

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE - UPDATE

Headlines: 2020-2021

Introduction:

This following monitoring data covers the period April 2020 – March 2021 and focusses on Green Infrastructure. It includes monitoring information to help assess the progress and effectiveness of policies in our Development Plan made up of the Derby City Local Plan Part 1 (2017) (DCLP1) and the Saved Policies of the City of Derby Local Plan Review (2006).

This AMR sets out information in the following order

- Green Belt
- Green Wedges
- Public Green Space
- Biodiversity

The aim of the Green Infrastructure policies in the Derby City Local Plan Part 1 is to maintain, enhance and manage all the elements which form Derby's Green Infrastructure network.

Policy CP16 sets out the Council's overarching aspirations for the provision, protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure while subsequent policies deal, in more detail, with Public Green Space (CP17), Green Wedges (CP18) and Biodiversity (CP19).

Monitoring Indicators 2020-2021

Green Belt

Policy CP16 defers to national policy to retain the principle of the Nottingham/Derby Green Belt. Over the monitoring year there was no loss of Green Belt within the City. In addition, no applications were approved which were contrary to Green Belt policy.

Green Wedges

Policy CP18 sets out the Council's strategy for the protection of its Green Wedges. The policy sets out the types of development which the Council considers to be acceptable within the wedges. Over the monitoring period the Council did not approve any applications which were considered to be contrary to policy and no applications were approved which resulted in an overall loss of Green Wedge land in the City over the monitoring year.

Public Green Space

Two applications were approved during 2020/21 which, in total, resulted in the loss of 0.02 hectares of Public Green Space. Both applications resulted in the loss of Amenity Green Space; one application was for an area of hardstanding for additional car parking whilst the second approved bringing an area of open space into a residential curtilage. Neither applications were deemed to have a detrimental affect on the overall provision of open space based on the quantity standard of 3.8 hectares per 1000 people in the Local Plan.



Biodiversity

The following sites within Derby benefitted from work to improve and enhance their nature conservation value:

- Bass's Recreation Ground: 32 cherry trees planted as part of the Sakura Cherry Tree Project
- Riverside Gardens: landscaping following completion of OCOR flood defence works which includes tree and shrub planting
- Darley Playing Fields: the creation of new wildflower meadows by the overflow car park
- Darley Park: tree management works to veteran trees across park and installation of protective fencing
- Darley Park: 100m of riverside restoration using pre-planted coir rolls to stabilise the banks
- Darley and Nutwood Local Nature Reserve: continued restoration of 'the swamp' with 50sqm reclaimed
- Allestree Park: Rhododendron and Cherry Laurel removal in the Big Wood as part of the continued woodland restoration project and 75sq m of invasive trees removed
- Borrow Wood Park: 60sq m of close-cut grassland; rewilded with trees and long grasses
- Alvaston Park: the completion of the backwash lagoon
- Land adjacent to Derby Rugby Club land/Energas site: whip planting and the creation of wildflower areas
- Continuation of a five-year programme to treat Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed along the Watermeadows ditch which runs north from Darley Park, past Derby Rugby Club and to the west of Northedge Business Park
- Fullens Lock: replanted 1,000 whips following a poor success rate of the 2018/19 plantation
- Boulton Lane Recreation Ground: planted 500 whips
- Sinfin Moor Park Local Nature Reserve: planted 420 whips as part of the hedgerow restoration project
- Mackworth Park: planted 500 whips within the close mown grassland
- Havenbalk Lane Recreation Ground: planted 250 whips within the close mown grassland

