Queen’s Park Management Plan 2015-2020

Greenspaces Section Environmental Services, Chesterfield Borough Council
Old Brickworks Lane, Chesterfield, S41 7LF
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Foreword

In our ever-increasingly busy lives, public parks are essential. We recognise their value in terms of heritage, education, biodiversity and for relaxation, exercise, play, social gatherings, sport and a range of cultural activities. More recently they are providing a focus for communities to get together and volunteer, with people learning new skills and making a difference. We as the managing authority nurture our parks as vital to the quality of life and acknowledge their importance by keeping all parks, whatever their size, on our local agenda.

Chesterfield Borough Council are working on three exciting new initiatives to promote health and wellbeing within the borough of Chesterfield. These include; Breastfeeding 'Welcome Here’ Award, the Heart of Derbyshire Award and Healthy Eating in the Community.

Chesterfield Borough Council continues to demonstrate its commitment to this, by our work through the recently updated Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. We recognise that as our environment and lives change, we need to focus our efforts on our customer’s priorities and encourage new visitors in to our parks to retain their vitality and role in our communities. The Strategy will therefore set out our aims and objectives and key priorities for the next 5 years and will continue ensuring we have a clear vision, focussed on what our customers need. Queen’s Park, has and will continue to benefit from our pro-active management that works in partnership with community groups and stakeholders focussing and making best use of valuable community resources. The Friends of Queen’s Park, remain a key partner who will be fully engaged in establishing and helping to deliver our vision.

At the heart of Chesterfield and key to our strategic aims is Queen’s Park which fulfils a variety of roles from serving severely deprived communities to playing a key role in the regeneration of our town. With a catchment area of 200,000 within 20 minutes of the park, it offers a wide range of facilities and opportunities. This management plan seeks to ensure that these are managed wisely by focussing key actions, to protect and where possible enhance the environment and the park’s facilities. A prime example of this is that in the summer of 2019 Queen’s Park was again the beautiful setting and venue for a week of national County Cricket. This was the seventh successful year of the second 5-year agreement to bring county cricket to Chesterfield. A new agreement is now in place up to 2025.

Despite the need to be increasingly prudent with both capital and revenue expenditure, especially during this very difficult financial time, the Council commits substantial resources to Queen’s Park and continues to provide a high standard of maintenance and development. This ensures the continual enjoyment for our townsfolk and helps provide a high quality public space that will be loved and enjoyed across the town for many generations to come.

Jill Mannion Brunt
Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing
Acknowledgements

This plan has been produced by Chesterfield Borough Council Green Spaces Team.

Special thanks go to the Friends of Queen’s Park for their help and assistance with this project.

Also:
Chesterfield Borough Council’s Environment Services,
Community Safety Partnership,
Planning Services
Facilities Maintenance in Design Services.
Chesterfield Cricket Club
The Police and Safer Neighbourhoods Town Centre Team
Fredericks of Chesterfield
Heritage Lottery Fund

Further information about this management plan can be obtained from:
Chesterfield Borough Council, Green Spaces Team, Old Brickworks Lane, Chesterfield, S41 7LF.
Tel: 01246 345097  Web: http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk
1. Introduction

The plan sets out the aims and objectives for the delivery and development of services and facilities in Queen’s Park following the completion of the restoration project in 2005.

The park serves a wide range of user groups with different interests and concerns, and supports a broad activity base all year around. Therefore a management plan is considered necessary to demonstrate how Chesterfield Borough Council wishes to work with user groups to maintain the park to the highest standard, so that it can continue to serve current and new park users and local residents now and into the future.

As part of the Council's continuing work to raise the quality of our parks and open spaces to meet Green Flag standards, the preparation of individual park management plans for these spaces will assist in directing resources and investment to maintain the standards achieved and to drive continuous improvement.

2. Responsibility for the plan

With the recent shift in management delivery this plan is now the responsibility of the Green Spaces Team within Environment Services.
The majority of the plan has been prepared by the Green Spaces team within Environmental Services.
The plan covers a ten-year period from 2016 – 2026.
The plan is reviewed annually to ensure that aims and objectives are being met and that financial targets are being achieved.
Further reviews of the effectiveness of the plan were planned in years 5 and 10 from submission in the programme.

In 2008 this plan was reviewed and re-written in consultation with Landscape Services and other relevant officers / organisations such as the Friends of Queen’s Park in order to establish actions for the forthcoming years. The plan has since been updated and adapted as circumstances have altered.

3. Location

3.1 Site details
Queen’s Park is 22 acres in size and considered a borough park that is located a few hundred metres to the south of Chesterfield town centre. It is easily accessed via a pedestrian footbridge. The park is set within mainly commercial properties but has some residential properties on its perimeter, including the Boythorpe estate.

3.2 Site Address
The postal address is as follows:
Queen’s Park,
North Lodge,
Boythorpe Avenue,
Chesterfield,
Derbyshire
S40 2JX

4. Ward
The park falls within the St. Leonard’s ward of Chesterfield Borough.

4.1 Elected members

St Leonard’s: Sharon Blank – Labour, Dan Kelly – Labour, Kate Sarvent – Labour

The Labour controlled ward of Rother is also in close proximity

The cabinet member for health and wellbeing is Cllr Jill Mannion-Brunt (Labour). The cabinet member for town centre and visitor economy is Cllr Kate Sarvent (Labour) and she is assisted by Cllr Jean Innes (Labour).

Please see Appendix 1 for the Cabinet member’s portfolios

Leadership of the council is Labour; and our leader of the Council is Cllr Tricia Gilby (Labour). She is supported by Cllr Amanda Serjeant (Labour)

5. Site attractions and facilities

Facilities available in the park consist of the following:

North Lodge – A focal point in the park comprises of Fredericks’ Gelateria and café. Accessible public toilets incorporating disability and baby changing facilities with and information / interpretation point. The lodge part of the building was used as a base for the park staff. However recent extensive renovation work to the lodge has been completed and is now available to let as a business premises.
Cricket Ground and Pavilion – Chesterfield Cricket club base and play host to Derbyshire County Cricket over two weeks in the summer. The building can also be hired out for meetings. There is an accessible entrance to the rear of the building along with dedicated parking. To the east of the pavilion the terraces have made way for reinforced grass lawns in their historical layout for use by marquee facilities, with water and electricity services provided.

Junior Play Area – State of the art play equipment within a woodland adventure play setting. A youth shelter has also been installed in this area.

Kindergarten Play Area – A roped, interactive play area adjacent to the café at North Lodge incorporates exciting play concepts including water play and sand safety surfacing. Its proximity to the facilities in North Lodge provides young families with an extra comfort.

The Conservatory – Maintained as a temperate / cool plant display area, which allows flexibility for events to be held within.

Train Station & Miniature Railway – A small brick ‘Station Masters Office’ provides purchase of tickets for the train rides. The wooden jetty and boardwalk provides access to lakeside for all abilities. Following a full refurbishment of both the track and the train, the park was unfortunately subjected to the flooding in June 2007. The train track was severely affected and further remedial work was necessary in order to ensure that the integrity of the track was maintained.

The Dovecote Shelter – The improved access via a sinuous path, the shelter has waist high balustrade and traditional rosemary tile construction to the roof. It is a great vantage point to view the lake below.

The Lake – As a main feature of the park the lake has been improved through restoration and now has the original Victorian lake outline. The lake edges have been restored and island vegetation managed. Mechanisms to improve the water quality have been implemented. Additional measures will be taken with the inclusion of treated barley straw into the lake during early spring. More views into the lake have been created. The railway infrastructure has been improved and the perimeter fence line is non-intrusive and corporately coloured in red.

Western Lake Habitat – this area provides a wildlife education area. The vegetation favours native species and wetland habitats. There is access to the lakeside via a path, which allows ease of wheelchair and pushchair users. This access is an historic link believed to have been included when the park was originally laid out.

Amenity Open Space – this is a large area of grass for informal recreation and picnics. The ground levels have been moderated to allow for ball games. It is surrounded by the re-aligned perimeter path, which reflects the historic layout.

The bandstand - (1930’s) is within this area with additional seating placed around it when necessary to allow for concerts.

Parks Service Area – Maintenance service area. For public safety reasons it has been screened and fenced off from the rest of the park. Green waste composting is undertaken in this area. A new building houses the boat store and workshop.
Northern Boundary – New park railings form the boundary. Vegetation has been removed to create open views into the park. The cycle path has been retained and the riverside vegetation is to be managed as a wildlife corridor.

‘Edgar Styler Garden’. – This includes triangular herbaceous planting beds framed in grass with perennial borders.

Woodland Walks – Minor access paths have been recreated to the historical layout and woodland walks introduced through managed vegetation. Ground flora is being conserved. Views have been created through the tree belt on the Northern boundary.

The Mount – As an inclusion in the restoration project the mount incorporates the historic path layout, creating a spiral effect, with a raised viewing area adjacent to the footbridge into the town centre.

Footpaths in general – All footpaths are of tarmac construction to allow easy access.

3G 5-a-side pitch (administered by the Queen’s Park Sports Centre). Popular with 5 a side teams and our increasingly active ‘walking football’ participants it was thought that this facility would become second place to the new 3G facility. Thankfully this hasn’t been the case and it provides opportunity for more informal as well as pre booked use.

Former Sports Centre Site – The western fringe of the park is bordered by the site of the former Queen’s Park Sports centre, which was demolished in 2017 following construction of a new centre at the nearby Queen’s Park Annexe. The former sports centre occupied part of the original Victorian parkland and the construction of the artificial pitch on the site will allow for reinstatement of the former park boundaries along with sympathetic landscaping to complement the new facility and existing parkland.

New 3G sports pitch
The most recent addition to the park is the new multi pitch 3G sports facility. Completed in November 2019 it occupies a large part of the western boundary and includes a new landscaping scheme to compliment the reinstatement of the park’s original boundary and entrance gates. The pitches provide a facility 7 days a week up until 10pm week days and is proving to be a great addition to play provision both locally and across the wider neighbourhoods.

6. A welcoming place

Whether it’s formal or informal recreation, Queen’s Park is the premier park in the town of Chesterfield. The park plays a vital role in providing a place for recreation, somewhere to relax for the many workers within the town centre and a focal point for events in the town. It’s also about ensuring that the environment is pleasant and attractive and that for people it is a positive and engaging experience.

To aid the visitor experience, a notice board will direct any enquiries towards the café. The staff there can then decide the best point of call. Out of hours contact details can also be displayed, depending on the type of information required. This will take the form of a ‘useful numbers’ poster.
There are some existing interpretation signs around the lake that explain to the general public the various types of wildfowl that are to be found. There is a notice board at the bottom of the footbridge and another in the foyer of the public toilets. In the café there are some historic interpretation panels. New entrance signs are currently being prepared to include the new 3G facility. Working with the Friends of Queen’s Park it is hoped to explore other sensory and interpretation aspects of the park further. Frederick’s of Chesterfield have also added colour to the park and the entrances with hand painted signage.

6.1 Accessibility

Very early on in the development of the restoration proposals Chesterfield Action for Access, the local consultative group for people with disabilities, was consulted on its hopes and aspirations for the scheme and also carried out an audit of the physical environment in the park. Access to the site is good, being on several bus and cycle routes.

There are several car-parking facilities around the park and disabled car drivers can gain access to the park to park in designated spaces. Additional disabled parking provision in the area adjacent to South Lodge.

There is a level access into the Cricket Pavilion, which enables people with limited mobility to get into the building. Once inside, accessible toilets and changing spaces are provided. More extensive toilet facilities and baby change are provided at North Lodge.

Throughout the design process for the parks, the Chesterfield Sure Start and Ashgate Croft School for children with severe learning disabilities were consulted on the content, layout and access arrangements and play value for children with disabilities.

7. Amenity value

Queen’s Park is located in a key position in relation to both the Town Centre and the wider green corridor network of the Borough; the landscape character of the park contains a mix of formal and semi-natural landscape elements.

The elements in the park relating to the quality of the built environment include the historic boundary wall and gateways, the lodges, listed bandstand and conservatory. Views towards the distinctive Town Centre skyline area very important, The Town Hall, Market Place, and St Mary’s Church tower (Crooked Spire) are well known landmarks. More recently, the new Post Office buildings on West Bars and Boythorpe Road, the Sports Centre, have had an impact on the built environment around the Park. The modern retail park off Markham Road has also changed the character of the approach to Queen’s Park from the east. The impression from a driver’s perspective is of a typical modern urban landscape. This is in contrast with the human scale pedestrian friendly Town Centre and Market areas. The footbridge over the Markham Road is important as it links the Town Centre and Queen’s Park, helping pedestrians avoid the busy road.

The semi-natural elements in Queen’s Park influence its landscape character. The River Hipper corridor, although contained on both sides by a retaining wall and a footpath, is tree lined and the sound of flowing water softens the traffic noise from above. The lake and its surroundings are characterised by densely planted mature trees and evergreen shrubs. The park boundaries are mostly populated with trees, giving a sense of
enclosure on three sides of the park. The central grassed open spaces are in contrast with the boundary areas, these form the ‘green lungs’ of the park. The sense of space and detachment from the adjacent busy roads, but within easy reach of the town centre is one of the essential characteristics of the Park.

The Greenspaces team has recently begun a project to improve the visual amenity of the main entrances to the park. The ‘Park Road’ entrance underwent renovation in 2017. This has involved moving furniture, sensitive tree thinning, soil cultivation and planting with spring bulbs and vibrant herbaceous plants providing colour throughout the majority of the year.

8. Access and circulation

The park has six main access points;

**North Lodge Footbridge**, allows passage on foot from the park to the town centre and also access to the cycle track running along the park’s northern boundary.

**Boythorpe Road** has two entrances, to the north and south of the former sports centre site. The north entrance is used by pedestrians but has also locked vehicular access, opened when necessary. The south entrance has vehicular access but is also used by pedestrians.

**Boythorpe Avenue** also has two entrances. The eastern gate is a listed structure which allows for vehicular and pedestrian access. It is currently used as a vehicular gate incorporating a one way system; it serves as the main exit from the park on the eastern boundary. The western gate is the main vehicular access for the park, thereby reducing the potential conflict for park staff and users. The main footpaths also provide access for the park’s maintenance vehicles.

**Park Road** provides one entrance, which is a pedestrian thoroughfare, ensuring good, if at times busy access to the nearby retail park.

The old ‘cycle track’ was part of the original layout and follows the boundary of the cricket ground. The wide, generous, mainly level paths are a feature of the park, and are attractive to users of all abilities.

(A map showing the hierarchy of routes can be found in appendix 3.)

9. Educational Value

The park is an ideal base for educational visits. The town’s urban studies centre provides sessions to teach children about the park’s Victorian heritage. A trip on the miniature railway is always a treat after the sessions. Other educational activities which take place for example are mini-beast hunting and tree trails.
The Greenspace Development Officer has developed further educational material as the opportunity to work with schools arises. Please see appendix 4 for the Queen’s Park Tree trail. Two schools are in very close proximity to the park, others are within walking distance. Nearby secondary school pupils regularly use the park to get to the town centre with many choosing to spend lunchtimes there. This has on occasion extended to truanting although this is being addressed through constructive involvement with the schools.

10. Recreational Value

Queen’s Park is an important part of the social and economic landscape of Chesterfield and it retains much of its original layout from the 1890’s. The Park was born out of a vision by the Mayor and Burgesses of the town who wished to expand the overcrowded Borough, and to provide a proper recreation ground on former meadowland just outside the Medieval Borough boundaries. Alderman T P Wood, Mayor of Chesterfield in 1886, proposed that land should be acquired by the Local Board for the creation of a public park to mark Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee in 1887, and to ameliorate the overcrowded conditions in the centre of the town.

10.1 Sports, Activities and Play Facilities

Cricket is the main sporting focal point in the park; it takes up approximately one third of the available open space area. It has been played in the park for over one hundred years since the park opened in 1893. Unfortunately, due to the decline of facilities in the pavilion, county cricket withdrew from the park in 1998.

Refurbishment of the pavilion and facilities, along with our continued commitment to providing excellence, Derbyshire County Cricket Club returned to the park in the summer of 2006. This was well received with over 4000 people attending and repeated in 2007. In 2008 this extended to an additional 5 days of cricket, including a 20/20match against Yorkshire, 2009 increased to 10 days attracting 4200 people for one game alone. Over the 10 day period around 14,000 people attended. Year on year spectator numbers have increased proving the popularity of the sport to the people of Chesterfield. From 2011 to the present day, the spectacle of 6 days of first class county cricket continues to attract bumper crowds to the park and town alike.

Queen’s Park continues to be used as a venue for the Sport Relief Mile where participants raise money for charity. For the most recent event, participants managed to raise £14,500. In 2009 Race for Life cancer charity included Queen’s Park in its route, with around 3,500 people participating. This popular race and cause continue in using most of the park as part of the route.

5 a side football can be played on the ‘third generation 3G’ floodlit synthetic pitch, completed in November 2019 it is a vibrant addition to the park. The facility was pre booked months in advance of completion and is comprehensively used by adults and children alike especially in evenings and at weekends. Bookings are managed by the Sports centre and daily maintenance carried out by the parks staff.

The two children’s play areas are well used especially during the summer months. The play areas were originally constructed of tanalised timber, which unfortunately gradually degraded. The original timber was replaced with recycled plastic in 2017 for greater
longevity and lower maintenance. The original ‘wetpour’ safer surfacing in the North Lodge play area was patch repaired and overlaid with ‘Notts Turf’ artificial grass to improve wear resistance.

11. Current Commercial Resources

The Council Commercial Services incorporates the greenspace, streetscene, building cleaning, building/repairs, capital works, waste management, bereavement services and support services units. The greenspace, streetscene, waste management and building cleaning units are managed as ‘Environmental Services’ within the structure.

The Greenspaces unit was formed by amalgamating the strategic leisure, outdoor leisure management section with the parks and open spaces management, grounds maintenance and arboricultural services.

The Greenspaces unit is responsible for the management of country parks, urban parks, nature reserves, allotments, woodlands and arboriculture within Chesterfield along with wider grounds maintenance and greenspace development.

Other duties include the provision of arboricultural advice to other sections of the council and the letting of facilities in parks for events and sports.

The Greenspaces Team is organised in two areas covering the east and west areas of the borough based within the principal borough parks of Poolsbrook Country Park, Eastwood Park, Queen’s Park and Holmebrook Valley Park.

The Greenspaces Team undertake a range of estate and grounds maintenance tasks including horticulture, sports pitch care, grassland management, hedgerow maintenance, access improvements and the maintenance of fencing and site furniture. Other duties of the team are leading volunteer tasks and guided walks, liaising with the public, providing visitor information, supporting events and deterring misuse of sites. This includes dog fouling and littering enforcement.

A specialist Forestry Team within the Greenspaces Section maintains the trees and woodlands across the Council landholding. External contractors are also employed to undertake specialist services such as wildflower meadow maintenance through hay cutting etc.

Parks policy, landscape development, and play development strategies are formulated by the Greenspaces Section. Sport strategy is formulated by the Council’s Leisure Services section.

Queen’s Park is a base for the west area Greenspaces Team who undertake the general maintenance of the park and assist visitors and the community. The West area Greenspaces Team Leader is normally stationed within the park, who is supported by a wider team of 14 officers.

The Greenspaces Team is headed by two Principal Officer, one of whom oversees strategic matters and the other who oversees land management and maintenance matters. The team is supported by a greenspace development team leader who oversees commercial lettings, events management and community liaison.
Specialist arboricultural and silvicultural works are undertaken by the Council Forestry Team, which consists of one team leader and two arborists. The Forestry Team also undertakes tree safety survey work within the park.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES SECTION**

12. Site Ownership, Leases, Rights of Way and Designations

12.1 Tenure

A plan showing the precise area of the park that is in the ownership of Chesterfield Borough Council can be found in appendix 2. The information in the table below is taken from the Facilities Maintenance Section currently delivered by Kier under a private service contract.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>UPRN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s Park (inc. cricket pavilion, boat house, station masters office, dovecote and bandstand)</td>
<td>Chesterfield Borough Council, Environmental Services Department.</td>
<td>2320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lodge and café</td>
<td>Chesterfield Borough Council Environmental Services Department.</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.2 Leases and agreements

The cricket pavilion is the home base of Chesterfield Cricket Club. Their agreement includes the use of the facilities, including changing and showering facilities, bar, kitchen and function room within the pavilion, plus access to the cricket field and a synthetic surface with practice nets. Meetings are currently being held to discuss issues and tenure etc. This agreement is due to be formalised in a lease to protect the interests of the landlord and the Cricket Club.

Derbyshire County Cricket Club returned to the park with a first class cricket festival in 2006 after signing a 5 year agreement. The club have signed an agreement for the forthcoming 5 years. This includes at least 5 days of county cricket in the park each year. This is currently being reviewed.

Macintyre has a lease for South Lodge, conference rooms and courtyard within the park for a period of 10 years.

Frederick’s of Chesterfield won the franchise for the café facility in 2006; this was on a three year basis and the option to extend by a further 2 years. A licence was signed off for a further occupancy of 5 years, lasting until 2016. Frederick’s occupation of the premises continues with an extension to the lease from 2019.

A Service Level Agreement has been set up with Chesterfield Borough Council’s Environmental Services section for a rolling programme of pest control within the park.

Room bookings – the cricket pavilion provides conference facilities for up to 30 delegates. The park setting provides a welcome environment for people wishing to hold meetings. It is popular with internal departments as well as Derbyshire County Council and the Alzheimer’s Society.
Ice cream concessions – There is a long-standing agreement with a local ice cream company to trade in the park, which is reviewed annually. Catering vans trade in the park during events, these are subject to provision of the necessary food and hygiene documents as requested by Chesterfield Borough Council’s Environmental Services.

Funfairs – The funfair comes to the park (usually 3 times a year) they enter into a licence agreement with the council which is negotiated.

12.3 Rights of Way

Within the path network in the park there are no statutory public rights of way. As the park is secured at night, this does not allow people to traverse the footpaths. The cycle path on the northern boundary of the park is part of the Hipper Valley cycle route, this remains open all year round. An extension to the route circumnavigates the southern boundary and was put in place in 2019. This provides a link to the sports centre reducing journey time on the busy Boythorpe Rd.

12.4 Planning designations & Legal Restrictions

There are two important restrictive covenants placed on the land purchase:

The Corporation will not at any time hereafter use the hereditaments hereby assured or permit the same to be used for any purposes other than those of a Recreation Ground for the people of Chesterfield aforesaid.

The Corporation will not erect any buildings upon the same hereditaments except such as may be necessary or convenient for the enjoyment thereof as a Recreation Ground.

12.5 Conservation area status

Queen’s Park is designated as a Conservation Area; policies to preserve and enhance the historic environment and to encourage their physical and economic revitalisation should be applied.

The Borough of Chesterfield Local Plan identifies Queen’s Park as a park or open space (PR1), and on 23rd January 1979 the park was designated as a conservation area (EN31/EN32) and is also a Historic park and garden (EV33).

The park has been entered as having Grade II listed status on the English Heritage register of Historic Parks and Gardens since 2002.

In 2012 this was elevated to a Grade II*

There are three listed structures in Queens Park:

– The Boythorpe Avenue (north side) gates, piers and railings;
– The Octagonal Bandstand;
– The Cruciform Conservatory.

Each structure is described as dating from late 19th Century.
Planning consents in the park include the first floor rear extension to the cricket pavilion in 1976, the construction of the Boat Store in 1980, and the construction of the workshop and staff facilities (the Conference Rooms) in 1980. The Roundhouse was re-roofed using Decra roofing tiles in 1990. The Sports Centre was built in 1984 and the new building partially covered the original 1963 swimming pool site off Boythorpe Road.

12.6 Nature Conservation Designations

Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) came into existence as a result of the British Government’s response to the 1992 Rio ‘Earth Summit’, where over 170 countries signed the International Convention on Biodiversity. The UK’s first step was the publication of ‘Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan’, which was produced in 1994. This aimed to:

- Identify national priorities for protecting and restoring habitats and species;
- Identify targets for action to achieve this;
- Raise public awareness of biodiversity and encourage action;
- Promote Local Biodiversity Action Plans as a method of delivering the national plan.

The promotion of Local BAPs led to a further development: the publication of the ‘Mid-Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan’ in 1997. This later became the Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2011).

The Lowland Derbyshire LBAP is a strategy for the conservation of biodiversity in Derbyshire outside the Peak District.

- It identifies priority species and habitats; those which are locally, nationally or globally threatened and in need of action.
- It transforms national targets into effective action at a county level and sets out a plan of action to achieve them, identifying the lead agencies responsible.
- It aims to raise awareness about conserving biodiversity and develop effective local partnerships, so that the process can be maintained in the long term and effective monitoring and recording of achievements can be made.

If the targets in the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP are to be achieved, co-ordinated action is needed across the county. However much depends on the actions of individuals, organisations and communities at a local level, and it is essential that the targets and actions in the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP are translated effectively into local action. For this reason, several local authorities, including Chesterfield Borough Council, have now worked with Derbyshire Wildlife Trust to produce Greenprints for biodiversity.

The recently revamped edition of the Greenprint for Chesterfield will cover from 2010 to 2020 and was written in conjunction with our partners the Derbyshire Wildlife trust and Derbyshire County Council.

It is a Biodiversity Action Plan for the borough of Chesterfield. Biodiversity (the biological diversity of plants and animals that exists throughout the world) is under threat and has declined significantly due to a variety of man-made factors, for example intensive agriculture, climate change, development and neglect, and the borough of Chesterfield is no exception.
The Greenprint for Chesterfield is the action plan for this area and lies beneath The Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

The specific actions that the partners will take to help achieve targets set out for each priority habitat and flagship species are split into the following categories:

1. Survey and monitoring
2. Protection
3. Management
4. Habitat Creation and Repair
5. Awareness Raising

13. Strategic approach to play

Chesterfield Borough Council manages 92 play spaces that provide for a diverse range of play opportunities for children and young play in the Borough.

In 2007 the Council along with the neighbouring local authority North East Derbyshire District Council produced a Play Strategy that sought to raise the profile of Play in the area.

Good quality play provision is a key part of the Council's vision because it helps to develop healthy, confident, creative, tolerant and culturally aware children and young people.

A new Play Strategy has recently been produced to reflect the Council's current position and the demographics of the borough.

Through the new Play Strategy the Council will further improve on existing work to ensure better provision for children's play.

13.1 Play strategy summary

'What children and young people do when they follow their own ideas and interests in their own way and for their own reasons'.

Formal play – fixed play equipment – play development

Informal play – space in which to play

Play Typology

In order to assess our fixed equipment play spaces they are categorised as follows:

Local Areas for Play (LAPS) – small landscaped areas with a single item of play equipment usually for younger children in a neighbourhood setting e.g. Oadby Close, Juniper Close.
Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPS) – several items of fixed play equipment usually for younger children in a neighbourhood setting e.g. Private Drive, Parkside View, Princess Street and Stanford Way.

Community Parks/Neighbourhood Equipped Areas For Play (NEAPS) – areas with fixed play equipment (play, skate, gym, muga) catering for a wide range of ages and abilities within larger pieces of open space and parks with space for informal play e.g. Langer Fields, Somersall Park, Brearley Park.

Destination Parks / NEAPS – places that people will travel to from outside the Borough to visit, e.g. Queen’s Park and Pools Brook Country Park.

14. Demographics

The park is on the border of many electoral wards within the borough of Chesterfield. Therefore a ‘neighbourhood’ search was carried out which allows users to input a postcode. This covered the whole park and the immediate area. The results can be summarised as follows:

The neighbourhood S40 2JX has 1,371 residents and Chesterfield local authority has 103,800 residents (2011 estimates).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S402JX</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All People</td>
<td>1,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of people in each age band in our neighbourhood, mid-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S402JX</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 15</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 44</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 64 (men) 45 – 59 (women)</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ (men) 60+ (women)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated population by broad ethnic group, mid-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chesterfield</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ethnic Group</td>
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Indices of Multiple Deprivation
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<tr>
<th>LSOA CODE:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSOA name:</td>
<td>Chesterfield Town Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward containing:</td>
<td>St Leonards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMD SCORE:</td>
<td>36.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANK OF IMD SCORE (where 1 is most deprived and 32482 the least deprived):</td>
<td>5583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire rank:</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010, Derbyshire Summary Analysis, May 2011, Version 1.0

Queen's Park

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Income rank</td>
<td>4816 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rank</td>
<td>2290 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and skills rank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and disability rank</td>
<td>2282 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime rank</td>
<td>24462 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barriers to housing and service rank</td>
<td>15443 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living environment rank</td>
<td>32046 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>E01019546</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>IMD</td>
<td>22161</td>
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<td>Overall Decile</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income rank</td>
<td>20052 7</td>
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<td>32465 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living environment rank</td>
<td>29565 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. A Welcoming place
Current Management System

Environmental Services, as an arm of Chesterfield Borough Council is responsible for the development and management of Queen’s Park within a wider leisure portfolio. The organogram below sets out the key elements engaged in providing services within the park.

15.1 Staff Presence

The service underwent a major restructure during 2016/2017 which resulted in a leaner management tier and a multi-skilled workforce with greater flexibility in duties and working hours.

There is a regular greenspace officer presence in the park with continuous presence in working hours during the spring/summer months. It allows the staff to be responsive in
respect to issues daily. This presence also improves customer interfacing, gives people a feeling of security and deters anti-social behaviour.

15.2 Communication

The new plan has been introduced and implemented with Service Briefings in late September and late November and with Supervisors Team Meetings being held in the alternate months (these started in October). New monthly meetings are taking place between the Manager and Union Reps.

15. Healthy safe and secure

15.1 Health and Safety on site
The following shows the ways in which different people are responsible for various health and safety aspects on site.
16. Public Safety

The Councils Corporate Health and Safety Advisor oversees the general workings of the council and if any issues need resolving will have an input from his point of view and that of the overriding council health and safety policy. If there are such occurrences that the Health and Safety Executive have to inspect, the council H&S officer will advise and carry out follow up inspections of action plans that would need to be submitted.

In line with the Health and Safety at Work Act, each individual is responsible for their own safety and that of their colleagues.

The Environment Services technical officer for health and safety is responsible for the health and safety of employees and all the work related tasks that they carry out. This includes ensuring that they are all appropriately trained, that all machinery they are using is safe to use and the relevant risk assessments and COSHH assessments have been carried out.

It is the responsibility of the Greenspaces Team to employ, train and supervise the seasonal staff that operates the miniature train. It is also their responsibility to carry out risk assessments for safe operation and ensuring that they are mechanically sound prior to use by the public.

An inspection of the park was carried out in order to create a generic risk assessment for the park under general operation. This will be reviewed on an annual basis. An example can be found in appendix 6.

As part of the role for the development team leader, a number of events are organised. These events are individually risk assessed identifying very specific potential risks. If the event is large scale enough that it warrants an emergency plan, this is carried out in partnership between Chesterfield Borough Council, Derbyshire County Council and the emergency services. At present the cricket festival is the only emergency plan that has been carried out and this is repeated every year.

As the building manager, Greenspaces Team is also responsible for fire safety in the Pavilion and North Lodge. Regular inspections are carried out with the safety adviser. Policies, procedures and action plans are implemented.

The Greenspaces Team, along with a union representative carries out quarterly building inspections with action plans drawn up.

The staff on site ensure that their equipment is ready for use prior to carrying out tasks. The play areas meet current European standards and accommodate all-inclusive play. Trained park staff carries out daily playground inspections and maintenance as and when necessary or report defects to the relevant person. The grounds staff are trained in the removal of sharps and it is their responsibility to remove them as soon as possible.
16.1 Geese
We are continuing our efforts to control the number of geese in the park. This is as necessary using techniques including egg-oiling, fencing and selective culling. Culling is only employed when goose fouling is problematic and non-lethal methods fail to control the population sufficiently. We receive a large number of complaints especially during the summer months regarding the amount of goose mess on the field. We have installed temporary mesh to direct the Geese to use certain access points to the lake. The mesh deters them from occupying areas where their presence can be problematic. We do try to discourage visitors from feeding the Geese but historically this is a popular pastime in the park.

Please see appendix 7 for educational material relating to the management of the geese.

16.2 Cricket balls

With the return of county cricket, the change of the format of the game along with the location of the play area, an increased risk of injury from a stray cricket ball has been identified. A canopy installed in June 2011 proved successful during the cricket week and for the first time in 6 years we have allowed the toddler play area to be kept open. However, it became an attractive addition to the play area with youth groups accessing the top of the canopies using them as trampolines / hammocks. Unfortunately the canopies were damaged beyond repair and have been taken down. We have had to revert back to closing the play area on T20 fixtures but do provide alternative play options free of charge.

16.3 Reporting Mechanisms

Anyone can report an accident / incident or dangerous occurrence by a variety of means. Following policy, the details are inputted into the council’s health and safety system via the intranet. Where members of staff do not have this access there are paper versions of the form. There are a number of ‘Park Watch’ notices around the park which gives telephone numbers for the Police and Crimestoppers should anyone witness crime in progress or antisocial behaviour.

The council have opted into the ECINS reporting scheme. This is available to partners such as the police, youth workers, community safety etc and all information entered is shared between everyone.

There are contact numbers for the greenspace officers on site so members of the public can leave messages. Public also find it useful to utilise the café as a focal point. A number of other useful contacts are also displayed.

16.4 Tree Inspection Regime

Proactive Inspections

The tree stock within the park is routinely inspected by officers who are trained and qualified in arboriculture.

Trees along main access routes, adjacent to buildings and around other areas of high public use are inspected annually in accordance with the tree survey risk assessment (see Appendix 5).

Individual trees are assessed for safety using the Visual Tree Assessment method and pruning or felling prescribed based on the evidence of visible significant defects and the location of the tree.
The Greenspaces Team report obvious hazards to the Forestry Team for action or will make safe trees themselves where they are able to do so.

Reactive Inspections
The public are able to report perceived dangerous trees through the council’s call centre. The enquiries are logged on a central system and assigned to the appropriate officer. On receipt of such and enquiry the arborist would visit the described location to assess the tree(s) in question. Any routine or emergency work would then be arranged via the Forestry Team. The enquiry system would then be updated with any action taken by the arborist.

Out-of-hours Call Out
The public can contact the council’s Careline to report dangerous trees on council land outside normal working hours. The Careline staff will then contact the officer on call (a rota system is operated) who will visit the site and assess the tree and the need for remedial work. Any work deemed immediately necessary would be undertaken by an on-call contractor.

Standards of Work
All tree work undertaken by the council, or by contractors working on the council’s behalf, is in compliance with British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work. Work is prioritised according to urgency.

16.5 Vandalism and graffiti policy
General policy regarding the removal of graffiti is to do so as soon as it is reported. However this is not always practicable. We aim to remove it within a week. If the graffiti is of an offensive nature it should be removed within 24 hours of it being reported. Vandalism is dealt with through the estates maintenance team. There is a designated officer for each property and they will arrange for repair. Anything of a dangerous nature is taken out of commission by means of cordonning the area off or removing dangerous items.

16.6 Water courses
The lake is checked daily. The Greenspaces Team ensures that all life belts are present. The outlet into the river is checked to make sure it is running freely. If there are a build-up of leaves the staff will remove them. A 1 metre high post and wire fence surrounds the lake so people don’t have easy access to the lake. If this or other fencing is damaged it will be reported. Additionally, the wire meshing around the margin occasionally gets vandalised leaving sharp edges. These are dealt with as soon as they are discovered. A build up of blue / green algae becomes a problem in the summer particularly when the rowing boats are open to the public. The water is tested on a weekly basis and if levels are found to be high and likely to cause harm advice from experts is taken. This could be in the form of posting notices warning of the potential risk or, if severe enough, close the lake to the public until the level has decreased.

16.7 Compliance with health and safety at work
All members of staff work in line with the corporate health and safety policy and ultimately the Health and Safety at work Act. Proactive measures are taken to ensure that relevant requirements to satisfy this policy are carried out. All new members of staff attend the corporate induction. This is a whole day dedicated to health and safety across many aspects of the Councils and staff’s responsibilities.
16.8 Review of health and safety mechanisms

The Corporate Health and Safety Advisor is in post to be able to offer advice to service managers regarding various health and safety issues. To ensure that council departments are operating within current Health and Safety legislation he will carry out inspections of premises and outdoor events such as funfairs. All risk assessments that are carried out are kept on the Risk Assessment Register (RAR) that he holds and is reviewed every year. Once per quarter a safety committee meeting is held in which elected members, safety reps and union reps discuss pertinent issues and offer feedback of any investigations. A number of audits will be carried out whereby the health and safety advisor will visit all service areas to ensure that relevant paperwork is in place and also members of staff will be questioned regarding their knowledge of health and safety and how it affects them.

17. Security

The main buildings are secured by night and have intruder alarms fitted. A local security company (Riber) are the key holders and will attend the park along with the Police if such alarms are activated.

Lighting to areas adjoining the Cricket Pavilion has improved safety for people using the function room into the evening.

CCTV covers key areas in the park. There are two cameras that are controlled as part of the town centre CCTV operation. There are also 2 cameras on the pavilion and North Lodge, which are recorded locally. Fredericks operate their own CCTV system, which gives extra coverage.

Please see appendix 8 for an example incident log for the town centre cameras.

The security of the park is a vital role for the Greenspaces Team on a daily basis. The presence (during working hours) of the park team in general acts as a deterrent to criminal activity. We have also had a mosquito device installed which emits a very high frequency tone that deters groups of youths gathering around the cricket pavilion.

The team are familiar to the local community, and vice versa. This mutual respect acts as a deterrent to potential antisocial behaviour particularly by some of the youth in the area that use the park to ‘hangout’.

Safer Chesterfield

The team is made up of staff from a number of Borough Council services, Police Beat Officers and Police Community Support Officers, and the Fire Service.

The purpose the group is to give the town centre a team that will work with the community to deal with issues they feel are important. As well as acting as Town Centre Ambassadors, the team tackles a range of concerns including reporting anti-social behaviour, helping the police in reporting and recording crime, deal with waste management and litter issues.

The Park is situated in the St. Leonard’s ward of Chesterfield and our beat sergeant is located in Hasland, which is quite a distance away. The town centre beat has expanded to include the park due to its proximity and with this the park receives more and regular patrols from town centre PC’s and PCSO’s.
The Chesterfield Town Centre Safer Neighbourhoods Team have adopted 3 main priorities to reduce crime and disorder. These are based on a strategic intelligence assessment in Chesterfield borough, and are as follows:

- Violence / violent crime
- Antisocial Behaviour
- Retail crime

Derbyshire Constabulary have signed up to the national Policing Pledge. This has recently been drafted at a local level for Derbyshire and in the future an additional report will be constructed based on Chesterfield. (Please see below statement published on the Derbyshire Constabulary’s website).

These priorities were agreed at a recent Safer Neighbourhoods meeting. These meetings are open to everybody and allow the public to affect what they feel needs addressing in their area.

The Chesterfield Town Centre Safer Neighbourhoods Team’s ‘Neighbourhood Pledge and Local Priorities’ are as follows:

The park falls within the town centre and is a high priority for the town centre team. The park will also be included within the parameters of the DPPO which will have a massive impact on the levels of anti-social behaviour.

“The Derbyshire Constabulary and Derbyshire Police Authority were committed to delivering the Policing Pledge and considerable effort was made to publicise and reach the standards. Both the force and the Authority had concerns that what was originally a public facing statement of commitment of service rapidly became dominated by a metric based performance regime supported by a detailed, intrusive and often negative inspection process by HMIC. We were also concerned that there was too much focus on the local neighbourhood and response aspects of policing and not enough on the questions of protecting vulnerable people, dealing with serious and organised criminality and addressing complex cross border issues.

Whilst Derbyshire Constabulary no longer intends to utilise the policing pledge in its original form we remain fully committed to the original ethos and to delivering the best possible service to the communities of Derbyshire. Being clear and public about our standards, focusing on customer satisfaction and increasing confidence still remains a priority. We are in the process of adapting the policing pledge and developing a local contract with our communities that takes account of extensive consultation and reflects our areas of risk and threat along with our priorities and organisational value”

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

‘Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area.’

Based on the above, a section 17 report has been carried out. Commissioned by the town centre partnership, a document has been produced based on a site visit with the Queen’s Park Development Officer and crime reduction officer. ‘Hotspots’ were identified and a wish list created with of methods to attempt to reduce crime and fear of crime.
Since the report has been written a mosquito device has been acquired and installed under the veranda of the cricket pavilion as this was a hotspot for antisocial behaviour. Additionally another CCTV camera has been installed. This links up to the town centre monitoring station.

Restorative Justice
Restorative Justice gives victims the chance to decide on a response to low level crime and anti-social behaviour in the community. It is about finding positive solutions and encouraging offenders to face up to their actions, making them understand what they've done wrong and give them an opportunity to do something to repair the harm. It also prevents them from having a criminal record.

Offenders must demonstrate the following:

- That they are sorry for what they have done and show some remorse
- Apologise to the victim, this can be either verbally or in writing
- ‘Payback’ for the damage they have caused. This can be either in monetary terms or by giving up some of their time to work it off. Work should be voluntary and in their own time.

The Queen's Park has taken part in providing restorative justice on two occasions since the scheme was introduced. The first was for three young teenagers who had vandalised a park bench. Their payback involved assisting in setting out chairs for the cricket festival. The second was an older teenager who vandalised a mosquito device in the park. He wrote an apology and paid for the damage costs.

It is a good scheme, especially in the park as the offenders payback their debt in the actual park, which has contributed to restoring pride and ownership in the park. Also the youngsters who have offended are given a lifeline in avoiding getting a criminal record.
18. Clean and well maintained

18.1 Grounds Maintenance

The team works within the existing grounds maintenance budget and have a more flexible approach to delivery of the service, which will improve quality and performance. Following restructure in 2017 a more holistic approach to park maintenance and management has been adopted through the amalgamation of the ground maintenance team and park greenspace officer service into the new Greenspaces Team. The team are multi-skilled and more emphasis is placed on attention to detail and delivery of quality services.

There has been a shift from the frequency-based specification to quality-based outcomes. Greater emphasis will be placed on horticultural excellence in the park and the horticultural skills required to maintaining an historic park.

The team have a much more customer focus, giving advice to the public and becoming involved in event management.

The greenspaces management team are based at the Council commercial services depot at Stonegravels whereas the west area Greenspaces Team leader undertakes and oversees practical works within the park.
The west area Greenspaces Team has a 3.5 tonne tipper, a four-wheel drive pickup truck and an all-terrain vehicle at its disposal. The team has access to a pool of plant such as tractors, flail attachments, ride-on brush cutters, rotovators, woodchippers, a stump grinder, larger trucks, trailers and boats for water maintenance.

The team have an on-site tool store consisting of fencing equipment, wood working and joinery tools and grounds maintenance equipment, such as chainsaws and brushcutters.

The Forestry Team have access to a variety of specialist equipment for arboricultural and silvicultural works.

18.2 Existing maintenance

The Greenspace Officers who maintain the park work under the direction of the team leader. The Greenspace Officers are multi-skilled but with their own individual specialisms. One Greenspace Officer is a skilled cricket groundsman who is engaged full-time on cricket duties during the summer months. Other Greenspace Officers specialise in amenity horticulture.

The objectives for the team over the coming year are:

- Improving horticultural standards and maintaining mowing frequencies.
- Aesthetic enhancement of the main entrances to the parks including working with the Friends Group to develop ‘Welcome Signage’.
- Maintain high standards of sports groundkeeping and deliver ‘County’ standard wickets.
- Work with partners to reduce anti-social behaviour within the park and combat vandalism.
- Improve access arrangements
- Encourage appropriate visitor waste disposal and, in liaison with enforcement officers, reduce incidents of dog fouling and littering.
- Encourage community involvement with user and Friends Group
- Continue to promote waste minimisation

Chesterfield has been awarded Gold status for the East Midlands in Bloom horticulture competition in 2019.
Since the completed restoration of the Queen’s Park in 2005, the park has been awarded a Green Flag every year to date. This allows members of the public and partners to recognise the achievement of being a park of quality.

18.3 Horticultural Description

Woodland Walks – with conservation in mind and encouraging the emergence of ground flora, the staff works towards the retention of views and manage vegetation for diversity. Improving the range of planting including shrubs, herbaceous perennials and bulbs to give all year-round interest.

Floral bedding displays may be found at key focal points in the park, which are planted for summer displays.

A current project is the enhancement of horticultural displays at the main entrance points to the park. This is being achieved through sensitive clearance and cultivation followed by structured bulb planting and herbaceous perennials.

The sandstone and limestone rockeries are maintained to high standard with continuous planting of alpine plant species.

Decorative flowerbeds were a feature of the original layout of the park. The Edgar Styler Garden contains three large herbaceous borders within a triangular lawn and maintained to high standard.

Around the toddler play area, near to the café we are developing a miniature box hedge and specimen planting area including trees and bedding and herbaceous planting and bulbs.

Bulb planting is a feature of spring bedding displays, and bulbs are used widely on the edges of the amenity open spaces where they can be viewed from footpaths.

The rose beds surrounding the bandstand are becoming a little sparse and a future project of grubbing out, changing the soil and replanting is planned to improve the displays, which will consist of grouped varieties of different colours and flowering habits.

An example of a grounds maintenance bill of quantities can be found in appendix 9.

18.4 Hardworks, furniture and fencing details

The original brick boundary wall dates from 1890. The wall extends from the junction of Boythorpe Road and Boythorpe Avenue eastwards along Boythorpe Avenue and northwards as far as the cycleway crossing on the former Brampton Branch Line. The brick wall varies in height from 1.8 to 2.7m, with a dog tooth stone coping set on a tile creasing course. The wall is in variable condition and there is evidence of former openings and repairs at intervals along its length. A George V letterbox is a feature at Park Road, and the lintel to an earlier entrance kiosk is visible near the Park Road gate.

Metal railings are used within the park boundaries, mainly as safety fences associated with the water feature and miniature railway line. There are brick wall and metal railing barriers.
arranged around sections of the perimeter of the cricket ground as ball stop fences, and to contain the permanent terrace structure. An example of a grounds maintenance bill of quantities can be found in appendix 9.

Seats are arranged in simple lines or in the case of the cricket viewing area, along concrete terrace.

The Kindergarten play area is roped with a sand safety surfacing. Play equipment includes four swings, multi-play units incorporating a slide and a hammock, also with sand interaction, spring seesaws, water play feature and a spinner. The junior play area includes a teenage shelter, a 5 swing unit plus four additional swings, 2 multi units and other modern pieces of equipment.

There are incidental items of furniture including litterbins, bollards, signs and life belt holders in the park. Some time ago the Council moved towards the safer, cleaner, greener policy and installed different recycling bins next to the general waste bins.

At present all green waste is taken to a registered green landfill site. Due to site restrictions and the volumes of green material generated, only leaf collection is retained for recycling purposes at the moment. Future opportunities are being explored to compost green waste at source for use in the park.

Lighting includes floodlighting to the 3G 5-a-side pitch, and building mounted lighting to the lodges, pavilion, and conference centre. There are a number of street lighting columns on the main paths. The bandstand has ground level upwards lighting.

18.5 Vehicle management.

To reduce the amount of unnecessary vehicle movements in the park the council have asked various departments not to use the paths in the park unless it is essential for work related reasons, i.e. a works van close to the workplace to allow easy access to tools is acceptable.

An alteration to the flow of traffic through the park has been implemented to allow safe egress onto Boythorpe Avenue. This is with the introduction of a one way system, entering the park by the cricket pavilion and egressing by the bandstand. This applies to works vehicles, cricket club members and visitors to the park.

18.6 Drainage

There are a number of natural springs that emerge within the park. (For example, flowing across a path – this needs special attention during icy conditions)

Land drainage and surface water drainage from buildings, paths, etc. needed extensive renewal in the park. Problems arose because the original system was difficult to trace as few records existed. The restoration plan has addressed the renewal of surface water drainage systems throughout the park, although this continues to be ongoing. The main amenity grassland has a system beneath it whereby the excess water is fed into a pipe, which leads into the lake. The quality of the water within the lake is enhanced by an
aeration system. The outflow of the lake is regularly checked for built up debris. This then flows into the adjacent River Hipper

18.7 Service information

Up to date maps are held by Chesterfield Borough Council but any proposed excavation works must obtain final clearance from each utility before works commence.

As part of the restoration a 33kv main was re-routed along the northern boundary of the park to allow construction work to take place. All the services discovered within the park during the restoration which included high pressure gas main, low pressure gas supplies a series of high voltage electricity cables and various water and sewerage pipes were plotted in detail and identified for future reference.

Some of the supplies have been upgraded for example 3 phase electricity to serve the cricket area and catering unit in line with anticipated demand.

A new mains water supply is proposed for 2020 to the cricket pavilion. This is to improve the existing irrigation to the cricket square and outfield

A plan of service information can be found in appendix 10.

18.8 Maintenance of Buildings and Structures

In general, the buildings and structures on the park have been upgraded during the restoration and are in good condition. The listed buildings where necessary have been refurbished with fully functional services and amenities. The old redundant, semi-derelict and poor-quality buildings, which detracted from the generally well maintained greenspaces were removed.

The usage of the buildings was reviewed. Please see the table below which lists the buildings, locations, their current usage and unique property reference number (UPRN).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UPRN</th>
<th>Building / Structures name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2300</td>
<td>North Lodge</td>
<td>Northern side of the park, next to the footbridge</td>
<td>Offices (Leisure services) Café, toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>Station Masters Office</td>
<td>North of the lake</td>
<td>Seasonal Attendents issue tickets for the miniature railway and rowing boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>Bandstand</td>
<td>Amenity grass area, South western side of park</td>
<td>Holds brass band concerts during summer period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>South Lodge</td>
<td>Southern side of the park</td>
<td>Chesterfield Sure Start HQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>Conference rooms</td>
<td>Southern side of the park</td>
<td>Sure Start crèche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>Conservatory</td>
<td>Southern side of the park</td>
<td>Cool / temperate planting display, other community use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>Cricket pavilion</td>
<td>South eastern side of the park</td>
<td>Chesterfield cricket club. Conference facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320</td>
<td>Ancillary building</td>
<td>West of pavilion</td>
<td>Cricket use and storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Senior Building Surveyor and the Energy Management Officer in Design Services manage the repair and maintenance programme on behalf of Environmental Services.

18.9 Customer Charter.

Environmental Services has information on the website for people who have issues with the cleanliness of their local environment. Please see appendix 11 for more information.

As part of the national ‘Love Where You Live’ campaign, Chesterfield is one of the first ambassador towns/cities to take this campaign forward. It involves members of the public getting involved and voting for the area they love. It doesn’t have to be where they live. In particular if their own neighbourhood is looking a bit run down they can post this on the blog facility and try to get the community motivated to carry out a clear up event. It has recently been launched in Chesterfield and has been made public to the variety of ‘Friends’ groups around the borough. Please see appendix 12 for more information about how Chesterfield is getting involved.

As part of this campaign an environmental charter has been produced. Please see appendix 13.

18.9.1 Building Cleaning

The Council’s own Cleansing Internal Service Provider carries out cleansing services.

Under the new contract arrangements there are no “Prescribed Tasks”. What has been agreed is that certain standards are maintained and sample cleaning schedules have been prepared to give the service provider an Indication of what will be required. How the standards are maintained will be decided by the service provider.

Four cleaning standards have been agreed:-

1. **Prestige Standard** – This standard of cleanliness applies to rooms/areas which are to be kept free from visible dust and stains offering a high standard of visible cleanliness at all times. Rooms/areas specified for cleaning to this standard will include Council Chambers and Committee Rooms, Executive/Directors offices, reception areas and other prestigious locations.

2. **Hygiene Standard** – This applies to rooms/areas which are to be hygienically clean in so far as it is reasonably practicable to do so a high standard of cleaning should be achieved. E.g. toilets, shower areas, kitchens and children’s crèche/play areas.

3. **General Standard** – This applies to rooms/areas which require a satisfactory standard of cleaning with no visible dust up to three metres high and stains generally removed. This standard applies to most common areas such as general offices, corridors and lobbies.
4. **Basic Standard** – This applies to rooms/areas in which some dust or stains may be tolerated due to their level of usage. Such areas would typically be storerooms, fire escape stairways and associated corridors.

19. **Conservation of heritage**

**Introduction**

There are several parks and gardens of historic interest in the Borough, which require special protection to ensure their survival and integrity.

Queen’s Park is included on English Heritage’s National Register of Historic Parks and Gardens with a grade 2* status. The effect of development proposals on a registered park or garden or its setting is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. Any proposal to further develop the historic park will require a specialist evaluation and impact assessment, together with a statement of any mitigating measures to be taken.

**Brief Site History**

19.1 **Historic Relevance**
The original impetus for the creation of the Park was Queens Victoria’s Golden Jubilee celebrations. The site was dedicated on 21st September 1887 when the first ceremonial tree was planted, and the land sales were settled in July 1888. Alderman Wood donated £500, and some £3500 was raised to purchase 17 acres known as Maynard’s Meadows to the south of the town. An additional 5 acres (c 2ha) were purchased for incorporation into the park in October 1889, the necessary funds being raised by a Ladies’ Bazaar Committee.

However, it was not until 1891 that the layout for the twenty-two acre park was agreed, by means of a design competition. Seven designs were submitted, and William Barron and Sons from Borrowash were chosen by the Parks Committee. Mr Tomlinson was later appointed as contractor. Implementation of this scheme was funded by a mortgage raised with the Yorkshire Penny Bank. The hallmark of Barron’s designs was the formal axis and focal point, as well as the sinuous path layout. Barron was also credited for successfully combining formal sports uses with more informal recreation, and this has been continued throughout the history of Queens Park.

Queen’s Park was officially opened to the public on 2 August 1893 with the first Chesterfield Floral and Horticultural Society Show being held in the park. A cricket pitch was constructed in 1893 and was inaugurated in May 1894. The associated pavilion was constructed in 1898.

There has been a continuing tradition including county cricket from 1898 up to the present day, interrupted only by the two World Wars. The setting of the cricket ground in Queen’s Park, with the distinctive backdrop of the town skyline and famous Crooked Spire has given T.V. and radio commentators plenty to eulogise over in the last fifty years.
Although the original layout has remained intact, there have been some significant changes and introductions in the park. These are highlighted by a study of maps from the first edition Ordnance Survey in 1878.

Late C19 park facilities included a bandstand, boating lake, cycle track and gymnasium; plans for public baths were not implemented.

In 1901 a further 13 acres, separated from the original park by Boythorpe Avenue to the south, was acquired by the town as a memorial to Queen Victoria. This land was laid out as a recreation ground and known as Queen's Park Annexe.

A statue of *The Girl with the Stolen Rose* by a local sculptor, Herbert Lee was presented to the park in 1909.

The park was used for regular fetes and events such as the Coronation parade in 1910. Following the First World War a tank was presented to the town and placed in the park in July 1919.

A programme of renovations and improvements was undertaken in the early 1920s, which included the construction of a new bandstand and the erection of a conservatory in the early 1930’s. Plans for a refreshment pavilion were submitted by Clifford Bond and the Borough Surveyor in 1939.

During the Second World War the park was used by the local authority for events associated with the ‘Holidays at Home’ scheme, while in 1943 metal railings round the cricket pitch were removed for the war effort; the conservatory was converted to food production.

In the mid and late C20 a sports centre was constructed within the park adjacent to its western boundary. This has since been demolished and the site currently lies vacant pending planned sports pitch construction and planting to integrate the site back into the park landscape.

**19.2 Archaeological Relevance**

The largely dismantled Midland Railway, Brampton branch (1870) is entered on the Sites and Monuments Record, listed as a monument. SMR Number 31506 – MDR10126.
A programme of renovation was undertaken in the early 1950s, while the London, Midland and Scottish railway line which formed the northern boundary of the site closed in the mid C20.

Historical research has indicated that the previous land use was agricultural land with no built features. Queen’s Park is well outside the footprint of the early Roman Settlement, and no finds have been recorded to our knowledge. The monument record can be found in appendix 14.

Historic parks and gardens

Set out below is a copy of the text presented by English Heritage for the Parks inclusion on the Register of Parks and Gardens as a Grade II* listed site.

The park has recently been upgraded to Grade II*, and so is considered particularly important and more than of special interest

19.3 Heritage Value

Queen’s Park dates from a great era of park making throughout the country. The Victorian public park emerged from a political desire to improve the physical and environmental conditions in rapidly expanding industrial towns. Park promoters thought that parks would provide fresh air and places for townspeople to take exercise to improve their health. At Queen’s Park the pressure was on to find a new meeting and gathering space away from the overcrowded and unhealthy Market Square area. By the 1880’s, park design principles had been established elsewhere, and it is likely that Chesterfield followed other examples from Midlands industrial Towns.

In an article by Harriet Jordon in Garden History the design is described as follows: “The winning design for the competition for Queen’s Park, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, which Barron submitted, again revolved around a large irregular lake with islands. The lake occupied the northern third of the 22.5-acre park, and was set in planted lawns, while the southern part was divided into a circular open area of lawn for recreation adjoining a circular cricket pitch, both marked out by the perimeter paths. The main walk linked the two entrances, taking a curving route between the lake and the sports areas.” The public park generally represented an idealised landscape separated from the harsh realities of the urban environment. The hallmark of Barron’s designs was the formal axis and focal point, as well also credited for successfully combining formal sports uses with more informal recreation, and this has continued to the present day.

19.4 Views and Vistas

The park was laid out with circular walks so that there would be elements of surprise and not all features would be visible at once. The boundaries were disguised by planting, and planting was used to increase the sense of separation and enclosure. Picturesque Tudor style lodges with steeply pitched roofs, tall chimneys and exposed timber work were used as focal points near entrances. The lake added another visual dimension to the park. The sinuous shape and strategically placed islands disguise the view of the inlet and outfalls, and add to the illusion of space. Views towards the crooked spire of St Mary’s were considered in the original layout. Several vantage points in the park frame the view to the Town skyline, particularly from the bandstand and in front of the cricket pavilion.

The introduction of the footbridge has enhanced views into the park from the elevated walkway, whilst on the western boundary; views into the park from Boythorpe Road are restricted due to the presence of the modern Sports Centre. There are few views available into the park from Markham Road, as the cycleway corridor and northern boundary form a screen of vegetation. The Park Road and Boythorpe Avenue walled boundaries have created enclosure from the early days of the park, and this is a feature of the present day layout.

19.5 Entrances and Approaches

Queen’s Park is approached from the centre of Chesterfield by a late C20 pedestrian walkway which leads c 190m south from the civic buildings on Rose Hill. This path is carried across the A619 road, the River Hipper, and the site of the LMS railway on a mid C20 concrete footbridge with metal-railed balustrades. The bridge descends into the park adjacent to and immediately to the south-west of the late C19 park lodge, with recent additions, but nevertheless a picturesque half-timbered, two-storey structure under a tiled roof, today used as offices with the recent addition being café and toilet provision. There are further entrances to the park from the east (Park Road), south (Boythorpe Avenue), and west (Boythorpe Road). The eastern entrance comprises a pair of late C19 wrought-iron carriage gates supported by a pair of stone piers with ogee-shaped caps, flanked to the north by a single late C19 wrought-iron pedestrian gate supported by a similar pier. Immediately within the eastern entrance the tarmac walk divides to enclose a triangular lawn with inset beds for seasonal planting, before joining the principal circuit walk.

The southern entrance is situated on Boythorpe Avenue, some 80m east of its junction with Boythorpe Road, and comprises a pair of tall late C19 cast-iron carriage gates supported by tall cast-iron piers surmounted by ball finials; the gates are ornamented with the coat of arms of Chesterfield in painted cast-iron. The carriage gates are adjoined to the east by a similar single pedestrian gate, which is also supported on a tall cast-iron pier with a ball finial. The entrance is flanked to east and west by tall cast-iron quadrant railings set on a low stone wall (all listed grade II).

There is an additional entrance to the eastern side of the above entrance. This consists of wrought iron gates of a vehicular nature. These gates serve the car park adjacent to the pavilion.

The western entrance is situated on Boythorpe Road c 250m north of its junction with Boythorpe Avenue, and c 20m north of the Queen’s Park Sports Centre. This entrance comprises a pair of late C19 ornamental cast-iron carriage gates supported on a pair of square-section piers with flat caps and recessed rusticated panels. A similar single pedestrian gate adjoins the carriage gates to the north and is supported on a similar stone pier which lacks the rusticated panels. Late C19 spear-headed quadrant railings set on a low stone wall flank the gates to the north, while to the south there is a quadrant hedge. To the south of this entrance a late C20 vehicular entrance has been formed from Boythorpe Road giving access to an area of late C20 tarmac car park which extends north, beyond the late C19 park boundary, to the site of a late C19 branch railway. The car park is separated from the park by late C20 fences.

The cricket pavilion comprises a central single-storey block flanked by a pair of half-timbered, two-storey gabled cross-wings.
The recess between the wings is filled by a single-storey painted timber veranda, while the roof line is broken by a spire-roofed cupola. The pavilion was constructed in 1898, and the clock in the western gable installed in 1946. Tiered seating descends on the western side of the pavilion to the pitch, and is partly enclosed by late C19 brick walls surmounted by ornamental cast-iron railings. Additional park benches have been situated around the ground and are backed by mature lime trees.

The late C19 conservatory (listed grade II) is of painted timber construction on a brick base with a central gabled entrance to the north and an ogee cupola. The structure comprises a single compartment and the conservatory is not cultivated.

To the north of the conservatory lawns are ornamented with circular beds for seasonal planting; the lawns extend south-west in front of the late C19 park-keeper’s house. The park-keeper’s house is of half-timber and brick construction and comprises two storeys under a tiled roof; there is a mid C20 extension to the west which partly occupies the site of a late C19 service yard.

The early C20 bandstand (listed grade II) is aligned on the south entrance from Boythorpe Avenue. The bandstand comprises a rusticated stone octagonal drum surmounted by a two-tier ogee pavilion roof supported on slender painted cast-iron pillars. The pillars are linked by cast-iron balustrades, while the interior is approached by steps to the north. The bandstand (restored late C20) is surrounded by rose beds which are set behind low box hedges, which in turn are protected by low cast-iron kerb rails. It was constructed in 1920–3 to replace the timber bandstand donated to the park by Alderman Wood in 1894 which stood to the south of the lake.

To the north of the bandstand an open lawn, designed for recreational use, slopes gently down to the lake, while to the north-west the perimeter walk sweeps north, passing children’s play equipment and a C21 5 a side all weather pitch in the south-west corner of the site. A small herbaceous garden at the north-west corner of the recreational lawn; from
which it is partly screened by a low conifer hedge. The herbaceous garden is approximately triangular on plan and is enclosed by stone-edged walks to the west, north and south-east. It comprises geometric beds set in geometric panels of lawn.

The lake situated towards the north-west corner of the park is of irregular outline with three small islands planted with trees. The water and the trees and shrubs on the shore are separated from surrounding walks by metal railings, while a mid or late C20 miniature railway runs round the lake. A late C20 pyramid-roofed pavilion stands on a knoll of high ground above the south side of lake c 100m south-west of the north lodge. This stands on the site of the late C19 timber bandstand donated by Alderman Wood in 1894. The small landing stage for rowing boats c 100m north-west of the north lodge; this path is flanked to the north by mixed shrubbery and ornamental trees.

The value of heritage in the park is not being realised to its full potential in terms of interpretation readily available to park users. The lack of a ‘visitors centre’ means that members of the public need to seek further information. It is felt that the conservatory could be further utilised perhaps with historic displays by the Friends of Queen’s Park. A historic trail leaflet had been developed some time ago. This has been revisited and is almost complete. This will be able to guide people, either self-led or with a friend or greenspace officer, around the areas of historic interest in the park. Please find a copy of this in appendix 15.

There are some interpretation panels with the café area which give people information about the history of the park and how it came about with more panels explaining through the years. There are 2 public notice boards where public can view posters etc.

A book has been written entitled ‘A Short History of Queen’s Park – For the People of Chesterfield for ever’ which can be purchased from various places around Chesterfield. It includes rare photos and compiles people’s fond memories of the park.

The Urban Studies centre visits the park with school groups on a regular basis to learn about the Victorians.

The friends of Queen’s Park are regularly booked to provide a speaker for various organisations which passes information on about the parks history and heritage.

Their website has a page devoted to the history of the park so people who haven’t visited the park yet can gain knowledge.

The Council commissioned an artist to decorate a ‘grot spot’ in the park. The artwork immortalises the life of Lalla Lee – the girl with the stolen rose. A huge mural has been painted on a concrete pillar using spray paints and the help of a local secondary school thus bringing history to life.

The statue of Lalla is in the conservatory and was donated over 100 years ago.
19.6 Watercourses and water bodies

The Lake

The boating lake is an important focal point in the park, and it dates from the first stages of the laying out in 1892 – 3. The only significant modification to the lake prior to the restoration project was the addition of a causeway and bridge to the western end of the feature. This has now been removed as part of the restoration and to revert back to the original Victorian outline of the lake.

The islands were covered by mature vegetation, which has been thinned as part of the restoration project to open up views across the lake. The shoreline was mainly reinforced with concrete revetment. This has now been removed and a much more diverse treatment of lake edge has been achieved. There are now areas of bull nosed natural stone kerb, placed stone rip rap (which was a common feature when the lake was originally constructed) and marginal plantings within coir rolls. The marginal plants have been protected with wire mesh to prevent the resident Canadian Geese from grazing them during the early stages of establishment.

19.7 Maintenance and inspection regimes

The structural integrity of all buildings, structures and features are checked on a daily basis as part of the site staff duties and any damage reported. Routine electrical and legionella testing is undertaken by the Councils repair service.

The park tree stock is inspected according to the tree risk assessment by Council officers qualified and experienced in arboriculture.

The outlet in the lake is monitored on a daily basis and items that are found to be blocking the flow of water removed. Water quality is monitored on a weekly basis during the summer season.

19.8 Condition Audits

Heritage condition audits are something to be introduced as a formality and a piece of recorded information. They will be carried out once per year after some baseline data has now been gathered and recorded. Photographic evidence will also be gathered for quality control and standardisation purposes.

Heritage features in the park include:

- Bandstand
- Dovecote
- Conservatory,
- Entrance gates and pillars
- North lodge
- South lodge
- The lake
- Lalla and the painting on the bridge
- Views and vista’s
- Woodland Walks
- Planting – native and appropriate species.

Please see appendix 16 for the baseline data.

The site will be re-visited every Feb to reassess the heritage condition of the park.
Interaction with all of our community is seen as a key component to the success of a park.

Queen’s Park serves the immediate local communities of Boythorpe and St Augustine’s, which are areas of high social and economic deprivation.

20.1 The Friends of Queen’s Park

As part of the Councils on-going commitment to pursue consultation and community involvement a Friend’s of Queen’s Park (FOQP) group was formed. The first official meeting was held on the 16th September 2002 where 24 people attended. Their main aims and objectives are as follows:

- To help inform the local community about the restoration project in the park
- To help community participation and liaison between user groups
- Active involvement in the delivery of future programmes within the park
- Active involvement in the detail and delivery of the future management plan
- Helping to attract supplementary funding for such as Artwork and Events.

The Friends hold a common interest with the council – this being the new development of Queen’s Park and protecting its future.

The group has close liaison with the council to ensure the park is developed to its maximum potential, and they will assist the council where appropriate.
At the AGM in 2010 the constitution was altered to include the adjacent Queen’s Park Annexe. The group felt strongly about this.

### 20.2 Events and Activities

Part of the Greenspace Development Team Leader’s role is to build on and develop the existing events programme in the park. In conjunction with the Friends of Queen’s, Sponsors and the Voluntary sector the service is developing a broad range of events and activities to encourage wider use of the park.

A list of the events which were held in 2017 is in appendix 17.

Around the perimeter of the lake runs the narrow gauge miniature railway line. Tickets can be purchased for 2 circuits of the lake. The season for the train begins at Easter and runs during the week in school holidays and at weekends throughout the summer.

The park is also used for a wide range of activities including funfairs, picnics, family fun days, and for external groups to hire the park for ticketed events.

Following the restoration of the park more events have taken place each year. This is with the full backing of the local community.

The events and activities began in February with the return of the annual nest box making for members of the public to create a nest box for either a robin or a great tit. This event always proves really popular with around 60 boxes being created.

The first bank holiday in May brings the first funfair of the year to the park. This holiday also features ‘The Mayors Cup’ cricket match with Twenty20 games.

During the spring bank holiday the funfair made a return to the park.
The majority of the park was included in the route for the 2015 Race for Life; this attracted thousands of women throughout the borough. The park has continued to host the race since with numbers increasing year on year.

County cricket returned at the beginning of July, which included a 4 day match against Northamptonshire and a second T20 against Yorkshire on the Saturday. Once again and especially for the Yorkshire game the park pulled in bumper spectator crowds in excess of 8,000 people.

Taken from the Derbyshire county cricket club website:

After the new deal to return to Chesterfield for five years was announced, Chief Executive Simon Storey said: “The Chesterfield Festival of Cricket is a highlight of Derbyshire’s cricketing calendar every summer.

“It was a record year at Chesterfield in 2019 and we’re delighted to now be able to offer even more cricket at the picturesque ground next summer.

“The support has always been great at Queen’s Park, especially for the local fixtures against Yorkshire. A lot of away supporters travel down from north of the county border creating a unique atmosphere and a special event for Members and supporters.

At the start of August the programme of brass bands starts and entertained people on Sunday afternoons in the summer. A different flavour of band was added this year. The 70’s inspired electric band was enjoyed by members of the public and is likely to continue.
Community Art

Commemorating the Diamond Queen - A sculpture commemorating the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee has been unveiled in Queen’s Park.

Her Majesty’s Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, Mr William Tucker unveiled the diamond shaped tribute on behalf of the Queen. The sculpture was the idea of Andy White, managing director of Sterling Machining Limited, a local engineering company, who designed, created and donated it to the council. He had the idea while watching the Queen’s Christmas message in 2011. Remembering the Silver Jubilee in 1977, he thought it would be a fitting way to mark the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee last year. Each facet contains a significant event for each year of the Queen’s reign, either locally or nationally. Chesterfield poet Helen Mort, since appointed as Derbyshire poet laureate, worked with community groups to find the events to include.

A selection of these are as follows:

• 1953 – Everest is conquered on the eve of Her Majesty’s coronation
• 1973 – Markham Pit disaster
• 1977 – The Queen visits Chesterfield in Silver Jubilee year
• 1981 – The Prince and Princess of Wales open the Pavements Shopping Centre
• 1997 – Chesterfield FC in the FA Cup semi-final
• 2003 – The Queen opens Chesterfield Magistrates’ Court

Members of Chesterfield Action for Arts Forum also placed a time capsule into the sculpture to commemorate life in Chesterfield during 2012.

**Other Artwork**

Problems with graffiti in one area of the park have led to a project being carried out. A local artist Mr. Pete Barber was commissioned to work with a local secondary school to produce a piece of art on one of the pillars of the footbridge. In the past, the development officer had taken pictures of various ‘tags’ around the park. These were used in a presentation at Parkside School. The teachers were embarrassed as they recognised some of the ‘artwork’ had been done by their pupils. The artist spent 4 sessions with the pupils to build ideas and create stencils for the final piece. During the 2008 August Bank holiday weekend in the school holidays the work was carried out on the park. The artist let other children who were in the park at the time contribute as well.

![Two local teenagers assisting the artist.](image1)

![The opening ceremony with the mayor, Cllrs. and Lalla’s daughter](image2)

**Chesterfield Cricket Club**

The Club presently operates on a licence renewable on an annual basis. They have shown some interest in a longer-term lease agreement to give some security of tenure and have shown their commitment by making their own investments within the building itself. This could enable the Club to secure other grants enabling the further development of cricket in Chesterfield. The CCC has suggested that this would also be an opportunity to explore the potential for the Club having devolved responsibility for the cricket ground.
Chesterfield Cricket Club offers coaching and sport development to young people in cricket and does work with feeder schools in the area.

The club are often keen for additional matches to be played at Queen’s Park to showcase the ground. For example there have been many twenty20 matches since the restoration and others planned for this year. Also the club are keen to host the Derbyshire premier cup final. In conjunction with this feature match some sports development money will be used to encourage more junior cricket.

The club take a slightly more active part in the preparation of the ground and in tandem with this the Council has allowed members of staff involved with the cricket to work on a more flexible basis to support the club through the season. A mower has been placed at the disposal of the club as well as other specialised equipment. More recently the club have been developing a mixed and a girl’s cricket team to bring about an all girls team in the future.

The club are always striving to be active in the community and are working with local schools and the general public to promote the game of cricket and encourage participation.
With the return of county cricket, the score box had caused problems due to its dilapidated nature. The cricket club successfully acquired funding to upgrade it.

During the county teams warm up’s, practice nets are used. Chesterfield Cricket Club contributed towards the purchase of a moveable practice net on wheels which offers a much safer option during this practice.

20.3 Needs and aspirations of the community

Surveys that have been carried out over recent years can be found in appendix 18. They have included opinions of the installation of an inclusive roundabout, our citizen’s panel, a year 6 survey and a café survey. More recently some consultation was carried out with park users to ask for their comments about the Queen’s Park annexe and the park in general.

20.4 Comments and complaints statistics

It is important to us that people know what level of service to expect and also if they are not completely satisfied, how to complain.

The Council has an incident report system for colleagues to fill in an online form. There is also an enquiry system via the council website, telephone callers and a paper based system in the Council newspaper. A new complaints, compliments and comments (3 c’s) procedure has been set up on the internal intranet for colleagues to fill in ad re-assign if necessary.

The website continues to give customers a platform to make any comments or submit an enquiry.

20.5 Customer Charter

The council has a number of service information booklets based on each department. The council have recently launched a customer charter relating to standards that customers can expect.
20.6 Partnership working

Derbyshire County Council - The Urban Studies Centre currently organises educational field visits to the park. These visits are predominantly aimed at primary and junior school children. Areas of study consist of the Victorians, World Wars and Environmental Sciences.

Community representation - **Friends of Queens Park** - Established in 2002 as a main consultation tool for the Heritage Lottery bid. The group has a formerly adopted the constitution and have set up a bank account for them to be able to apply for funding to carry out future projects within the park.

New to the forthcoming years is the setting up of a friends network group. This is to allow all the friends groups in the borough to network and the council to pass messages on. This is done on an informal basis between the Friends groups and a 6 monthly meeting held at the Council’s offices at OSD Stonegravels depot.

20.7 Existing and potential conflicts of interest

An existing conflict of interest lies with a local cycle campaign. The cycle path that connects the town centre to the park and beyond follows a route which means dismounting at the town side of the footbridge and walking across the bridge. The group have painted their own ‘cycle track’ white lines on the county council owned bridge and put pressure on to increase the height of the parapets.

In general though the cycle campaign group are responsible bike riders in terms of the speed they travel (particularly when there is potential conflict with pedestrians) and the majority of them do follow the cycle path and don’t cycle through the park. The main problem arises when other people, who are not part of the campaign, think that the footbridge is the official cycle path and they don’t know the route after crossing the bridge. Even though there are signs asking them to dismount, this is not happening and unfortunately, they are travelling at speed with various headphone devices meaning that when the staff attempts to alert them to ask them to slow down it is unsuccessful. The County Council structures department have been approached (as it is under their ownership) with the request to install some form of physical barrier which will force the cyclists to slow down. Options for this are being explored.

However, the site staff use discretion when dealing with toddlers riding small bikes and not posing any potential conflict with other park users.

Water features such as the lake can pose a health and safety hazard. The site staff, as part of their opening up procedures, check the lake and that all the lifebuoys are present. This is carried out throughout the day.

Food left for wildlife becomes litter and encourages vermin. People like to feed the waterfowl but the leftovers are food for rats. As part of the Geese Peace project we are actively encouraging people to reduce the amount of food which is thrown by the public.

Vandalism and gangs hanging around can deter legitimate users. A local PSCO has been frequenting the park ‘after hours’ in order to assess the actual level of use and to act upon any findings.
Security measures that need to be addressed impact negatively on the aesthetics of the park and user access.

Seating and play areas may be used as gathering points for youths, especially after dusk. Older children and youths monopolising the children’s play area do not generally cause a problem when parents are present in the children’s play areas.

**Cricket**

Even though the first county cricket match was played in the park over 100 years ago, it has caused a couple of conflicts within the park. The first conflict is due to the popularity of the game and the amount of people who come to the match in their cars. The cricket supporters are used to parking close to the ground to allow them to transport their baggage (usually consisting of a couple of deck chairs, an umbrella and a cool box with a picnic inside) with greater ease. Due to the set up of the park, the spectators are allowed to park (weather permitting) on the amenity grassland next to the ground. This has created negative feedback from some members of the public. Their concern is that the park should be freely available to use. Whilst we are sympathetic to their concerns this does only happen a few days of the year. We have raised this with the cricket club who have reduced the amount of space they require by providing an overspill a little further away. The alternative could be that they wouldn’t come back to the park which we don’t want.

The second issue relating to the cricket is the toddler play area. The play area was relocated during the restoration and although it isn’t any closer to the wicket, it is seen to be in the line of a perfect 6 score. A 10m high net was installed but there are a couple of stray balls that clear it. The stray balls could still fly into other public areas in the park but due to the high concentration of young children in that single area we took the decision to close off the play area during 1 day matches (Twenty20 and 40 over matches). This is never popular with the public so we looked into other measures. The installation of a series of shade sails proved popular with the public as the play area was allowed to be kept open. Sadly these were vandalised and had to be taken down. Although this meant that the play area reverted to being closed, the cricket club provided funding for alternative play provision.
21. Environmental Sustainability

21.1 Quality and Environmental Policy

Our Environmental Policy highlights that the Policy itself is the principal element of an Environmental Management System and shows what the Council is doing and that it is regularly reviewed.
We will minimise the negative environmental impact of all our activities and services throughout their lifecycle. In particular we will set and review our objectives and targets in line with internal procedures, aiming to:

- Improve energy efficiency
- Reduce emissions to air
- Reduce water usage
- Increase environmentally preferable procurement
- Improve waste management
- Protect and enhance Biodiversity

21.2 Procurement

A recent tender document for bedding plants includes the following:

3.18 Plant material shall be raised in good quality, open growing media only and be sourced from established suppliers ensuring that any such growing media is not derived from protected sites such as S.S.S.I’s. The contractor may use his/her
discretion on the type and forms of growing media to be used however this shall be no less than a 60% peat free bedding mix containing 2Kg of Osmacote and 750g of base fertiliser per cubic metre, with a Ph of 6. This will not relieve the contractor of his/her requirements to provide the quality specified in the contract documentation.

21.3 Banned products

From ethical and personal safety reasons the council are committed to products that don’t test on animals or that could cause harm to humans or the environment. A list of such items can be found in appendix 19. A list of chemicals used can be found in appendix 20.

21.4 Greenprint for Chesterfield

The ‘Greenprint for Chesterfield’ document has been produced in conjunction with Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. It sets out which habitats and species are particularly important in Chesterfield and acts as a framework for the conservation of biodiversity in Chesterfield.

21.5 Arboriculture

Some 836 trees and large shrubs of varying sizes and condition have been tagged as part of the stage one H.L.F. study. Some of the early plantings survive and these trees are often fine specimens of high heritage and amenity value. Species that survive from the early days of the park include lime, horse chestnut, plane, beech, and holly. Other trees have been planted as the park has developed, and this has helped to diversify the species and age profile of vegetation. Some trees are self-sown and may not be growing in the desired location or too close to buildings. These trees are typically Sycamores, Ash and Elm. Conifers were a feature of the original layout and more recent specimen plantings have followed this tradition. Short lived Cypress trees have been planted in large numbers to provide hedges or screens, and these species appear alien in the park setting. Large mature holly trees are a feature of the park, and they often form an evergreen backdrop to deciduous trees. Evergreen shrub beds containing Laurel, Yew, and Viburnum add to the structural planting around the boundaries together with ornamental trees such as birch, maples, whitebeams cherries, contorted willows, alders and laburnums. Poplars are a feature of the river Hipper corridor, and these trees are amongst the tallest specimens in the park, although they become a potential hazard as they decline.

The age of mature trees appears to be between 70-100 years. The pattern of the small leaved limes around the central open spaces is particularly distinctive; the distribution of mature trees generally is clustered around the lake and northern boundary as these areas have changed relatively little over time.
The tree lined cycle path along the northern boundary together with the more dense area of vegetation within the park forms a “woodland strip”. It is typical of most linear urban riparian areas. It largely comprises Alnus glutinosa and Acer pseudoplatanus. The area may provide habitats for songbirds and could potentially form part of a "wildlife corridor" through the most urban part of the borough. The responsibility for trees within the river corridor lies with the Environment Agency. A map of the tree groupings can be found in appendix 21.

A recent tree survey has identified, that some large trees possibly date back to the original planting (such as horse chestnuts, planes, weeping ash, lime, beech and holly). Other species such as cypress, cherry, maple and sycamore have been introduced more recently into the park, along with other exotic specimens. Conifer planting is indicated on early plans and Barron favoured the use of conifers in his schemes.

There is no formal Council tree policy for either Council owned trees or TPO trees at present. We consider arboriculture operations on trees in parks and open spaces on the individual tree's amenity value, past management and risk assessment, including presence of structural faults and symptoms of disease etc, etc. Pruning is undertaken to BS39988.

21.6 Ecology

A survey was carried out in December 2007 by Mr Mark Hulett, an original member of the Friends of Pools Brook Country Park. Essentially he is a member of the public so professional language etc might be lacking. However, it is refreshing that a member of the public offers his opinion and expertise. His interest and hobby is wildlife and he has written a report about his findings at Queen’s Park. Recommendations within it are being looked into and hopefully realised on the ground. It is important for more people, especially local people and children to become interested in the various flora and fauna that the park has to offer and for the Development Officer to maximise the potential learning opportunities in order to achieve this. His findings can be found in Appendix 22.
Now the park has had time to re-establish itself after the restoration project it would be a good idea to commission another ecological survey. This could then be used for a variety of things including developing accurate education sessions for the local schools. The Derbyshire Wildlife Trust has been approached to carry this out.

21.7 The Lake

It is intended to landscape the area into which the silt has been placed. Work has been carried out to topsoil, seed and plant further marginal plants most notably flag iris. It is establishing well and will be an ongoing development with the possible creation of a wildlife pond in order to enhance educational value.

The lake was fed from an inlet at the west end of the lake. This inlet has now been abandoned following placement of the dredged silt at the western end of the lake. Land drainage installed as part of the restoration project issues directly into the lake. The outfall, visible at the eastern of the lake, falls into the River Hipper that runs adjacent to the parks northern boundary.

In the past the lake has experienced problems with seasonal growth of toxic blue green algae and nutrient enrichment from wildlife deposits. Prior to the restoration project barley straw was put into the lake by a company called Aquascience to help eradicate the algal blooms. This did prove effective but costly. As part of the restoration works three lake aeration units have been installed to maintain oxygen levels within the water body.

Water quality is much improved and the algal blooms have been abated. The aeration units also help the resident fish stocks by maintaining good levels of oxygen that helps the fish during prolonged spells of fine weather. The algal blooms did return in the summer of 2006 and this did disrupt the hire of rowing boats. Although the aeration units did help, the re-introduction of barley straw is proving favourable.

This was done in 2007 and continued in 2008 and 2009. It provides a necessary safe habitat for the algae eating daphnia, which were previously eaten by the large stock of fish that are present in the lake. After a season of water testing, the lake had minimal levels of algae present. However, during the season, particularly 2009 and also 2010 the levels of algae were very high. This rendered the rowing boats to be out of service for some of the season.

We are currently looking at option for the lake, including the removal of some of our fish stock and further control of the Canadian geese movements. Throughout the process, there will be close monitoring of the quality of the water.

After being tested and have found to be disease free, a selection of the largest fish have been removed and re-located to other water bodies throughout the borough.
22. MARKETING

22.1 Publicity and Marketing

The council has had a corporate re-brand. This includes a new logo, and a variety of corporate colour options, which are incorporated into letter heads, the website, staff uniforms and vehicles, and all other forms of corporate publicity and promotion. The old branding was considered out of date and wasn’t easily transferrable to web communication.

The Parks Development Officer has a pivotal role in promoting the park. Along with the development and promotion of a range of events and activities she is developing a range of media for the interpretation and promotion of the park in partnership with the Friends of Queen’s Park and the Tourist Information Centre.

A notice board in the park continues to keep the public up to date with events and activities. The Councils’ website will contain a link to the Queen’s Park page. This contains information about the park and its facilities, its history, operational matters, forthcoming events and contact details.

Discussions are being entered into with regards the production of notice / welcome boards at the borough parks. This will include Queen’s Park. Holmebrook Valley Park (another park in the borough) has taken delivery of these and the imagery has been used for the production of a park leaflet.

The park development officer and the chair of the Friends of Queen’s Park are available to give talks to various groups, which will raise awareness and increase knowledge and hopefully interest about the park and its facilities therein.

Since May 2005 the development officer has retained newspaper clippings, which have featured in local newspapers and magazines. Every effort has been made and will continue in the future that event and activities in the park receive some form of media attention.

The park is included on the [www.visitchesterfield.co.uk](http://www.visitchesterfield.co.uk) website. Information can be accessed via a touch screen monitor, which is attached to the side of the Tourist Information Centre and can be accessed 24 hours a day.
Below is an example of a council web page for Queen’s Park

Queen's Park

Please click on the links on the left hand side to navigate your way round the Queen's Park

22.2 Future development and marketing

Visions

Queen’s Park fulfils a variety of different roles and forms a fundamental part of the urban environment of Chesterfield. Through the development of the park, opportunities arise to test the delivery of re-shaped services and to build on the existing qualities of the park.

Through the park we can deliver:-

Improvements in the Quality of Life – The Park can enhance the quality of life for the citizens of Chesterfield by providing a locally accessible and attractive park with opportunities for both passive and active recreational pastimes. Restoration of the park is a real catalyst for change and the vanguard of park renaissance in Chesterfield.

Equality of Opportunities – To ensure that all citizens of and visitors to Chesterfield have reasonable access to the park whatever their age, sex or ethnic origin and wherever they live within the town. It should be noted that whilst Queen’s Park fulfils the role of a borough park, it also serves the local communities of Boythorpe and St Augustines which are areas of high social and economic deprivation.
Health, Well Being, Environmental Awareness and Education – The Park provides opportunities for people of all ages to lead an active and healthy lifestyle and also to develop an interest, understanding and appreciation of the natural environment. The park has potential to develop as an educational resource and to make a positive contribution to lifelong learning.

Developing Partnerships – The Park is a catalyst for providing opportunities for strengthening support and partnerships with other agencies (e.g. Sure Start) and sectors, in order to achieve optimum use of available resources. The Park provides opportunities for establishing closer links with local community, interest and voluntary groups.

Tourism – The Park contributes to the quality and breadth of a visitor’s experience of the town. The tourism product is not restricted to accommodation establishments and the Tourist Information Centre but to Chesterfield’s whole infrastructure. Aspects of the town that are appealing to tourists, such as well-maintained parks and attractive floral displays, are also likely to contribute to a better quality of life for local people. It is, therefore, important that the quality of Chesterfield’s tourism product is of the highest standard. The economic and social opportunities can only be sustained if care is taken of the fabric on which tourism depends – the unique environment, heritage and culture of Chesterfield, and the diversity of the landscape and local communities. The Chesterfield Town Centre Partnership produced a study that sets out a 10-year vision for Chesterfield Town Centre. The park is included as a key facility that can contribute towards making the town centre an increasingly safe, vibrant and attractive place to live, work, visit and invest.

Sustainability – The Park provides an opportunity to carry out development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The refurbishment built on the historic fabric of the park, which is in excess of 100 years old and has recreated a park in the spirit originally established at Queen’s Park but with modern relevance and vitality for the next 100 years. The park also provides opportunities to manage and enhance the natural environment, which is a vital part of Local Biodiversity in accordance with the Chesterfield Greenprint.

Comprehensive Performance Assessment – Investment in Chesterfield’s premier park has provided strong evidence within the CPA submission of the Councils commitment to the provision of the quality services that address a range of cross cutting issues.

Through the development of the park, opportunities arise to test the delivery of re-shaped services and to build on the qualities of the park. Through the parks renaissance we aim to:

- Establish closer links with the local community, interest and voluntary groups.
- Develop tourism links and promote Chesterfield using the improved park facility as a vehicle
- Encourage broader use of the park and target those socially excluded.
- Build on the work already achieved by “Friends of Queen’s Park”
- Provide accessible facilities with a range of opportunities for both passive and active recreational pastimes
- Maximise biodiversity through sensitive habitat creation and management.
- Deliver educational benefit, particularly for children and young people.
- From 2010/11, the number of Green Flag parks will be included as a sub-indicator.
22.3 Management and development programme
Corporate Strategies

Chesterfield Borough, Inspiring Pride, Aspiring to be the best.

Working for a Safer, Cleaner, Greener, Thriving community
Working in partnership with other agencies our long term priorities are:

Putting our communities first

- A clean, green and attractive Borough, where our open spaces and built heritage are valued.
- A thriving Borough, where everyone has access to the jobs, training and support they need.
- A healthy and safe Borough, where the community is free from the fear of crime.
- An inclusive Borough, where everyone feels valued and has equal and fair access to local services.
- A place where everyone has fair access to a decent and affordable home.

To achieve our priorities we will:
- Lead and empower our community and develop partnership working.
- Develop high quality services.
- Develop, empower and value our employees.
- Be innovative.

(A pictogram showing management responsibilities is in appendix 23.)

Great Place Great Service

This investment will see us save £3.5 million over the next 10 years. We are introducing Great Place, Great Service because we face a set of challenges more testing than any in our recent history. Funding cuts of £3.4 million from central government over four years are equal to a 39 per cent cut in funding. We must work on the basis that we will receive no subsidy from central government by 2020 – this is why we must invest to make savings. The programme will make Chesterfield a great place to live in, to work and visit – it will quicken the pace of change and make savings to secure jobs.
The main objectives of Great Place, Great Service are:

- Helping to deliver the council’s vision – putting our communities first
- Creating a shared vision of how we will operate in future and making sure all our staff are involved in this
- Improving the customer experience for our residents and visitors to Chesterfield
- Making the council solvent in the medium term – 2014 to 2017
- Having a workforce willing and able to embrace change
- Introducing flexible working and a modern working environment.

**Parks and Open Spaces Strategy**

The first Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for Chesterfield was launched in 2003. It had the key aim of maximising the social, environmental and economic benefits of Green space provision.

The strategy has been a catalyst for realising a wide range of improvements in terms of quantity and quality of parks and open spaces over the last ten years.

- Over that time, more than £8.25 million of capital has been invested to improve the Council’s parks and open spaces and 70 per cent of this was from external sources.
- Since the launch of the strategy, over 20 Friends of Parks groups have established and played a significant role in attracting external funding to drive improvements and attracting more people to use their local park.
- We now have master plans and management plans for our main parks and hold four prestigious Green Flag awards.
- Brearley Wetlands, Norbriggs Flash and Blue Bank Pools have been declared as Local Nature Reserves and large tracts of woodland are now being actively managed and made more accessible.
- A range of challenging and innovative play equipment and outdoor gyms, multi-use games areas and skate parks have sprung up across the Borough.

Other notable achievements include:
- An eco-friendly Caravan Club site at Pools Brook Country Park
- Multi-user routes e.g. Somersall
- Chesterfield Canal restoration and the Trans Pennine Trail link
- Establishment of Chesterfield In Bloom
- Silver gilt award in East Midlands in Bloom
- Grade 2* Heritage listing for Queen’s Park

The new Parks & Open spaces Strategy 2015-2024 has since been produced.

**Chesterfield’s Vision for Parks and Open Spaces 2015–2024**

To ensure that Chesterfield has an accessible network of high quality parks and open spaces which puts good health and an excellent quality of life within reach of everyone who lives in and visits Chesterfield
Strategic Objectives

To achieve this vision for Chesterfield’s parks and open spaces we will:
• Prioritise investment in Parks and Open Spaces
• Use resources effectively and sustainably
• Increase the use of Parks and Open Spaces
• Effectively engage with our communities and partners

Local plan commitments.

The Borough of Chesterfield Local Plan designates Queen’s Park as a park or open space (PR1), a conservation area (EN31/EN32) and is also an Historic park and garden (EV33).

PR1 - Planning permission will not be granted for development which would result in the loss of public or private open spaces…this is unless it is associated with the provision of leisure or recreational uses of an open nature.

Queen’s Park is one of ten Conservation Areas within Chesterfield Borough. Policy EN31 and EN32 (relating to buildings of architectural and historic interest) in the Chesterfield Local Plan includes guidance for planning applications as follows:

In addition to the following policies, the Borough Council will have regard to the advice in PPG15, including reviewing the boundaries of existing Conservation Areas and, where appropriate, designating new Conservation Areas, based on Conservation Area Character Appraisals.

Policy ENV33 relative to Historic Parks and Gardens states that ‘Planning permission will not be granted for any development which is likely to have a detrimental effect on the character or setting Queen’s Park.

Queen’s Park is included on English Heritage’s National Register of Historic Parks and Gardens with a grade 2 status. The effect of development proposals on a registered park or garden or its setting is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The Queens Park heritage scheme has improved the amenity and historical integrity of the park.

Other Corporate commitments
With relevance to Queen’s Park, the following policies are worked towards.

- Greenprint for biodiversity
- Play strategy
- Equality - “Be proud, Belong, Be equal, Respect us”
- Quality and Environmental Policy
- Procurement Objectives
- Waste objectives – disposing correctly
- Water use and reduction of use.
- Use and storage of chemicals and other hazardous substances
- Use of paper
- Energy use
- Fuel use
- Use of peat
Risk Management Policy
Safety Policy

A more detailed description of the policies can be found in appendix 24.

Management

Through careful management, we aim to ensure that the future potential of the park is realised and that the heritage expectations are sustained.

The appointment of a Park Development Officer has helped to increase the legitimate usage of the park

The Queen’s Park Development Officer through various initiatives is: -

- Developing and implementing strategies for the promotion and delivery of a broad ranging events and activities programme.
- Encouraging wider use of the park.
- Involving hard to reach groups.
- Delivering educational benefit, particularly for children and young people and establish strong links with schools.
- Encouraging positive use of the park and discourage antisocial behaviour
- Developing the “Friends of Queens Park” group and improving volunteer involvement
- Fostering team working.
- Developing links with tourism and use of the park to promote Chesterfield.
- Sustaining increased visitor figures.
- Seeking match funding and maximise income.
- Acting as a main contact.
- Working with the Police and Youth Service to provide Positive Activities for Young People.

The traditional roles of staff working in the park, such as the wardens, grounds maintenance staff and seasonal fees attendants have been reviewed forming a dedicated team to deliver a more customer focussed service.

Supplementary roles for the voluntary sector (such as wardens) have emerged from the “Friends of Queen’s Park” group, as one of their stated aims is:

Actively involved in the detail and delivery of the management plan.
Business Plan and Resource Planning

Financial Plan

A breakdown of the Current Revenue costs Future Revenue with income at future projected levels for the park is attached in appendix 25.

Revenue Generation

A stand-alone account for the park was set up in 2005 bringing together income and expenditure for the park, which was split across several different service areas.

We currently generate income from the following sources:

- The pavilion meeting room
- Miniature Railway
- Fairs
- Bouncy Castle
- Chesterfield Cricket Club
- Catering
- Derbyshire County Cricket Club
- The Café franchise
- MacIntyre Lease of South Lodge
- Ice cream concessions
- Other various park lettings for events etc.

A growth budget to cover increased expenditure arising from the return of first class County Cricket to the park was met from central council resources.

Catering

North Lodge boasts a 40 seater café/restaurant. A catering franchise has been let to Fredericks of Chesterfield and this commenced in spring 2006. Since their occupation they are developing and sustaining the café as a business.

The café’s operation is a key aspect of the park and has played a significant role in the achievement of increased use from the improved facilities. The quality of the food and service offered is in tune with the image of Queen’s Park. Healthy food options have been formed part of the menu.

A concession to sell ice cream in the rest of the park is let separately to the catering franchise, although the same company runs this also.

The caterer manages the peaks and troughs of the daily and weekly business demands in order to maintain a service offering good quality, popular food with a price range that allows all visitors including those on limited incomes to enjoy a meal.

Specialist ice cream is regularly being developed such as Christmas pudding flavour, pomegranate and raspberry ripple flavour and Bakewell Pudding flavour, which has national press coverage.
**Sponsorship**

All types of businesses, from major department stores to small retailers, from prestige hotels to pubs and boarding houses and from restaurants to banks, offices and industrial units are now working with the Borough Council in extending Chesterfield’s floral image in Chesterfield in Bloom.

A number of local organisations sponsored the Garden of Light Festival.

Opportunities to maximise potential income from sponsorship exist within Queen's Park. Any sponsorship opportunities however will need to be in tune with the image of the park and would be subject to planning permission.

**Maintenance Programme**

A breakdown of the Property Repairs and Maintenance Programme is attached in appendix 26.

A breakdown of the Grounds Maintenance Programme and Bill of Quantities is attached in appendix 9.

**Property Repairs and Maintenance**

The property repairs and maintenance fund has been increased to reflect the higher level of specification and range of materials within the park.

The park development officer has a key role in monitoring and steering the repairs and maintenance programme in order that attention to detail and quality is sustained and accorded due priority.

In terms of replacement and rectification each site is subject to a 10 year replacement schedule. The costing, including allowances for inflation are calculated for the next ten years. After 5 years, these are reviewed and again allowances for the next ten years are made. These figures are then divided by ten so the annual contribution is stable. Each year an appropriate percentage increase (which may or may not be in line with inflation) is added on.

**The Restoration Project**

The main aims and objectives in conserving the existing and future asset of the park are as follows:

- Restoration of the early features of the park, particularly the planting character and layout of the original Barron design
- Improved the quality of the extensive building stock in the park, and providing appropriate designs for new and relevant uses for the key historic buildings
- By resolving the various drainage problems this will improve the condition and life of various hard surfaced areas and the amenity open space
- Maximising opportunities that arise for nature conservation
• Improved catering, toilets, play areas and security for visitors to the park
• Re-establishing the tradition of horticultural excellence in the park
• The restoration and enhancement of key views and entrances
• By minimising vehicular traffic and restore the priority for pedestrian access within the park
• Controlling the numbers of Canada geese minimising the impact of grazing damage and to allow appropriate landscape restoration
• Introducing of CCTV and external lighting to protect key buildings and other facilities and to deter anti-social behaviour and reduce vandalism.
• Removing inappropriate and redundant buildings that have fallen into disrepair.

Action Plan 2017-2020

Key Vision:

With partners and stakeholders, provide a safe, clean and well maintained park at the heart of Chesterfield to benefit people who live in, work or are visiting the town and providing a variety of enjoyable and socially inclusive activities and facilities for activity, in a sustainable manner paying regard to the heritage of the park.

Queen’s Park Action Plan: Progress to date

The following entails the progress that has been made since the compilation of the first management plan. Some of the actions are ongoing and are highlighted in the action plan for the future development of the park.

Key aim 1: A welcoming place

– Reached a high standard in the general maintenance of the park as a whole.
– Reduction in the amount of geese moulting on the park.
– Notice board with information and forthcoming events.
– Community and Friends of Queen’s Park notice board installed in the foyer of the North Lodge toilets.
– Improvement of facilities.
– Restored sight lines by removal of some trees.
– Evidence of vandalism removed.
– Vehicular directional signage to guide cars into the park, and car parking.
– Positive visual impact of Frederick’s and Sure Start.
– More and very successful responsible dog owner session was run by the dog wardens.
– Fredericks have increased the signage around the park.
– A new welcome sign has been ordered for the park with heritage qualities. We are awaiting delivery. The current board will be re-located to a different entrance and the ground around it will be planted with spring bulbs.
– The introduction of 30 borough wide apprentices, 4 of which come in the park, has increased park presence.
– Following the greenspace officer review there is now a static greenspace officer in the park and has become a recognised person for members of the public to call on if necessary.
– The apprentice scheme has now come to an end. Four apprentices were deployed in the Queen’s Park, with one in particular who was utilised purely on the fine turf of the cricket outfield and has proved very successful.
– The friends of Queen’s Park have purchased a heritage style notice board to give members of the public an information point.
– Staff in the park have been given customer focussed training so they can better interact with members of the public. This hopefully will give users the feeling of security through a visible presence and being aware that they are there if required.
– The number of flowering plants generally and plants in the alpine bed have been increased.
– The grounds staff have been trained in customer care.

Key aim 2: Healthy safe and secure

– Park watch scheme introduced.
– Control of Canada Geese.
– The park has been included in the town centre beat patrol team and is recognised as being in the high risk designated ‘red zone’ for violent crime and anti-social behaviour, as determined by the Safer Derbyshire Research Information.
– Safer Chesterfield group established with a good mix of partners.
– Daily inspection regime including buildings, water and lifebuoys, play areas including the sand pit.
– The park is locked up at night
– Trees removed
– Presence of on site staff
– Glass and other sharp objects removed as early as practicable.
– One way system introduced for vehicular movement in and out of the park.
– Events in the park to promote health – i.e. sport relief.
– Section 17 Report completed to be used as a working document. An additional camera and a mosquito device have been installed.
– Police have regular meetings with the Park Development Officer and the park is registered and a KIN location. This allows the park staff and the Friends group to complete surveys on how the police are performing and any gaps in their provision.
– The park is within the boundaries set for a ‘Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) which means that the police have discretionary powers to remove alcohol from troublesome members of the public.
– The health and safety of the boating lake is being looked into to assess the algae situation and what could be done to improve water quality.
– Designated Public Place Order Park within the boundaries of the order which allows the police to confiscate alcohol at their discretion. This is now in place and signage around the park notifies the users of the order.
– Will reduce ASB and reassure the public that ASB through alcohol will not be tolerated.
Review H&S of boating lake (water quality and boats)
Consideration of the safety of boating on the lake, with regard to the algae has been monitored with a fully successful season. The algae levels were low all year. Ongoing water quality testing of the lake will continue. The barley straw may have contributed to low algae readings.
The greenspace officers have been trained in enforcement. This will roll out to other staff and new greenspace officers employed.
Health and safety audits are carried out quarterly with the parks supervisor, the technical officer for health and safety and a union rep.

Key aim 3: Clean and well maintained

- Building maintenance and cleaning.
- Good quality of footpath surfacing and cleanliness
- Good practice in the removal of leaves.
- High standard of maintenance
- Graffiti policy.
- Increase of bulbs planted.
- Active Planned Programme Maintenance schedule.
- Park Road Entrance tidied up
- Main field is now re-instated after the damage caused by the Chinese State Circus.
- Review of maintenance programme to look at current maintenance regime and review frequencies etc in line with the budget
- Team Action Management (TAM) scheme introduced. This gave employees the chance to raise issues about their own, or someone else’s area of work.
- Issues were collated and analysed and created into specific projects for various officers. In particular the issue of county cricket was raised. The goal has been to work out where there are opportunities to save resources without compromising the quality of provision. This has involved a number of meetings with the grounds man to look at what is down in the schedule and compare it to the work he has done on the ground.
- This is just one example, there were approx 30 TAM projects as a result of this scheme, some quick wins but others are more complex and will be ongoing for some time.
- As part of the Love Where You Live campaign, a customer charter has been produced with regard to litter and other cleanliness issues.
- A volunteer policy is now being utilised. The tourist information centre have used volunteers. Also as the park greenspace officers develop they will utilise volunteers on a more regular basis. For some events in Queen’s Park, volunteers known as ‘Arts Roadies’ have been used to set up for events.
- Special occasion floral bedding created in the park. These were in line with the Olympic torch relay, world cup football and royal jubilee celebrations.
- The problems with the drainage had increased causing problems in the conservatory by raising some of the floor tiles from their base. This has now been rectified with some drainage channels being placed.

Key aim 4: Sustainable

- Minimal (no residual) herbicide use - low impact to the environment.
- Green purchasing policy including low peat use.
- Banned product list including cleaning product and bedding plants.
- When feasible bio diesel is used.
- Acquisition of an electric buggy for the park.
- Native plants – adopted the Green print for Chesterfield.
- Reduction in geese encouraging an increased biodiversity.
- Increase in hand weeding.
- Improving the water quality by reducing levels of blue/green algae in the lake.
- Green waste sent for recycling at a local company.
- Recycle bins introduced into the park
- Water and energy use etc monitored through the adopted Eco-management and Audit System
- Education with schools and events such as bird box building.
- The company who collect waste from the park has changed and we have added a mixed recycling bin.
- The reduction of Canadian geese is ongoing and the amount of nests created had also reduced.
- Feasibility of Installing of a fountain in the lake was looked into but proved too expensive. Also looked into were a different type of pumps. However the algae levels were a lot lower than they ever have been. This could be due to the general reduction in the amount of geese. We have also been looking into the transportation of some of the larger fish to other bodies of water in the borough. A few fisheries in operation are keen to have them.
- The number of geese has reduced and other sites have been looked at to oil eggs.
- In November 2013 a number of bird and bat boxes were installed around the park. These were quality habitats and will be monitored. Their locations have been recorded for the future.
- The council have procured a new bedding contract on a one plus one plus one system.
- The realignment of the lake created a wetland area which is maturing well.
- The water quality in the lake has improved after the removal of numerous large carp.
- EMAS inspections are being carried out.
- There has been a shift from using a knapsack weedkill spraying to deploying a CDA spray. This is far more efficient.

**Key aim 5: Conservation of Heritage**

- 2005 HLF lottery funded restoration.
- Original Victorian outline of the lake restored.
- New paths and spiral feature to outline the original entrance.
- Arbouricultural work carried out to open up views and vistas.
- Bandstand restored.
- Conservatory restored.
- Planting in keeping with the heritage of the park.
- Grade II listed status – development in consultation with planners.
- Park is within a conservation area.
- Urban Studies centre utilise the park for Victorian history sessions.
- With the introduction of the DPPO there will hopefully be less teenage 'hanging around' which should decrease the amount of vandalism to buildings.
- Re-instate damage to kerbstones. The kerbstones have been monitored throughout the year with a view reached on the particular hot spot areas which are incurring the most damage and by whom. The stones are supposed to look more weathered and be compacted as they are driven over. However, some of them were damaged by
larger vehicles. These areas will be priced up by the original suppliers and replaced as funds are acquired or paid to the council as identified by vehicle movements.

- A number of tree works have been carried out over the autumn by the Environment Agency, along the river hipper corridor. This was primarily to reduce the risk of flooding.
- Other ‘overgrown’ area in the park have been cut back to allow more visual surveillance.
- The amount of vandalism to buildings / structures has vastly reduced in this last year. Improved CCTV, an increase of police and greenspace officer patrols, increased natural surveillance could have all contributed to this outcome.
- The conservatory has been painted. This was a massive job as specific scaffolding had to be erected to carry this work out safely and sensitively.

Key aim 6: Community involvement – meeting local needs

- The friends of Queen’s Park acquired funding from Awards for All and more recently from various sources for an inclusive roundabout.
- Consultation carried out via the citizen’s panel.
- Activities and events with the Friends group
- Developed and built on a decent events plan
- Number of people attending annual events increased
- Free community events
- Interactive goose control
- Park watch scheme
- Ideas surrounding a tree trail and history trail (with leaflets)
- Guided history walks are available
- Responsible dog ownership day
- Installation of a 3G 5-a-side pitch
- Community projects with local schools
- Interaction with special needs groups
- Talks have begun with the cricket club to discuss elements of their licence. They are keen to take on a little more responsibility but not to take the building over completely as this will incur all utility bills and the cost of repair caused by vandalism etc.
- The youth service and the Police have been more active with park activities engaging with various youth groups.
- There has been the introduction of disability bikes to utilise in the park.

Key aim 7: Marketing

- Development of council website
- Introduction of the friends website
- Initial leaflet printed
- Communication via press releases, radio and television for the larger events.
- Follow up with positive press releases – some national press.
- Consultation on park issues.
- Friends of Groups (FROG) network established
- Positive promotion through DCCC regarding the major cricket festivals held in the park.
- Trail leaflets (historic and tree) are in draft form
Despite many hold up’s, leaflets and entrance signs are moving forwards. A company has been selected and the friends group are thinking about funding. In line with the other 2 borough parks, it is hoped that some sort of ‘uniform’ leaflet will be in production soon.

- The website content management is more accessible to officers and will be kept up to date as far as is possible.
- In terms of promotion and publicity etc, this will also be kept abreast of, we will utilise every opportunity to promote the park and happenings within.
- The council website has been upgraded and the content management system is easier to use. Staff have received further training in editing the website.

Key aim 8: Management

- Park Liaison group formed to deal with strategic issues.
- Friends Group formalised and constituted.
- Funding bids made via the friends.
- Safer Chesterfield Team and the Community Safety Partnership are involved in the park.
- Event Plans and risk assessments for all events and emergency plans for large events.
- Anti-social behaviour reduced. Section 17 survey carried out.
- Outdoor Leisure review has now gone to cabinet and all staff are in their new roles.
- A park audit has been created and baseline data collected.
- Inclusive roundabout installed in the Queen’s Park, adjacent to existing kindergarten play area.
- A new agreement has been formed with Derbyshire County Cricket Club with regard to county cricket fixtures in the park for the next 5 years.
- Rationalising grounds maintenance was identified as a TAM project. This is something that will always be under scrutiny as the council continually has to be looking for ways to save money and resources.

A quarterly staff newsletter has been introduced and is circulated to all Environmental Services staff. This celebrates success and informs front line staff (many of which don’t have access to the email system) of council issues, training etc. There has been a shift in management responsibilities in terms of park management. Strategic Leisure oversaw park management but this has shifted to Environmental Services with the introduction of the Green Spaces team. Strategic Leisure will still be a stakeholder in the parks but the Green Spaces team are the active involvement on a day to day basis.

The use of the boating lake has been reviewed with a cost benefit analysis of running the rowing boats. It was decided that the boats would not run in the current financial climate. It is staff intensive and they weren’t making income targets required. The council have introduced a ‘Great Place, Great Service’ way of working. It will become the number one priority for the council in the next three years as we aim to deal with the large budget cuts we face. The initiative is designed to enable the council to prevent widespread job losses by generating income in other ways.
### Key aim 1: A Welcoming Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target deadline</th>
<th>Resource / Lead</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop new entrance signage and interpretation</td>
<td>Dec 18</td>
<td>Friends of Queen’s Park &amp; Green Spaces Team</td>
<td>Design and content to be finalised with regards to new 3G pitch layout.</td>
<td>Improves visitor experience.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key aim 2: Healthy safe and secure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target deadline</th>
<th>Resource / Lead</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review vehicle movement in the park</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces</td>
<td>Assess the necessity for frequent vehicular movement</td>
<td>More people friendly, removes a conflict of interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce ASB and vandalism</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces &amp; Community Safety team</td>
<td>Work with community safety, police and youth service to address ASB and alcohol-fuelled vandalism</td>
<td>Reduced building repair costs. Public sense of safety improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Inspections</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Greenspaces &amp; Facilities Maintenance Section</td>
<td>Routine and annual full park inspection looking at health and safety</td>
<td>Prevention of hazards, ensure staff and visitor safety. Reduction in claims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building inspections</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Greenspaces &amp; Facilities Maintenance Section</td>
<td>H&amp;S of the building assessed</td>
<td>Prevention of hazards, ensure staff and visitor safety. Reduction in claims.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key aim 3: Clean and well maintained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target deadline</th>
<th>Resource / Lead</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement of horticultural displays at Park Road, Boythorpe Road and Boythorpe Avenue entrances</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
<td>Greenspace Team</td>
<td>Sensitive preparation including the removal of undesirable vegetation, soil amelioration and planting with herbaceous plants</td>
<td>Park Road entrance complete December 2017 planted with vibrant herbaceous perrenials and spring bulbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Renovation of Bandstand rose garden. & March 19 & Greenspaces Team & Removal of existing roses, soil cultivation and amelioration/fertilising followed by structured replanting. & Visual amenity improvements.

**Key aim 4: Sustainable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target deadline</th>
<th>Resource / Lead</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of pesticides and peat</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces team</td>
<td>Continue to minimise the use of pesticides and peat. Look into alternatives</td>
<td>More environmentally friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop resistance to the likely effects of climate change and plant disease</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces Team</td>
<td>Selecting a variety of appropriate exotic and native tree and plant species in new schemes to ensure robustness. Avoiding planting species that ‘host’ pathogens subject to statutory control (ie. Larch, Rhododendron-Phytophthora)</td>
<td>Greater resilience of tree and plant stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek opportunities to increase the ecological value of the park where compatible with other objectives</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces Team</td>
<td>Creation or retention of aerial and grounded deadwood in trees (where safe to do so) to provide microhabitats for invertebrates. Protect and create potential bat roosts within trees.</td>
<td>Enhanced wildlife value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key aim 5: Conservation of Heritage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target deadline</th>
<th>Resource / Lead</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trees – programme of inspections based on priority and heritage value</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces Team</td>
<td>Ensuring that the trees are inspected regularly with a view to remove any dangerous ones and replace in accordance with</td>
<td>Protect and enhance the heritage value of the park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key aim 6: Community involvement – meeting local needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target deadline</th>
<th>Resource / Lead</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work collaboratively with the Friends Group</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces Team, FOQP</td>
<td>To boost the number of Friends Group members and develop interpretative material</td>
<td>User group and community involvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach work with young people</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Community safety team, youth service</td>
<td>Encourage positive use of Queen’s Park by providing activities based on consultation with the young people themselves</td>
<td>Promotes inclusion and respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership with the Police</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Community safety team</td>
<td>Liaison on a regular basis in order to combat ASB, sharing information and implement target hardening.</td>
<td>Good communication systems in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key aim 7: Marketing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target deadline</th>
<th>Resource / Lead</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation &amp; visitor material</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Greenspaces Team, FOQP</td>
<td>To produce a visitor leaflet and E-information derived from interpretative material</td>
<td>Promotion of the facility to a wider audience. Enhanced visitor experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces and communicatio ns team</td>
<td>Positively promote the park in terms of writing press releases for activities, events or other good news stories</td>
<td>Increases peoples awareness of the things that happen in the park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of the Friends group</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>FOQP</td>
<td>Work in conjunction with the Greenspaces Team to keep people aware of their existence</td>
<td>Attract new members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Target deadline</td>
<td>Resource / Lead</td>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>Outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smarter working</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces Team</td>
<td>Move from frequency based work scheduling to output/quality system</td>
<td>More time/cost effective working. Higher maintenance standards. Staff ownership and accountability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Opportunities</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Greenspaces Team</td>
<td>Promotion of the site as a commercial event venue. Commerically-driven lettings for activities, events, sports and concessions.</td>
<td>Increased income. More sustainable service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring and Plan Review


Summary

Our vision: Putting our communities first

Our priority: to make Chesterfield a thriving borough.
To deliver this, we will focus on four objectives:

1. To make sure that local people benefit from growth in Chesterfield Borough
2. To continue delivering regeneration projects that will make Chesterfield Borough a better place
3. To develop our great town centre
4. To improve access to technology that meets the needs of our residents, businesses and visitors

Our priority: to improve the quality of life for local people.
To deliver this, we will focus on four objectives:

1. To increase the supply and quality of housing in Chesterfield Borough to meet current and future needs
2. To increase the quality of public space for which the council has responsibility through targeted improvement programmes
3. To improve the health and well-being of people in Chesterfield Borough
4. To reduce inequality and support the more vulnerable members of our communities

Our priority: to provide value for money services.
To deliver this, we will focus on a single objective:

To become financially self-sufficient by 2020, so we can continue to deliver the services our communities need.

Our values:

- Customer focused – delivering great customer service, meeting customer needs.
- Can do – striving to make a difference by adopting a positive attitude.
- One council, one team – proud of what we do, working together for the greater good.
- Honesty and respect – embracing diversity and treating everyone fairly.
The team plan for the green spaces team is currently being developed. For the
development of the park in the future, the items from the team plan will be built upon to:

- Provide a balanced programme of quality leisure activities for the enjoyment of all our communities and visitors to Chesterfield.
- By assuming the role of enabler, provider, partner and co-ordinator develop opportunities for and encourage greater community engagement in a wide range of leisure activities.
- Balanced against the need to sustain provision, set charges at levels that will encourage the maximum usage of and accessibility to leisure activities.
- Work with partners to promote and encourage healthy lifestyles.
- Seek to secure sustainable improvement in the quality and variety of leisure facility provision within the borough.
- Community Safety – To promote S17 of the crime and disorder act for reducing crime and disorder
- Sustainability (EMAS) – To promote sustainability and take actions under EMAS

The cricket club and the Friends of Queen’s Park have a big impact on the park in various ways. The Development officer works closely with both so that action plans can be developed and incorporated within this main plan.

By carrying out these items the main aim is that the following knock on effects will happen:

- An increase in the number of people using the park
- Numbers of people attending the events and activities programme
- A reduction in vandalism and anti-social behaviour
- An increase in the use of the boats and train
- Numbers of people given access to new cultural opportunities/facilities
- Numbers of young people and children involved in educational projects
- Numbers of local community, interest and voluntary groups supported
- Financial targets for income and expenditure are met

Achieving and realising these targets should lead to a well-used and much loved park for the future.
APPENDICES
Appendix 1  Cabinet Member portfolios

Cabinet member portfolios

Councillor Tricia Gilby
Leader of the council
- Economic development (with Cabinet member for economic growth)
- Chesterfield Waterfront
- Business, Work and Innovation
- High-Speed Rail
- Town centre strategy - business and retail
- Additional responsibilities: Health and Adult Social Care
- Lead - external strategic partnerships

Councillor Amanda Sergeant
Deputy leader of the council
- Cabinet strategy and performance
- Cabinet member for economy and strategy
- Climate change strategy
- Chesterfield town centre strategy
- Lead - internal strategic partnerships

Councillor Terry Gilby
Member for Economic Growth
- Economic strategy (with Cabinet member for economic growth)
- Chesterfield town centre strategy
- Improving health and wellbeing
- Community and cultural development
- New build and investment
- Festivals and events

Councillor Kate Sarvent
Member for Town Centre and Economic Development
- Chesterfield town centre strategy
- Improving health and wellbeing
- Community and cultural development
- New build and investment
- Festivals and events

Councillor Jill Manwaring Brunt
Member for Health and Wellbeing
- Health and wellbeing strategy
- Community and cultural development
- New build and investment
- Festivals and events

Councillor Chris Ludlow
Member for Housing
- Housing strategy (with Cabinet member for economic growth)
- Chesterfield council housing maintenance and tenancy management
- Housing allocations
- New council house building
- Working with local partners
- Private sector housing

Councillor Sharon Blank
Member for Governance
- Governance reform
- Audit and standards
- Risk management and information
- Performance and accountability
- Compliance with and scrutiny of the governance framework
- Quality of service
- Tenders and contracts
- Commissioning and contracts
- Procurement and supply chain management

Councillor Jean Inner
Member for Works
- Legal and parliamentary services
- Refuse collection
- Environmental health
- Town centre strategy
- Health and wellbeing
- Building safety
- Waste collection and recycling
- Heritage and ground maintenance
- Building cleaning

Notes
Appendix 2 Ownership Plan

Queen's Park Site Boundary
Not to scale
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Appendix 3  Map showing hierarchy of routes
Queen’s Park Tree Trail Meet a Tree

On the tree trail there are 6 trees. Firstly we will identify the tree, and then we will do the following tasks.

Trees: Ginkgo / Maidenhair tree
Liquidambar / Sweet Gum
Horse Chestnut
Lime
Mulberry
Redwood / Sequoia

Measure its trunk circumference
Measure its height
Draw a picture of the tree
Collect a leaf. Draw round a leaf (and label)
Rub the bark, is it rough or smooth? Do a bark rubbing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of your tree:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circumference in inches:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of your tree:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height of tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLEASE DRAW THE PICTURE OF YOUR TREE HERE
Name of tree: Please do your bark rubbing here:
Name of tree:
Is the bark ROUGH or SMOOTH (please circle)
Or give another descriptive word:
Appendix 5: Staffing Structure for Queen’s Park

- Parks, Waste and Streetscene Manager
  - Principal Greenspace Strategy Officer
    - Greenspace Development Team Leader
  - Principal Greenspace Delivery Officer
    - Greenspaces Team Leader East
      - Greenspace Officers x 6
  - Principal Waste Management Officer
    - Greenspaces Team Leader West
      - Greenspace Officers x 6
  - Principal Streetscene Officer x2
    - Forestry Team Leader
      - Arborists x2
  - Building Cleaning Manager
    - Streetscene Team x35
    - Cleaning Team x50
Appendix 6 Example of a Generic Risk Assessment for Queen’s Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORKPLACE/TASK /EQUIPMENT ASSESSED</th>
<th>HAZARDS IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>WHO IS AT RISK</th>
<th>EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES</th>
<th>RISK RAT. (L/M/H)</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES</th>
<th>RES. RISK (L/M/H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| General Working Environment       | Yard Entrance & Work Area  
• Traffic Movement  
• Collision with Static or Moving Objects  
• Collision with public  
• Collision with bikes, buggies, prams, etc.  
• Loading & Unloading of Vehicles  
• Collision with Contractors & Special Event Visitors  
• Slips & Trips | Employee  
Public  
Contractors  
Vehicles | Only trained staff are allowed to use equipment  
Working environment speed limits MUST be followed to at all times  
Vehicle drivers take care whilst entering / exiting yard  
Visual warning beacons are fitted on some vehicles & are on when vehicle is moving  
ALL staff wear hi-visibility clothing whilst in working environment | Medium (2 * 5) | Investigate the feasibility of specific loading & unloading area | Medium (2 * 5) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Shed (Small Machinery Store)</th>
<th>Employees Environment</th>
<th>Risks are increased when Cricket matches &amp; events are put on as yard are is taken up by contractors vehicles</th>
<th>High (3 * 5)</th>
<th>High (3 * 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slips &amp; Trips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts &amp; Abrasion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision with Tools &amp; Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrocution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contamination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spillage’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ALL staff are made aware of good housekeeping requirements
- Restricted access to area, shed is locked when not being used
- Clear defined walkways
- Washing facilities available at site
- ALL chemicals are stored in correct containers & are locked in chemical storage bins
- Limited number of chemicals stored
- COSHH Assessments & Data sheets available in shed
- Spill kits are at site to deal with spillage, staff trained in the use of spill kits
- All spillages are recorded on incident forms
- Fire extinguishers available at site
- ALL equipment is Portable Appliance Tested every 2 years
- All materials are stored safely
- Fuel is stored in machines & fuel cans that are locked in fuel bins
- Warning signs fitted to door
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom Shed</th>
<th>Employees Environment</th>
<th>Medium (3 * 3)</th>
<th>Medium (3 * 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Large Machinery Store)</td>
<td>ALL staff are made aware of good housekeeping requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted access to area, shed is locked when not being used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clear defined walkways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washing facilities available at site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALL chemicals are stored in correct containers &amp; are locked in chemical storage bins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limited number of chemicals stored</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COSHH Assessments &amp; Data sheets available on site (Top Shed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spill kits are at site to deal with spillage, staff trained in the use of spill kits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All spillage’s are recorded on incident forms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire extinguishers available at site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALL equipment is Portable Appliance Tested every 2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All materials are stored safely</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel is stored in machines &amp; fuel cans that are locked in fuel bins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warning signs fitted to door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Shed &amp; Diesel Store (Tractor Store)</td>
<td>Employees Environment</td>
<td>Medium (3 * 3)</td>
<td>Medium (3 * 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Slips &amp; Trips</td>
<td>ALL staff are made aware of good housekeeping requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cuts &amp; Abrasion</td>
<td>Restricted access to area, shed is locked when not being used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Collision with Tools &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>Clear defined walkways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Explosion from Fuel</td>
<td>Washing facilities available at site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Electrocution</td>
<td>All staff are trained in the use of the diesel pump &amp; follow safe guidelines on fueling &amp; refueling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fire</td>
<td>Access to the diesel pump is limited (Locked Cage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Burns</td>
<td>Diesel barrels (45 gallon) are stored on top of a bund to contain any leakage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contamination</td>
<td>Gloves are available and should be worn at all times the diesel pump is in use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spillage’s</td>
<td>Spill kits are at site to deal with spillage, staff trained in the use of spill kits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All spillages are recorded on incident forms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire extinguishers available at site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALL equipment is Portable Appliance Tested every 2 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All materials are stored safely</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warning signs fitted to door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Risk Factors</td>
<td>Employees/Contractors</td>
<td>Working Environment Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skip Area</td>
<td>Collision with Static or Moving Objects, Collision with Public, Trap Injuries (Lockable Container), Contamination</td>
<td>Working environment speed limits MUST be followed to at all times, Vehicle drivers take care whilst entering/exiting yard, Visual warning beacons are fitted on some vehicles &amp; are on when vehicle is moving, ALL staff wear hi-visibility clothing whilst in working environment, Skips are emptied on regular basis by registered contractor</td>
<td>Medium (2 * 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>Leakage, Contamination</td>
<td>Restricted access to area, bin is locked when not being used, Container is a sealed container, Staff carry anti-bacterial wipes on all vehicles, Washing facilities are available at site, Bin is emptied on regular basis by registered contractor</td>
<td>Medium (3 * 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mess Room</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Mess Room facilities are available at site, 1 Unisex toilet is available in the Boat Shed, Washing facilities are available in the Boat Shed, Staff have microwave &amp; kettle that is stored in the Top Shed, ALL equipment is Portable Appliance Tested every 2 years</td>
<td>Low (1 * 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkways &amp; Paths</td>
<td>Employees/Contractors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Slips, Trips &amp; Falls</td>
<td>ALL walkways &amp; paths are kept clear &amp; free from debris, rubbish &amp; equipment</td>
<td>Medium (3 * 2)</td>
<td>Medium (3 * 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALL walkways &amp; paths are cleared of any snow &amp; gritted by first employees on site each working day, areas are also gritted &amp; signed when icy weather conditions dictate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Property Trespasses</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The yard is secured at night &amp; weekends with gates, fencing &amp; brick walls covering the perimeter.</td>
<td>Medium (3 * 3)</td>
<td>Medium (3 * 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All buildings &amp; containers are securely locked when not in use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All vehicles are locked when not in use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security lighting fitted within depot area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main depot garage &amp; supervisors offices are alarmed direct to police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warning signs fitted where appropriate e.g. fragile roofs etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire</strong></td>
<td><strong>Employees Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire Action Procedure If You Discover A Fire</strong></td>
<td>Queens Park depot has had a fire risk assessment completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sound the alarm – Verbal Command (FIRE)</td>
<td>All electrical equipment is Portable Appliance Tested annually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dial 999 to call the Fire Brigade</td>
<td>Queens Park depot has not got a fire alarm system in place, verbal notification if given in case of fire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attack the fire if possible using the appliance provided (Only if Trained &amp; Safe)</td>
<td>ALL staff are aware of the Fire Action Procedure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vacate the building via the nearest Signed Exit Route</td>
<td>Fire extinguishers are provided &amp; are serviced on an annual basis by Chubb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Notify Supervisor / Operations Manager</td>
<td>Full fire drills / evacuations to be carried out every 6 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**On Hearing The Fire Alarm**

- Vacate the building via the nearest Signed Exit Route
- Close ALL doors behind you
- Report to the Fire Assembly Point – SIDE OF CRICKET PAVILLION
- Do Not re-enter the building or leave the site until instructed to do so by Supervisor / Operations Manager

**DO NOT TAKE ANY RISKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Anti Social Behavior</strong></th>
<th><strong>Employees Contractors</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Injury</strong></td>
<td>Staff are required to report ALL incidents in accordance with departmental procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychological Damage</strong></td>
<td>Mobile phones supplied to each team &amp; can raise issues direct to Police on Helpline Number 101 or 0345 1233333 for Non Emergency &amp; 999 in an Emergency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>High (3 * 5)</strong></th>
<th><strong>High (3 * 5)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Medium (3 * 2)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Medium (3 * 2)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.O.S.H.H.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spillage's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Burns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Irritation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fumes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Explosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL staff attend COSHH training as part of the Councils induction process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSHH Assessments are carried out on ALL products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSSH Assessments &amp; Material Data Sheets are kept on site – Located in Top Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL staff are issued with appropriate P.P.E. for chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL chemicals are stored in locked chemical safety bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small amounts of chemical are stored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stored in appropriate containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals mixed &amp; applied as per manufactures recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill kits are available at site to deal with spillage’s, staff trained in the use of spill kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All spillage’s are recorded on incident forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent toolbox training is given to ALL staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium (2 * 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium (2 * 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESIDUAL RISK RATING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEVERITY</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>LIKELIHOOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO INJURY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>VERY UNLIKELY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR INJURY</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UNLIKELY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVER 3 DAY INJURY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>POSSIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR INJURY</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>LIKELY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEATH</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>VERY LIKELY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESIDUAL RISK LEVEL

SEVERITY X LIKELIHOOD = RISK RATING

EXAMPLE

MINOR INJURY (2) X UNLIKELY (2) = 4

RISK RATING & RESIDUAL RISK RATING

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>LOW RISK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 – 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>MEDIUM RISK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 – 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH RISK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 7  Geese Control

Poster which is placed around the lake to encourage the public not to feed the geese

**CANADA GEESE**

**Lifespan:** 15-20 years  
**Wingspan:** 180 cm  
**Diet:** Seeds, Grass & Aquatic Plants

We are trying to discourage the geese from being on the park. Please help us by not feeding the waterfowl/ birds either.

**PLEASE DO NOT FEED THE GEESE**

- Feeding the Geese with Bread is Bad for them.  
- Food Given to Geese Attracts Rats  
- Their Droppings Destroy Our Park
Appendix 8 Service information
Appendix 9 Chesterfield Monuments Record

Derbyshire CC Monument Full Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Record Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31506 - MDR10126</td>
<td>Midland Railway, Brampton branch - (1870) largely dismantled</td>
<td>Monument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monument Types and Dates**

(Former Type) RAILWAY (Post Medieval to Unknown - 1870 AD)

**Description and Sources**

**Description**

In 1870 the Midland Railway opened the Brampton branch off its main Leeds to Derby line. This branch line ran from Chesterfield to Brampton, linking the expanding industrial area along the Hipper with the main line. Map evidence shows that it originally ran as far as New Brampton Colliery, but that by the end of the century it had been extended another 500m or so further west to serve several potteries.

**Sources**


(2) Map: Ordnance Survey. OS County Series, 1st edition, scale 1:2500 (c. 25" to one mile). Sheet XXV.6, 1876

(3) Map: Ordnance Survey. OS County Series, 2nd edition (1st revision), scale 1:2500 (c. 25" to one mile). Sheet XXV.6, 1898

**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

Centroid SK 37577 70832 (MBR: 1808m by SK37SE Area)

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish CHESTERFIELD, CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE

**Address/Historic Names** - None recorded

**Designations, Statuses and Associated Legal Designations** - None recorded

**Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Sites & Monuments Record - 31506 Active

**Ratings and Scorings** - None recorded

**Land Use**

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

**Other Land Classes** - None recorded

**Related Monuments** - None Recorded

**Finds** - None recorded
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded
Appendix 10  Historic leaflet

Key
1. The footbridge
2. North Lodge
3. The lake
4. Site of the original bandstand
5. Shelter
6. The conservatory
7. The pavilion
8. Gates
9. South Lodge
10. The bandstand
11. The leisure centre

The History Trail

1. The footbridge
When the Park was opened this was the main entrance. The original bridge was demolished when the Lancashire Derbyshire and East Coast Railway was built. This replacement was opened in 1863.

2. North Lodge
The first building erected in the Park is still distinguishable as the left side of the present building. For many years it was the home of a member of the local constituency.

3. The lake
There has been boating on the lake since 1894 and it has been home to a variety of wildlife. A miniature railway was laid round the lake in 1939.

4. Site of the original bandstand
The original, wooden bandstand was demolished in 1910 as it was in dangerous condition. Later a tank and two guns stood here.

5. Shelter
The shelter was erected in 1902 as a memorial to the three years during which Alderman Spooner served as mayor.

6. The conservatory
Erected in 1936 this is all that remains of the extensive range of glass houses that once stood behind the pavilion. The statue of the girl with stolen rose is that of Lalla and it has been in the Park since 1909. For many years a carpet bedding scheme was laid out opposite the conservatory in the form of a badge to commemorate the anniversary of local organizations or the visit of touring cricket teams.

7. The pavilion
This was erected in 1898 in time for the first county championship match. The wings on either side were added in 1929 thanks to the generosity of Alderman Eastwood.

8. Gates
The gates at the Boythorpe Avenue are the oldest and most ornate in the Park. The entrance was opened in 1925 after the road was built. The gates on Boythorpe Road and Park Road were erected shortly afterwards to replace the original wooden ones.

9. South Lodge
Built in 1897 this was the replacement home for the park keeper following the construction of the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway. Externally it is the least altered of the present buildings.

10. The bandstand
This bandstand was erected in 1923 as a replacement for the original wooden one. It escaped demolition in 1969.

11. The leisure centre
The original children’s playground stood here. A swimming pool was erected on the site in 1967. The Sports Centre was built around the pool and opened in 1980.
Appendix 11 Heritage Condition – baseline audit

Since the restoration in 2005, buildings and structures have lost character mainly due to vandalism. As things are repaired they are done so in a fashion which is in keeping with the character of the park and within the conditions of listed buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Bandstand</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grade II* listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restored in 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Damage to the cast iron balustrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly chipped on the paintwork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hot spot for graffiti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Damage to electrical access floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>board. Circular tarmac path surrounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bandstand is crumbling and requires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>attention.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Conservatory</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grade II listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restored in 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target for repeated window smashing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Dovecote</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Re-roofed in 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unfortunately an area where ASB occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and thus suffers vandalism. Lead needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>replacing with something else (less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>valuable) but in keeping with the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>character of the structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Graffiti needs removing. Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pillar required painting. Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>level up-lighters smashed. Some pigeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spikes need replacing. Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>guttering and down pipes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Entrance pillars and gates</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Park Road Boundary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Park Road gates and entrance piers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>have been restored. The original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>brick wall along Park Road and Boythorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Avenue has had the copings repaired,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>re-pointed and replaced where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>necessary. 2007 flooding caused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>damage to these gates and brickwork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pointing was carried out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Entrance pillars and gates</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boythorpe Avenue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grade II* listed structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boythorpe Avenue gates and entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>piers have been restored. The Chesterfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coat of arms embossed onto disc in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gate. These have been painted in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>appropriate colours. Recent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>damaged caused by vehicle crashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>into the gates. Have been repaired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Entrance pillars and gates</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Comment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boythorpe Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Comment:**
Grade II* listed structure
Boythorpe Road gates and entrance piers have been restored. They are outside of the park but show the original boundary of the park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>North lodge</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended in 2005 to include new café. Old part of North Lodge intact and refurbished. Wasps nests frequently found in facia. Pigeon nest on right side of front elevation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>South Lodge</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>The Lake</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Fair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Victorian outline re-created in 2005. Removed the major inlet to the lake. Suffers with algae.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Woodland Walks</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 – Minor access paths have been recreated to the historical layout and woodland walks introduced through managed vegetation. Ground flora is being conserved. Views have been created through the tree belt on the Northern boundary. Monitor tarmac paths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Statue of Lalla</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carved in 1908 when Lalla was 3, gifted to the park in 1909. Located in the conservatory since the restoration. Previously over looked the cricket pitch. Had delicate cleaning before relocation. General ageing over time and some damage sustained to her hat. Links nicely to the new artwork on the bridge to keep the history contemporary and prominent. Artwork created in Aug 2008 and has sustained two occasions of graffiti.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Views and Vista’s</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista’s opened up in 2005 to restore traditional views including the crooked spire. New ‘spiral mount’ created to allow views where the original entrance would have been. Foot bridge installed in 1960’s and gives visitors a good clear overview of the park on arrival. This should be retained. Consider opening up more views to the Dovecote from the main path.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Planting – native and appropriate species.</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New planting has been in character with the park. Species such as ferns, which were popular in the Victorian era, have been included. Bulb planting tulips and daffodils on the list were planted Foxgloves On the site of the old pond has been planted up with spring meadow species such as irises and bull rushes creating a wetland. Ongoing improvements year on year to retain heritage funding</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>General Layout of Park</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains as was laid out by Barron. Section 17 report has identified areas that should be opened up for H&amp;S reasons. Monitor state of benches – vandalism. New tarmac laid as part of the restoration has cracked in places, monitoring of this is required.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 12  List of events 2017

List of events 2017

Thur 27th April – Wed 3rd May – Proctors funfair

Mon 1st May – Mayors Cup (speciality cricket match)

Thurs 25th May – Weds 31st May – Proctors funfair

Sat 10th June – Women’s tour (bicycle race)
Sun 11th June – Race for Life
Sun 18th June – Women’s international cricket

Mon 3rd July – Derbyshire v Durham 4 day county championship
Tues 3rd Jul – Derbyshire v Durham 4 day county championship
Wed 5th Jul – Derbyshire v Durham 4 day county championship
Thurs 6th Jul – Derbyshire v Durham 4 day county championship
Sat 8th Jul – Derbyshire v Yorkshire T20

Sun 23rd July – Chesterfield Pride
Sat / Sun 29th / 30th July – Chesterfield Food and Drink Festival

Thurs 24th Aug – Tues 29th Aug – Proctors funfair

12th – 13th October – 24 hour sofa push

Sun 22nd Oct – Chesterfield Marathon

24th Dec – Santa Dash

Brass bands

30 July – Rattled (60’s 70’s duo)
6 August – Sheffield Concert Band
13 August – Woodhouse Prize Band
20 August – Whitwell Brass
3 September – Ireland Colliery Band
10 September – Pleasley Colliery Welfare Band

No Walk in the park – Every month
Wheels for all – weekly cycling sessions including disability sessions
Cricket every weekend from 12th Apr – 7th Sept
Appendix 13  Banned Products List

Ozone depleting substances

Chesterfield Borough Council will not buy products which contain ozone depleting substances or have used these substances in their production or packaging.

The substances can be categorised as:
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons, 1,1,1, trichloroethane and any other ozone depleting substances.

2. Tropical hardwoods not independently certified as coming from a well managed and sustainable source.

Wood preservatives or wood treated with preservatives containing pentachlorophenol (PCP), lindane or tributyltioxide.


Council Directive 79/117/EEC dated 21 December 1978 prohibits the placing on the market and the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances which, even if applied in an approved manner, could give rise to harmful effects on human health or the environment.

The complete list is available on-line at:

The UK government has added several active substances banned in the UK:

www.pesticides.gov.uk/Blue_Book/Annex_B/active_substances_banned_%20in_%20UK.htm

Cleaning materials

Chesterfield Borough Council will not use products which are petroleum-based, or contain foaming agents NTA or EDTA, optical brighteners, chlorine bleaches, enzymes, synthetic perfumes, colourings or have been tested on animals.

6. Peat for soil amelioration purposes.
## Appendix 14 Chemical list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Active Ingredients</th>
<th>Type of Chemical</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turf Mark</td>
<td>Blue Turf Marker</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scotts UK</td>
<td>1l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holtz Anti Freeze</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holtz</td>
<td>5l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenor</td>
<td>flouroxypyr</td>
<td>Selective weedkiller</td>
<td>Rigby Taylor</td>
<td>5l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chempak</td>
<td>High potassium feed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chempak</td>
<td>4kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitax</td>
<td>Soluble iron</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vitax</td>
<td>4kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic</td>
<td>carbendazium</td>
<td>Fungicide / worm suppressant</td>
<td>Mascot</td>
<td>5l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundup</td>
<td>biactive</td>
<td>herbicide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Black turf marker</td>
<td>Forward chemicals ltd</td>
<td>24 @ 750ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow turf marker</td>
<td>Forward Chemicals ltd</td>
<td>12 @ 750ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal cleaner</td>
<td>cleaner</td>
<td></td>
<td>nomix</td>
<td>5l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hilithe</td>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td>nomix</td>
<td>5l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanspor</td>
<td>fungicide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungus clear</td>
<td>penconazole</td>
<td>fungicide</td>
<td>scotts</td>
<td>150ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedicate</td>
<td>tebuconazole</td>
<td>fungicide</td>
<td>bayer</td>
<td>250ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallup mi aktiv</td>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td>5l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 15  Groupings of trees in Queen’s Park
Appendix 16 Previous Ecological Surveys

Queen’s Park – Chesterfield by Mr Mark Hulett, an original member of the Friends of Pools Brook Country Park and a visitor to the Queen’s Park.

This is quite a large town park which lies in the centre of Chesterfield it is a very old park which Trees that date back for many years, mixed with these are much newer Trees and Shrubs many of which are not native to this country.

The park can be divided into several areas the lake, the Cricket Pitch, the Cycle Path behind the Café the Old Pond and the footpaths around the park.

The Lake
This is quite a large area of water, which is fenced from the public it is used for boating in the summer but is not used during the winter; a small train, which runs during the summer season and during bank holidays, surrounds the lake.

The lake has several tree covered islands and is surrounded by many trees these include Silver Birch, Cherries and Hollies, Weeping Willow, Lime, Alder, Hazel, Golden Ash and Ash just to name a few, there is very little Grass around the lake within the Railway but plenty of Shrubs.

Although the water in the lake looks quite poor it does hold fish and probably a few frogs and toads, there is very little vegetation actually in the lake but there are areas of vegetation and shrubs on the islands.

As there is a lot of disturbance around the lake during the summer, very little will be seen. There will be Canada Geese, Mallard, Coot and Moorhen but visits early morning may produce Kingfisher and Common Terns, a few species of Birds may nest in the vegetation these may include Blackbird, Song and Mistlethrush, Collard Dove and maybe Tawny or Little Owls in the larger Trees, other birds seen will include Tits and Finches and plenty of House Sparrows.

To improve the lake for wildlife the shrubs around the island could be cut back and small bushes planted, several nest boxes could be placed high in the trees around the islands these boxes would eventually encourage Blue and Great Tits to nest while the small bushes provide nesting areas for Robin, Wren and Finches.

Part of the lake could have areas of water lilies or other aquatic plants these will attract Dragon and Damselflies and other waterside insects such Water Boatmen and Pond Skater, these plants would offer shelter to breeding Fish.

During the winter the lake area is in general a lot quieter in terms of visitor activity as more wildlife could be seen, I have seen Goosander, Tufted Duck, Little Grebe and Great Crested Grebes all on the lake during winter this means that there must be plenty of food in the lake, small fish, under water plants and Mussels etc.

Other birds seen around the lake during winter include Grey Heron, Canada Geese, Kingfisher, Black Headed Gulls and a variety of ducks, the surrounding trees and bushes would offer very little to birds but Sparrows and Finches would be seen taking scraps of bread.

To improve the lake during winter I would recommend installation of a bird feeding station in the middle of one of the islands this would attract lots of birds, if both peanuts and seed were used it would attract several species of tit and finches along with Woodpeckers, Siskin and maybe Nuthatch or Tree Creeper.
I am aware that a feeding station may prove an attraction for rats but at least it would be in one place and much easier to control, the feeding station would also attract Sparrowhawks, which would feed on the tits and finches.

As with any other area of water anything could turn up on the lake even a rarity, other wildlife probably seen include Foxes, Stoat, Weasel, Mice and Voles.

The Cricket Pitch Area
There is very little that can be done around the cricket outfield but even this will attract birds during winter geese and ducks will feed out on the grass along with thrushes, pigeons and wagtails, the trees around the pitch are very old but they are very large again if boxes were placed in the these trees tits would nest. During summer wagtails and swallows can often be seen feeding on insects while games are in play, thrushes will move onto the pitch after the game searching for worms and other insects disturbed during play.

The Cycle Path and Café Area
Although the cycle path is not actually part of the park it has great potential at the moment it is lined with trees such has Ash, Sycamore, Horse Chestnut and Beech, along with Sweet Chestnut, Buddleia and other shrubs but these offer very little during winter, this is a very quiet so a small feeding station here could prove entertaining. This area could be excellent during spring and summer again nest boxes would attract Tits and Finches and probably even Tree Sparrows, at the moment there is very little vegetation but new plants and shrubs would attract lot of Insects such as Butterflies, ladybirds and other beetles, these insects in turn would attract Spotted Flycatcher, Warblers and Woodpeckers. Other wildlife seen along the path probable includes bats such has Pipistrelle, Foxes, Mole, Mice, Vole, Stoat and Weasel.

The Old Pond
For many years there was a small pond beside the larger pond it was separated from the larger lake by a footpath this path enabled you to look over this small ponds, this ponds had aquatic vegetation and was surround by areas of Reeds and Rough Grass. Mallards, Moorhen and Coot used to nest in this area along with the odd Mute Swan and Goose, because of the vegetation it also had Dragonflies and Damselflies, Frogs and Toad, the grass and other vegetation also held butterlflies and a variety of insects. The pond was filled with silt, which was dredged from the main lake and has eventually become overgrown, it is still a very wet area but the access path has gone so there is no public access to the area. This area has great potential because a new small pond could be dug, plants such as reeds and sedge could be planted along with other aquatic plants these provide an excellent area for pond dipping and nature walk for schools and visitors, the new pond would attract insects such as butterflies and dragonflies.

Footpaths
There are plenty of footpaths around the park most of these are lined with trees, bushes and shrubs there is very little that would attract insects and butterflies but this could be improved by planting a few more insects friendly shrubs and plants.
There are large areas of grass but this used throughout the year for sports and other recreational activities.

Trees And Shrubs

Bird Sightings
Winter – Grebes, Grey Heron, Canada Geese, Mallard, Pochard, Tufted Duck, Ruddy Duck, Sparrowhawk, Black Headed Gull, Collard Dove, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Pied Wagtail, Starling, Jackdaw, Magpie, Wren, Dunnock, Robin, Song and Mistle Thrush, Blackbird, Tits and Finches and Kingfisher.

Summer – Grebes, Canada Geese, Mallard, Coot, Moorhen, Sparrowhawk, Collard Dove, Pied and Yellow Wagtails, Starling, Tits and Finches, Willow Warbler, Redstart, Spotted Flycatcher, Common Tern and Thrushes and Tawny Owls.

Passage
Even a park like this could attract a few birds during passage these may include Garganey, Hobby, Black Headed Gull, Common Terns, Cuckoo, Turtle Dove, Swift, Swallow and House Martin, Grey and Yellow Wagtail, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Garden Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher and Tree Sparrow.

Insects
Green Veined White Butterfly, Orange Tip Butterfly, Peacock Butterfly and Speckled Wood Butterfly, a wide variety of Moths, Common Darter Dragonfly and Common Hawker, Bees and Wasp, Ants, Violet Ground Beetle, Ladybirds, Soldier Beetle, Spiders and a wide variety of Hoverflies.

Other Wildlife
Fox, Stoat, Mice, Voles, Hedgehog, Mole, Brown Rat, Grey Squirrel, Pipistrelle Bat, Common Frog and Toad.

It wouldn’t take much to attract more wildlife into the park plants for attracting insects could include Lilacs, more Buddleia, Californian Lilac, Dogwood, Sorbuses, Forsythia and Hawthorn, as I said before erecting nest boxes around the park would encourage birds to nest but you could also put up bat boxes and owl boxes in the larger trees. It is also possible to erect artificial nesting site to attract Swifts and House Martins these could be placed on the building around the park and it is possible with the right boxes even Tree Sparrows, House Sparrow and Spotted Flycatcher could be encouraged to nest in the park.

If a few aquatic plants were planted in the lake these would attract Insects like dragonflies and damselflies they would also attract frogs, newts and toads, a large feeding station on the island would attracts large numbers of birds during the winter. The area of the old pond would be ideal for a new shallow pond with aquatic plants and marginal vegetation. This would also attract insects especially butterflies if the land around the pond was left to grow wild, it could also attract grass snakes and birds such has Kingfisher or Reed Bunting.
The area along the cycle path could also be an excellent area here more insect friendly plants would attract large numbers of butterflies and other insects; this is a relatively quiet area so nesting birds could easily be attracted here.

By making a few changes around the park it would be possible to get the public especially children more involved the local schools could have designated nest boxes and by visiting the park they could keep a record of nesting birds. Nature walks could take place around the park recording insects and birds and pond dipping could take place in the new pond, during winter school children could watch the feeding station and again record birds that visit the feeders and what they eat.

This survey was undertaken by Dr J. C. Rose on 10 November 1999. The survey was done following Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC) methodology. No attempt was made to survey for faunal interest although casual records of birds were made.

**Summary of Findings**

The largest part of the Park consists of intensively managed amenity grassland, herbaceous beds and ornamental shrubberies (with and without trees). Semi-natural vegetation is restricted to a narrow corridor alongside the River Hipper. Here there are some large multi-stemmed alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and a limited range of woodland herbs (remote sedge (*Carex remota*), giant fescue (*Festuca gigantea*), wood brome (*Bromus ramosus*) and greater woodrush (*Luzula sylvatica*). The lake and its surrounds are also very heavily influenced by plantings. Much of the margin of the lake is surrounded by dense shrub. The few areas where shrubs are absent support poor amenity grassland often with much bare ground. The lake banks are largely artificial, consisting either of stone or other armouring material. The three islands all support trees (a mix of native and exotic species), some shrubs but very little ground flora, with much of the area being bare ground. Only two clumps of marginal vegetation (probably bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp)) were seen around the lake).

**Fauna**

The woodland and shrub appears to support populations of common birds. (Birds seen - blackbirds, mixed tit flock inc long-tailed tit). At the time of this survey approx 40 - 50 mallard and feral ducks, 3 swans, one coot and 2 moorhen were seen on the lake. 22 Canada geese were grazing on the nearby amenity grassland. Bats are believed to use the lake/river corridor area. A local reported the presence of water voles along this stretch of the river but this cannot be confirmed at present.

**Evaluation**

Any interpretation made at this time of year must be regarded as very provisional. However, it seems clear that much of the park is of very limited nature conservation value. Although the lake might potentially be of value this does not presently appear to be the case (due to marginal planting and wildfowl numbers).
The river corridor forms the most valuable part of the park for nature conservation. The river appears to be reasonably clean (although there are several discharges into it). The fringing woodland is narrow and bisected by the cycle way. However, it does appear to support a reasonable ground flora.

Target Notes

Lake 1 (west of bridge)
Surrounded by trees/shrubs to waters edge. Choked by leaves and stagnant (smells unpleasant). Two poor clumps of Sparganium?

Woodland 1
Mixed woodland of Populus nigra, Aesculus hippocastanum, Fagus sylvatica over mix of ornamental and native shrubs (Prunus sp, Symphoricarpus sp, Sambucus nigra, Rubus fruticosus and small conifers. Very limited field layer (only Urtica dioica, Plantago major seen).

Cycleway corridor
At western end consists +/- single line of Acer pseudoplatanus and conifers over poor weedy grass (much Anthriscus sylvestris, Geum urbanum, Rumex sp). Broadens near Parks office with more trees narrowing again to east. Here the field layer contains more tall herbs (Rubus fruticosus, Urtica dioica with R Carex remota, Festuca gigantea, Bromus ramosus)

River Corridor
In western half the north bank is a vertical concrete wall. East of the bridge it changes to a steep (45 - 60°) earth bank with old stone retaining wall (1-2 m high) at its base in places. The southern bank is also steep 2-3 m high with 1 - (3) metres strip at top of bank. Acer pseudoplatanus and Salix sp are +/- at the western end with large multi-stemmed Alnus glutinosa to east (on N side). Reynoutria japonica and Impatiens glandulifera are both occasional. Deschampsia cespitosa (OF) and Luzula sylvatica (R) are both present. A local claimed trout and water voles are present.
Key components of the Parks and open space Strategy.

Building on past and recent investment in parks and open space provision, its long standing commitment to good management and the reviews detailed, the Council has adopted the following Strategy to maintain and improve parks and open space provision in the Borough:

- Adopt a clear vision for green space provision within the built areas.
- Adopt a clear vision for individual parks and open space sites.
- Seek to increase presence and activity on sites.
- Seek to develop community involvement in the management of parks and open spaces and community awareness and ownership.
- Develop and maintain a clear picture on key strategic issues.
- Maintain and develop a range of partnerships.
- Consider the role of parks and open spaces in all cross cutting issue strategies and programmes.
- Use the planning and development control process to maximum benefit.
- Prepare management and development plans for key sites.
- Seek to ensure adequate capital and revenue funding.
- Bring about improvements in the quality of provision.
- Seek to provide appropriate provision in areas of deficiency.
- Take particular regard of needs in respect of provision in areas of social deprivation and dense built areas and encouraging use by all of the community.
- Review of staff structure - including the establishment of dedicated parks and open space development officers.
- Prepare and implement action plans to bring about improved provision and ensure appropriate management.
EN31 – Conservation Areas

1: ‘Within conservation areas, buildings, open spaces, trees, views and other features which contribute to the special character and appearance of the area will be conserved and protected from harmful development’.

2: ‘Proposals for new development … will only be permitted where … such proposals will preserve or enhance the special character or appearance of the conservation area’. This also includes the harmonisation in terms of form and materials of proposals adjacent to conservation areas.

8B: ‘Consent to demolish a building in a conservation area in which it makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance will only be granted … if it is beyond repair or beneficial use or … if the building is of inappropriate structure or design and its removal or replacement would benefit the character or appearance of the area’.

Extracts taken from the Greenprint for Chesterfield

ACTION 2004 – 2009

1. Survey and Monitoring

1a Conduct a Borough wide desktop study to identify known areas of the 9 key habitats and species and map them. Identify priorities for further survey.

1b Conduct surveys of priority habitats not adequately covered by existing information.

1c Conduct baseline surveys for bluebell, grass snake, bats and skylark, involving the public.

1g Survey all urban and post-industrial habitats to identify those of biodiversity significance.

1h Monitor key ecological sites (for example CWS) for the presence of non-native invasive species. Species of priority are New Zealand pigmyweed (Crassula helmsii), water fern (Azolla filiculoides) and parrot’s-feather (Myriophyllum aquaticum), American signal crayfish (Pacifastacus leniusculus), American Mink (Mustela vison), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) and Rhododendron ponticum.

2. Protection

2c Ensure Greenprint priority habitats and species outside of designated sites are protected through the planning system wherever possible, and provision made for their management.

2d Ensure that information is disseminated to planning officers, parks and countryside staff and others so that they have up to date knowledge of protected species legislation, and raise awareness of protected species among developers. Instigate a rolling programme of dissemination.

2e Ensure that trees of amenity value are protected by Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate.

2f Identify and protect refuge areas along watercourses for wildfowl, otters and others through the CWS system.

2g Designate no-fishing areas in those stretches of the River Rother catchment, which support native white-clawed crayfish.

2h Ensure that public access to areas of biodiversity value is encouraged and carefully managed to protect them from adverse impacts.
Discourage the use of rodenticides in areas supporting water voles. Ensure that pest control officers and agencies active within the Borough of Chesterfield are fully aware of the issues relating to water voles (i.e. correct identification of water voles, known water vole sites, how to ensure pest control does not affect water voles).

2j Promote the use of bat-friendly timber preservatives/treatment in all new developments.

3. Management
3a Ensure all Borough Council owned land, particularly sites holding priority habitats or species are managed according to management plans that maximise their value for biodiversity.
3b Provide training for parks and countryside staff on conservation management, including species recording on sites they manage.
3f Control and reduce invasive non-native species on county highways, DCC and CBC owned or managed land in conjunction with the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency (EA).
3g In conjunction with EA, encourage businesses and landowners to minimise negative impacts on river habitats and watercourses. Ensure advice and information on how this is achieved is available.
3i Where improvements to flood defence are required, ensure that these are designed to maximise benefits to biodiversity. Promote the use of wetlands as sustainable flood defence features.
3j Ensure that all standing waters, watercourses swamp, fen and reedbeds on Local Authority owned land are protected from disturbance, nutrient enrichment and pollution with a buffer zone by 2009. Promote the use of buffer zones to other land
3k Promote wildlife-friendly management of fishing ponds to clubs and owners.
3l Instigate a project to collect seed from important trees to propagate and plant near the original tree to ensure continuity. Collect and propagate seed by 2006 and plant out by 2009.
3o Where necessary, consider appropriate mink control on CBC land to protect water vole populations.
3q Review water level management plans and abstraction licences and discharge consents in favour of enhancing water levels and quality in priority wetland habitats.
3r Borough Council Leisure Services to review management of all gardens or parks and open spaces to improve them in favour of wildlife.

4. Habitat Creation
4b Explore opportunities to create new areas of habitat on council owned land, making use of available grant aid.
4c Ensure that in all Local Authority habitat creation projects locally sourced seed/plants are used as a priority.
4d Encourage all new developments to use locally native species in their landscaping wherever appropriate. Where this is not possible use cultivated species of value to wildlife.
4e Provide incentives for community groups to enable them to create and manage new habitats.
4f Promote the use of artificial roosting aids (e.g. bat boxes/bricks) on new development and all Local Authority land where appropriate. Encourage house owners to erect bat boxes on their own properties.
4m Raise awareness of the decline of the bluebell and the issues
involved in its conservation.

5. Awareness
5a Run a programme of awareness raising regarding biodiversity in the Borough focusing on the key habitats and flagship species and issues affecting them.
5b Develop opportunities for local communities to participate in conservation work on local sites wherever possible, working with other key organisations.
5c Promote wildlife-friendly gardening as a vital way in which householders can help biodiversity. Provide literature and place information on the web.
5d Ensure that all Borough Council Members and Officers making decisions that may affect biodiversity are given appropriate guidance or training by 2005.
5e Carry out a targeted programme of awareness work with local businesses to encourage them to incorporate action for biodiversity into their working practices.
5g Where action for biodiversity is taking place in public open spaces consider the use of interpretation to publicise and explain it.
Per Cent for Art

The Borough Council supports the promotion of public art as good planning practice bringing positive cultural, environmental, educational and economic benefits to new existing development and to the community.

Where development schemes costing £1 million and over have a significant visual impact developers should consider making a contribution to the commissioning of art.

The park has benefited from a piece of artwork as part of the Per Cent for Art scheme. It consists of a storytelling area made out of curved benches mounted on glass flecked concrete encircling a central cluster of similar concrete blocks with chiselled concave seats. Other materials include stainless steel and sustainable timber.

Through consultation with officers in the forward planning section Public Arts Wakefield were approached to assist in the development of an Arts Strategy for the park. The Arts Strategy can be summarised as follows:

An analysis of opportunities for the involvement of artists and craftspeople in the redevelopment of the park, both in creating historic and contemporary based work.

A maintenance strategy for work commissioned work in the park.

An audit of potential arts providers for future events in the park and an outline of a potential programme for 5 years

Research into potential grant and revenue schemes for art projects, both for the development phase and future programmes

Potential for using this project as a case study to show how Chesterfield can plan public art projects for the future.
Policy on Service Delivery/Customer Care

- Everyone using, or seeking to use, our services are treated respectfully and courteously. Some systems for equality monitoring of people using services are operational and others are being developed.

- Those who experience discrimination are consulted about the planning and delivery of services with respect to their specific requirements. Services are flexible and responsive to these requirements. Wherever possible we conduct needs assessments with the outcomes informing strategies and action plans.

- All contracts require agencies and tenderers to comply with the Council's Equal Opportunities Policy as far as the law allows.

- Information and meetings are as accessible as possible (using interpreters, sign language interpreters, support workers and/or translated materials, and different formats including electronic and the internet; together with flexibility in timings and environment) and, where useful, targeted to those who experience discrimination.

- Our complaints leaflet, which includes discrimination, harassment and bullying, is widely promoted and employees receive training to respond appropriately to such complaints.

Quality and Environmental Policy

Chesterfield Borough Council via this Quality & Environmental Policy Statement demonstrates its commitment to delivering best value services through continuous improvement and to protecting and caring for the environment.

- We operate within a formal Integrated Management System based on the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001:2008 (Quality Standard) and EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) continually improving the services we provide. Our aim is to achieve the highest standards of quality and environmental performance. We will meet the identified needs of our customers, working with, and empowering, local partners and the citizens of Chesterfield.

- Our objectives are set out in the EMAS Management Programme and Service Plans, which are communicated to all employees and are subject to regular review. We are committed to preventing air, water and land pollution, and will comply with, and where appropriate, exceed the requirements of all-relevant legislation, regulations and codes of practice.

- We signed the Nottingham Declaration in 2007 strengthening our commitment to reduce CO2 emissions.

- We will minimise the negative environmental impact of all our activities and services throughout their lifecycle. In particular we will set and review our objectives and targets in line with internal procedures, aiming to:

  - Improve energy efficiency
  - Reduce emissions to air
  - Reduce water usage
  - Increase environmentally preferable procurement
[Type text]

- Improve waste management
- Protect and enhance Biodiversity

**Procurement Objectives – Specifically Chesterfield Borough Council...**

- will only purchase wooden products independently certified as coming from a well managed and sustainable source.
- will not use cleaning products which are petroleum-based, or contain foaming agents NTA or EDTA, optical brighteners, chlorine bleaches, enzymes, synthetic perfumes, colourings or have been tested on animals.
- will purchase food and beverage with the Fairtrade logo where they exist for consumption by the organisation, in vending machines and for sale at retail outlets.
- will not purchase materials containing Genetically Modified Organisms.
- will not purchase peat for soil amelioration purposes.
- will only purchase computers and electrical office equipment that has been awarded an energy star.
- will purchase environmentally preferable paper and ensure that all externally printed matter is also printed on environmentally preferable paper.
- will purchase water based paints, stains and varnishes where they are available, where they are not we will only purchase paints, stains and varnishes with a low VOC/solvent content.
- will purchase the least polluting vehicle that meets our service requirements. In addition we will purchase either hybrid vehicles, or diesel vehicles that can run using BioDiesel.
Risk Management - Policy Statement

The Authority will take all reasonable steps necessary to protect and preserve its assets from any loss or damage that could affect its ability to discharge its responsibilities to employees and the community.

The Authority will use risk management to identify, evaluate and manage the risks to which it is exposed. It will seek to implement the most cost-effective measures to avoid, reduce and/or control risks.

A Corporate Risk Management Group has been established to:
• Evaluate and manage corporate, strategic and cross-cutting risks;
• Provide all departments with guidance and advice; &
• Encourage and co-ordinate risk management activities.

The Group has the full support of the Chief Executive and Chief Officers.

The responsibility for risk management does not rest solely with the Corporate Group but is shared by all staff and councillors.

It is the responsibility of every Department to implement the Council's Risk Management Strategy. Operational risks are to be managed at a departmental level.

Reports to Members will include, where appropriate, a section on the ‘risk implications’ of what is being proposed.

AIMS OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Councils already has some of the key elements of Risk Management in place, for example:

• Risk Management Group
• Safety Committee
• Emergency Plan
• Internal Audit
• Project and Contract Management
• Insurance arrangements

The aim of the Risk Management Strategy is to adapt, improve and codify existing processes and where appropriate introduce new ones.
HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

STATEMENT OF INTENT

Chesterfield Borough Council acknowledges its statutory duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all associated legislation, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its employees and the health and safety of any other person who may be affected by its undertakings.

In respect of its employees, this includes the provision of:-

(i) A safe place of work.
(ii) A safe and healthy working environment.
(iii) Safe plant and equipment.
(iv) Safe systems of work.
(v) Adequate information, instruction, training and supervision.
(vi) Adequate welfare arrangements.
(vii) Adequate arrangements for handling, storing transporting and using articles or substances at work.

Suitable and sufficient risk assessments undertaken in accordance with all statutory provisions.

A full consultation framework consisting of a Health and Safety Committee arranged quarterly with representatives from the employers and employees sides in accordance with The Safety Committee and Safety Representatives Regulations 1977. (For terms of reference see Section 3.25)

Standards of Care

In general a higher standard of maintenance in the park is being aimed for. This is backed up by the Councils additional revenue commitment to the park. As well this, the reshaping of existing services and budgets is leading to an improved quality of service. Much greater emphasis is being placed on customer care.

What can I expect?

The Council has a duty to keep public land and highways for which it is responsible, free of litter and rubbish, as far as reasonably practicable.

Council officers will patrol the streets to ensure that littering does not take place and that anyone found littering cleans up or faces a fine. In order to ensure that the Borough is kept clean, we litter pick or sweep areas which are dirtiest and of greatest need more often than areas which are cleaner. The Council has developed detailed programme for routinely
cleaning all areas of the Borough at different frequencies and ensures that problem areas are targeted to maintain high standards. We employ a variety of cleaning methods for keeping the Borough clean, although human behaviour and the British climate means that standards will sometimes fall temporarily to an unacceptable level.

If you have a problem with the standard of cleaning in your area and want something doing about it, please telephone one of the Helpline Numbers shown at the end of this booklet. We will respond to your complaint and where it is our responsibility will carry out a 'one off' clean up with the aim of restoring standards to an acceptable level as quickly as possible. If you are concerned about the condition of any land and you are unsure who the owner is, you can still contact us and someone will try to find out who the owner is so that you know who to direct your complaint to. If the land is seriously detrimental to the amenity of your neighbourhood or a health hazard, the Council may take enforcement action on your behalf to get the land cleaned up.

Other Cleaning Services

In addition to basic litter picking and sweeping operations we also provide other services which are intended to keep the environment clean. These include:

Litter Bins and Dog Waste Bins
There are around 1,200 litter bins and 300 dog waste bins at suitable and convenient locations throughout the Borough. They are emptied regularly to ensure that they do not become overfilled. If you see an overflowing bin please report it to us on one of the Helpline Numbers.

Leaf Fall

During the autumn additional resources are provided to ensure that fallen leaves are cleared before they can accumulate and become a dangerous hazard for vehicles or pedestrians.

Parks and Open Spaces

We provide:

- 83 parks and open spaces covering 900 acres
- 11 woodlands of recreational value covering 120 acres
- Park Greenspace officers to patrol green spaces
- 79 acres of allotments across 28 sites
- Landscape refurbishment schemes on housing sites
- Brearley Park Local Nature Reserve
- 41 football pitches, 6 cricket pitches, 7 bowls greens, 1 athletics track, 1 miniature railway, 2 miniature golf putting courses, 1 artificial turf pitch, 2 boating lakes, 2 orienteering courses, 4 coarse fishing venues, 7 tennis courts, and 1 bandstand
- An 18-hole golf course at Tapton, a pitch and putt and a 9-hole golf course at Dobbin Clough
- 78 children's play areas
- 2 youth shelters, 1 outdoor skate facility, 4 multi-use games areas and 1 community café
- In addition, we mow 833 acres of grass, maintain 22 acres of shrubs/roses/bedding, cut 27 miles of hedgerow and sustain over 4,000
highway/estate trees and 4,000 parkland trees and 185 acres of woodlands across 28 sites.

**What standards can I expect?**

The Parks and Grounds Maintenance teams aim to achieve a high standard of work at all our sites. We inspect children's playgrounds regularly to ensure they are safe. We also cut grass during the summer to enable recreational activity and to keep things looking attractive.
## Appendix 18  
### Current and Future Revenue Cost for the Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>2018/19 Actual</th>
<th>2019/20 Original</th>
<th>2019/20 Revised v1</th>
<th>Profile @ month 09</th>
<th>0511 Queen's Park</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>NNDR</td>
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<td>Sewerage &amp; Environmental Charges</td>
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<td>5,620</td>
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<td>(11,990)</td>
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<td>(28,410)</td>
<td>(11,990)</td>
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<td>Other Services (Eng non-core work)</td>
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<td>15,000</td>
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<td>Derbyshire CCC - Indirect Support</td>
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<td>Band Concerts</td>
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<td>1,430</td>
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<td>Winter Maintenance</td>
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<td><strong>SUPPLIES &amp; SERVICES</strong></td>
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<td>Grounds Maintenance</td>
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<td>Building Cleaning</td>
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<td>38,020</td>
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<td>Street Cleaning</td>
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<td><strong>CONTRACTED SERVICES</strong></td>
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<td>866,153</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>Year 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>HLF/DCLG Revenue Funding</td>
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<td>Contribution, Staveley TC</td>
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<td>(950)</td>
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<td>Fees &amp; Charges General</td>
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<td>(7,080)</td>
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<td>(12,250)</td>
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<td>(1,570)</td>
<td>(1,850)</td>
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<td>Bowls</td>
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<td>Cricket</td>
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<td>(5,260)</td>
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<td>Football</td>
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<td>(27,810)</td>
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<td>(20,000)</td>
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<td>Rent of Land</td>
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<td>(11,052)</td>
<td>(11,050)</td>
<td>(11,050)</td>
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<td>Grazing Rights/Rights of Way</td>
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<td>(23)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
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<td>Inclusive Rents</td>
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<td>717,637</td>
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## Appendix 26  Property Repairs and Maintenance Schedule.

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<tr>
<th>PROPERTY: Queen's Park - including Cricket Pavilion</th>
<th>COMMITTEE: Rec &amp; Leisure</th>
<th>CODE: 2320</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT COST £</strong></td>
<td><strong>EXPECTED LIFE (yrs)</strong></td>
<td><strong>COST PER ANNUNM £</strong></td>
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<td>General Repairs/Maintenance</td>
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<td>Internal Decorations</td>
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<td>External Decorations</td>
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<td>Roof Repairs and Maintenance</td>
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<td>Tarmacadam/Paving Resurfacing and Maintenance</td>
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<td>Fencing Repairs and Maintenance</td>
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<td>Boundary Wall Repairs and Maintenance</td>
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<td>Floorcovering Repairs and Maintenance</td>
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<td>Fixtures and Fittings Repair and Maintenance</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL £</strong></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<td>General Repairs/Maintenance</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Internal Decorations</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>External Decorations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Repairs and Maintenance</td>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarmacadam/Paving Resurfacing and</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
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