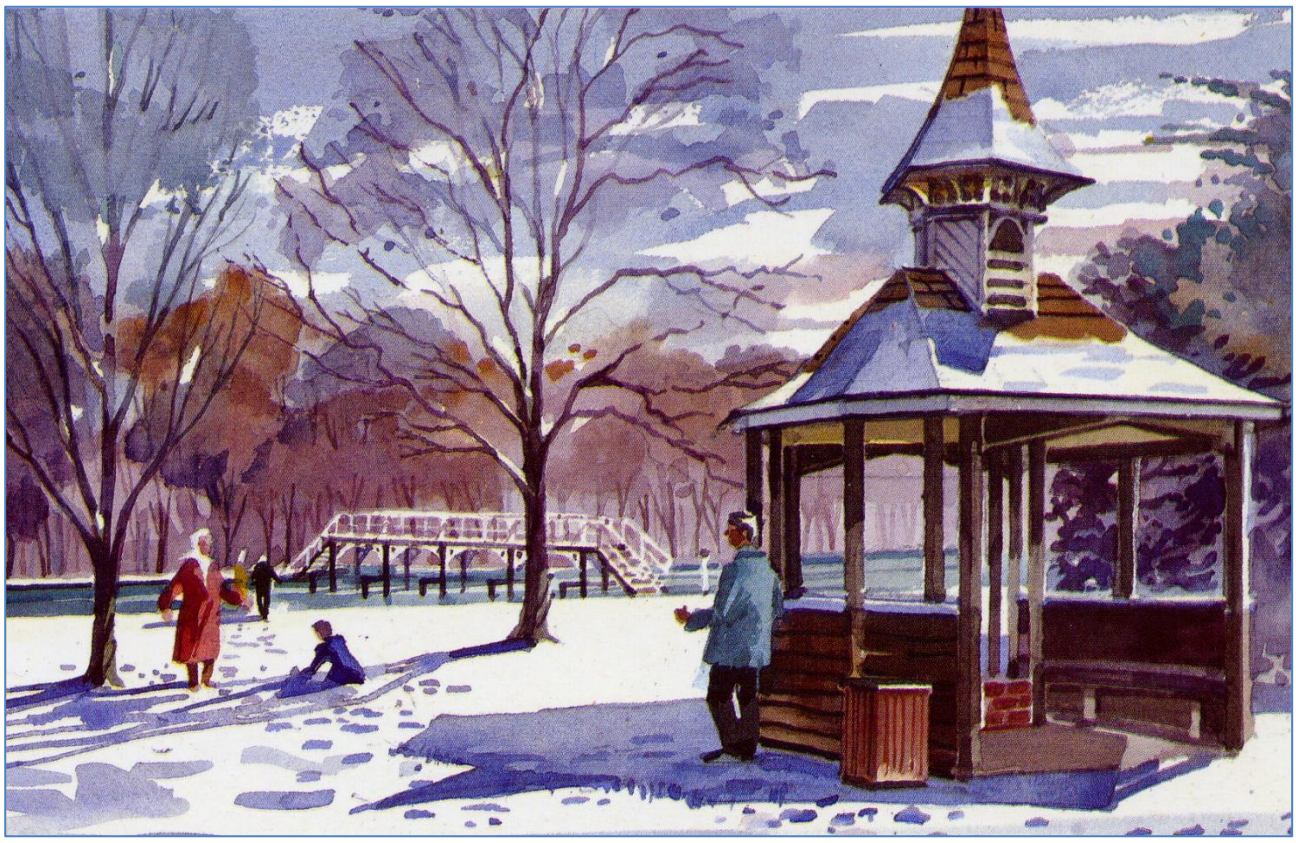
Maidenhead Civic Society

Estd. 1960

NEWS

Issue 4/26 November 2026



A Christmas card produced by the Civic Society in the 1980s, based on a sketch by Society member, the late Jack Widgery

Visit our website: www.maidenheadcivicsoc.org.uk

Registered Charity No. 272102

Chairman's Piece

I have recently been reading about the number of e-scooters and e-bikes being used in Maidenhead town centre.

Thames Valley Police have been contacted by local residents and businesses about the number of e-scooters and e-bikes being used inconsiderately around the pedestrian areas of Maidenhead.

We want the town centre to be vibrant and for everyone to walk around safely, without anyone being hurt whilst they do their shopping.

When I have walked along the York Stream path into town, riders often use the same path and not everyone can hear these e-scooters and e-bikes approaching from behind. As we approach the festive season, we want everyone to stay safe and have a wonderful Christmas.

I would like to thank everyone for their support that they have given to Maidenhead Civic Society over the past year and as we look forward to 2027.

Next year is the 250th anniversary of Maidenhead bridge, welcoming visitors to Maidenhead, and I hope some of you will be able to respond to the "call for action" regarding the proposed celebrations (see page 15)

Derek Wilson

Introducing Andrew Ingram



The Society is delighted that Andrew has agreed to join our Committee, and thereby becoming a trustee, and also our Planning Group. Now retired, he has a background in media and marketing. He moved to Maidenhead in 2011 and has served as a Trustee of the Waterways project and was co-chair (with Ian Rose) of Maidenhead Neighbourhood Forum. He's active in the Town Team and you may have seen him in the town in action with his pressure hose removing graffiti from public spaces. He's also very much concerned with promoting energy efficiency and is a regular contributor to the *Eco Matters* column in the *Advertiser*.

Welcome aboard!

Planning Matters

RBWM has commenced consultation on the **Development Plan** (i.e. a new BLP). The present BLP was set to run until 2033 but is now terminating in April 2029 and will be replaced by a new plan. The Government requires councils to prepare up-to-date local plans and plan for future growth. This is largely necessary to respond to a significantly higher housing need, driven by a revised national formula, and to ensure growth is supported by the necessary infrastructure. For RBWM, the current target of 712 new homes per year (which has never been achieved) is increased to about 1,400 new homes, almost doubling the target. 30 months have been allowed to produce this plan. The Society has responded to the plan under the following headings: Building Communities; Caring for What Matters; Supporting Everyday Life; A Prosperous Local Economy; Planning for the Right Locations; and some comments on Call for Sites, with a request to preserve the surroundings of Ockwells Manor. While the plan focuses on the five years from 2029-2034, it should identify new sites up to 2045! The next consultation period runs from 1 June 2028 to 27 July 2028.

The draft RBWM **Environment and Climate Strategy 2026-2035** has now been adopted. Meanwhile, Bray, Holyport and Fifield are to produce a **Neighbourhood Plan**. This will include the Fisheries and Harvest Hill.

The Government has published a revised **NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework)** on 17th August. Changes include greater flexibility in how viability justifications may be made, stronger protections for pubs being converted to homes, and a relaxation of biodiversity net gain requirements for small developments. Proposals are afoot to allow development of back gardens for housing. The tilted balance rule has been replaced by a statement that "Refusal is only justified if adverse effects substantially outweigh the benefits". **Grey Belt land**, which may now be developed, is defined as land in the Green Belt made up of previously developed land (brownfield) or any other land that does not strongly contribute to core Green Belt purposes (this may include much of the Green Belt around Maidenhead). Most importantly, it shifts the planning system toward a rules-based, top-down approach focused on delivering 1.5 million homes. On the positive side, it emphasizes a proactive strategy to conserve and enhance built-environment heritage. The NPPF does not endorse or even consider the role of community involvement and of local amenity groups; LPAs (Local Planning Authorities) should 'Consult statutory or internal consultees only where it is necessary to do so.'

From 1st November, all small housing applications must be decided by planning officers, but any contentious major applications of any type can be referred to a "**gateway**" meeting between a senior planning officer and the Chair of the Planning Committee (Cllr Mark Howard), or the Vice-chair (Cllr Siân Martin) in their absence. Only then, if no agreement can be reached between these two parties, can any application be decided by councillors at a Maidenhead Development Management

Committee meeting. The public, local groups, civic societies and councillors representing the area where any major housing development is planned have been marginalised.

The former Haleon site redevelopment with three warehouses has been approved, but with 34 conditions, some of which the Society requested. **The Costain House car park apartments** in Vanwall Road were recommended for approval subject to certain conditions. The planning officer did not deem objections about insufficient parking significant, but councillors disagreed and refused the application. MCS objected because of this.

Amazon MGM submitted an application to enhance the **Bray film studios**. Although outside the Maidenhead boundary, this application will be of interest to Maidonians for three reasons: 1. A slight increase in traffic along the very busy Windsor Road; 2. Employment opportunities in the vicinity; and 3. Preservation and modernisation of listed Down House. This application has been approved, subject to certain conditions.

The proposal to turn part of the **Bridge Clinic** (the Coach House) into a large children's nursery last February has been withdrawn. Bridgwater Lodge is a Grade II listed former coaching house in the grounds of Oldfield Lodge, a historic 1790 building listed as Grade II*. It is hoped that a suitable use can be found for Bridgwater Lodge to avoid it falling into disrepair. Oldfield Lodge remains a medical facility, called "The Bridge Clinic". Whilst the withdrawal of the proposal may be viewed as positive, this does not mean that the proposal will not be resubmitted, benefiting from more lenient planning regulations.

A proposed post office will be based alongside a new **Robert Dyas and Ryman** store planned for **30 High Street** (former Alma Deli). As an interim measure, a post office is available in a new co-op convenience store in the One Maidenhead Development. **Barclays Bank** has applied to open a branch in the current Doner Kebab shop in the High Street. The "agreed in principle" application to demolish and replace **Sierra House** behind these shop units with a new part-five, part-seven storey office building with basement appears to be nearing resolution with the submission of a draft S106. However, the impacted residents who are not part of the proposed development are maintaining their rights over land needed to access the fire escape and refuse bins, and negotiations drag on.

The listed-building planning application to replace electrical trunking and repair damaged pointing and brickwork at **Maidenhead Library** has been approved. Samples of replacement bricks and mortar must be submitted before any exterior work begins.

The Council has approved the conversion of a former workshop in **Blackamoor Road** into 8 apartments. However, despite the reservations of both us and residents,

the regulations state that full planning permission is not required to convert light industrial premises into living accommodation under class MA planning permission. The approval notice states that building controls and fire safety regulations must be followed, but it does not address the ownership of the rear access. This scheme meets the minimum space and light requirements.

Cala Homes has been authorised to amend the approved scheme for the **Golf Club site (to be known as the Elizabeth Quarter)** because the planning officer could not prove "significant and demonstrable harms that are overriding in nature". These changes include changes to the main and secondary access, land use, building heights, movement and access, parcel and parameter plans. Documentation has recently been added to the green spine reserved matters submission, which still maintains the pretence that the green spine is specifically for cyclists, pedestrians and the occasional bus. It is, in fact, the road feeding all the housing (split into two areas), a clinic, some shops and two schools! A reserved planning application has recently been submitted to cover the details for the first phase of the housing development. Under the latest NPPF, unelected planning officers alone now scrutinise reserved matters unless they are for schemes over 500 homes. Phase 1 is for 234 homes.



The former Hitachi offices at **Whitebrook Park** in Lower Cookham Road (above) were demolished in late 2021. Areli (developer for the Nicholsons Quarter) has produced a vision for new housing there and on the adjoining site formerly occupied by laboratories. However, a developer called Whitebrook Park Ltd, formed in 2025 has put in a planning application for a logistics centre/open storage site on the former office building site, and impacted residents are up in arms over this, with over 300 leters of objection being sent in. We have commented in detail on this application (see MCS Comments on Whitebrook Park) which has now been referred to a gateway meeting (see above). Amazingly, the developer reckons that "Careful consideration has been given to the wider area and the impacts this development could have, and how through containment of the proposal within the existing demise assists in respecting the local amenity and mitigating its impact locally. It is considered that these proposals offer a form of development appropriate to its location and the proposed use." Really?







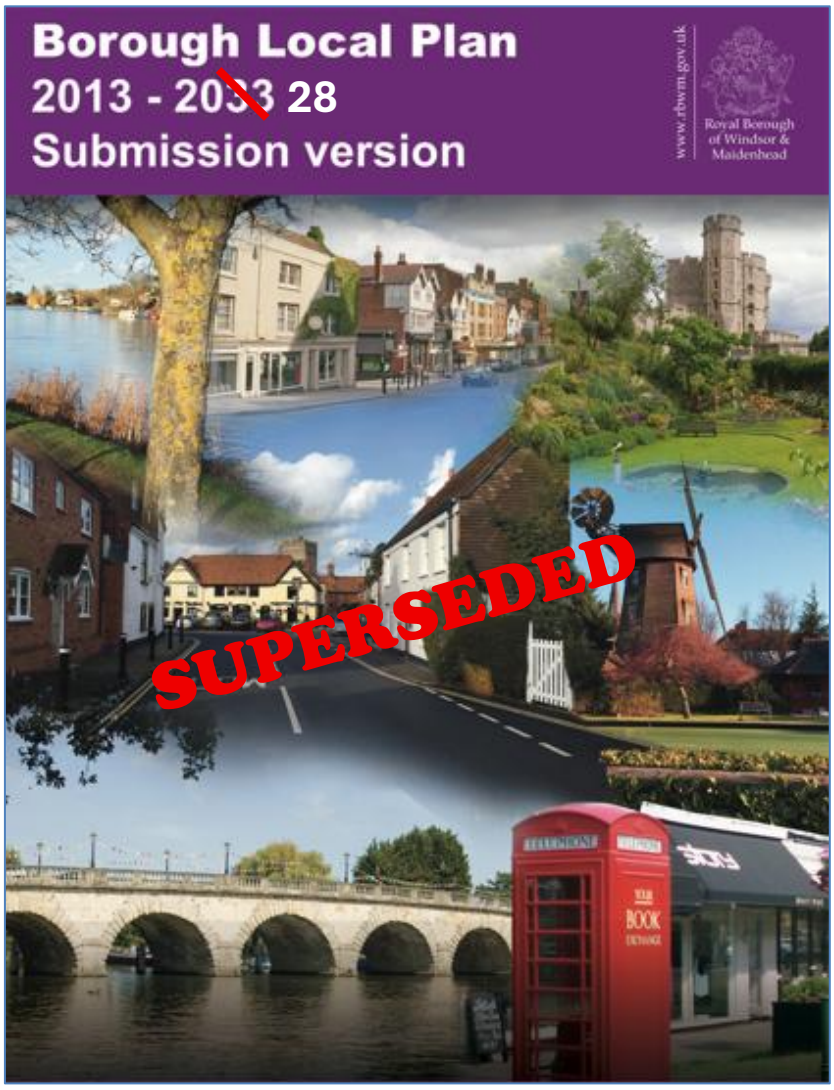
Proposals are for open storage of currently unspecified items, but which could include building materials, machinery vehicles and bulk commodoties (such as sand, gravel and soil) and several raised portacabin-type buildings for toilets and "welfare".

JF Hunt, the demolition contractor, has commenced demolition of the **Nicholsons shopping centre**. Small quantities of asbestos have been discovered, which will delay the completion of demolition work. In their project newsletter, they thanked Society trustee Jane Wright and her team for helping them reach this stage of the project.

A planning application to restore the **Halifax bank** building to its original appearance has been submitted. The former bank entrance will be changed to match the doors and windows on the adjacent frontage, and minor changes will be made at roof level.

Brian Davies

LOOKING BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS



Will the new BLP have pictures from a bygone age? Imagine a plan for the future of Britain's railways showing only pictures of steam locomotives on heritage railways.

The RBWM Borough Local Plan (BLP) 2013-2033 was finally adopted in February 2022. It had a target of 712 homes per annum throughout the Borough, and that target for 5 years (2024/25 to 2029/30) has been reset to 1189 homes per annum because of a previous shortfall. This figure is not being achieved despite a record amount of apartment and house building thereafter. Here are some of the key developments since 2022.

In Maidenhead, there are the St Ives Road / York Road apartments and The One Maidenhead apartments in the Queen St / King St / Broadway triangle. There are also apartments to rent on the former Magnet Leisure Centre site (The Waypoint), and nearby Coopers Square is almost complete. The Spencers Farm development, offering a variety of 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-bedroom homes and now called Willow's Edge, has recently commenced, and the first phase of Elizabeth Quarter (aka Golf Club site) is scheduled to start early in 2027. Two large developments served from Harvest Hill

Road (Harvest Hill and Spring Hill) are well underway, with the first phases now occupied. In White Waltham, there is a new large development called De Havilland Place built by Shanly Homes. Windsor also had two housing schemes on former garden centres, one of them quite extensive. Ascot has not escaped development, with housing on the former Heatherwood Hospital site and at Ascot Gardens, London Square, Shorts waste site and Sunningdale Park. There have also been numerous smaller schemes throughout the Borough, particularly the conversion of redundant office buildings to apartments.

The Government has now decided that a new BLP (or Development Plan) is required to cover 2029-2034, so the existing plan will soon be superseded, well before its expiry date of 2033. Producing this new plan needs to happen at breakneck speed, coming into play on 29th April 2029 and costing at least £2m, possibly as much as £4m, to produce. I hesitate to use the word "impossible" in achieving the new target for the following 5-year period (1,400 homes/year), which is double the earlier one, but "extremely challenging" is an understatement. Cala Homes in the Elizabeth Quarter is only releasing 140 homes/year (over 10 years), and the new Nicholsons Quarter about 300 every year (but only over 2.5 years). The only major sites left in Maidenhead, which has a large part of the eastern side unusable because of flood zone restrictions, are the undeveloped part of York Road (and Maidenhead United FC stadium), the West St area (if the telephone exchange is demolished), and possibly Stafferton Way Retail Park. Whitebrook Park in Cookham Road, part of which is in flood zone 3a, may or may not be developed for housing, subject to EA approval of emergency escape measures, which have so far been the stumbling block. The new Development Plan should allocate sites for housing up to 2045! Most of us would prefer to concentrate on surviving the next 1000 days, not planning the next 18 years.

One of the Green Belt's principal aims is to prevent neighbouring towns from merging, providing a green barrier between them. The government has recently clarified that a village is not a town. This means that some of the local villages may have to become suburbs, merging with Maidenhead / Cox Green, Windsor and Ascot and accommodating much of the proposed new housing. Some rural fields will become large housing estates. How will the current infrastructure cope? Many roads are already at capacity in peak hours. New schools, GP surgeries, community centres, shops, sites for small businesses, sewage works, buildings for the emergency services, parks and playgrounds, and utility infrastructure will need to be provided. Can the existing facilities in Maidenhead cope with this increasing demand? As an example, Braywick cemetery can no longer take full-size burials. Is a new town required, possibly between Maidenhead and Twyford, and served by a new railway station?

Developers naturally want to drip-feed housing, so they don't suddenly create too many units that exceed demand. They need a steady income stream and will sit on land banks until the right time to proceed, but if planning permission is obtained too early, it will usually expire after three years, and they will need to reapply later.

Whether they will increase production to meet the latest government targets is debatable. Planning permission has lapsed for the former bowling club site (now a car park) but remains live for the Maidenhead Spiritualist Church site in York Road next to the Waterway. Elivia Homes has had planning permission for 43 homes on the Adam Cottage site in Harvest Hill Road for almost three years. Likewise, permission to redevelop Statesman House and the adjacent Braywick Gate building is about to expire. Perhaps the requirement for 30% of homes to be affordable and high S106 payments have delayed these developments or even caused them to be abandoned. More lucrative opportunities may exist outside the Royal Borough, with lower S106 charges and less expensive land. Demand is very dependent on the economy, and a recession (many pundits predict one anytime soon) or being on a war footing will depress prices and sales.

One reason the new housing targets will be challenging is the lack of resources. Most of us have been used to a world with unlimited resources. Unfortunately, we are now starting to realise that they are finite. Let us start with those needed for construction. Site operatives, construction managers, project managers, quantity surveyors, planning officers, building control officers, etc. The critical shortage across these professions and trades is caused by more people retiring or leaving than are joining. The situation will only worsen over the next five years. We can no longer expect Poland and Romania to help with our labour shortage, and while AI is improving efficiency, so far, it has not reduced the required manpower.

Then there is the shortage of certain building materials. Did you realise that although we once exported bricks, we now import 20% of our requirement (about 350 million), a figure which will have to increase dramatically to meet the new demand? Will Belgium and the Netherlands be able to satisfy both our increased demand and their own requirements? The price of bricks and tiles has risen 45% since 2020. We import 80% of our timber requirements, a figure only exceeded by China. All our plywood is imported. We must hope there will be sufficient forests in Europe unaffected by wildfires or sanctions (e.g., Russia) and that they can meet the needs of other countries as well. The construction industry uses most of the timber imported into the UK. Prices have risen 40-50% over the last two years.

Supply sources of crushed rock, sand and gravel are dwindling, with insufficient planning permission approvals for new quarries and pits. Severe supply constraints are forecast. We import 30% of our cement, so let's hope Ireland, Turkey, France and Spain can increase production to meet our needs. Making cement requires a lot of energy, which is too expensive in the UK, so many cement plants have closed. Cement prices have risen by nearly 15% in the last year, and further price rises are forecast. Cement cannot be stockpiled as it loses strength after about three months. Concrete prices have risen 28% in just 4 years.

Worldwide copper demand continues to grow across established sectors such as construction, manufacturing and power infrastructure, particularly in China and India

as both economies urbanise and expand their electricity networks. The predicted increased spending on defence by most developed countries will result in a great demand for copper in the production of armaments. Meanwhile, the UK and other countries transition to wind and solar power, SMRs, and new national grids, all of which require copper for cabling, transformers, and substations. Electric cars use nearly four times more copper than petrol ones. But the real shift stems from new and rapidly expanding industries that barely existed 20 years ago.

Data centres, driven by AI, cloud computing and high-density digital infrastructure, are emerging as major consumers, with the global energy and data-centre ecosystem expected to require around 500,000 tonnes of copper annually by 2030. Total energy transition-related copper demand is expected to rise 81.4% between 2025 and 2040, with construction taking nearly a quarter of this figure. This is driven by copper use in wiring, plumbing, heating and cooling pipework, sustainability systems such as heat pumps and solar panels, air conditioning and EV charging. Copper ore grades continue to decline, particularly in major producing countries such as Chile, Peru, Mexico, Congo and Papua (Indonesia), where the development of new mines typically takes 10 to 20 years. 61 new mines may be required by 2035, with each mine costing up to $5bn to develop. Primary copper production uses large amounts of energy and water, and water is often scarce in areas where the mines are located. Secondary production (recycled copper) uses much less, but only about 35% of copper demand uses recycled copper. A severe copper shortage is forecast, and even if the limited supplies can be procured for construction purposes, much higher copper prices are inevitable, and by 2030, the already high prices are expected to be 30% higher.

Global conflicts and sanctions have resulted in much higher diesel fuel and natural gas prices, which affect the cost to transport goods, the use of construction plant on site, and the cost of materials such as aluminium, steel and tiles, which require large amounts of energy to manufacture. Plastics are usually oil- or gas-based and are affected by higher fuel prices.

So, the Borough faces a shortage of vacant urban land, construction labour, and professional staff, plus an impending scarcity and cost increase in key building materials, adding at least £37,000 to the cost. Then there is more than £7,000 in taxes and levies, including £2,000 in Landfill Tax, £2,320 from the forthcoming Building Safety Levy, £2,055 in other taxes and £985 from inflationary increases on existing charges such as Section 106 agreements. Over £23,000 will be added in regulatory costs, including £7,770 for building regulations, £5,700 for Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and £10,200 in costs linked to the Future Homes Standard. The total increase is about £76,000 in just six years. According to the Home Builders Federation, it may no longer be viable to build new homes, let alone affordable ones!

Most of Europe and even Canada and Australia now have a severe housing shortage caused by low construction output in recent years (particularly social housing), a

large number of immigrants, a shortage of construction staff and labour, restrictive planning policies, migration from rural to urban areas and excessive red tape. The Netherlands plans to build even more houses than the UK in the next 10 years, relative to population size. Nearly every developed country is now competing for scarce resources to address a housing crisis in towns and cities that offer employment opportunities, such as those found in London and the Home Counties, with a particular shortage of affordable and habitable 3- and 4-bedroom homes. However, in many cases, it does not make financial sense for senior citizens to downgrade their accommodation and release their large homes. There will be another shortage – buyers! With ever-increasing regulatory, land and construction costs driving up prices, many potential buyers will be unable to afford the deposit and high mortgage payments. Just 60 affordable homes were completed in the year 2024/25 in the Borough, about half of these in Maidenhead. AI will shortly result in increasingly high unemployment, with massive defaults on mortgage payments leading to a huge demand for affordable rented housing. In many cases, house builders cannot afford to build this subsidised housing, and those that are built may remain unsold because housing associations lack sufficient funds to buy them. Is there a solution? Just setting unrealistic housing targets and taking away planning decisions from councils is not the solution. We need a new approach. Both developers and the UK public are averse to nontraditional construction methods, but modular and mobile-style homes prefabricated in, say, Yorkshire, and transported in several deliveries to a site could help solve the shortage of affordable homes if grey-belt land were made available. This methodology, which costs 10-20% less than traditional build and is much faster, is widely accepted in Europe and North America, and such homes are now very well insulated and easily air-conditioned. Modular building reduces material waste by up to 90% compared to traditional construction. A third of all waste sent to landfill in the UK is from construction.

However, AI is developing so quickly that within two years it will be able to solve most problems, so let's hope it can find an answer. Here is a guess at how it might solve the problem. Question: Given the constraints listed above, please ensure that there is sufficient housing, including 3- and 4-bedroom houses, in five years. This is a particular requirement for Generation Y (Millennials, b1981-1996) who may wish to start a family, but who live in a small apartment or with parents. Answer: I will release a deadly biological microorganism which has a devastating impact, particularly on the over-65s, with no known antidote, killing a good proportion of them. Many of this age group live in 3-, 4-, or 5-bedroom homes and do not have young children. This will release many homes onto the market, avoiding the need to build more houses. The resultant glut will lower prices, making them more affordable. The savings from not paying so many state pensions can be used to fund "Your First Home" schemes and affordable housing (previously called council or social housing). QED!

Brian Davies

Projects

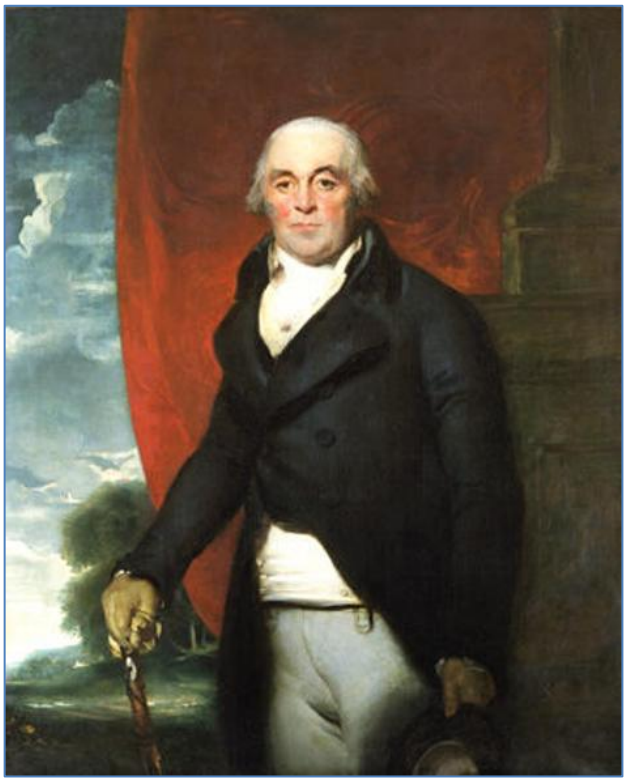
[*Editor's note: In his thought-provoking article about the new Borough Plan, Brian Davies highlights the growing problems stemming from a forecast of a severe world shortage of copper. Perhaps we need some more chaps like these two below!*]

COPPER KINGS AND THE HERITAGE TRAILS

We have two *heritage trails* in development: the **Kings Heritage Trail** and the **Millennium Walk Heritage Trail**. Heritage from both has been influenced by two "Copper Kings" – men who made their money from copper and moved to this area to become MPs etc.

Better known are the Grenfells; Pascoe Grenfell made money from copper in Cornwall; his son Charles Pascoe bought the Ockwells Estate and removed the famous armorial glass from the dilapidated manor house to Taplow Court because of fears the roof would come down; and his grandson William Henry, Lord Desborough, arranged the restoration of Ockwells manor house which is featured on the Kings Heritage Trail.

Less well known is the Williams family who made their money from copper in North Wales. Thomas Williams of Llanidan (1737–1802) was a major Welsh industrialist who owned and operated copper rolling and battery mills in the Greenfield Valley of Flintshire, as well as Temple Mills near Marlow in Buckinghamshire. Doing business in copper mining and manufacturing, he campaigned against the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade and was the richest man in Wales at the time of his death.



Thomas Williams d.1802

He had purchased the Temple Mills in 1788 and commissioned Temple House, designed by architect Samuel Wyatt and located on the banks of the Thames between Hurley and Bisham, as his principal country residence. Members who came on the recent Hurley visit will have seen one of its entrances. He became a Member of Parliament for Great Marlow and High Sheriff of Anglesey.



Temple House

Thomas's descendent General Owen Lewis Cope Williams (d.1904) appears to have restored the Olde Bell in Hurley as his initials are to be found there.





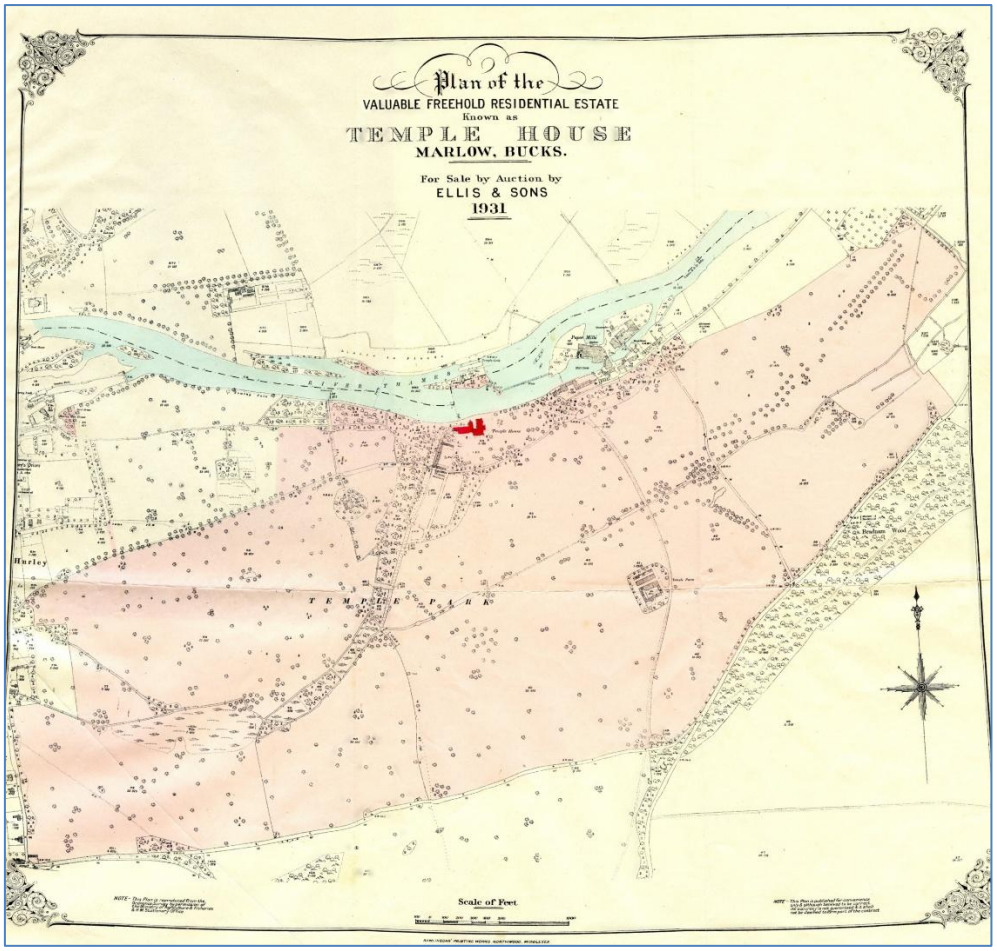
General Owen Williams on the left, and his initials on the wall of the Olde Bell below the bedroom window

General Owen Williams led the building of the Williams Chapel on the north side of All Saints Church, Bisham in Berkshire. In the east window of the chapel a window was installed in 1875 in memory of his father Colonel Thomas Peers Williams. His biographer claims he was part of the "Fast Set" at court. The Hurley historian, Mary Howarth, in one of her articles says that Edward VII used to meet Lily Langtry at Temple House; to avoid wagging tongues, her coming and going was via a route that would now have crossed Temple Golf Club and seems to come out at the Burchetts Green roundabout!



Temple House had remained in the Williams family for generations but after Owen Williams's death in 1904 and that of his wife in 1925 in 1931 the house and its 425 acre estate were put on the market in 1931. It is unclear when it was demolished – both published dates precede 1931!

The Williams Chapel is part of the north aisle, on the right



A plan from the sale catalogue showing the location of Temple House in red and the extent of the estate in pink

The heritage trails can only include a certain amount of information. Articles such as this together with links to material on our website will provide more background for those interested.

Ann Darracott

Maidenhead Bridge

Society member Diana Le Clercq arranged a meeting with Cllr Geoff Hill at **Maidenhead Bridge**, also attended by Corrine Nabavi and me. The remedial work to the bridge was discussed, and Cllr Hill agreed to submit a list of this work to the Highways Department. Subsequently, the lighting columns were repainted and two plaques on the bridge cleaned. There was no word on tackling the remedial work needed to the parapet, and this has been followed up with RBWM. Ideally, a conservation plan for the Grade I listed bridge is needed to ensure that it is properly maintained. Alan Mellins, Chair of both Maidenhead Heritage Centre and Maidenhead Arts Council, had a letter to the *Maidenhead Advertiser* published on 6th November calling for volunteers to assist with the bridge's 250th anniversary celebrations. **Anyone interested in participating or requiring more information should contact him at chairman@maidenheadheritage.org.uk and visit** https://www.maidenhead-arts.org.uk/

Brian Davies

Events

St Luke's Christmas Tree Festival

The Society is again sponsoring a Christmas tree at this event. The chosen local charity this year is *EMERGE Advocacy* which supports young people during and after attending A&E as a result of self-harm. Apart from lots of trees to admire, there will be a raffle and refreshments, and a produce stall selling oodles of delicious jams and chutneys. Do come along and bring your friends, especially if they aren't members. The church, on Norfolk Road, will be open on Friday 4th, and Saturday 5th December from 10am to 7pm, and on Sunday 6th from 12 midday to 5.30pm followed by the Christmas Tree Service at 6pm.

The Heritage Walk, Stoke Poges

In the Spring we are hoping to organise a guided (non-strenuous!) walk along The Stoke Poges Heritage Walk, within Stoke Park. This takes visitors through part of the estate of the Manor of Stoke Poges which covered more than 517 acres until it was broken up in the early 1900s. It contains nine listed buildings, structures and the Memorial Gardens. By the way, the curious parish name arose from the marriage of a 13th century knight Robert de Pogeys to Amicia de Stoke. More details will be in the next edition of the Newsletter.

Dates for your Diary

Friday 4th December to Sunday 6th December 2026	**St Luke's Christmas Tree Festival**
Event	Fri & Sat 10am to 7pm; Sun 12 to 5.30pm

CIVIC SOCIETY – KEY CONTACTS

Chairman	Derek Wilson
Minutes Secretary	Eileen Goford
Hon. Treasurer	Peter Child
Planning Group	Brian Davies
Projects	Ann Darracott
Newsletter & Website	Brian Darracott
Events & Membership	Joyce Delasalle

Enquiries to the Society: info@maidenheadcivicsoc.org.uk

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR 2026

All Committee meetings are now at the Cox Green Community Centre, 6.30pm until further notice.

13th January, 10th February, 10th March, 14th April, 12th May, 9th June, 14th July, 8th September, 13th October, 10th November, 8th December

The closing date for copy for the next issue of the Newsletter is 5th February 2027

News Editor **Brian Darracott**
6 Medallion Place, Maidenhead, SL6 1TF
editor@maidenheadcivicsoc.org.uk