

NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY GREEN BELT

Land Area: 60,714 hectares

(3.8% of total green belt land, 0.5% of total land area of England)

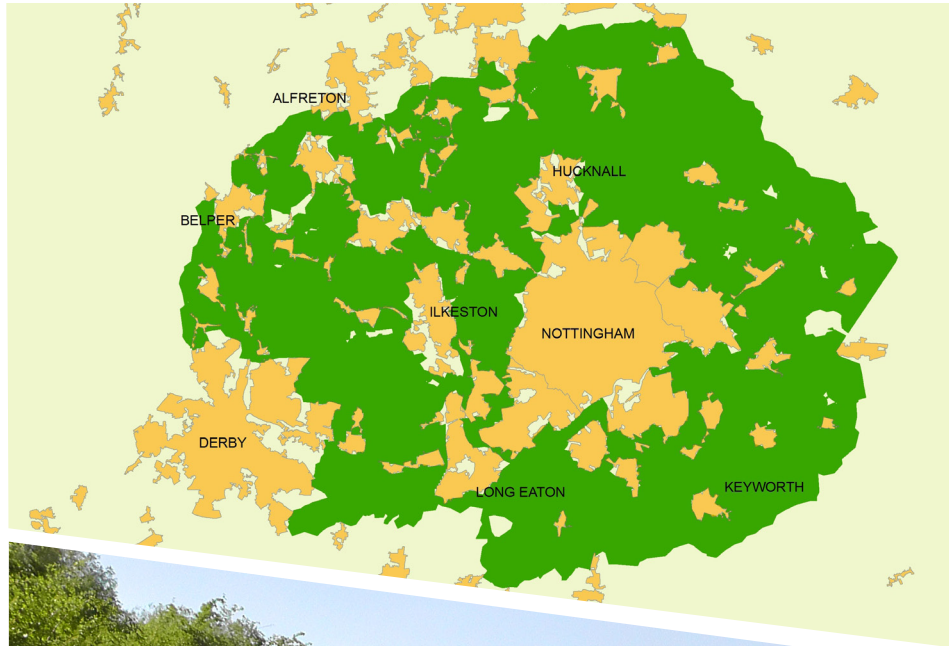


Photo credit: D Thornhill

What kind of place is the Nottingham & Derby Green Belt?

- Its purpose is to **prevent urban sprawl** and **prevent the joining together of** Nottingham and Derby and protect the individual character of the smaller towns surrounding these cities.
- Accessibility is good with 1,172 km of **public rights of way** and 1014 ha of **Country parks**. Both significantly higher than previously estimated in 2010
- The landscape is in a state of change, with **47% “diverging”** or “transforming” in landscape character. There is also **scope to improve** the landscape, with 36% of the Green Belt classified as neglected.

Green Belts:

Total area of all Green Belts in England is **1.6 million ha** (13% of England’s total land area)

Green Belt fact sheets covered in this series:

England

Avon

Burton/Swadlincote

Cambridge

Gloucester/Cheltenham

Hampshire/Dorset

London (Metropolitan)

North West

Nottingham/Derby

Oxford

South & West Yorkshire

Stoke-on-Trent

Tyne & Wear

West Midlands

York

These fact sheets support the reports:

- Nature Conservation and Recreational Opportunities in the Green Belt (2016); with ADAS
- Green Belts: A Greener Future (2010); a joint report with Natural England

Download the reports from www.cpre.org.uk

Nature conservation*



436 ha are registered as **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**.

There are 429 ha of **Local Nature Reserves**, which has **increased by a third** since 2009 and **8 new sites** have been created.

9 priority habitats cover 5,120 ha (8.4%).

6.5% (compared with 8% of land nationally), or 3,898 ha of the land area is **broadleaf and mixed woodland**.†

There are 610 ha of **ancient Woodland**.

Public access and recreation*

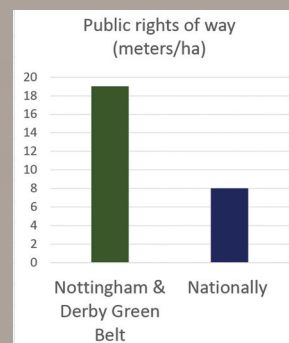


There are 1,172 km of public rights of way. The density of public rights of way is more than 10% greater than previously estimated in 2010.

There are 45 km of the National Cycle Network.

There are 1,014 ha of Country Parks, which is double the area than previously estimated in 2010. 946 ha are Registered (historic) Park and Garden.

Over 35% (21,539 ha) of this Green Belt is community forest land.

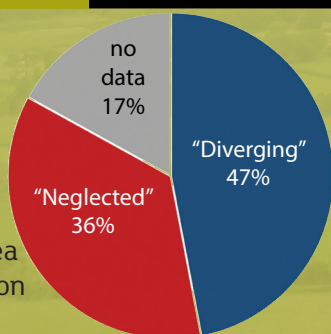


Landscape quality†



47% of the landscape is 'diverging', meaning transforming from its established character.

36% is classified as neglected. The main area of concern is the condition of field boundaries and agricultural holdings.



The Nottingham and Derby Green Belt's **strength** is the **condition of trees and woodland**.

Agriculture†



16% is Grade 1, Grade 2 or the 'best and most versatile' **agricultural land**. Compared with 17% of land nationally.

72% (43,227 ha) **is currently in agricultural use**, compared with 71% of land nationally

52% of the total agricultural land‡ is subject to Natural England funding '**agri-environment schemes**'. (67% of agricultural land nationally, and 53% of all Green Belt agricultural land, is subject to agri-environment schemes).

Green Belt threats snapshot

Local Plans (Source: CPRE, State of the Green Belt 2018)

19,105 houses are currently proposed on Green Belt in local plans, up from 13,800 in 2017. 37% of which could be affordable if local targets are met. Our research in 2017 showed that the Government is set to provide local authorities in the area with over £90 million in New Homes Bonus payments over the next 20 years for development on currently designated Green Belt land.

Planning Applications (Source: Glenigan, in CPRE's State of the Green Belt 2018)

Over 4,700 houses (1,000 of them approved within the last year) have been approved in the Nottingham and Derby Green Belt, 2,354 (49%) of which are on greenfield sites.

Only 25% of homes planned for **greenfield land** in the Green Belt are set to be **affordable** if not reduced by viability assessments. The proportion of affordable housing has increased since 2012 (from 14% between 2009 and 2012 to 23% between 2012 and 2017 on greenfield sites; and from 12% to 4% overall).

*These figures are from CPRE's report with ADAS, *Nature Conservation and Recreational Opportunities in the Green Belt* (2016)

† These figures are from CPRE and Natural England's report *Green Belt: A Greener Future* (2010)

‡ Note that the total for agricultural land on which the percentage covered by agri-environment schemes is based is higher than the total for agricultural land currently in use. This is because a small area of land classed as 'agricultural' is not currently in use.