



BUCKINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL

TOWN COUNCIL OFFICES, CORNWALLS MEADOW,
BUCKINGHAM. MK18 1RP

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Town Clerk: Mr. P. Hodson

Wednesday, 13 February 2019

Councillor,

You are summoned to a meeting of the **Environment Committee** of Buckingham Town Council will be held on **Monday 18th February 2019** at 7pm in the Town Council Chamber, Cornwall's Meadow, Buckingham.

Mr. P. Hodson
Town Clerk

Please note that the Environment Committee meeting will be preceded by Public Session lasting for a maximum of 15 minutes, in accordance with Standing Order 3.f.

AGENDA

1. **Apologies for Absence**
Members are asked to receive and accept apologies from members.
2. **Declarations of Interest**
To receive declarations of any personal or prejudicial interest under consideration on this agenda in accordance with the Localism Act 2011 Sections 26-34 & Schedule 4.
3. **Minutes**
To receive and agree the minutes of the Environment Committee meeting held on 10th December 2018 and received at Full Council on the 28th January 2019. **Copy previously circulated**
4. **Action Report**
To receive the report and note the updated information. **Appendix A**
5. **Budgets**
To receive the latest figures and agree any transfers to reserves **Appendix B**
6. **River Wardens**
To receive an update from the Estates Manger **Appendix C**
7. **Access Awareness**
8. **Town Centre Audit (575/18)**
Town Clerk to report on the recent Town Centre Audit
9. **Defibrillator Units in town** **E/88/18**
To receive a written report from the Town Clerk



Twinned with Mouvaux, France



Members are reminded to declare any prejudicial interest as soon as it becomes apparent.
All Committee documents can be found on the Buckingham Town Council's website. Alternatively, the Clerk send you a copy of any minutes, reports or other information. To do this, send a request using the contact details set out above.

10. Lace Hill Medical Centre

- 10.1.** Item referred by Planning Committee (654.2.3/18) for Members to discuss the wider issue of healthcare provision in North Bucks.
10.2. Public meeting to discuss healthcare provision in Buckingham (451/18)

11. Cemetery Space expansion

To receive a written report from the Estates Manager

E/89/18

12. Buckingham United request to install railings and block built dugouts

To receive and discuss a proposal from Buckingham United

Appendix D

13. Lace Hill Residents Association request for a litter bin

To receive a verbal report from the Estates Manager

14. Hire contract for new Vehicle

To receive a report from the Estates Manager

E/90/18

15. Buckingham Community Wildlife Project

16. News Releases

17. Chair's Announcements

18. Date of Next Meeting: Monday 8th April 2019.

To

Cllr. P. Collins
Cllr. Mrs. M. Gateley (Chair)
Cllr. J. Harvey- Town Mayor
Cllr. P. Hirons
Cllr. D. Isham
Cllr. A. Mahi

Cllr. Ms. R. Newell (Vice Chair)
Cllr. Mrs. L. O'Donoghue
Cllr. A. Ralph
Cllr. M. Smith
Cllr. Mrs. C. Strain-Clark
Cllr. R. Stuchbury

Committee	Minute No.	Action	Action Required	Action Owner	Update	Deadline
Environment	771/15 206/18	Access Awareness	Step from Church Street to Church is a problem for access to church due to high step.	Estates Manager	Quote being sought and possible funding from new devolved service agreement for street works.	By end of March 2019
Environment	92/15; 904/15;640 /16; 309.4/17- 463; 206/18	Sports Pitch Provision	Proposed by Cllr. Smith, seconded by Cllr Stuchbury and AGREED for the Town Clerk to write enquiring as to whether they are still interested in pursuing an agreement. Copy to be sent to County Councillor	Town Clerk	Ongoing	9th April 2019
Environment	255/15 & 91/16	Green Flag Status	Areas to be addressed where the criteria is not currently met, put in an application for Bourton Park.	Estates Manager	Working on Park Management Plans. Ongoing	ongoing
Environment	561/18	Finger Post Signs	Manufacturing delay until 16th July 2018	Estates Manager	Posts have been installed and awaiting quotes for installation of Cattle Pens sign	18th February 2019
Environment	333/18; 561/18	Benches replacement	Estates Manager to work with the Royal British Legion and Landlords of Cornwalls Meadow to find a satisfactory way forward to replace bench outside of Gyre and Gible	Estates Manager	Bench replaced by landlord. Action to be deleted after February's meeting. Following up with RBL	18th February 2019
Environment	641/16; 360/17; 472/17; 441/18; 561/18	Rights of Way	Town Clerk to write a report on the process of establishing a formal right of way and on the progress made so far so the Council can move forward legally on establishing a right of way.	Deputy Town Clerk	Ongoing, still gathering evidence.	9th April 2019
Environment	443/18; 566/18	Great River Ouse	That the Town Council will support the river warden scheme and the setting up of the Sub-catchment group.	Estates Manager	On Agenda	18th February 2019
Environment	445/18	Refill Station	Installation of a water bottle refill station in Chandos Park	Town Clerk	Funding confirmed; on track to be installed by end of March 2019	18th April 2019
Environment	451/18	Healthcare Public Meeting	Buckingham Town Council organise a public meeting to discuss residents' concerns and invite the Swan Practice and other interested parties to attend.	Estates Manager	On Agenda for Feb 2019	18th February 2019

Committee	Minute No.	Action	Action Required	Action Owner	Update	Deadline
Environment	564/18	Chandos Park Bowls Club	Estates Manager to respond respectfully declining the club's proposal for the following reasons: removal of parking for maintenance vehicles, no clear benefit to park users and potential loss of trees. Members were happy to consider allowing the additional spaces for gazebos should the club provide reasonable notice of their events.	Estates Manager	Reply to Bowls club sent	18th February 2019
Environment	572/18	Lace Hill Football Pitches Lease	<i>That members agree to the Town Council carrying out an 'Expressions Of Interest' exercise for organisations interested in taking on a long-term lease for the pitches'</i>	Estates Manager	ongoing	9th April 2019
Environment	573/18	Lace Hill Play area Gates	Members AGREED the report recommendation that 2 sets of gates are installed and that £3338.83 is precepted for in the 2019/20 budget.		to be installed after April 2019	8th April 2019
Environment	573.2/18	Lace Hill Coffee Bar	agree to phase one, including the additional one hour labour budget increase. To be treated as a pilot scheme, for one year in order to recover initial set up costs and to allow the Council to be able to project a profit and loss income report, to enable a decision about phase two to be made in 12 months time.	LHSCC Coordinator	Update after season in June 2019	17th June 2019
Environment	573.3/18	Lace Hill Tree Planting	recommendation to proceed with the purchase of 280 saplings and supports, as determined by the Estates Manager using Company B taking the budgets from LHSCC Playing Fields (4050).	Estates Manager	Tree planting to take place at Lace Hill sport pitches on Sunday 24th Feb 2019 10am	
Environment	575/18	Town Centre Audit	AGREED to promote a 'fix my street' weekend on the 5-6 th January 2019. Encouraging residents to use authorities' online tools to report defects and repairs around the town centre and parks.	Estates Manager	Update from Town Clerk or Estates Manager	Update on 18th Feb 2019
Environment	576/18	Hearland Footpath link	Estates Manager to liaise with AVDC on rectifying the path link restored between the footpath from Heartlands (crossing the bridge) and the footpath along the river bank	Estates Manager		9th April 2019
Environment	612/18	Parent Child Parking Bays	Town Clerk investigate whether any written confirmation existed and feedback to the Environment Committee. The item could then be removed from the Action Report.	Town Clerk	Confirmed with AVDC that no written confirmation exists. AVDC did confirm that the upcoming parking review will consider this.	18th Feb 2019

Committee	Minute No.	Action	Action Required	Action Owner	Update	Deadline
Environment	613/18	Grenville Garages	Town Clerk AGREED to investigate reasons for ongoing rental of Grenville garages, which Members thought had been discontinued when the unit on the Business Park had been obtained; and report back to Resources Committee.	Town Clerk		18th Feb 2019
Environment		S106 - Wish List	S106 Agreement - Wish List; Bourton Park masterplan			9th April 2019

Month No : 11

Committee Report

	Actual Current Mth	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% of Budget
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EARMARKED RESERVES

<u>901</u>	<u>EARMARKED RESERVES</u>						
9006	SPEED WATCH	0	0	598	598	598	0.0 %
9012	CHRISTMAS LIGHTS	0	0	6,753	6,753	6,753	0.0 %
9015	CHARTER FAIRS	0	0	4,136	4,136	4,136	0.0 %
9025	PLAY AREA REPLACEMENT	0	0	17,121	17,121	17,121	0.0 %
9027	GREEN BUCKINGHAM GROUP	0	0	226	226	226	0.0 %
9029	CIRCULAR WALK MAINT	0	0	5,399	5,399	5,399	0.0 %
9030	TOURISM LEAFLETS	0	0	2,404	2,404	2,404	0.0 %
9033	DESTINATION BUCKINGHAM	171	14,116	22,617	8,501	360	8,141 64.0 %
9035	PARKS DEVELOPMENT	0	620	2,025	1,405	1,405	30.6 %
9036	ELECTION COSTS	0	0	3,188	3,188	3,188	0.0 %
9040	PARK RUN	0	0	89	89	89	0.0 %
9045	ACCESS FOR ALL	0	-300	220	520	520	-136.4
9046	PLANNING DISPLAY EQUIPMENT	0	0	5,242	5,242	5,242	0.0 %
9048	BAG FUND	0	0	2,071	2,071	2,071	0.0 %
EARMARKED RESERVES :- Expenditure		171	14,436	72,089	57,653	360	57,293 20.5 %
Net Expenditure over Income		171	14,436	72,089	57,653		
EARMARKED RESERVES :- Expenditure		171	14,436	72,089	57,653		20.5 %
Income		0	0	0	0		0.0 %
Net Expenditure over Income		171	14,436	72,089	57,653		

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ENVIRONMENT

<u>201 ENVIRONMENT</u>							
3995	NI ENVIRONMENT	0	8,863	10,600	1,737		83.6 %
3996	PENSION ERS ENVIRONMENT	0	25,626	35,400	9,774	9,774	72.4 %
4004	WAGES & SALARIES	0	111,635	149,600	37,965	37,965	74.6 %
4068	COMMUNITY SERVICE	0	1,560	6,820	5,260	4,680	580 91.5 %
4101	SEATS AND BINS	0	0	1,000	1,000	573	427 57.3 %
4112	ENVIRONMENT EQUIPMENT	58	6,372	7,000	628	1,397	-769 111.0 %
4118	GREEN WASTE DISPOSAL	0	0	500	500	500	0.0 %
4252	SOLAR PANEL LOAN REPAYMENT	0	0	9,500	9,500	9,500	0.0 %
	ENVIRONMENT :- Expenditure	58	154,056	220,420	66,364	6,650	59,714 72.9 %
1081	SOLAR PANEL FIT RATE	0	0	2,500	-2,500		0.0 %
1082	SOLAR PANEL EXPORT RATE	0	0	1,500	-1,500		0.0 %
	ENVIRONMENT :- Income	0	0	4,000	-4,000		0.0 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	58	154,056	216,420	62,364		

<u>202 ROUNDABOUTS</u>							
4108	ROUNDABOUT	0	6,435	8,900	2,465	2,465	72.3 %
	ROUNDABOUTS :- Expenditure	0	6,435	8,900	2,465	0	2,465 72.3 %
1051	ROUNDABOUT NO 1 OPEN	0	2,127	2,075	52		102.5 %
1052	ROUNDABOUT NO 2 ELLA	0	1,134	1,580	-446		71.8 %
1053	ROUNDABOUT NO 3	0	1,861	1,816	45		102.5 %
1054	ROUNDABOUT NO 4 R & B	0	2,372	2,258	114		105.1 %
1056	ROUNDABOUT NO 6 EUROLANE	0	1,684	2,478	-794		68.0 %
1057	ROUNDABOUT NO 7 RING ROAD	0	1,288	1,264	24		101.9 %
	ROUNDABOUTS :- Income	0	10,466	11,471	-1,005		91.2 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	0	-4,031	-2,571	1,460		

<u>203 MAINTENANCE</u>							
4063	VEHICLE HIRE AND RUNNING	0	17,611	20,000	2,389	2,389	88.1 %
4082	ALLOTMENTS	0	1,500	1,500	0	0	100.0 %
4102	DOG BINS	0	3,412	5,000	1,588	1,588	68.2 %
	MAINTENANCE :- Expenditure	0	22,523	26,500	3,977	0	3,977 85.0 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	0	22,523	26,500	3,977		

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	Actual Current Mth	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% of Budget
204 DEVOLVED SERVICES EXPENSES							
4124 DEVOLVED SERVICES	0	9,194	22,000	12,806		12,806	41.8 %
DEVOLVED SERVICES EXPENSES :- Expenditure	0	9,194	22,000	12,806	0	12,806	41.8 %
1017 DEVOLVED SERVICES INCOME	0	20,353	20,353	0			100.0 %
DEVOLVED SERVICES EXPENSES :- Income	0	20,353	20,353	0			100.0 %
Net Expenditure over Income	0	-11,158	1,647	12,805			
248 DEPOT							
4055 ALARM	0	0	400	400		400	0.0 %
4225 RATES	0	3,984	4,500	516		516	88.5 %
4601 REPAIRS& MAINTENANCE FUND	0	210	500	290		290	42.0 %
4602 ELECTRICITY	-170	881	2,500	1,619		1,619	35.3 %
4603 WATER	-59	162	1,500	1,338		1,338	10.8 %
DEPOT :- Expenditure	-229	5,237	9,400	4,163	0	4,163	55.7 %
Net Expenditure over Income	-229	5,237	9,400	4,163			
249 PUBLIC TOILETS							
4225 RATES	0	0	8,000	8,000		8,000	0.0 %
4602 ELECTRICITY	0	0	1,000	1,000		1,000	0.0 %
4603 WATER	0	0	2,500	2,500		2,500	0.0 %
4608 SHOP MOBILITY	0	-18	1,000	1,018		1,018	-1.8 %
4612 CONTRACTOR CHARGE	871	7,932	10,000	2,068		2,068	79.3 %
4709 MAINTENANCE	-871	447	500	53		53	89.4 %
PUBLIC TOILETS :- Expenditure	0	8,361	23,000	14,639	0	14,639	36.4 %
Net Expenditure over Income	0	8,361	23,000	14,639			
250 LACE HILL							
4050 LACE HILL PLAYING FIELDS	293	2,844	11,000	8,156		8,156	25.9 %
4158 LACE HILL GAS	3,389	7,712	2,800	-4,912		-4,912	275.4 %
4159 LACE HILL ELECTRICITY	2,514	2,853	2,500	-353		-353	114.1 %
4160 LACE HILL WATER	113	414	2,500	2,086		2,086	16.6 %
4161 LACE HILL REPAIRS & MAINT	281	6,497	10,000	3,503	276	3,227	67.7 %
4162 LACE HILL CONTRACTOR	-164	2,715	10,000	7,285		7,285	27.1 %
4163 LACE HILL ALARM	0	0	500	500		500	0.0 %
4164 LACE HILL EQUIPMENT	0	487	7,000	6,513	30	6,483	7.4 %
4225 RATES	0	9,360	9,692	332		332	96.6 %
4603 WATER	-113	0	0	0		0	0.0 %

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	Actual Current Mth	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% of Budget
4605 HORTICULTURAL CONTRACT	164	5,554	4,709	-845		-845	117.9 %
LACE HILL :- Expenditure	6,477	38,436	60,701	22,265	306	21,960	63.8 %
1026 LACE HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE	18	37,933	37,000	933			102.5 %
LACE HILL :- Income	18	37,933	37,000	933			102.5 %
Net Expenditure over Income	6,458	503	23,701	23,198			
<u>251</u> <u>CHANDOS PARK</u>							
4106 PLAY AREA MAINTENANCE	0	289	500	211		211	57.8 %
4601 REPAIRS& MAINTENANCE FUND	0	2,987	2,975	-12		-12	100.4 %
4602 ELECTRICITY	0	146	500	354		354	29.2 %
4603 WATER	0	792	1,500	708		708	52.8 %
4605 HORTICULTURAL CONTRACT	0	6,176	6,830	654		654	90.4 %
CHANDOS PARK :- Expenditure	0	10,390	12,305	1,915	0	1,915	84.4 %
1030 BOWLS INCOME	0	550	550	0			100.0 %
1035 TENNIS COURT RENT	0	625	625	0			100.0 %
CHANDOS PARK :- Income	0	1,175	1,175	0			100.0 %
Net Expenditure over Income	0	9,215	11,130	1,915			
<u>252</u> <u>BOURTON PARK</u>							
4106 PLAY AREA MAINTENANCE	234	361	1,000	639		639	36.1 %
4122 TREE WORKS	0	7,000	7,000	0		0	100.0 %
4601 REPAIRS& MAINTENANCE FUND	0	3,231	4,000	769		769	80.8 %
4605 HORTICULTURAL CONTRACT	0	20,254	20,471	217		217	98.9 %
4709 MAINTENANCE	-234	0	0	0		0	0.0 %
BOURTON PARK :- Expenditure	0	30,846	32,471	1,625	0	1,625	95.0 %
Net Expenditure over Income	0	30,846	32,471	1,625			
<u>253</u> <u>CEMETERY</u>							
4225 RATES	0	310	1,300	990		990	23.8 %
4601 REPAIRS& MAINTENANCE FUND	0	1,343	3,000	1,657	115	1,542	48.6 %
4602 ELECTRICITY	-25	389	400	11		11	97.2 %
4605 HORTICULTURAL CONTRACT	0	6,393	6,806	413		413	93.9 %
4617 MEMORIAL TESTING	0	0	1,000	1,000		1,000	0.0 %
4620 EXPENSES RE BURIAL DUTIES	0	1,692	6,500	4,808		4,808	26.0 %
4621 NEW CEMETERY PLANNING	0	0	20,000	20,000		20,000	0.0 %
CEMETERY :- Expenditure	-25	10,127	39,006	28,879	115	28,764	26.3 %

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1041	BURIAL FEES	0	14,550	12,500	2,050			116.4 %
	CEMETERY :- Income	0	14,550	12,500	2,050			116.4 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	-25	-4,423	26,506	30,929			
<u>254</u>	<u>CHANDOS PARK TOILETS</u>							
4602	ELECTRICITY	30	122	0	-122		-122	0.0 %
4612	CONTRACTOR CHARGE	0	16,330	9,000	-7,330		-7,330	181.4 %
4709	MAINTENANCE	0	884	1,000	116		116	88.4 %
	CHANDOS PARK TOILETS :- Expenditure	30	17,336	10,000	-7,336	0	-7,336	173.4 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	30	17,336	10,000	-7,336			
<u>255</u>	<u>RAILWAY WALK & CASTLE HILL</u>							
4120	FRIENDS OF GROUPS	0	402	1,000	598		598	40.2 %
4122	TREE WORKS	0	740	1,500	760		760	49.3 %
4605	HORTICULTURAL CONTRACT	0	2,300	2,010	-290		-290	114.4 %
4709	MAINTENANCE	0	30	500	470		470	6.0 %
	RAILWAY WALK & CASTLE HILL :- Expenditure	0	3,471	5,010	1,539	0	1,539	69.3 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	0	3,471	5,010	1,539			
<u>256</u>	<u>STORAGE PREMISES</u>							
4066	GRENVILLE GARAGE RENT	0	499	650	151		151	76.7 %
	STORAGE PREMISES :- Expenditure	0	499	650	151	0	151	76.7 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	0	499	650	151			
<u>257</u>	<u>KEN TAGG PLAYGROUND</u>							
4106	PLAY AREA MAINTENANCE	0	72	500	428		428	14.4 %
4122	TREE WORKS	0	120	500	380		380	24.0 %
4605	HORTICULTURAL CONTRACT	0	716	786	70		70	91.1 %
	KEN TAGG PLAYGROUND :- Expenditure	0	908	1,786	878	0	878	50.8 %
	Net Expenditure over Income	0	908	1,786	878			
<u>258</u>	<u>CEMETERY LODGE</u>							
4034	PWLB REPAYMANTS INCL	0	2,351	4,702	2,351		2,351	50.0 %
4609	CEMETERY LODGE MAINT	0	1,850	2,000	150		150	92.5 %
	CEMETERY LODGE :- Expenditure	0	4,201	6,702	2,501	0	2,501	62.7 %

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Committee Report

	Actual Current Mth	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% of Budget
1061 CEMTERY LODGE RENTAL	0	8,460	10,530	-2,070			80.3 %
CEMTERY LODGE :- Income	0	8,460	10,530	-2,070			80.3 %
Net Expenditure over Income	0	-4,259	-3,828	431			
<u>259</u> <u>OTTERS BROOK</u>							
4106 PLAY AREA MAINTENANCE	0	72	500	428		428	14.4 %
4122 TREE WORKS	0	0	150	150		150	0.0 %
4605 HORTICULTURAL CONTRACT	0	2,463	2,666	203		203	92.4 %
OTTERS BROOK :- Expenditure	0	2,535	3,316	781	0	781	76.5 %
Net Expenditure over Income	0	2,535	3,316	781			
<u>260</u> <u>CCTV</u>							
4100 CCTV ONGOING COSTS	0	2,385	2,400	15		15	99.4 %
CCTV :- Expenditure	0	2,385	2,400	15	0	15	99.4 %
Net Expenditure over Income	0	2,385	2,400	15			
ENVIRONMENT :- Expenditure	6,311	326,940	484,567	157,627			68.9 %
Income	18	92,937	97,029	-4,092			95.8 %
Net Expenditure over Income	6,293	234,003	387,538	153,535			

River Warden Scheme – Buckingham

1. Reasons for the scheme:

- a) Make the catchment more resilient to future incidents
- b) Allow the community lead in river restoration and decide priorities for the river, including restoration projects and a long-term strategy
- c) Raise awareness of the river amongst the community and businesses, and the effects of pollution, litter etc.
- d) Increase ability to obtain funding for restoration projects
- e) Expand scheme to include more rural sections of the river, and to reach farmers and landowners to improve the river up and downstream of Buckingham
- f) Observing and reporting on the recovery of the river so that we can determine what actions to take to speed up recovery where necessary, or help the process e.g. fish restocking, improving wildlife habitats, reducing predation (planting trees to provide shelter, removing signal crayfish etc.)
- g) Training and development for those involved
- h) Reducing flood risk by reporting on blockages in the river, fallen trees (can be a good thing in the right location for wildlife)

2. The types of things you would become involved in:

- Wildlife surveys – fish, mammals, invertebrates – useful for indicating the health of the river and its recovery
- Walkovers to identify issues
- Litter picking
- Physical projects involving river restoration
- Writing newsletters, reports etc.
- Community engagement
- Joining the Catchment Partnership and reporting back on work, helping to develop plans for the catchment, providing “on the ground” feedback on their work

3. How would you like to be involved?

- You can determine your level of involvement

- You can decide the types of things you would like to be involved with
- You can suggest other projects/work you think would be beneficial
- This is led by you, we are only here to guide you!

4. Ensuring the longevity of the scheme, which could:

- involve regular newsletters to volunteers
- feedback
- reports on improvements
- annual awards events to highlight work and volunteers

5. Please look at the maps and annotate on them where:

- You are aware of issues e.g. banks collapsing, litter, blockages, siltation, poor flow
- Areas where dogs can enter the water to prevent destruction of the banks along the river
- Areas which could be used for site visits by schools, youth groups etc.

This is all about collaboration. There is no magic wand which can be waved to restore the river, but with everyone's help, hopefully we can speed the process up and ensure that the river becomes healthier and wildlife thrives.

BUCKINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL**ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE****MONDAY 18th FEBRUARY 2019****Contact Officer:** Paul HodsonAutomated External Defibrillators**Recommendation**

It is recommended that the Town Council take on responsibility for maintaining and replacing the six AEDs (Automated External Defibrillators) listed, beginning in April 2020. That the Council includes £1,018 in the precept for 2010/21 to account for this, and arranges for staff to carry out checks on the devices every three weeks from that time.

AEDs

Sudden cardiac arrest is a leading cause of premature death, but with immediate treatment many lives can be saved. Seconds count with resuscitation, and the ambulance service is unlikely to arrive quickly enough to help most victims. Some victims can be saved if persons nearby recognise what has happened, summon the ambulance service with the minimum of delay, perform basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (particularly chest compressions) and use an AED (Automated External Defibrillator) to provide a high energy electric shock to restore the heart's normal rhythm.

The South Central Ambulance Service will not provide figures for Buckinghamshire. However, they do report that use of a defibrillator within 6 minutes will raise the chances of survival from cardiac arrest from about 9% to 50%.

Buckingham AED Project

The Buckingham AED Project was set up to install and support AEDs in Buckingham and the surrounding area. The Project now manages 23 defibrillator units in Buckingham and nearby villages. The number of volunteers willing to help me has lessened somewhat. The Project's overall plan is to cease operation within the next three years. All the units are owned by individuals or organisations or charities. Many in the villages are owned by the respective Parish Council. Replacement of pads and batteries are the responsibility of the owners of each device.

The exception are six units within Buckingham which are owned by the Project directly. The Project has requested that the Town Council makes a firm commitment to take these over at some point within the next three years.

The SCAS specifically say that they will not take ownership or maintenance for any public or private defibrillators not belonging to them. Similarly, the County Council specifically exclude AEDs from local area funding. The Town Council does not have

any statutory responsibility related to AEDs. However, if the Town Council does not take on the six devices, it is likely that they will not be maintained or replaced in the future.

The current six devices include four different types of AED. Each has a slightly different regularity and cost of replacing batteries and pads. The following summarises the current annual cost if the council took on the devices, based on an expected 10-year life expectancy:

Location	Model	Purchased	Average Annual Maintenance Cost	Annual cost to build a reserve for replacement after 10 years	Annual total to maintain and replace
Tingewick Road	Cardiac Science	01/07/2018	£72	£122	£194
Badgers Way telephone box	Cardiac Science Powerheart G5	01/05/2017	£72	£135	£207
Wall of Community Centre	Cardiad	01/09/2017	£95	£122	£217
Bull Ring	Cardiad	01/10/2016	£95	£122	£217
Wall of Woolpack Inn	i-Pad	01/01/2016	£55	£137	£192
Wall of Lace Hill Community Centre	i-Pad	01/03/2017	£55	£137	£192
Total			£444	£774	£970

The annual cost for insuring the six devices would be £48, giving a total annual cost of **£1,018**.

BUCKINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

MONDAY 18th FEBRUARY 2019.

Contact Officer: Lee Phillips

Burial provision at Brackley Road Cemetery

Background

In light of the limited number of places remaining in the Brackley Road Cemetery, and the long process remaining to open the new cemetery, a Tier 1 Hydrogeological risk assessment has been carried out to establish whether the Council is permitted to carry out burials 10m or 30m from the stream at the northern boundary of the Brackley Rd Cemetery. The results and recommendations are given below.

Information

The Tier 1 risk assessment is attached. The recommendation is that no burials be carried out within 30m of the stream on the northern boundary but this area within 30m can be used for ashes interments.

This does leave potential additional spaces which can be made available. The removal of the hedge and continuing the burials following the current rows to the 30m cut off point would provide approximately an additional 64 plots, which would be enough to provide 3- 4 year's burial plots. Re-grading of some of the area along with grass seeding is required to establish the new area with the rest of the cemetery.

Work has already begun to remove the current stretch of hedge and prepare the ground for seeding, to allow the grass to grow during 2019, in time for the land to be available for use in 2020.

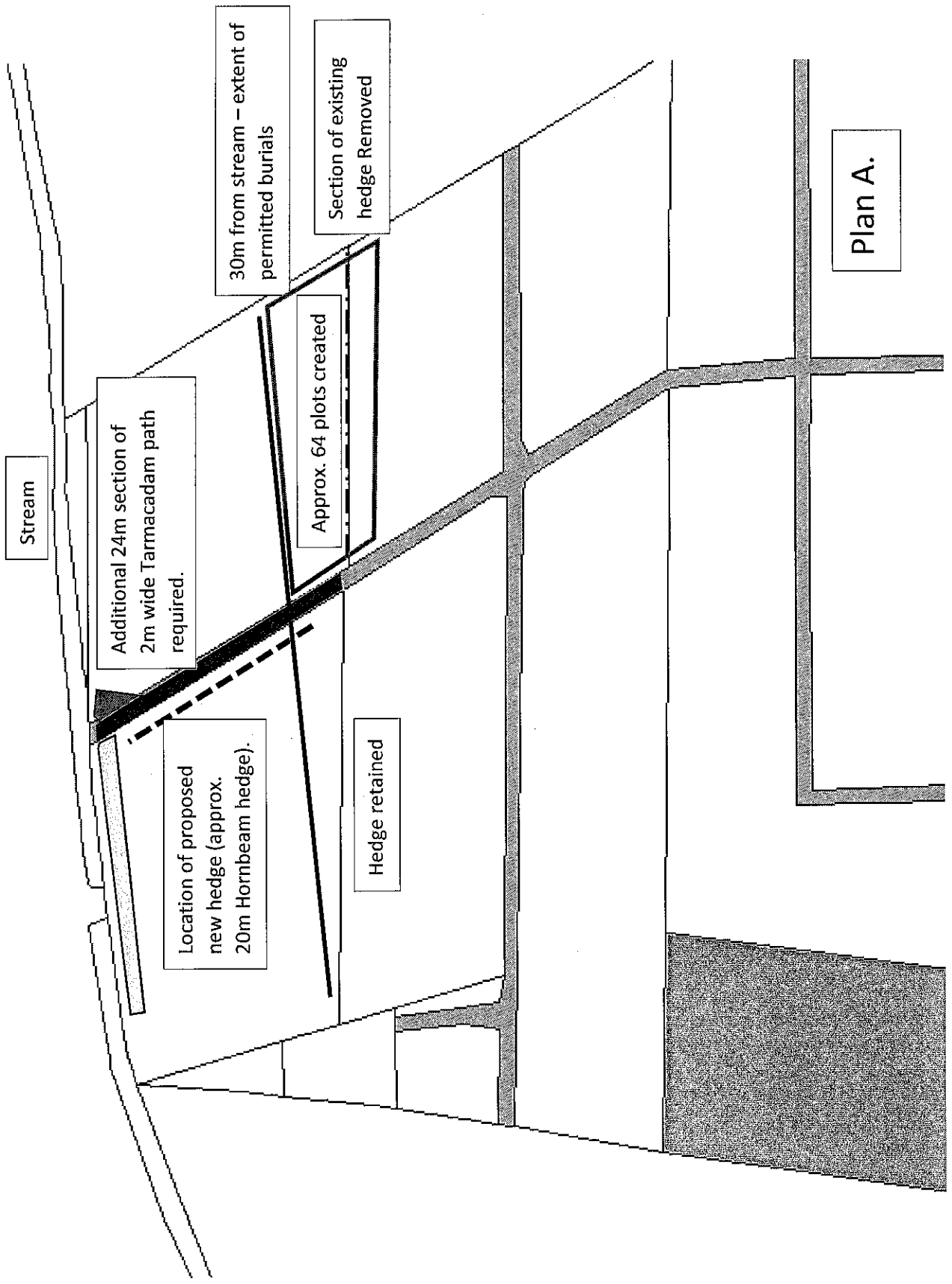
Plan A shows the location of the new burial spaces and location of a new hedge following the line of a new section of tarmacadam footpath. An accurate quote for this will be brought back to committee and installed in the summer; budget has been allocated in the precept for this.

The remaining area highlighted in Plan B is proposed to be used for ashes burials with a memorial tree being planted. Exact details of how this can be managed will be brought back to a future meeting; issues that will need looking at include costs, species list, planting density, permitted memorials and updating the handbook. To help with this other green burial sites will be investigated to identify good practice.

Recommendation:

To agree to plant a new 20m section of hedge following the new footpath (November 2019-February 2020) and the installation of a new 24m section of Tarmacadam footpath (summer 2019).

That the committee agree for the office to investigate the possibility of using the remaining area for ashes interments with a memorial tree. To be brought back to a future committee.



Stream

Additional 24m section of 2m wide Tarmacadam path required.

30m from stream – extent of permitted burials

Section of existing hedge Removed

Approx. 64 plots created

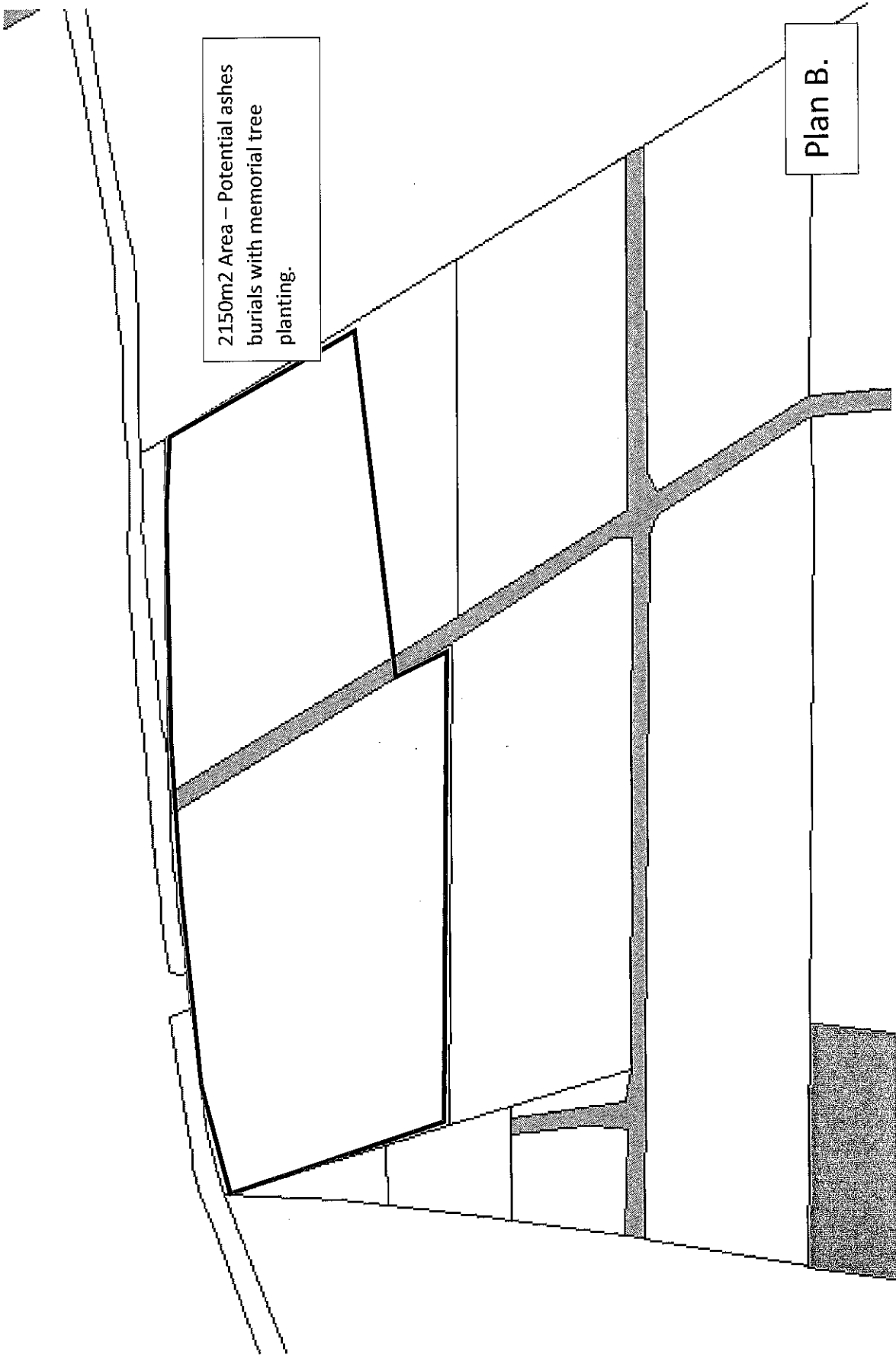
Location of proposed new hedge (approx. 20m Hornbeam hedge).

Hedge retained

Plan A.

2150m2 Area – Potential ashes burials with memorial tree planting.

Plan B.



Extension of burial area at
Brackley Road Cemetery

Buckingham Town Council

Tier One
Hydrogeological Risk Assessment

Peter Mitchell Associates

January 2019

Executive Summary

This report is a desk-based qualitative risk assessment, supported by the excavation of two trial pits on site, of an undeveloped area within Brackley Road Cemetery, Buckingham.

This area of the cemetery offers good potential for use for burials, provided graves for coffin burials are excavated a minimum of 30m from the watercourse flowing along the northern boundary. The remaining area within 30m of the watercourse could be successfully developed as a memorial garden for the burial of ashes.

The site Vulnerability Ranking given in this desk-based assessment is Low to Moderate, mainly as a result of:

- The location over a Secondary A aquifer of high vulnerability
- The proximity of the watercourse along the northern boundary
- The relative shallowness of the glacial Head and Till deposits

The average annual demand for coffin burials in new graves is 10, which places the site within the Low to Moderate Risk rating, provided graves for coffin burials are excavated a minimum of 30m from the watercourse.

Recommendations

The existing hedge on the southern boundary of this area should be removed to maximise the number of new graves that may be excavated beyond 30m from the watercourse.

New graves should be excavated in a sequence that spreads the potential for contamination most widely. This would be best achieved by first excavating a single line of graves from east to west parallel to the existing graves, then excavating the second parallel row east to west and so on up to the 30m limit from the watercourse.

Graves should be excavated to 1.3m (4'3") depth for single coffin burials.

Introduction

Buckingham Town Council wishes to create new burial space in an undeveloped area within Brackley Road Cemetery in order to ensure continued burial provision for local residents.

Graves for coffin burials within Brackley Road Cemetery are traditionally excavated to single depth only, due to hard rock encountered at lower depths. Over the last 10 years, on average there has been a demand for 10 coffin burials per year in the cemetery, requiring 10 new graves.

This report is an initial desk-based hydrogeological risk assessment of the suitability of the selected area for use for burial. It first considers this area's hydrogeological vulnerability and then the level of risk of contamination of groundwater and surface water from future burials.

It includes information extracted from various sources, including a detailed geological report commissioned from the British Geological Survey (BGS), attached in full to this report, and from the web sites of the BGS and Environment Agency (EA) and www.gov.uk. Quotations from such sources are in *italics*.

Environment Agency Guidance

Since 14th March 2017, the Environment Agency's guidance on groundwater protection and controlling the risks posed by cemeteries has been published on www.gov.uk. This guidance includes:

1. The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection – last updated February 2018

This document updates Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (GP3). It contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They detail how the Environment Agency delivers government policy for groundwater and adopts a risk-based approach where legislation allows. Many of the approaches set out in the position statements are not statutory but may be included in, or referenced by, statutory guidance and legislation.

L. Cemetery developments

This section contains the position statements on the development of new cemeteries or the extension or redevelopment of existing cemeteries. For further information see the guidance for cemeteries and burials.

Burials are covered by the requirements of EPR¹ as they can discharge hazardous substances and non-hazardous pollutants to groundwater.

For individual burials that are spaced out over time, the risks to groundwater are likely to be low and the de minimis exclusion in EPR applies.

Large numbers of burials in a short time, or the cumulative effects of many individual burials, may cause or have the potential to cause groundwater pollution. In general, the shorter the time over which burials occur and the higher the number of burials, the greater the risk of groundwater pollution. In these cases the Environment Agency will, where appropriate, use its powers under EPR to control or prohibit the burials.

The European Commission has indicated that, for ethical reasons, human corpses cannot be defined as waste. As a consequence, the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC which defines waste, and basic waste management principles, does not apply, and burials are not controlled by waste legislation in England. The Environment Agency can therefore only control groundwater pollution from burials as a consultee on planning applications, or through environmental permitting and water resources legislation where risks of pollution are greatest.

L1 - Locating cemeteries close to a water supply used for human consumption

The Environment Agency will normally object to the locating of any new cemetery or the extension of any existing cemetery, within SPZ1, or 250 metres from a well, borehole or spring used to supply water that is used for human consumption, whichever is the greater distance.

¹ The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (EPR)

L2 - Mass casualty emergencies

The Environment Agency will normally object to or may refuse to permit new or existing cemeteries planned for use in mass casualty emergencies if they are in SPZ1 or within 250 metres of an abstraction point, whichever is the greater distance. Where there is a risk of disease transmission into groundwater the Environment Agency will extend its objection to SPZ2.

L3 - Cemeteries: protecting groundwater in highly sensitive locations

The Environment Agency will apply a risk-based approach to assessing the suitability of sites for cemeteries outside of the zones noted in position statements L1 and L2. A high priority is placed on protecting groundwater within principal aquifers and groundwater catchments used for drinking water supply, and new larger cemetery developments in such areas might not be appropriate. Proposals for new cemetery developments for greater than 100 burials per year are considered to be high risk even in a lower sensitivity groundwater scenario. Such proposals will only be agreed by the Environment Agency where a developer can demonstrate through detailed risk assessment that, given the site specific setting and the engineering methods proposed, groundwater pollution will be avoided.

Note that all cemetery developments and burials must maintain an unsaturated zone below the level of the base of the grave(s). The Environment Agency will work with the local authorities to identify alternative site and burial options where necessary. ²

2. Cemeteries and burials: prevent groundwater pollution – last updated 28th February 2018

Burials must not pollute groundwater. Groundwater can be at risk of pollution from burials where the numbers are sufficient and if the site is in a sensitive or vulnerable area. Measures to prevent or limit pollution must be appropriately considered, given the sensitivity and risks posed.

A burial site must be:

- outside a source protection zone 1 (SPZ1)
- at least 250 metres from any well, borehole or spring supplying water for human consumption or used in food production – for example at farm dairies
- at least 30 metres from any spring or watercourse not used for human consumption or not used in food production
- at least 10 metres from any field drain, including dry ditches

All graves must:

- have at least 1 metre clearance between the base of the grave and the top of the water table – they shouldn't have any standing water in them when dug
- not be dug in bedrock or areas susceptible to groundwater flooding
- be deep enough so at least 1 metre of soil will cover the top of the coffin, body or animal carcass

Always allow for any potential rise in the water table, including seasonal variations and extreme rainfall.

² The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection. March 2017 page 39

The Environment Agency can take action if large numbers of burials, either as a single event or over a period of time, affect or could affect groundwater quality.

Burials can result in the discharge of hazardous substances and non-hazardous pollutants to groundwater. They are therefore covered by the requirements of the Groundwater Daughter Directive 2006/118/EC as implemented by the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

The Environment Agency may serve a works notice under section 161A of the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999 to prevent or seek remedial action for pollution of controlled waters.

In addition to the requirements set out in this guide, you may need to monitor groundwater before burying animal or human remains. Find out what you need to monitor in the cemeteries and burials groundwater risk assessment guidance.

Burials below the water table

Burials must not cause pollution and therefore shouldn't take place below the water table. Burials below the water table limit the capacity for attenuation and there must be no direct input of hazardous substances to groundwater. Therefore, some sites with existing planning permission, such as existing cemeteries, may need some form of intervention to control groundwater levels. For example, artificial drainage and abstraction for removal.

You must collect any artificially drained groundwater, treat it as contaminated, and dispose of it as foul water. You'll need an environmental permit to carry out these actions unless you have permission to discharge to mains foul drainage. Contact your local sewerage provider in these cases.

Until there is more information about the effect of any new method for managing burials close to, or below, the water table, the Environment Agency will want to see:

- *a hydrogeological assessment of present and future risks*
- *plans for continued checks of the site including long-term monitoring*

For human burials, this includes the use of sealed caskets.

New cemeteries and extensions

Any new cemetery or extension to an existing site, including grave plot reuse and 'lift and deepen' methods, must:

- *comply with minimum groundwater protection requirements*
- *pose no unacceptable risk to groundwater used for drinking water and food production purposes*

As a minimum you must do a tier 1 risk assessment to evaluate the potential harm to groundwater from pollution. Local councils control new cemetery and extension applications through planning laws, and the Environment Agency is a statutory consultee for potential groundwater pollution. The Town and Country Planning Act and Regulations (various dates) have provisions allowing the control of development and land use, including cemeteries. Planning conditions may be set to protect

groundwater. The Environment Agency considers sites with the potential for 100 burials a year or more to be high risk. These sites will need detailed evidence to show both:

- sufficient depth to the water table or that natural formations offer protection
- proposed engineering and management methods to prevent unacceptable groundwater pollution

You may also have to carry out regular monitoring to ensure the risk of groundwater pollution stays acceptable. How often, and what checks, depends on:

- cemetery size and rates of use
- results of the risk assessment
- hydrogeological characteristics
- ongoing results of the monitoring

The Environment Agency expects you to limit your cemetery's environmental impact, such as phasing burials to reduce the concentration of substances and organisms.

3. Cemeteries and burials: groundwater risk assessments – last updated 21st August 2017

Source, pathway and receptor

You should use a source-pathway-receptor approach to follow this guide's principles.

For groundwater risk assessments relating to burials the:

- source is the buried human or animal remains
- pathway is the subsoil or other medium through which substances from the source permeate and travel
- receptor is the groundwater

Groundwater receptors can include:

- any boreholes, wells and springs used for drinking supplies
- groundwater-dependent ecosystems (such as wetlands) or other identified conservation sites that may be at risk (such as a Site of Special Scientific Interest)

To assess the risk at a site you will need a realistic estimate of the yearly maximum number of burials that take place or will take place, and whether these involve human or animal remains. You must ensure any subsurface investigation of the soil and rock is at least 1 metre below the base of the grave.

You should use site specific hydrogeological data.

Tier 1 risk assessment: risk screening

For a tier 1 assessment, you need to do a desk study and a qualitative risk assessment. Each risk is ranked using a scoring system to prioritise those of most concern. The overall risk of the proposal can then be assessed as low, medium or high. For high and medium risks, you need to do a more detailed tier 2 or 3 risk assessment.

Risk Assessment

The first step in considering this undeveloped area for use for burial is to assess and score a number of factors against a groundwater vulnerability ranking chart, illustrated below:

Groundwater Vulnerability Ranking Chart

Ranking	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Drift type	Clay	Silt	Silty sand	Sand / gravel	Absent
Drift thickness	>5m	>3 - 5m	3m	0 - 3m	Absent
Depth to water table	>25m	11 - 25m	10m	5 - 9m	< 5m
Flow mechanism	Intergranular				Fissured
Aquifer	Non-aquifer		Minor aquifer		Major aquifer
Abstraction and Source Protection Zone	Outside Zone 111	Within Zone 111	Close to boundary of Zones 11 & 111	Within Zone 11	Within Zone 1 or <250m from private source
Watercourses and springs	>100m	>70 <100m	>50 <70m	>30m <50m	<30m
Drains	>100m	>40 <100m	30 - 40m	>10 <30m	<10m

A scoring scheme is used to provide a comparison mechanism:

Vulnerability	Element score	Total score (Range)
Very low	1 - 2	8 - 16
Low	3 - 4	24 - 32
Moderate	5 - 6	40 - 48
High	7 - 8	56 - 64
Very high	9 - 10	72 - 80

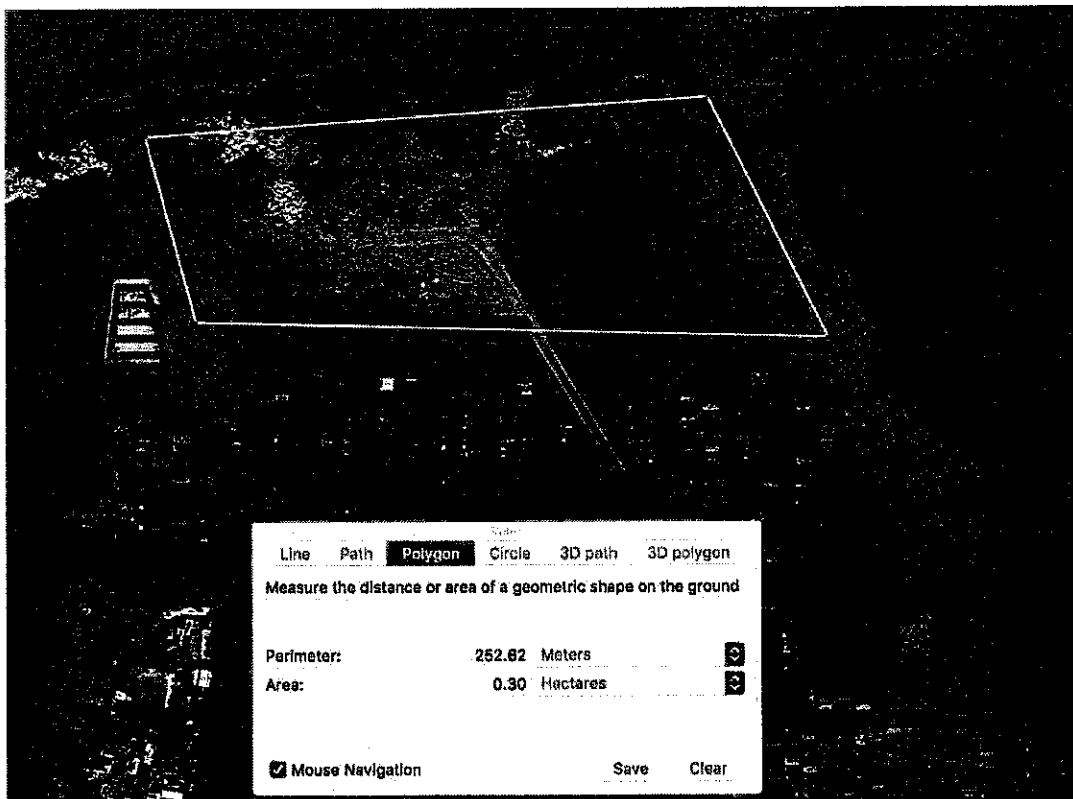
Using this system, a total score (range) for vulnerability ranking can be obtained for the site:

Low vulnerability	8 - 32
Moderate vulnerability	32 - 56
High vulnerability	56 - 80

The vulnerability ranking is then considered in the light of burial rates and an overall level of risk projected.

Site Location

The aerial views below show the cemetery and the proposed new burial area outlined in yellow:



The following are extracts from the BGS report and it is important to note that the report is based upon a wider search area than the specific area of the cemetery proposed for new burials. The OS map extract below shows the BGS search area within a red circle:



Setting

The site is at an elevation of about 90 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) with gentle shallow river and stream valleys bordering the site to the south and northwest. The course of the River Great Ouse is about 270 m to the south of the site. A drain leading to a tributary of the River Great Ouse flows westwards along the northern boundary of the site area.

Artificial ground:

No artificial ground is mapped within the site area and historic OS maps (dated 1885 to 1944) show no development of the site. However, it is possible that some made or landscaped ground associated with the cemetery may be found within the site area; the thickness and composition of any such material is unknown.

Superficial deposits:

The south eastern corner of the site area is underlain by Till of Mid Pleistocene age. Till in this area comprises a clayey matrix containing rock fragments of chalk, flint, quartz, quartzite, limestone, sandstone and igneous rocks. Boreholes within 500 m of the site area describe the Till as predominately stiff clay with fine to coarse gravel and occasional sand pockets. The Till is expected to be approximately 1 – 4 m thick within the site area.

The northern third of the site is underlain by Head deposits of Quaternary age. Head deposits are commonly present on slopes or on the floor of valleys. Head deposits form mainly by gradual down-slope mass-movement (solifluction) under cold climates of the recent past, they can however also include the products of even more recent soil creep or hill wash. Head deposit composition reflects that of the local materials from which they were derived; either bedrock or superficial deposit, or a combination of both. Locally, they are typically composed of poorly sorted silty, clayey gravels and gravelly clays. The Head is expected to be between 1 – 2 m thick within the site area. Some head deposits, especially those composed mainly of clay, may contain gently dipping shear surfaces, aligned broadly downslope. These can significantly reduce the strength of the deposit and so are a potential hazard.

Rockhead depth:

Bedrock is mapped at outcrop through the centre of the site area and rockhead is therefore expected to be at or near the surface but may be concealed by thin superficial deposits (less than 1 metre thick). Rockhead will be directly below Head or Till deposits that are mapped at the site. The depth to rockhead (base of superficial deposits) is uncertain, but based on borehole information within 500 m of the site area, is likely to be 1 – 4 m below the surface.

Bedrock:

The site is underlain by two formations at rockhead, the Forest Marble Formation and the relatively younger Cornbrash Formation, both are of Jurassic age. The Cornbrash Formation is mapped in southern most part of the site area and is composed of medium to fine-grained, shelly limestones with thin beds of calcareous mudstone and clay. Within the site area, the Cornbrash Formation is relatively thin, with only the lowest part of the formation present. As such, the unit is expected to be no more than 1 – 2 m or thick, getting progressively thinner as you move northwards at the site until it is completely absent.

The Forest Marble Formation is present at rockhead in the northern part of the site and directly underlies the Cornbrash Formation elsewhere. In the district the Forest Marble Formation is dominated by grey mudstone and greenish beige calcareous mudstone with occasional limestones. The limestones within the Forest Marble formed in channels and as a result, are laterally discontinuous and hard to predict. The Forest Marble Formation is generally 3 to 4 m thick but the base can undulate such that the maximum thickness could be 7 m.

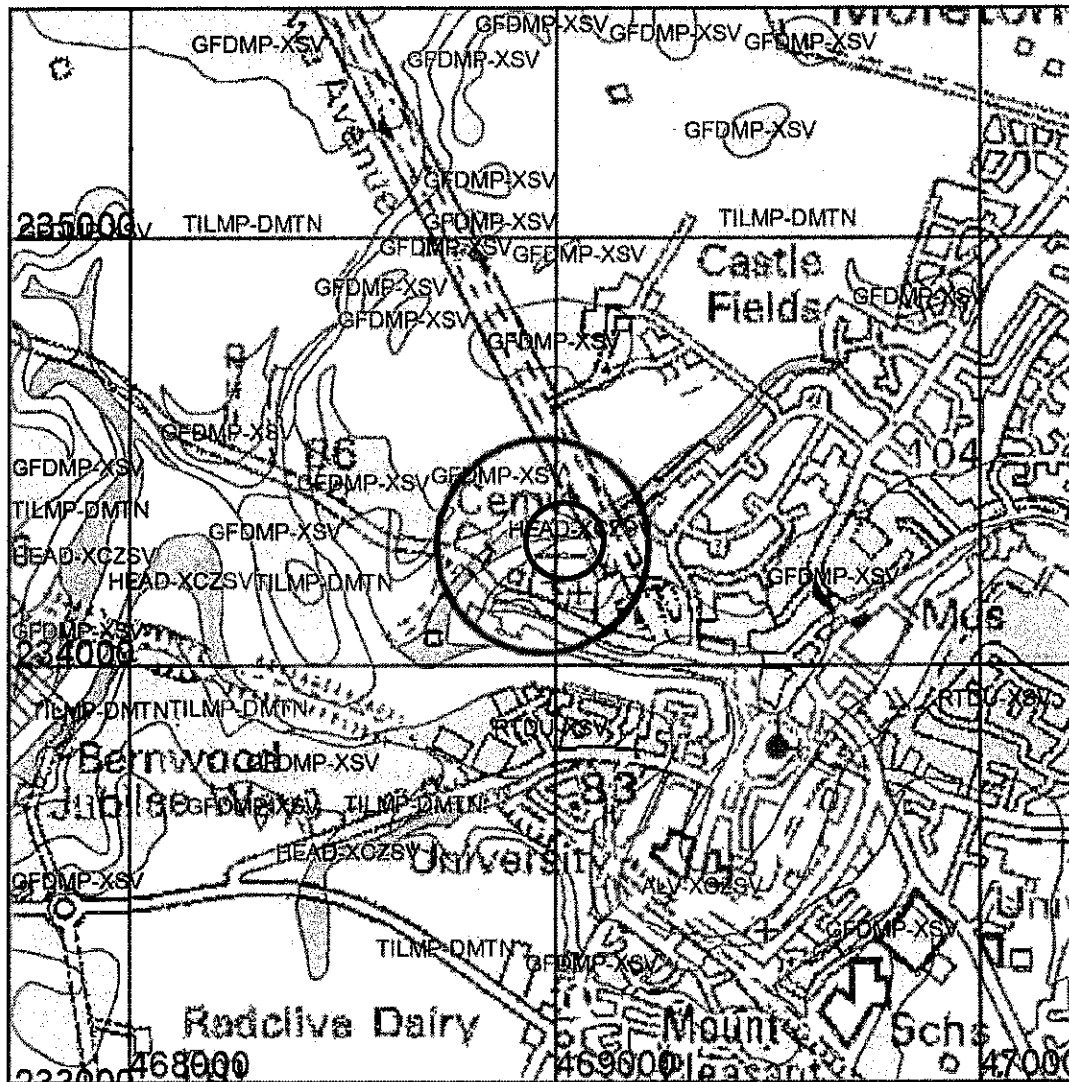
Beneath the Forest Marble Formation is the White Limestone Formation of Jurassic age. The White Limestone Formation consists of white, cream and light brown limestones with some mudstones and muddy limestones. The boundary between the two formations is usually indicated by a change in colour from the grey mudstones of the Forest Marble to white (sometimes yellow) muddy limestones of the White Limestone Formation. The White Limestone Formation is expected to be 7 to 18 m thick in the area.

Additional considerations:

The site is underlain by both superficial and bedrock units that are relatively clay rich. Caution should be exercised as this might cause compressibility issues and shrinkswell conditions.

Site Geology - Superficial Deposits (Drift)

The map below from the BGS report illustrates superficial deposits within the area. I have inserted a second, smaller red circle to indicate the location of proposed new burial area.



Map colour	Computer Code	Name of geological unit	Composition
	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
	GFDMP-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, MID PLEISTOCENE	SAND AND GRAVEL
	TILMP-DMTN	TILL, MID PLEISTOCENE	DIAMICTON
	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
	RTDU-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS (UNDIFFERENTIATED)	SAND AND GRAVEL

The proposed area appears to lie over superficial deposits consisting of Head and Till, with possibly some of the western part of the area (in grey) potentially lacking in any superficial deposits.

Site Geology - Bedrock (Solid) Geology

The map below from the BGS report illustrates bedrock deposits within the area. I have inserted a second, smaller red circle to indicate the location of proposed new burial area.



Map colour	Computer Code	Name of geological unit	Rock type
	KLB-SDSM	KELLAWAYS FORMATION	SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE
	PET-MDST	PETERBOROUGH MEMBER	MUDSTONE
	CB-LMST	CORNBRASH FORMATION	LIMESTONE
	FMB-LMST	FOREST MARBLE FORMATION	LIMESTONE AND MUDSTONE, INTERBEDDED
	WHL-LMST	WHITE LIMESTONE FORMATION	LIMESTONE

It appears from the map that the area under consideration lies over the Forest Marble bedrock.

Rockhead depth:

Bedrock is mapped at outcrop through the centre of the site area and rockhead is therefore expected to be at or near the surface but may be concealed by thin superficial deposits (less than 1 metre thick). Rockhead will be directly below Head or Till deposits that are mapped at the site. The depth to rockhead (base of superficial deposits) is uncertain, but based on borehole information within 500 m of the site area, is likely to be 1 – 4 m below the surface.

Bedrock:

The site is underlain by two formations at rockhead, the Forest Marble Formation and the relatively younger Cornbrash Formation, both are of Jurassic age.

The **Cornbrash Formation** is mapped in southern most part of the site area and is composed of medium to fine-grained, shelly limestones with thin beds of calcareous mudstone and clay. Within the site area, the Cornbrash Formation is relatively thin, with only the lowest part of the formation present. As such, the unit is expected to be no more than 1 – 2 m or thick, getting progressively thinner as you move northwards at the site until it is completely absent.

The **Forest Marble Formation** is present at rockhead in the northern part of the site and directly underlies the Cornbrash Formation elsewhere. In the district the Forest Marble Formation is dominated by grey mudstone and greenish beige calcareous mudstone with occasional limestones. The limestones within the Forest Marble formed in channels and as a result, are laterally discontinuous and hard to predict. The Forest Marble Formation is generally 3 to 4 m thick but the base can undulate such that the maximum thickness could be 7 m.

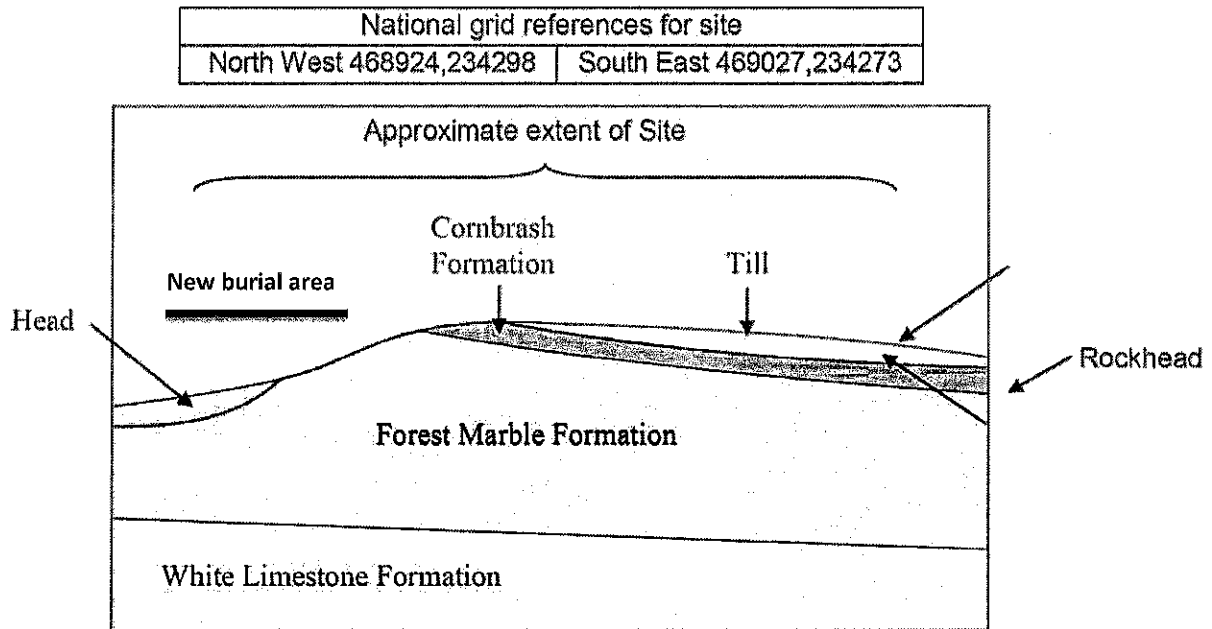
Beneath the Forest Marble Formation is the **White Limestone Formation** of Jurassic age. The White Limestone Formation consists of white, cream and light brown limestones with some mudstones and muddy limestones. The boundary between the two formations is usually indicated by a change in colour from the grey mudstones of the Forest Marble to white (sometimes yellow) muddy limestones of the White Limestone Formation. The White Limestone Formation is expected to be 7 to 18 m thick in the area.

Additional considerations:

The site is underlain by both superficial and bedrock units that are relatively clay rich. Caution should be exercised as this might cause compressibility issues and shrinkswell conditions.

The figure below is a useful schematic geological cross section through the ground beneath the site, taken from the BGS report (not to scale). I have inserted a red line indicating the **approximate** location of the area under consideration for new burials.

Not to scale

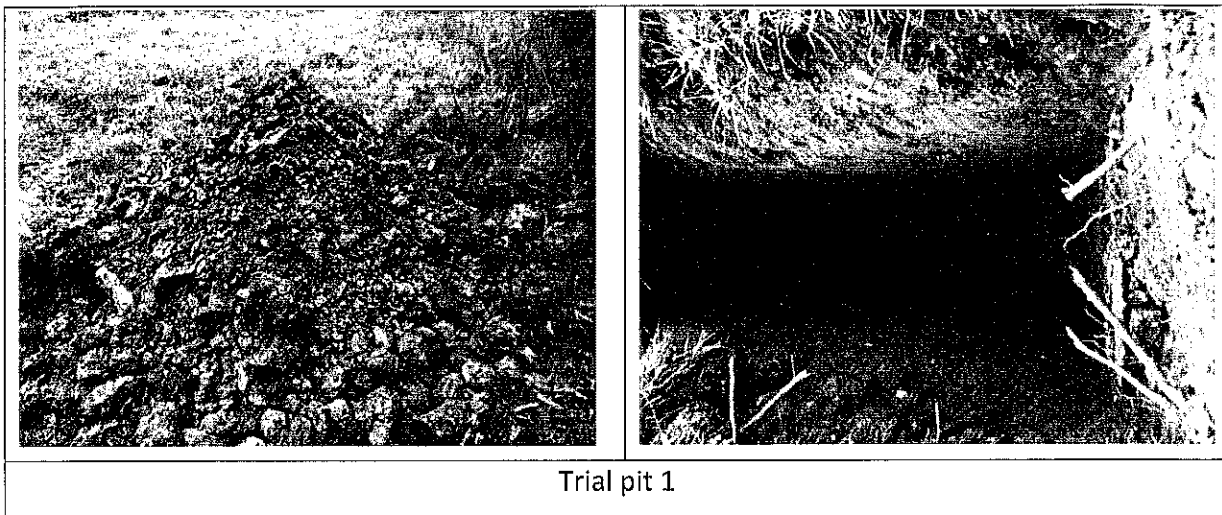
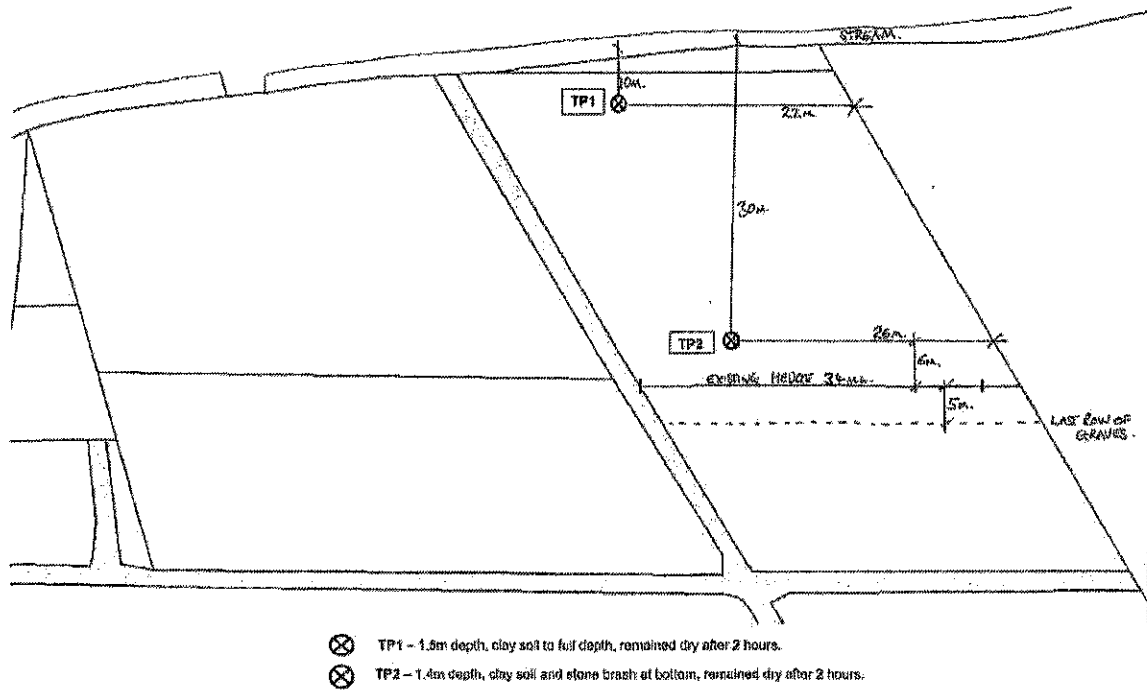


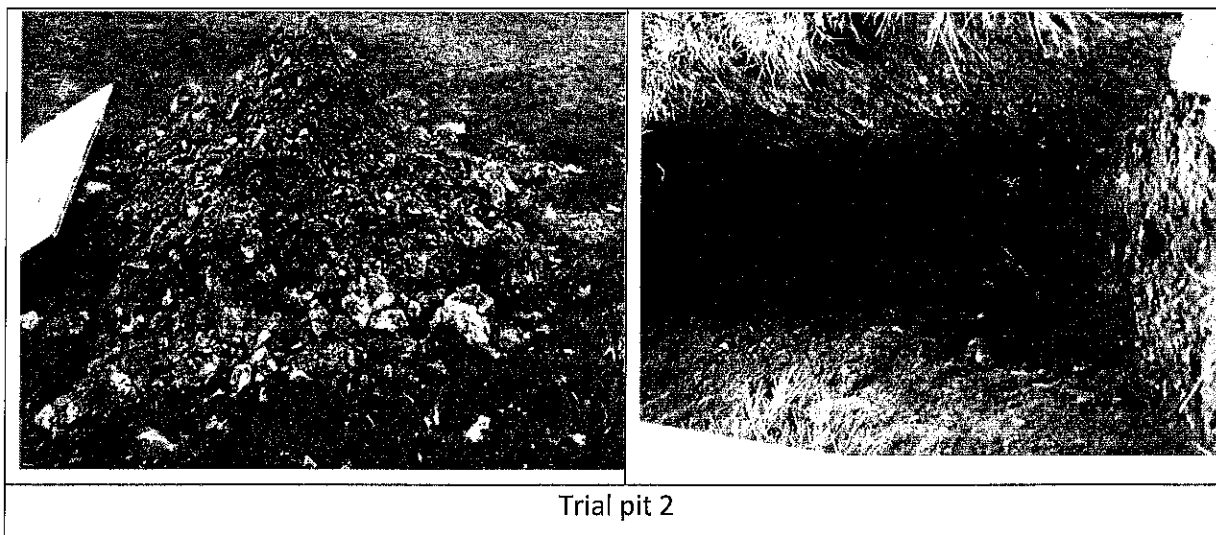
Due to it being a SE – NW cross section through the site, I believe that this diagram omits the Till superficial deposits that lie over the eastern half of the proposed burial area.

I consider that the area proposed for burial predominantly consists of Head superficial deposits over the Forest Marble Formation bedrock.

Site investigations

On 20th November 2018, the gravedigging team excavated two trial pits within the area to assess ground conditions. The sketch map below illustrates the positions of the trial pits:





Trial pit 1 was only 10m from the ditch along the northern boundary and Trial pit 2 was 20m further up the slope and away from the ditch. The trial pits were left open for two hours, but there were no signs whatever of any groundwater in either pit.

Trial pit 1 appears to lie over the superficial Head deposits. Whilst the BGS report describes these as *“poorly sorted silty, clayey gravels and gravelly clays”*, it also suggests they may be composed of *“mainly clay”*.

Trial pit 2 appears to lie over the superficial Till deposits, which at this point are thinner than the adjacent Head deposits, and the excavation entered the top of the Forest Marble Formation. The BGS report describes the Till as *“predominately stiff clay with fine to coarse gravel and occasional sand pockets”*. The trial pit was excavated in clay with no evidence of any sand.

The BGS report describes this bedrock as being *“dominated by grey mudstone and greenish beige calcareous mudstone with occasional limestones”*.

The BGS report states *“The site is underlain by both superficial and bedrock units that are relatively clay rich”*. The photographs taken of the trial pits suggest that the superficial deposits in this area of the cemetery have a high clay content.

BGS records of boreholes drilled in November 1990 at Western Avenue, approximately 400m east of the proposed burial area, provide useful indications of local ground conditions. These refer to Till as Boulder Clay, by which it was commonly known in the past.

BGS Reference: **SP63SE150** records

Boulder Clay *"firm, mid-brown clayey silt/sand ... firm, mid-brown very silty clay with occasional rounded gravel"* to 3.5m bgl;

Forest Marble Formation *"Mid-brown silty clay and grey limestone gravel becoming very strong, grey weathered light brown crystalline limestone at 4.1m"* to 5.15m bgl (base of the borehole).

BGS Reference: **SP63SE158** records

Boulder Clay *"Firm, medium orange brown very clayey silt with fine to coarse sub-angular to rounded flint gravel"* to 1.1m bgl;

"Firm, medium orange brown silty clay" from 1.1m to 1.9m bgl;

"Firm medium grey brown slightly silty clay with occasional pockets of soft, light grey clay and light grey fine gravel, becoming more abundant with depth" from 1.9m to 3.3m bgl;

Forest Marble Formation *"Light brown and light grey limestone with abundant shells"* from 3.3m to 3.6m bgl (base of the borehole).

BGS Reference: **SP63SE159** records:

Boulder Clay *"Stiff, medium brown friable very clayey silt with fine to coarse sub-angular to rounded flint gravel"* to 1.9m below ground level (bgl);

Forest Marble Formation described as *"light reddish grey and light brown limestone with abundant shells"* from 1.9m to 2.6m bgl (base of borehole).

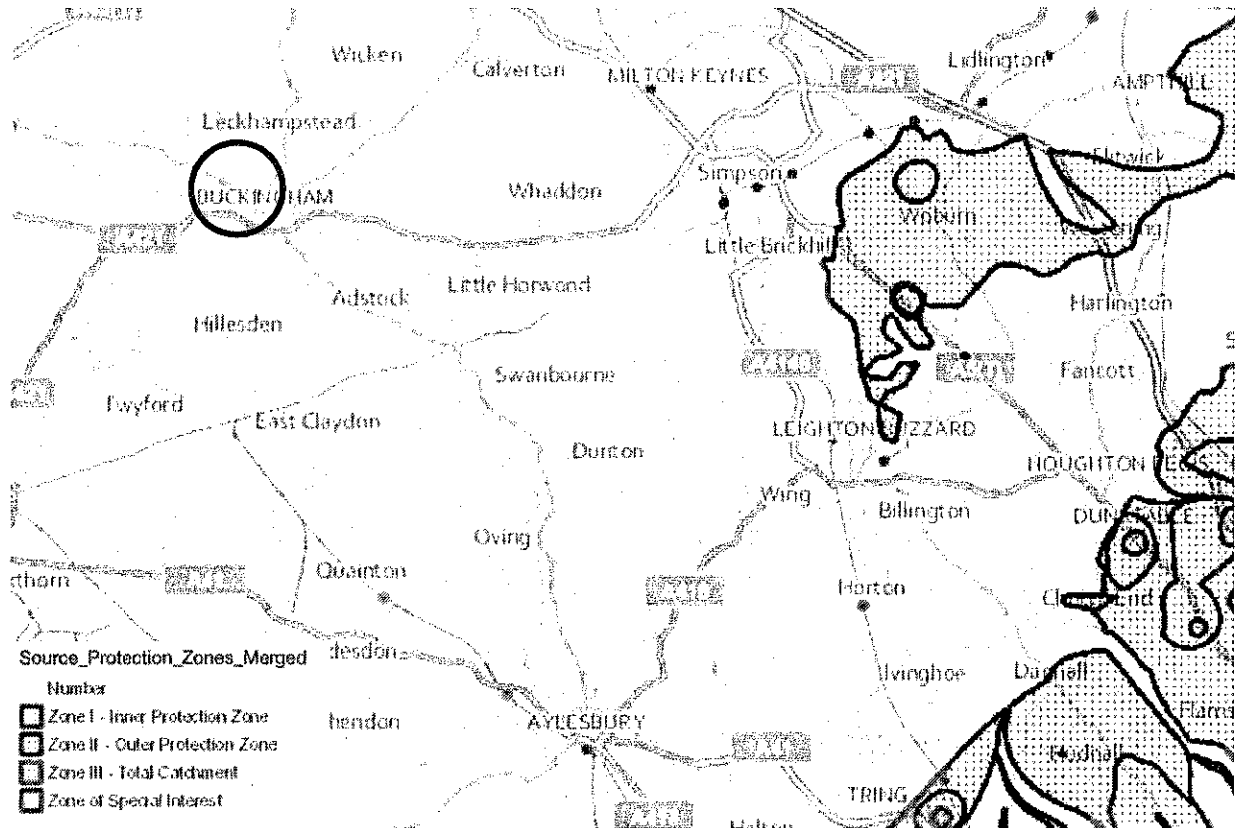
BGS Reference: **SP63SE154** records similar ground conditions, with the exception of:

Boulder Clay *"Soft to firm, medium grey brown silty with pockets of orange sand and very occasional fine gravel"* from 1.45m to 1.9m bgl.

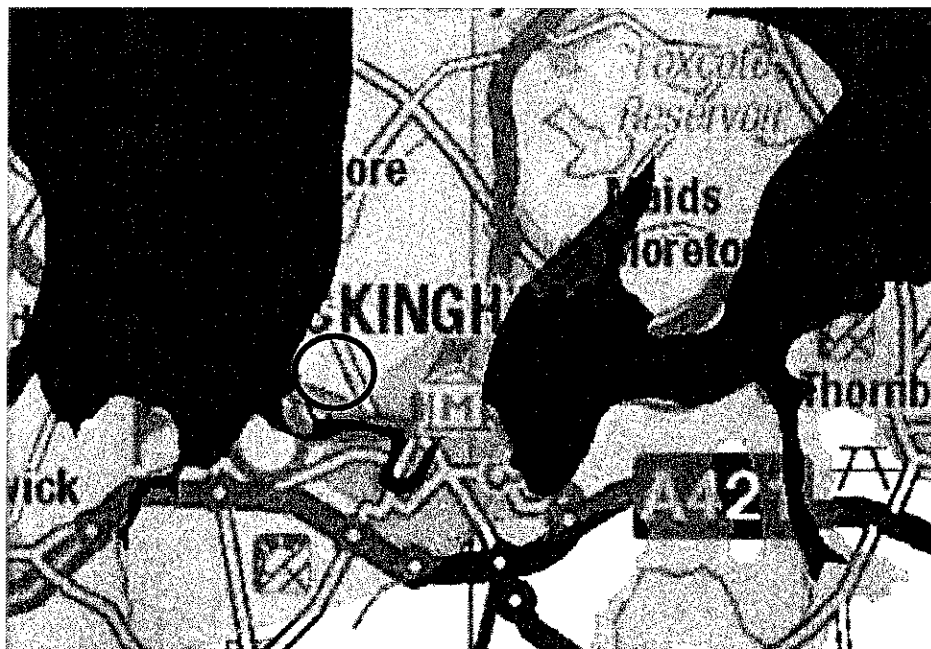
Unlike the other three boreholes, where no groundwater was encountered, in SP63SE150 there was a *"slight water seepage at 1.7m"* bgl. This accords with the BGS report, where it describes the Till as *"Generally low permeability stony clay, with some groundwater with intergranular flow in secondary sand pockets"*.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs)

The map below extracted from www.data.gov.uk illustrates that Buckingham lies well outside of any Groundwater Source Protection Zones:



The map below extracted from www.magic.defra.gov.uk indicates that the site lies over a 'Secondary A' bedrock aquifer (formerly referred to as a Minor Aquifer).



Aquifer Designation Map (Bedrock)
(England)

- Principal
- Secondary A
- Secondary B
- Secondary (undifferentiated)
- Unproductive

Principal Aquifers

- These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.

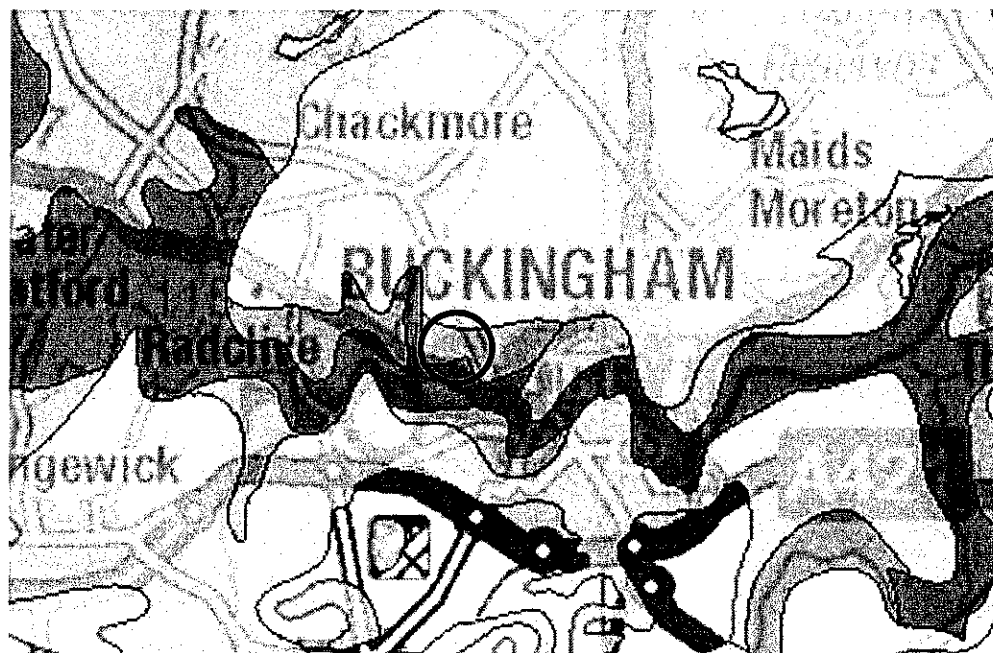
Secondary Aquifers







These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary aquifers are subdivided into two types:

- Secondary A** - permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers;
 - Secondary B** - predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
- Secondary Undifferentiated** - has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.

Groundwater vulnerability

The map extract below is taken from www.magic.defra.gov.uk and illustrates areas of different groundwater vulnerability:

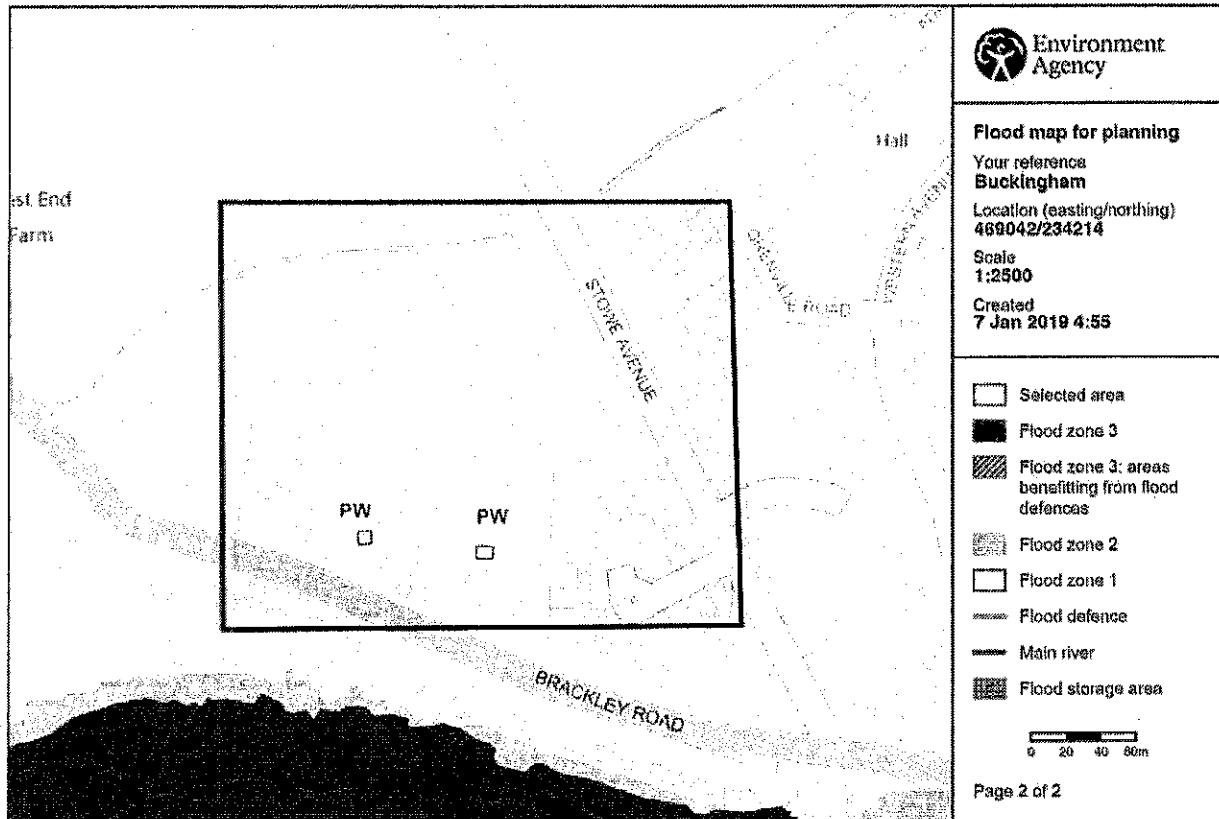


-  Major Aquifer High
-  Major Aquifer Intermediate
-  Major Aquifer Low
-  Minor Aquifer High
-  Minor Aquifer Intermediate
-  Minor Aquifer Low

The cemetery lies within a Minor (Secondary A) Aquifer High vulnerability area.

Flood risk

The map extract below from illustrates that the cemetery lies in a flood zone 1, i.e. an area of low probability of flooding:



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Hydrology of the site

Geological unit	Groundwater potential	Water level and strikes	Quality	*Environment Agency Groundwater vulnerability classification
Head	Gravelly clays probably generally low permeability; silty gravels may contain some groundwater	Limited amounts of shallow groundwater possible	No information	Secondary aquifer, high vulnerability,
Till	Generally low permeability stony clay, with some groundwater with intergranular flow in secondary sand pockets	Limited amounts of groundwater in stony clay, but water in sands may rise above where first struck	Water from glacial deposits can be hard and ferruginous	Secondary aquifer, high vulnerability,
Cornbrash Formation	Medium to fine-grained limestone with predominantly fracture flow	Some shallow perched water possible within a few metres of ground surface	Hard, but natural quality typically good	Secondary aquifer, high vulnerability,
Forest Marble Formation	Generally low permeability, may be higher where limestone beds are present	Not a significant aquifer with regional water level in this area	No information, but likely to be hard	Secondary aquifer, high vulnerability,
White Limestone Formation	Limestone with predominately fracture flow and rare low permeability mudstone present	May rise slightly above where first struck. Rest water level probably more than 5 m below ground surface	Hard, but natural quality typically good	Principal aquifer

Site Vulnerability Assessment

The table below illustrates the key features ascertained from the points examined above.

Criteria	Comment
Superficial Deposits: Type	Till and Head
Superficial Deposits: Thickness	2m to 3m
Depth to Water Table	> 5m in White Limestone Formation
Flow Mechanism	Intergranular within low permeability Head and Till, both having a high silty clay content
Aquifer	Secondary A high vulnerability
Abstraction and Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Outside any SPZ
Watercourses and springs	A drain flows westwards along the northern boundary of the proposed area. EA would not permit burials within 30m of the watercourse
Land Drains	None known



Buckingham United Football Club

8 Swan Close
Buckingham
Bucks
MK18 7EP
07734 395513

Lee Phillips
Estates Manager
Buckingham Town Council
Verney Close
Buckingham
Bucks
MK18 1JB

Dear Lee,

Ground Improvement Works

Following the growth of the club since moving to Lace Hill along with the recent success of our First Team and marvellous amounts of voluntary hard work behind the scenes, I am delighted to inform you that we are now in a position to potentially secure promotion to the South Midlands League. The South Midlands league is part of the National Football League System and offers the opportunity to play teams from further afield with a higher standard both on and off the field while importantly helping to bring more prominence to the town of Buckingham on the non-league football and sporting map.

Promotion to the South Midlands League would require 'Ground Grading' improvements to 'Step 7' of the National League system as set out by The FA, which fortunately, as the site is built as a formal sports ground under section 106, are only minor improvements. It is beneficial that the changing rooms were built to a size and specification suitable to that of 'Step 5' Football, two stages higher than Step 7.

To comply with 'Step 7' Ground Grading, regulations require two 'Team Shelters' along with a 'Spectator Rail' installed prior to the start of the 2019/20 season.

'Team Shelters'

'Team Shelters' provide shelter for substitutes and team officials.

With the location in mind we would propose to construct the shelters from concrete blocks with a wooden roof and felt finish. The width of these shelters would only be 4.5 meters wide, 1.5 meters tall and 1.2 meters in depth.

We propose to paint these, once completed, in a colour to be agreed in order to complement the aesthetics of the surroundings. The proposed position of these would be to the right hand-side of Pitch 1 as you are looking towards the barn.



Member Club of
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North Bucks and District Football League
Milton Keynes Sunday Football League
Milton Keynes and Boarder Counties Youth League
Buckingham Charity Cup

FA Charter Standard Accredited Club



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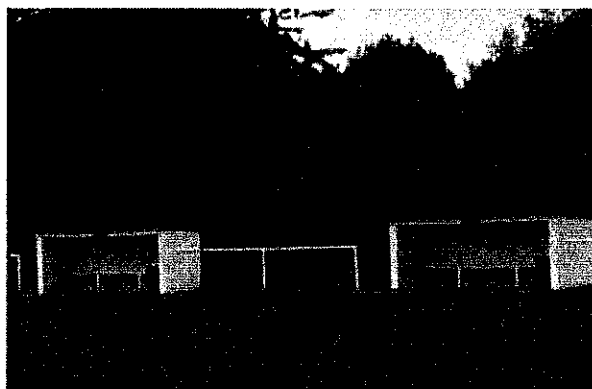
While this is a Ground Grading requirement for our First Team these shelters will also benefit all of our 6 teams along with the 75 visiting teams over the course of the season, improving the experience of around 600 visiting team officials and substitutes to Lace Hill annually, again helping to show Buckingham in a good light.

The proposed shelters are of similar design and build to those that are in place at a number of local clubs including Buckingham Athletic and Winslow United (pictures below.) As mentioned above, these can be painted in colours to be agreed - we would prefer Royal Blue (Club Colours) if possible which is also the colour used within the Community Centre changing-rooms and toilets.

Winslow United FC



Buckingham Athletic FC



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'Spectator Rail'

We are required to surround the four sides of the pitch with a Spectator Rail.

With this we have taken into account the open space and councilors' previous comments and are therefore proposing just a simple single top rail system which will ensure - importantly - that public access is not lost and the pitch can be accessed outside of games.

The single rail will be at a height of 1.1 meters and a thickness of just 42mm.

Aside from the rail being a Ground Grading requirement for our First Team matches, it will also benefit spectators to all of our games, especially the elderly who will be able to lean comfortably whilst watching. Across the 75 games per season, attendance figures can be over 60/70 with a large percentage of visiting spectators as well as Lace Hill residents which is great to see. The rails will of course improve the experience of both home and visiting supporters. With an estimated total of 1650 spectators over the season, the rails will enhance the experience of all who visit Lace Hill to enjoy watching our games.

The rail will also help to avert issues – unintentional or not - we have had at previous games with pitch encroachment such as children riding bikes across the pitch while games are taking place and in one instance children pushing a trolley past the penalty area. This will of course aid the safety of all involved.

As an extra and to confirm our wishes to keep the area as open access we will also propose to remove the top rail at each of the four corners after the weekends fixtures, furthermore ensuring public access is maintained.

The rail generally comes in either white, black or green to complement the surroundings although white is recommended for the visibility to players. I have provided pictures on the following page of similar systems.



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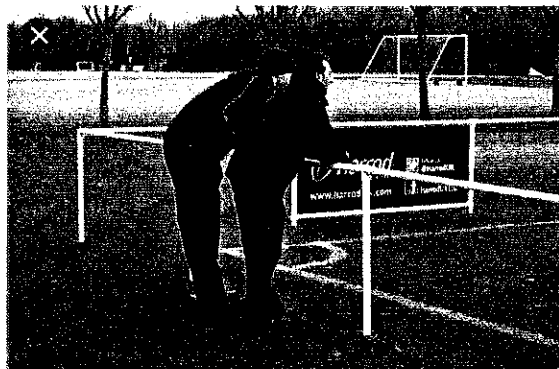
Deanshanger Athletic FC



Old Bradwell United FC



Manufacturers Photo



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'Sponsorship Boards'

Alongside any organisation's growth, comes an increase in expenses and the club is not immune as it continues to progress. Sponsorship is important, especially as we do not have our own clubhouse to bring in additional funds. A key income for many football clubs at our level and also other sports clubs in Buckingham are Sponsorship Boards securely fastened to the spectator rail helping to generate vital funds.

In order to continue providing structured football to the local community while improving the clubs stability we would also ask that we are able to securely position sponsorship boards on to the spectator rails.

We understand that the aesthetics of the area are important and for that reason we would paint the back of the boards (the side facing away from the pitch) in a dark green or other colour to be agreed.

Once again I have included below photographic examples of these sponsorship boards.



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Buckingham United Football Club has rapidly grown since its formation in 2011 with currently over 170 registered players across all six teams; the latest edition of which is an over 35's veterans team as we continue our aim of providing football for all ranges of ability in the community.

In the last month you may be aware that Buckingham Town FC have now officially changed their name to Milton Keynes Robins FC, confirming they will not return to Buckingham. Meanwhile Buckingham United FC are on the rise and we really hope Buckingham Town Council will support us in our proposals above, enabling the club to gain what we believe is a well earned promotion to the South Midlands League.

We appreciate there are those for whom football has no attraction, neither watching nor playing but for many, it brings so much enjoyment and our ethos is to promote the finer side of the game – the joy and fun, the comradeship and togetherness, fitness and health and to play a small part in the pride of Buckingham.

Finally, it is so important to confirm that the purpose of this request is not to ask for a grant or any financial aid in this project to aid our future - the above proposals will be at no cost to Buckingham Town Council with Buckingham United FC liable for the total costs of the Ground Improvements as detailed above.

Yours Sincerely

Adam Bray
Vice Chairman
Buckingham United FC



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BUCKINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

MONDAY 18th FEBRUARY 2019

Contact Officer: Lee Phillips

Contract Hire of New Vehicle**Background:**

With the Grounds maintenance now being carried out in-house and the subsequent recruitment of two additional Grounds Maintenance staff a larger vehicle is required, which has the capacity to seat five people. The current Cabstar tipper vehicle is nearing the end of its life, so a reliable replacement is required. It is therefore proposed to obtain a suitable new vehicle

Information

The Council has included an additional £8,000 in the precept to allow the hire of a new vehicle.

Prices have been sought for a 3 year hire agreement for a double-cab tipper ford transit. A 3 year hire agreement is considered the best option because this enables the Council to be free to change its requirements in three years' time, depending on the services required at that point.

Other financial arrangements, such as lease deals with balloon payments at the end of the contract, offer a less clear budget, as they tend to depend on the resale of the vehicle at the end of the period.

Included in the Hire cost is a Tow-bar (with electrics) 'Chapter 8' chevrons, beacon lights and road tax. Not included is the vehicle's maintenance cost which should be low as it is a new vehicle and an MOT is not required until after we have returned the vehicle, so maintenance will include a service and possible replacement tyres (dependant on wear).

Quotes

Ford Tansit L3 double cab Tipper (one way) Twin Rear Wheel						
	Company	Cost for 1st yr	2nd & 3rd yrs	Total cost over 3 years	Included	Not Included
A	Vanarama	£5,764	£4,799	£15,362	Led Light Bar 4ft, Chevrons	maintenance

					Tailgate, Rear Step, Tow Bar - Single Electrics	
B	Arnold Clark	£6,127	£6,127.68	£18,383	chapter 8, Beacons, towbar & electrics, road tax	maintenance
C	Nationwide Vehicle Contracts	£5,708	£4,751	£15,211	chapter 8, Beacons, towbar & electrics, road tax	maintenance
D	Evans Halshaw	£4,571	£3,871	£12,315	chapter 8, Beacons, towbar & electrics, AA cover, road tax	maintenance

Recommendation:

That members agree to proceed with the 36 month Hire Agreement with Company D – Evans Halshaw - with funds being used from the 2019/20 budget heading; Vehicle Hire and Running (203/4063).

That the Council retains the current Cabstar tipper vehicle as this now has a low re-sale value, until such a time as repair costs become prohibitive.