



Growth and Development Scrutiny Group

Wednesday, 19 July 2023

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) - New Legislation

Report of the Director - Neighbourhoods

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1. This report provides information on the Environment Act 2021 and the new Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) in planning rules required under the Act and what this means for the Council.
- 1.2. The members should consider if the proposals are acceptable, whilst the duty to secure biodiversity net gain is a legislative requirement, members need to satisfy themselves that the proposals meet the requirements to discharge this duty.
- 1.3. Biodiversity Net Gain was briefly covered by the Growth and Development Scrutiny Group on Wednesday, 4 January 2023, where it was resolved to request a future scrutiny item be presented with details of requirements for the monitoring, enforcement and reporting of Biodiversity Net Gain.

2. Recommendation

It is RECOMMENDED that the Growth and Development Scrutiny Group:

- a) acquaint themselves with the new Biodiversity Net Gain in Planning rules and the proposals on how this will be implemented in Rushcliffe
- b) agree with the proposals for assessing strategic significance
- c) endorse the proposals on the; consideration, assessment, delivery and monitoring of BNG in Rushcliffe
- d) recommend to Cabinet that the proposals are adopted by the Council.

3. Reasons for Recommendation

- 3.1. The Environment Act 2021 amends the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, such that “provision for grants of planning permission in England [are] to be subject to a condition to secure that the biodiversity gain objective is met”.
- 3.2. Local planning authorities in exercising their planning and development duties must therefore secure BNG on all developments requiring planning permission unless exempt.

- 3.3. This report sets out the proposed procedures to implement this requirement in Rushcliffe and requests members endorse the proposals to be recommended to Cabinet for approval .

4. Supporting Information

Environment Act 2021

- 4.1. On 9 November 2021, the Environment Act 2021 received Royal Assent. The Act contains a number of nature and biodiversity related issues, including provision for making “biodiversity gain to be a condition of planning permission in England”. BNG is a way to contribute to the recovery of nature while developing land. It is a mechanism to make sure the habitat for wildlife is in a better state than it was before development.
- 4.2. The Act imposes a requirement for a minimum improvement value of 10% BNG where the legislation applies. The value is to be measured in “Biodiversity units”, which are defined in the published guidance.
- 4.3. Some of the new obligations under the Act will need to be implemented under secondary legislation or regulations and official guidance which is yet to be published. The Government has stated that BNG will become mandatory from November 2023.

Local Policy

- 4.4. The Rushcliffe Local Plan sets out requirements for BNG. These are unaffected by the requirements for Mandatory BNG, except where the law increases the requirements. Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies, adopted 8 October 2019, includes four policies which require that BNG be demonstrated.
- 4.5. The Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan is under development and will replace the Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy in due course, this will incorporate further BNG policies and can, if there is the appetite to, go further than the mandatory BNG, under the Environment Act 2021.

Exemptions from Mandatory BNG

- 4.6. Mandatory BNG must be demonstrated on all sites unless exempt. Details of exemption are still being developed but are expected to be:
- development impacting habitat of an area below a ‘de minimis’ threshold of 25 metres squared, or 5m for linear habitats such as hedgerows
 - householder applications (for example proposals to alter or enlarge a single house (but not a flat), including works within the boundary/garden, or as per guidance / secondary legislation to be published)
 - biodiversity gain sites (where the application is only for habitats that are being enhanced for wildlife)
 - small scale self-build and custom housebuilding (subject to further guidance to be published)

- permitted development
- urgent crown development
- temporary impacts that will be restored within 2 years.

Delivery of BNG

Location

- 4.7. BNG arrangements can be on-site, off-site or, as a last resort from November 2023 (expected date), by payment to the Government's credit scheme. Agreements must last a minimum of 30 years from completion of the development, including the creation of any BNG, and will be set up and monitored through legally enforceable planning conditions, S106 agreements or (in future) Conservation Covenants. Conservation Covenants are not yet available (as of July 2023).
- 4.8. Off-site provision must be registered on the Government's / Natural England off-site register (once available, expected November 2023) and allocated to the development and has the value in relation to the development as specified in the Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) and legally secured for at least 30 years.
- 4.9. Off-site providers operate in Rushcliffe. They are independent of the Council, the Council does not vet them, and we are unable to endorse any provider. However, the Council is open to discussion and provides advice on appropriate biodiversity proposals and management. It is proposed that Internet links to offsite providers who have been in discussion with the Council will be highlighted on the Council's website (to be developed).

BNG Metric

- 4.10. In order to demonstrate BNG, a biodiversity metric (spreadsheet), published by the Secretary of State / Natural England, must be completed by a competent person. Further guidance from Government on the definition of a 'competent person' is not yet available. A simplified version of the metric is available for small developments.
- 4.11. The metric must be used to assess the baseline biodiversity value before development, based on appropriate ecological surveys and the expected value post development (including all on-site enhancements and any off-site enhancement or credits purchased). On-site measures are prioritised and incentivised in the metric.
- 4.12. The baseline metric for the site prior to development must be provided with any planning application (including for both full and outline applications) along with Biodiversity Gain information (in the form of a BNG Statement or BGP). A flow chart for assessment of these has been developed and will be presented for comment from Councillors. The intention is that small sites will be assessed by the Council's Development Management Team and larger sites will be assessed by the Council's Senior Ecology and Sustainability Officer.

Strategic Significance

- 4.13. The BNG metric includes a multiplier depending on the strategic significance of the site that will provide the BNG. The sites that are “Formally identified in a local strategy” gain the highest score multiplier; sites that are at a “Location Ecologically desirable but not within a local strategy”, gain a middle score multiplier and “Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy” gain no score multiplier.
- 4.14. It is proposed that sites that Rushcliffe Borough Council regards as strategically significant and benefiting from the “Formally identified in a local strategy” multiplier in the biodiversity metric are development sites which are within or immediately adjacent to:
- designated Priority Sites, i.e., designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Local Nature Reserves or Local Wildlife Sites
 - listed Green and Blue Infrastructure sites, identified in the Greater Nottingham Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy January 2022, which have biodiversity value
 - Focal Areas identified within the Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping report (published by Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group / Notts County Council)
 - sites with a reasonable wildlife value that are managed with nature conservation as a major priority, as identified in the Rushcliffe Nature Conservation Strategy.
- 4.15. It is proposed all BNG provided within Rushcliffe Borough, outside these areas listed above will be regarded as “Location Ecologically desirable but not within a local strategy”. BNG outside of Rushcliffe Borough will be regarded as “Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy”.

BGP and Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

- 4.16. A detailed BGP and final biodiversity metric must be submitted (if not previously provided) and approved prior to commencement of development. The delivery of the BNG should commence as soon as practicable and must be delivered prior to occupation and must be as agreed in the BGP.
- 4.17. A Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan must also be provided, setting out how the site will be managed and monitored for the 30+ years. All habitats provided must be managed in accordance with good practice (e.g. timed to avoid disturbing breeding birds, hedgerows managed at the appropriate time).

Monitoring

- 4.18. As the BGP is delivered it must be monitored by the developer (or its agents) as per the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan with reports made to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) at agreed intervals, through the life of the agreement. This should state the success / failure of the work, the condition

achieved at the time of the monitoring and any remedial action that has been or will be taken if required.

- 4.19. The planning administration team will need to record a range of data about the quantity and types of BNG secured through planning to provide evidence to Government. This will need to be provided to Government as part of a new Biodiversity Duty Action Report, to be provided every 5 years, including other Council Biodiversity action (under the Environment Act 2021).

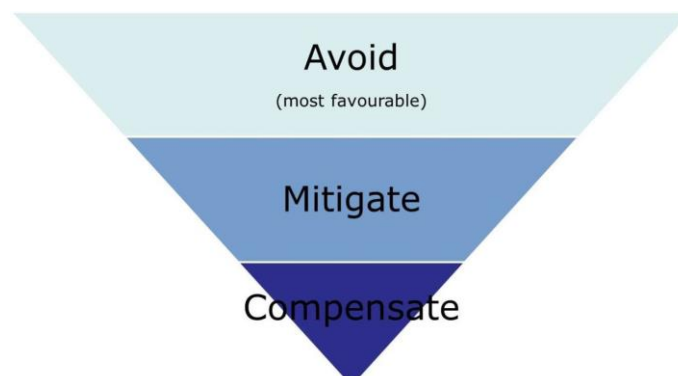
Pre-application damage to site

- 4.20. The Act includes measures to address destruction or damage to a site to deliberately lower its pre-development Biodiversity value.
- 4.21. Any works carried out since 30 January 2020 which reduce the Biodiversity value of a site or where sites have degraded through poor management will require the use of the expected conditions prior to the degraded state, where evidence is available to determine the prior condition, this should be used (including aerial photography).
- 4.22. Where conditions have changed the baseline with the higher value should be used.
- 4.23. A date for measurement of the pre-development Biodiversity value of onsite habitat to set the baseline may be agreed between the LPA and the applicant (for example within six months of the application date).

The mitigation hierarchy and irreplaceable habitats

- 4.24. The mitigation hierarchy of:
- a) Avoid Ecological Impacts where possible
 - b) Mitigate impacts where impacts are unavoidable
 - c) Provide Compensation where there is still an impact after mitigation.

still applies; developers cannot simply go straight to the 'off-set' option, which is a form of "compensate".



- 4.25. BNG will be easier to achieve on biodiversity-poor land (such as arable, unvegetated land and improved grasslands) and harder to demonstrate on

already biodiverse sites, such as wooded sites and those with semi-improved permanent grassland or open mosaic habitats, including habitats on previously developed land.

- 4.26. If the on-site habitat is 'irreplaceable', BNG cannot be demonstrated. Mitigation for adverse effects should be delivered on-site. There is no current definition of 'irreplaceable'.
- 4.27. Natural England aims to set out the definition and a definitive list of irreplaceable habitats in England, in conjunction with key stakeholders.

BNG and other statutory protection for sites, habitats, and species

- 4.28. BNG provisions in the Environment Act do not supersede or replace other statutory measures to protect wildlife. Site, habitat and species protections and assessments, mitigation and compensation must still be assessed, and BNG must be additional to any mitigation and compensation.
- 4.29. The Biodiversity metric does not address impacts on species, nor does it recognise the significance of site designations (other than through the site significance multiplier), or take account of indirect impacts, cumulative impacts or in-combination impacts.

5. Risks and Uncertainties

- 5.1. Failure to implement the new BNG requirements, would lead to a failure of our duty as a Local Planning Authority, a reputational risk and the implication of being deemed to fail. A failure would also prevent the authority delivering its strategic environmental policies. Theoretically, the failure of the Council to implement the new BNG requirements could lead to the imposition of a Section 62A Designation Notice (loss of planning control).
- 5.2. The alternative approach using a commercial provider may also fail to deliver the new BNG requirements, with the same consequences.
- 5.3. To mitigate these risks, the Council must establish a system to deliver the new BNG requirements.
- 5.4. It is unclear how much resource the new BNG requirements, will take, however approximately 1500 planning applications were received in 2021, only a small number included BNG information, each BNG assessment is taking approximately 0.5 hours to consider, and none have required site visits to date. If 50% of applications require resourcing for BNG, this will add up to 375 hours, without considering site visits and monitoring visits.

6. Implications

6.1. Financial Implications

6.1.1. An existing post has been enhanced to deliver this new burden: Senior Ecology and Sustainability Officer and a new post Assistant Ecology and Biodiversity Officer (part time) is currently being recruited to and anticipated to be in place by September 2023 in advance of the new duty.

6.1.2. The Government has provided new burdens funding to support this work. The Council was awarded £36,854 in 2022/23 and provisionally £15,638 for 2023/24, funding beyond this has yet to be announced. This funding supports the new Assistant Ecology and Biodiversity Officer post.

6.2. Legal Implications

The procedures in this report enable the Council to meet its Biodiversity Net Gain obligations under the Environment Act 2021 and Town and County Planning Act 1990.

6.3. Equalities Implications

There are no specific adverse impacts on protected characteristic groups in relation to meeting the BNG obligations.

6.4. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Implications

No known implications.

7. Link to Corporate Priorities

Quality of Life	Although the environment is usually discussed within the context of sustainability, it is equally important for an individual’s quality of life. Indeed, environmental conditions not only affect human health and well-being directly, but also indirectly, as they may have adverse effects on ecosystems, biodiversity, or even more extreme consequences such as natural disasters Biodiversity Net Gain aims to ensure that we improve our biodiversity as part of our growth and not adversely impact it.
Efficient Services	The Council will ensure that it identifies and implements efficient arrangements for the discharge, recording and monitoring of this duty.
Sustainable Growth	It is critically important the significant growth projected in the Borough is sustainable and takes the bio-diversity net gain targets to ensure sustainable growth
The Environment	The report supports all aspects of the Environment theme of the Corporate Strategy

8. Recommendations

- a) acquaint themselves with the new Biodiversity Net Gain in Planning rules and the proposals on how this will be implemented in Rushcliffe
- b) agree with the proposals for assessing strategic significance
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- d) recommend to Cabinet that the proposals are adopted by the Council.

For more information contact:	David Banks Director of Neighbourhoods dbanks@rushcliffe.gov.uk
Background papers available for Inspection:	Rushcliffe Local Plan online at https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planning-growth/planning-policy/local-plan Rushcliffe Nature Conservation Strategy online at https://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/about-us/about-the-council/policies-strategies-and-other-documents/accessible-documents/rushcliffe-nature-conservation-strategy/#app1 Greater Nottingham Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy January 2022 online at https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/3375738/blue-green-infrastructure-strategy-final.pdf The Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report online at https://nottsbaq.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Rushcliffe-BOM-Report-2015_V3.pdf Government advice online at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/understanding-biodiversity-net-gain and https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/biodiversity-net-gain
List of appendices:	Appendix 1 - Strategically Significant Sites / Areas 2022

Appendix 1 - Strategically Significant Sites / Areas 2022

Table A1: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (from Greater Nottingham Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy)

Site Name	Total Area Hectares
Barnstone Railway	1.52
Gotham Hill Pasture	8.47
Kinoulton Marsh and Canal	2.72
Normanton Pastures	16.34
Orston Plaster Pits	4.65
Rushcliffe Golf Course	19.48
Wilford Claypits	2.17
Wilwell Cutting	7.34

Table A2: Local Nature Reserves (from Greater Nottingham Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy)

Site Name	Total Area Hectares
Bingham Linear Park	9.52
Keyworth Meadow	1.4
Meadow Covert	1.86
Rushcliffe Country Park	75.43
Sharphill Wood	9.72
Sutton Bonnington Spinney & Meadows	3.41
The Hook	13.02
Wilwell Cutting	7.33

Table A3: Local Wildlife sites (from Greater Nottingham Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy)

Site Name	Total Area Hectares
A606 Woodland	1.21
Adbolton Marsh	0.38
Adbolton Ponds (Pinder's Pond)	2.46
Ash Lane Meadows	4.13
Ash Spinney Assart	1.17
Barleyholme Wood	6.68
Barnstone Dismantled Railway	4.67
Barnstone Disused Railway	1.52
Barton Flash	8.76
Barton in Fabis Fishing Pools	1.68
Barton-in-Fabis Pond and Drain	0.45
Berry Hill Pond	0.36
Bingham Disused Railway	11.82
Borders Wood	59.99
Borrow Pits Barton	1.06
Brandshill Grassland	12.13
Brandshill Marsh	4.37
Brandshill Wood	14.41
Bridegate Lane Verge	1.33
Broughton Lodge Pond	0.02

Broughton Wolds Grasslands	11.07
Bunny Old Wood	32.49
Bunny Park Ponds	2.64
College Wood Pasture	6.14
Compton Acres	5.85
Compton Acres Ponds	0.6
Coneygre Wood	11.62
Copse Kingston on Soar	3.02
Costock Grassland	0.28
Costock Meadow	1.68
Costock Road (iii)	0.79
Cotgrave Colliery	42.52
Cotgrave Forest	150.08
County Brook Willoughby on the Wolds	0.22
Court Hill Grassland	2.84
Cropwell Bishop Gypsum Spoil	5.63
Cropwell Bishop Gypsum Spoil II	1.48
Cropwell Bishop Relict Pasture	0.75
Cropwell Butler Pond Rushcliffe	0.15
Crossroads Meadow Hickling	7.53
Crownend Wood (Eastern Assart)	2.06
Crownend Wood (Western Assart)	1.83
Crownend Wood Ride	0.2
Cuckoo Bush	0.5
Dewberry Hill	7.41
East Bridgford Pasture	2.75
East Bridgford Pasture Bank	1
East Leake Bridleway Verges	1.99
Fairham Brook Pasture	1.38
Fairham Brook Bunny	0.51
Fairham Brook Keyworth	3.56
Fairham Brook Widmerpool	0.65
Fernhill Farm Grasslands	3.85
Field Lane Dyke	0.1
Fishpond Plantation Owthorpe	2.48
Flawborough Ponds (The Triangle)	1.8
Flintham Park	100.9
Folly Hall Lane Meadow	0.4
Fox Hill Scrub Stanford	5.4
Gamston Pits (A52 Pit)	106.55
Gotham Disused Railway	1.79
Gotham Hill Pasture	8.52
Gotham Hill Woods	34.83
Gotham Wood	7.77
Granby Green Lane	1.73
Granby Green Lane Grasslands	3.38
Granby Lodge Pond	0.01
Grantham Canal (Cotgrave to River Trent)	7.09

Grantham Canal (Hollygate Bridge to Kinoulton)	15.24
Grantham Canal (Kinoulton to River Smite)	4.92
Grantham Canal Cotgrave	1.24
Greythorne Dyke	1.6
Gypsum Quarry Cropwell Bishop	2.24
Herrywell Lane	0.85
Hickling Green Lane Verges	3.08
Hickling Meadow South	2.62
Hickling Standard Pasture	9.73
Hickling Track and Bank	0.15
High Westings Farm Marsh	1.57
Hill Road Grassland Gotham	1.85
Hoehill Pasture	2.46
Holme House Grassland	2.29
Holme Pierrepont	82.36
Holme Pierrepont I	29.21
Holme Pierrepont II	13.74
Hose Lane Verges	2.47
Hotchley Hill	7.4
Intake Wood Costock	5.94
Jerico Farm Grassland	5.86
Jerico Farm Pond I	0.07
Jerico Farm Pond II	0.03
Kaye Wood Pond (I)	0.02
Kingston Brook Willoughby	0.57
Kinoulton Gorse	7.46
Kinoulton Grassland	0.94
Kinoulton Grassland II	1.97
Kinoulton Grasslands	1.59
Kinoulton Lane Pasture	3.01
Kinoulton Marsh	2.28
Kinoulton Meadow	7.44
Kinoulton Wolds Lower Pasture	0.97
Kinoulton Wolds Middle Pasture	2.76
Kinoulton Wolds Upper Pasture	1.04
Langar Airfield	20.38
Langar Quarry	23.85
Leake New Wood Track	0.61
Lodge Plantation Pond	2.95
Long Spinney Pastures	4.55
Long Spinney Gotham	14.7
Manor Farm East Leake	1.46
Manor Lane Bank Shelford	0.14
Marblaegis Mine Bunny	2.83
Naturescape	2.58
New Wood Scrub Bunny	0.71
New Wood Bunny	13.88

Normanton Pastures	16.2
Normanton on Soar Pond and Quarry Spoil	3.16
Old Soar Stanford	0.77
Oldfield Plantation Elton	4.8
Orston Horse Pasture	1.77
Orston Quarry and Grasslands	5.82
Orston Railway	2.43
Pithouse Lane Marsh	0.64
Plumtree Disused Railway	4.19
Railway Pond Orston	0.51
Railway Upper Broughton	3.11
Rancliffe Wood	20.02
Ratcliffe on Soar Pond	0.02
Red Hill Ratcliffe on Soar	5.34
Rempstone Pond	0.01
River Smite	6.75
River Soar Loughborough Meadows to Trent	54.36
River Trent Barton-in-Fabis	0.08
Roehoe Brook	0.21
Roehoe Wood	15.24
Roehoe Wood Pond	0.01
Rough Hill	5.72
Ruddington Disused Railway	6.55
Ruddington Moor Drain	0.12
Rushcliffe District Country Park	63.58
Rushcliffe District Golf Course	26.62
Saxondale Railway	8.75
Shady Lane Pits Holme Pierrepont	54.61
Sharphill Wood	9.57
Sheepwash Brook Wetlands	4.91
Sheldon Field Cropwell Butler	4.38
Shelford Carr	20.06
Shelford Manor Pond	0.2
Skylarks	10.89
Stanford Park	113.18
Stanton Railway (including Stanton Tunnel)	13.37
Stanton on the Wolds Field Pond (I)	0.05
Stanton on the Wolds Field Pond (II)	0.04
Stanton on the Wolds Field Pond (III)	0.08
Stanton on the Wolds Golf Course	50.26
Stanton on the Wolds Village Pond	0.02
Station Road Verge Widmerpool	0.61
Stoneydale Plantation	3.64
Stroomfields Verges	0.17
Sutton Pond	0.04
Swallow Plantation	2.35
The Avenue Pool	1
The Stonepits Widmerpool	4.91

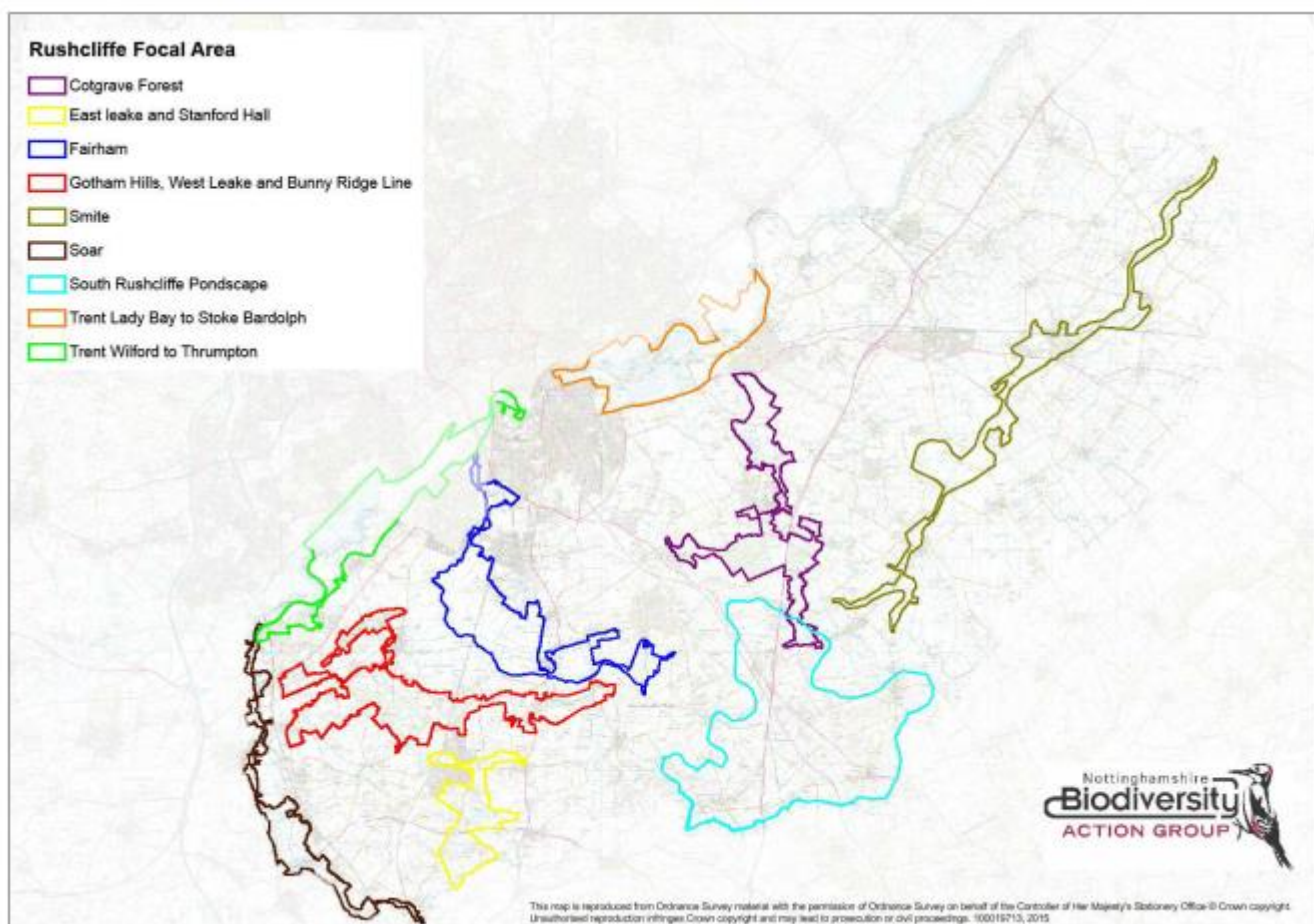
Thorpe Plantation	5.37
Thorpe in the Glebe Boundary Grassland	0.46
Thorpe in the Glebe Meadow	3.74
Thorpe in the Glebe Plantation Grassland	3.3
Thorpe in the Glebe Pond	0.03
Thrumpton Bank	0.36
Thrumpton Park Rushcliffe 76.68	
Thurlby Lane Verge	0.27
Trent Bluff Scrub Radcliffe	3.76
Trent Hills Pool	0.15
Trent Hills Wood East Bridgford	7.79
Trent Hills East Bridgford	0.49
Trent Pasture West Bridgford	4.48
Trentside West Bridgford	6.63
Upper Broughton Meadow	4.76
Upper Broughton Meadow II	2.27
Upper Broughton Meadows	4.71
Upper Broughton Pasture	17.07
Upper Broughton Pond (I) Rushcliffe	0.01
Upper Broughton Pond (II)	0.04
West Bridgford Disused Railway	4.39
West Leake Hills	0.42
West Rushcliffe District Disused Railway	31.87
Widmerpool Grange Pond	1.76
Widmerpool Hall Woods	10.93
Wilford Cemetery	15.88
Wilford Claypits	3.87
Wilford Disused Railway	3.16
Wilford Hill	3.59
Willoughby on the Wolds Border Grassland	2.01
Willoughby on the Wolds Drain	1.41
Willoughby on the Wolds Pond North	0.02
Willoughby on the Wolds Stream Grassland	4.29
Wilwell Cutting	7.83
Windmill Hill Wood	8.06
Wolds Lane Meadow	1.72
Wolds Lane Verges	0.43
Wolds Plantation	0.81
Woodside Farm Grassland	4.08
Woodside Farm Grassland	1.46
Woodside Farm Orchard	0.74
Woodside Farm Pond Thorpe	0.02
Wysall West Grassland	2.96

Table A4: Non-designated wildlife Sites (from Greater Nottingham Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy – details not currently available)

Site Name	Total Area Hectares
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Site Name	Total Area Hectares
BAR05	14.87
BI15	4.98
BI16	2
BI17	0.24
BI20	1.66
BUN01	36.01
CAC02	5.34
COT15	0.1
COT16	0.13
EBR01	1.42
EL14	7.93
EL15	1.96
EL16	18.87
ELT02	2.05
HPG12	105.38
KEY16	1.49
LAN02	18.73
ORST05	1.13
RAD27	7.57
REMP03	0.77
RUD12	1.71
SUB13	0.23
SUB14	2.92
SUB15	18.82
SUB05	3.48
WB059	3.77
WB060	9.58
WB062	5.84
WB063	8.62
WB064	0.55
WB066	0.4
WB067	5.36
WB068	6.01
WB069	2.16
WB070	12.87
WB071	0.37
WOW02	2.71

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Focal Area (from Rushcliffe Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping report)



Rushcliffe Sites regarded as Nature Reserves 2020 from Rushcliffe Nature Conservation Strategy

Site	Ownership (Management)	Area Ha	Designation	Habitats	Management Plan (last update)	Public Access
Bingham Linear Walk	Bingham Town Council (Friends Group)	12	LWS; LNR	Grass; Wood	Yes	Yes
Bridgford Street Wildflower Meadow, East Bridgford	East Bridgford Parish Council (East Bridgford Wildlife and Biodiversity Group)	0.5	-	Grass	Yes	Yes
Bridgford Street Copse, East Bridgford	Southwell Diocese of the Cof E (East Bridgford Wildlife and Biodiversity Group)	0.5	-	Wood	Yes	Yes

Site	Ownership (Management)	Area Ha	Designation	Habitats	Management Plan (last update)	Public Access
Bunny Old Wod	Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	16	LWS	Wood	Yes (2019)	Yes
Collington Common, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe Borough Council	1.4	-	Grass	Yes	Yes
Costock Pond	Costock Parish Council	0.8	-	Pond; Grass	Yes	Yes
Cotgrave Country Park	Nottinghamshire County Council (Friends Group)	60	LWS	Grass; Pond; Lake; Wood; Reedbed	Yes	Yes
Dewberry Hill, Radcliffe-on-Trent	Nottinghamshire County Council (Radcliffe-on-Trent Parish Council / (Radcliffe on Trent Conservation Group))	8.6	LWS	Grass; Wood	Yes	Yes
Gotham Railway Path	Gotham Parish Council	0.9	-	Wood; Grass	?	Yes
Gotham Sandbanks Nature Reserve	British Gypsum (Gotham Nature Reserve Trust)	1.05	SSSI; LWS	Grass; Wood	Yes	Yes
Grantham Canal	Canal & River Trust	25	SSSI; LWS	Pond; Marsh; Reedbed	Yes	Yes
Green Line, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe Borough Council	1.4	LWS	Grass; Wood	Yes	Yes
Gresham Marsh, West Bridgford	Environment Agency	8.8	LWS	Grass; Marsh; Reedbed	Yes	Yes
Greythorne Dyke Open Space, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe Borough Council	2.67	-	Grass; Marsh; Wood; Reedbed	In preparation	Yes

Site	Ownership (Management)	Area Ha	Designation	Habitats	Management Plan (last update)	Public Access
Holme Pierrepont Country Park	Nottinghamshire County Council (Holme Pierrepont Leisure Trust /Serco)	109	Part LWS	Grass; Wood; Pond	?	Yes
Keyworth Burial Ground	Keyworth PC	1.05	-	Grass	Yes	Yes
Keyworth Meadows	Keyworth PC (Friends Group)	1.25	LWS; LNR	Grass; Pond	Yes	Yes
Langar Community Wood	Naturescape	4.7	-	Wood	Yes	Yes
Langar Village Pond	Langar Parish Council	0.02	-	Pond	?	Yes
Lily Ponds, Radcliffe-on-Trent	Radcliffe-on-Trent Parish Council (Radcliffe on Trent Conservation Group)	4.7	Part LWS	Grass; Pond	Yes	Yes
Meadow Covert Wood, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe Borough Council	2	LNR	Wood	Yes	No
Meadow Park, East Leake	Rushcliffe Borough Council (ELPC / Friends Group)	18	-	Grass; Stream	Yes	Yes
Orston Millennium Green	Orston Parish Council	1	-	Grass; Pond	Yes	Yes
Orston Plaster Pits	Girl Guides	4.72	SSSI	Pond; Grass; Woodland	Yes	Guides
Queens Wood	Aslockton Parish Council	0.3	-	Woodland	Yes	Yes
Rushcliffe Country Park, Ruddington	Rushcliffe Borough Council	85	LWS; LNR	Pond; Grass; Wood; Lake; Reedbed	Yes	Yes
Sharphill	Rushcliffe	9.6	LWS; LNR	Wood	Yes	Yes

Site	Ownership (Management)	Area Ha	Designation	Habitats	Management Plan (last update)	Public Access
Wood, Edwalton	Borough Council (Friends Group)					
Sheldon Field, Cropwell Butler	National Playing Field Association (Sheldon Field Management Committee)	10.4	-	Grass	Yes	Yes
Skylarks, Holme Pierrepont	Notts Wildlife Trust	47	LWS	Grass; Wood; Lake; Reedbed	Yes (2026)	Yes
Springdale Wood, East Bridgford	Woodland Trust (Friends Group)	1.4	-	Wood	Yes	Yes
Stone Pit Wood, Gotham	Rushcliffe Scout District	3.1	LWS	Wood; Grass	Yes	Yes
Sutton Bonnington Diamond Wood	Nottingham University / Woodland Trust	19	-	Wood	In preparation	Yes
Sutton Bonnington Diamond Wood	Nottingham University / Woodland Trust	10	-	Wood	In preparation	Yes
Sutton Bonington Spinney and Meadow	Sutton Bonnington Parish Council	2.5	LNR	Grass; Wood	Yes	Yes
The Hook, Lady Bay	Rushcliffe Borough Council (Friends Group)	15	LNR	Grass; Stream	Yes	Yes
Upper Saxondale Community Nature Reserve	Upper Saxondale Resident Association	3.2	-	Grass; Wood	Yes	Yes
Wilford Claypits, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe Borough Council (Notts Wildlife Trust)	4.3	SSSI; LWS	Pond; Marsh; Grass; Wood; Reedbed	Yes (2013)	Yes
Willoughby	Woodland Trust	2.5	-	Wood	Yes	Yes

Site	Ownership (Management)	Area Ha	Designation	Habitats	Management Plan (last update)	Public Access
Wood, Willoughby on the Wolds						
Wilwell Farm Cutting, Ruddington	Rushcliffe Borough Council (Notts Wildlife Trust)	7.5	SSSI; LNR	Marsh; Grass; Wood; Reedbed	Yes (2013)	Yes