

STATEMENT dated 5th December 2023

I am GARY WOODHOUSE [REDACTED] My
REP ID is 2752. I am making this Statement for the EREWASH CORE
STRATEGY REVIEW EXAMINATION.

I have always lived in Erewash, at Kirk Hallam, Dale Abbey, then back at Kirk Hallam since 2013. I love nature, gardening and trees. I helped look after Hermits Wood, Dale Abbey and have an allotment. I am a member of Pioneer Meadows Nature Reserve Facebook Group. I feel the Green Belt should be preserved and not subjected to development that would destroy our wildlife and biodiversity. I will be present at the Core Strategy Review Examination and comment below:

MATTER 6: HOUSING ALLOCATION

ISSUE: Whether the proposed housing site allocations are justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

Question 8: Strategic Policy 1.5 South West of Kirk Hallam

B. What would be the effect of developing the site on the purposes of the Green Belt?

The proposed development at South West of Kirk Hallam is set in a very special area of the Erewash Green Belt known as "The Jewel of Erewash". I also call it "The Little Peak District." The development would be contrary to special purpose **Para 38(c) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPF)**, "to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment." Given the area's special historic heritage, with a Grade 1 listed church at Kirk Hallam, ministered by priests from Dale Abbey until the Dissolution in 1536, the Abbey being endowed with the lands of the now Green Belt and Kirk Hallam, and the potential future discovery of archaeological assets, the development may also contravene special purpose **Para 38(d) of the National Planning Policy Framework**, "to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns." Our "Jewel of Erewash" (**Appendix 1**) is greatly valued by many people in Erewash and beyond. It is the only large area of Green Belt in the Borough

to which thousands of people can enjoy easy access from many points through numerous interconnecting footpaths on foot, bike, horseback, or a short drive. Many of the footpaths would likely have been walked by the Hermit of Dale remembered by the Listed Cave where he once lived, and after him, by the monks and priests of the Abbey as they visited Kirk Hallam church or tended their fields (**Appendix 2**), (**Appendix 3**).

C. Are there exceptional circumstances to alter the Green Belt in this particular case? If so, what are they?

There are no exceptional circumstances to alter the Green Belt at South West of Kirk Hallam. The Green Belt here has been singled out by the Council for development without taking a wider view of its true value as a priceless asset to the Borough, to the local community, to the preservation of our heritage, and to the preservation of its ecological and biodiversity value, including Kirk Hallam's well-loved award winning Pioneer Meadows, the biodiversity of which risks destruction. The Council have not given sufficient weighting to what would be lost or the vast number of objections from local people shocked and heartbroken by the proposals.

E. What is the basis for the scale of development proposed and is this justified?

There is no logical justification for the scale of development and infrastructure proposed, initially 300 houses, then 600, and finally 1300. The number of houses ultimately proposed for the other proposed sites saw no increases. South West of Kirk Hallam has become a dumping ground to compensate for developments that fell through wholly or partially at Long Eaton, Cotmanhay and West Hallam, without effective and fair consideration of alternatives. For example, development at North of West Hallam offering 1085 houses was rejected on the basis that development "would encroach into the open countryside" **EBC05**. Yet West Hallam also has a church and housing estate. After the Second World War, all areas were allocated council houses in a spirit of fairness, and even Dale Abbey has two. This 1300 house allocation is manifestly unfair. Further, the development cannot be justified when

local housing need is not proven, with the population of Erewash having increased by only 0.7% in 10 years and having c 1800 empty properties (**Appendix 4**).

The allocation is not justified by the Council claiming the increase was simply because there was space available at South West of Kirk Hallam, without further considering the appropriateness and impact of such a vast development on:

1. An area already congested beyond capacity particularly at the Sowbrook Lane/Ilkeston Road junction and the roundabout junction of Quarry Hill and Little Hallam Hill. This ongoing congestion in itself shows that development at South West of Kirk Hallam is unsustainable;
2. An area already subject to regular flooding as in October 2023 giving rise to EBC Declaration of a Climate Emergency on 26.10.2023;
3. An area where a huge swathe of precious Green Belt would be destroyed by housing and infrastructure, namely an unnecessary Relief Road, a school and superfluous Local Centre when Kirk Hallam already has a village centre. It is only due to the excessive size of the development that such Infrastructure is required. The Council could have considered smaller strategic developments instead that would not have required a ten million pound Relief Road or a five million pound new school. Long Eaton, in need of growth having lost its original strategic development and no longer having strategic development planned, could have benefited from the Council taking up the offer of a **portion** of 3115 houses at nearby North of Draycott and Breaston. They discounted this as leading to coalescence of Draycott and Breaston but could have countered the objection by taking only a part, whilst still providing a separation between the villages.
4. On the absence of a range and mix of locations. It is clear from the **Proposed Core Strategy Review Policies Map** that there has not been an appropriate and justified Spatial Strategy in terms of range and mix of locations. The emphasis on development at Kirk Hallam is flawed and unfair.
5. On the irreplaceably special area of West of Kirk Hallam where the development would be out of all proportion in size to the existing villages that sit within and around the historic Green Belt. For instance, in the 2021 Census, Kirk Hallam and Stanton by Dale's combined population was 6,408, and Dale Abbey's, including some of Kirk Hallam, was 1309. The population of

H. Does the policy identify appropriate and necessary infrastructure requirements? How will these be provided and funded?

The infrastructure requirements at South West of Kirk Hallam of the so called Relief Road, Primary School and Local Centre are not appropriate and necessary but exist only because the Council has overburdened Kirk Hallam with the vast majority of its strategic housing allocation to create a huge development and has failed to identify smaller potential developments from many options available to it, which would not require expensive infrastructure detrimental to valued Green Belt and to Council tax payers.

I. Are there potential adverse effects not covered above? If so, what are they and how would they be addressed and mitigated?

A crucial adverse effect not covered above is the impact of the proposed development on Pioneer Meadows Nature Reserve, its wildlife and biodiversity. Pioneer Meadows is a wonderful place that has really brought people together in caring for it (**Appendix 5**). Since becoming a nature reserve in 2018, it has won Green Flag Awards every year (**Appendix 6**). It has an entry in Derbyshire County Biological Register, including the 111 flowering plants that are truly lovely in the spring and summer (**Appendix 7**). Myself and many other villagers have been so involved with its development that we are saddened to think that its wildlife and diversity may be wiped out along with our protected Green Belt should the development proceed.

Pioneer Meadows would be surrounded on its Green Belt boundary by houses and the Relief Road. No real concern for the wildlife and biodiversity that would be trapped and endangered by the Relief Road has been shown in the Core Strategy. The Council have called a small area around the Sow Brook an extension of Pioneer Meadows, but this is not truly the case - the area often floods and would be unsuitable for building in any event. At present, animals can come directly out of Pioneer Meadows into the Green Belt and readily return, with the two areas in reality indivisible and part of the same habitat. Each year, animals, plant species and fungi have expanded their biodiversity into the Green Belt and enhanced it. The so called Pioneer Meadows extension would lead straight onto the Relief Road and without

doubt our local wildlife, used to venturing freely, would be killed on this road. These animals include Deer, Badgers, Rabbits, Hares, Toads, Frogs, Reptiles, Invertebrates and an array of Insects and Birds, including Sky Larks, Jays, Finches, Long-tailed Tits, Goldcrests, Kestrels, Buzzards and Red Kites, together with Barn Owls and Tawny Owls. In addition, the Council notes, "Habitats present on local fields include priority species including Lapwing and Redshank" (**CD7C, p.111**). Smaller creatures could have some protection by raising the level of the road to allow for maintainable tunnels beneath it. There is nothing of this in the Councils proposals. Larger animals would likely meet their end on the Relief Road. Over time, many animals would leave Pioneer Meadows and their Green Belt home altogether, vastly reducing the areas' biodiversity. Their search for a new habitat is likely to be in vain, giving rise to loss of life, even species, for they currently live in the most extensive Green Belt habitat in Erewash.

There is no mitigation proposed against the effect of LED road lighting and vehicle lights. LED lights can reduce insect populations including moths by 50%, reducing food available to the animals who feed on them, including birds which are plentiful in Pioneer Meadows, and sing and shelter in trees and shrubs even in the depths of winter. Research shows that plants and entire ecological systems are affected by LED lights (**Appendix 8, Newcastle University: Tackling the growing issue of light pollution 30.10.2023**).

There is a choice whether to encourage expanding biodiversity of the Green Belt where a special ecological asset such as Pioneer Meadows exists or to allow it to be extinguished by inappropriate development such as the Councils proposals. According to **Paragraph 147 NPF**, "inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very exceptional circumstances". Pioneer Meadows is a clear example of how a community can foster biodiversity which should be protected and valued in a world where so much biodiversity is being lost. It is imperative that the new development with its Relief Road should not proceed.

J. What is evidence is there to demonstrate that the allocation is viable and deliverable within the plan period? What is the situation with regards land ownership and developer interest?

The allocation is not viable. It would create a divided Kirk Hallam and inequality among occupants where residents of the new development would be much wealthier than existing residents. This may result in discord between them. The allocation fails to meet the need of first-time buyers in that there are very few affordable homes. There are no homes specifically for disabled people and no bungalows suitable for elderly residents. When it is suggested that a portion of 10% affordable housing could potentially be offset in an alternative location, it is questionable whether there is any point to the development at all in human terms, but only in terms of profit.

M. Overall, is the allocation justified, effective and consistent with national planning policy?

Overall, the development is not justified, effective or consistent with national planning policy. The location is not sustainable being already heavily congested and subject to flooding. The allocation is flawed in that it is so large as to be out of proportion to nearby villages in or on the edge of the Green Belt and chosen simply due to land being available rather than a logical overview of potential development sites at smaller scale across Erewash that would avoid high infrastructure costs. The Council has failed to give sufficient weight to local objections to housing and infrastructure on the precious and irreplaceable Green Belt, which is of itself a valuable asset to the Borough as the much visited "Jewel of Erewash" with historical associations, together with the biodiverse and much loved ecological asset of Pioneer Meadows.

Signed:

A large black rectangular box redacting the signature of the official.

(2853 words out of 3000)

News

Documents

Search


**National
Wind
Watch**

 Presenting the facts
about industrial wind power

WHAT TO DO

 when your
community is
targeted

 RSS feeds and
more

 Keep Wind
Watch online
and independent.

Donate \$10


 Selected
Documents

All Documents

Research Links

Alerts

Press Releases

FAQs

 Campaign
Material

 Photos &
Graphics

Videos

Allied Groups

Search all NWW

« Later Post • News Watch Home • Earlier Post »

filed: May 10, 2013 • England

Villagers' joy as turbine is refused

Credit: Ilkeston Advertiser | 10 May 2013 |
www.ilkestonadvertiser.co.uk ~~

Translate: FROM English | TO English

Villagers have won their fight against a 150ft wind turbine which was set to be built less than half a mile from their homes.

Despite advice from planning officers to approve the plan for Friesland Farm, Sandiacre, councillors voted against it on the grounds that it was on greenbelt land.

Residents and parish councillors teamed up to fight the turbine plan, which they said would have blighted the countryside, killed wildlife and kept them awake at night.

Villager Lynne Evans said after the meeting on Wednesday at Ilkeston Town Hall: "We're obviously quite relieved – it's been a long, hard slog."

"It's fantastic," added Claire Gallagher, of Manor Farm, just 600m from the proposed site.

"It's the result we needed."

Discussing the plan, Cllr Margaret Griffiths said: "Guidelines say there has to be very, very special circumstances to overcome building on the greenbelt.

"I don't feel convinced we have them here."

The 30m-high turbine – which was planned to be used by Garry Peacock to power his farm – would have stood at 45m with the rotors attached, and be visible from most of Stanton-by-Dale, standing 800km away from the village centre.

And Cllr Daniel Walton added: "It has been said that it's the jewel in the crown of our greenbelt and it certainly is. I would hate to see a 30m mast in what is a beautiful area."

A total of 64 objections were received by Erewash Borough Council.

APPENDIX 1 - JEWEL OF EREWASH

LOCATION/TYPE

Select ▼

NEWS HOME
Keyword News Search

 [exact phrase in ""
• results by date]

Advanced Search

 [Google-powered •
results by
relevance]

Search News: England

Search News: Victoria's

Archive


Latest News

Rhode Island:
Ex-Navy
secretary
demands halt to
RI wind farm
that will
'obliterate
quality of life'
and won't 'ever'
reduce carbon
emissions

New Jersey:
Scientists eye
offshore wind's
effects on the
Atlantic's crucial
cold pool

California:
'Another attempt
to industrialize
the coast':
California's
Central Coast
residents work
to stop — or at
least slow down
— offshore wind

Press releases,
Rhode Island:
Preservation
Society of
Newport
County's
answers to
frequently asked
questions
regarding
appeals of
BOEM's
permitting of
offshore wind

*

*



To ensure you get the best experience, this website uses cookies.

[Learn More](#)[Accept](#)

Building record MDR5802 - All Saints' Church, Ladywood Road, Kirk Hallam

Type and Period (1)

PARISH CHURCH (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)

Protected Status/Designation

Listed Building (I) 1205580: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

Images (0)

Documents (0)

Full Description

No church is mentioned as being extant at Kirk Hallam in the Domesday Book, but one must have been founded shortly afterwards, as it was in existence by the reign of Henry II in the 12th century. The present church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small building, consisting only of chancel, nave and low embattled tower at the west end. On each side of the south entrance there is a piece of Norman beak-head moulding, which formed part of an old chancel arch. The Norman font appears to be only other original relic within the church. It rests on a base of Early English mouldings. There are Decorated and Perpendicular features, but there have been several alterations and restorations carried out during the late 18th and 19th century. (1)

All Saints' Church is a small, aisleless church with Decorated straight-headed chancel windows, sedilia and piscina, There is a Perpendicular west tower that is short and ashlar-faced. Minor restoration work was carried out by G E Street in 1859. A Norman font and two Norman beakheads are preserved in the church. (2)

Church of All Saints. Grade B. Simple medieval church consisting of nave, chancel and west tower; largely 14-15th century. 17th or 18th century altar rails. 12th century font. (4)

A grade I listed parish church dating to the 14th and 15th centuries, with restoration work carried out in the 19th century. It is built of coursed squared gritstone with gritstone dressings, and has Welsh slate roofs with stone coped gables. It comprises west tower, nave and chancel. Set into the walls of the south porch are two 12th century beakheads. Inside the church is a 12th century circular font with intersecting arcading, set on a 19th century octagonal base. There is also a Decorated piscina and a triple sedilia with cusped tracery. There are monuments dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. There is 19th century stained glass in the three chancel windows. A south nave window dates to 1910, and a north nave window to 1909. The latter is an 'arts and crafts' design of 1910 by Bernard Sleight of Birmingham. It is one of the very few windows by Sleight, who was better known as a wood engraver. See list description for more details. (6)

Church piscina has been photographed. (7)

A bell in All Saint's Church is of historical significance considering that it dates from circa 1500. (8)

Sources/Archives (8)

- <1> [SDR11672](#) Bibliographic reference: Cox, J C. 1879. Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Vol IV. pp 213-6.
- <2> [SDR12891](#) Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N. 1979. The Buildings of England: Derbyshire. 2nd ed., revised. p 260.
- <3> [SDR6300](#) Personal Observation: F1 FRH 06-OCT-66.
- <4> [SDR5246](#) Bibliographic reference: Department of the Environment. 1960. Ilkeston Boro Derby June 1960 2.
- <5> [SDR5187](#) Bibliographic reference: Department of the Environment. 1986. Dist of Erewash Derby 6 Nov 1986 32.
- <6> [SDR19551](#) Listed Building File: Historic England. 2011. The National Heritage List for England. Original UID: 352246.
- <7> [SDR23398](#) Photograph: Derbyshire Archaeological Society. Kirk Hallam church piscina.
- <8> [SDR23468](#) Unpublished document: Church of England. 2007. Identification of bells and bell frames of historic significance.

Map

X APPENDIX 2 - GRADE 1 LISTED CHURCH



Location

Grid reference Centred SK 45857 40550 (28m by 16m)

Civil Parish ILKESTON, EREWASH, DERBYSHIRE

Related Monuments/Buildings (0)

Related Events/Activities (1)

EDR859

Please contact the HER for details.

External Links (0)

Record last edited

Jun 3 2015 10:54AM

Comments and Feedback

Do you have any more information about this record? Please feel free to comment with information and photographs, or ask any questions, using the "Disqus" tool below. Comments are moderated, and we aim to respond/publish as soon as possible.

WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia

Kirk Hallam

Coordinates: 52.955°N 1.329°W﻿ / ﻿

* NOTE IT IS LISTED AS A VILLAGE .

Kirk Hallam is a village in the Erewash district, in the south-east of Derbyshire, England. It was part of the former Ilkeston borough and is largely regarded today as a part of the much larger town of Ilkeston which adjoins it to the north east. Since 1974 Kirk Hallam has been part of the borough of Erewash. Kirk Hallam is a ward of the Erewash Borough Council showing a population of 6,417 at the 2001 Census, reducing to 6,216 at the 2011 Census.^[2]

History

Kirk Hallam is one of several 'Hallams' in the locality which include West Hallam, Little Hallam and the Hallam Fields area of Ilkeston, all within a few miles. The name 'Halum' appears in the Domesday Book and this may refer to West Hallam, Kirk Hallam or both. In any case, the village is long established.

Originally a small agricultural parish, Kirk Hallam's population expanded dramatically in the 1950s and 1960s when large housing developments were carried out, firstly of public sector housing by Ilkeston Corporation and local employer Stanton and Staveley in the 1950s (the 'St Norbert Drive' area to the South) and a mix of public and private housing in the 1960s and 1970s to the north (the 'Godfrey Drive' area). The westernmost part of the 'Godfrey Drive' development is in fact in the parish of Dale Abbey.

These two large developments form a rough oval shape, either side of the main Ladywood Road (A6096) from Ilkeston towards Derby. Kirk Hallam's population at the 2001 census was given as 6,417.

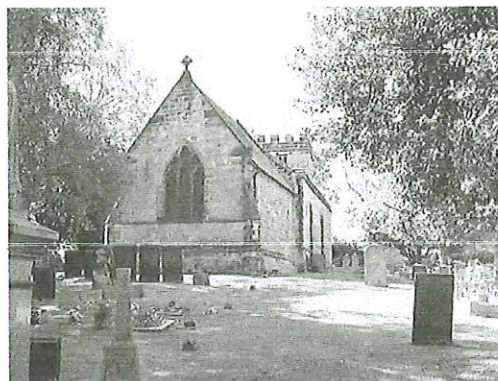
In 1931 the civil parish had a population of 110.^[3] On 1 April 1934 the parish was abolished and merged with Ilkeston and Dale Abbey.^[4]

All Saints' Church

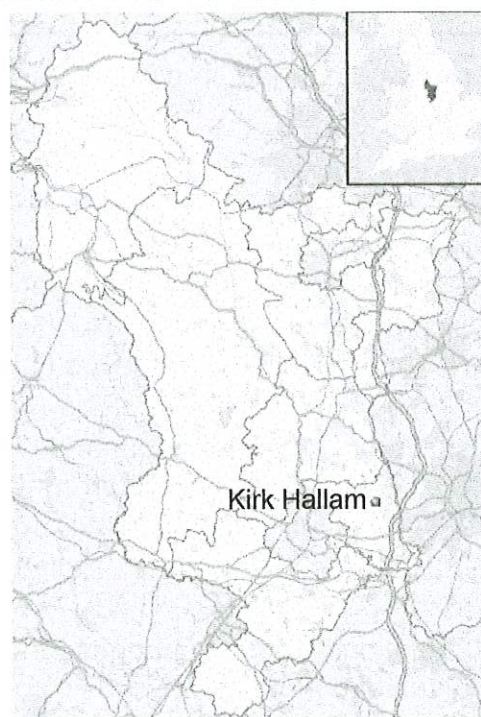
Kirk Hallam's Parish Church dates from the late Norman period and until 1539 was administered by Dale Abbey, who provided its priests.

The earliest recorded vicar is the monk Simon de Radford in

Kirk Hallam



The church



Location within Derbyshire

Population	6,417 (2001 census) ^[1]
OS grid reference	SK450400
District	Erewash
Shire county	Derbyshire
Region	East Midlands
Country	England

* APPENDIX 3 - HISTORY

1298.^[5] He was followed by another fifteen monk vicars up to Roger Page who stayed on as vicar after the Abbey was dissolved. The canons of Dale were largely responsible for turning the heavily forested land around Kirk Hallam into the fertile arable and pasture which predominated up to the 1950s.

After the dissolution of Dale Abbey in 1539, the right to appoint vicars (the advowson) in Kirk Hallam eventually passed to the Newdigate family in the mid-18th century. The church was in such a ruined state it was lucky to escape demolition in 1778 and a public subscription organised by the Newdigates in 1858 supplied funds for a substantial and much needed renovation. All Saints' Church is now a Grade I listed building.

Sovereign state	United Kingdom
Post town	ILKESTON
Postcode district	DE7
Dialling code	0115
Police	Derbyshire
Fire	 Derbyshire
Ambulance	East Midlands
UK Parliament	Erewash

Schools

Kirk Hallam has four schools, Kirk Hallam Community Academy and St John Houghton Catholic Voluntary Academy are secondary schools while Dallimore and Ladywood are primary schools.

Notable people

- Pierrepont Mundy (1815–1889), cricketer and British Army officer

References

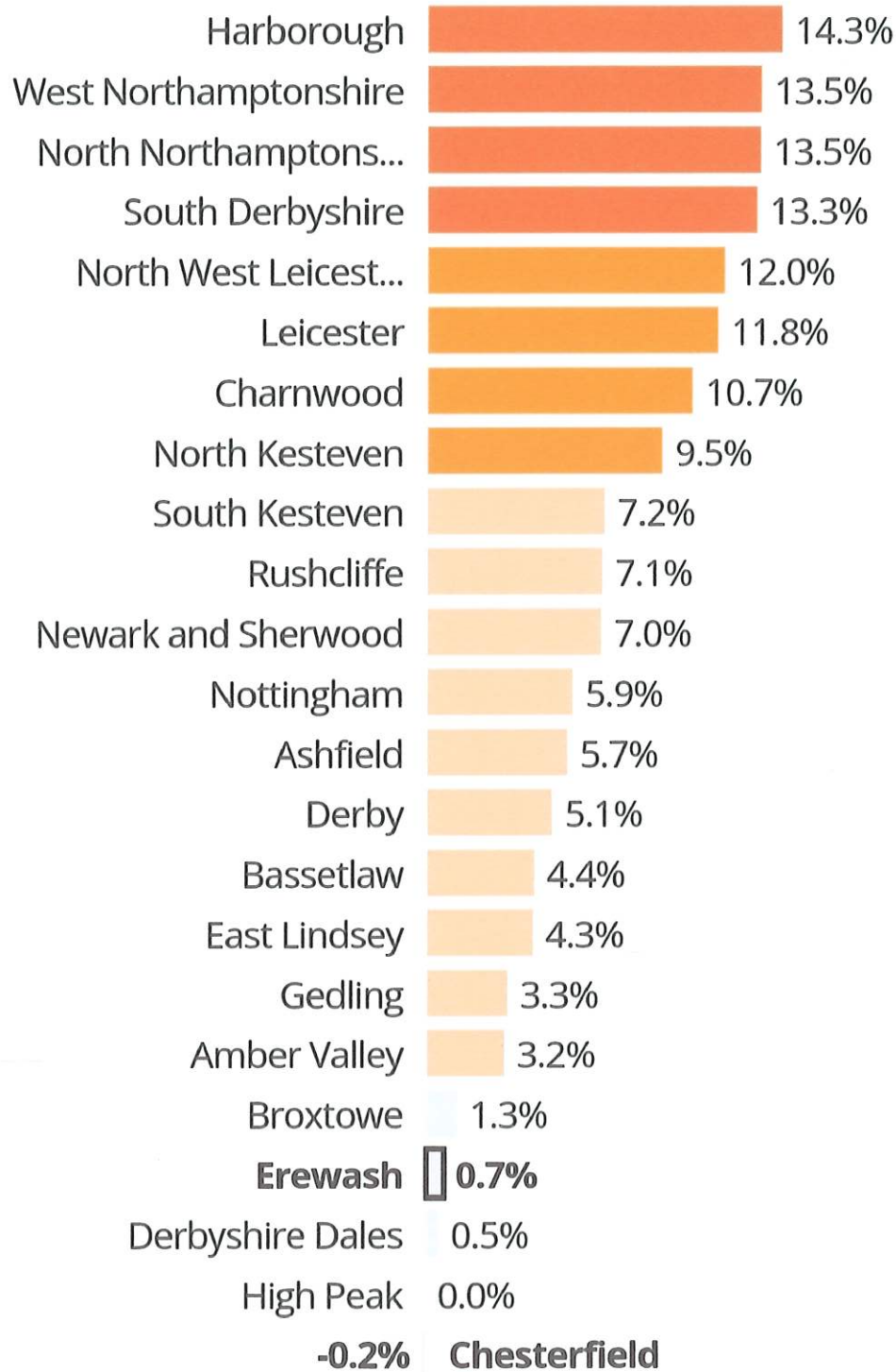
- "Parish Headcounts: Kirk Hallam CP" (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=3&b=6098940&c=Kirk+Hallam&d=14&e=16&g=434517&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&p=1&r=1&s=1231167955578&enc=1>). *Neighbourhood Statistics*. Office for National Statistics. Retrieved 5 January 2009.
- "Erewash Borough Council population 2011" (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=7&b=13691372&c=kirk+hallam&d=14&e=62&g=6413942&i=1001x1003x1032x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1459084381375&enc=1>). *Neighbourhood Statistics*. Office for National Statistics. Retrieved 27 March 2016.
- "Population statistics Kirk Hallam Tn/AP/CP through time" (https://visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10196255/cube/TOT_POP). A Vision of Britain through Time. Retrieved 5 October 2023.
- "Relationships and changes Kirk Hallam Tn/AP/CP through time" (<https://visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10196255>). A Vision of Britain through Time. Retrieved 5 October 2023.
- A history of All Saints' Church Kirk Hallam, by Esther A. Collington

External links

- Ilkeston Cam - More about Kirk Hallam with pictures (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080526201533/http://www.ilkecam.com/2006/060115/Kirk%20Hallam.html>)
- Kirk Hallam lake and meadows (http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/countryside_sites/waterways_ponds/kirk_hallam_lake/default.asp)
- Kirk Hallam Community Technology & Sports College (<http://www.kirkhallam.derbyshire.sch.uk/>)
- St John Houghton Catholic Voluntary Academy (<http://www.st-johnhoughton.derbyshire.sch.uk/>)

Population change of selected local authority areas in the East Midlands between 2011 and 2021

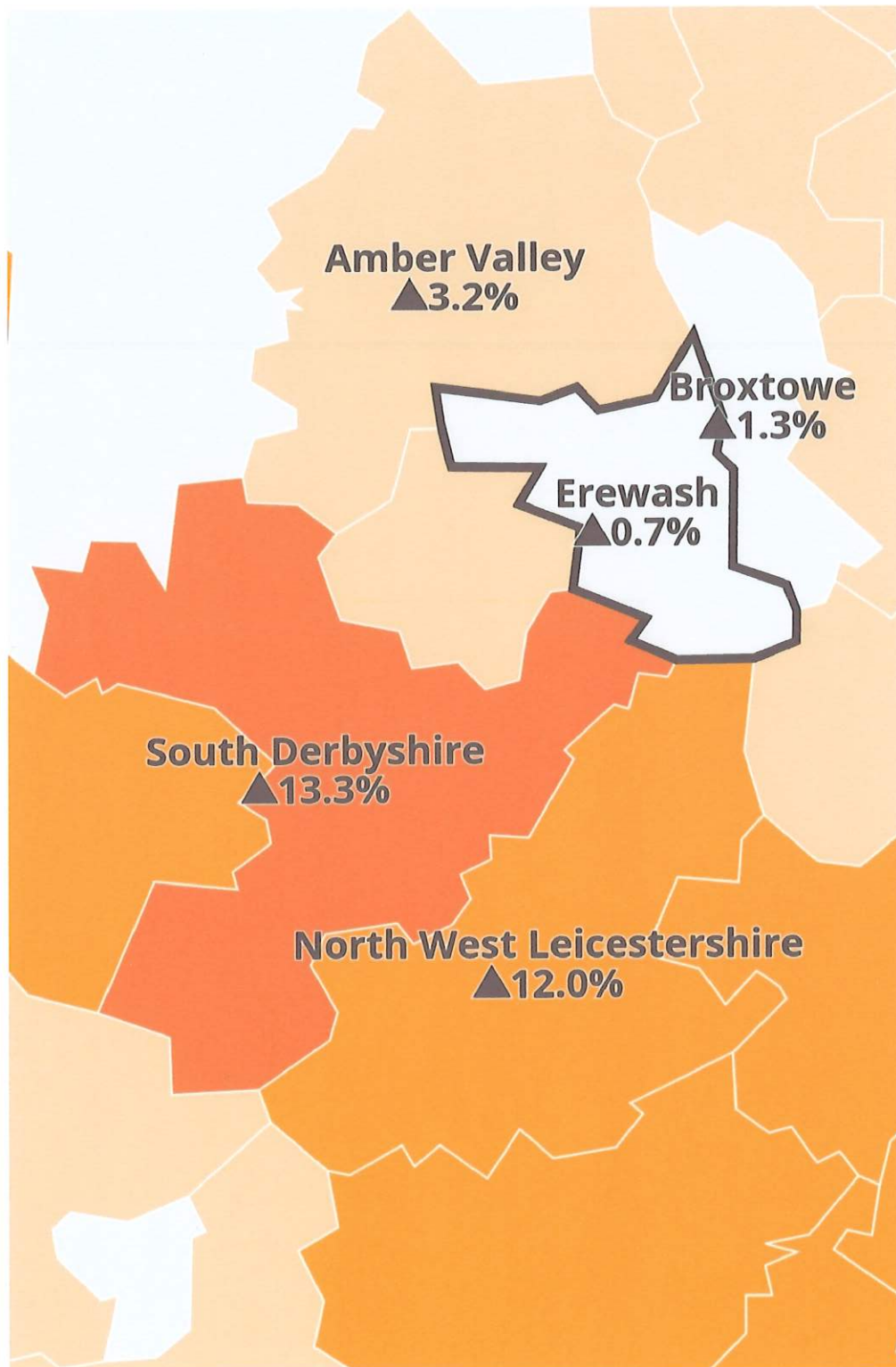
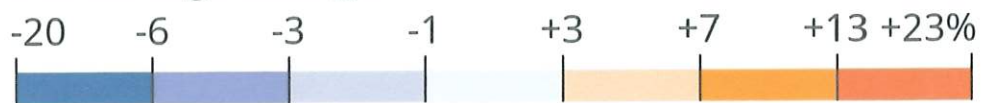
Percentage change



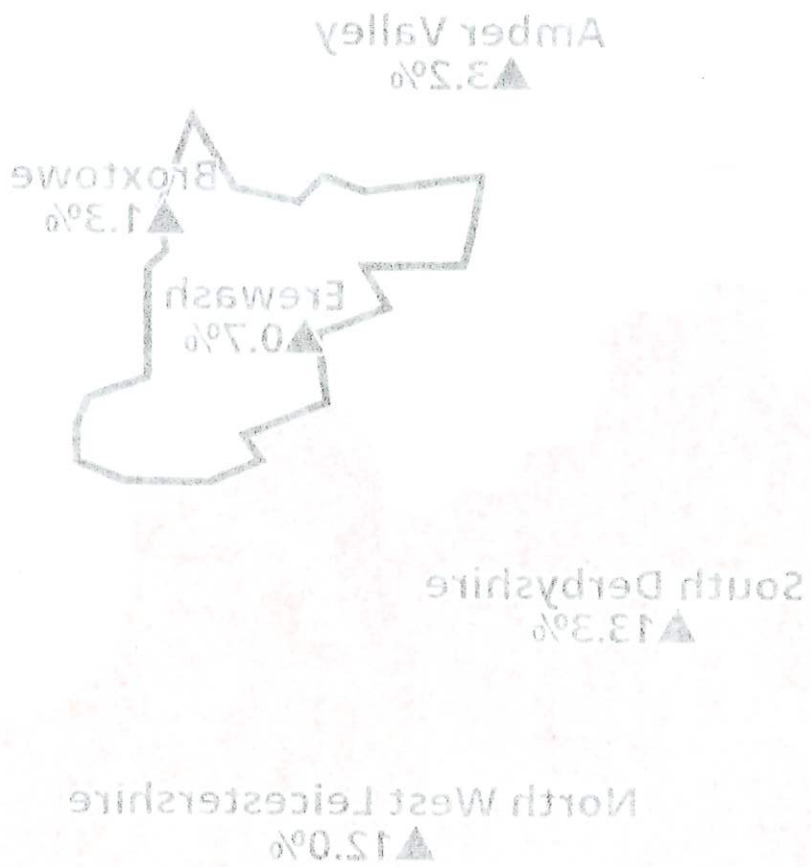
*

Population change in local authority areas near Erewash between 2011 and 2021

Percentage change



Population change in local authority areas near Erewash between 2011 and 2021

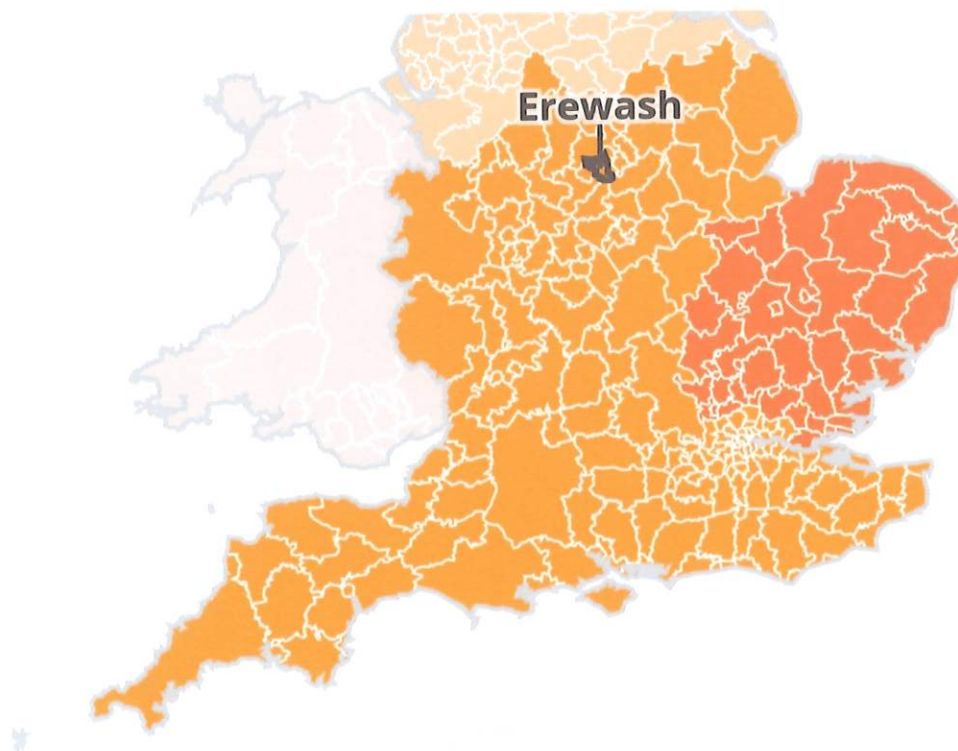


Population change (%) of local authority areas in England between 2011 and 2021

Percentage change



In Erewash, the population size has increased by 0.7%, from around 112,100 in 2011 to 112,900 in 2021. This is lower than the overall increase for England (6.6%), where the population grew by nearly 3.5 million to 56,489,800.

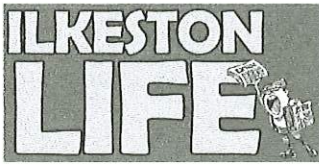


Population change (%) of local authority areas in England between 2011 and 2021



In Erewash, the population size has increased by 0.7%, from around 112,100 in 2011 to 112,900 in 2021. This is lower than the overall increase for England (0.6%), where the population grew by nearly 3.5 million to 55,489,800.





[FEATURES](#) [NEWS](#) [SCHOOLS](#)

Well done Pioneer MeadowsKirk Hallam nature reserve is award winner.....

🕒 OCT 22, 2018



Well done Pioneer Meadows

* APPENDIX 5, - PIONEER MEADOWS
GREEN FLAG AWARD 2018/19



Privacy Terms

Green Flag Award List 2023



Green Heritage Site



Community

* APPENDIX 6 - PIONEER MEADOWS
GREEN FLAG AWARDS 2019-2023

(5 PAGES)



Pioneer Meadows	Erewash Borough Council
Straw's Bridge Ilkeston	Erewash Borough Council
Victoria Park (Ilkeston)	Erewash Borough Council
West Park	Erewash Borough Council
Arnot Hill Park	Gedling Borough Council
Bestwood Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
Breck Hill Park	Gedling Borough Council
Burton Road Jubilee Park	Gedling Borough Council
Gedling Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
North Hamilton	Greenbelt Group Ltd
Memorial Park Whaley Bridge	High Peak Borough Council
Argents Mead	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Hollycroft Park	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Abbey Park and Grounds	Leicester City Council
Beacon Hill Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Market Bosworth Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Snibston Colliery Park	Leicestershire County Council
Watermead Country Park (North)	Leicestershire County Council
Loughborough University	Loughborough University
Carr Bank Park	Mansfield District Council
King George V Park (Mansfield)	Mansfield District Council
Peafield Park	Mansfield District Council
Quarry Lane LNR	Mansfield District Council
The Carrs Park & LNR	Mansfield District Council
Titchfield Park	Mansfield District Council
Yeoman Hill Park	Mansfield District Council
Community Garden	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Newark Castle Gardens	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Sconce & Devon Parks	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Sherwood Heath Cockglode and Rotary Woods	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Vicar Water Country Park	Newark & Sherwood District Council
London Road Cemetery Newark on Trent	Newark Town Council
Coronation Park (Corby)	North Northamptonshire Council
East Carlton Country Park	North Northamptonshire Council
Hazel and Thoroughsale Woods	North Northamptonshire Council
Rockingham Road Pleasure Park	North Northamptonshire Council
Broomleys Cemetery	North West Leicestershire District Council
Coalville Park	North West Leicestershire District Council
Bulwell (Northern) Cemetery	Nottingham City Council
Bulwell Bogs	Nottingham City Council
Bulwell Forest Recreation Ground	Nottingham City Council
Colwick Country Park	Nottingham City Council
Forest Recreation Ground	Nottingham City Council
High Wood Cemetery	Nottingham City Council

Green Flag Award Winners 2022



Green Heritage Site



Community



Derby Arboretum	Derby City Council
Markeaton Park	Derby City Council
Sunnydale Park LNR	Derby City Council
Bath Gardens	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Hall Leys Park	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Forbes Hole Local Nature Reserve	Erewash Borough Council
Pioneer Meadows	Erewash Borough Council
Straw's Bridge Ilkeston	Erewash Borough Council
Victoria Park (Ilkeston)	Erewash Borough Council
West Park	Erewash Borough Council
Arnot Hill Park	Gedling Borough Council
Bestwood Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
Breck Hill Park	Gedling Borough Council
Burton Road Jubilee Park	Gedling Borough Council
Gedling Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
North Hamilton	Greenbelt Group Ltd
Memorial Park Whaley Bridge	High Peak Borough Council
Argents Mead	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Hollycroft Park	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Abbey Park and Grounds	Leicester City Council
Beacon Hill Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Market Bosworth Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Snibston Colliery Park	Leicestershire County Council
Loughborough University	Loughborough University
Carr Bank Park	Mansfield District Council
King George V Park (Mansfield)	Mansfield District Council
Peafield Park	Mansfield District Council
Quarry Lane LNR	Mansfield District Council
The Carrs Park & LNR	Mansfield District Council
Titchfield Park	Mansfield District Council
Yeoman Hill Park	Mansfield District Council
Newark Castle Gardens	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Sconce & Devon Parks	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Sherwood Heath Cockglode and Rotary Woods	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Vicar Water Country Park	Newark & Sherwood District Council
London Road Cemetery Newark on Trent	Newark Town Council
Coronation Park (Corby)	North Northamptonshire Council
East Carlton Country Park	North Northamptonshire Council
Hazel and Thoroughsale Woods	North Northamptonshire Council
Rockingham Road Pleasure Park	North Northamptonshire Council



Green Heritage Site



Green Flag Award Winners 2021

England

East Midlands

141 Green Flag Award winners

Park Title	Managing Organisation
Belper Cemetery	Amber Valley Borough Council
Belper Parks	Amber Valley Borough Council
Belper River Gardens	Amber Valley Borough Council
Crays Hill Recreation Ground	Amber Valley Borough Council
Crossley Park	Amber Valley Borough Council
Heanor Memorial Park	Amber Valley Borough Council
Pennytown Ponds Local Nature Reserve	Amber Valley Borough Council
Riddings Park	Amber Valley Borough Council
Amphill Great Park	Amphill Town Council
Rutland Water	Anglian Water Services Ltd
Ashby de la Zouch Bath Grounds	Ashby de la Zouch Town Council
Brierley Forest Park	Ashfield District Council
Kingsway Park	Ashfield District Council
Lawn Pleasure Grounds	Ashfield District Council
Portland Park	Ashfield District Council
Selston Golf Course	Ashfield District Council
Titchfield Park Hucknall	Ashfield District Council
Kings Park	Bassetlaw District Council
The Canch (Memorial Gardens)	Bassetlaw District Council
Belper Memorial Gardens	Belper Town Council
A Place To Grow	Blaby District Council
Glen Parva and Glen Hills Local Nature Reserves	Blaby District Council
Bramcote Hills Park	Broxtowe Borough Council

Colliers Wood	Broxtowe Borough Council
Chesterfield Canal (Kiveton Park to West Stockwith)	Canal & River Trust
Erewash Canal	Canal & River Trust
Foxton Locks	Canal & River Trust
Nottingham and Beeston Canal	Canal & River Trust
Queen's Park	Charnwood Borough Council
Chesterfield Crematorium	Chesterfield Borough Council
Eastwood Park	Chesterfield Borough Council
Holmebrook Valley Park	Chesterfield Borough Council
Poolsbrook Country Park	Chesterfield Borough Council
Queen's Park	Chesterfield Borough Council
Boultham Park	City of Lincoln Council
Hartsholme Country Park	City of Lincoln Council
Lincoln Arboretum	City of Lincoln Council
Coronation Park (Corby)	Corby and Kettering Shared Service
East Carlton Country Park	Corby Borough Council
Hazel and Thoroughsale Woods	Corby Borough Council
Daventry Country Park	Daventry District Council
Alvaston Park	Derby City Council
Chaddesden Park	Derby City Council
Darley Park	Derby City Council
Derby Arboretum	Derby City Council
Markeaton Park	Derby City Council
Sunnydale Park LNR	Derby City Council
Bath Gardens	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Hall Leys Park	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Forbes Hole Local Nature Reserve	Erewash Borough Council
Pioneer Meadows	Erewash Borough Council
Straw's Bridge Ilkeston	Erewash Borough Council
Victoria Park (Ilkeston)	Erewash Borough Council
West Park	Erewash Borough Council
Arnot Hill Park	Gedling Borough Council
Bestwood Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
Burton Road Jubilee Park	Gedling Borough Council
Gedling Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
Memorial Park Whaley Bridge	High Peak Borough Council
Argents Mead	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Hollycroft Park	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Rockingham Road Pleasure Park	Kettering Borough Council
Abbey Park and Grounds	Leicester City Council
Spinney Hill Park	Leicester City Council
Beacon Hill Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Market Bosworth Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Snibston Colliery Park	Leicestershire County Council

* →



Green Flag Award Winners

2020




Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government



Historic England

Boultham Park	City of Lincoln Council
Hartsholme Country Park	City of Lincoln Council
Lincoln Arboretum	City of Lincoln Council
Coronation Park (Corby)	Corby and Kettering Shared Service
Hazel and Thoroughsale Woods	Corby Borough Council
Daventry Country Park	Daventry District Council
Alvaston Park	Derby City Council
Chaddesden Park	Derby City Council
Darley Park	Derby City Council
Derby Arboretum	Derby City Council
Markeaton Park	Derby City Council
Sunnydale Park LNR	Derby City Council
Hall Leys Park	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Forbes Hole Local Nature Reserve	Erewash Borough Council
Pioneer Meadows	Erewash Borough Council
Straw's Bridge Ilkeston	Erewash Borough Council
Victoria Park (Ilkeston)	Erewash Borough Council
West Park	Erewash Borough Council
Arnot Hill Park	Gedling Borough Council
Bestwood Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
Burton Road Jubilee Park	Gedling Borough Council
Gedling Country Park	Gedling Borough Council
Memorial Park Whaley Bridge	High Peak Borough Council
Argents Mead	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Hollycroft Park	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Rockingham Road Pleasure Park	Kettering Borough Council
Abbey Park and Grounds	Leicester City Council
Spinney Hill Park	Leicester City Council
Beacon Hill Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Market Bosworth Country Park	Leicestershire County Council
Loughborough University	Loughborough University
Carr Bank Park	Mansfield District Council
King George V Park (Mansfield)	Mansfield District Council
Peafield Park	Mansfield District Council
Quarry Lane LNR	Mansfield District Council
The Carrs Park & LNR	Mansfield District Council
Titchfield Park	Mansfield District Council
Yeoman Hill Park	Mansfield District Council
Newark Castle Gardens	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Sconce & Devon Parks	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Sherwood Heath Cockglode and Rotary Woods	Newark & Sherwood District Council
Vicar Water Country Park	Newark & Sherwood District Council
London Road Cemetery Newark on Trent	Newark Town Council
Coalville Park	North West Leicestershire District Council

X →



Green Heritage Site



Green Flag Award Winners 2019

England

East Midlands

125 Green Flag Award winners

Park Title	Heritage	Managing Organisation
Belper Cemetery		Amber Valley Borough Council
Belper Parks		Amber Valley Borough Council
Belper River Gardens		Amber Valley Borough Council
Crays Hill Recreation Ground		Amber Valley Borough Council
Crossley Park		Amber Valley Borough Council
Heanor Memorial Park		Amber Valley Borough Council
Pennytown Ponds Local Nature Reserve		Amber Valley Borough Council
Riddings Park		Amber Valley Borough Council
Amphill Great Park		Amphill Town Council
Rutland Water		Anglian Water Services Ltd
Brierley Forest Park		Ashfield District Council
Kingsway Park		Ashfield District Council
Lawn Pleasure Grounds		Ashfield District Council
Portland Park		Ashfield District Council
Selston Golf Course		Ashfield District Council
Titchfield Park Hucknall		Ashfield District Council
Kings Park		Bassetlaw District Council
The Canch (Memorial Gardens)		Bassetlaw District Council
A Place To Grow		Blaby District Council

Glen Parva and Glen Hills Local Nature Reserves		Blaby District Council
Bramcote Hills Park		Broxtowe Borough Council
Colliers Wood		Broxtowe Borough Council
Chesterfield Canal (Kiveton Park to West Stockwith)		Canal & River Trust
Erewash Canal		Canal & River Trust
Queen's Park		Charnwood Borough Council
Chesterfield Crematorium		Chesterfield Borough Council
Eastwood Park		Chesterfield Borough Council
Holmebrook Valley Park		Chesterfield Borough Council
Poolsbrook Country Park		Chesterfield Borough Council
Queen's Park		Chesterfield Borough Council
Boultham Park		City of Lincoln Council
Hartsholme Country Park		City of Lincoln Council
Lincoln Arboretum		City of Lincoln Council
Hazel and Thoroughsale Woods		Corby Borough Council
Daventry Country Park		Daventry District Council
Alvaston Park		Derby City Council
Chaddesden Park		Derby City Council
Darley Park		Derby City Council
Derby Arboretum		Derby City Council
Markeaton Park		Derby City Council
Sunnydale Park LNR		Derby City Council
Hall Leys Park		Derbyshire Dales District Council
Pioneer Meadows		Erewash Borough Council
Straw's Bridge Ilkeston		Erewash Borough Council
Victoria Park (Ilkeston)	Green Heritage Site	Erewash Borough Council
West Park		Erewash Borough Council
Arnot Hill Park		Gedling Borough Council

* →

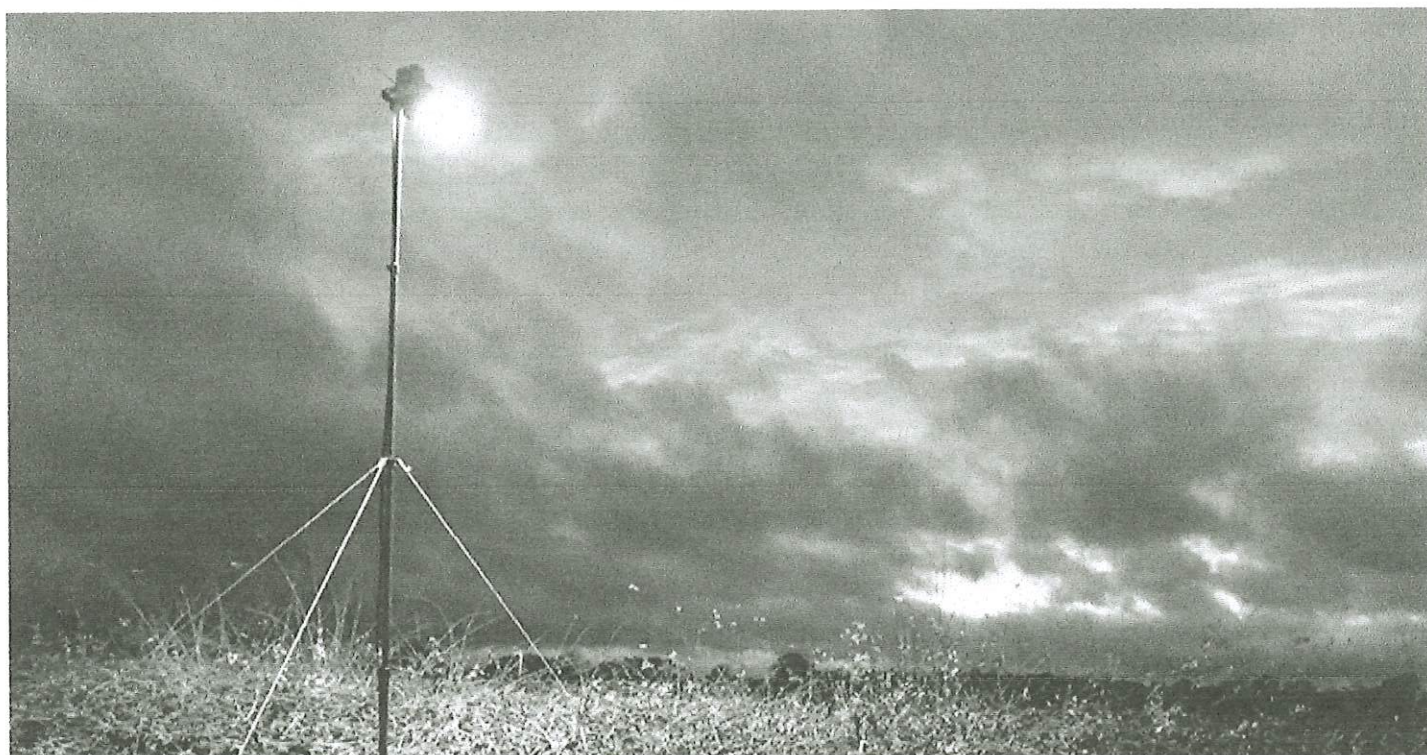
✕ Close

Press Office (/press/)

Tackling the growing issue of light pollution

Published on: 30 October 2023

Light pollution is getting worse but could be easily remedied.



An experimental street light erected at Cockle Park Farm, Newcastle University

LEDs can be modified more easily than conventional sodium lamps by adjusting their intensity, spectral output and other features of street light systems

Professor Darren Evans

Light pollution, or excessive artificial light at night, is now recognised as a major driver of environmental change, adversely impacting wildlife and even human health. But predicting how entire communities of plants and animals respond to light pollution is difficult. Published today (30 October) in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, the world's longest running scientific journal, a team of Guest Editors that includes researchers from Newcastle University **have compiled a theme issue** (<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rstb/2023/378/1892>) titled 'light pollution in complex ecological systems' that draws together 17 papers from experts in the field.

PTO →

of Natural and Environmental Sciences, who is a Guest Editor and author of three of the published papers, said: "Street lights, vehicles, commercial buildings and domestic sources are all contributing to night-time light pollution, and it is becoming increasingly clear that it affects a range of plants and animals, including humans. But most studies to date have tended to look at the responses of individual species, rather than looking at the responses of whole communities at the ecosystem scale. This theme issue goes some way to addressing that gap."

The collection of studies in the theme issue aims to dive deeper into how light pollution affects the natural environment. Newly published articles investigate light pollution ecology at various scales and in a range of environments, from single processes to whole communities, to better understand the relationship between light pollution, ecological balance, and human influence.

Drawing on a decade of research on the topic, Professor Evans said: "We were the first to show that **street lighting disrupts pollinating moths** (<https://www.ncl.ac.uk/press/articles/archive/2016/06/moths/>), revealing shifts in moth activity in street-lit areas from vegetation level to lamp-post height and the impact this is having on their ability to pollinate flowers.

"We then found direct evidence that street lights impact local insect populations, cutting numbers by 50%" (<https://www.ncl.ac.uk/press/articles/archive/2021/08/ledstreetlights/>). We found 'eco-friendly' light-emitting diode (LED) streetlights are even more harmful for insect populations than the traditional sodium bulbs they are replacing.'

Street lights are not only a major source of direct light pollution emissions, but stock has been transitioning to LED technology in many parts of the world, resulting in increases in the blue part of the visible spectrum that is more harmful to biodiversity and human health. But in an article titled '*Mitigating the impacts of street lighting on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning*' Professor Evans argues that there are some simple solutions to this growing problem. He said: "LEDs can be modified more easily than conventional sodium lamps by adjusting their intensity, spectral output and other features of street light systems' but added 'research in this area has been slow.'

Ongoing research conducted by Newcastle University students using experimental lighting rigs at NU Farms (Cockle Park) has shown the potential for mitigation experiments, as invertebrate communities respond very quickly and measurably to LED lights.

Professor Evans said: "We are now at a stage where we would like to work with industry in designing both street and domestic lamps that filter out the blue part of the spectrum that is harmful to wildlife and people." He added; "We would also like to develop bulbs that are less attractive to disease carrying insects in malaria hotspots."

Reference

The *Phil Trans B* issue on '**Light pollution in complex ecological systems**' (<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rstb/2023/378/1892>) is published online.