

To: The Deputy Leader and Members of the Community and Environment Board

(Councillors Bell, Fowler, Hobley, Jarvis, Jenns, Melia, H Phillips, O Phillips, Ririe, Singh, Smith, S Watson, Whapples and A Wright)

For the information of all Members of the Council

For general enquiries please contact Democratic Services on 01827 719226 or via e-mail

democraticservices@northwarks.gov.uk.

For enquiries about specific reports please contact the officer named in the reports.

The agenda and reports are available in large print and electronic accessible formats if requested.

COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT BOARD AGENDA

4 JUNE 2025

The Community and Environment Board will meet in The Chamber, The Council House, South Street, Atherstone on Wednesday 4 June 2025 at 6:30pm.

The day after the meeting a recording will be available to be viewed on the Council's YouTube channel at [NorthWarks - YouTube](#).

AGENDA

- 1 Evacuation Procedure.**
- 2 Apologies for Absence / Members away on official Council business.**
- 3 Disclosable Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests.**

4 **Public Participation**

Up to twenty minutes will be set aside for members of the public to put questions to elected Members.

Members of the public wishing to address the Board must register their intention to do so by 9:30am two working days prior to the meeting. Participants are restricted to five minutes each.

If you wish to put a question to the meeting, please register by email to democraticservices@northwarks.gov.uk or telephone 01827 719226 / 01827 719237 / 01827 719221.

Once registered to speak, the person asking the question has the option to either:

- a) attend the meeting in person at the Council Chamber.
- b) attend remotely via Teams; or
- c) request that the Chair reads out their written question.

The Council Chamber has level access via a lift to assist those with limited mobility who attend in person however, it may be more convenient to attend remotely.

If attending remotely an invitation will be sent to join the Teams video conferencing for this meeting. Those registered to speak should dial the telephone number and ID number (provided on their invitation) when joining the meeting to ask their question. However, whilst waiting they will be able to hear what is being said at the meeting.

5 **Minutes of the meeting of the Board held on 15 May 2025** – copies herewith, to be approved and signed by the Chairman.

6 **North Warwickshire Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies - Progress Report** - Report of the Interim Assistant Director - Leisure and Communities

This report informs Members of the progress made in respect of delivery against the priorities set out in the North Warwickshire Green Space Strategy (2020 to 2033) and the Playing Pitch Strategy (2024 to 2031).

The Contact Officer for this report is Becky Evans (719346).

7 **Fly Tipping Update** – Report of the Chief Executive

This report provides Members with an update on the work that the Environmental Health, Streetscape and Transformation Teams have undertaken in order to try and reduce fly tipping across the Borough.

The Contact Officers for this report are Sharon Gallagher (719292) and Milen Woldeab (719326).

8 **Air Quality Report** - Report of the Chief Executive

This report provides Members with an update on the work that the Environmental Health have undertaken to monitor air quality in the borough.

The Contact Officers for this report are Sharon Gallagher (719292) and Milen Woldeab (719326).

9 **Minutes of the Health and Wellbeing Working Party** held on 28 April 2025 - copy herewith.

10 **Minutes of the Climate Change Member Group** held on 29 April 2025 – copy herewith.

11 **Exclusion of the Public and Press**

To consider, in accordance with Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, whether it is in the public interest that the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business, on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined by Schedule 12A to the Act.

12 **Leisure Project** - Report of the Interim Corporate Director - Streetscape

The Contact Officer for this report is Cath James (719295).

13 **Food Waste** – Report of the Interim Corporate Director – Streetscape

The Contact Officer for this report is Cath James (719295).

14 **Exempt Extract of the minutes of the Community and Environment Board held on 15 May 2025** – copy herewith to be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

STEVE MAXEY
Chief Executive

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT BOARD

15 May 2025

Present: Councillor Bell in the Chair.

Councillors Fowler, Hopley, Jarvis, Jenns, Melia, H Phillips, Singh, Smith, Stuart, S Watson and A Wright.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Whapples (Substitute Councillor Stuart) and Ririe (Substitute Councillor Jackson).

Also in attendance were Councillors Symonds and Clews.

1 Disclosable Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

None were declared at the meeting.

2 Minutes of the Meeting of the Board held on 2 April 2025

The minutes of the meeting held on 2 April 2025, having been previously circulated, were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

3 Exclusion of the Public and Press

That under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business, on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined by Schedule 12A to the Act, namely it is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

4 Leisure Contract – January 2025

The Interim Corporate Director – Streetscape outlined a report regarding the Leisure Design and Build Options.

Resolved:

That recommendations a and b, as set out in the report of the Interim Corporate Director – Streetscape, be approved.

5 **Confidential Extract of the minutes of the Community and Environment Board held on 2 April 2025.**

The confidential minutes of the Community and Environment Board held on 2 April 2025, copies having been previously circulated, were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

Margaret Bell
Chair

Agenda Item No 6

Community and Environment Board

4 June 2025

Report of the Interim Assistant Director - Leisure and Communities

North Warwickshire Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies - Progress Report

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report informs Members of the progress made in respect of delivery against the priorities set out in the North Warwickshire Green Space Strategy (2020 to 2033) and the Playing Pitch Strategy (2024 to 2031).

Recommendations to the Board:

- a That Members note the progress made in respect of the implementation of the priorities of the North Warwickshire Green Space Strategy (2020 to 2033) and the Playing Pitch Strategy (2018 to 2031);**
- b That the proposal to enter into a long-term lease (Appendix A) with Atherstone Rangers, through which it could assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of the pitches and pavilion at Mancetter Recreation Ground, be approved in principle; and**
- c That the proposal to enter into a long-term lease with Haunchwood Junior Sports Club, through which it could assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of the pitches at Old Arley Recreation Ground be approved in principle.**

2 Consultation

- 2.1 Consultation has taken place with relevant Members and any comments received will be reported at the meeting.

3 Introduction

- 3.1 The Green Space Strategy and Playing Pitch Strategy have recently been reviewed, revised, and adopted by this Board. This report provides an update on progress in respect of delivery against the priorities identified in both documents.

4 Service Priorities

4.1 Improvement, Maintenance and Cleanliness

- 4.1.1 At the meeting of Full Council in February 2024, provision was made available to complete condition surveys on the pavilions. These were completed and the status of each site is outlined below.

Ridge Lane

- 4.1.2 The pavilion on Ridge Lane Recreation Ground is in a significant state of disrepair and is no longer fit for purpose. The pitches on the site are not being hired this season, however in the past they have been used by Ridge Lane Football Club. This pavilion requires demolishing. Funding has been allocated through UKSPF and work will be completed in 2025 / 26.

Boot Hill

- 4.1.3 Members will be aware of the on-going work to the pavilion at Boot Hill Recreation Ground which has recently required additional structural repairs. Grendon Football Club were completing the internal works, however, the Authority will be using Section 106 funding to externally commission the remaining work required to establish the pavilion as a working building.
- 4.1.4 In addition, once the work to the pavilion is complete, it is proposed to finalise the Tenancy at Will that was approved by Resources Board on 21 September 2021, which the Borough Council has agreed to enter into with Grendon Football Club, through which it will assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of Boot Hill Recreation Ground.

Mancetter

- 4.1.5 The pavilion at Mancetter Recreation Ground has not been used for a number of years, during which time the building has been subject to antisocial behaviour and faults. It is proposed to completely refurbish the pavilion to make it a usable asset. Members will be aware of the £200k allocated at Full Council in February 2025 to support this project, and a successful bid to Warwickshire County Council's Social Fabric Fund has secured an additional £101k. The designs are currently being finalised and will be going to tender to find an appropriate contractor to complete the work.
- ... 4.1.6 In addition, it is proposed to enter into a long-term 25 year lease (Appendix A) with Atherstone Rangers through which it could assume responsibility for the management and maintenance of the pitches and pavilion on Mancetter Recreation Ground. Whilst the Community and Environment Board is responsible for the development and implementation of the Playing Pitch Strategy, it is for the Resources Board to determine whether or not to grant a long-term lease to Atherstone Rangers. If this Board agree a long-term lease in principle, the draft lease will be tabled at a future meeting of the Community and Environment Board for consideration. The Borough Council will be

working with Atherstone Rangers to apply for funding through the national Home Advantage Programme which could secure an additional £250k to help improve the pitches and purchase additional equipment.

Ansley Workshops

- 4.1.7 Members will be aware of the significant work which has already taken place at Ansley Workshops with Haunchwood Sports Junior Football Club. The site has already benefitted from a successful Home Advantage Programme bid to improve the pitches, and it was agreed at a meeting of Resources Board in June 2024 to grant a long-term lease to Haunchwood Sports Junior Football Club. Additional funding has already been secured to complete the work, with £44,000 of UKSPF and £189,000 of Social Fabric Fund. The final design and work will be subject to a tender process.

4.2 Safety and Security

- 4.2.1 K Barriers have been installed to improve security at the following sites:

- Church Lane, Kingsbury
- Brett's Hall Recreation Ground, Ansley Common
- Mancetter Recreation Ground
- Sycamore Crescent, Arley

4.3 Tree Management

- 4.3.1 Inspections and the associated reactive works to Council-owned trees are undertaken by arboriculturists at Warwickshire County Council under instruction from officers in Communities, Planning and Housing.

- 4.3.2 Since April 2024, work has been instructed on 56 different sites and to 141 trees, 29 of which have had to be felled. In all cases, the trees were classified as being "dead, dying or dangerous" and/or the trees were deemed to be causing a structural issue with property and / or boundary walls or providing some other form of significant obstruction to the local community.

4.4 Biodiversity and Climate Change

- 4.4.1 The Green Space Strategy sets out a number of priorities in respect of the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity through habitat creation and management, to which the Local Nature Reserves Project is making a significant contribution. The four local reserves are managed through an agreement with Warwickshire Wildlife Trust. A report on related work is provide at Appendix B.

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- 4.4.2 Warwickshire Wildlife Trust are considering options for a restoration project for the River Cole which runs through Cole End Park, Coleshill. Appendix C outlines the proposals which will be subject to consultation.

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4.5 Children and Young People

4.5.1 The Green Space Strategy recognises the vital role of open space in helping children and young people to develop skills through play and social interaction and it commits the Authority to supporting the development of a strategic network of play facilities across the Borough.

4.5.2 Members will be aware that, through the Play Area Development Programme, the following sites have been developed / refurbished since 2021:

- Holly Bank, Austrey
- Cole End Park, Coleshill
- Piccadilly
- Corley
- Hurley
- Abbey Green Park, Polesworth
- Wood End
- Kitwood Avenue, Dordon
- Brook Walk, Mancetter
- Brett's Hall Pump Track, Ansley Common

4.5.3 In 2024 / 25, the improvements to the play areas at Royal Meadow Drive and Baxterley Recreation Ground have been funded through the Authority's capital Play Area Development fund with the addition of, for Royal Meadow Drive, some Section 106 funding. The new pump track has also been installed in Kitwood Avenue, Dordon, using the £100k allocated at Full Council in February 2024.

4.5.4 Consultation has been completed for the three sites being improved in 2025 / 26; Ridge Lane, Long Street (Dordon) and Old Arley. This work is currently out to tender.

4.5.5 UKSPF funding has been secured to remove and replace the goal posts in Authority-owned green spaces across the borough:

- Royal Meadow Drive (removal only)
- Brook Walk, Mancetter
- Grange Road, Hartshill
- Ridge Lane
- Baxterley
- Sycamore Road. Kingsbury
- Piccadilly
- Wood End
- Abbey Green Park

4.6 Community Engagement

- 4.6.1 Due to inclement weather, the Big Day Out events which were scheduled for last year were postponed and took place in March. The event at Ridge Lane supported the Levelling Up agenda, with stalls offering advice and guidance on financial inclusion as well as inflatables and food stalls. The second event took place at Sycamore Road, Kingsbury, seeing a number of local people engaging with different organisations and enjoying their local green space.
- 4.6.2 The updated hire process has been promoted and has secured a new hirer at Mancetter Recreation Ground for dog training. Any income raised through hires will be used to maintain and improve the green space.

5 Area Priorities

5.1 Arley and Whitacre

- 5.1.1 In addition to the work aforementioned with Haunchwood Sports Junior Football Club, the Borough Council has been approached to consider allowing the Club an additional long-term lease at Old Arley Recreation Ground. Whilst the Community and Environment Board is responsible for the development and implementation of the Playing Pitch Strategy, it is for the Resources Board to determine whether or not to grant a long-term lease to Haunchwood Sports Junior Football Club.
- 5.1.2 The Club currently hire the pitches on site, and a long-term lease would enable the site to serve as a dedicated training ground, providing the space for coaching and skill development across all age groups. It would also provide an additional site for matches, giving the security and flexibility the Club needs to grow and develop. If Members of this Board agree a long-term lease in principle, the draft lease will be tabled at a future meeting of Community and Environment Board.

5.2 Atherstone and Mancetter

- 5.2.1 Fencing is currently being installed at Royal Meadow Drive to prevent unauthorised incursions from the access at Radford Close.

5.3 Baddesley Ensor and Grendon

- 5.3.1 Two picnic benches have been installed at the play area on Boot Hill which were funded by the Parish Council.
- 5.3.2 As recommended by the access report completed by AccessAble, the wooden kissing gate at Baxterley Recreation Ground has been replaced by a single gate to improve access to the site. The gate will be painted to make the entrance clearer to those with visual impairments.

5.4 Coleshill

- 5.4.1 In agreement with local Ward Members, a bin and bench are being installed at Cole End Park, utilising the remaining S106 funding from the Blythways development.
- 5.4.2 The repairs to the wet pour have now taken place at the play area at Cole End Park.

5.5 Newton Regis and Warton

- 5.5.1 Members will be aware of the sum of £145,919 through section 106 funding which has been allocated to improvements at Warton Recreation Ground. The Borough Council is supporting Polesworth Parish Council to consult with local residents to determine the improvements.

5.6 Polesworth and Dordon

- 5.6.1 Members will be aware that, at the meeting of Full Council held in February 2024, provision was made for the installation of a pump track in Dordon. The pump track installation at Kitwood Recreation Ground has been completed and an open day was held on 1 March.
- 5.6.2 In addition, two wheelchair-accessible picnic benches have been installed at Kitwood Recreation Ground.
- 5.6.3 New goal posts are being installed at Kitwood Recreation Ground funded by the Parish Council.

6 Report Implications

6.1 Finance and Value for Money Implications

- 6.1.1 The financial implications arising directly out of this report are identified within the Green Space Strategy and within the Playing Pitch Strategy. The corresponding actions will be financed through approved budgets, through external funding support or through developer contributions as outlined in the report.

6.2 Safer Communities Implications

- 6.2.1 Projects advanced through the Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies contribute to community safety by providing well-managed open space and recreation areas that afford opportunities for positive activity.

6.3 Legal, Data Protection and Human Rights Implications

6.3.1 The Borough Council has wide ranging powers in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 to provide leisure facilities, including playing pitches. This includes allowing such facilities to be available for such persons and on payment of such charges as the Authority considers fit. The Borough Council also has power to do anything that is ancillary or conducive to the exercise of its functions. Taken together, these powers allow the Borough Council to enter into appropriate arrangements for a lease with a sports club for a period of 25 years.

4.3.2 If this Board was to approve the proposal, Legal Services will ensure that any lease has appropriate terms to protect the Authority's position and additionally ensure that the Clubs meet the requirements for the funding concerned.

4.3.3 There are no specific data protection or human rights implications arising directly out of this report.

6.4 Environment, Climate Change and Health Implications

6.4.1 Delivery of priorities identified in the Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies contributes directly to environmental improvements, enhancement of biodiversity and mitigation of the effects of climate change. It also helps to build sustainable and vibrant communities.

6.5 Human Resources Implications

6.5.1 There are no human resource implications arising directly out of this report.

6.6 Risk Management Implications

6.6.1 There are no direct risks consequent upon the services identified within this report. The activity that is included within the Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies, however, will be risk assessed and appropriate controls put in place, where appropriate.

6.7 Equalities Implications

6.7.1 There are no equalities implications arising from this report. The Authority's green spaces and playing pitches are provided for the benefit of the whole community and no group or individual defined by the protected characteristics under the Equality Act will be excluded therefrom.

6.8 Links to Council's Priorities

6.8.1 The North Warwickshire Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies have direct and positive links to the following corporate priorities:

- Safe, liveable, locally focused communities
- Prosperous and healthy
- Sustainable growth and protected rurality
- Efficient organisation

6.8.2 Additionally, implementation of the provisions of the Strategies contributes directly to the attainment of the priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy to:

- Raise aspirations, education attainment and skill levels
- Develop healthier communities
- Improve access to services

The Contact Officer for this report is Becky Evans (719346).

Background Papers

Local Government Act 1972 Section 100D, as substituted by the Local Government Act, 2000 Section 97

Background Paper No.	Author	Nature of Background Paper	Date
1	North Warwickshire Borough Council	North Warwickshire Playing Pitch Strategy (2018 to 2031)	January 2019
2	North Warwickshire Borough Council	North Warwickshire Green Space Strategy (2020 to 2033)	January 2020
3	Director of Leisure and Community Development	North Warwickshire Playing Pitch Strategy (2018 to 2031)	January 2024
4	Director of Leisure and Community Development	North Warwickshire Green Space and Playing Pitch Strategies Progress Report	March 2024

DATED _____ 2025

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL

-to-

ATHERSTONE RANGERS JUNIOR FC

L E A S E

of

Land at Mancetter Recreation Ground, Brook Walk, Mancetter
ATHERSTONE

LR1. Date of Lease:	The day of Two Thousand and Twenty Five
LR2. Title Number	LR2.1 Landlord's Title Number WK329698
LR3. Parties to this Lease	Landlord North Warwickshire Borough Council, The Council House, South Street, Atherstone CV9 1DE Tenant ATHERSTONE RANGERS JUNIOR FOOTBALL CLUB of
LR4. Property:	In the case of a conflict between this clause and the Remainder of this lease then, for the purposes of Registration, this clause shall prevail. Land, Pavilion and pitches at Brook Walk, Mancetter, Atherstone, Warwickshire as shown edged red on the Plan annexed hereto
LR5. Prescribed Statements etc:	LR5.1 Statements prescribed under rules 179 (dispositions in favour of a charity), 180 (dispositions by a charity) or 196 (leases under the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993) of the Land Registration Rules 2003. Not applicable LR5.2 This lease is made under, or by reference to, provisions of: Not applicable
LR6. Term for which the Property is Leased:	The term is as follows: 25 years from the day of
LR7. Premium	N/A
LR8. Prohibitions or Restrictions On Disposing of this Lease	This Lease contains a provision that prohibits or restricts dispositions
LR9. Rights of Acquisition:	LR9.1 Tenant's contractual rights to renew this lease, to acquire the reversion or another lease of the Property, or to acquire an interest in other land Not applicable LR9.2 Tenant's covenant to (or offer to) surrender this lease Not applicable LR9.3 Landlord's contractual rights to acquire this lease Not applicable
LR10. Restrictive covenants given in respect of land other than the Property	

None

LR11. Easements

LR11.1 Easements granted by this Lease for the Benefit of the Property
See Schedule 2

LR11.2 Easements granted or reserved by this Lease over the property for the benefit of other property
See Schedule 3

LR12. Estate rentcharge burdening the Property

Not applicable

LR13. Application for standard form of Restriction

None

LR14. Declaration of Trust where there is More than one person comprising The Tenant

Not applicable

THIS LEASE made the day of Two Thousand and Twenty Five
BETWEEN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL of the Council House, South Street
Atherstone, CV9 1DE ("The Landlord") and
ATHERSTONE RANGERS JUNIOR FOOTBALL CLUB of ("The Tenant")

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH as follows:-

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

- 1.1 "The Property" means all that part of the land at Brook Walk, Mancetter, Atherstone
Warwickshire as shown edged red on the annexed plan
- 1.2 "the Term" means 25 years from and including the date of this lease
- 1.3 The expression "Permitted Use" means use as a sports and recreation club for community
use to include the playing of football from and any ancillary use or any other sporting use / activity to
be agreed with the Landlord in writing.
- 1.4 "VAT" means value added tax or any other tax of a similar nature and unless otherwise
expressly stated all references to rents or other sums payable by the Tenant are exclusive of
VAT.
- 1.5 "the Landlord" includes the successors in title of the Landlord to the Property and any other
person who is at any time entitled to the reversion immediately expectant on the Term
- 1.6 "the Tenant" includes the Tenants successors in title
- 1.7 "the Rent" means the initial rent of a peppercorn if demanded
- 1.8 words importing one gender shall be construed as importing any other gender
- 1.9 words importing the singular shall be construed as importing the plural and vice versa
- 1.10 references to persons shall include unincorporated associations
- 1.11 the clause headings do not form part of this Lease and shall not be taken into account in its
construction or interpretation
- 1.12 any undertaking by the Tenant not to do an act or thing shall be deemed to include an obligation
not to knowingly permit or suffer such act or thing to be done by another person
- 1.13 "the Development Plan" means the plan for the development of the Tenant and is attached to
the Lease
- 1.14 "Insured Risks" means fire, explosion, lightning, earthquake, storm, flood, bursting and
overflowing of water tanks, apparatus or pipes, escape of water or oil, damage to underground

water, oil or gas pipes or electricity wires or cables, subsidence, ground slip, heave, impact by aircraft and articles dropped from them, impact by vehicles, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage and any other risks which the Tenant reasonably decides to insure against from time to time.

2. DEMISE

The Landlord lets the Property to the Tenant with full title guarantee together with the rights specified in schedule 1 but excepting and reserving to the Landlord the rights specified in schedule 2 to hold the Property to the Tenant for the Term subject to yielding and paying to the Landlord:

2.1 A peppercorn if demanded

3. Tenant's Covenants

The Tenant covenants with the Landlord to observe and perform the requirements of this clause

3.1 Rent

To pay the rent, if demanded, in accordance with clause 2 of this Lease

3.2 Outgoings

To pay and indemnify the landlord against all rates taxes assessments duties charges impositions and outgoings of an annual or other periodically recurring nature which are now or during the Term shall be charged assessed or imposed upon the Property except any which relate to the Landlord's receipt of rent.

3.3 Repair and cleaning

3.3.1 To maintain and keep in good repair and condition and clean and tidy and free from deposits and waste rubbish or refuse the Property and the hedges, trees fences and gates in and around the Property and the hard surfaces and to keep any gates for vehicular access always locked when the Property is not in use for organised sports activities.

3.3.2 to provide all grounds maintenance and line marking in respect of the Property, including provision of equipment, materials and consumables

3.4 User

3.4.1 To use the Property purely for the Permitted Use and not to use the Property for any illegal or immoral purpose and not to carry on any trade or business except where this is ancillary to the Permitted Use.

- 3.4.2 The Tenant must comply with all reasonable regulations made by the Landlord, in consultation with the Tenant, from time to time for the management of the Property provided that nothing in the regulations may purport to amend the terms of this Lease or the operation of the Tenant or restrict any use of the club for organised sporting activities and, in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this Lease and the regulations, the terms of this Lease are to prevail.
- 3.4.3 The Tenant must not do anything on the Property or allow anything to remain on it that may be or become a nuisance, injury or damage to the Landlord or his tenants or any other adjacent or neighbouring premises save that use for the Permitted Use shall not be considered a breach of this provision and further provided that the Tenant shall not be responsible to the Landlord or his tenants or any other adjacent or neighbouring premises for any recreational use of the Property by members of the public causing such nuisance.

3.5 Indemnity and insurance

- 3.5.1 To indemnify the Landlord against all actions costs claims demands and liability whatsoever in respect of any damage to any property or the death of or injury to any person arising out of the use by the Tenant (but not members of the public) of the Property.
- 3.5.2 The Tenant shall be responsible for the costs of insuring the Property against the Insured Risks and Public Liability insurance in respect of the Property and sports activities held there at the request of the Landlord, supply the Landlord with a copy of the insurance and the receipt for the then current years premium to comply with the Development Plan attached to the Lease.
- 3.5.3 If the Property or any part of it is damaged or destroyed by an Insured Risk, the Tenant shall:
- 3.5.3.1 promptly notify the Landlord and make a claim under the insurance policy for the Property;
 - 3.5.3.2 promptly take such steps as may be necessary and proper to obtain all planning and other consents that are required to repair (or as the case may be) rebuild or reinstate the Property.

3.6 Destruction of Property

3.6.1 If, following damage or destruction caused by any of the Insured Risks, the repair, rebuilding or reinstatement of the Property shall be impossible due to the inability to obtain the necessary planning or other consents:

3.6.1.1 the Tenant's obligation to reinstate the Property contained in clause 3.5 or otherwise shall no longer apply;

3.6.1.2 the Tenant shall hold all proceeds of any insurance in respect of the Property on trust for itself, the Landlord and any grant funder or third party funder in proportion to their respective interests in the Property immediately before the damage or destruction, as agreed in writing between the Landlord and the Tenant and failing agreement, in the proportions determined pursuant to clause 3.6.2; and

3.6.1.3 the Tenant shall pay (in cleared funds) the Landlord's proportion of such insurance proceeds within twenty Working Days of the date of receipt of the proceeds of the insurance policy or within ten working days of the determination pursuant to clause 3.6.2; whichever is the later.

3.6.2 Any dispute arising regarding this clause 3.6 shall be finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1996. The tribunal shall consist of one arbitrator appointed by the President for the time being of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

3.7 Signage

3.7.1 The Tenant shall not erect any signage other than sponsorship signage around the pitches and statutory notices without the consent of the Landlord, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

3.8 Disposals

3.8.1 Except as expressly permitted by this Lease, the Tenant shall not assign, charge, underlet or part with possession or share the occupation of, or permit any person to occupy, or create any trust in respect of the Tenant's interest in the whole or any part of the Property.

- 3.8.2 The Tenant may assign the whole of this Lease with the prior written consent of the Landlord, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.
- 3.8.3 The Tenant may also share occupation with other sports users as required, as long as no relationship of landlord and tenant is established by that arrangement.
- 3.8.4 The Tenant may charge the whole of this Lease.
- 3.8.5 The Tenant may share occupation of the Property with any company that is a member of the same group (within the meaning of section 42 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954) as the Tenant for as long as that company remains within that group and provided that no relationship of landlord and tenant is established by that arrangement.
- 3.9 Entry by Landlord or public
- 3.9.1 The Tenant shall allow a suitably-authorized and security-cleared representative of the Landlord nominated by the Landlord's Director of Leisure and Community Development to enter the Property, having given reasonable notice to the Tenant, annually to view their condition by prior written agreement with the Tenant at a time where it would not adversely affect the use by the Tenant for the Permitted Use.
- 3.10 Yielding up the Premises
- 3.10.1 At the end of the Term, the Tenant shall yield up the Land to the Landlord in line with the Tenant's obligations in this Lease
- 3.11 Costs
- Within 30 days of written demand, the Tenant shall pay all costs and expenses reasonably and properly incurred by the Landlord:
- 3.11.1 in the reasonable contemplation of, and the preparation and service of, a notice under Section 146 of the Law of Property Act 1925 or any proceedings under Section 146 or Section 147 of that Act (whether or not any right of re-entry or forfeiture has been waived by the Landlord or a notice served under Section 146 is complied with by the Tenant or the Tenant has been relieved under the provisions of that Act and even though forfeiture may be avoided otherwise than by relief granted by the Court)
- 3.11.2 in remedying any breach of covenant by the Tenant;

3.11.3 in respect of any application for consent under this Lease whether or not it is granted (except in cases where the Landlord is obliged not to withhold its consent unreasonably) or the application is withdrawn

3.12 Interest

3.12.1 If the Rent is not paid within 30 days of written demand the Tenant shall pay interest calculated on a daily basis on the unpaid sum at 3% above the base interest rate of Lloyds Bank PLC from the due date of payment to the actual date of payment, both dates inclusive.

3.13 Statutory and Safety Obligations

3.13.1 The Tenant must comply in all respects with the requirements of any statutes, and any other obligations imposed by law or by any byelaws, applicable to the Property or the activities for the time being carried on there.

3.13.2 The Tenant must give full particulars to the Landlord of any notice, direction, order or proposal relating to the Property made, given or issued to the Tenant by any government department or local, public, regulatory or other authority or court within 14 days of receipt, and if so reasonably requested by the Landlord must produce it to the Landlord. The Tenant must without delay take all necessary steps to comply with the notice direction or order. At the request and cost of the Landlord, the Tenant must make or join with the Landlord in making any objection or representation the Landlord deems expedient against or in respect of any notice, direction, order or proposal.

3.13.3 The Tenant shall act at all times in a reasonable and responsible manner. The safety certification systems by Local Authorities were established by the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975 and the Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act. The Tenant shall undertake risk management assessments at the Property and provide a copy of the Risk management report to the Landlord annually.

3.13.4 The Landlord shall share responsibility with the Tenant and the Landlord shall pay the costs involved in the required reviews/inspections in order to comply with all Health and Safety legislation and regulations covering (but not limited to)

The Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975 and The Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act 1987 - Annual review and re-inspection of the Fire Risk Assessment (FRA),

fire alarms and fire equipment. The tenant will be named in the FRA and have specific responsibilities and duties to fulfil.

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (HSWA) (this includes The Approved Code of Practice: Legionnaires' disease: The Control of Legionella Bacteria in water systems (L8) - Annual review of the risk assessment, the tenant will be named in the risk assessment and have specific responsibilities and duties to fulfil.

The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 - Annual Re-Inspection of the Asbestos Management Plan (AMP). The tenant will be named in the AMP and have specific responsibilities and duties to fulfil.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)

Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 – Inspections and certificates as required

Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994 - Three yearly Electrical Inspection - Electrical Inspection Condition Report (EICR), Emergency Lighting, Annual full discharge test, Monthly 'Flick' Test Portable Appliance Testing (PAT's) - Annual testing of all portable electrical appliances

If any reasonable defects or remedial works are identified as necessary in any of the above, the Tenant shall promptly undertake all the required work at the Tenant's cost with a certified contractor or the Landlord's contractor whichever the Landlord reasonably requires. When the works are complete the Tenant will advise the Landlord so that a post works inspection can be carried out.

3.13.5 In the event of the Tenant carrying out any structural works such as 3G pitches, floodlights, services or dug out structures, during the Term of the Lease, it will be the responsibility of the Tenant to obtain and comply with all necessary consents, permissions or certificates connected to the works.

4. Landlord's covenants

4.1 That the Tenant paying the rents hereby reserved and performing and observing the covenants on the part of the Tenant and the conditions herein contained shall peaceably hold and enjoy the Property during the said term without any interruption by the Council or any person rightfully claiming under or in trust for the Council

4.2 PROVIDED always and it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:

4.2.1 That the Council shall have power at all times without obtaining any consent from or making any compensation to the Tenant to deal as to the Council may think fit with any other property belonging to the Council and to erect or suffer to be erected on such neighbouring property any buildings whatsoever whether such buildings shall or shall

not affect or diminish the light or air which may now or at any time during the term hereby granted be enjoyed by the Tenant or any Tenants or occupiers of the Property or any part thereof provided that any accesses to the Property are retained.

4.2.2 If the rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall remain unpaid for 30 days after becoming payable (whether formally demanded or not) or if any of the covenants on the part of the Tenant hereinbefore contained shall not be performed or observed, after notification of such breach has been given to the Tenant and after a reasonable period has not been rectified then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Landlord at any time thereafter to re-enter upon the Property or upon any part thereof in the name of the whole and thereupon this demise shall absolutely determine but without prejudice to any right of action of the Landlord in respect of any antecedent breach or non-observance of the covenants on the part of the Tenant hereinbefore contained

4.3 PROVIDED THAT before exercising any right of re-entry under this clause the Landlord shall give 60 days written notice to The Football Foundation or any other mortgagee of this lease for which notice has been given to the Landlord (together "the Mortgagee") and if within 60 days of the expiry of such notice the Mortgagee indicates in writing to the Landlord that it wishes to remedy such breach the Landlord shall allow the Mortgagee a period of three months or such longer time as may be reasonable (in view of the nature and extent of the breach) to remedy such breach or to procure that it is remedied.

4.4 That in the event of the service of any statutory notice requiring the execution of works at the Property the following provision shall (notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained) have effect

(a) if such notice is to be served upon the Tenant the Tenant shall forthwith forward the same to the Landlord and shall (unless a certificate of exemption be obtained from the authority serving the notice) forthwith at his expense execute to the satisfaction of the Landlord such works as the Landlord may approve in order to comply with the requirements of the said notice

(b) if such notice is served upon the Landlord the Landlord shall immediately notify the Tenant and thereupon the Tenant shall at his own expense forthwith execute to the satisfaction of the Landlord such works as the Landlord may require in order to comply with such notice or as such notice may require to be executed by the Tenant

Provided that in either case the Landlord may if it so desires itself execute such works and the Tenant shall afford to the Landlord all necessary access to the Property and other facilities for this purpose and shall on demand refund to the Landlord all costs and expenses thereby incurred and any sums payable by virtue of this proviso shall be recoverable from the Tenant as rent in arrear

- 4.5 The expression “the Director of Leisure and Community Development” in this Lease shall mean the Director of Leisure and Community Development for the time being of the Landlord or such other person as shall be nominated for that purpose by the Landlord
- 4.6 Any consent, approval, determination, authority or notice required to be given by the Landlord shall be in writing and shall (except where the context otherwise provides or requires) be given under the hand of the Chief Executive for the time being of the Landlord and any notice to the Landlord shall be in writing and shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if sent by prepaid post and addressed to the Chief Executive at the Council House, Atherstone aforesaid and any notice to the Tenant shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if left or sent by prepaid post to him at his registered address.
- 4.7 That in cases of dispute or difference arising out of or touching upon the rights, duties or liabilities of the parties under this Lease the dispute shall be referred to the determination of a single arbitrator to be agreed upon by the parties or failing agreement to a person nominated by the President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the manner provided by the Arbitration Act 1996 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force
- 4.8 The Landlord shall arrange and attend a minimum of 3 meetings each year with the Tenant during the term of the Lease to support the Tenant in respect of implementation of the Club Development Plan which is attached to the Lease. In addition, the Tenant will work towards achieving and thereafter maintaining accreditation from the appropriate governing bodies of the sports carried on at the Property.
- 4.9 The Landlord shall arrange for a formal review of the Club Development Plan every 5 years during the term of the Lease.

5. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999

Except as expressly provided for in clause 4.3, is not a party to the lease shall not have any rights under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any term of the lease. This does not affect any right or remedy of a third party which exists, or is available, apart from that Act.

IN WITNESS whereof the Landlord has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed and the Tenant has to a Counterpart executed as a Deed the day and year first before written

FIRST SCHEDULE

The Property

All that land situated at Mancetter recreation ground, Brook Walk, Mancetter, Atherstone Warwickshire as shown edged red on the annexed plan ("the Plan")

SECOND SCHEDULE

Rights Granted

1. A right of way on foot, at all times and by vehicle over the land providing access between the Property and coloured brown on the Plan for obtaining access to the Premises;
2. The free and uninterrupted passage and running of water soil gas electricity and other services to the land hereby demised over through and along the sewers drains pipes wires and cables which now are or may hereafter during the term hereby granted be in under or upon the adjoining or neighbouring land of the Landlord or its tenants for the time being and the right to connect into these services and install new services to serve the Property and the right to enter upon the Landlord's neighbouring property for the purposes of installing repairing cleansing maintaining and renewing any services subject to the Tenant making good any damage caused to the reasonable satisfaction of the Landlord.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Matters Excepted and Reserved from the Demise

1. The free and uninterrupted passage and running of water soil gas electricity and other services to and from adjoining or neighbouring property or units of the Landlord over through and along the sewers drains pipes wires and cables which now are or may hereafter during the term hereby granted be in under or upon the demised land with the right for the Landlord to enter upon the demised land at any time for the purpose of repairing cleansing maintaining and

renewing the said sewers drains pipes wires and cables subject to the Landlord making good all damage caused by such entry except in so far as such entry may be necessitated by any act or default of the Tenant

IN WITNESS whereof the Landlord has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed and the Tenant
has executed as a deed the day and year first before written

EXECUTED AS A DEED by affixing THE COMMON SEAL)
of NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL)
hereto in the presence of:)

Designated Officer:

EXECUTED AS A DEED by)
ATHERSTONE RANGERS JUNIOR FOOTBALL CLUB)
Acting by)

Director

In the presence of:

Witness Signature:
Witness Name:
Witness Address:



Report on Warwickshire Wildlife Trust Support for Local Nature Reserves Management in North Warwickshire April 2024 to March 2025

The following comprises a brief summary of works delivered over the last six months by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust ("WWT") in connection with Abbey Green Park, Cole End Park, Daffern's Wood and Kingsbury Meadow Local Nature Reserves ("LNR"s). Of note, the autumn and winter tend to be a busier period for habitat management and tasks that would disturb nesting birds and ground flora in the spring and summer months

Headlines

Over the period of up to **February 2025**, there has been **a total of 45 individual incidences of volunteering** occurring at the sessions **across 4 sites on 11 sessions**.

The work achieved has been varied and detailed below, but cumulatively the time committed by the **volunteers equates to 212.8 hours**. This can be represented as **30.4 days of volunteering input**.

Based on the £14.00 rate for volunteering value this totals and in-kind cash value of £2979.20 for the period being reported on. **Note an up-to-date report with final figures will be supplied at year end.**



Above: Kingsbury Meadow willow arch maintenance

Cole End Park:

The site continues to be well loved and appreciated by locals and our volunteer team! Whilst the most hours on this site are during the summer, we have returned to undertake a small-scale woodland thinning – creating age and structural diversity of vegetation to benefit lots of different wildlife. Other task includes maintaining and replanting the young trees we planted three or so years ago, carried out a path cut back and cleaned the interpretation boards. The spring and summer ahead in 2025 provide us with the opportunity to undertake some informal interpretation of the river side buffer strip and its value. **Right: tree sapling replacement after losses caused by tree works to maintain the conduit at Cole End Park**



Abbey Green:

Works on this site tend to be from mid-summer onwards and cutting and clearing of the grassland meadows is a priority. This keeps the grassland in good condition for lots of flowering species and inhibits any dominant species taking over that might reduce the diversity of species. Our local volunteers continue to monitor the site and undertake small scale maintenance tasks across the year to maintain the site for wildlife and people alike. Like at Cole End Park, the spring and summer ahead offers opportunity to provide some interpretation about the buffer strip for the channels in the river and how this can help a diversity of wildlife. **Left: Volunteers finishing up after clearing the cut meadow areas which helps promote a diversity of wildflowers.**

Kingsbury Meadow:

Winter work on site has focussed on maintaining the grassland and the scrub / bramble habitats. Several small areas were cut to bring structure to the bramble habitat and prevent it colonising on to grassland. The areas of wetland vegetation were checked for scrub and trees and removed as appropriate to ensure these important habitats are maintained. The willow arch was also maintained and partially replanted. The Hurley Brook naturalisation structures were checked. Garden escape variegated yellow archangel was controlled. **Right: Kingsbury Meadow bramble management to maintain habitat diversity**



Dafferns Wood:



The woodland work on this site started in the autumn and included coppicing and re-coppicing of hazel to bring structure and regenerate mature trees. Holly seems to be on the increase in the wood and a handful of hollies were cut in accordance with the management plan. 2 mature sycamores were also removed to lessen their shade and promote the growth of native trees. In the pit, a proportion of bramble was cut back and trees cut out to bring structure to this important scrub and buffer habitat.

Our work continues to involve local contacts, Councillors and interested parties who are invited to work parties as they arise and met with on an ad hoc basis. **Left: Dafferns Wood holly management. Below: Dafferns Wood holly removal and creation of habitat piles.**



Volunteering Summary:

Volunteering attendance NWBC Sites April 2024 - Feb 2025							
Total hours spent	212.8	Total monetary value	£2,979.20				
Activity Name	Role	Start Date	Number of Volunteers	Total Hours Spent	Total Monetary	Activity Status	Comments
VOL Independent Surveyors	IS Daffern's Wood	19/04/2024	1	2.5	£35.00	Individual survey	Breeding Bird Survey & Admin
VOL Independent Surveyors	IS Daffern's Wood	25/05/2024	1	1.3	£18.20	Individual survey	Breeding Bird Survey
VOL Independent Surveyors	IS Daffern's Wood	25/05/2024	1	1.8	£25.20	Individual survey	Breeding Bird Survey & Admin
VOL Independent Surveyors	IS Daffern's Wood	26/06/2024	1	2.2	£30.80	Individual survey	Breeding Bird Survey & Admin
VOL Nature Force / Friday Force	NF Dafferns Wood	25/11/2024	8	40	£560.00	Staff led work party	Woodland Management
VOL Nature Force / Friday Force	NF Dafferns Wood	02/12/2024	5	25	£350.00	Staff led work party	Woodland management
VOL Nature Force / Friday Force	NF Kingsbury Meadow	28/10/2024	5	25	£350.00	Staff led work party	Scrub/Grassland Management
VOL Nature Force / Friday Force	NF Kingsbury Meadow	17/02/2025	7	35	£490.00	Staff led work party	Scrub Management/various
VOL Nature Force / Friday Force	NF Dafferns Wood	10/02/2025	5	25	£350.00	Staff led work party	Woodland Maintenance
VOL PV TVW	Tameforce - Kingsbury Meadow	24/09/2024	5	25	£350.00	Staff led work party	Sedge Bed Main + Various
VOL Nature Force / Friday Force	NF Cole End Park	03/03/2025	6	30	£420.00	Staff led work party	Tree planting

Karl Curtis – Director of Nature Reserves

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www.warwickshirewildlifetrust.org.uk

Photo credits: Eddie Asbery 2025

Warwickshire Wildlife Trust

Brandon Marsh Nature Centre
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Warwickshire
Wildlife Trust

☎ 024 7630 2912

✉ enquiries@wkwtr.org.uk

River Cole at Cole End Park Restoration Project

Introduction

The river Cole is 34km in length, rising from the slopes between Forhill and Wythall, approximately 9 km south-west of Solihull. The river initially flows south before heading north-west through Birmingham, eventually joining the river Blythe at Blythe's End, just to the north-east of Coleshill.

The river Cole above Kingshurst is considered to be ecologically important and supports several important species including otter (*Lutra lutra*) and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*). Historically, the river Cole has been subject to channel deepening, straightening and widening and disconnection of the channel from its floodplain. This historical channel engineering is considered to have had a detrimental impact on river habitat, including the destruction of the natural pool-riffle habitat. The river Cole in this section also has naturally low energy and a limited supply of coarse sediment, which means that the recovery of natural characteristics within the river will be slow. For more detail on the issues and solutions for the river Cole please see Appendix 1. We (Warwickshire Wildlife Trust) propose to carry out a selection of these solutions as part of a river Cole Restoration Project.

A number of studies and reports have been produced to help guide the best way to restore the river Cole to a more natural environment resulting in a healthier river which is better able to withstand climate change, provide excellent habitats and become a beautiful place for the community to enjoy.

Most recently, a feasibility study was undertaken to identify key opportunities for future river and floodplain restoration. An options appraisal looked at various levels of intervention that could take place from limited works through to full-scale restoration measures. These were then ranked and detailed designs have been created. The initial options appraisal and designs are available in Appendix 2 & 3.

The designs are a high level "ideal opportunity" to show the possibilities available. From these, consultation, stakeholder engagement, additional ideas and redesign will take place, to ensure the best approach for both the environment and the community is taken.

The Grade II* listed Cole Bridge, spanning the river at Coleshill has been identified and noted. Careful consideration will be made around appropriate and safe measures that will not have an impact on this structure. All works will be done sensitively to ensure this heritage asset is protected.

Spatial information

Location NGRs: SP 19114 89330 to SP 20201 90488

Area: 89.17 Hectares (5.23 Hectares as Cole End Park)

Reach Length: 1.9km

Restoration Proposals

To help create a more natural river profile, improve biodiversity and create a more beautiful landscape for people to enjoy and connect with nature, the following measures have been proposed. The design schematic in Appendix 3 is “high level” and will be refined and redesigned following consultation.

Improvement Measures

- Increasing in-channel complexity by placing in channel large woody structures (LWS);
- Increasing the river-floodplain connectivity by excavating floodplain channels and reprofiling riverbanks;
- Re-meandering sections of the main channel;
- Removal of invasive species, revegetation of disturbed areas, and planting of riparian trees.

Large Woody Structures (LWS)

These are a natural part of river systems. In the past, wood was often removed from rivers because it was thought to increase flood risk. However, recent research shows that when placed in the right locations, woody material actually helps create a healthier, more natural river environment for wildlife.

For this project, LWS will be placed in the river in locations that won't increase flood risk to nearby properties. They will be securely fastened using strong steel cables or buried into the riverbanks to hold them in place. This method is widely used around the world in river restoration projects and has been proven to stay secure even during high water flows.

Floodplain channels

West of Cole End Park, there is an opportunity to create new winding channels that connect the river to the surrounding floodplain. These channels would follow the path of old, natural waterways, allowing water to spread out more effectively. This would create a mix of faster and slower-flowing areas while also providing extra space to store water in the landscape

Reshaping Riverbanks (Bank reprofiling)

Where possible, riverbanks will be reshaped and planted with native plants. This helps the river reconnect with its floodplain, allowing water to overflow naturally during heavy rainfall. The floodplain will act as a temporary storage area, slowing down the water flow which can contribute to reducing flood risk.

Making the River More Natural (Re-meandering)

The straight section of the river in Cole End Park would benefit from being reshaped into a more natural, winding path. This will help the river flow more naturally, improve its connection to the floodplain, and create a more diverse and healthier environment for plants and animals.

Tree planting

Planting more trees in key locations brings several benefits. One of the main advantages is providing shade for the river, which helps keep water temperatures lower in hot summers. The mix of light and shade also supports different species. Tree planting also allows for the introduction of native species that are currently missing or in low numbers, helping to restore a more natural balance to the river and floodplain.

Anticipated benefits for the environment

- A more varied river shape, water flow, and environment, thanks to the influence of LWS and the natural changes in water coverage at different flow levels. Wider sections of the river with reshaped banks will help make this possible.
- Restored natural spaces for plants and wildlife along the riverbanks and floodplain
- With extra water storage in side-channels and floodplains, this can contribute to reducing the amount of water flowing in the main channel and may help reduce flood risk
- A self-sustaining mix of river features, viewing points and wild spaces over time, supported by the growth of new large trees along the riverbanks.
- Easier public access to the river due to the removal of invasive species, reshaped banks, and natural thinning of undergrowth as new trees grow.
- Healthy ecosystems help absorb carbon dioxide, regulate temperatures, and reduce the impacts of extreme weather events, increasing resilience to climate change.

Anticipated benefits for the community

- Better mental and physical health due to a more diverse natural landscape and improved access. Access to green spaces and nature has been proven to reduce stress, anxiety, and depression. Walking, cycling, or simply spending time in nature improves overall well-being and encourages physical activity.
- Improved Water Quality. Healthy ecosystems naturally filter pollutants from water, leading to cleaner rivers and drinking water sources.
- Restoring floodplains, wetlands, and natural river channels helps slow down and store excess water, helping to reduce the amount of water that may cause flooding in nearby areas.
- Opportunities to bring the community together involving volunteers, schools and conservation groups to help deliver aspects of the project
- Educational opportunities where the river and Cole End Park could be used as an outdoor classroom where schools can learn about ecology, conservation, and sustainable practices.

Additional considerations

- Once final designs have been agreed all works will be computer modelled in detail to ensure there is no increased risk of flooding to properties.
 - The current design has been modelled and shows no increased risk of flooding
 - Designs will aim to limit flooding within amenity areas – designed to flood parts that aren't used as amenity space (in the wider floodplain)
- The Grade II* listed bridge and canalised section of river have been highlighted. The canalised section would benefit greatly from restoration and designs will be sympathetic to the aesthetics and history of the area.
 - Where possible the river through Cole End Park will be reshaped to include a more natural curved appearance
- Certain works can only be undertaken during certain seasons, such as in-river work which must happen in summer outside of the fish breeding season.
 - Where possible multiple activities will happen simultaneously to reduce the overall construction time and impact on park visitors
- A new path has been added through the nature reserve and any works need to be mindful of this

Appendices:

- Appendix 1: **Table 4-1 A summary of the issues, and their solutions, within the River Cole**
- Appendix 2: **Table 4-4: Options matrix for Reach 3**
- Appendix 3: **River Cole - Detail Design Schematic (Reach 3)**

APPENDX 1: Table 4-1 A summary of the issues, and their solutions, within the River Cole.

Problem	Description	Solution	Description
Canalisation and lack of connectivity	The cumulative legacy of the various ways in which the river channel has been modified presents a significant and fundamental limit on the ecological status of the River Cole.	Restore connectivity and reverse the canalisation through a catchment wide programme of re-sculpting the channel, planform and riparian margin: reinstate or re-create meanders, allow woody debris to remain in the river, or introduce it where appropriate. Successful restoration of connectivity will involve different measures in different places.	<p>Restoration of connectivity from the headwaters downstream will by default go a long way to addressing other limiting pressures such as sediment deposition and excessive in-stream plant growth</p> <p>Connectivity can be restored wholly or partly and in different ways, but in the broadest terms, either the river needs to be brought back up, or the banks need to be taken down or a new channel needs to be cut with the correct sinuosity and morphological variety.</p> <p>Bringing the river back up: This is expensive and difficult. There is always a danger of imposing yet another tier of modification, an artificial staircase structure, and of the unchanged pools between the riffles becoming silt traps: natural riffles never interrupt a straight channel in a series of bars according to the model most artificial riffle insertions have followed.</p> <p>However along short sections of the river restoring a gravel bed may be a viable option, allowing the riverine processes, in concert with LWD structures, to shape and contour it. With sufficient funding available it would be possible to entertain this idea in certain suitable reaches of the Lower Cole.</p> <p>Taking the banks down: A more practical option is to shape the leveed and incised banks to create low-lying flood berms. Incised berms of this sort should be three to five meters deep if possible, from the rivers edge to the lift in slope, or built on a very gentle incline. The re-shaping can involve a combination of pulling back the levees and pushing in the toe of the bank, so that as well as creating a connected riparian zone, one is also manipulating the planform of the river to create pinches and wider reaches.</p> <p>This option does not recreate wide-scale connectivity, but it is more easily accomplished, less expensive and poses no wider flooding risk: it is a very practical and realistic option.</p> <p>Remeandering: A third option, where the ground is available and the land-owner willing, is to carve a new channel. This may often be an easier and more cost-effective solution than ‘bringing the river up’, and is especially viable in some reaches of the lower river. LiDAR indicate that the middle and lower reaches of the Cole were once far more sinuous than the current channel exhibits. Using the old maps, a more natural sinuosity of the channel can be estimated and used as a starting point for realignment projects.</p> <p>Embankment Removal Within the lower reach of the Cole, immediately upstream of the confluence with the River Blythe, the channel is bordered large embankments. The surrounding land lies below the level of the top of the embankment and is predominantly used for pastoral grazing. Removal or setting back of the embankments would be challenging, expensive, and require the forfeiting of grazing rights however, giving the river freedom to occupy the floodplain would have a significant impact on morphology and ecology of the lower river.</p>
Uniform morphology	Canalisation and other historic channel modifications have altered channel gradient and planform resulting in a loss of geomorphic units and complexity of channel structure.	Consider in-stream works that enhance morphological variety	<p>Re-sculpting the channel to achieve localised connectivity is far more challenging within the confines of the steep banks such as those observed in the upstream reach.</p> <p>Re-sculpting within the channel: By sculpting pools and pinches in the river bed and ‘planting’ mats of vegetation either as shoulders pinching the flow, or as long berms which narrow the channel, it is possible to restore connectivity on a localised scale, immediately surrounding the river.</p> <p>Introduction of Large-Woody-Debris (LWD): Tree-fall is vital in catalysing the dynamic processes of a most UK river systems. When a tree falls across a stream, complex processes are set in motion which vastly add to the ecological richness of the river. In forcing its way past the obstruction a low energy river is energised. The river becomes gently impounded upstream but is forced to blow a deep hole in the river bed or bank to get around or under the tree. New gravel enters the</p>

			<p>system. Berms are thrown up along the downstream edges and often the channel is forced to braid, creating islands. All of this enhances connectivity and morphological variety.</p> <p>As importantly the tree fall creates a window of daylight and that light allows the colonisation and consolidation of the accreted berms around the fallen tree. Under the natural conditions which are referred to in explaining the vitality of LWD, trees fall out of mature and relatively extensive woodland, so that the old, dead tree when it falls, or the mature one blown over, opens up a broad window to the sky. This link between LWD and daylight is crucial.</p> <p>Flow deflectors also energise low energy rivers, forcing the water to make pools and riffles and berms. Built properly a flow deflector has a very similar impact and function to tree-fall. It is possible to make flow deflectors where there are no trees, recreating the impact of LWD in open reaches of the river. They only work well in more or less unshaded areas and they must be built properly.</p>
Sediment Pollution	<p>Coupled with canalisation, sediment makes a considerable impact on the ecology of the river, smothering substrate of the river bed and blocking the interstices. An excess of fine sediment changes the morphology, the plant communities and the natural flows in the river and negatively impacts fish and insect numbers</p>	<p>Address fine sediment and sand pollution through a strategic farm and land-management liaison process throughout catchment.</p>	<p>Identify sources of fine sediment throughout the catchment. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable fields; - Pig units (if present) - Road side verges - Aggregate works - Road crossings - Footpaths, tracks and fords - Drains and ditches - EA & IDB pumping stations and drains - Tributaries <p>Strategic solutions should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of river buffers within agricultural land - Improved connectivity to allow fine sediment to be redeposited/accreted on floodplain - Treatment of fine sediment at points of entry (i.e. installation of silt traps) - Encouragement of catchment sensitive land-use to reduce catchment wide erosion/soil loss.
Diffuse Pollution	<p>The release of potential pollutants from a range of activities that, individually, may have no effect on the water environment, but, at the scale of a catchment, can have a significant effect.</p> <p>Sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Runoff from farms, forestry, community and amenity green spaces; - Runoff from roads, houses, commercial areas; and - Seepage into groundwater 	<p>Treat sources of diffuse pollution before they enter the main river</p>	<p>Strategic solutions should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop field drains where they enter the main river, or explore to create wetlands or reedbeds to act as interceptors - Diversion of track-side drains into riparian settling ponds - Creation of wetland that will act as sediment-sinks immediately upstream of where tributaries converge with the Cole. <p>Diffuse pollution impacts will be further minimised when undertaken in conjunction with sediment prevention solutions and improved connectivity with the floodplain.</p>
Overshading	<p>The shading effect imposed by dense forestry plantations or homogenous woodlands can limit the ecological potential of a river. Diverse woodlands with successional growth are required to allow varying light levels into the woodland floor, creating a diverse mosaic between shade and light.</p>	<p>Selective vegetation/canopy thinning</p>	<p>Create a more even distribution of light and shade, by careful planting in the wide open reaches and careful felling in the densely shaded reaches.</p> <p>Mimicry of natural woodland succession (i.e., old trees die/fall and are replaced by younger trees) is a desirable outcome allowing variety in light levels as well as the recruitment of large woody debris to the channel for added complexity.</p> <p>Consideration of urban lighting can also be made during creation of planting / selective tree thinning, helping to reduce urban light reaching the river channel, which can have negative impacts on nocturnal animals.</p>
Lack of Shade	<p>Complete absence of riparian woodland</p>	<p>Creation of wet woodland habitat</p>	<p>Planting of riparian margin with desirable species such as Alder, Maple, Willow, Hornbeam and Oak to re-establish/encourage the regeneration of diverse woodland.</p>
Excessive in-stream and	<p>Overgrown monocultures of</p>	<p>Change in management of watercourse:</p>	<p>Examine the weed-cutting and bank-maintenance regime to explore ways in which changes of practice can</p>

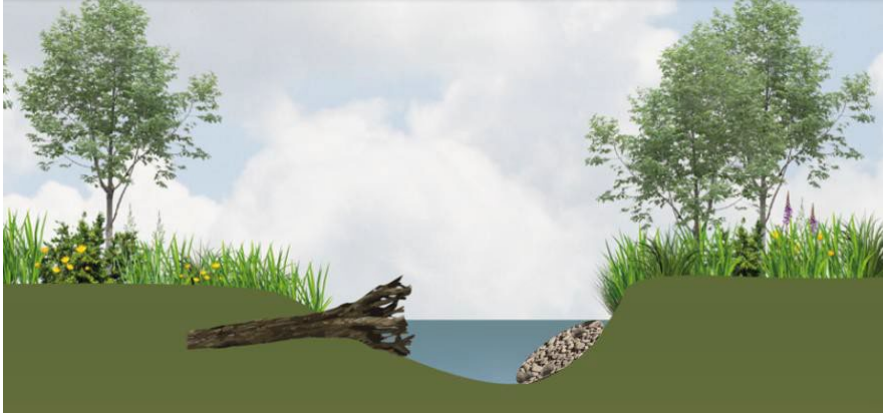
channel margin plant growth	vegetation such as glyceria likely arising from excessive nutrient loads are present at specific locations within the project area.	1. Review weed cutting regime; 2. Establishment of riparian vegetation (see above); and 3. Reduce nutrient enrichment (see below)	enhance the in-stream and riparian habitat, replacing monocultures with diverse mosaics of plant cover. Identify areas of high vegetation that are perceived as negative to channel flows and review their ecological values before considering options for their removal. Plants removed from the channel and bank faces could be used to re-colonise areas denuded by INNS.
Control Structures/Barriers to Fish Passage	Manmade structures such as flow gauging weirs which cause impoundment and impede migratory fish passage as well as disruption to sediment transport continuity.	Removal of Structures	Mitigate impoundments, by removal or by-pass.
Invasive Species Non-Native	<p>Himalayan Balsam is present in the upper valley and is a major threat to the ecology of the river. Himalayan balsam spreads quickly, especially along the edges of a river. Once established Himalayan balsam dominates almost all native vegetation, creating a riparian mono-culture. Moreover it dies away in winter leaving nothing to protect the fragile, bare banks below. Himalayan balsam causes severe erosion and siltation comparable in scale and impact with heavy overgrazing by livestock, but more difficult to contain.</p> <p>Large numbers of Signal Crayfish were seen alive and swimming during the topographic survey and fluvial audit walkover, particularly between Cooks lane and HS2 land. Signs of Signal Crayfish were also observed in other reaches however they were less prolific.</p>	Instigate a stakeholder-led invasive plant eradication programme, approached strategically, starting at the top of the catchment	<p>The most reliable control strategy is the total eradication from the top of the valley working downstream. This is a labour intensive exercise.</p> <p>Himalayan Balsam The plant is best trimmed or pulled as it starts to grow in spring, but before it flowers. Once it flowers the seed pods burst open when the plants is touched. The seeds last for some time in the ground and patches dealt with will need to be revisited even as the eradication is unrolled downstream</p> <p>Signal Crayfish A signal crayfish eradication plan could be developed whereby crayfish are captured and dispatched humanely. A catchment based approach to eradication utilising current best approaches would be most effective.</p>
Nutrient Enrichment	Excessive supply of the inorganic nutrients nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) causing excessive algae and plant growth causing excessive algae and plant growth. Eutrophication is nearly always a result of land use activities or from direct discharges from industry.	Investigate the impact of nutrient enrichment and reduce its impact through a strategic farm and land-management liaison process.	<p>Excess sediment can disrupt ecosystems through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blocking light, reducing algae growth; - Harming of fish; and - Degrading of habitat quality. <p>To minimise the impact of nutrient enrichment within the catchment, land use activity maps should be reviewed to identify areas with high potential impact on waterways (e.g. areas of erosion, stock crossings, fertiliser runoff).</p> <p>Catchment stakeholders should then work with landowners to reduce the impacts through sensitive management.</p>

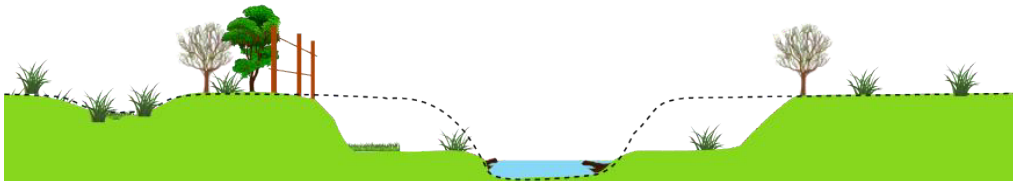
APPENDIX 2: Table 4-4: Options matrix for Reach 3.

Factor	Option 1 (Do nothing)	Option 2 (Minimal intervention)	Option 3 (Partial intervention)	Option 4 (Full-scale intervention)
Benefit to geomorphic process	Due to current morphological pressures and pollution (particularly fine sediment), without any intervention, geomorphic processes are likely to decline over time.	LWS will kickstart geomorphic processes.	LWS and gravels will kickstart geomorphic processes	Full floodplain reconnection with LWS will fully restore geomorphic processes .
Impact on flood risk (to upstream and downstream areas)		Proposed design will developed in a way that does not negatively impact flood risk.	Proposed design will developed in a way that does not negatively impact flood risk.	Retaining more water on the floodplain will reduce flood risk downstream.
Impact to in-stream habitat (longer term)				Reconnecting relict channels will create backwater habitat, increasing stream habitat diversity.
Impact on wider biodiversity		In-stream biodiversity improved only	In-stream biodiversity improved only	Full floodplain reconnection greatly improves river and floodplain biodiversity.
Impact on landscape/amenity value				Improved amenity value by creating mosaic of habitat.
Ease of construction (short term)				Excavation of new and paleo channels will increase construction difficulty.
Cost of design/construction (short term)				Excavation of new and paleo channels will increase construction cost.
Cost of maintenance (longer term)				

Significantly Positive; Slightly Positive; Neutral; Slightly Negative; Significantly Negative


Reach	Coleshill to Quarry	Option	1. Do nothing
Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease all regular channel management activities and do not undertake any additional in-channel habitat improvement works. • Very occasional 'emergency' measures may still be permissible, under extreme circumstances. 			
Indicative cross-section n/a			
Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No short-term costs associated with construction. • No short-term disruption to services or farmland. • No disturbance to existing in-stream and riparian habitats. 			
Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of continued incision and further channel deepening and widening. • No benefits for channel/floodplain connectivity. 			
Risk appraisal and mitigation measures n/a			
Additional work required n/a			
Approximate design and build costs None, but may be associated with cost benefit since any ongoing, routine channel management is likely to incur some cost			

Reach	Coleshill to Quarry	Option	2. Minimal intervention
Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the upstream extent, use relict channels as floodplain features. Introduce alternating large wood structures (LWS) and introduce, or augment existing, gravels at carefully targeted locations, to further improve habitat diversity in main channel. 			
Indicative cross-section 			
Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of habitat through introduction of floodplain features. Improvements to geomorphic process by enhancement of morphological diversity. Potential improvements to flood risk downstream by helping reconnect channel with floodplain at higher flows. Lower cost associated with this option in comparison with others. 			
Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some disruption during construction, although existing floodplain habitats can be retained. Potential for benefits of restoration efforts to reduce with time without full restoration of natural fluvial form and process. Further natural recovery unlikely given the low-energy nature of the river. Potential increases in flood risk locally due to reduced channel conveyance during moderate to high flows. Risk of LWM destabilisation during high flows. 			
Risk appraisal and mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Potential for increased local flood risk due to reduced channel conveyance resulting from introduction of LWS</i> : Can be mitigated through appropriate design and flood risk assessment. <i>Risk of LWS mobilising during high flows</i>: Can be minimised through careful design that assesses the maximal forces likely to act on the structures, allowing for measures that optimise their stability, potentially employing stabilising measures in extreme cases. 			
Additional work required Flood risk assessment, landowner consultation, outline/detailed design, regulatory requirements			
Approximate design and build costs £40k to £80k			

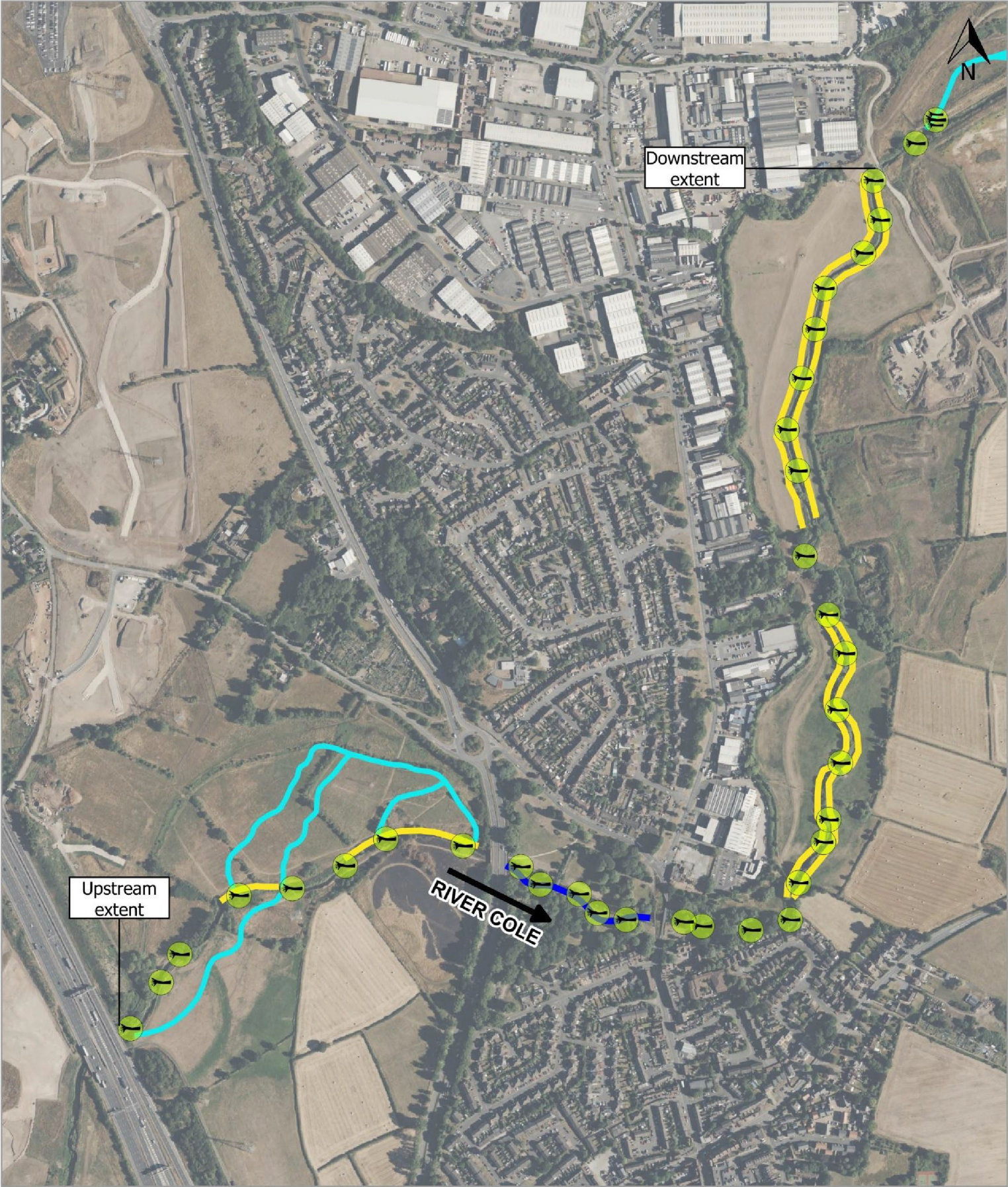
Reach	Coleshill to Quarry	Option	3. Partial intervention
Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the upstream extent, use relict channels as floodplain features as well as reprofiling the banks to increase floodplain connection. Remeandering of the channel through the parkland area in Coleshill to improve geomorphic variability. Introduce alternating large wood structures (LWS) and introduce, or augment existing, gravels at carefully targeted locations, to further improve habitat diversity in main channel. 			
Indicative cross-section 			
Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit to geomorphic process through improved channel morphology for the remeandered section in Coleshill. Improvement to ecological condition/habitat through the introduction of LWS. Positive impact on landscape and amenity value through creation of more natural habitat and river corridor environment. Enhancement of fish habitat through flushing of fine sediments by narrower, faster flow around areas of gravel augmentation. Potential improvements to flood risk downstream by helping reconnect channel with floodplain at higher flows. Potential for greater floodplain inundation locally during higher flows. 			
Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption during construction, although much of existing floodplain habitat can be retained. Increased cost associated with more extensive restoration measures. Potential increases in flood risk locally due to reduced channel conveyance during moderate to high flows. Risk of LWM becoming destabilised during high flows. 			
Risk appraisal and mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Risk of LWS mobilising or benches eroding during high flows:</i> Can be minimised through careful design that assesses the maximal forces likely to act on the structures, allowing appropriate design of stabilising measures. <i>Risk of encountering contaminated land or impacting utilities:</i> Relatively low, except where electricity infrastructure in place on floodplain, but can be better constrained during design phase. <i>Potential increases in flood risk:</i> Can be assessed during design phase based on hydraulic modelling and flood risk assessment. 			
Additional work required <p>Flood risk assessment, landowner consultation, outline/detailed design, regulatory requirements, , ecological assessment, physical assessment to guide LWS placement, morphodynamic modelling.</p>			

Approximate design and build costs

£150k to £200k

Reach	Coleshill to Quarry	Option	4. Full intervention
Description <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reconnect relict channels (and realign channel across floodplain in areas where no relict channels) in the upstream reach to create more sinuous planform, potentially incorporating woodland/wet woodland habitat. Ensure channel/floodplain reconnection throughout entire section.• Remeandering of the channel through the parkland area in Coleshill.• Introduce alternating LWS and gravels at carefully targeted locations in realigned channel to further improve habitat diversity.			
Indicative cross-section 			
Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant improvement to geomorphic process through design of more sinuous channel, introduction of LWS and enhanced floodplain connectivity.• Improvement to ecological condition/habitat through the introduction of LWS.• Benefits to wider biodiversity through improvements to riparian zone and floodplain.• Potential improvements to downstream flood risk by flow attenuation within reconnected floodplain.• Significant positive impact on landscape through creation of more natural habitat and river corridor environment.			
Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased local flood risk due to retention of flood waters on floodplain.• Increased cost associated with more extensive restoration measures.• Greater complexity of construction relative to other options.• Land take required to achieve realigned channel.• Significant cut likely required to balance differences in floodplain and bed levels.			
Risk appraisal and mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Risk of LWS mobilising during high flows:</i> Can be minimised through careful design that assesses the maximal forces likely to act on the structures, allowing for measures that optimise their stability, potentially employing stabilising measures in extreme cases.• <i>Risk of encountering contaminated land or impacting utilities:</i> Relatively low except in upstream part of reach (where extensive electricity infrastructure present) but can be better constrained during design phase.• <i>Risk of local increase in flood risk:</i> Can be mitigated as part of design phase.			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Complexity associated with floodplain levels relative to bed levels:</i> Can be mitigated by careful design. • <i>Risk of avulsion and head cut:</i> Can be mitigated by infilling upstream end of existing channel and careful design of tie-in points.
<p>Additional work required</p> <p>Outline/detailed design, morphodynamic modelling, flood risk assessment, regulatory requirements, detailed topographic survey, ground investigation, ecological assessment, landowner consultation, structural assessment</p>
<p>Approximate design and build costs</p> <p>£200k to £300k</p>

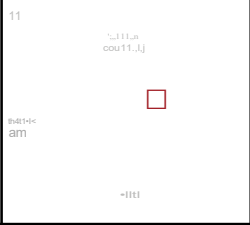


Design Features

- Large Wood Structures
- Lateral Bar Apex LWS
- Reprofiled Banks

- Mainstem Meander
 - Reach 3 Floodplain Channel
- Basemap
Bing Maps

SOLIHULL



CLIENT

PROJECT

WARWICKSHIRE
WILDLIFE TRUST
RIVER COLE
FEASIBILITY AND
DESIGN

Project no. 2150510
Date 29 NOV 2024
Drawn RS/ JB
Designed SM/ JB
Reviewed SM

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NOT TO SCALE

Service Layer Credits: Main map sources: Google (2019), Coleshill area, satellite imagery
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Figure 5-2

Agenda Item No 7

Community and Environment Board

4 June 2025

Report of the Chief Executive

Fly Tipping Update

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides Members with an update on the work that the Environmental Health, Streetscape and Transformation Teams have undertaken in order to try and reduce fly tipping across the Borough.

Recommendation to the Board

That the report be noted.

2 Background

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to update members on the work of the Environmental Crime officer, Environmental Health, Streetscape, Communications Team and Legal colleagues are undertaking, to reduce fly-tipping within the Borough.

3 Updates

- 3.1 In 2024-2025 Streetscape cleared 1059 Fly tipping Incidents. Environmental Health received 106 cases with potential evidence.
- 3.2 Environmental health currently have 31 open cases. We have received 22 complaints with potential evidence between 1/1/2025 to 31/3/2025.
- 3.3 In 2024/2025 we issued 26 enforcement actions which includes fixed penalty notices and Community Protection Warnings. Between 1/1/2025 to 31/3/2025 we issued 17.
- 3.4 Environmental health and legal services are working on the Drone Policy. The drone has been purchased, insured and licenced under the CAA authority.
- 3.5 Following feedback from Councillors, the team are utilising social media more. We have weekly posts called 'Fly tipping Friday's' which appeal for witnesses, shares good practice and successful enforcement actions.

4 Measures/Performance Information

- 4.1 Requirement to submit data every three months to the Environment Agency.

- 4.1.1 At present, all instances of fly tipping will be viewed initially by the ECO will assess to determine if there is the possibility of evidence in the waste, he will then liaise with the Streetscape Team to let them know he is visiting the site, or if the site is free for clearance. If the site is visited and free for clearance the ECO will give the exact location via What3Words.

5 Report Implications

5.1 Financial Implications

- 5.1.1 There are no additional financial implications arising from this report.

5.2 Safer Communities Implications

- 5.2.1 An increased focus on fly tipping to achieve better outcomes, which will lead to residents feeling safe in their community.

5.3 Legal Data Protection and Human Rights Implications

- 5.3.1 Fly tipping is an offence under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. There is also a Duty of Care specified in this Act which requires producers of waste, including householders, to take all reasonable measures to ensure that their waste is disposed of correctly and legally and where applicable is only transferred to someone who is authorised to transport or dispose of it.
- 5.3.2 The use of the security cameras is subject to a protocol to ensure compliance with the relevant legal requirements for CCTV surveillance. The protocol has been reviewed as required to comply with the UK General Data Protection Regulations, Data Protection Act, Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and updated guidance prepared by the Surveillance Camera Commissioner. It is also necessary to obtain authorisation for covert surveillance under RIPA, which must then be approved by the Magistrates Court. It is essential that this authorisation is obtained prior to deployment for covert surveillance.

5.4 Environment, Climate Change and Health Implications

- 5.4.1 Tackling fly tipping will make positive contributions towards improving the environment and sustainability. The fly tips create adverse impacts on the local environment and use significant resources in removing them and carrying out investigations.
- 5.4.2 By reducing fly tipping the quality of life in local communities will be improved.

5.5 Risk Management Implications

- 5.5.1 None relating to this report.

5.6 Equality Implications

- 5.6.1 There are no known adverse impacts on any of the groups defined in the Equality Act 2010 under the protected characteristics. The adverse impacts of fly tipping on the local environment is often in rural locations although not exclusively.

5.7 Links to Council's Priorities

- 5.7.1 The ongoing actions will contribute towards the priorities of creating safer communities and protecting our countryside and heritage.

The Contact Officers for this report are Sharon Gallagher (719292) and Milen Woldeab (719326).

Agenda Item No 8

Community and Environment Board

4 June 2025

Report of the Chief Executive

Air Quality Update

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides Members with an update on the work that the Environmental Health have undertaken to monitor air quality in the borough.

Recommendation to the Board

That the report be noted.

2 Background

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to update members on the actions being undertaken by the Environmental Health team on Air Quality.

2.2 Air Quality Actions

- Air Quality impacts our residents and visitors to the Borough and surrounding areas.
- North Warwickshire Borough Council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 28 sites during 2024. These sites have been reviewed and updated to ensure we are capturing different areas.
- The results from the monitoring has not identified any exceedances therefore NWBC does not currently have an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).
- Despite no AQMA's being identified, potential hotspots have been identified.

3 Summary

- 3.1 According the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010, North Warwickshire Borough Council does not have an exceedance in Particulate Matter 2.5 or 10.
- 3.2 As required in the Environment Act 2021, new targets for Particulate Matter were published in 2023.
- 3.3 Airly Sensors are in situ in 8 locations around the borough. Airly sensor's measures PM (1, 2.5, 10), and NO₂, temperature, air pressure and humidity.
- 3.4 Since installation in October 2024, the data shows there are no exceedances against government guidelines.

- 3.5 Environmental Health have reviewed the smoke and dust complaints received in 2024/2025. 2 dust complaints, 29 domestic smoke complaints. 21 commercial smoke complaints. The location of the residents is dispersed across the borough and the data does not show a hotspot.
- 3.6 This year, Environmental Health will be focusing on the Air Quality Strategy and review of the Smoke Control Areas.
- 4 **Report Implications**
 - 4.1 **Finance and Value for Money Implications**
 - 4.1.1 None relating to this report.
 - 4.2 **Legal Data Protection and Human Rights Implications**
 - 4.2.1 The council have a responsibility to monitor Air Quality under the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management, as amended by the Environment Act 2021.
 - 4.3 **Environment, Climate Change and Health Implications**
 - 4.3.1 Monitoring Air Quality will make positive contributions towards improving the environment and sustainability. Cleaner air will improve the health and wellbeing of residents in North Warwickshire and the surrounding areas.
 - 4.4 **Risk Management Implications**
 - 4.4.1 None relating to this report.
 - 4.5 **Equality Implications**
 - 4.5.1 There are no known adverse impacts on any of the groups defined in the Equality Act 2010 under the protected characteristics.
 - 4.6 **Links to Council's Priorities**
 - 4.6.1 Links to Local Plan Priorities to avoid and address unacceptable impacts upon neighbouring amenities through air quality.

The Contact Officers for this report are Sharon Gallagher (2292) and Milen Woldeab (2326).

Health and Wellbeing Working Party Minutes

28 April 2025

Present: Cllr. Smith (Chairperson), Cllr. Bates, Cllr. Davey, Cllr. H. Phillips (substitute for Cllr. Hobley), Cllr. Whapples, Cllr. Stuart, Becky Evans (NWBC), Milen Woldeab (NWBC), David Simkins (WCAVA), Jane Coates (WCC), Jennifer McCabe (WCC), Alistair Lynch (Hazelwood Group Practice), Mehwish Qureshi (SWFT).

Apologies for Absence: Cllr. Hobley, Ravinder Gill (GEH)

Item	Notes	Action
2	<p>Minutes of the Last Meeting (24 February 2025) and Matters Arising</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting held on 24 February 2025 were agreed as an accurate record of the proceedings.</p>	
3	<p>Apollo PCN and the Frailty Hub</p> <p>The Apollo Primary Care Network (PCN) has been live since the 1 April 2025 and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazelwood Group Practice - 27 Parkfield Road, Coleshill, B46 3LD • Hartshill Health Centre - Sidhu Close, Hartshill, CV10 0LT • Woodlands Surgery - 301 Newtown Road, Bedworth, CV12 0AJ • Stockingford Medical Centre - 13 Northumberland Avenue, Nuneaton, CV10 8EJ • Rugby Road Surgery - 18 Rugby Road, Bulkington, Bedworth, CV12 9JE <p>The Frailty Hub was established in September 2023 to provide coordinated care for patients with frailty and multiple long-term health conditions who are registered with one of the five practices within the Apollo PCN.</p> <p>Frailty is characterised by individuals aged 65 or older who meet one or more of the following criteria: taking ten or more medications, living with heart failure, having two or more co-morbidities, or experiencing mild, moderate, or severe frailty.</p> <p>Patients with frailty often need to see multiple healthcare professionals to address their conditions, which means attending multiple appointments in various locations. However, this can prove difficult because of their health and living in more rural areas. The Frailty Hub aims to be a one-stop shop for patients, taking them through a number of “stations” consisting of various healthcare professionals.</p> <p>Slides will be circulated with the minutes.</p>	BE

4	School Absence Following a pilot project funded through UKSPF funding from October 2024 to 31 March 2025, Sarah Tregaskis (Head of School Services and Post 16 Education) gave a presentation to the Working Party on Working Together to Improve School Attendance in North Warwickshire. The presentation will be circulated with the minutes.	BE
5	Partner Updates WCAVA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise Collaborative as part of the Integrated Care System; currently seeking representation for the reference group WCAVA has secured a small amount of funds from Public Health to help support promotion of smoking cessation campaigns across the year Supported WCC with the distribution of the Kind Communities Kind Food grants. 3 grants made to NW groups totalling £3k (13.5% of the total spend) The Greggs Foundation has announced that it has expanded its Breakfast Clubs Programme. Now called the 'Feeding Brighter Futures', the expanded programme supports UK primary schools in providing breakfast, after-school, and holiday clubs. This initiative offers children a safe space to eat, socialise, and engage in enriching activities, thereby enhancing their overall school experience. <p>Currently, the 'Feeding Brighter Futures' programme is running pilot sessions for after-school and holiday clubs within its network. Applications for broader funding opportunities are anticipated to open in 2026.</p> <p>https://www.greggsfoundation.org.uk/breakfast-clubs</p>	
6	Budget None reported	
7	Feedback from Relevant Partnership Meetings None reported	
8	AOB None reported	

	Future Meeting Dates 7 July 2025 22 September 15 December 16 February 2026 27 April Meeting invites to be sent in due course.	
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To: Members of the Climate Change Member Group

Councillors Fowler, Barnett, Ririe, Singh and Watson

For general enquiries please contact the Democratic Services Team on 01827 719221 via e-mail – democraticservices@northwarks.gov.uk

For enquiries about specific reports please contact the officer named in the reports.

The agenda and reports are available in large print and electronic accessible formats if requested.

CLIMATE CHANGE MEMBER GROUP Minutes

29 April 2025

The Climate Change Member Group will meet on Tuesday 29 April 2025 at 2.00 pm in Chamber at The Council House, South Street, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

AGENDA

- 1 Evacuation Procedure**
- 2 Apologies for Absence / Members away on official Council business**
Apologies received from Cllr Singh, Cllr Ririe & Cllr Watson
Substitutions – Cllr Philips
- 3 Disclosable Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests**
- 4 Feedback from Warwickshire County Council Climate Group – Councillor Fowler**

Cllr Fowler noted that the Climate Change Members Group was arranged to meet following the Warwickshire County Council Climate Group, allowing sufficient time for minutes from that meeting to be received and reviewed by members. The minutes from Warwickshire County Council Climate Group were received late. In future officers will ensure minutes are received from Warwickshire County Council Climate Group at an earlier date.

5 Atherstone Leisure Redesign – Robert Snape

Cllr Philips noted that Atherstone leisure centre will likely always be a considerable user of energy and would like to see additional focus on the lower emitting buildings. It was noted that simple behaviour changes, or monitoring could reduce gas consumption across community centres. A method to better monitor energy usage at these sites will be explored for the next meeting

Those in attendance recognised the opportunity to reduce emissions at Atherstone. As the project and discussion move forwards it is expected the cost/CO2 reduction will become clear. As there has been discussions regarding the inclusion of Passivhaus principles, officers will seek to assess the costs and CO2 reductions proposed by architects' options and feed back this assessment.

6 Fleet Electrification – Robert Snape

With the installation of EV chargers and the subsequent operation of EVs in the Council's fleet, ongoing monitoring will be completed. An assessment of the CO2 impact and cost savings will be presented at future meetings.

Cllr Barnett queried the previously brought EV project, regarding the installation of EV chargers into the Council owned car parks for public usage. This project is still awaiting legal sign off internally. The legal team will be contacted for comment on progress.

7 Local Energy Planning – Robert Snape

The energy landscape is expected to become more complex in the coming years. Cllr's agreed that the Council should maintain close monitoring of the regional and National picture regarding energy legislation, and provide continued feedback to the group.

8 AOB

9 Close

Agenda Item No 11

Community & Environment Board

4 June 2025

**Report of the
Chief Executive**

Exclusion of the Public and Press

Recommendation to the Board

To consider, in accordance with Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, whether it is in the public interest that the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business, on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined by Schedule 12A to the Act.

Agenda Item No 12

Leisure Project – Report of the Interim Corporate Director - Streetscape.

Paragraph 3 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

Agenda Item No 13

Food Waste – Report of the Interim Corporate Director - Streetscape.

Paragraph 3 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

Agenda Item No 14

Confidential Extracts of the minutes of the Community and Environment Board held on 15 May 2025

Paragraph 3 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

In relation to the items listed above members should only exclude the public if the public interest in doing so outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, giving their reasons as to why that is the case.

The Contact Officer for this report is Amanda Tonks (719221).