Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Town Hall, Coton Road, Nuneaton
Warwickshire CV11 5AA

www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk
024 7637 6376

Enquiries to:
Kelly Baxter

Direct Dial: 024 7637 6619

Direct Email:
member.services@nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk

Date: 7th November 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

Individual Cabinet Member Decision (Leisure, Communities and Health) – 14th November 2024

I refer to the Individual Cabinet Member Decision – Leisure, Communities and Health scheduled for 14th November 2024 and attach the appendix to the report.

Yours faithfully,
Tom Shardlow

Chief Executive

Contents

Appendices

NHBC Standards

10.2.4 Freestanding walls and retaining structures

Freestanding walls and retaining structures shall be adequate for their intended purpose.

Freestanding walls should be in accordance with:

BS EN 1996-1 ‘Design of masonry structures’

PD 6697 Recommendations for the design of masonry structures.

Retaining structures should be in accordance with:

BS 8002	‘Code of Practice for earth retaining structures’
BS EN 1992	‘Design of concrete structures’.
BS EN 1996	‘Design of masonry structures’
BS EN 1997-2	‘Geotechnical design. Ground investigation and testing’
BRE Good Building Guide 27	‘Building brickwork and blockwork retaining walls’

All retaining structures, more than 600mm high, should be designed by an engineer in accordance with Technical Requirement R5.

Where timber structures more than 600mm high are used for retaining ground in boundary situations, they should be designed with a desired service life of 60 years and have a satisfactory third-party certification from an approval body acceptable to NHBC.

Where planters are provided, they should be designed to support the volume of retained soil and the plant species.

10.2.4 Freestanding walls and retaining structures - NHBC Standards 2024 NHBC Standards 2024 (nhbc-standards.co.uk)

Explanation of NJUG V4:

Link to full document

http://streetworks.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/V4-Trees-Issue-2-16-11-2007.pdf

1. Trees (including shrubs and hedges) play an essential role in the environment and visual amenity of both rural and urban landscapes. They may take decades to grow, but can be destroyed in minutes. Wherever they are growing, whether in public footpaths, private gardens, rural verges or elsewhere, they require space for the adequate development of their root systems.

2. Trees do not heal, damage caused to a tree will remain for the rest of its life. Even minor damage may set up circumstances leading to serious long term decay.

3. the root system of a tree is not a mirror image of the branches, nor is there usually a ‘tap root’. The majority of the root system of any tree is in the surface 600mm of soil, extending radially in any direction for distances frequently in excess of the tree’s height [this can be x3 the height for a broadleaf tree]. Excavation or other works within this area are liable to damage the roots.

4. The base of a trunk typically flares out in buttresses extending into the main lateral structural roots. These rapidly subdivide into the mass of smaller roots which serve to anchor the tree into the soil and transport water and nutrients. Even at a short distance (3m) from a large mature tree, most roots will be less than 10mm in diameter […] The main structural roots (close to the trunk) develop as the tree grows in response to the need for physical stability. Beyond these major roots growth is influenced by the availability of water, air and nutrients in the soil

5. The severance of a root, for example by trenching will destroy all parts of the root beyond that point. Even roots less than 10mm in diameter may be serving the fine roots over a wide area. The larger the root severed, the greater the impact on the tree.

6. The bark protects the root from decay and is also essential for further root growth. It is loosely attached and easily damaged. If damage to the bark extends around the whole circumference the root beyond that point will be killed

7. Care must be taken when using mechanical plant. Materials and vehicles must never be stored within the Prohibited Zone and ideally should not be stored within the Precautionary Zone [i.e. within 4x the tree circumference]

8. compaction may occur from storage of materials and / or the passing of heavy equipment over the roots. This can restrict or even prevent gaseous diffusion through the soil, and thereby

asphyxiate the roots. The roots must have oxygen [i.e. soil must retain aeration capacity] for survival, growth, and effective functioning.

9. Lowering the level will strip out the mass of roots near the surface. Raising levels will have the same effect as soil compaction.

10. the application of herbicide: The wide-ranging root system of a tree may extend into the operational land and absorb herbicides, which have been applied to the ground. Herbicide absorbed in one part of the root system can kill the whole tree

11. 2 If roots are damaged:

• close to the trunk. The anchorage and stability of the tree may be adversely affected rendering the tree immediately hazardous

• anywhere along their length. The distal portion including the fine roots they serve, will be destroyed. Damage to fine roots by severance of a main root, or by compaction or alteration of ground levels, will prevent fine roots from absorbing the water and nutrients which are essential for the well[1]being, growth and anchorage

• by successive excavations. Multi-utility excavations close to a tree can cumulatively damage a root system.

12. If a root of 25mm diameter or over is severed, as a precautionary measure, a local authority tree officer / arboricultural officer should be contacted immediately.

PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk. Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with the local authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and spoil must not be stored within this zone. PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference. Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with the local authority Tree Officer if in any doubt. PERMITTED ZONE – outside of the precautionary zone. Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone, however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

Please not that BS5837 recommends a Root Protection Area: The RPA is calculated using the diameter of the tree’s trunk at 1.5m above the ground. The calculation is the same for all trees, regardless of their age. For trees with a single stem, the RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

Tarmac Specification

Kerbs/ edgings/ channels/ paving accessories

Types of kerbs/edgings and channels

110 Proprietary precast concrete

1. Description: Pin kerb to footpath edges, to be used in conjunction with Q22/210

2. Standard: To BS EN 1340.

3. Manufacturer: Contractor's choice

4. Product reference: Contractor's choice

5. Recycled content: Contractor's choice

6. Designations: EF Edging, flat top

7. Size (width x height x length): 50 x 150 x 915 mm

8. Special shapes: None

9. Finish: As cast

10. Colour: Natural

11. Bedding: Cement mortar as per engineer's / manufacturer's details. Concrete bedding to have a

raked top to avoid reflected cracking in macadam

12. Joints generally: Narrow mortar

13. Sealant movement joints: Obtain advise from engineer

14. Accessories: None

510 Laying kerbs, edgings and channels

1. Cutting: Neat, accurate and without spalling. Form neat junctions.

1.1. Long units (450 mm and over) minimum length after cutting: 300 mm.

1.2. Short units minimum length after cutting: The lower of one third of their original length or 50

mm.

2. Bedding of units: Positioned true to line and levelled along top and front faces, in a mortar bed on

accurately cast foundations or on a race of fresh concrete.

3. Securing of units: After bedding has set, secured with a continuous haunching of concrete or on a

race of fresh concrete with backing concrete cast monolithically.

520 Adverse weather

1. Conditions: Do not construct if the temperature is below 3°C on a falling thermometer or 1°C on a

rising thermometer. Adequately protect foundations, bedding and haunching against frost and

rapid drying by sun and wind.

547 Bedding/ Backing of units on fresh concrete races

1. Standard: To BS 7533-6, to engineering requirements for intended use and location 600 Radius kerbs/ channels

1. Usage: Radii of 15 m or less.

620 Accuracy

1. Deviations (maximum)

1.1. Level: ± 6 mm.

1.2. Horizontal and vertical alignment: 3 mm in 3 m.

625 Regularity of paved surfaces

1. Maximum undulation of (non-tactile) paving surface: 3 mm.

1.1. Method of measurement: Under a 1 m straight edge placed anywhere on the surface (where

appropriate in relation to the geometry of the surface).

2. Difference in level between adjacent units (maximum)

2.1. Joints flush with the surface: Twice the joint width (with 5 mm max difference in level).

2.2. Recessed, filled joints: 2 mm.

2.2.1.Recess depth (maximum): 5 mm.

2.3. Unfilled joints: 2 mm.

3. Sudden irregularities: Not permitted.

4. Note: Lay to falls sufficient to drain away from hard landscape surface to adjacent soft ground

630 Narrow mortar joints

1. Jointing: Ends of units buttered with bedding mortar as laying proceeds. Joints completely filled, tightly butted and surplus mortar removed immediately.

1.1. Joint width: 3 mm.

650 Sealant movement joints

1. Requirement: If required, to engineering requirements for intended use and location

2. Joint filler: Compressible cellular rubber or plastics compatible with specified sealant.

3. Filler installation: Built in as work proceeds, extending through haunching and foundation. Filler positioned accurately to fully support sealant at the recommended depth below exposed faces of units.

4. Joint width: 10 mm

5. Sealant: Submit proposals

5.1. Colour: Colour match to kerbs

6. Sealant application: As section Z22. Q22

Asphalt roads/ pavings

Types of paving

210 Design – Hot rolled asphalt paving

2. Design: Complete the design of the hot rolled asphalt paving system in accordance with To BS EN

13108-4.

3. Ground conditions: To be seen by contractor on site before work commences. In most cases this

will be existing amenity grass

4. Performance criteria: For predominately pedestrian use with occasional trafficking for maintenance

purposes. Formations and build ups of sub base and surface

course to achieve the expected use given.

Include for feathering in at junctions with existing paths. Allow for raising/reducing levels of service covers where they fall within path routes, ensuring that path surface meets flush without trips.

Lay to falls sufficient to drain away from footpath to adjacent soft ground.

5. Edgings: As per clause Q10/110 and 150A

6. Adjacent soft landscape: Reinstate and seed ground with seed mix given in Q30, 1m either side of

macadam.

Preparatory work/ requirements

220 Bituminous materials generally

1. Suppliers' names: Submit.

1.1. Timing (minimum): Two weeks before starting work.

2. Test certificates: At the time of delivery for each manufacturing batch submit certificate:

2.1. Confirming compliance with this specification and the relevant standard.

2.2. Stating full details of composition of mix.

240 Acceptance of surfaces

1. Surface: Sound, clean and suitably close textured.

2. Level tolerances: To BS 594987.

3. Kerbs and edgings: Complete, adequately bedded and haunched and to the required levels.

250 Abutments

1. Vertical edges of manholes, gullies, kerbs and other abutments: Clean and paint with a thin uniform coating of bitumen to engineering requirements for intended use and location.

2. Finishing: Tamp surface around projections.

2.1. Level: Flush or not more than 3 mm above projections.

Laying

310 Laying generally

1. Preparation: Remove all loose material, rubbish and standing water.

2. Adjacent work: Form neat junctions. Do not damage.

3. Channels, kerbs, inspection covers etc: Keep clean.

4. New paving

4.1. Keep traffic free until it has cooled to prevailing atmospheric temperature.

4.2. Do not allow rollers to stand at any time.

4.3. Prevent damage.

4.4. Lines and levels: With regular falls to prevent ponding.

4.5. Overall texture: Smooth, even and free from dragging, tearing or segregation.

4.6. State on completion: Clean.

320 Adverse weather

1. Frozen materials: Do not use.

2. Suspend laying

2.1. During freezing conditions

2.2. If the air temperature reaches 0°C, or in calm dry conditions -3°C, on a falling thermometer.

2.3. Hot rolled asphalt: During periods of continuous or heavy rain or if there is standing water on the base.

330 Levels

1. Permissible deviation from the required levels, falls and cambers (maximum): In accordance with

BS 594987, clause 5.2.

340 Flatness/ Surface regularity

1. Deviation of surface: Where appropriate in relation to the geometry of the surface, the variation in

gap under a 3 m straightedge placed anywhere on the surface to be not more than:

1.1. Base: · Granular sub-base: Highways Agency Type 1 unbound mixture, as section Q20.

- Compacted thickness: 200 mm.

1.2. Binder course: · Binder course: AC 20 dense bin.

- Paving grade: 100/150.

- Compacted thickness: 60 mm.

1.3. Surface course: SMA 10 Surf.

- Paving grade: 40/60.
- Slip/ Skid resistance: No requirement.
- Compacted thickness: 25 mm.

1.4. Where a straightedge cannot be used the surface must be of a comparable standard of accuracy when judged by eye.

1.5 Reclaimed content:

- Standard: To BS EN 13108-8.
- Value (maximum): Surface course 10%, other courses 20%.

351 Contractor's use of pavements

1. Preparation for final surfacing

1.1. Timing: Defer laying until as late as practicable.

1.2. Immediately before laying final surfacing: Clean and make good the base/ binder course. Allow to dry.

1.3. Adhesion: to engineering requirements for intended use and location

1.3.1.Application rate: to engineering requirements for intended use and location

1.3.2.Accuracy: Uniform, without puddles.

1.4. Finishing: Allow emulsion to break completely before applying surface.

Completion

390 Documentation

1. Standard: BS EN 13108-1

1.1. Declaration of conformity: Submit.

2. Number of copies: 2

3. Submission: To be carried out prior to practical completion

Surplus topsoil

680 Surplus topsoil to be retained

1. Generally: Spread and level on site:

1.1. Locations: As directed by the client team

1.2. Protected areas: Do not raise soil level within root spread of trees that are to be retained.

700 Grading of topsoil

1. Topsoil condition: Reasonably dry and workable.

2. Contours: Smooth and flowing, with falls for adequate drainage.

2.1. Hollows and ridges: Not permitted.

3. Give notice: If required levels cannot be achieved by movement of existing soil.

705 Handling topsoil

1. Standard: In accordance with BS 3882.

2. Aggressive weeds: Give notice and obtain instructions before moving topsoil.

3. Plant: Select and use plant to minimize disturbance, trafficking and compaction.

4. Contamination: Do not mix topsoil with:

4.1. Subsoil, stone, hardcore, rubbish or material from demolition work.

4.2. Other grades of topsoil.

5. Multiple handling: Keep to a minimum. Use or stockpile topsoil immediately after stripping.

6. Wet conditions: Handle topsoil in the driest condition possible. Do not handle during or after heavy

rainfall, or when the moisture content is greater than the plastic limit.

710 Spreading topsoil on:

1. Description: all planted areas

2. Standard: In accordance with BS 3882.

3. Temporary roads/ surfacing: Remove before spreading topsoil.

4. Layers

4.1. Depth (maximum): 150 mm.

4.2. Gently firm each layer before spreading the next.

5. Depth after firming and settlement: 350 mm shrub and herbaceous (inc. ornamental grasses) planting areas

6. Crumb structure: Do not compact topsoil. Preserve a friable texture of separate visible crumbs wherever possible.

715 Loose tipping of topsoil

1. Standard: In accordance with BS 3882.

2. General: Do not firm, consolidate or compact topsoil when laying. Tip and grade to approximate levels in one operation with minimum of trafficking by plant.

718 Final cultivation

1. Description: all planting areas

2. Compacted topsoil: Break up to full depth.

3. Tilth: Loosen, aerate and break up topsoil to a tilth suitable for blade grading.

4. Depth: 350 mm

5. Particle size (maximum): 10 mm

6. Timing: Within a few days before planting

7. Weather and ground conditions: Suitably dry.

8. Surface: Leave regular and even.

9. Levels: 25 mm above where it is not part of the drainage strategy to shed water into soft / planting

areas, where this occurs, 5mm below kerbs / hard landscape

10. Undesirable material brought to the surface

10.1. Remove visible weeds.

10.2. Remove roots and large stones with any dimension exceeding 75 mm.

720 Finished levels of topsoil after settlement

1. In relation to adjoining paving, kerbs or hard surfaces: 25 mm above where it is not part of the drainage strategy to shed water into soft / planting areas, where this occurs, 5mm below kerbs / hard landscape

2. In relation to dpc of adjoining buildings: Not less than 150 mm below.

3. In relation to adjacent grass areas: 50 mm above

4. Seeded areas: Extend cultivation into existing adjacent grassed areas sufficient to ensure full marrying in of levels.

5. Within root spread of existing trees and shrubs to be retained: Do not dig or cultivate.

6. Adjoining soil areas: Marry in.

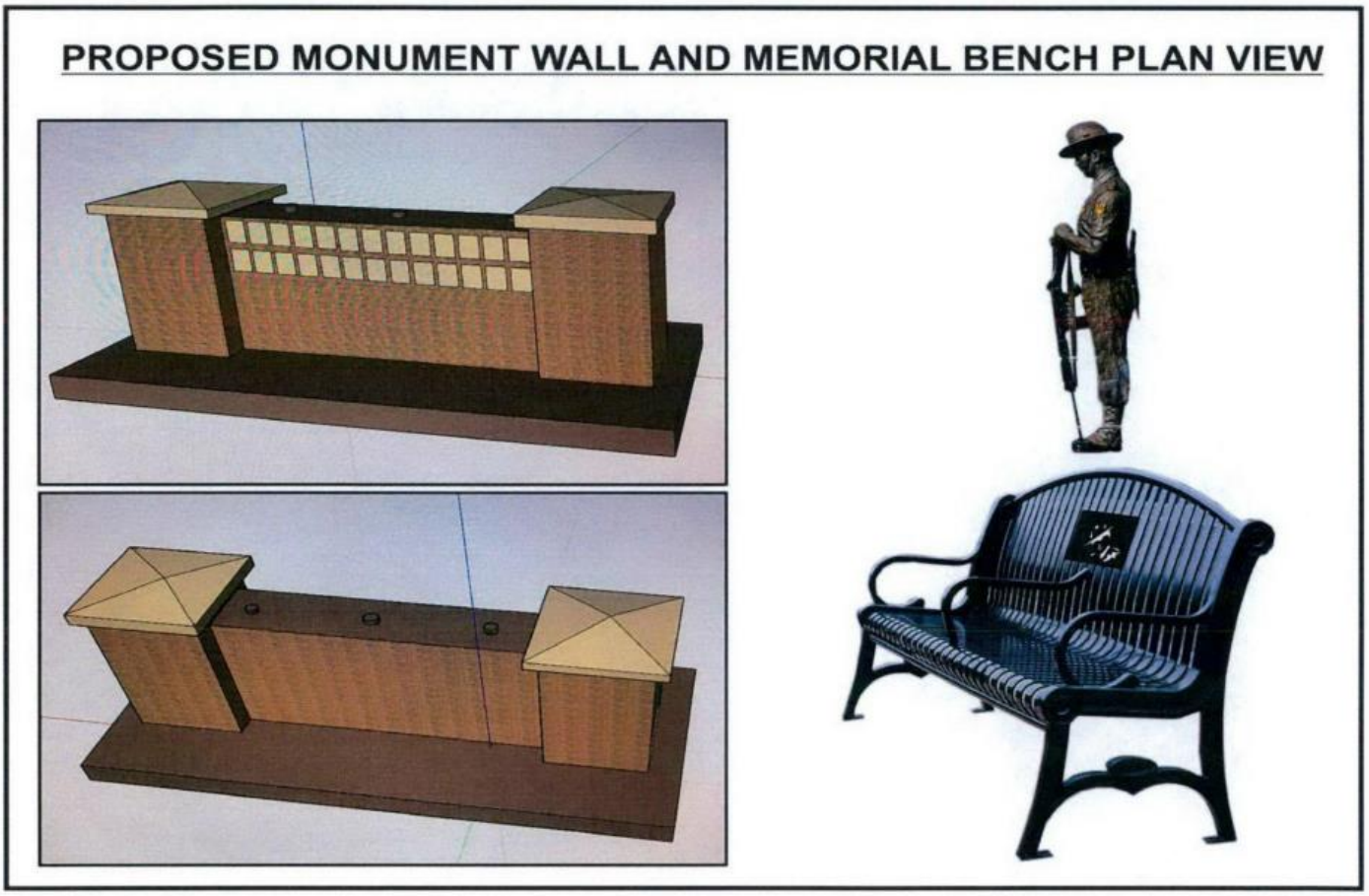
7. Thickness of turf or mulch: Included.

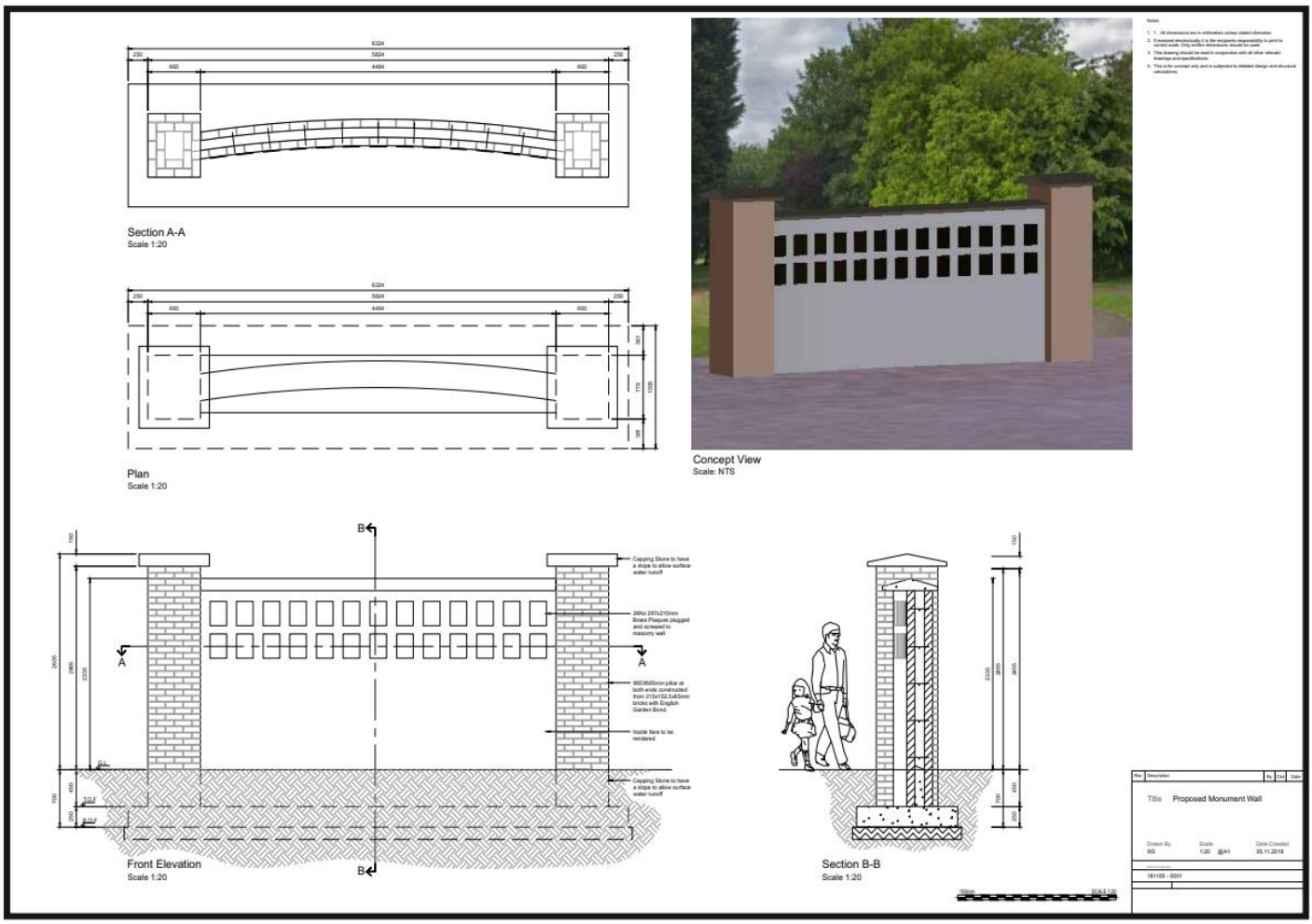
Gurkha Proposal – extracted from planning documents.

Location/layout

Images of location and conifer to be removed.

Detail/images from proposal




Section A-A
Scale 1:20
Plan
Scale 1:20
Concept View
Scale: NTS
Front Elevation
Scale 1:20
Section B-B
Scale 1:20
Proposed Monument Wall

Permission detail and conditions

Tree planning permission

Works to trees in a conservation area to include the felling of the tree labelled 'T1, Leylandii Conifer' on the attached documents, and trees 'T2 and T3, Silver Birch Trees' on the attached documents and the planting of replacement trees to be negotiated.

Conditions

i) The work granted consent shall be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998 (Recommendations for Tree Work 1989).
ii) The works approved to be carried out within 2 years from the date of consent.

Wall, statue and bench planning permission

The Council, having considered the application registered on 18 February 2020 for permission to carry out development at: Riversley Park Coton Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire gives notice that PERMISSION IS GRANTED for:
1 x Memorial Wall 2.5m high behind existing monument.
13 x Memorial Bench.
1 x Memorial Statue approx. 2m high

Conditions

1. The development to which this permission relates must be begun not later than the expiration of three years from the date of this permission. Decision made on: 4 January 2022
2. The development shall not be carried out other than in accordance with the approved plans contained in the following schedule: Plan Description Plan No. Date Received Proposed Wall 202103_BGVA 23/09/2021 Location Plan 20/02/2020 Photo of Bench 'BGVA Bench' 06/12/2021
3. No development above ground level shall commence until full details and samples of materials proposed to be used in the external parts of the statue, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Council. The development shall not be carried out other than in accordance with the approved details.
4. The memorial wall hereby approved shall be installed with the details shown in plan titled 'Wall' submitted on 23/09/2021.
5. Notwithstanding the approved plans, details of the placement of the proposed memorial wall shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the council prior to the installation of the wall.
6. The benches hereby approved shall be installed with the details shown in photograph titled 'BGVA Bench' submitted on 06/12/2021. 7. Notwithstanding the approved plans, details of the placement of all 13 benches shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the council prior to the installation of the first bench.