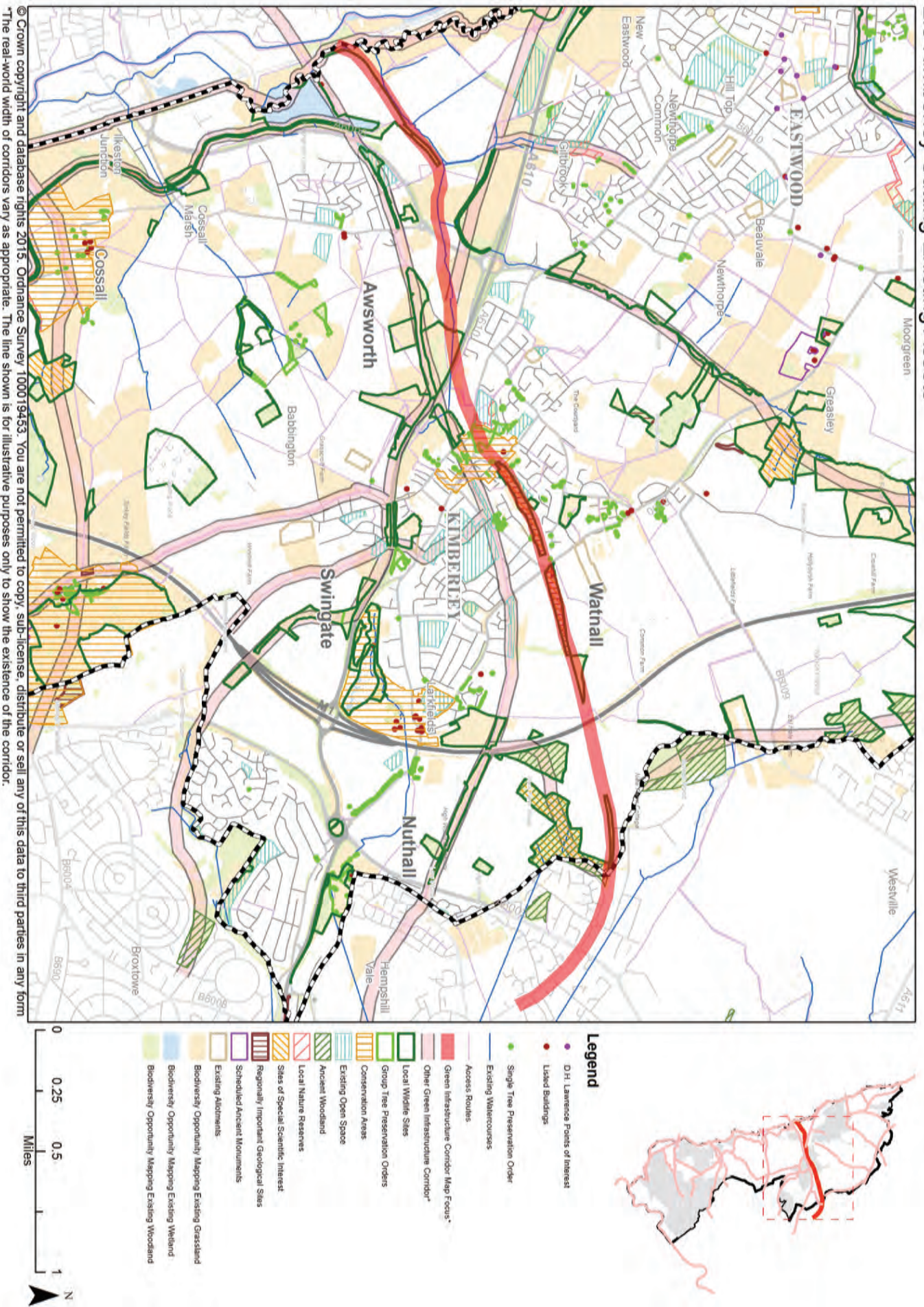
Lack in provision of parks and gardens and natural greenspace. Lack in provision of amenity

	space and outdoor sports facilities on the north eastern side of the site.
DE29	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p> <p><i>British Bakeries (Northern) Ltd, Main Road, Watnall</i> To be retained for employment Re-locating bakery would be too costly, and therefore unlikely that site will become available for re-development in the future</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DE30	<p><i>Hardy and Hansons Plc Kimberley Brewery, Hardy Street, Kimberley</i> Existing development brief on this former employment site demonstrates potential for suitable mixed-use re-development including residential.</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DE31	<p><i>Broxtowe Borough Council Depot, Eastwood Road, Kimberley</i> Depot may no longer be required, and therefore the site could be considered for re-development as part of allocations process</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity space and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH35	<p><i>Land of Main Street Awsworth</i> Development has been implemented and therefore clearly deliverable. 12 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of parks and gardens and natural greenspace.</p>
DH114	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p> <p><i>Gin Close Way, Awsworth</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
DH122	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p> <p><i>Robinetts, Awsworth</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p>
DH131	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G14</p> <p><i>Church Hill Kimberley</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes Nearby SINC 26 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH144	<p><i>South of Eastwood Road, Kimberley</i> Allocated for housing in the Broxtowe Local Plan 2004. Site is available and suitable, with no obvious barriers to achievability</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>

DH188	<p><i>Land at Watnall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and some current provision and access to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G12</p>
DH190	<p><i>North of Barlows Cottages, Awsworth</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes. Part of the site is SINC 50 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Some lack of provision of northern part of site for parks and gardens.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p>
DH194	<p><i>East of The Lane/Main Street, Awsworth</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of natural greenspace. Lack in provision of amenity space on southern side of site.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p>
DH255	<p><i>New Farm Lane, Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities. Some provision of natural greenspace to the south of the site but lack of provision to the north.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M21 Woodland opportunity W5</p>
DH333	<p><i>Land West of Gin Close Way</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and natural greenspace across whole site, and lack of provision of outdoor sports facilities on eastern side of site.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9 Wetland opportunity M13</p>
DH416	<p><i>Watnall Bakery, Main Road, Watnall British Bakeries (Northern) Ltd</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports provision.</p>
DH424	<p><i>South west of Motorway, North East of Main Road, Watnall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Majority of site lacking in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities. Gap in natural greenspace provision centrally and to the north of site.</p>
DH428	<p><i>Land to the Rear of Chilton Drive, Watnall</i> Site is available and suitable with no major barriers for deliverability. 16 potential dwellings. 0-5 years</p>

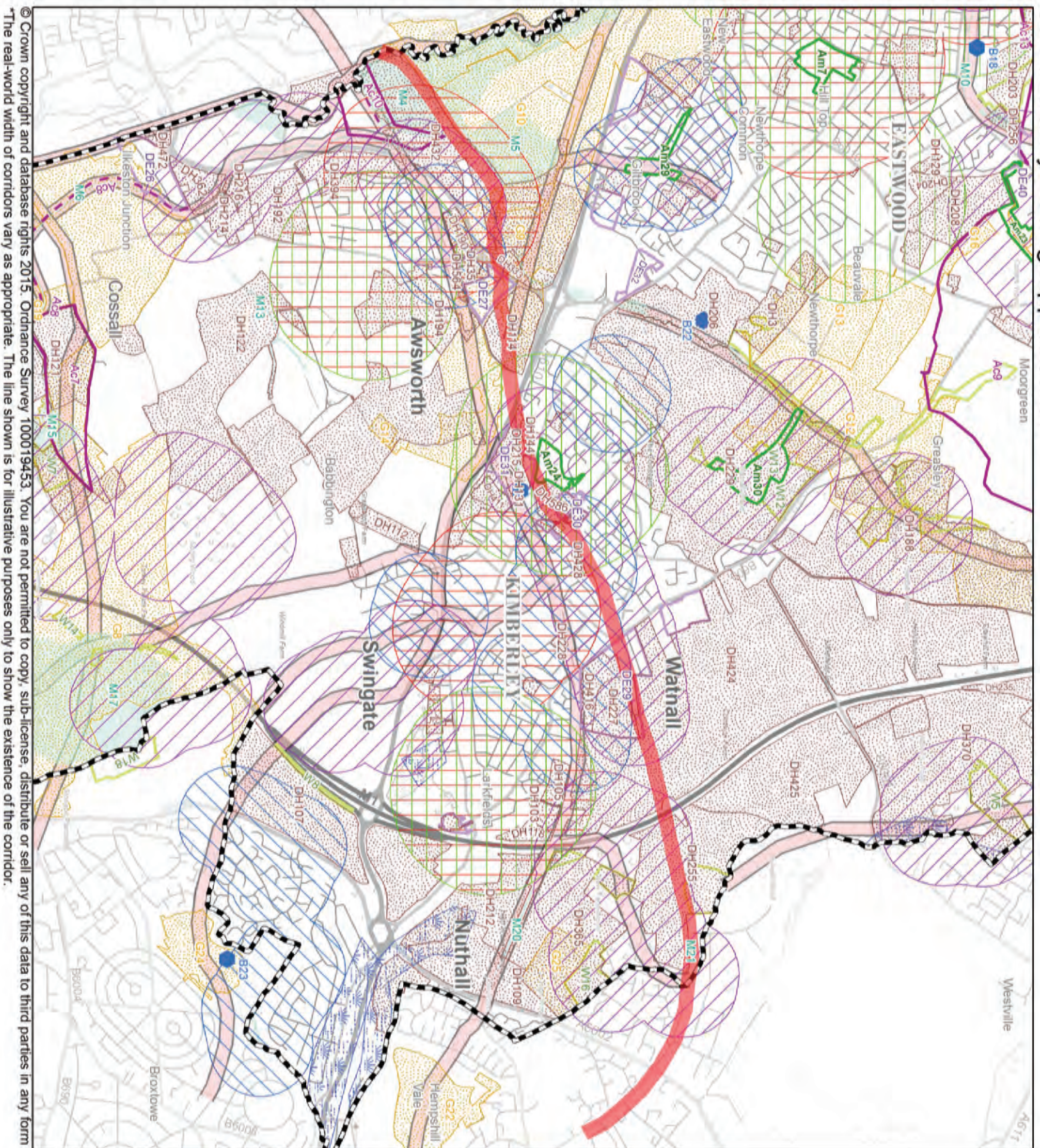
DH432	<p><i>Bennerley Disposal Point, Land Between A610 and Gin Close Way</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Majority of site lacking in provision of amenity and parks and gardens. Adequate access to outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces centrally but lacking in provision to the south west and north.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunities M4, M5, M7, M13, M18 Grassland opportunities G9, G10</p>
DH564	<p><i>Land at Gin Close Way, Awsworth</i></p> <p>Development has been implemented and therefore clearly deliverable. 55 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of parks and gardens and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p>
DH586	<p><i>Hardy and Hansons Plc Kimberley Brewery, Hardy Street, Kimberley</i></p> <p>Available and suitable Constraints include conservation area, public rights of way and listed building 160 potential dwellings 0-5 years</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
Am24	<p>Amenity Hall Om Wong Refurbishment of trim trail (high priority) Path refurbishment (medium priority) Renovation of boundaries (medium priority)</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace Gap in provision of parks and gardens in Watnall. Gaps in provision of parks and gardens, amenity spaces, outdoor spaces and natural greenspace in the central part of the corridor south of the A610 and north of Awsworth.</p>
W5 G9 G10 M4 M5 M7	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity Woodland planting to link New Farm Wood and Sellars Wood, and Sellars Wood and Bulwell Wood. Eelhole Wood, Low Wood, Starth Wood.</p> <p>Current quality unknown. Mix of dry and floodplain grassland. Long-term aim to improve along river and road corridor.</p> <p>Land next to sewage works. Species poor grassland - increase quality.</p> <p>Wetland creation on Bennerley coal disposal site. Owned by Harwood Estates.</p> <p>Reedbed creation on all outfalls to sewage works. Trowell, Newthorpe, Langley Mill.</p> <p>Potential for the creation of mosaic of wetland habitat throughout the Erewash Valley.</p>
Ac10	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport Bennerley Viaduct linking Ilkeston to Awsworth. Grade two listed and owned by Sustrans, this structure is a potentially a safe connection linking Awsworth and Kimberley with Ilkeston. It could form a key iconic link in a route connecting Nottingham and Derby.</p>
	<p>Blue Infrastructure No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Heritage Features No opportunities identified</p>

2.8 Kimberley Cutting Existing Assets



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2.8 Kimberley Cutting Opportunities



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Legend

- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunity Links [Label: BH]
- Potential Access Links [Label: AC#]
- Opportunity for Enhancement of Amenity Greenspace [Label: AM#]
- Amenity Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Natural Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Parks and Gardens Buffer (500m)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities Buffer (500m)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability
- Assessment Sites [Label: DH#]
- Economic Land Availability Assessments [Label: DEC]
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: BH]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential
- Woodland [Label: WH]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Wetland [Label: WH]
- General Avenues for Access Improvements [Label: AC#]



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CORRIDOR 2.9: Nottingham Canal

This corridor follows the route of Nottingham Canal from Awsworth in the north running parallel with the river Erewash crossing the M1 at Trowell towards Nottingham and Wollaton Park.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Stoney Lane Allotments, Trowell
 Latimer Drive Open Space, Bramcote
 Pit Lane Recreation Area, Trowell

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Parkland and scattered trees
 Neutral grassland (unimproved)
 Acid grassland (semi-improved)
 Marsh (marshy grassland)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi-mature)
 Mixed woodland (semi natural)
 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)
 Mixed plantation

Local Wildlife Site:

Bennerley wet grassland
 Nottingham Canal (Awsworth and Cossall)
 Cossall marsh grassland

Local Geological Sites:

Swancar farm quarry

Local Nature Reserves:

Nottingham Canal

SSSI's:

None

Ancient Woodland:

Grange Wood

TPO's:

Single TPO's near Cossall
 Group TPO's at Cossall and group TPO's at Grange Wood

Access and sustainable transport

Nottingham Canal Towpath
 Links to Greenway at Bramcote
 Erewash Valley Trail
 Robin Hood Way
 Multiple Public Rights of Way links

Blue Infrastructure

Links to River Erewash

Heritage Features

Conservation areas at Cossall
 Listed buildings at Cossall and Trowell
 Listed buildings along Nottingham Canal

Reference Code 2.9	Opportunities for Change
DH104	Potential Development sites <i>Land off Coventry Lane, Bramcote</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes

	<p>Possibility of site being considered as part of a larger area. Issues to be considered would include access, SINC and the relationship with the existing built up area, and the possibility of flooding from the nearby small watercourses. Local Plan Review 2003 Inspector concluded the site would extend into the open countryside which would be a major intrusion into pleasantly rolling landscape. Development would be poorly related to the existing urban form and would involve the loss of a substantial amount of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. 2069 potential dwellings Amenity Lack in amenity greenspace, outdoor sports provision and natural greenspace to the north of development site. Lack of parks and gardens across whole site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6 Woodland opportunity W10, W15</p>
DH108	<p><i>Field Farm, Land north of Ilkeston Road, Stapleford</i> Site removed from Green Belt 450 dwellings Planning permission submitted and granted. Deliverable scheme BOM Wetland opportunity M13 Woodland opportunity W15</p>
DH117	<p><i>Land at Newtons Lane, Awsworth</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes 300 potential dwellings Amenity Lack in provision of outdoor greenspaces, parks and gardens, amenity and slight gap in provision of natural greenspace, with potential to link buffer zones of access if increased provision of natural greenspace within development.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
DH121	<p><i>Shortwood Farm, Trowell</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity greenspace, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G20</p>
DH123	<p><i>Coventry Lane, Bramcote</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes May be appropriate to consider it with adjacent land – DH108 and DH356. Adjacent to the crematorium, highways issues and possible flooding from Boundary Brook. 74 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space on eastern side of development site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M13 Woodland opportunity W15</p>
DH189	<p><i>Land At Smithfield Avenue, Trowell</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes Site is also a SINC, and long distance trail cuts through site so access and flood risk would need investigating. 70 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of amenity provision on northern part of site. Lack of parks and gardens and outdoor</p>

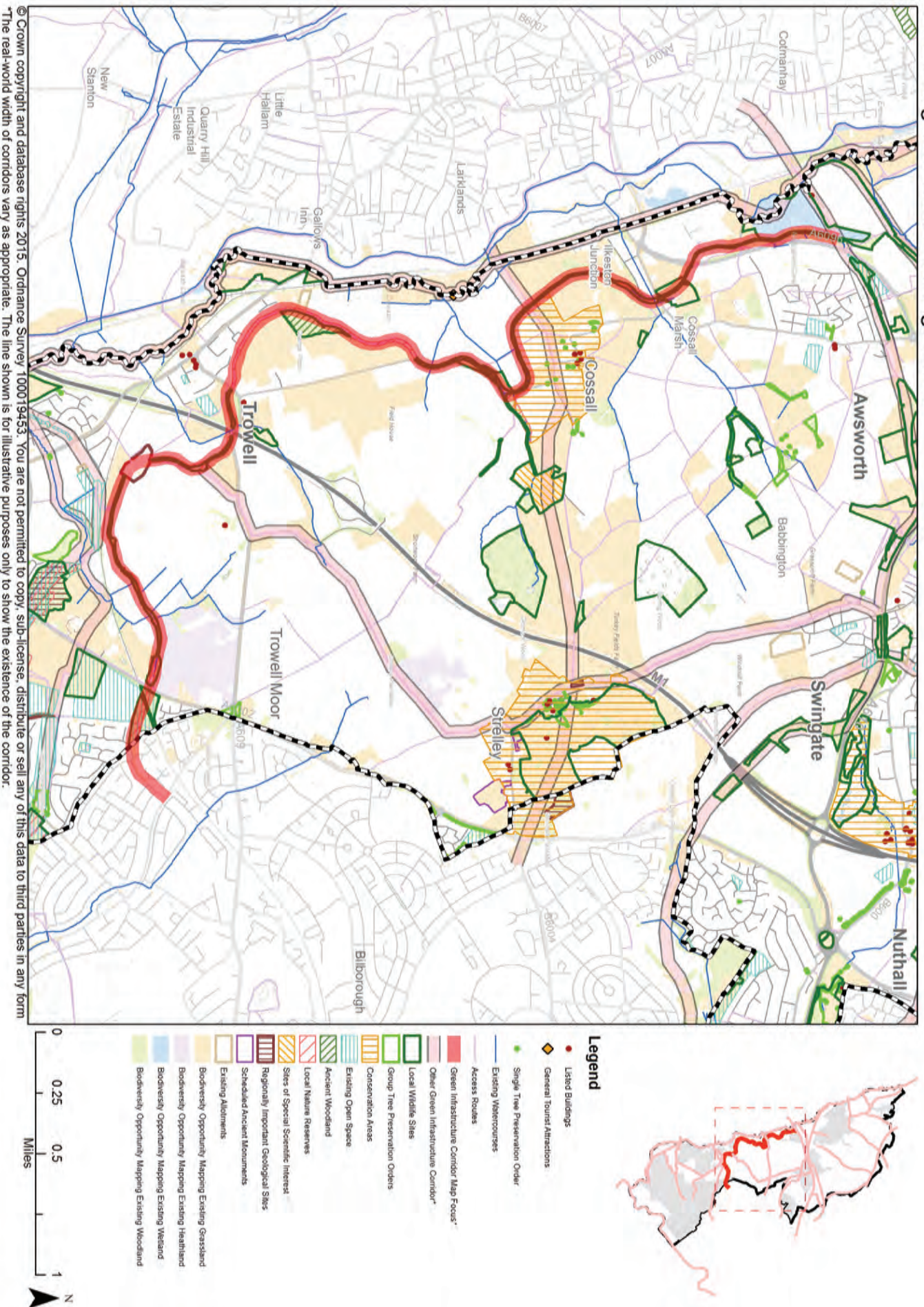
	<p>sports facilities across whole site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6 Grassland opportunity G17</p>
DH191	<p><i>Land off Coventry Lane and Moor Farm Inn, Bramcote</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Gap in amenity and natural; greenspace provision.</p>
DH192	<p>BOM Woodland opportunity W3</p> <p><i>West of Awsworth Lane/South of Newtons Lane, Cossall</i> Considered a difficult site due to access issues, the adjacent SINC, contaminated land and the historic landfill area 116 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
DH214	<p><i>North and West of Awsworth Lane, Cossall</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities</p>
DH216	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p> <p><i>Lee Sisson And Co Ltd, Newtons Lane, Cossall</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH223	<p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p> <p><i>Adjacent to the Forge, Trowell</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH334	<p><i>Land West of Cossall Road, Trowell</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens, and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH356	<p>BOM Grassland opportunity G17</p> <p><i>East of Field Farm, Sidings Lane, Bramcote</i> Could be possible if green belt policy changes Not likely to come forward as a housing site in isolation, however as part of a comprehensive development with land to the west, the railway line would form a logical defensible green belt boundary. 126 potential dwellings Amenity Gap in amenity and natural greenspace provision across whole site. Gap in parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities provision on northern part of site.</p> <p>BOM Woodland opportunity W15</p>

DH362	<p><i>North of Coronation Road, Cossall</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
DH394	<p><i>Land to the rear of 13-27 The Glebe, Cossall</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes 32 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of outdoor greenspaces, parks and gardens, amenity and slight gap in provision of natural greenspace, with potential to link buffer zones of access if increased provision of natural greenspace within development.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6</p>
DH420	<p><i>Land North of Stapleford Road, Trowell. East of the M1</i> Site is largely available and suitable for residential development. There are contamination issues that need resolving and possible mitigation measures to overcome the issues of noise from the adjacent motorway and railway lines. Part of site sits within a 200metre buffer of the preferred HS2 route.</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens and natural greenspaces.</p>
DH509	<p><i>Trowell Freight Depot, Stapleford Road, Trowell</i> Part of the site is within a 200 metre buffer of the preferred route for a High Speed 2 Railway. Considered to be a suitable site for housing. 33 potential dwellings – outline application re-submitted</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity greenspace, parks and gardens and natural greenspace.</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
Am26	<p>Amenity Pit Lane Recreation Area Improve sports pitch drainage (high priority) Sports pavilion (high priority) New car park (high priority) Resurface footpaths (medium priority)</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace Gap in provision at Cossall Marsh to the south of Awsworth. Gap in provision in the north of Trowell.</p>
G8 G19 G20 G17 W7 W10 W15 W3 M6	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity Current quality unknown: long-term aim to improve as strong E-W connection. Is this an important block of calcareous grassland either side of M1. Arable land owned by Mr Smedley of Stapleford. Arable land farmed by Mr Godber, Meadow farm, Stoney Lane, Treswell. Some potential for work to create habitat fringes. Enhance existing grasslands-increase species diversity. Improve woodland corridor along canal adjacent to Short Wood site. Potential to connect small woodlands to create corridor A series of woodlands located close to each other that require biodiversity enhancement work, Stapleford Wood, Bramcote Hills Wood and Bramcote Ridge. Potential to connect areas of woodland to create a significant area. Nottingham Canal LNR, wetland. High toad populations, grass snake.</p>
Access and Sustainable Transport	

Ac8	Canal towpath use in Cossall – The towpath is available for cyclists on a permissive basis and some sections have bridleway status. There is a need to look at the connectivity of the network and wherever possible make towpaths available for equestrians who currently use very busy road routes.
Ac7	Robinettes Arm at Cossall – Potential to connect this to Robinettes Lane and improve the connection with Strelley Bridleway 1.
Ac10	Bennerley Viaduct linking Ilkeston to Awsworth. Grade two listed and owned by Sustrans, this structure is a potentially a safe connection linking Awsworth and Kimberley with Ilkeston. It could form a key iconic link in a route connecting Nottingham and Derby. Connection to the Erewash Canal Towpath (also the Erewash Valley Trail) is identified as a project with the Erewash Borough Councils Ilkeston Gateway Supplementary Planning Document (adopted March 2015).
	Blue Infrastructure No opportunities identified
	Heritage Features No opportunities identified

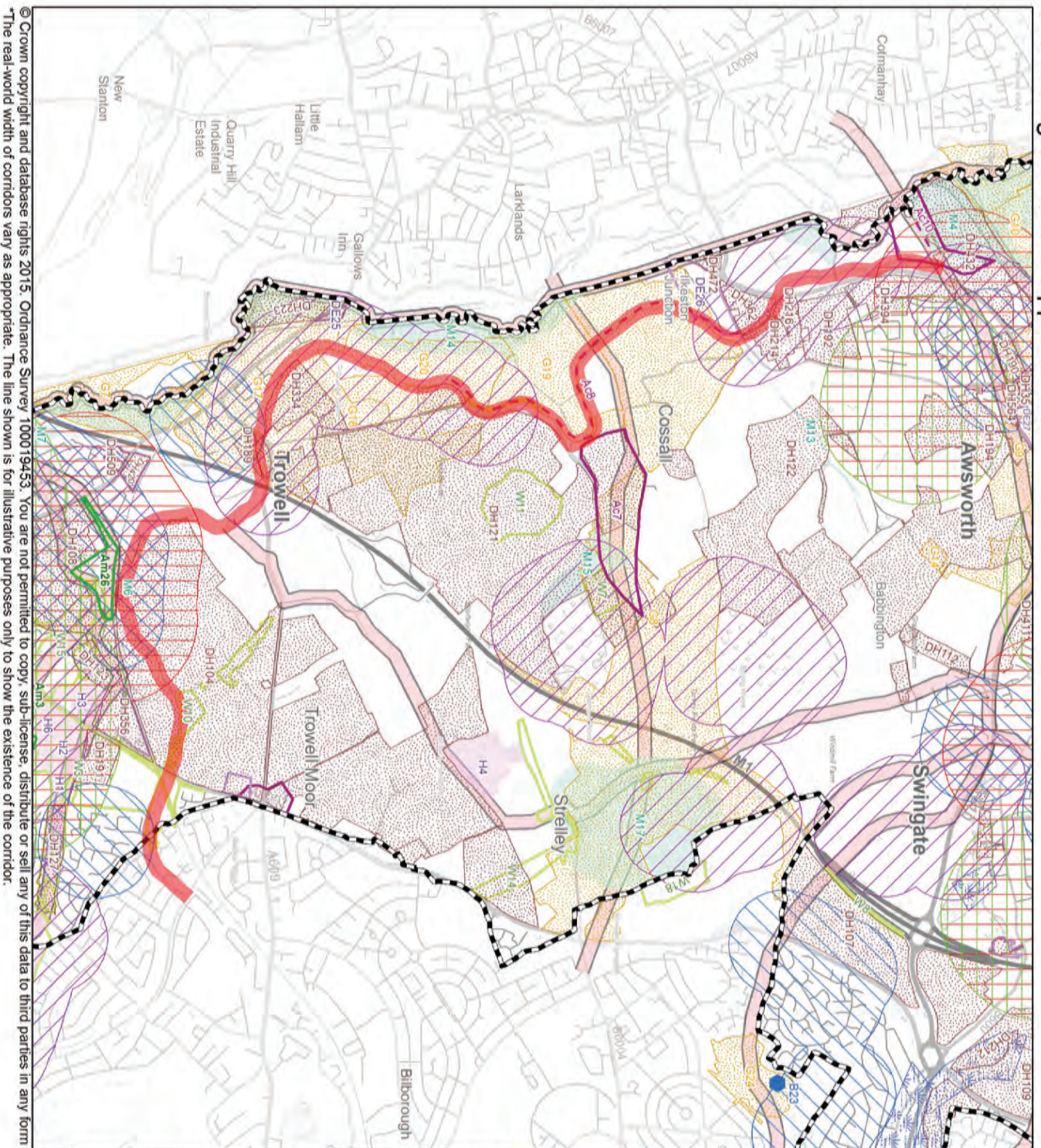
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2.9 Nottingham Canal Existing Assets



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2.9 Nottingham Canal Opportunities



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Legend

- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: B#]
- Potential Access Links [Label: A#]
- Opportunity for Enhancement of Amenity Greenspace [Label: Am#]
- Amenity Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Natural Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Parks and Gardens Buffer (500m)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities Buffer (500m)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites [Label: CH#]
- Economic Land Availability Assessments [Label: DE#]
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: B#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Grassland [Label: G#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Heathland [Label: H#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Woodland [Label: W#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Wetland [Label: M#]
- General Areas for Access Improvements [Label: A#]



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CORRIDOR 2.10: Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook

This corridor runs from the Erewash valley in the east along the line of Boundary Brook to the north of Stapleford into Beeston.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Trowell Park Open Space, Trowell
 Pit Lane Recreation Area, Trowell
 Hemlockstone / Stapleford Hill Open Space, Stapleford
 Bramcote Hills Park, Bramcote
 King Georges Park, Bramcote
 Beeston Fields Golf Course, Beeston

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
 Acid grassland (unimproved)
 Marsh/marshy grassland
 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi-mature)

Local Wildlife Site:

Moorbridge wetland north
 Bramcote moor grassland
 Alexandria plantation

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Stapleford Hills Wood
 Alexandria Plantation
 Sandy Lane Open Space

SSSI's:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPO's:

Single TPO's near to Tottle Brook
 Group TPO's at Deddington Plantation

Access and sustainable transport

Links to Robin Hood Way
 Links to Big Track
 Public Rights of Way to the north of Bramcote
 Links to the Erewash Valley Trail

Blue Infrastructure

Tottle Brook
 Link to the river Erewash

Heritage Features

None

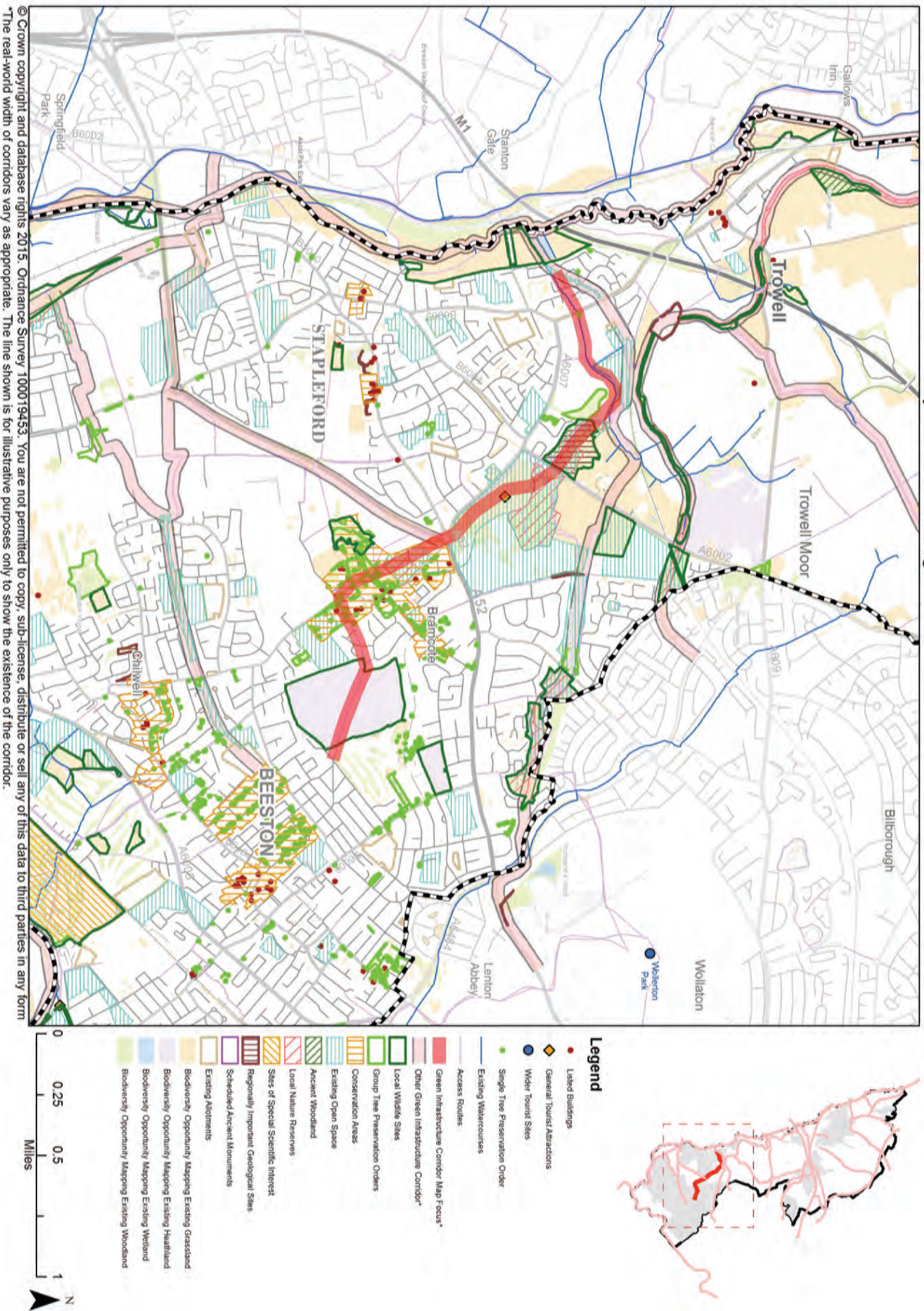
Reference Code 2.10	Opportunities for Change
DH108	Potential Development sites <i>Field Farm, Land north of Ilkeston Road, Stapleford</i> Site removed from Green Belt

<p>DH110</p> <p>DH111</p> <p>DH123</p> <p>DH196</p> <p>DH343</p> <p>DH412</p>	<p>Planning permission submitted and granted. Deliverable scheme. 450 dwellings BOM Wetland opportunity M13 Woodland opportunity W15</p> <p><i>Land off Moss Drive, Bramcote</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Gap in provision of amenity space.</p> <p><i>Land off Moss Drive, Bramcote</i> Forms part of narrow and important Greenbelt land between Bramcote, Beeston, Chilwell and Stapleford Amenity Lack in provision of amenity space and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity (adjacent to site) G11</p> <p><i>Coventry Lane, Bramcote</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes May be appropriate to consider it with adjacent land – DH108 and DH356. Adjacent to the crematorium, highways issues and possible flooding from Boundary Brook. 74 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space on eastern side of development site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M13 Woodland opportunity W15</p> <p><i>North of Hall Gardens</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space.</p> <p><i>St Johns College, Peache Way, Bramcote</i> Site sits within Bramcote Conservation Area and forms part of an attractive vista to St Johns College. 35 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p><i>Chilwell Lane, Bramcote</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes 74 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
<p>Am26</p> <p>Am3</p>	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Pit Lane Recreation Area Improve sports pitch drainage (high priority) Sports pavilion (high priority) New car park (high priority) Resurface footpaths (medium priority)</p> <p>Bramcote Hills Park</p>

Am13	<p>Resurface footpaths through woodland and park and new toilet and refreshment kiosk (high priority)</p> <p>Upgrade trim trail and refurbishment of walled garden (medium priority)</p> <p>King Georges Park</p> <p>Refurbish park railings (medium priority)</p> <p>Resurface footpaths (medium priority)</p> <p>Refurbish childrens play area (medium priority)</p> <p>Upgrade tennis courts (low priority)</p> <p>Potential for provision of amenity space to be increased through above improvements to meet lack in current provision</p>
	<p>Am12</p> <p>Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground</p> <p>Upgrade play area (medium priority)</p> <p>New footpath around park perimeter (medium priority)</p> <p>New sports pavilion (low priority)</p> <p>Potential for provision of amenity space to be increased through above improvements to meet lack in current provision</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace</p> <p>Gap in accessible greenspace between Beeston Fields and Bramcote Hills (although there is the provision of Beeston Field Golf Course which is not accessible)</p>
H4	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>Core blocks of acid grassland/heath - need to check current condition and enhance if required. A series of woodlands located close to each other that require biodiversity enhancement work. Stapleford Wood, Bramcote Hills Wood, Bramcote Ridge etc.</p> <p>Potential connection but not complete as Bardill's Roundabout is in between. Current land use not known.</p> <p>Potential for creation of mosaic of wetland habitat throughout Erewash Valley Corridor. Erewash Canal, connecting good areas of wetland marginal habitat via soft bank protection methods.</p>
W15	
W6	
M7	
M18	
	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Heritage Features</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>

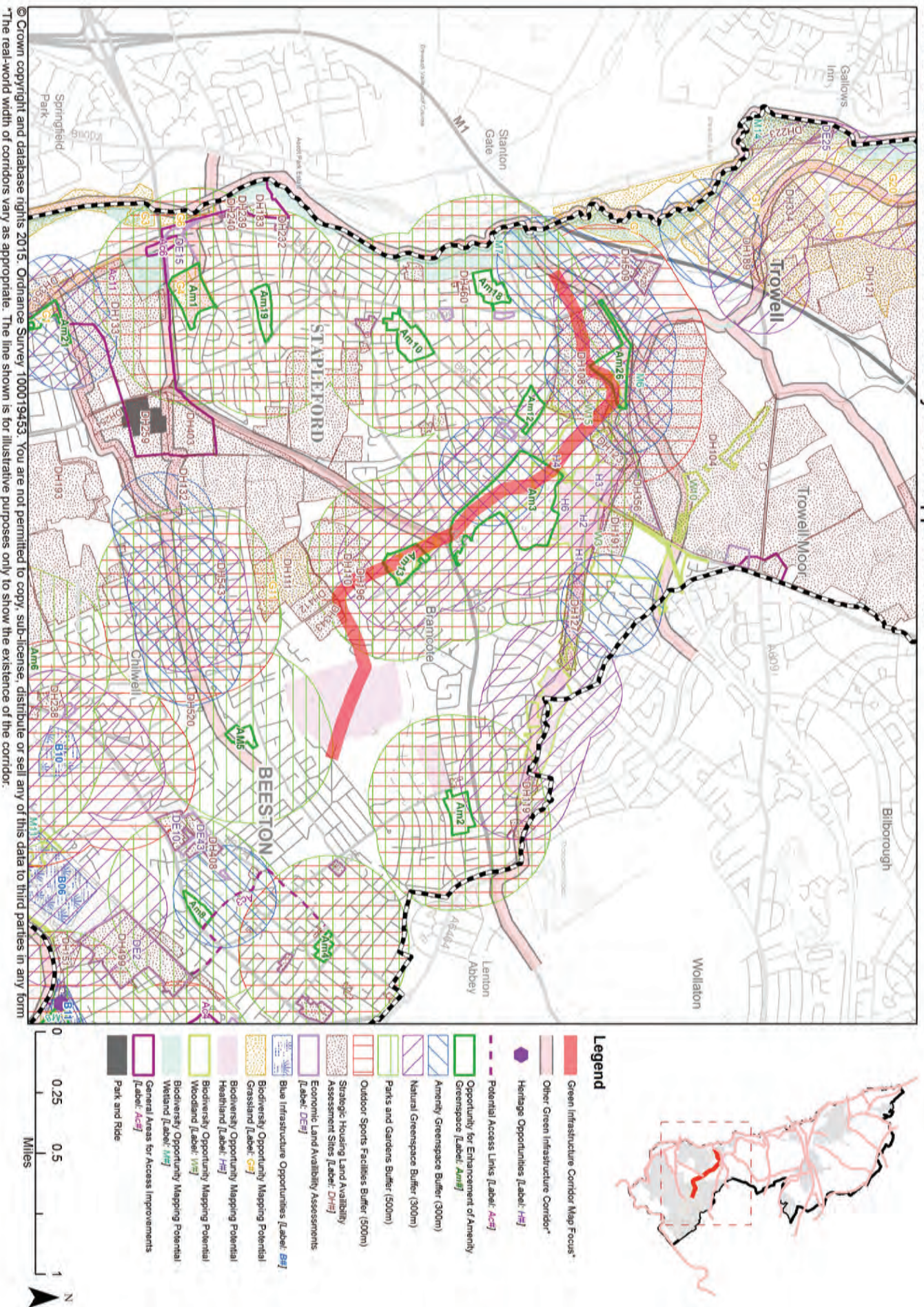
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2.10 Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook Existing Assets



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2.10 Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.11: Erewash to Wollaton Corridor

This corridor runs from east to west of the Broxtowe boundaries and into Nottingham City where it connects to the southern side of Wollaton Park.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Pit Lane Allotments, Trowell
 Hemlockstone / Stapleford Hill Open Space, Stapleford
 Trowell Park Open Space, Trowell
 Pit Lane Recreation Area, Trowell
 Playing fields and associated greenspace for The Bramcote School / Bramcote College, Bramcote
 Bramcote Ridge, Bramcote including land previously used as a Par 3 Golf Course

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi improved)
 Acid grassland (unimproved)
 Marsh/marshy grassland
 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)

Local Wildlife Site:

Moorbridge Lane Wetland North
 Bramcote Moor Grassland
 Alexandria Plantation

Local Geological Sites:

Stapleford Hills Wood
 Alexandria Plantation
 Sandy Lane Open Space

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs:

Single TPO's near the Tottle Brook
 Group TPO's at Deddington Plantation

Access and sustainable transport

Links to the Robin Hood Way
 Links to the Big Track
 Public Rights Of Way to the north of Bramcote
 Links to the Erewash Valley Trail

Blue Infrastructure

Tottle Brook
 Link to the River Erewash

Heritage Features

None

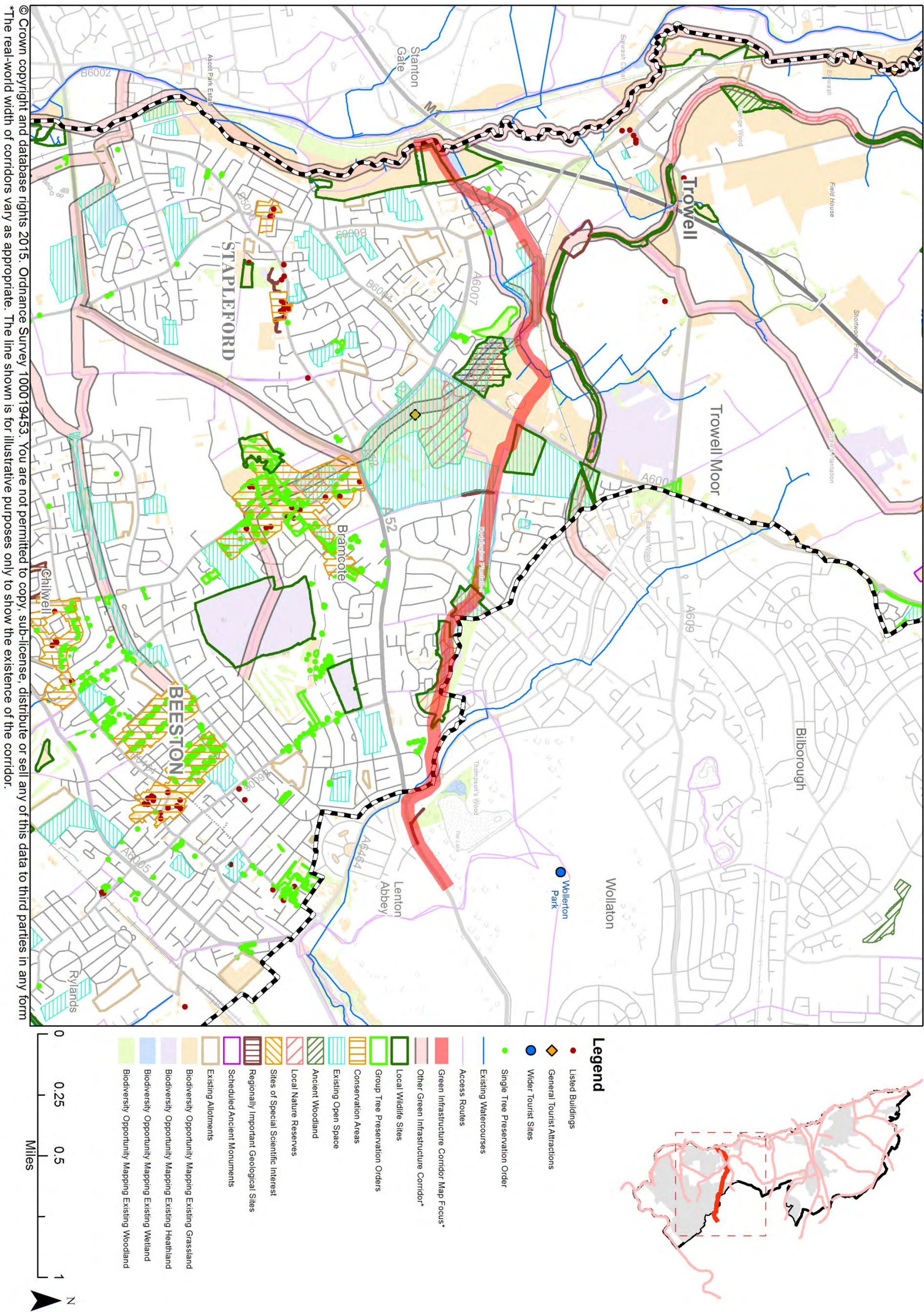
Reference Code 2.11	Opportunities for Change
DH104	Potential Development sites <i>Land off Coventry Lane, Bramcote</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes Possibility of site being considered as part of a larger area. Issues to be considered would include access, SINC and the relationship with the existing built

	<p>up area, and the possibility of flooding from the nearby small watercourses. Local Plan Review 2003 Inspector concluded the site would extend into the open countryside which would be a major intrusion into pleasantly rolling landscape. Development would be poorly related to the existing urban form and would involve the loss of a substantial amount of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>2069 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack in amenity greenspace, outdoor sports provision and natural greenspace to the north of development site. Lack of parks and gardens across whole site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M6 Woodland opportunity W10, W15</p>
DH108	<p><i>Field Farm, Land north of Ilkeston Road, Stapleford</i></p> <p>Site removed from Green Belt. Planning permission submitted and granted.</p> <p>Deliverable scheme.</p> <p>450 dwellings</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M13 Woodland opportunity W15</p>
DH119	<p><i>Land at Coopers Green, Beeston</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity space.</p> <p>BOM Woodland opportunity W15 Heathland opportunity H1</p>
DH123	<p><i>Coventry Lane, Bramcote</i></p> <p>Could be suitable if green belt policy changes</p> <p>May be appropriate to consider it with adjacent land – DH108 and DH356.</p> <p>Adjacent to the crematorium, highways issues and possible flooding from Boundary Brook.</p> <p>74 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space on eastern side of development site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M13 Woodland opportunity W15</p>
DH127	<p><i>Bramcote Hills Golf Club, Thoresby Road, Bramcote</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Gap in parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities on eastern part of site. Gap in natural greenspaces on western part of site. Opportunity to bring the land previously used a Par 3 Golf Course on Thoresby Road into public use as amenity open space within this corridor</p> <p>BOM Heathland opportunity H1 Woodland opportunity W15</p>
DH191	<p><i>Land off Coventry Lane and Moor Farm Inn, Bramcote</i></p> <p>Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Gap in amenity and natural; greenspace provision.</p> <p>BOM Woodland opportunity W3</p>

DH356	<p><i>East of Field Farm, Sidings Lane, Bramcote</i></p> <p>Could be possible if green belt policy changes</p> <p>Not likely to come forward as a housing site in isolation, however as part of a comprehensive development with land to the west, the railway line would form a logical defensible green belt boundary.</p> <p>126 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Gap in amenity and natural greenspace provision across whole site. Gap in parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities provision on northern part of site.</p> <p>BOM</p> <p>Woodland opportunity W15</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
Am26	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Pit Lane Recreation Area</p> <p>Improve sports pitch drainage (high priority)</p> <p>Sports pavilion (high priority)</p> <p>New car park (high priority)</p> <p>Resurface footpaths (medium priority)</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace</p> <p>Gap in accessible greenspace between Beeston Fields and Wollaton. Opportunity to link natural greenspace provision along corridor at DH127 Bramcote Hills golf club (Thorseby Road). Gap in provision of parks and gardens at DH108. Opportunity for Pitt Lane Recreation Area to fulfil this gap.</p>
H3 H2 H1 H6 W15 W3 M7 M3	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>Crematorium owned by BBC/Erewash. Potential for acid grassland, heathland creation. Potential on the landfill site to create acid grass heath. BBC to take on this site areas of sandstone occur in this site.</p> <p>Bramcote Ridge - mix of LNR's and private land – see amenity above.</p> <p>Lizard population present at Bramcote on heathland.</p> <p>A series of woodlands located close to each other that require biodiversity enhancement work. Stapleford Wood, Bramcote Hills Wood, Bramcote Ridge etc.</p> <p>Potential to connect to areas of woodland to create a significant area.</p> <p>Potential for creation of mosaic of wetland habitat throughout Erewash Valley Corridor.</p> <p>EA owned site potential to create wetland habitat such a scrapes/reed beds. Extends corridor from Attenborough Nature Reserve. Potential to create a grazing marsh.</p>
	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Heritage Features</p> <p>No opportunities identified</p>

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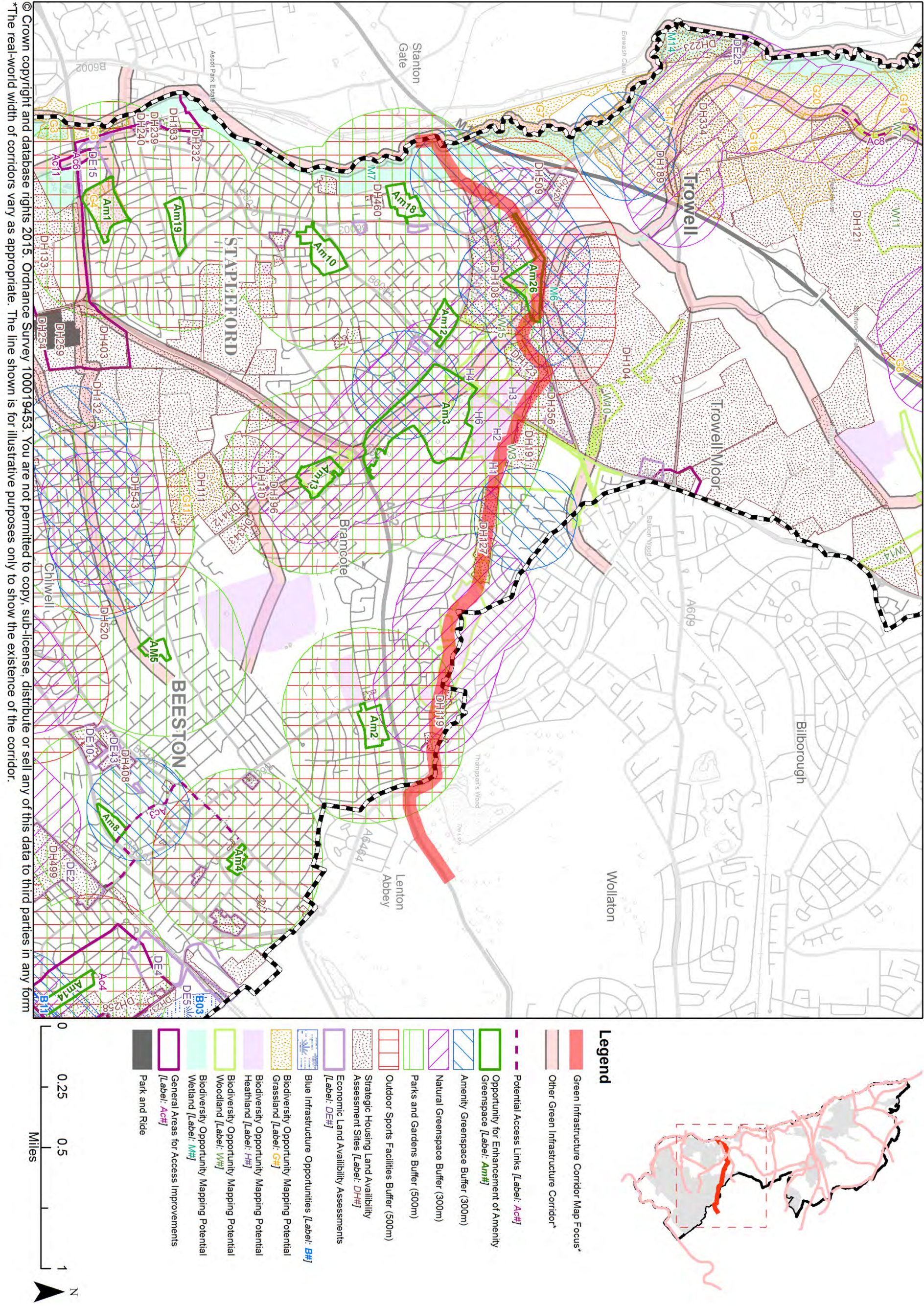
2.11 Erewash to Wollaton Corridor Existing Assets



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2.11 Erewash to Wollaton Corridor Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.12: Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor

This corridor runs from the Broxtowe boundary at the Erewash east across Stapleford and Chilwell to below the centre of Beeston following the line of the new tram route.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Bessell Lane Allotments, Stapleford
 Archers Field Recreation Ground, Stapleford
 George Spencer Comprehensive School Arthur Mee Road (south of A52) Stapleford
 Inham Nook Recreation Ground and adjacent areas of greenspace, Chilwell
 Inham Nook Allotments, Chilwell
 Land between Cator Lane and Bramcote Lane Chilwell
 Cator Lane Recreation Ground Chilwell
 Cator Lane Allotments, Chilwell

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Parkland and scattered trees
 Acid grassland (unimproved)
 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)

Local Wildlife Site:

None

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPO's:

Numerous single TPOs in Chilwell

Access and sustainable transport

Links to Erewash Valley Trail
 Links to Greenway
 Links to numerous Public Rights of Way

Blue Infrastructure

Link to River Erewash and Erewash Canal

Heritage Features

Conservation Area in Chilwell

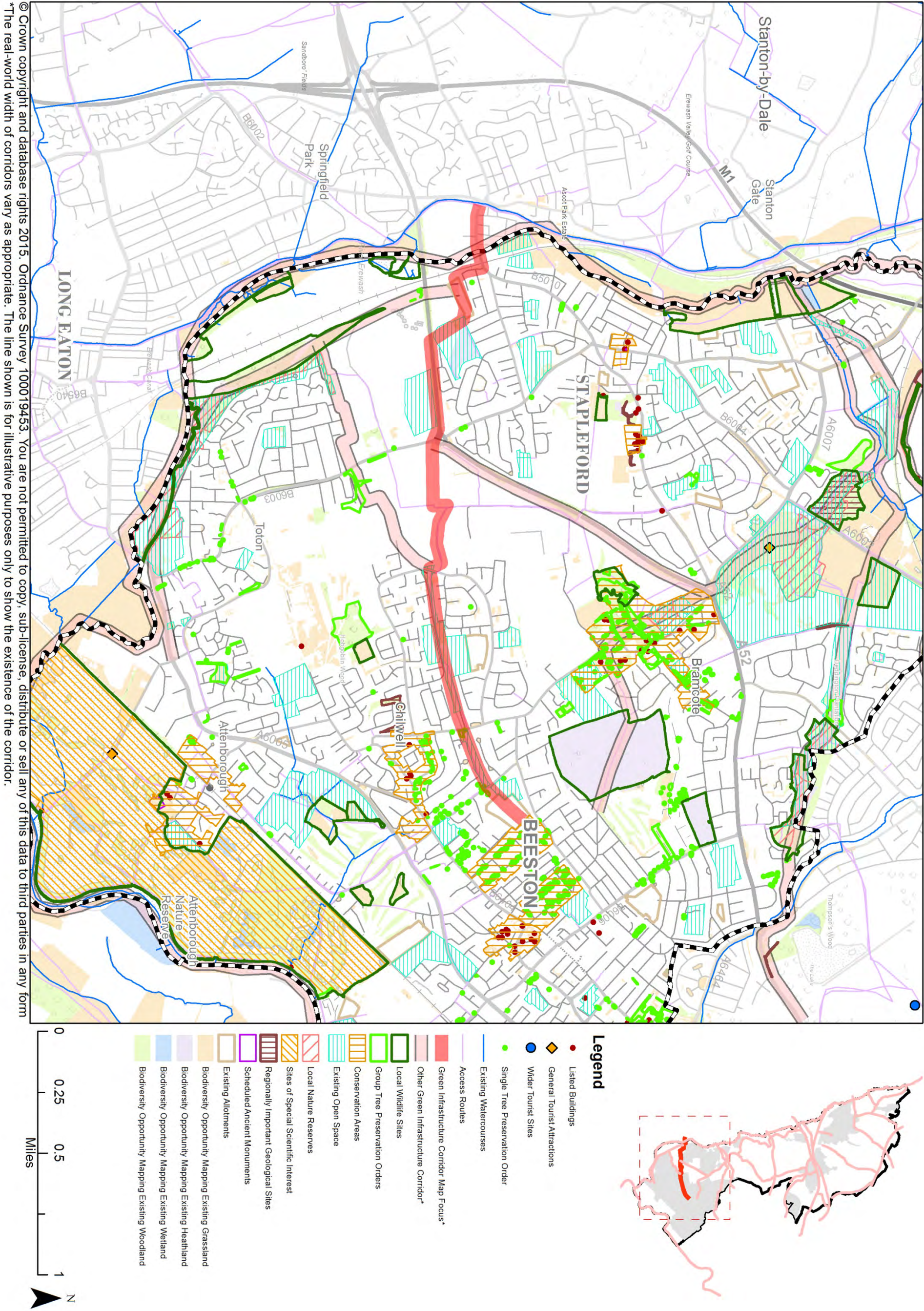
Reference Code 2.12	Opportunities for Change
DE10	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Former Barton Bus Depot Barton Way Chilwell</i></p> <p>There are several different ownerships and uses on this site which remain under detailed discussion. Parts of the site are likely to come forward for residential development albeit that the current lease for the Beeston Van hire area to the South West of the site does not end until 2021.</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Lack of provision for amenity greenspace and outdoor sports facilities.</p>

DE15	<p><i>Palmer Drive, Stapleford</i> Well used employment site</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity and natural greenspace</p> <p>BOM Heathland opportunity H4 Grassland opportunity G4</p>
DE16	<p><i>Former Dyeworks Site West End Street Stapleford</i> Part of the site is within a 200 metre buffer of the preferred route for a High Speed 2 Railway line. Noise and flood issues have resulted in the site owner not pursuing residential development and it expected that an application for new employment uses on the site will be forthcoming.</p> <p>Amenity <i>Lack of provision in natural greenspace.</i></p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7 Grassland opportunity G4</p>
DE43	<p><i>Factory Lane Chilwell</i> Well used employment area consisting mainly of medium/large units for storage/ general industry and car repair.</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity greenspace and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH111	<p><i>Land off Moss Drive, Bramcote</i> Forms part of narrow and important Greenbelt land between Bramcote, Beeston, Chilwell and Stapleford</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision of amenity space and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity (adjacent to site) G11</p>
DH132	<p><i>Land at Wheatgrass Farm, Chilwell</i> Site forms narrow green belt between Chilwell/Toton and Stapleford. Existing footpaths may need to be diverted. NET route would limit development, but will act as a defensible boundary. Southern part of the site comprises part of a strategic location for growth in the submitted core strategy. 300 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision on western side of site for amenity space. Gap in provision for parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p>
DH133	<p><i>Land at Toton Lane, Stapleford</i> Identified as strategic location for growth in the Broxtowe Borough Aligned Core Strategy. Adjacent to the preferred option for the East Midlands HS2 hub station and the NET tram terminus. Current mixed use application pending. Part of narrow green belt gap – mixed grade agricultural land between Toton and Stapleford. 695 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of amenity and natural greenspace on northern part of site, gap in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities on southern part of site. Potential to provide link from Am1 through green corridor and development site DH133 to Am21.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M5 Grassland opportunity G1, G2</p>

DH183	<p><i>Sports Ground, Bailey Street, Stapleford</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p>
DH193	<p><i>Chetwynd Barracks, Chetwynd Road Chilwell</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p>
DH240	<p><i>West End Street, Stapleford</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack in provision to natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M7</p>
DH254	<p><i>Land East of Toton Lane/Stapleford Lane, Toton</i> Green belt site adjacent to NET route. Identified as strategic location for growth in the Broxtowe Borough Aligned Core Strategy. Concerns about unrestricted urban sprawl but recognition that the remnants between the NET and Park and Ride and the built up area would offer little or no value to Green Belt purposes. 60 potential dwellings.</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace. Potential to bridge gap in provision through development of this site.</p>
DH259	<p><i>Land off Toton Lane, Toton, East</i> Could be suitable if green belt policy changes. Identified as strategic location for growth in the Broxtowe Borough Aligned Core Strategy. Majority of the site will be developed as part of the NET route. 100 potential dwellings.</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace. Potential to bridge gap in provision through development of this site.</p>
DH403	<p><i>Bardills Garden Centre, Toton Lane, Stapleford</i> Parts of the site could be suitable if green belt policy changes. Constraints on access, prominent land, and issues around A52. If granted development constraints would result in a reduced number of dwellings. 150 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p>
DH408	<p><i>Myford Machine Tools Wilmot Lane Beeston</i> Parts of the site are still in employment use however many of the units are vacant and appear old and unattractive to the market for employment use. The site is available and suitable, with no major barriers to achievability, it is therefore considered to be deliverable. 81 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity greenspace and outdoor sports facilities.</p>
DH520	<p><i>Garages off Hall Drive, Chilwell</i> Planning permission granted for 10 dwellings. Site is considered to be deliverable and developable. 10 potential dwellings</p>

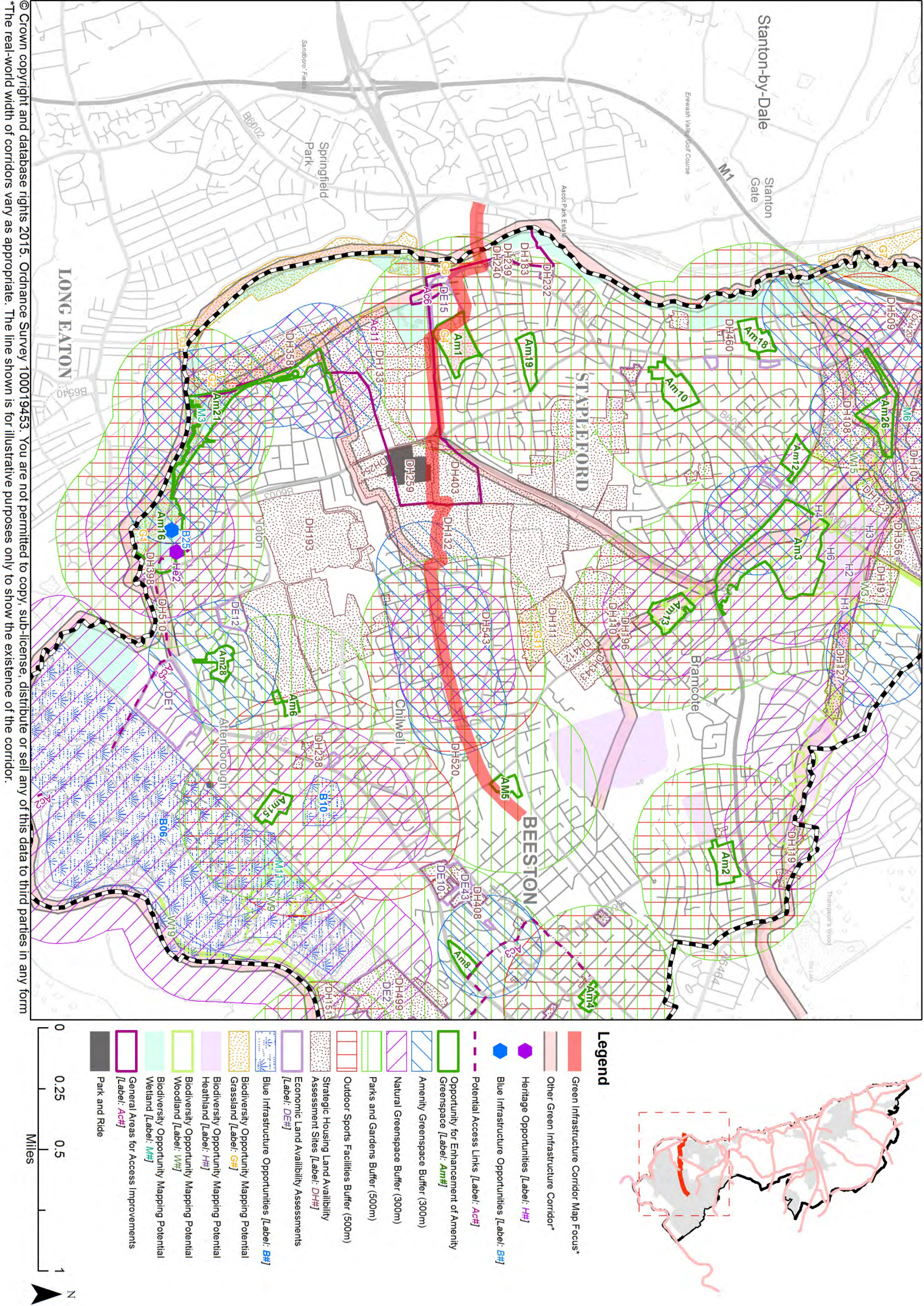
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2.12 Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor Existing Assets



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2.12 Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.13: Langley Mill to Kimberley Corridor

From the Erewash boundary in the north of Broxtowe this corridor runs from Langley Mill towards Kimberley along the line of the A610.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Tinsley Park Private Sport Ground adjacent to A610 Eastwood Bypass, Giltbrook

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (unimproved)

Neutral grassland (semi-improved)

Calcareous grassland

Broadleaved woodland (plantation)

Mixed woodland (plantation)

Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)

Local Wildlife Site:

Erewash Canal Grasslands., New Eastwood

Erewash Meadows, New Eastwood

Gilt Brook

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Nottingham Canal

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPO's:

None

Access and sustainable transport

Links to Nottingham Canal Towpath

Links to the Erewash Valley Trail

Public Rights Of Way

Links to Greenway at Giltbrook

Blue Infrastructure

Links to the River Erewash

Links to the Giltbrook

Heritage Features

None

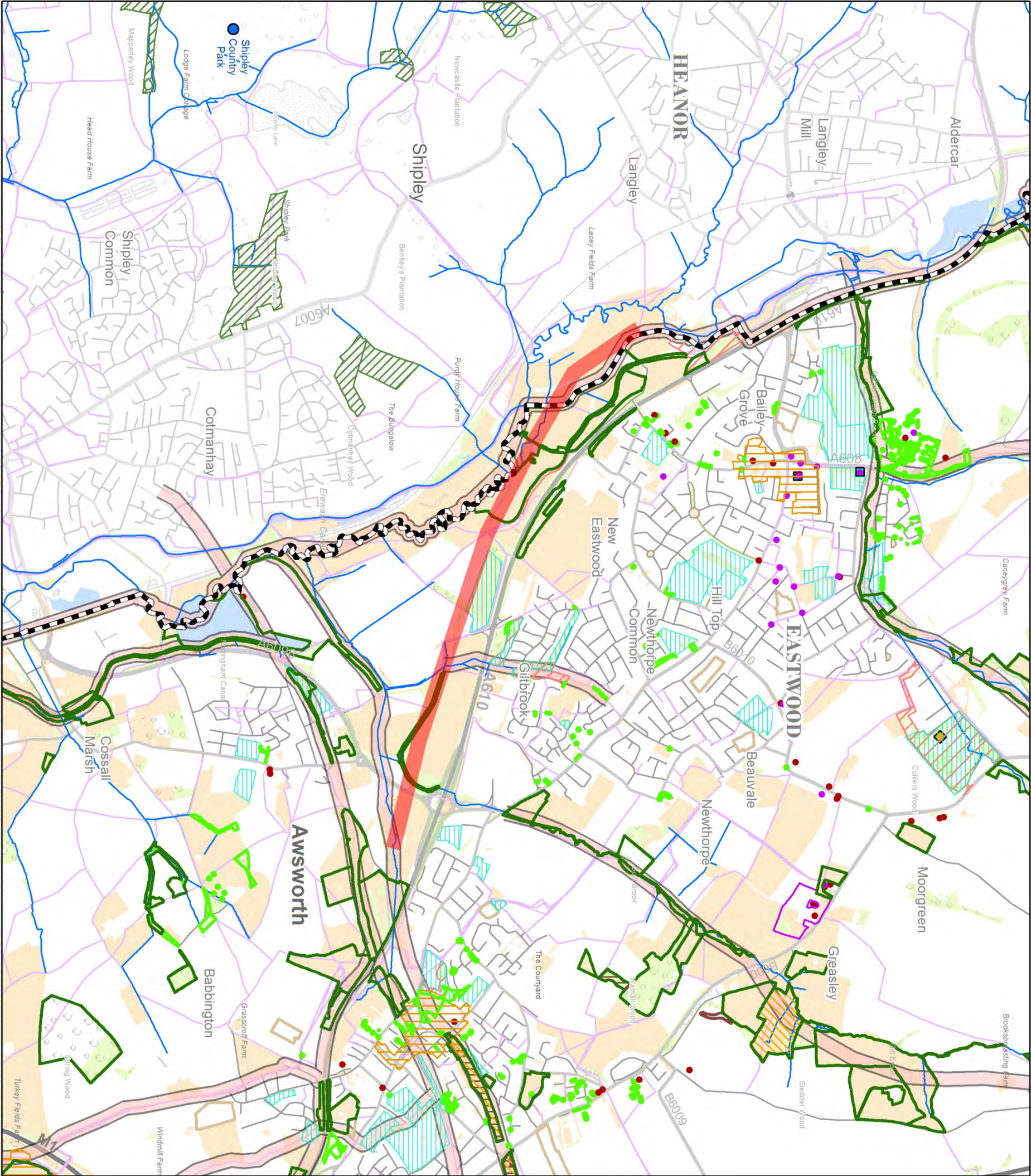
Reference Code 2.13	Opportunities for Change
DE27	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Noel Clay Ltd Gin Close Way Awsworth</i></p> <p>Existing employment uses on site which is not well connected to the existing settlement. Alternative residential use would not be appropriate.</p> <p>Amenity</p> <p>Lack of provision for natural greenspaces across whole site and lack of provision for parks and gardens on northern part of site.</p> <p>BOM</p> <p>Grassland opportunities G9</p>

DH35	<p><i>Land of Main Street Awsworth</i> Development has been implemented and therefore clearly deliverable. 12 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision of parks and gardens and natural greenspace</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p>
DH114	<p><i>Gin Close Way, Awsworth</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p>
DH190	<p><i>North of Barlows Cottages, Awsworth</i> Could be suitable if greenbelt policy changes. Part of the site is SINC 50 potential dwellings Amenity Some lack of provision of northern part of site for parks and gardens.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9</p>
DH333	<p><i>Land West of Gin Close Way</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and natural greenspace across whole site, and lack of provision of outdoor sports facilities on eastern side of site.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G9 Wetland opportunity M13</p>
DH432	<p><i>Bennerley Disposal Point, Land Between A610 and Gin Close Way</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack in access to amenity, parks and gardens and natural greenspace. Adequate provision to outdoor greenspaces</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunities M4, M7 Grassland opportunities G9, G10</p>
DH564	<p><i>Land at Gin Close Way, Awsworth</i> Development has been implemented and therefore clearly deliverable. 55 potential dwellings Amenity Lack of provision for natural greenspaces across whole site and lack of provision for parks and gardens on northern part of site.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunities G9</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
	<p>Amenity No specific schemes identified but potential for ongoing improvements at existing amenity sites</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace</p>

	Gaps in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities along length of corridor. Gap in provision of natural greenspace on eastern part of corridor.
M7 M18 M5 M13 M4 G9 G10	Wildlife and Biodiversity Potential for creation of mosaic of wetland habitat throughout Erewash Valley Corridor. Erewash Canal, connecting good areas of wetland marginal habitat via soft bank protection methods. M5: Reedbed creation on all outfalls to sewage works. Trowell, Newthorpe, Langley Mill. 3 brooks with potential for wetland enhancement. Pools, ponds, swamp, marsh. Wetland creation on Bennerly coal disposal site. Owned by Harwood estates. Current quality unknown. Mix of dry and floodplain grassland. Long-term aim to improve along river and road corridor. Martin's land next to sewage works. Species poor grassland -increase quality.
	Access and Sustainable Transport No opportunities identified
	Blue Infrastructure No opportunities identified
	Heritage features No opportunities identified

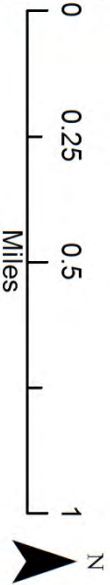
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2.13 Langley Mill to Kimberley Existing Assets



Legend

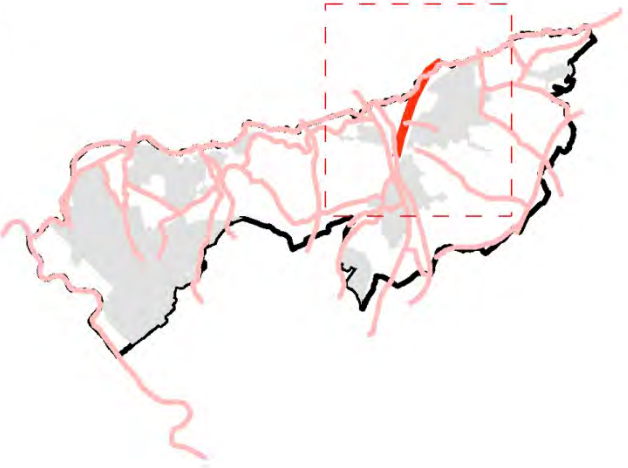
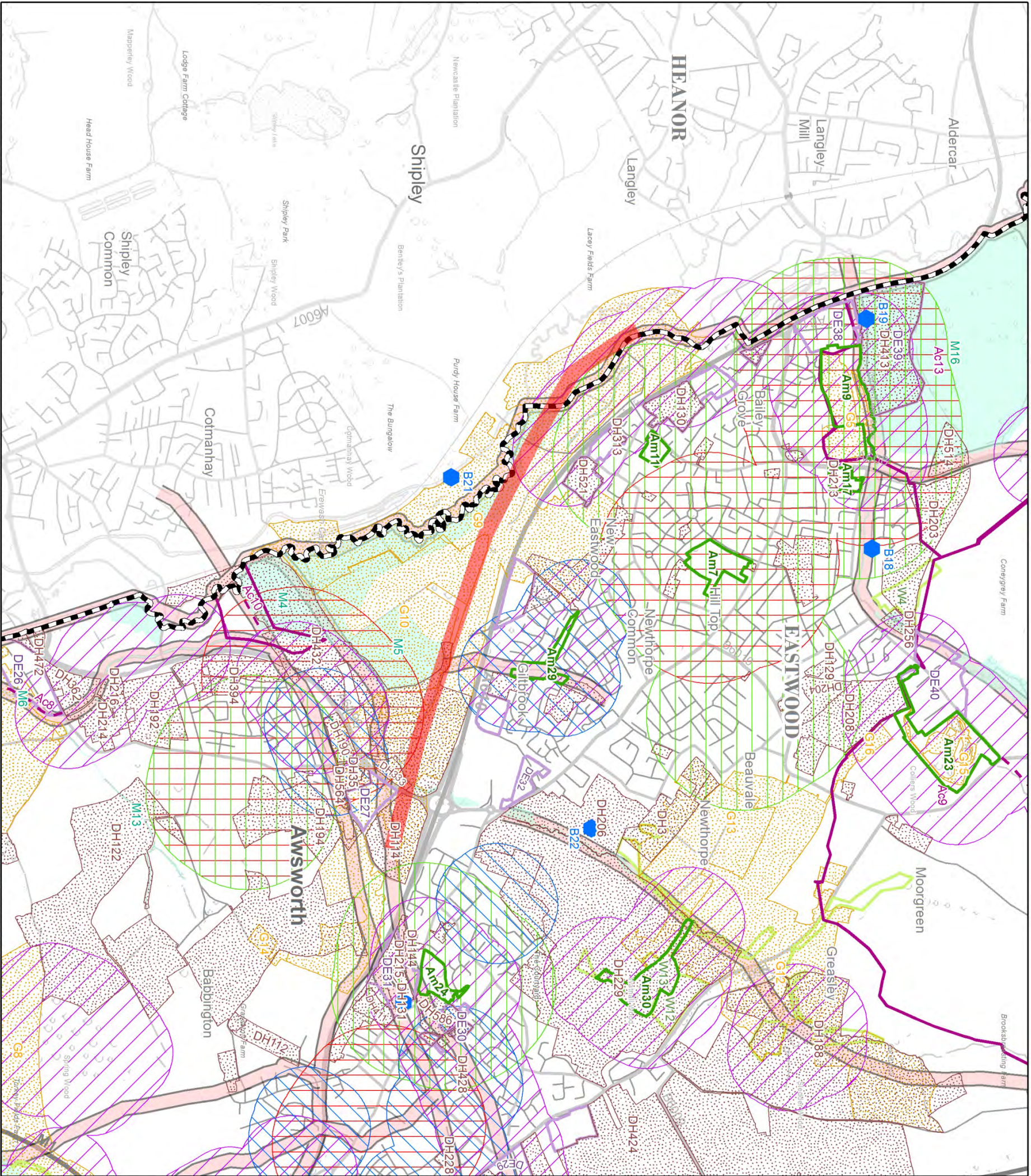
- D.H. Lawrence Points of Interest
- Listed Buildings
- General Tourist Attractions
- Wider Tourist Sites
- Museums
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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2.13 Langley Mill to Kimberley Opportunities



Legend

- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: BH#]
- Potential Access Links [Label: AC#]
- Opportunity for Enhancement of Amenity Greenspace [Label: AM#]
- Amenity Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Natural Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Parks and Gardens Buffer (500m)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities Buffer (500m)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites [Label: DH#]
- Economic Land Availability Assessments [Label: DE#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Grassland [Label: GH#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Woodland [Label: WH#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Wetland [Label: MW#]
- General Areas for Access Improvements [Label: AC#]



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CORRIDOR 2.14: Toton Sidings Corridor

In the south western corner of Broxtowe this corridor follows the railway line through Toton Sidings towards the river Trent corridor at Attenborough Nature Reserve.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Bessell Lane Allotments, Stapleford
Banks Road Open Space, Toton
Manor Farm Recreation Ground, Toton

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Parkland and scattered trees
Neutral grassland (semi improved)
Mixed woodland (plantation)
Broadleaved woodland (plantation)

Local Wildlife Site:

Toton sidings
Toton Erewash Canal

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Toton Fields
Manor Farm

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs:

Single and group TPOs at Bessell Lane

Access and sustainable transport

Public rights of way running alongside the eastern side of the corridor

Blue Infrastructure

Links to the River Erewash

Heritage Features

Covered footings of Manor House and Water Mills, Manor Farm Recreation Ground, reference 'Toton Unearthed' Project 2014

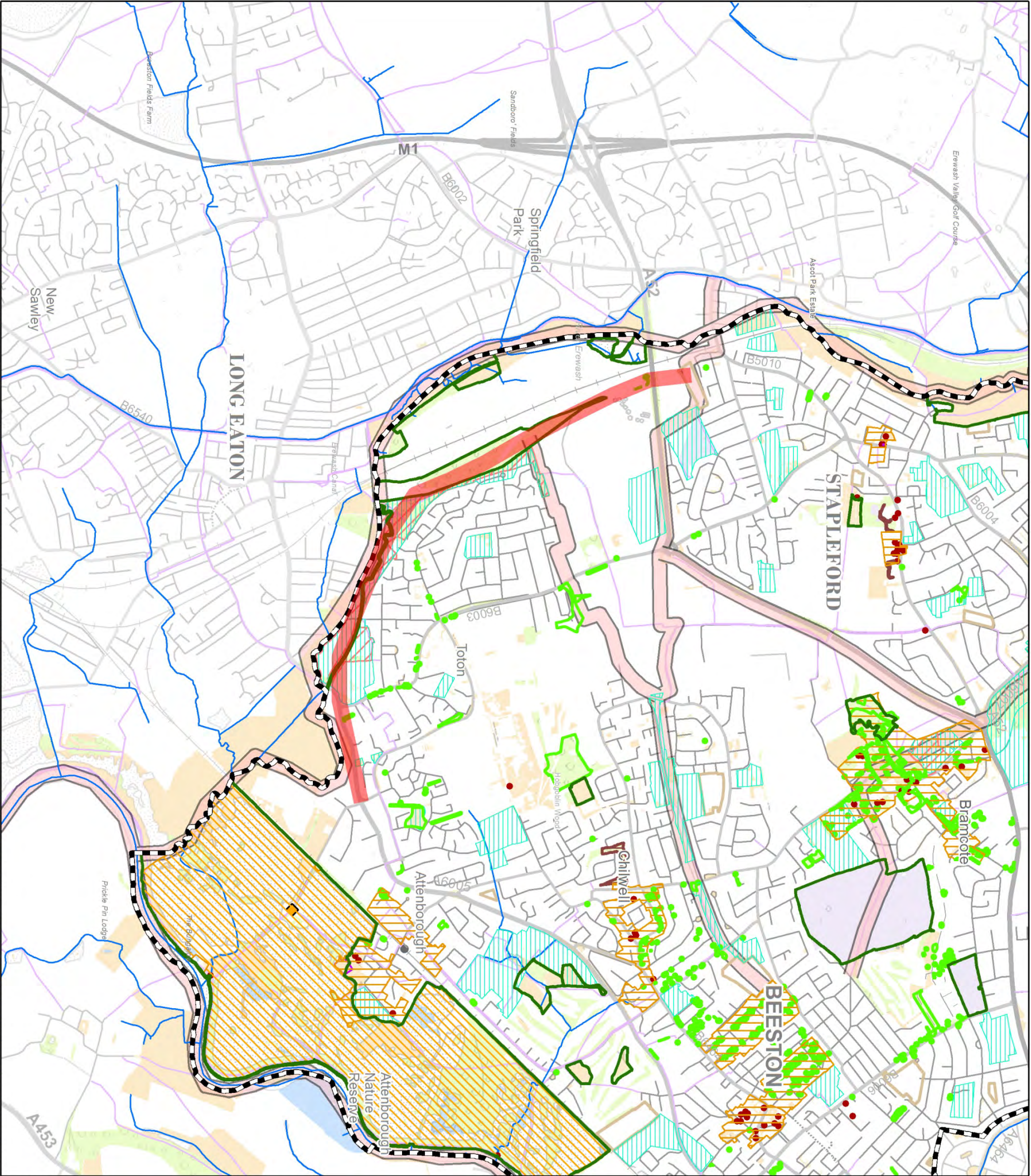
Reference Code 2.14	Opportunities for Change
DH133	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Land at Toton Lane, Stapleford</i> Identified as strategic location for growth in the Broxtowe Borough Aligned Core Strategy. Adjacent to the preferred option for the East Midlands HS2 hub station and the NET tram terminus. Current mixed use application pending. Part of narrow green belt gap – mixed grade agricultural land between Toton and Stapleford. 695 potential dwellings</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision of amenity space and natural greenspace on northern side of site. Lack of provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities on southern side of site.</p> <p>BOM Wetland opportunity M5</p>

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	could be addressed in development site DH133 and DH510. Gaps in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports provision in central part of corridor, potential for this to be addressed through development site DH133.
G2 G1 M5 M3	Wildlife and Biodiversity Toton Sidings. Grass/scrub mosaic, post-industrial habitat supporting invertebrate communities such as Dingy/Grizzled skipper. Mix of rough grassland and amenity grassland with some scrub. Site is LNR so could be managed to improve grassland habitat. Reedbed creation on all outfalls to sewage works. Trowell, Newthorpe, Langley Mill. EA owned site potential to create wetland habitat such a scrapes/reed beds. Extends corridor from Attenborough NR. Potential to create a grazing marsh.
Ac5 Ac11	Access and Sustainable Transport No safe cycling route connecting Attenborough Nature Reserve at Barton Lane to Toton Fields site and the Erewash Valley. This could be achieved by junction improvements or new routes linking towards the multiuse crossing near St Leonards Riding school. General access improvements between Stapleford and Toton.
B25	Blue Infrastructure Potential links to Attenborough and the Trent Catchment improvements
He2	Heritage Features Interpretation of Manor House and Water Mills at Manor Farm Recreation Ground

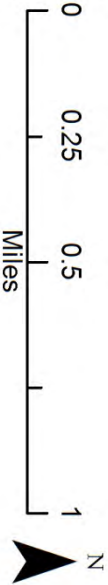
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2.14 Toton Sidings Existing Assets



Legend

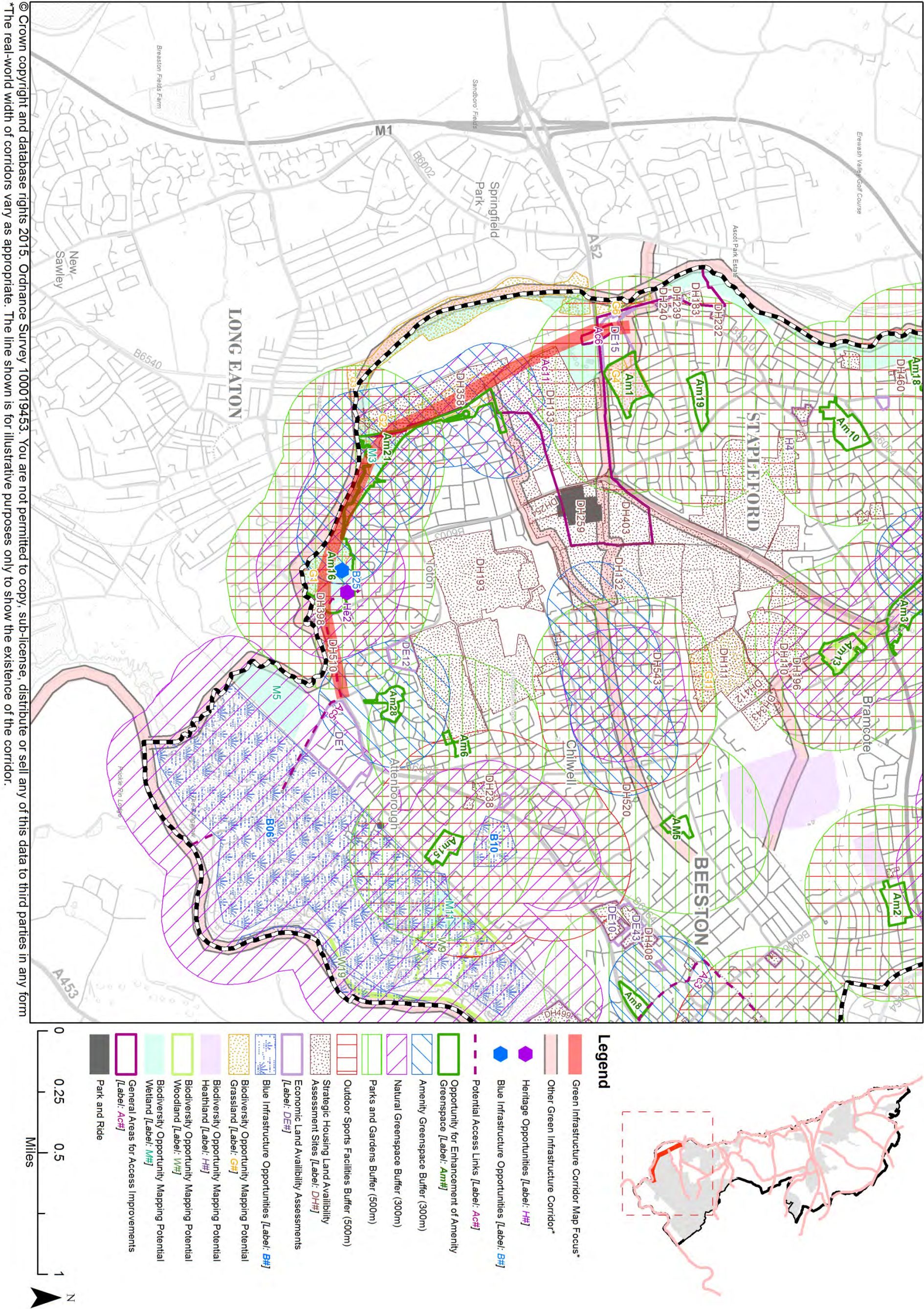
- Listed Buildings
- General Tourist Attractions
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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2.14 Toton Sidings Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.15: Seller's Wood and New Farm Wood

Running from the M1 to the eastern boundary of Broxtowe above Nuthall.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)

Parkland and scattered trees (broadleaved)

Local Wildlife Site:

New Farm Wood

Sellers Wood

Local Geological Sites:

None

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSIs:

Seller's Wood

Ancient Woodland:

New Farm Wood

Sellers Wood

TPOs:

None

Access and sustainable transport

None

Blue Infrastructure

Tributary of the River Leen running into Seller's Wood

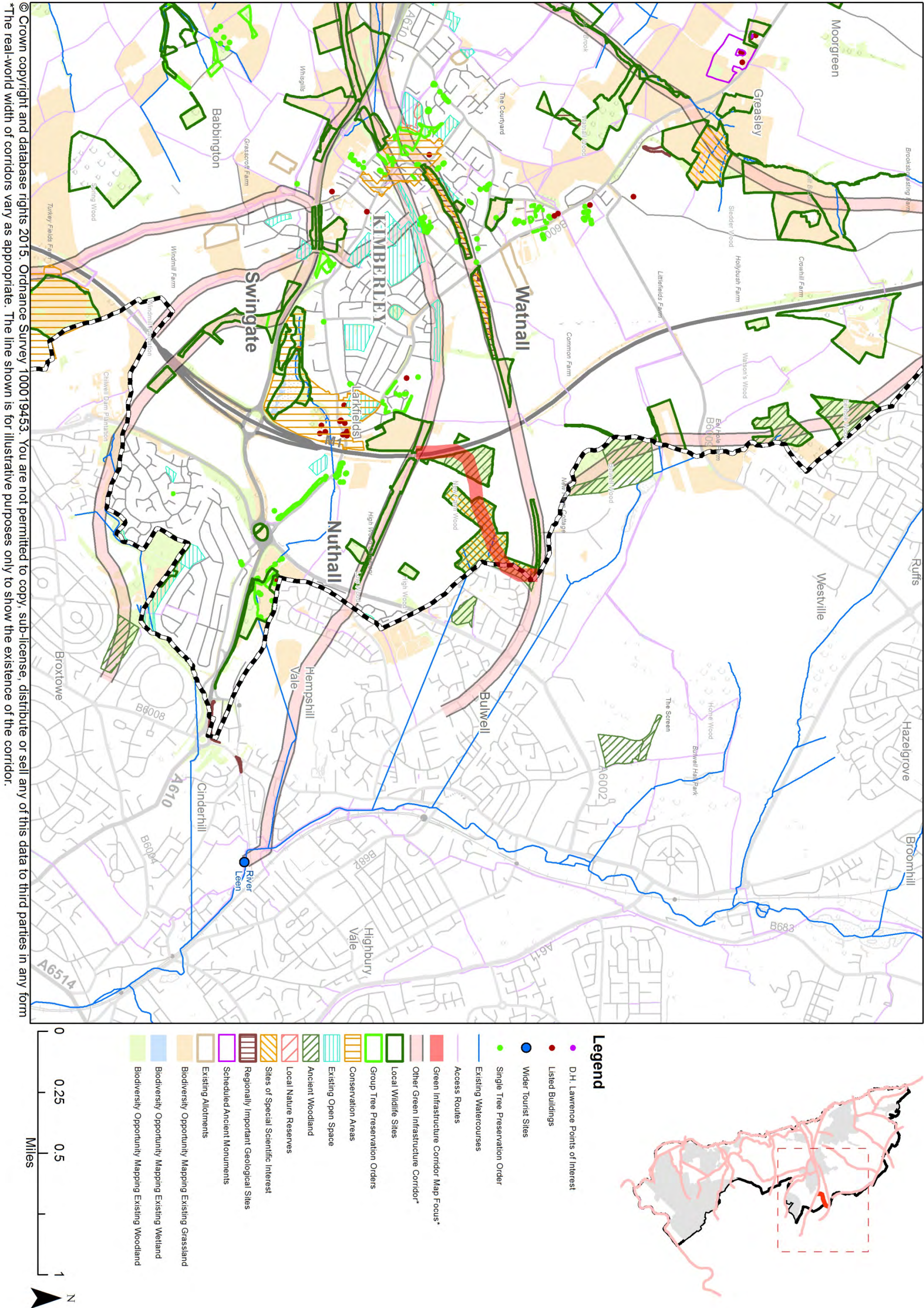
Heritage Features

None

Reference Code 2.15	Opportunities for Change
DH255	Potential Development sites <i>New Farm Lane, Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities. Some provision of natural greenspace to the south of the site but lack of provision to the north.
	BOM Wetland opportunity M21 Woodland opportunity W5
DH365	<i>East of Motorway/West of Low Wood Road, Nuthall</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack of provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.
	BOM <i>Grassland opportunity G25</i> <i>Wetland opportunity M20</i> <i>Woodland opportunity W5, W16</i>

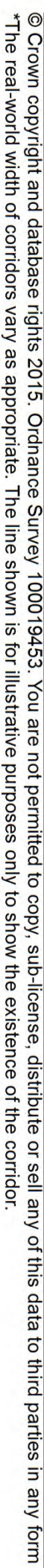
	Opportunities for enhancement
	Amenity No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor. Gaps in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.
G25 W5 W16	Wildlife and Biodiversity Seeded meadows at Highwood Cemetery already present. Reduce ragwort. Woodland planting to link New farm Wood and Seller's Wood, and Seller's Wood and Bulwell Wood. Eelhole Wood, Low Wood, Starth Wood. Planted Woodland between Highwood Cemetery & Sellers Wood. Inaccessible woodland, standard mix of deciduous woodland. Looking into funding for bird hide area accessible only through the cemetery at opening times.
	Access and Sustainable Transport No opportunities identified
	Blue Infrastructure No opportunities identified
	Heritage Features No opportunities identified

2.15 Sellers Wood and New Farm Wood Existing Assets



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CORRIDOR 2.16: Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley

Running across the centre of Broxtowe from the eastern boundary of the River Erewash through the rural areas of Strelley to the western boundary and Nottingham City district of Aspley.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland – semi improved

Neutral grassland – unimproved

Calcareous grassland – semi improved

Broadleaved woodland – semi natural

Broadleaved woodland – plantation

Local Wildlife Site:

Robinetts

Oldmoor Wood

Holly Copse, Strelley

Strelley Hall Park

Local Geological Sites:

Old Quarry, Strelley

Stone Pit Plantation Quarry, Strelley**Local Nature Reserves:**

None

SSSIs:

Robinetts

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs:

Numerous single TPOs at Strelley Hall Park.

Group TPO at Strelley Hall Park

Access and sustainable transport

Links to the Monks Way and the Big Track

Links to the Nottingham Canal Towpath

Blue Infrastructure

Links to the Robinetts Arm

Heritage Features

Conservation area at Cossall and Strelley

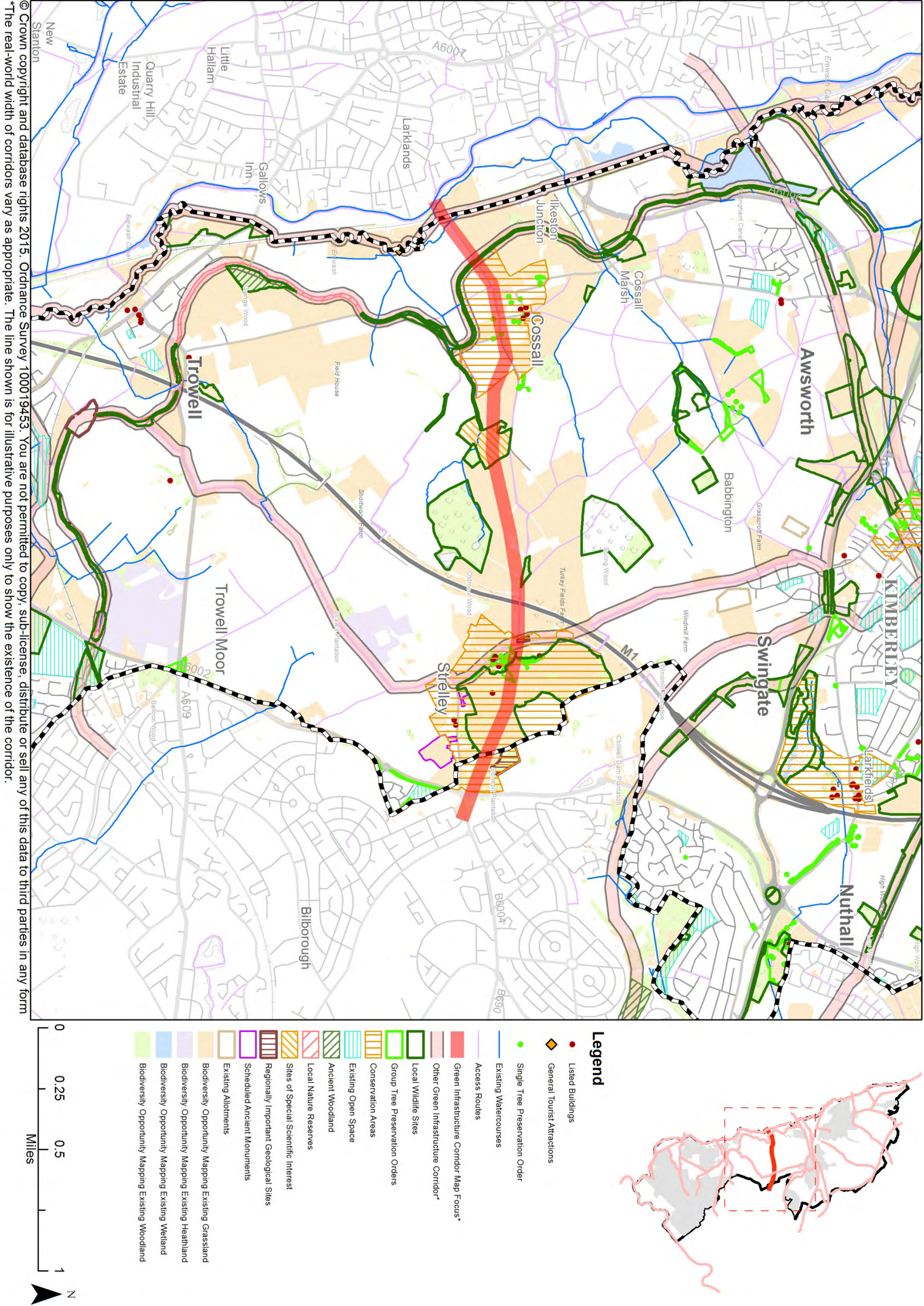
Two scheduled ancient monument at Strelley

Numerous listed buildings at Strelley and Cossall

Reference Code 2.16	Opportunities for Change
DH121	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Shortwood Farm, Trowell</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity greenspace, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G20</p>

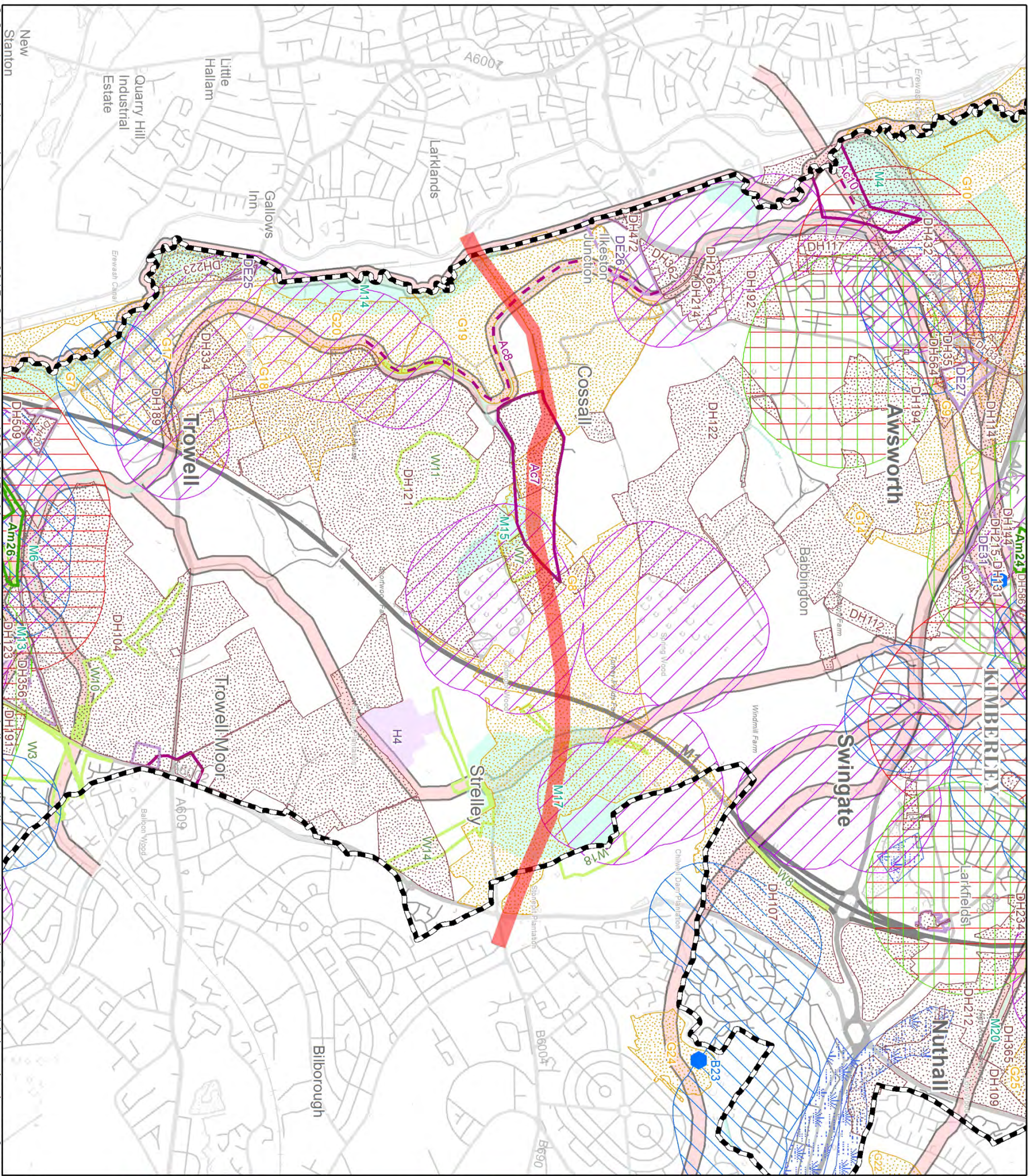
DH122	<p><i>Robinetts, Awsworth</i> Site deemed non deliverable</p> <p>Amenity Lack of provision for amenity greenspace, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspaces.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G8</p>
	Opportunities for enhancement
	<p>Amenity No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor</p> <p>Gaps in provision of amenity greenspace, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities along length of corridor. Gaps in provision of natural greenspace on western and eastern sides of corridor.</p>
G8 W7 W14 M6 M14 M15 M17	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity Current quality unknown: long-term aim to improve as strong E-W connection. Is this an important block of calcareous grassland either side of M1?</p> <p>Improve woodland corridor along canal adjacent to Short Wood site.</p> <p>Increase woodland cover across the area and also maintain/enhance amphibian habitat. Nottingham Canal LNR, wetland. High toad populations, grass snake.</p> <p>Maintain habitat connectivity along Erewash Valley for Great Crested Newt, grass snake and other herpetofauna species.</p> <p>Link wetland/woodland habitats for amphibian/reptile populations.</p> <p>Toad breeding site with migration route across adjacent road.</p>
Ac7 Ac8 Ac10	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport Robinettes Arm at Cossall – Potential to connect this to Robinettes Lane and improve the connection with Strelley Bridleway 1.</p> <p>Canal towpath use in Cossall – The towpath is available for cyclists on a permissive basis and some sections have bridleway status. There is a need to look at the connectivity of the network and wherever possible make towpaths available for equestrians who currently use very busy road routes.</p> <p>Bennerley Viaduct linking Ilkeston to Awsworth. Grade two listed and owned by Sustrans, this structure is a potentially a safe connection linking Awsworth and Kimberley with Ilkeston. It could form a key iconic link in a route connecting Nottingham and Derby. Connection to the Erewash Canal Towpath (also the Erewash Valley Trail) is identified as a project with the Erewash Borough Councils Ilkeston Gateway Supplementary Planning Document (adopted March 2015).</p>
	<p>Blue Infrastructure No opportunities identified</p>
	<p>Heritage Features No opportunities identified</p>

2.16 Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley Existing Assets



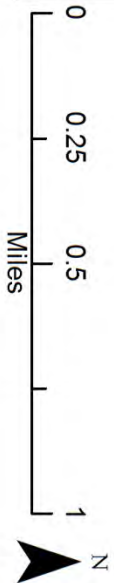
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2.16 Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley Opportunities



Legend

- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: B#]
- Potential Access Links [Label: Ac#]
- Opportunity for Enhancement of Amenity Greenspace [Label: Am#]
- Amenity Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Natural Greenspace Buffer (300m)
- Parks and Gardens Buffer (500m)
- Outdoor Sports Facilities Buffer (500m)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites [Label: DH#]
- Economic Land Availability Assessments [Label: DE#]
- Blue Infrastructure Opportunities [Label: B#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Grassland [Label: G#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Heathland [Label: H#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Woodland [Label: W#]
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Potential Wetland [Label: M#]
- General Areas for Access Improvements [Label: Ac#]



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CORRIDOR 2.17: Underwood to Beauvale Priory

Running along the northern boundary of Broxtowe from Underwood to Beauvale Priory.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Parkland and scattered trees

Broadleaved woodland – semi mature

Mixed woodland – plantation

Local Wildlife Site:

Willey Spring

High Park Wood

Watnall Coppice

Local Geological Sites:

Beauvale Brook

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSI's:

None

Ancient Woodland:

Willey Spring

High Park Wood

The Coppice

Watnall Coppice

TPOs:

Group TPO at Watnall Coppice

Access and sustainable transport

Minimal PROW in vicinity

Links to Ashfield Hidden Treasures near to Underwood

Blue Infrastructure

Links to Moorgreen Reservoir

Beauvale Brook

Willey Spring

Heritage Features

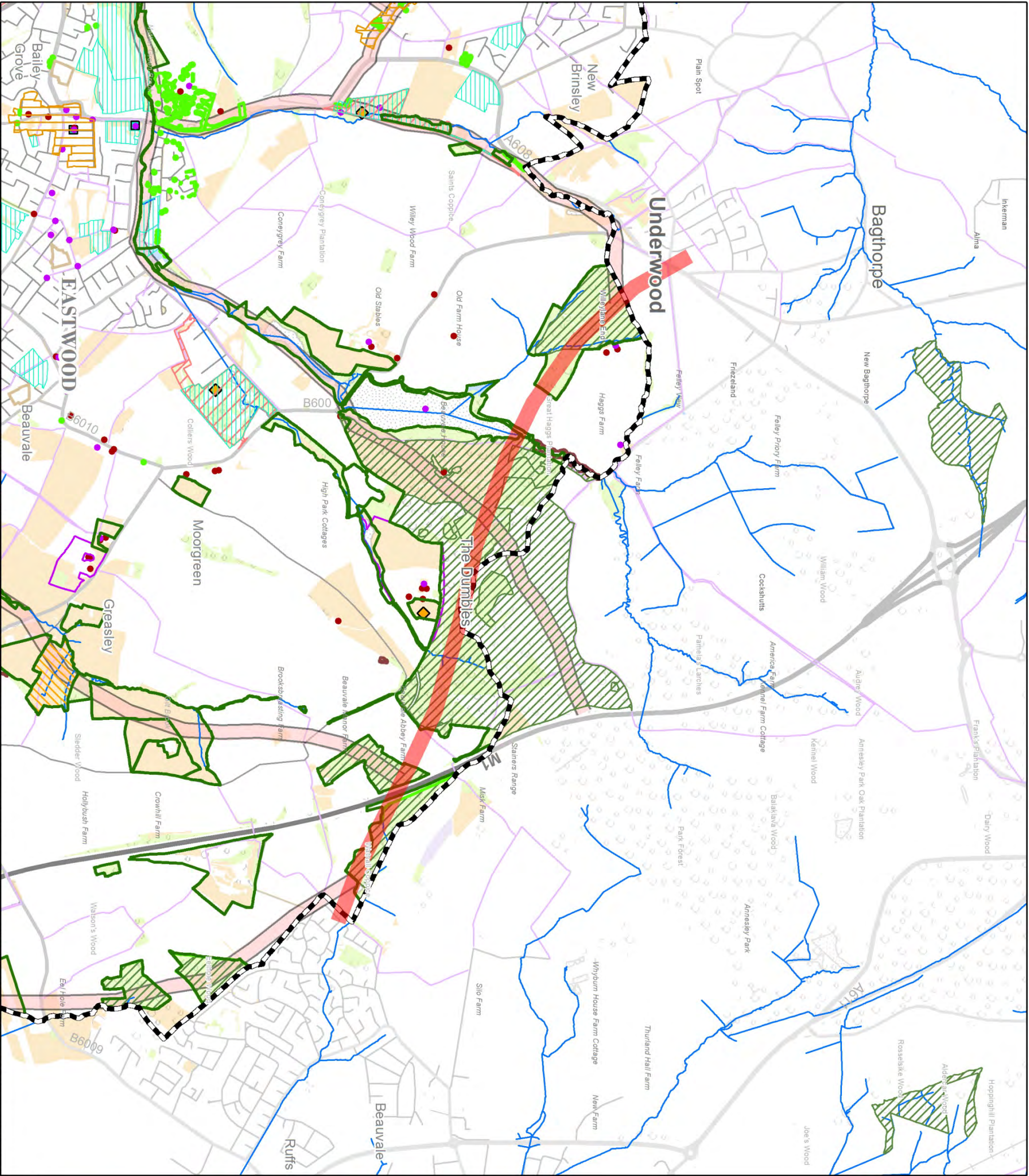
Beauvale Priory (Scheduled ancient monument)

Listed buildings close to Underwood

Reference Code 2.17	Opportunities for Change
DH251	Potential Development sites <i>Near the Common, Hucknall (field 9758)</i> Site deemed non deliverable Amenity Lack in provision of amenity, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities. BOM Woodland opportunity W1
	Opportunities for enhancement
	Amenity No existing amenity spaces adjacent to this corridor

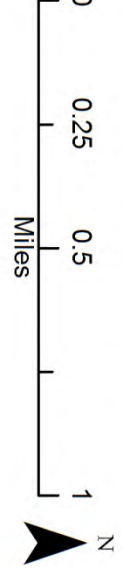
	Gaps in provision of amenity, parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities along length of corridor.
W1 W2	Wildlife and Biodiversity Watnall Coppice, Watnall Spinney, Moor Green / Beauvale Estate. Enhance and connect these larger blocks of woodland. New woodland planting to link major woodlands near Haggs Farm.
Ac9 Ac12	Access and Sustainable Transport 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. Examples include Brinsley footpath 15 which connects Hall Lane with Brinsley 34 and the bridleway connection (Brinsley 34) between Stoneyford and Brinsley Gin. Potential quiet link following the disused railway from the southern end of Moorgreen Reservoir, past Beauvale Priory towards Callis Hagg. General need for access improvements in the vicinity of this area.
	Blue Infrastructure No opportunities identified
	Heritage Features No opportunities identified

2.17 Underwood to Beauvale PRIORITY Existing Assets



Legend

- D.H. Lawrence Points of Interest
- Listed Buildings
- General Tourist Attractions
- Museums
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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CORRIDOR 2.18: Stoney Lane to Aldercar

This corridor runs from the River Erewash in the west in a north easterly direction along Stoney Lane to Hall Lane.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

None

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi-improved)

Mixed woodland

Marsh/marshy grassland

Broadleaved woodland semi-natural

Cultivated/disturbed land (arable)

Standing water

Local Wildlife Site:

Langley Mill Flashes

Brinsley Grassland

SINCS (geological)

None

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSIs

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs

A number of group and single TPO's around Hall Lane, Brinsley at northern end of Stoney Lane.

Access and sustainable transport

Public Rights of Way in vicinity of corridor.

Blue Infrastructure

River Erewash

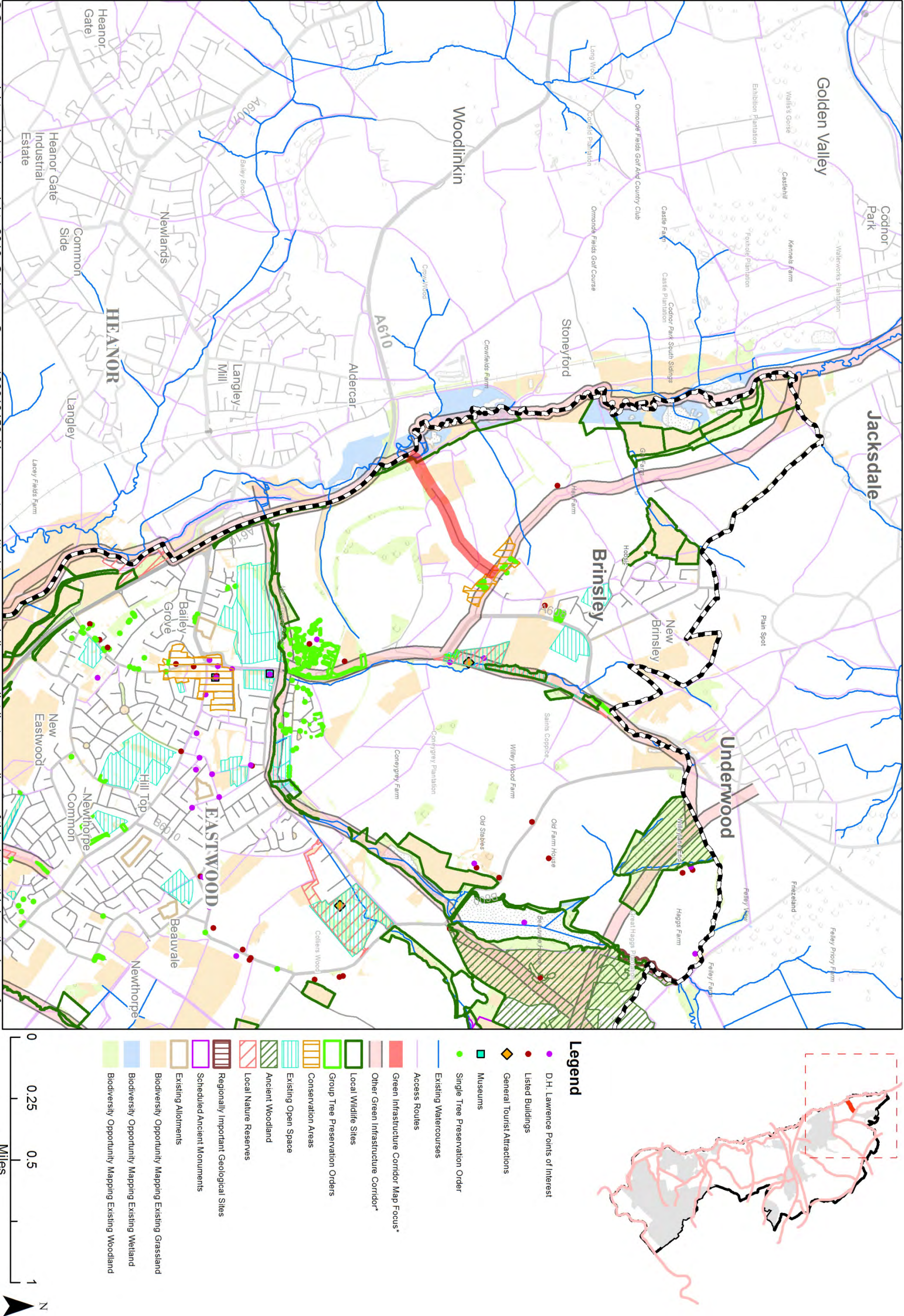
Heritage Features

None on corridor

Links to Brinsley Headstocks

Reference Code 2.18	Opportunities for Change
	Potential Development sites None
	Opportunities for enhancement
	Amenity None
G21 M16	Wildlife and Biodiversity Major grassland re-creation potential. Project as part of Erewash Valley Living Landscape area. Maintain habitat connectivity for high grass snake populations.
Ac13	Access and Sustainable Transport Langley Mill. There are no formal connections for walkers and cyclists linking Eastwood with Langley Mill and the countryside around Stoneyford. Improving this would require either improving the current highway features or opening up the Cromford Canal from Langley Mill Basin.
B15	Blue Infrastructure Potential Erewash catchment opportunities to be fed into strategy.
	Heritage Features None

2.18 Stoney Lane to Aldercar Existing Assets



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CORRIDOR 2.19: Hall Lane to Brinsley Hill

This corridor follows Hall Lane and then extends to join with the River Erewash just south of Jacksdale.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Brinsley Headstocks

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Neutral grassland (semi improved)
 Broadleaved woodland (semi-mature)
 Mixed Woodland (semi-natural)
 Cultivated/disturbed land (arable)

Local Wildlife Site:

Jacksdale Disused Railway
 Brinsley Grassland
 Brinsley Flashes
 Jacksdale Meadows West
 Jacksdale Meadows East
 New Brinsley Grassland
 New Brinsley Pasture
 Hobsic Meadow
 Brinsley Headstocks

SINCS (geological):

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Brinsley Headstocks

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPOs:

A number of group and single TPO's around Hall Lane, Brinsley.

Access and sustainable transport

Public Rights of Way on and in vicinity of corridor.

Blue Infrastructure

Brinsley Brook
 River Erewash

Heritage Features

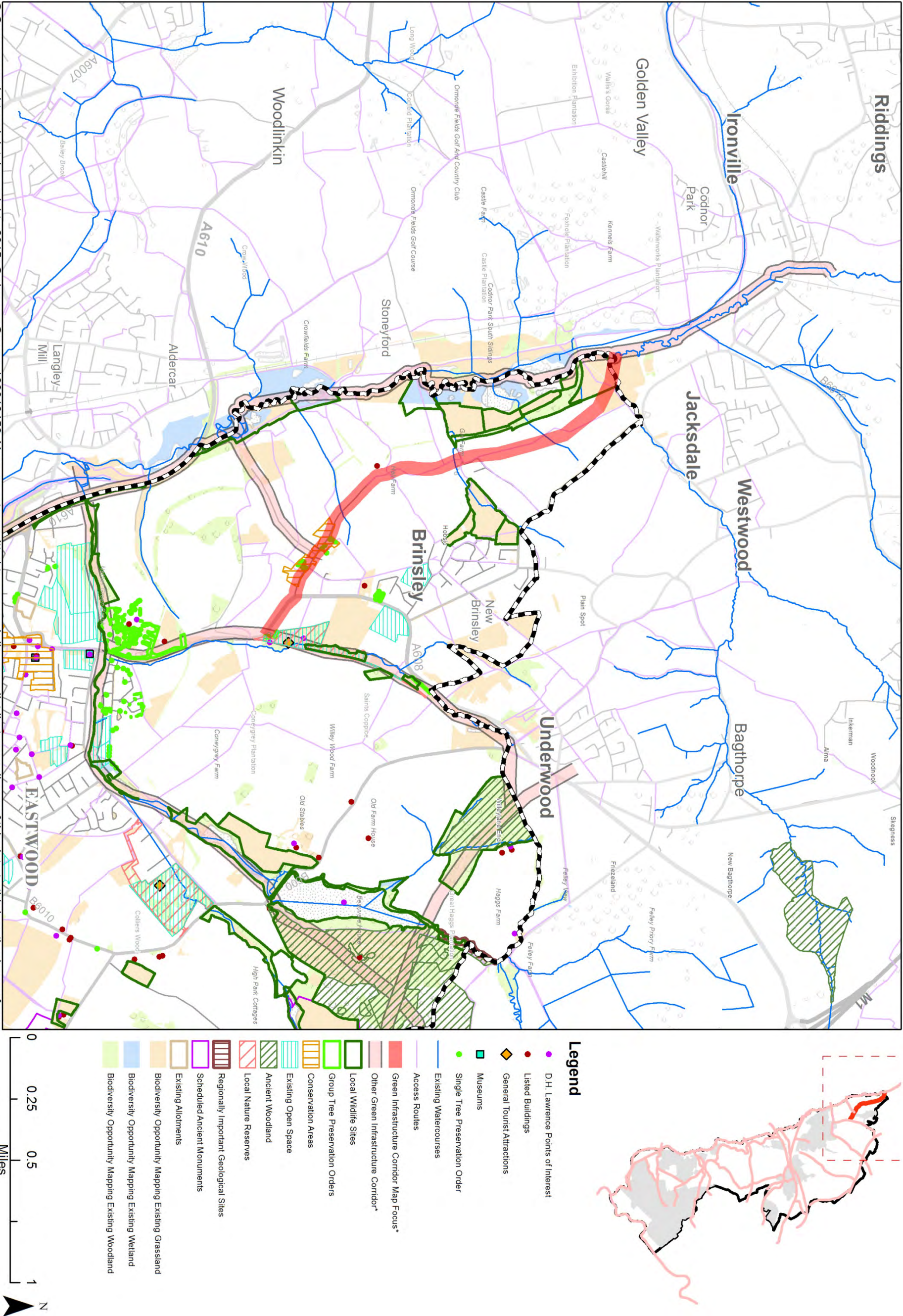
Brinsley Hall – listed building

Reference Code 2.19	Opportunities for Change
<p>DH199</p> <p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Land North of Hall Lane Brinsley</i> (deemed unsuitable)</p> <p>Amenity Provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities to the east of the site, but a lack of provision to the western side.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces. Mire/Wetland opportunity M16 and M12 Grassland opportunity G21</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity to improve and upgrade footpath and bridleway network Ac9.</p> <p>DH376</p> <p><i>Land opposite 28 Church Lane Brinsley</i> (Could be suitable if policy changes)</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity to improve and upgrade footpath and bridleway network Ac9.</p> <p>BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITIES Opportunities to enhance Brinsley Brook B17</p> <p>DH128</p> <p><i>Land to the rear of Robin Hood Inn, 17 Hall Lane Brinsley</i> (Could be suitable if policy changes)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity to improve and upgrade footpath and bridleway network Ac9.</p>	
	Opportunities for enhancement
<p>Am22</p>	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Brinsley Headstocks Improvements to footpaths and circulation routes through site. (medium priority)</p>
<p>G21</p> <p>M16</p> <p>M12</p>	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>Major grassland re-creation potential. Project as part of Erewash Valley Living Landscape area.</p> <p>Maintain habitat connectivity for high grass snake populations.</p> <p>Enhancement, linking and buffering of Erewash meadows/Aldercarr/Jacksdale complex.</p>
<p>Ac13</p>	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>Langley Mill. There are no formal connections for walkers and cyclists linking Eastwood with Langley Mill and the countryside around Stoneyford. Improving this would require either improving the current highway features or opening up the Cromford Canal from Langley Mill Basin.</p>

B15	Blue Infrastructure Potential Erewash catchment opportunities to be fed into strategy. Potential enhancements to Brinsley Brook
B17	
	Heritage Features No opportunities identified

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2.19 Hall Lane to Brinsley Hill Existing Assets



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CORRIDOR 2.20: Smithurst Road and Daisy Farm, Giltbrook

This corridor extends north from the Langley Mill to Kimberley Corridor into Giltbrook.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Smithurst Road Open Space

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Mixed woodland (plantation)

Scrub – dense/continuous

Neutral grassland (semi-natural)

Local Wildlife Site:

None

SINCs (Geological):

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Smithurst Meadows

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPO's:

None

Access and sustainable transport

Public rights of way along corridor

Links to Nottingham Canal Towpath, Erewash Valley Trail, Big Track, Robin Hood Way and the Nuthall Aysworth and Bennerley Viaduct (Great Northern Path).

Blue Infrastructure

Daisy Farm Brook

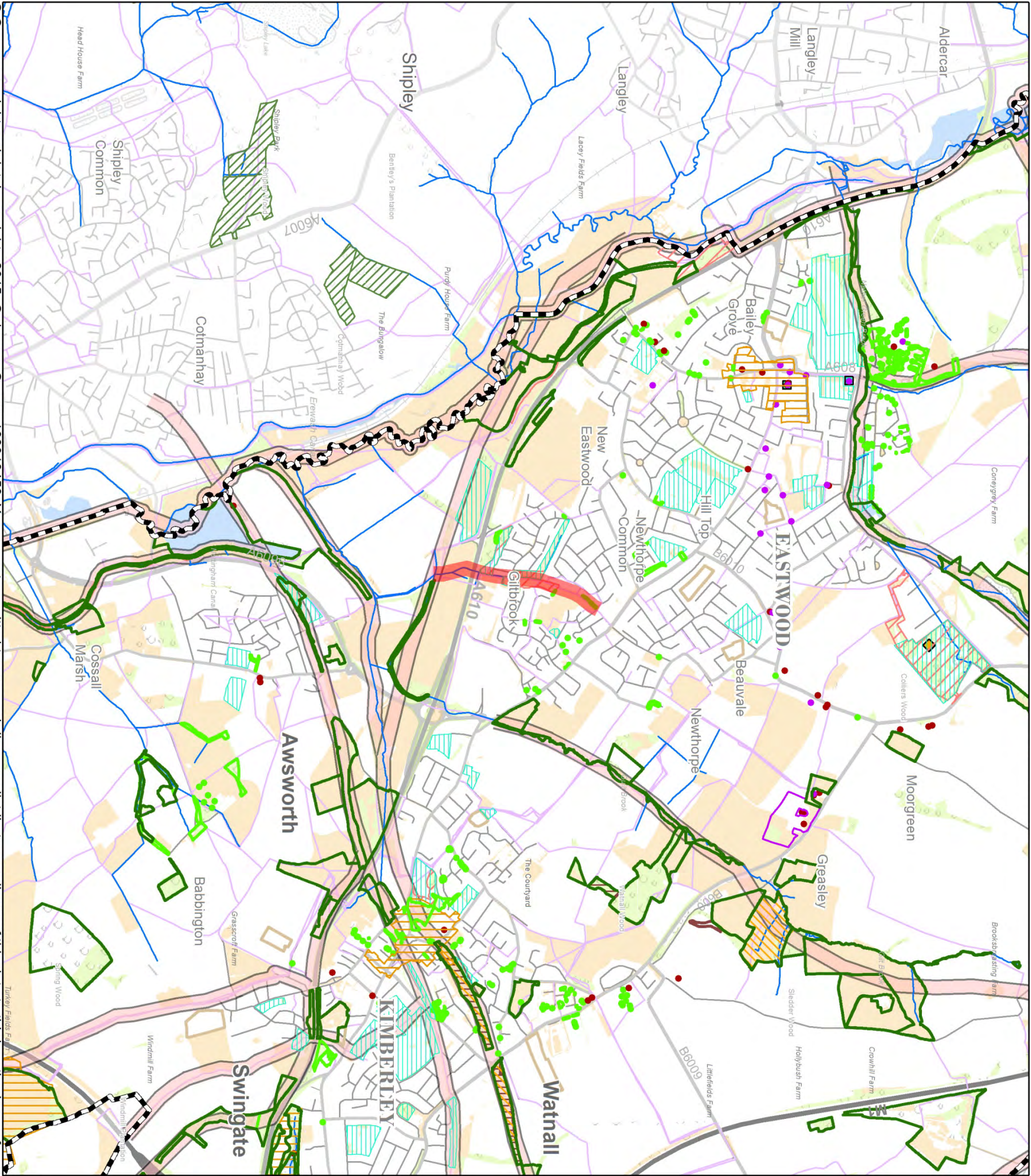
Heritage Features

None

Reference Code 2.20	Opportunities for Change
DH143	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>South of Smithurst Road</i> (potentially 91 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities which the development site presents an opportunity to address.</p> <p>BOM Opportunity to provide a natural buffer zone to Smithurst Meadows Nature Reserve to the west of site.</p>

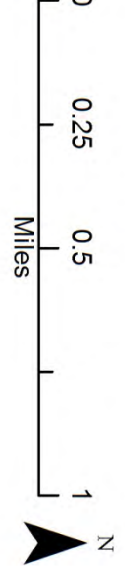
<p>DH519</p> <p><i>Land off Thorn Drive and west of The Pastures Thorn Drive Newthorpe.</i> (potentially 33 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities which development site presents an opportunity to address.</p> <p>BOM Opportunity to provide a natural buffer zone to Smithurst Meadows Nature Reserve to the south of site.</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity to improve and upgrade footpath and bridleway network Ac9.</p>	<p>DH34</p> <p><i>Land off Acorn Drive, Giltbrook</i> (potentially 67 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities which development site presents an opportunity to address.</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity to improve and upgrade footpath and bridleway network Ac9.</p>
Opportunities for enhancement	
<p>Am29</p>	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Smithurst Road Open Space Improvements to footpaths and circulation routes through site. (medium priority) Improvements to children's play area and sports facilities (high priority)</p>
<p>G9</p>	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>Current quality unknown. Mix of dry and floodplain grassland. Long-term aim to improve along river and road corridor.</p>
<p>Ac9</p>	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>Opportunity to improve and upgrade footpath and bridleway network.</p>
	<p>Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>Potential to improve Daisy Farm Brook and adjacent habitats.</p>
	<p>Heritage Features</p> <p>None</p>

2.20 Smithurst Road and Daisy Farm Brook Giltbrook Existing Assets



Legend

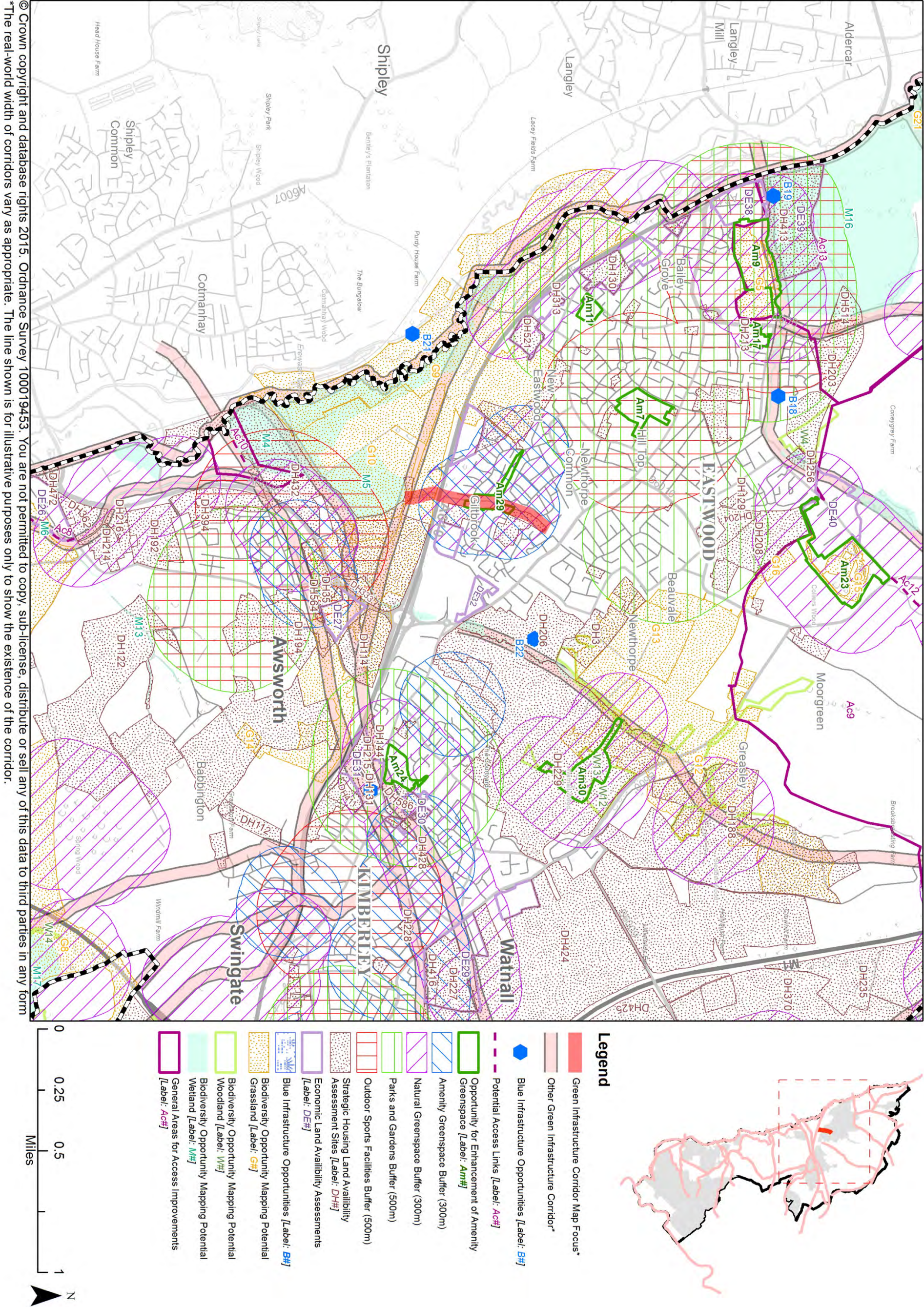
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- Museums
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- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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2.20 Smithurst Road and Daisy Farm Brook Giltbrook Opportunities



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CORRIDOR 2.21: Trowell to Kimberley

This corridor runs south to north from Trowell, through Strelley to the east of the M1 and then crosses the M1 to continue to the A61, Kimberley, in the north.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Swingate Allotments
North Street School Playing Field, Kimberley Primary School
Knowle Park

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Cultivated/disturbed land (arable)
Neutral grassland (unimproved)
Acid grassland (semi-improved)
Calcareous grassland (semi-improved)
Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)
Scrub – dense/continuous
Parkland and scattered trees

Local Wildlife Site:

A610 Cutting, Kimberley
Spring Wood
Strelley Hall Park

Nottingham Canal

SINCs (geological):

Main Street, Strelley Hall

Local Nature Reserves:

None

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

Strelley Hall Park

TPOs:

Group and single TPO's around Strelley Hall

Access and sustainable transport

Public right of way along this corridor.
The Monks Way
Big Track
Links to Erewash Valley Trail and Nottingham Canal Towpath

Blue Infrastructure

Nottingham Canal

Heritage Features

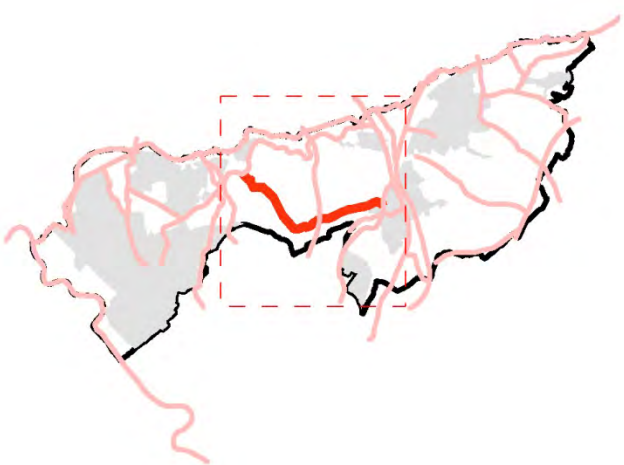
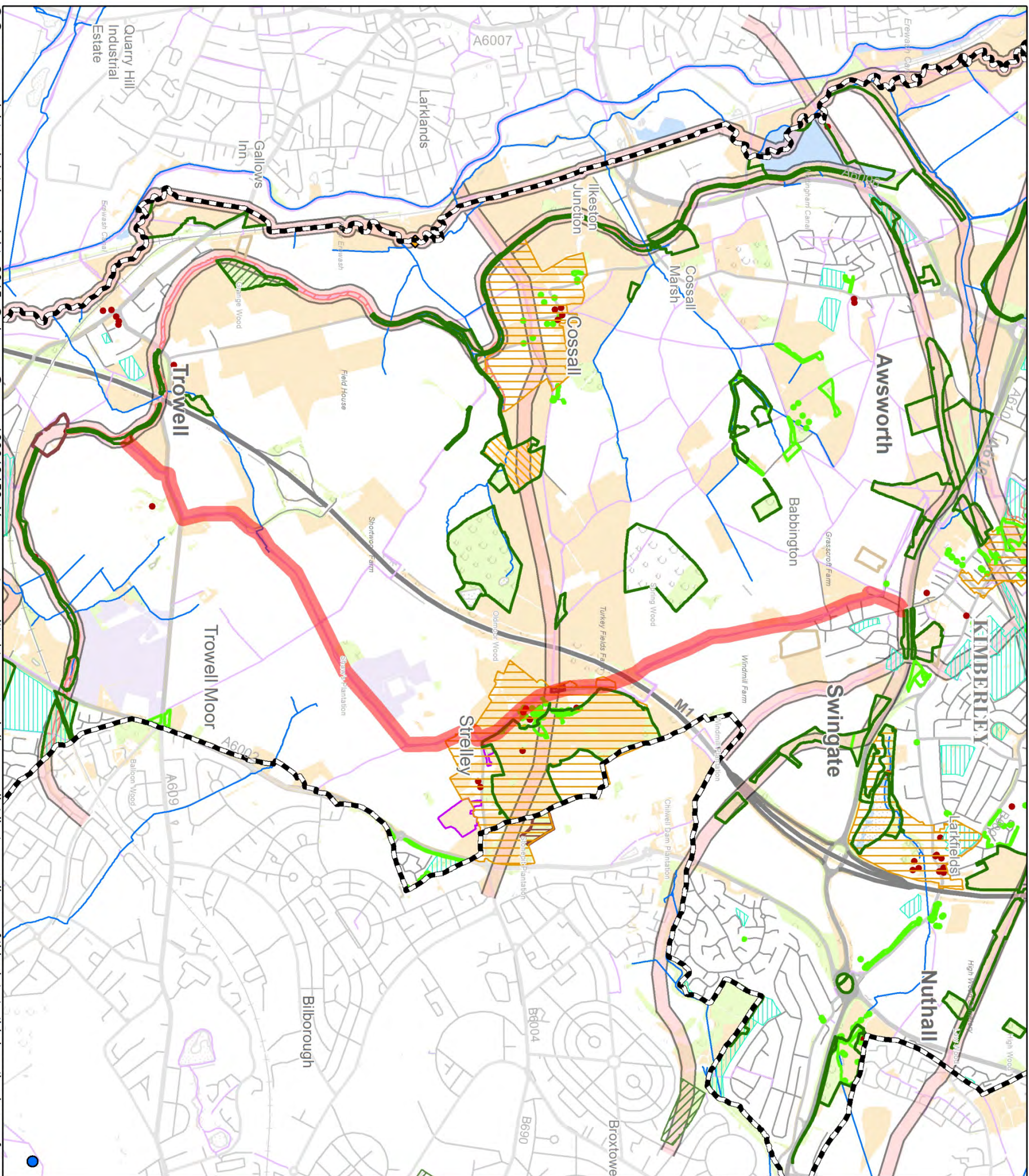
A number of listed buildings located in the vicinity of Strelley Hall and one near Trowell.
Scheduled ancient monument: Moat and fishpond at Strelley, 240m SE of All Saints' Church
Nearby scheduled ancient monument: Coal Mining remains at Broad Oak Farm.
The Monks Way.

Reference Code 2.21	Opportunities for Change
DH104	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Land off Coventry Lane Bramcote</i> (potentially 1520 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces. Woodland opportunity W10</p>
DH112	<p><i>Land South of Spring Hill Kimberley</i> (deemed unsuitable)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces.</p>
DH417	<p><i>Land north of Nottingham Road Trowell</i> (deemed unsuitable)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces.</p>
DH178	<p><i>Land between Elton and The Woodlands Bilborough Road Trowell</i> (potentially 760 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Part of important calcareous grassland area to west and east of Motorway. Opportunity to maintain link through the site and enhance the quality.</p>
DH298	<p><i>Spring Farm, Nottingham Road, Trowell Moor, Trowell.</i> (potentially 1140 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Part of important calcareous grassland area to west and east of Motorway. Opportunity to maintain link through the site and enhance the quality. Heathland opportunity H4 Woodland opportunity W14</p> <p>ACCESS Existing access routes; Monks Way and Big Track, run through the site presenting an</p>

<p>DH415</p>	<p>opportunity for enhancement.</p> <p><i>Ashlands Bilborough Road Trowell.</i> (potentially 44 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Part of important calcareous grassland area to west and east of Motorway. Opportunity to maintain link through the site and enhance the quality. Heathland opportunity H4 Woodland opportunity W14</p>
<p>DH588</p>	<p><i>Land to the west of Bilborough Road Strelley</i> (could be suitable if policy changes)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Part of important calcareous grassland area to west and east of Motorway. Opportunity to maintain link through the site and enhance the quality. Heathland opportunity H4 Woodland opportunity W14</p>
<p>DH364</p>	<p><i>South of Babbington Lane Kimberley</i> (deemed unsuitable)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces.</p>
<p>DH494</p>	<p><i>Long Close, Babbington Lane Kimberley</i> (deemed unsuitable)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces.</p>
<p>Opportunities for enhancement</p>	
	<p>Amenity</p> <p>No specific schemes identified but potential for ongoing improvements to existing amenity sites.</p>
<p>G8</p> <p>H4</p> <p>W10</p>	<p>Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>Current quality unknown: long-term aim to improve as strong E-W connection. Is this an important block of calcareous grassland either side of M1?</p> <p>Core blocks of acid grassland/heath - need to check current condition and enhance if required.</p> <p>Potential to connect small woodlands to create corridor.</p> <p>Increase woodland cover across the area and also maintain/enhance amphibian habitat.</p>

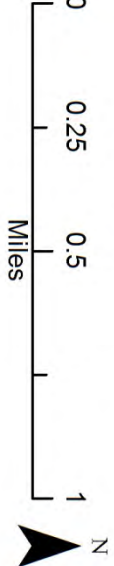
W14	
	<p>Access and Sustainable Transport</p> <p>Most of corridor is part of the Broxtowe Country Trail. Most of the route in good condition but strong need to improve Balloon Woods junction for walkers and cyclists.</p>
	<p>Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>Nottingham Canal LNR close to southern end and works needed to improve quality of access and improve habitats.</p>
	<p>Heritage Features</p> <p>Preservation and promotion of the Monks Way. Promotion of the many heritage features associated with Strelley</p>

2.21 Trowell to Kimberley Existing Assets



Legend

- Listed Buildings
- General Tourist Attractions
- Wider Tourist Sites
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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CORRIDOR 2.22: A52 Corridor South East of Stapleford

This corridor follows the A52 from the southern corner of Bramcote Hills Park, south to Bardills Roundabout.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

King George's Park
To the north of the corridor Bramcote Hills Park

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Cultivated/disturbed land (arable)
Cultivated/disturbed land (amenity grassland)
Improved grassland
Broadleaved woodland (semi natural)
Mixed woodland plantation

Local Wildlife Site:

Bluebell Wood, Bramcote.

SINCs (geological):

None

Local Nature Reserves:

King George's Park

SSSIs:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPO's:

Group and individual TPO's to the south west of the route as part of Bluebell Wood and the surrounding area.

Access and sustainable transport

Erewash Valley Trail crosses the corridor
Some public rights of way in the vicinity.

Blue Infrastructure

None

Heritage Features

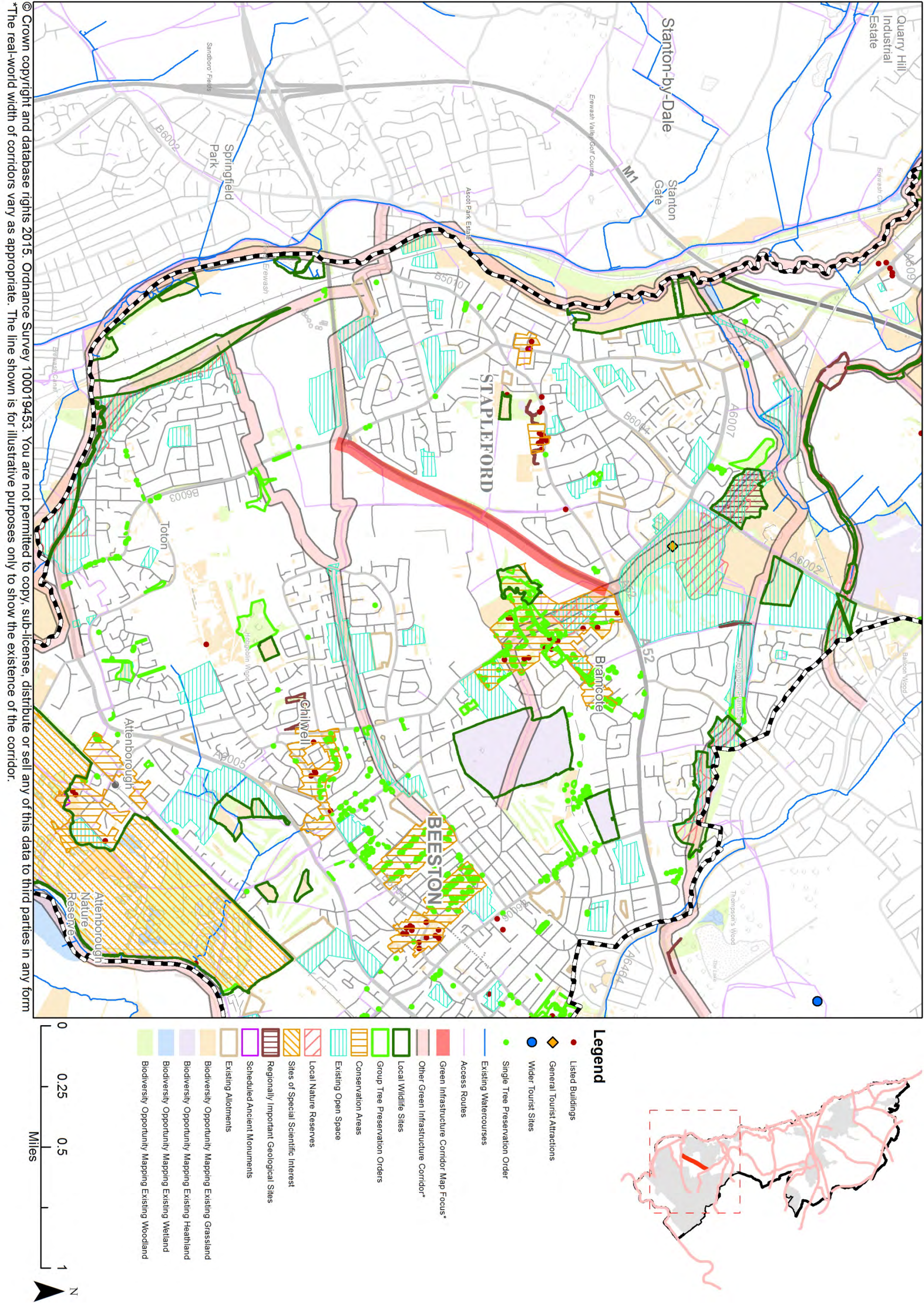
None

Reference Code 2.22	Opportunities for Change
	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p>DH110 <i>Land off Moss Drive Bramcote</i> (deemed unsuitable)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of amenity greenspace and some natural greenspace.</p> <p>DH111 <i>Land off Moss Drive Bramcote</i> (potentially 150 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces. Grassland opportunity G11</p> <p>DH132 <i>Land at Wheatgrass Farm Toton</i> (potentially 300 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace. Some gaps in provision of amenity greenspace.</p> <p>DH259 <i>Land off Toton Lane Toton – East</i> (potentially 100 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity Ac11</p> <p>DH403 <i>Bardills Garden Centre, Toton Lane, Stapleford</i> (potentially 150 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>DH407 <i>Land between A52 Stapleford and Chilwell Lane Bramcote.</i> (potentially 250 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces. Grassland opportunity G11</p>
	Opportunities for enhancement
Am13	<p>Amenity</p> <p>King George's Park Refurbish park railings (medium priority) resurface footpaths (medium priority)</p>

	refurbish play area (medium priority) upgrade tennis courts (low priority).
G11	Wildlife and Biodiversity Potential to connect existing grassland habitat. Arable at the moment but could encourage beetle banks, and conservation margins.
AC11	Access and Sustainable Transport General access improvements between Bramcote, Stapleford and Toton.
	Blue Infrastructure None
	Heritage Features None

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2.22 A52 Corridor South East of Stapleford Existing Assets



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CORRIDOR 2.23: Toton Sidings to Chilwell

Running east west from Toton Sidings towards Chilwell.

Existing assets to protect**Amenity**

Banks Road Open Space, Toton

Wildlife and Biodiversity**Biodiversity Mapping:**

Cultivated/disturbed land (arable)
 Cultivated/disturbed land (amenity grassland)
 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
 Mixed woodland (plantation)
 Open mosaic habitat

Local Wildlife Site:

Toton sidings
 Toton sidings riverside
 Toton sidings grassland and scrub
 Toton sidings fishing pond

SINCs (geological):

None

Local Nature Reserves:

Toton Fields

SSSI's:

None

Ancient Woodland:

None

TPO's:

Group TPO's to the east of Stapleford Lane.

Access and sustainable transport

Links to Erewash Valley trail
 Public right of way along part of corridor

Blue Infrastructure

None

Heritage Features

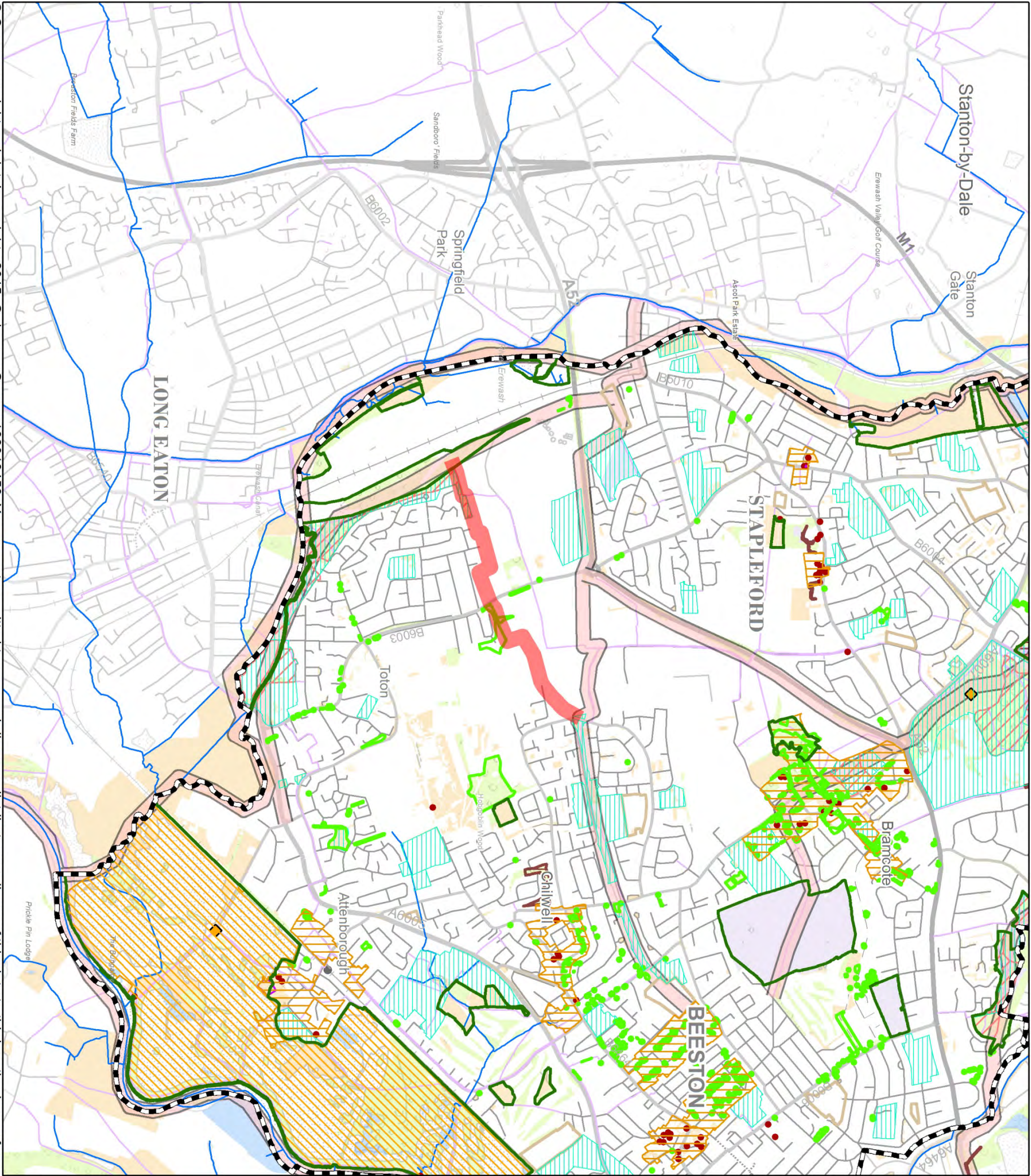
None

Reference Code 2.23	Opportunities for Change
<p>DH132</p> <p>DH133</p> <p>DH254</p> <p>DH259</p> <p>DH358</p>	<p>Potential Development sites</p> <p><i>Land at Wheatgrass Farm Toton.</i> (potentially 300 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace. Some gaps in provision of amenity greenspace.</p> <p><i>Land at Toton Lane Stapleford.</i> (potentially 695 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Some gaps in provision of amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>BOM Opportunities to enhance natural greenspaces. Grassland opportunity G2</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity Ac11</p> <p><i>Land east of Toton Lane/Stapleford Lane, Toton</i> (could be suitable if policy changes)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities and natural greenspace. Some gaps in provision of amenity greenspace.</p> <p><i>Land off Toton Lane Toton – East</i> (potentially 100 dwellings)</p> <p>Amenity Gap in provision of parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace and natural greenspace.</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity Ac11</p> <p><i>Toton Sidings, Derby Road Stapleford</i> (could be suitable if policy changes)</p> <p>Amenity Some gaps in provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>BOM Grassland opportunity G2</p> <p>ACCESS Opportunity Ac11</p>
	Opportunities for enhancement
<p>Am21</p>	<p>Amenity</p> <p>Banks Road Open Space, Toton Footpath resurfacing work, creation of possible bridleway, habitat creation works. All high priority.</p>

G2	Wildlife and Biodiversity Toton Sidings. Grass/scrub mosaic, post-industrial habitat supporting invertebrate communities such as Dingy/Grizzled skipper.
AC11	Access and Sustainable Transport General access improvements between Toton and Chilwell. Need for bridleway link to connect existing routes in Toton and Chilwell.
	Blue Infrastructure None
	Heritage Features None

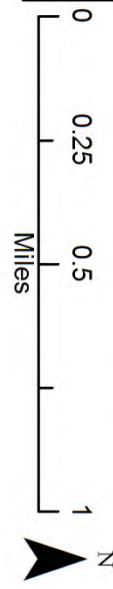
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2.23 Toton Sidings to Chilwell Existing Assets



Legend

- Listed Buildings
- ◆ General Tourist Attractions
- Single Tree Preservation Order
- Existing Watercourses
- Access Routes
- Green Infrastructure Corridor Map Focus*
- Other Green Infrastructure Corridor*
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Group Tree Preservation Orders
- Conservation Areas
- Existing Open Space
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Regionally Important Geological Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Existing Allotments
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Grassland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Heathland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Wetland
- Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Existing Woodland



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Maps

- Map 1: Broxtowe Borough and Surrounding Local Authorities
- Map 2: National Character Areas. Source Natural England
- Map 3: Agricultural Land Classification
- Map 4: Amenity
- Map 5: Designated Wildlife Sites
- Map 6: Broxtowe Bus Routes
- Map 6: Access: Main Transport Routes
- Map 7a: Access: Main Pedestrian Access Routes
- Map 7b: Access: Main Pedestrian Routes
- Map 8: Water Resources
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- Map 11: Access to Amenity Greenspace
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- Map 15: Amenity Greenspaces: Priority Sites for Improvements
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- Map 17: Grassland Current Network Map
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- Map 19: Wetland Current Network Map
- Map 20: Woodland Current Network Map
- Map 21: Grassland Opportunities Map
- Map 22: Heathland Opportunities Map
- Map 23: Wetland Opportunities Map
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- Map 25: Areas for Access Improvements
- Map 26: Flood Plain and Flood Zones
- Map 27: Potential Development Sites

*Map 28: Primary and Secondary Green Infrastructure Corridors**Corridor 1.1 River Trent Existing Assets**Corridor 1.1 Trent Valley Corridor Opportunities**Corridor 1.2 River Erewash (Map 1) Existing Assets**Corridor 1.2 River Erewash (Map 2) Existing Assets**Corridor 1.2 River Erewash (Map 3) Existing Assets**Corridor 1.2 River Erewash (Map 1) Opportunities**Corridor 1.2 River Erewash (Map 2) Opportunities**Corridor 1.2 River Erewash (Map 3) Opportunities**Corridor 2.1 Brinsley Brook Existing Assets**Corridor 2.1 Brinsley Brook Opportunities**Corridor 2.2 Nether Green, Beauvale Brook and Colliers Wood Corridor Existing Assets**Corridor 2.2 Nether Green, Beauvale Brook and Colliers Wood Corridor Opportunities**Corridor 2.3 Giltbrook Existing Assets**Corridor 2.3 Giltbrook Opportunities**Corridor 2.4 Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting Existing Assets**Corridor 2.4 Watnall Coppice to Kimberley Cutting Opportunities**Corridor 2.5 Kimberley Central Cutting Existing Assets**Corridor 2.5 Kimberley Central Cutting Opportunities**Corridor 2.6 A610 Swingate Existing Assets**Corridor 2.6 A610 Swingate Opportunities**Corridor 2.7 Nuthall Cutting and Kimberley Railway Cutting Existing Assets**Corridor 2.7 Nuthall Cutting and Kimberley Railway Cutting Opportunities**Corridor 2.8 Kimberley Cutting Existing Assets**Corridor 2.8 Kimberley Cutting Opportunities**Corridor 2.9 Nottingham Canal Existing Assets**Corridor 2.9 Nottingham Canal Opportunities**Corridor 2.10 Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook Existing Assets**Corridor 2.10 Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook Opportunities**Corridor 2.11 Erewash to Wollaton Existing Assets**Corridor 2.11 Erewash to Wollaton Corridor Opportunities**Corridor 2.12 Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor Existing Assets**Corridor 2.12 Stapleford to Chilwell Urban Corridor Opportunities**Corridor 2.13 Langley Mill to Kimberley Existing Assets**Corridor 2.13 Langley Mill to Kimberley Opportunities**Corridor 2.14 Toton Sidings Existing Assets**Corridor 2.14 Toton Sidings Opportunities**Corridor 2.15 Seller's Wood and New Farm Wood Existing Assets**Corridor 2.15 Seller's Wood and New Farm Wood Opportunities**Corridor 2.16 Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley Existing Assets**Corridor 2.16 Central Corridor Cossall to Strelley Opportunities**Corridor 2.17 Underwood to Beauvale Priory Existing Assets**Corridor 2.17 Underwood to Beauvale Priory Opportunities**Corridor 2.18 Stoney Lane to Aldercar**Corridor 2.19 Hall Lane to Brinsley Hill**Corridor 2.20 Smithurst Road and Daisy Farm, Giltbrook**Corridor 2.21 Trowell to Kimberley**Corridor 2.22 A52 corridor south east of Stapleford**Corridor 2.23 Toton sidings to Chilwell*

Appendix 1 - Equality Impact Assessment

Public bodies are required in to have **due regard** to the need to:

- **eliminate unlawful discrimination**, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- **advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it, and
- **foster good relations** between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The Equality Act 2010 replaces the previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. It simplifies the law, removing inconsistencies and making it easier for people to understand and comply with it. It also strengthens the law in important ways, to help tackle discrimination and equality. The majority of the Act came into force on 1 October 2010.

The **public sector Equality Duty** came into force on 5 April 2011. The duty ensures that all public bodies play their part in making society fairer by tackling discrimination and providing equality of opportunity for all. It ensures that public bodies consider the needs of all individuals in their day to day work – in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

The Equality Duty encourages public bodies to understand how different people will be affected by their activities so that policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. By understanding the effect of their activities on different people, and how inclusive public services can support and open up people's opportunities, public bodies are better placed to deliver policies and services that are efficient and effective.

The new equality duty replaces the three previous public sector equality duties, for race, disability and gender. The new equality duty covers the following **protected characteristics**:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- pregnancy and maternity
- race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality
- religion or belief – including lack of belief
- sex
- sexual orientation

It also applies to marriage and civil partnership, but only in respect of the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination.

Having **due regard** means consciously thinking about the three aims of the equality duty as part of the process of decision-making. This means that consideration of equality issues must influence the decisions reached by public bodies, including how they act as employers, how they develop, evaluate and review policies, how they design, deliver and evaluate services, and how they commission and procure from others.

Having due regard to the need to **advance equality of opportunity** involves considering the need to:

- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics
- meet the needs of people with protected characteristics, and
- encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is low

Fostering good relations involves tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and others.

Complying with the equality duty may involve treating some people better than others, as far as this is allowed by discrimination law. For example, it may involve making use of an exception or the positive action provisions in order to provide a service in a way which is appropriate for people who share a protected characteristic.

The Equality Duty also explicitly recognises that disabled people's needs may be different from those of non-disabled people. Public bodies should therefore **take account of disabled people's impairments** when making decisions about policies or services. This might mean making reasonable adjustments or treating disabled people better than non-disabled people in order to meet their needs.

There is no explicit requirement to refer to the Equality Duty in recording the process of consideration but it is good practice to do so. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies demonstrate that they **considered the aims of the Equality Duty**. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies show how they considered the Equality Duty. Producing an Equality Impact Assessment after a decision has been reached will not achieve compliance with the Equality Duty.

It is recommended that assessments are carried out in respect of new or revised policies and that a copy of the assessment is included as an appendix to the report provided to the decision makers at the relevant Cabinet, Committee or Scrutiny meeting.

Where it is clear from initial consideration that a policy will not have any effect on equality for any of the protected characteristics, no further analysis or action is necessary.

Public bodies should take a proportionate approach when complying with the Equality Duty. In practice, this means giving greater consideration to the Equality Duty where a policy or function has the potential to have a discriminatory effect or impact on equality of opportunity, and less consideration where the potential effect on equality is slight. The Equality Duty requires public bodies to think about people's different needs and how these can be met.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Directorate:	Deputy Chief Executive	Lead officer responsible for EIA	Tim Crawford
Name of the policy or function to be assessed:	Green Infrastructure Strategy		
Names of the officers undertaking the assessment:	Steve Fisher / Colin Lewis		
Is this a new or an existing policy or function?	New		

1. What are the aims and objectives of the policy or function?

To provide a strategic framework for the delivery, protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure. The strategy is an evidence-based guidance document to support sustainable development and to provide a 15 year action plan to identify key priorities and actions for the delivery of Green Infrastructure. It will have a key role to play in influencing decisions and will provide important strategic guidance for developing Green Infrastructure in Broxtowe.

The Green Infrastructure Strategy comprises just one part of the Broxtowe (Greater Nottingham) Aligned Core Strategy, the aim of which is to define a spatial vision for the borough, setting out a number of objectives and spatial development strategies. Policy 16 within the Core Strategy outlines that a strategic approach is required to the “delivery, protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure.” It identifies that Green Infrastructure should be as inclusive and as multi-functional as possible, making provision for:

- Access to employment and leisure facilities and to Green Infrastructure corridors or assets and the countryside
- Physical activity and well-being opportunities for residents
- Educational resource for local residents
- Biodiversity opportunities
- Tackling and adapting to climate change
- Enhancement of landscape character
- Protection or enhancement of heritage assets
- Opportunities for sustainable leisure and tourism

2. What outcomes do you want to achieve from the policy or function?

Green Infrastructure is anticipated to provide a wide variety of environmental and socio-economic benefits.

Economic Benefits

- Improved/increased inward investment, buoyant property and land values
- Increased visitor spending
- Environmental cost savings
- Health economic benefits – improved health and well being
- Market sales – for example, from assets that result in local food production
- Employment generation and labour productivity

Environmental Benefits

- Improving air quality and noise pollution
- Urban heat island effect
- Land regeneration
- Hydrological benefits / flooding
- Ecological benefits
- Erosion control

Social Benefits

- Health and well-being
- Recreation and amenity value
- Community development
- Education resource
- Local food

3. Who is intended to benefit from the policy or function?

Natural England defines Green Infrastructure as “a strategically planned and delivered network.....It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering the ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it serves.”

Green Infrastructure is critical to the aim of creating sustainable communities. In harnessing the natural environment, it seeks to offer ways to secure solutions for a range of economic, social and environmental issues.

4. Who are the main stakeholders in relation to the policy or function?

Communities and Residents of Broxtowe

People who work or study in the borough

Visitors to the borough

Organisations investing in the borough, such as developers, businesses and voluntary and public sector organisations

Natural England

Nottinghamshire County Council (Rights of Way)

Derbyshire County Council (Rights of Way)

Canals and Rivers Trust

Nottinghamshire County Council Biodiversity Team

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust

TravelRight / Ridewise (Sustainable Transport Charity)

5. What baseline quantitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?

At the time of the Census 2011, 15.8% of the borough's population was aged 0 – 14. This was low by national standards (England – 17.7%). 12% of the population was aged 15 – 24; again this was lower than the England average of 13.1%.

The percentage of the borough's population in the 25 – 44 age group was 26.2%, lower than that for England (27.5%). At the time of the Census, 27.6% of the borough's population was aged 45 – 64. This was higher than the England average of 25.4%.

The percentage of the borough's population aged 65 and over as 18.4%, higher than that for England (16.3%).

The borough's mean age of 41.4 years at the time of the Census was significantly higher than that for England (39.3 years).

Broxtowe reflects the national trend towards an increasingly ageing population with significant increases expected in the number of people of pensionable age living in the borough.

Broxtowe has one of the highest ethnic minority populations in the East Midlands. 10.5% of the population are from a minority ethnic group.

There are no statistics for the number of disabled people living in the borough. However, from Census data, we can identify the percentage of people living with a limited long-term illness (LLTI). LLTI is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. According to Census data, 18.8% of Broxtowe's residents are living with a limiting long-term illness. This compares with an England average of 17.6%

6. What baseline qualitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?

Consultation took place from May through to July 2015 and involved a web promotion, extensive poster publicity at public buildings, targeted publicity for key partners and special events in the south and the north of the borough.

7. What has stakeholder consultation, if carried out, revealed about the nature of the impact?

Analysis of consultation responses resulted in nearly 200 items. Wherever possible these have been incorporated into the final document. The most significant change has involved the inclusion of six new corridors within the final version.

8. From the evidence available does the policy or function affect or have the potential to affect different equality groups in different ways?

In assessing whether the policy or function adversely affects any particular group or presents an opportunity for promoting equality, consider the questions below in relation to each equality group:

The strategy is an overarching strategy that will guide the delivery of other strategies and projects that may be required to meet the needs of some or all of the protected characteristics or equality strands. On-going consultation and engagement should also highlight particular needs relating to particular protected characteristics or equality strands.

Disability

The benefits to both physical and mental health of visiting the countryside and green spaces have been researched by Natural England.

The barriers that deter disabled people from visiting the countryside include physical barriers such as stiles and path surfaces, lack of information to plan a visit and lack of confidence. Involving disabled people in the design of new spaces and improving existing spaces will help to increase access and enjoyment.

Race/Ethnicity

In 2012 Natural England commissioned the Black Environment Network (BEN) to investigate how to establish a more sustainable way of supporting the engagement of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities and other under-represented communities in accessing the natural and heritage environment. This work was commissioned when it was revealed that people from BAME communities visit the natural environment 60% less than the rest of the adult English population. People's disconnection with the natural environment has significant implications for their health, as outlined by Marmot in 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives: Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post 2010.'

Further research from the Black Environment Network (BEN) and the Mosaic project for the National Parks suggests that the key issues relating to race and ethnicity relate to confidence in visiting the countryside and feeling welcomed by rural communities. It also suggests that perceptions of what is considered a fine landscape can vary according to race and ethnicity as it can do for other equality groups. Involving equality groups in defining and celebrating what makes the local townscape and landscape special to them could broaden the way in which we define special places.

Age

The barriers that deter disabled people from visiting the countryside may also be relevant for older people and young families. These include physical barriers such as stiles and path surfaces, lack of information to plan a visit and lack of confidence. Involving older people and young families in the design of new spaces and improving existing spaces will help to improve and/or increase access and enjoyability.

Gender

The strategy makes no specific reference to gender. Although no particular adverse impact has been identified, crime and the fear of crime may be an issue particularly for the female gender. The strategy could be more specific in committing to the design of green spaces that take account of principles to 'design out crime'.

Gender Reassignment

No specific reference to gender reassignment. No adverse impact has been identified. No adjustments to the strategy are proposed.

Sexual Orientation

No specific reference to sexual orientation. No adverse impact has been identified. No adjustments to the strategy are proposed.

Religion/Belief

No specific reference to religion/belief. No adverse impact has been identified. No adjustments to the strategy are proposed. The Core Strategy, to which this strategy is linked, will have included a community facilities and infrastructure

audit. This will have mapped all places of worship across the district. Future planning policy should safeguard and enhance access to these services and facilitate a safe environment for diverse religious beliefs.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

No specific reference to marriage and civil partnership. No adverse impact has been identified. No adjustments to the strategy are proposed.

Pregnancy and Maternity

No specific reference to gender reassignment. No adverse impact has been identified. No adjustments to the strategy are proposed.

Other

- **Is the policy or function likely to be equally accessed by all equality groups or communities? If no, can this be justified?**

The strategy aims to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits for all people and communities without exception through the delivery of a multi-use, linked open space network. The network connects people, places and habitats.

9. On the basis of the analysis above what actions, if any, will you need to take in respect of each of the equality strands?

The Green Infrastructure Strategy is a high level, overarching strategy which links to other high level strategies such as the Green Spaces Strategy, the Nature Conservation Strategy and the Climate Change Strategy as well as the Aligned Core Strategy documentation and the Corporate Plan. When the principles of this strategy are developed and implemented at the local level the collection of more specific data relating to particular equality strands may be appropriate in order to address potential or identified deficiencies.

Head of Service:

I am satisfied with the results of this EIA. I undertake to review and monitor progress against the actions proposed in response to this impact assessment.

Signature of Head of Service:



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Borough
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