



Community Boards

South West Chilterns Community Board agenda

Date: Wednesday 16 February 2022

Time: 6.30 pm

Venue: Via MS Teams [Click here to join the meeting](#)

BC Councillors:

D Barnes (Chairman), A Collingwood, P Drayton, C Heap, D Johncock, S Kayani, N Marshall (Vice-Chairman), Z Mohammed, J Towns, M Turner, D Watson and S Wilson

Town/Parish Councils and other organisations:

Fawley Meeting, Great Marlow Parish Council, Hambleden Parish Council, Hedsor Meeting, Ibstone Parish Council, Lane End Parish Council, Little Marlow Parish Council, Marlow Town Council, Marlow Bottom Parish Council, Medmenham Parish Council, Turville Parish Council and Wooburn and Bourne End Parish Council

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Councillors

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For further information please contact: Makyla Devlin (Community Board Co-ordinator) on 07932 240072, email Makyla.Devlin@buckinghamshire.gov.uk.

Item No	Item	Time	Page No
1	The Chairman's Welcome	18:30	
2	Apologies for Absence		
3	Declarations of interest		
4	Notes of the last meeting To agree the minutes of the meeting held on 17 November 2021.		5 - 12
5	Bourne End Academy - (Environment Group, Dyson Project) Students from Bourne End Academy will provide a presentation on their approach to the environment.	18:40	
6	Thermal Image Camera Project - Marlow Energy Group An overview of the project, supported by South West Chilterns Community Board, will be provided.	19:00	
7	Formal Community Board Updates Updates will be provided on the work of the action groups listed below; the reports are included in the agenda pack: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Engagement • Highways and Transport • Environment and Climate Change • Economic Development and Regeneration <p>The following reports have been included for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Funding Report • The Action Plan • The South West Chilterns Community Board profile 		13 - 138

<p>8</p>	<p>Community Matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proud of Bucks Awards – to be presented by Makyla Devlin, Community Board Co-ordinator • Buckinghamshire Council update – to be presented by Lloyd Jeffries, Service Director and Community Board Champion • Public Questions – to be presented by the Chairman • Consultations (Trinity Road Quietway) – to be presented by Makyla Devlin • Petitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Terrington Hill/Barnards Hill ✓ Marlow Bridge – Bollards – E-petition to be presented Stuart Dawson, Lead Petitioner 	<p>19:50</p>	
<p>9</p>	<p>Topics for future consideration Ideas welcomed from members of the Board.</p>	<p>20:00</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>Date of the next meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saturday 2 April 2022 – Community Engagement event, Higginson Park, Marlow from 10.00 am until 2.00 pm • Wednesday 13 July 2022 at 6.30 pm 		

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South West Chilterns Community Board minutes

Minutes of the meeting of the South West Chilterns Community Board held on Wednesday 17 November 2021 in Via MS Teams, commencing at 6.30 pm and concluding at 8.45 pm.

Members present

D Barnes, A Collingwood, P Drayton, C Heap, D Johncock, S Kayani, N Marshall, Z Mohammed, J Towns, M Turner, D Watson, S Wilson, Fawley Meeting, Great Marlow Parish Council, Hambleden Parish Council, Ibstone Parish Council, Lane End Parish Council, Little Marlow Parish Council, Marlow Town Council, Marlow Bottom Parish Council and Wooburn and Bourne End Parish Council

Others in attendance

A Nelms, A Saunders, M Bawley, C Burslem, C Metcalfe, J Bloomer, J Laker, O Elliott, P Batting, M Devlin, L Jeffries, K Farooqi, C Gray and M Harker OBE

Agenda Item

1 The Chairman's Welcome

The Chairman, Dominic Barnes welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Apologies for Absence

Apologies had been received from Hector Sants Turville Parish Council, Pei Ling Harper Trading Standards, Geoff Peg, Dave Bull, Annie Roy Barker Marlow Bridge Rotary, Carney Bonner British Red Cross, Nahida Latif and Sophie Philips Red Kite Housing, Neil Dring Medmenham Parish Council, Paul Deriaz and Jodie Cayaye Hedsor Parish Council.

3 Declarations of interest

There were no declarations of interest.

4 Notes of the last meeting

The Chairman confirmed that all the actions had been completed. The minutes of the meeting 7th July 2021 were confirmed as an accurate record.

5 Buckinghamshire Business First

The Chairman welcomed Philippa Batting Managing Director of Bucks Business First. The slides were appended to the minutes.

Philippa explained that Bucks Business First support the creation of jobs and growth

of the local economy with over 50 people working in partnership with the Council and local enterprise partnerships.

They were currently running a 'be your own boss' project in conjunction with the community boards across the County. The starting your own business courses ran for 2 days with 12 participants at a cost of £3000. 9 other community boards participated and currently there were 4 attendees and 8 places available for residents.

Philippa provided a statistical update and informed they were awaiting further information on the number of claimants due to the impact of the end of the furlough scheme. There was a higher number of claimants than usual however this was lower than the national average. The average amount for government backed loans during the pandemic was £49,000 with loan repayments due to start soon. Workplace travel was still 20-40% lower than precovid however, retail and recreational mobility was increasing.

It was reported there were 3400 businesses in the community board area the large majority were professional businesses with annual turnover of less than half a million and 10 employees or less.

The challenges for businesses was reported with issues discussed ranging from cashflow, the end of furlough scheme, planning for redundancies and the shift to agile working post pandemic. Furthermore, the costs due to Brexit and fuel shortages were also affecting businesses. Solutions to these issues were discussed including how to increase turnover and decrease overheads, upskilling those on furlough and implementing technology and investment.

Philippa presented project ideas Bucks Business First could provide support on including:

- A £9000 net zero project to help businesses which had been signed off by the economic and regeneration team at the Council.
- Promoting the birthplace of the Paralympics by providing a grant of £30,000 to help tourism by making businesses more accessible for visitors and residents through adaptations or more equipment.
- Visit Buckinghamshire a project to support businesses in the community board area to promote themselves with itineraries or tours.

The Chairman queried if this community board was the first Bucks Business First had spoken to with regard to the grants. Philippa advised 5 community boards have been consulted. The Chairman reiterated working groups would be interested in discussing initiatives.

6 Redcote Leisure

Charlie Metcalfe, Redcote Leisure, provided a presentation appended to the minutes.

Charlie explained he had started several businesses during the pandemic. The first

business was Total Lawn Care which provided grass cutting and lawn care, the business accelerated quickly. In April 2020 Charlie opened a Redcote Leisure franchise which was a micro camper conversion company. The success of the franchise model was discussed and how the company had to adapt to contact free selling in the second lockdown. Charlie then opened Thames Valley Camper Hire in 2021 with a business partner. A new workshop in Cuddington was opened with the aim of converting larger camper vans. Charlie reflected on opening the businesses during the pandemic and the flexible positive work life balance he achieved.

The Chairman thanked Charlie for his presentation and he was congratulated on his business achievements.

7 Rural Economy

The Chairman welcomed John Bloomer, local group secretary for National Farmers Union and Alex Nelms, Director at Kensham Farms to provide a presentation on the rural economy.

Alex introduced himself and advised Kensham Farms was located in Cadmore End covering 2000 acres predominantly farming cereals for bread making and was home for small businesses and an equestrian business.

John Bloomer was introduced and advised he was from the local National Farmers Union which represented 174 members in South Bucks. He advised he also had a rural insurance business in Marlow.

Alex informed the board he had a meeting with Cllr Collingwood and Cllr Zahir Mohammed about how the community board could help the rural economy. It was reported the NFU distribution list could be used to inform members and farms regarding community board grant funding. John advised the NFU was interested in funding opportunities and reiterated a clear vision was needed for the rural economy. It was reported grain prices were increasing which was positive for farmers however the grain quality had slightly decreased. The E10 fuel introduction produced more competition for farmers.

John discussed the issues facing farmers and the rural economy, these included.

- An increase in gas prices affected the cost of fertiliser which relied on natural gas causing the price to double.
- A lack of availability of co2 which was required for food manufacturing caused a delay in animal slaughter.
- A 43% gap in food production work force resulting from Brexit had pushed the cost of food up.
- A lack of HGV drivers meant grain or animals couldn't be hauled.
- Rising concerns the Environmental Land Management scheme had not been finalised by the government resulting in short term tenancies. As the subsidies were unclear tenancies were being limited to 3 years making it harder for farmers to invest for the future of their businesses.
- There were opportunities resulting from the pandemic including increased footfall at local farm shops. However, footfall was reduced due to customers

returning to supermarkets.

There was a question relating to setting aside land in local farming communities. It was explained this policy of paying farmers not to over farm was not common practise anymore. There was an environmental land management scheme which would look at rewilding land and it was discussed that short tenancies may be due to upcoming incentives for rewilding soon. Alex advised that grain prices were increasing so there was more incentive for farmers to use land for growing rather than rewilding. In addition, growing local was essential to reduce food miles and co2.

A query was raised over when future government funding plans will be decided. Alex advised Kensham Farms would be partaking in a sustainable farm incentive pilot. The generous EU funding would be removed by 2028 and it was reiterated the time from planting crops to selling was over a long period.

The idea of how net zero worked for businesses in relation to farms was discussed with Alex confirming Kensham Farm was currently net zero with farms generally auditing themselves. Further work was required in relation to livestock and the methane cycle. John confirmed the NFU had signed up to the net zero pledge for 2040.

There was a discussion on how the community board could support local farms and encourage residents to shop locally.

8 Formal Community Board Updates

Community Engagement Action Group

Cllr Carol Heap, Chairman of the action group gave a presentation which is appended to the minutes. The following points were highlighted:

- The group had re-engaged with existing groups from the covid recovery sub-group and new groups.
- The group had supported a number of local events including an interactive dementia experience to help make Marlow more dementia friendly.
- The group supported the Buckinghamshire older persons' action group which focused on engaging with older people after lockdown ended and more contacts for the community board were yielded.
- There was an increase focus on health and wellbeing in particularly to support younger people in board area.

Highways and Transport

Cllr Mark Turner, Chairman of the action group provided an update on highways and transport schemes:

- The following schemes were being considered by the action group: Speed restrictions for Medmenham, Fawley and Westhorpe interchange and Upper Hedsor Road. Yellow line applications, parking surveys to address traffic issues, active travel lines between Marlow, Wycombe, Beaconsfield and Slough and no waiting restrictions. The board was awaiting costings for these

proposals.

- Parking surveys would be conducted as there was an increase in verge parking. The group had liaised with Buckinghamshire Council to increase patrols and ticketing with particular focus on Lock Road and Claremont Gardens initially. In addition, there were discussions with the Parking Manager at Buckinghamshire Council to consider the financial impact of a 'park and stride' period of free parking during school drop off time in Dean Street Car Park Marlow and Wakeman Road, Bourne End.
- In relation to speeding the community board's MVAS system was to be loaned to parish councils for pre-approved sites and to the police for enforcement.
- An update on cycle routes was provided with Cllr's Wilson and Johncock plotting cycle routes through their respective wards. Cllrs Collingwood and Barnes were liaising with the Carrington Estate for their routes. It was advised Buckinghamshire Council's local cycling and walking implementation plan would be considered.
- In relation to public transport connectivity Great Western Railway would do a feasibility study into implementing a bus lay by close to Bourne End Railway Station.
- The group had contacted Buckinghamshire Council to request a new bus service from Lane End to Marlow as the current route serves High Wycombe making the travel time too long for residents to access key services.
- The group had been assisting Hambledon Church to obtain a superfast broadband connect and wifi 'collection plate'. Lane End ultrafast broadband had been approved by a contractor scheduled for spring 2022 and local residents were encouraged to take an interest.
- There would be an event in Spring 2022 to showcase electric vehicles with demonstrations and trials.

A member requested feedback on the car club and wireless charging in Liston Road car park. It was reported the scheme had been successful and was booked up with a point being trialled in Burnham too.

A query was raised on the approval of the Westhorpe interchange investment. There were no updates on this and the question would need to be raised outside of the meeting.

Environment and Climate Change

Cllr Neil Marshall presented the following updates on the environment and climate change projects:

- The Trinity Road quiet way was in the second phase of consultation. There had been a positive response with an increase in walking and cycling.
- The off street residential induction charging and electric vehicle hire were proving very popular.
- Marlow Energy Group were seeking to purchase a thermal image camera which had been endorsed by the Council ready for board approval. The camera would detect heat loss in buildings so owners could be advised how

to better insulate their buildings.

- There was a Parish ecology assessment underway in Marlow and there was a request for other parish councils to get in touch if interested.
- In relation to Eco Schooling, environmental education would be improved with the help of Chiltern Rangers.
- Spinfield School were working as part of the solar school initiative.
- The solar compacting waste bin would be placed on the edge of Globe Park.
- Plans for Releaf Marlow would be ready for board approval, there were 3 sites allocated including Happy Valley Marlow.

It was reported Little Marlow Parish Council were interested in the parish ecology assessment.

There was a question regarding uncovered cycle racks at Sir William Borlase School and which working group should the application to fund a cover be addressed. It was confirmed the environment working group should receive this.

Economic Regeneration and Development:

Cllr Alex Collingwood presented an update on economic regeneration and development:

- There was £25,000 set aside for the rural economy, which helped rural businesses diversification, improved public access, increased jobs and promoted shopping locally.
- In relation to town centres there was increased footfall and improved footways with the 'Build back better' fund. There was the idea of 'buddy benches' in Liston Court with the idea to deck some of the car park. The board supported local events with £5,000 provided to Marlow Town Council for the Christmas lights. Further funding was mentioned for Bourne End late night shopping event and the Chamber of Commerce events such as farmer's markets and comedy festival. There was the idea to replicate outdoor gyms across the community board area.
- There was a focus on Globe Park and Bourne End Business Park to improve the gully and access. There was a focus on making the business parks more desirable to encourage people to work outside of London.

There was a discussion regarding Globe Park Business Park being unoccupied and the impact of the pandemic on this. In addition, the Westhorpe Business Park was discussed and the impact of hybrid working on occupancy. It was reiterated any decisions relating to this would need to be taken at a higher level.

It was confirmed that Globe Park was 90% fully let with the lowest availability of stock on site in the past 10 years. As businesses were operating hybrid models this was seen as being encouraging.

9 Community Matters

The Chairman welcomed Lloyd Jeffries Service Director, Business Operations and the Community Board Liaison Officer. Lloyd's slides were appended to the minutes.

Lloyd explained the Proud of Bucks awards and advised on the community board's responsibility to promote the awards and put forward people to shortlist nominees and present the awards.

Lloyd updated the board on the Queens Platinum Jubilee and the formation of a sub-group to co-ordinate activities and civic and ceremonial duties. Activities were already underway including tree planting, project toolkits for schools and communities. The webpage was made live for more information. The board was encouraged to arrange events, exhibitions and tree planting events for the local community to attend.

It was advised the board could provide micro funding for community events which could include picnics, fetes, artist collaborations and history exhibitions to celebrate the jubilee. The optional funding streams and backing information was appended to the minutes.

A query was raised on when the Council's website would be updated so residents could request road closures for street parties. Lloyd agreed to circulate this to board members.

Action: Lloyd Jeffries

The Chairman asked for members of the board to disseminate the Queen's Jubilee information to all relevant groups. There was a suggestion that those who live alone or care homes could be targeted for inclusion.

It was reported no public questions had been received.

There was an update on consultations; the Trinity Road quiet way trial period ended on 27th October. The board decided to consult residents further via letters, with the view to make the quiet way permanent.

There was a query regarding extending the Traffic Regulation Order for the quietway. The board advised this would need to be covered by the transport and strategies team.

The Community Board co-ordinator Makyla Devlin read out a petition received from residents of Barnards Hill and Terrington Hill Marlow. The Petitioner requested a slow sign or lower speed limit on the road due to speed concerns. The internal recommendations to the Board had asked for a speed limit assessment from Transport for Bucks for a slow marking on the road. It was reported in the meantime a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign would be used in the area to capture speeding data courtesy of Marlow Town Council.

10 Topics for future consideration

Suggestions of topics for themed meetings or organisations who could come and speak to the CB were welcome and should be emailed to Makyla Devlin at

SWCCB@buckinghamshire.gov.uk.

11 Date of next meeting

16th February 2022 6:30pm

Saturday 2nd April 2022 Community Engagement Event 10am-2pm Higginson Park,
Marlow



Community Board South West Chilterns

Action Group: Community Engagement

Meeting date: 20 January 2022

ACTION NOTES

(high level notes for the purpose of tracking/monitoring activity)

Present: David Johncock, Makyla Devlin, Geoff Pegg, Carol Heap, Valerie Brownridge, Hilary Martin, Michelle Bewley, Jocelyn Towns, Lew Headley, Zahir Mohammed, Penny Drayton, Monica Bergh, Aldo Simone, Neil Marshall, Katie Higginson, Danielle Abbot Mugridge, Mark Humphries, Helen Mee, Michael Hyde, Michelle Sandalls

Apologies: Sophie Kayani, Alex Collingwood, Dave Bull, Ray Isted

No	Topic	Lead
1	Agree notes of last meeting The notes from the last meeting were approved by the group.	Carol Heap
2	Community Impact Bucks – Overview Lew gave an overview of what’s happening in Community Impact Bucks and what they do. (Information on Community Impact Bucks and the VCSE Support Service are attached to the end of these notes). Carol encouraged the group to sign up to the Community Impact Bucks weekly newsletter, which is a comprehensive overview of up and coming events, training and general information about the voluntary sector.	Lew Headley
3	Neighbourhood Watch	Geoff Pegg

	<p>Geoff spoke about their involvement in the development review of the Neighbourhood Watch schemes across the Wycombe district and their ambitions to make people more aware of what they can do for themselves.</p> <p>https://neighbourhoodwatchwycombe.org/</p>	
4	<p>Back to School project</p> <p>The back to school project was born out of lockdown and the cost of living crisis which has now hit us quite heavily, with the aim of ensuring that every child, no matter their background has everything they need to start school from young children when they start school all the way up to sixth form.</p> <p>The project provides socks, shoe vouchers, school trousers, skirt, logoed PE tops and if a secondary school, blazers. The cost is approximately £100/child.</p> <p>Action: Makyla to link Mark up with Hannah Tomlin and the team at Helping Hands in Buckinghamshire Council</p> <p>Helen, indicated that the Clare Foundation would be happy to consider funding this project again but they would be looking at match funding. She also mentioned that it may be worth considering bringing in corporate partners.</p>	Mark Humphries
5	<p>Hambleton Cinema</p> <p>The cinema is a subcommittee of the Village Hall in Hambleton. They had their first screening of the cinema in January 2020 and the second one was scheduled for March 2020 but was then obviously suspended because of Covid. There has been a long gap between the first and second screening which took place in October 2021.</p> <p>The idea is to provide a great community experience and an opportunity for an entertaining evening for the community to come together and enjoy the space in the village hall. The cinema is proving to be very popular and there has been some lovely feedback. The aim of the cinema is, as well as providing that experience, is to return some of the income to the cinema when a profit is made.</p> <p>To date the equipment has been hired from a charity called Cinema For all, based in Brighton and Birmingham. For each screening a volunteer is having to travel to one of the locations to pick up the</p>	Katie Higginson

	<p>equipment. The arrangement to have the equipment on loan is coming to an end and they would like to buy their own equipment and are looking at the Community Board for some support.</p> <p>The application being put together is for funding of between £7,000-£10,000.</p> <p>Neil mentioned other village halls may be interested in this and that it would be worth considering a central holding, so the equipment can be passed around.</p> <p>The next screening is showing 'Yesterday' on Saturday 19 February and anyone is welcome to come along.</p> <p>http://Www.hambledencinema.co.uk</p>	
6	<p>Actions Arising (not on agenda)</p> <p>Dementia Bus: Due to the success of the last experience, the wheels are being put in motion to run this experience again and to also look at the Autistic experience. Action: Makyla to contact the company to confirm costings for both experiences</p> <p>Penny suggested that Bourne End Community Centre would be a good location for running the experience.</p> <p>BOPAG: They are holding again, their Golden Years Information Day on 8 April, 10am – 1pm at The Princes Centre, Clifford Road, Princes Risborough, HP27 ODP. It is open to anyone who would like to attend.</p>	Carol Heap
7	<p>Any other business, topics for future discussion</p> <p><i>Reminder:</i> Community Event in Higginson Park on April 2nd. Save the date and further information to follow.</p>	
8	<p>Date of next meeting 17 February 2022</p>	

Community Impact Bucks is a local charity which supports people and groups to make a difference in Buckinghamshire communities. We do this in a variety of ways:



SUPPORTING CHARITIES, VOLUNTARY AND COMMUNITY GROUPS AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISES

- **Improving access to funding:** including round-tables with funders, signposting to [latest funds](#), [Bucks Funding Search](#), [tips on writing a successful grant](#).
- **Providing resources and tailored support:** we offer [guidance and advice](#) to help local charities run their group or get started.
- **Training and advice:** we facilitate [training](#) to groups in Buckinghamshire covering topics such as safeguarding, funding and governance and how to recruit and manage volunteers, as well as expert coaching and pro bono legal advice clinics.
- **Finding volunteers:** we [support](#) groups with volunteer recruitment, developing volunteering policies, role descriptions and volunteering strategies. We also promote general and expert volunteer vacancies, including trustee roles. The [Buckinghamshire Volunteer Matching Service](#) has been placing volunteers with groups and organisations since Spring 2020.
- **Connecting the voluntary sector and facilitating cross-sector partnerships:** through both place-based and interest-specific peer support networks. We are part of a number of policy groups in Buckinghamshire and neighbouring counties to ensure cross sector collaboration in areas such as healthcare and community led housing, making sure that the voice of the voluntary sector is heard and taken into account.

KNOW A CHARITY OR VOLUNTARY GROUP THAT NEEDS OUR HELP?

Our VCSE Support Service - funded by Buckinghamshire Council - can help with all aspects of running a charity or voluntary group including leadership, funding, governance and volunteer recruitment and management, with priority given to those with income of less than £100,000. [Complete our simple form](#) to let us know.

HELP WITH SECURING VOLUNTEERING ROLES

- We mobilise registered volunteers to roles where they are most needed through the [Buckinghamshire Volunteer Matching Service](#).
- We signpost potential volunteers to new opportunities.



HELPING TO BUILD RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

- **Helping people without access to transport:** we answer over 500 calls on our [Community Transport Hub hotline](#), connecting people with volunteer-run transport schemes in their area. 73% of callers need help to attend medical appointments.
- **Helping people stay connected and live independently:**
 - our [Handy Helpers](#) team has completed thousands of tasks in the homes of vulnerable Buckinghamshire residents, including general maintenance, preventive measures and practical tasks.
 - As well as providing our established cohort of clients with a garden clearance & maintenance service, our [Gardening and Wellbeing Project](#) supports them to be active participants in their wellbeing by empowering them to explore what they 'can do' for themselves/ others in their community.
 - Our new Community Growing Project supports communities to develop sustainable community food growing projects. Commissioned by Buckinghamshire Council, we are establishing three sites in Wycombe, Iver and Buckingham.
 - Our [Pub Lunch Club Project](#) was suspended during lockdown but is now cautiously resuming. We are working with a number of communities to support the relaunch their Pub Lunch Club to help address social isolation for our older residents.
- **Supporting key community assets:** Volunteer-run community buildings, such as village halls, community centres, sports pavilions and church halls are a vital part of community life. We have seen a significant rise in the number of enquiries since the start of the pandemic so we are providing [tailored advice](#) and a peer support network - adapting our service to meet these evolving needs.
- **Supporting community resilience,** working alongside Buckinghamshire Council to support communities to be prepared against flooding.

HOW WE CAN HELP YOU

- To find out more about our work supporting the voluntary sector and communities in Buckinghamshire, [visit our website](#)
- If you know of a charity or community group that needs our help please let us know: [complete our simple form](#)
- [Sign up](#) to be notified by email about latest advice and guidance for the voluntary sector, funding opportunities and future events.
- Call or email us: 0300 111 1250 / info@communityimpactbucks.org.uk
- Community Board Co-ordinators have a designated point of contact at Community Impact Bucks:
 - North – Frankie Hockham frankie@communityimpactbucks.org.uk
 - Central – Stephanie Thompson stephanie@communityimpactbucks.org.uk
 - South – Lew Headley lew@communityimpactbucks.org.uk





Comprehensive support for Buckinghamshire's voluntary and community groups

Does your charity, social enterprise, community group or grassroots organisation need some support to help you thrive and grow? Or perhaps you know of or work with an organisation that would benefit from some tailored advice or training?

Community Impact Bucks is here to help. Our **VCSE (Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise) Support Service**, funded by Buckinghamshire Council, can help with all aspects of running an organisation including leadership, funding, governance and volunteer recruitment and management, with priority given to those with income of less than £100,000.

We can offer:

- Guidance, resources and tools
- Bespoke and tailored support
- Training, peer support and networking opportunities

We are here to help new ideas get off the ground, help charities and groups to set up or grow, and help organisations put in place the structures, funding and people they need to be successful. We can also help when charities and groups are going through difficult times, offering support to help them be stronger and more resilient so they can keep making a difference.

Getting started is easy:

- Have a look at our online guidance on www.communityimpactbucks.org.uk
- Complete a short form requesting support:
www.communityimpactbucks.org.uk/request-for-support
- Call or email us for a chat: 0300 111 1250 / info@communityimpactbucks.org.uk

About Community Impact Bucks:

As a registered charity (No. 1070267), we exist to help people get involved and make a difference to their communities in Buckinghamshire. We believe that a thriving, vibrant network of charities, voluntary and community groups and social enterprises is vital for our society.

Funded by



**Buckinghamshire
Council**



Community Impact Bucks
supporting charities, communities, volunteering



Community Board South West Chilterns

Action Group: Transport and Highways

Meeting date: 3 February 2022

ACTION NOTES

Present: Mark Turner, Makyla Devlin, Neil Marshall, David Johncock, John Laker, Olwen Elliott, Carol Heap, Andrew Wood, Dominic Barnes, Anna Crabtree, Nick Rowcliffe, Jocelyn Towns, Margaret McCarthy, Carole Burslem, Alex Collingwood, Liz Lorente, Cllr Blazey

Apologies: Zahir Mohammed

No	Topic	Lead
1	Agree notes of last meeting (6 January 2022) Notes from the last meeting were approved by the group.	Mark Turner/ David Johncock
2	Actions arising (not on agenda) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verge Parking – question asked which has uncovered that the pilot in Marlow would be delayed as a TRO had not been produced. This is being rectified but will take some time. With regards to enforcement for verge parking, this is the responsibility for parking team). A response to Cllr David Johncock summarized as follows:- To put a verge ban in place it has to go through the standard TRO application, this will need consultation and as you are aware can take some time. We can start this process once the request goes through to the community board. The intent of this was a trial although identified that other areas have issues and this can take up to 18months to obtain a TRO. This involves 	Mark Turner/ David Johncock

	<p>formal and informal consultation and needs to go through the legal team,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question raised that some areas residents have put posts and boulders onto the verges and who is responsible should something happen. Confirmed that if residents put these in then they become responsible for any damage or injuries caused. Residents need to apply for a licence to adopt roadside verges – Section 142 of Highways Act 1980.. • Active travel – map has been seen by Members and next steps to arrange the meeting to engage with Sustrans, This is to look at the link between Bourne End and Marlow. Small working group to be established to make contact with Sustrans to quote for the work. • Park and Stride – response from internal Officer – this would be costly for Dean Street Carpark at £52,000 so not financially viable. It was asked if this could be challenged once again. This has been challenged against their measures and explained this is subject to TRO and legal side and the cost of reverting the decision should this be required. Suggested that an alternative approach is adopted through Environment, Climate Change and Public Health. Confirmed in South Oxfordshire that they balanced their financial losses with charging for parking on a Sunday. In Marlow there are already charges on a Sunday so the reduced revenue cannot be compensated through that suggestion. Perhaps a walking crocodile could be organised to ensure children get to school safely perhaps through school travel plans. • Petition – Terrington Hill – established that the speed on the Hill is very low, however, waiting for additional data from the MVAS installed. • Petition – Marlow Bridge -bollards. Petition runs until 8 February. Details of the petition were read out during the meeting. Petitioner has been invited to attend the next Community Board meeting to present the petition (awaiting a response). Internal Officers are producing a report in respect of the wording. The entirety of the petition is being investigated and a meeting will be organised with local Members and internal Officers. To reiterate that the bollards are 2.5m apart and they do not overhang the pavement. The weight restriction on the bridge, which is grade 1 listed, is 3 tonnes. Possible suggestion would be to have higher bollards which has been put to internal Officers 	<p>Cllr Stuart Wilson and small working group.</p>
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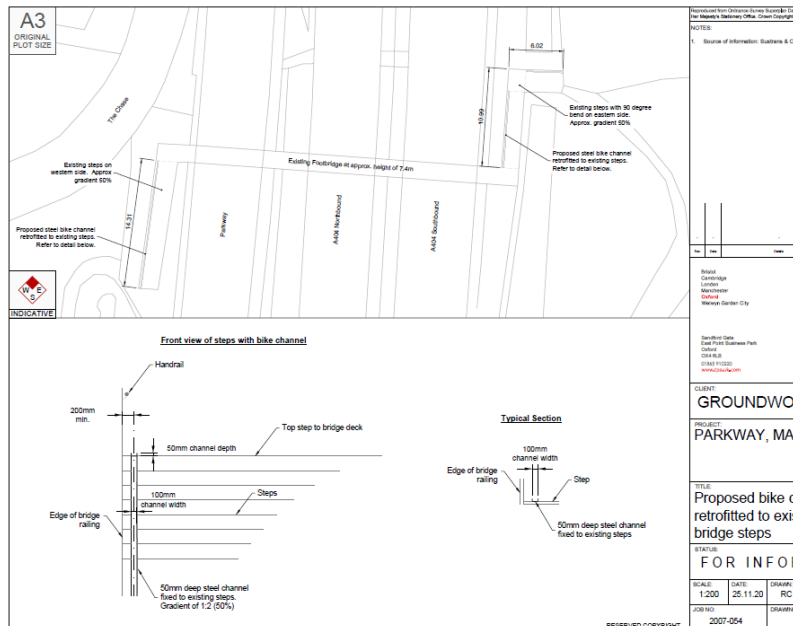
previously and awaiting feedback.– **ACTION Makyla Devlin to arrange meeting. Cllr Neil Marshal to request ANPR data and Cllr Jocelyn Towns will contact Keith Dolan re bollard height proposal.**

- **EV charging points** – there is a consultation about to start and a plan to put in place EV practice for Buckinghamshire which will be voted on by Members. To ascertain current locations, power, provider the following link can be used [Charging points and electric vehicles UK 2021 - Zap Map \(zap-map.com\)](http://Charging points and electric vehicles UK 2021 - Zap Map (zap-map.com))

3 Any other business, topics for future discussion

- **Volvo Bridge** – Margaret McCarthy - cycle gullies to enable active travel continuation. Looking to see how we can resolve any issues still outstanding with National Highways. This has been in progress for 5 years with local support from the community, Globe Park and Marlow Town Council. Finances not an issue, just looking to progress this collaboratively. Only consideration is for ongoing maintenance. Look to a small working group to progress and also look at other options for active travel in the area. Volvo Bridge could perhaps be a quick fix subject to permissions. Cllr Jocelyn Towns will liaise with Margaret McCarthy to progress options with Highways England.

Cllr Jocelyn Towns and Margaret McCarthy



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question regarding the recent Westhorpe meeting, minutes will follow after collating all responses into one document. It is unfortunate that a programmed meeting with Highways England has been delayed. As soon as information is collated it will be circulated. • Highway code changes – there are various changes released this week in the document. Opportunity to look through at the implications of these on the Community Board and discuss at future meeting. • Parking in Seymour Park Road – Marlow Town parking where there is two way traffic with a row of cars parked down one side. This is causing issues with cycles due to the length of the row of parked cars. Perhaps limiting to amount of cars in a row would ease issues. Commented that cars also have similar issues. This happens in many other areas equally, Certainly something that needs to be addressed looking at the benefits to all. One option would be to carry out a full parking review which is financially costly and can take some considerable time to complete. • Current transport applications – waiting to find out when the PiDs will be returned to the boards for discussion following the design process. • Enforcement – would suggest to invite Julie Rushton to the next meeting on 3 March - ACTION Makyla Devlin • Roadworks – Many areas across the board appear to have traffic lights and road closure signs causing unnecessarily confusion and in some cases, causing a financial impact on local businesses. Streetworks was designed to coordinate all of the works. Smaller towns and parishes are affected more than larger towns due to the amount of through roads • Highways budget/schemes– under the change to funding criteria, the percentages have now been retracted for the Board priorities. Awaiting the completed PiDs to be returned to the Board to assess costings and prioritise the spending. request from action group to increase the pressure on internal Officers to obtain costings associated with SWCCB applications. Cllr’s Mark Turner, David Johncock and Makyla to meet outside the meeting to discuss further – ACTION Makyla Devlin to arrange meeting 	
4	<p>Date of next meeting 3 March 2022</p>	



Community Board South West Chilterns

Action Group: Environment and Climate Change

Meeting date: 27 January 2022

ACTION NOTES

(high level notes for the purpose of tracking/monitoring activity)

Present: David Johncock, Makyla Devlin, Carl Griffin, Verity, Neil Marshall, Zahir Mohammed, Stuart Wilson, Kathryn Acres, Alex Collingwood, David Watson, Sam Kershaw, Nick Rowcliffe, John Laker, Liz Lorente, Sian Herschel, Jocelyn Towns, Richard Parker

Apologies: Sophie Kayani, Mark Turner

No	Topic	Lead
1	Agree notes of the last meeting The notes from last meeting agreed by the group.	Neil Marshall
2	Actions arising (not on agenda) Solar Bins – Makyla has contacted British Bins and they are happy for us to have a bin on trial for at least 3 weeks. She has to sort the necessary permissions for the siting of the bin and is still waiting for a response from the Waste Team. 20 is plenty – No response received at yet. Solar Schools – It has gone through the Children’s Education team and they’ve submitted their report and it’s now going through the Property Team. It has been signed off by the head and has now gone up to Director level. Chiltern Rangers – Makyla is collating more information, so this is work in progress. Holy Trinity School – Waiting for feedback from Education.	Neil Marshall

	<p>Trinity Road – Consultation has come to an end and is all being collated now. Action: Once results released Makyla will share with the board</p>	
3	<p>Marlow AQMA</p> <p>The year long project, Marlow low emission zone feasibility study, which came from the Wycombe District air quality action plan, was going to look at ways of tackling issues in areas of concern. Previously Carl had gone through the reasons why air quality is poor in parts of Marlow. In the report a long list of options to look at the model was created.</p> <p>Carl spoke about the results of some of the actions which are detailed in the report, appended to these notes, along with some further recommendations:</p> <p>The next stage is delivery and trying to find funding through various grants and also talking to transport colleagues.</p> <p>Carl informed the group that he will no longer be an Air Quality Office due to the establishment of the Unitary Council so is in the process of handing the project over to a colleague.</p> <p>David commented on the parking issues on Spittal Street and whether barring parking would make a difference. Neil asked if Carl could feed David’s comment back to the team to consider this as an option. ACTION: Carl Griffin</p> <p>Liz Lorente, Transition Town Marlow commented, what a really disappointing report! Surely we can get somewhere with education e.g. every time I go to Sainsbury's back entrance I tell someone to turn their engines off, 90% of the time they comply. Deliveries in Spittal Street continue to be a problem - can we not RED ROUTE Spittal Street?</p>	Carl Griffin
4	<p>Little Marlow Country Park application</p> <p>The project is to enable the development of Little Marlow Country Park. Little Marlow Parish Council are applying for funding of £7,000 from the Community Board.</p> <p>Sam shared a presentation with the group (attached to the end of the notes).</p> <p>Little Marlow Parish Council, in order to enable the Country Park, has put together a working group made up of some parish</p>	Sam Kershaw Little Marlow Parish Council

	<p>councillors, local councillors, residents associations and the community partnership. They have been putting together a vision of what they think the country park should look like and the facilities that can be offered to the community.</p> <p>Stuart suggested that Marlow Rugby Club and Longbridge be invited to be part of the working group, as they are leisure facilities that sit alongside this facility. He also recommended that Wooburn Green and Bourne End Parish Council be approached for funding and participation.</p> <p>Jocelyn mentioned funds should be available from Thames Water. David confirmed that this money was available but a MOU would need to be set up so the money could be transferred. He also acknowledged that there were still funds available from Section 106 which needs to be spent wisely.</p> <p>Makyla confirmed that the application had been received and has been presented to the Funding Panel and further internal comments were required from officers about the proposal. It has been asked that it be forwarded to Charles Brocklehurst so he can have an overview. Action: Makyla to relay feedback to Sam and the Community Board once received.</p> <p>Neil spoke about the difficulties of getting across the Westhorpe roundabout for pedestrians and cyclists. He commented that he would like to see the route opened up down to the tunnel under the Marlow bypass to try and get a direct cycling/walking route through the country park area. He has been trying to enable this through the Marlow Studio development as a possible support.</p> <p>Liz Lorente, Transition Town Marlow commented, that she agreed with the cycle route however disagreed that we need the studio to deliver it.</p>	
6	<p>Any other business, topics for future discussion</p> <p>An across board proposal has come through regarding a Refresh project, which is trying to capture recycling on commercial stuff that is not used. Members to discuss.</p> <p>Thermal Imaging Project: John confirmed that the camera has been bought and they are going to do some surveys next Monday.</p>	All

	Neil asked if they could look at some of the institutional buildings such as Court Gardens, the library and community hall. Cycle Racks: William Borlaise have not come back to John on the cycle racks and coverings.	
7	Date of next meeting 24 February - 1830	

Marlow Low Emission Zone Study - Air Quality Baseline

Buckinghamshire Council

Project reference: 60648202

July 2021

Quality information

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1	July 2021	Draft Report - Baseline	TS	Tom Stenhouse	Technical Director

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	6
2.	Legislation and Policy	7
	National Legislation.....	7
	Air Quality Standards Regulations (Amended).....	7
	UK Air Quality Strategy	7
	National Clean Air Strategy	8
	Local Policy.....	8
	Wycombe District Council Air Quality Action Plan	8
3.	Assessment Methodology	9
	Stage 1: Establishing the Baseline.....	9
	Overview	9
	Emissions Modelling	9
	Road Traffic Emissions	9
	Other Emission Sources	9
	Prediction of Air Quality Impacts	9
	Dispersion Model Input Data and Model Conditions	9
	Meteorological Data	10
	Background Pollutant Concentrations	10
	Traffic Flow and Speed Data	11
	Fleet Data	11
	Vehicle Trips.....	11
	Model Verification.....	11
	Predicting Short Term NO ₂ Objective	11
	Predicting Short Term PM ₁₀ Objective.....	12
	Receptors.....	12
	Stage 2: Identification of Air Quality Interventions	12
	Stage 3: Action Appraisal	13
4.	Baseline Conditions	14
	Local Monitoring Data	14
	Background Pollutant Concentrations	14
	Vehicle Fleet.....	15
	Vehicle Movements	15
	Modelled Baseline NO ₂ Concentrations	16
	Source Apportionment.....	17
5.	Air Quality Interventions	18
	References.....	19
	Appendix A Maps	21
	Appendix B Traffic Data	24
	B.1 Traffic Flows.....	24
	B.2 Fleet.....	25
	Vehicle Type Summary	25
	Engine Size Distribution	26
	Petrol Car Engine Type Summary	28
	Diesel Car Engine Type Summary	29
	Diesel LGV Engine Type Summary.....	30
	Petrol LGV Engine Type Summary	31
	Rigid HGV Engine Type Summary	32
	Bus and Coach Engine Type Summary	32

B.3 O-D and Trip Chain Data	34
Appendix C Model Verification	39
Appendix D Baseline Results	42

Figures

Figure 1 Air quality monitoring locations in Marlow
Figure 2 Traffic count and ANPR locations in Marlow
Figure 3 2019 Annual mean NO ₂ concentrations at modelled receptors
Figure 4 Wind rose, Heathrow airport, 2019
Figure 5 Source apportionment results, selected roads in the AQMA
Figure 6 Comparison of engine size distribution for petrol cars
Figure 7 Comparison of engine size distribution for diesel cars
Figure 8 Total monitored and modelled NO ₂ concentrations pre-adjustment
Figure 9 Total monitored and modelled NO ₂ concentrations post-adjustment

Tables

Table 1 Key Air Quality Strategy Objectives	8
Table 2 General ADMS-Roads Model Conditions.....	9
Table 3 Local Authority Annual Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Data, Marlow 2015-2019.....	14
Table 4 2019 Background Pollutant Concentrations.....	14
Table 5 Number of receptors by NO ₂ concentration	17
Table 6 Traffic flows and percentage HDVs on modelled roads, 2019	24
Table 7 Vehicle type summary results table	25
Table 8 Petrol Car Engine Type Summary	28
Table 9 Diesel Car Engine Type Summary.....	29
Table 10 Diesel LGV Engine Type Summary	30
Table 11 Petrol LGV Engine Type Summary	31
Table 12 Rigid HGV Engine Type Summary.....	32
Table 13 Bus and Coach Engine Type Summary	32
Table 14 Summary of O-D Results, 22 nd April 2021: Movements Completed in Less than 15 minutes.....	34
Table 15 Summary of O-D Results, 22 nd April 2021: Movements Completed in More than 15 minutes	34
Table 16 Summary of O-D Results, 22 nd April 2021: All Movements	35
Table 17 Summary of O-D Results, 24 th April 2021: Movements Completed in Less than 15 minutes.....	35
Table 18 Summary of O-D Results, 24 th April 2021: Movements Completed in More than 15 minutes.....	36
Table 19 Summary of O-D Results, 24 th April 2021: All Movements.....	36
Table 20 Summary of Trip Chain Results for Routes with Greater than 200 AADT, 22 nd April 2021.....	37
Table 21 Summary of Trip Chain Results for Routes with Greater than 200 AADT, 24 th April 2021	38
Table 22 Monitoring sites excluded from model verification	39
Table 23 Monitoring sites used in model verification	39
Table 24 Verification details.....	40
Table 25 Monitoring data used in model verification.....	40
Table 26 2019 Baseline Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentrations at Receptors	42

1. Introduction

- 1.1 AECOM were appointed by Buckinghamshire Council to undertake a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) feasibility study for Marlow town centre. It should be noted that the term Clean Air Zone (CAZ) is a comparable term to LEZ as it can be used to describe an area where charging is used to encourage the use of cleaner vehicles. A CAZ can also be a non-charging or voluntary scheme.
- 1.2 An air quality management area (AQMA) was declared in Marlow town centre in December 2017 due to exceedances of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
- 1.3 The main objectives for this study are:
 - To determine the current air quality baseline and key emission sources within the town centre and identify areas of exceedances of the objective value.
 - To identify a range of measures, including charging options, which could be adopted to reduce air pollution in Marlow.
 - To qualitatively assess these measures based on likely effectiveness, cost, practicality, risk, etc., including consideration of enforcement of the measures, where appropriate.
 - To quantify the effectiveness of preferred options, chosen in agreement with the Council, using dispersion modelling. A possible set of scenarios may include:
 - Non-charging option model runs;
 - Charging option; and
 - A package of the charging option with one or more non-charging measures.
 - To form a conclusion about the feasibility of introducing a LEZ and/or other measures in Marlow, how it would need to be done, how effective it would be, and how much it would cost.

2. Legislation and Policy

- 2.1 There are national, regional and local policies for the control of air pollution, and local action plans for the management of local air quality in Buckinghamshire Council. The achievement of such policies and plans are matters that may be a material consideration for planning authorities when making decisions for individual planning applications.

National Legislation

- 2.2 The UK is no longer a member of the European Union. EU legislation as it applied to the UK on 31 December 2020 is now a part of UK domestic legislation, under the control of the UK's Parliaments and Assemblies.
- 2.3 Some types of EU legislation such as Regulations and Decisions, are directly applicable as law in an EU Member State. This meant that, as a Member State, these types of legislation applied automatically in the UK, under section 2(1) of the European Communities Act 1972 (c.68), without any further action required by the UK (H.M. Government, 1972). These types of legislation are published by the Publications Office of the European Union on the EUR-Lex website. This legislation is now published on legislation.gov.uk as 'legislation originating from the EU'.
- 2.4 Other types of EU legislation, such as Directives, are indirectly applicable, which means they require a Member State to make domestic implementing legislation before becoming law in that State. In the UK this was often achieved by making Statutory Instruments rather than passing primary legislation. This implementing legislation is also been published on legislation.gov.uk.
- 2.5 EU legislation which applied directly or indirectly to the UK before 11.00 p.m. on 31 December 2020 has been retained in UK law as a form of domestic legislation known as 'retained EU legislation'. This is set out in sections 2 and 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (c.16) (H.M. Government, 2018). Section 4 of the 2018 Act ensures that any remaining EU rights and obligations, including directly effective rights within EU treaties, continue to be recognised and available in domestic law after exit.

Air Quality Standards Regulations (Amended)

- 2.6 The Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) (European Commission, 2001) programme revisited the management of Air Quality within the EU and replaced much of the existing air quality legislation with a single legal act, Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (European Parliament, 2008). This Directive repealed and replaced the EU Framework Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management (European Council, 1996) and its associated Daughter Directives 1999/30/EC (European Council, 1999), 2000/69/EC (European Parliament, 2000), 2002/3/EC (European Parliament, 2002), (relating to limit values for ambient air pollutants) and the Council Decision 97/101/EC (European Council, 1997) which established a reciprocal exchange of information and data within Member States.
- 2.7 Directive 2008/50/EC is transcribed into UK legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 (H.M. Government, 2010) and subsequent amendments (H.M. Government, 2016).

UK Air Quality Strategy

- 2.8 The UK National Air Quality Strategy (AQS) was initially published in 2000, under the requirements of the Environment Act 1995 (H.M. Government, 1995). The most recent revision of the strategy (2007) (Defra, 2007) sets objective values for key pollutants as a tool to help local authorities manage local air quality improvements in accordance with the EU Air Quality Framework Directive. Some of these objective values have subsequently been laid out within the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (H.M. Government, 2000) and later amendments (2015) (H.M. Government, 2002), (H.M. Government, 2015).
- 2.9 The AQS objective values referred to below have been outlined in legislation solely for the purposes of local air quality management. Under the local air quality management (LAQM) regime, local authorities have a duty to carry out regular assessments of air quality against the objective values and if it is unlikely that the objective values will be met in the given timescale, they must designate an AQMA and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) with the aim of achieving the objective values. The boundary of an AQMA is set by the governing local authority to define the geographical area that is to be subject to the management measures to be set out in a subsequent action plan. Consequently, it is not unusual for the boundary of an AQMA to include relevant locations where air quality is not at risk of exceeding an Air Quality Objective.

2.10 The UK's national objective values for the pollutants of relevance to this assessment are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1 Key Air Quality Strategy objectives

Pollutant	Objective	Averaging Period	Maximum Permitted Exceedances
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³	1 hour	18 times per year (i.e. 99.79 th percentile)
	40 µg/m ³	Annual	-
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	40 µg/m ³	Annual	-
	50 µg/m ³	24-hour	35 times per year (i.e. 90.4 th percentile)
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	25 µg/m ³	Annual	-

National Clean Air Strategy

2.11 In 2019, the UK government released its much-anticipated Clean Air Strategy 2019 (Defra, 2019), part of its 25 Year Environment Plan. The Strategy places greater emphasis on improving air quality in the UK than has been seen before and outlines how this is to be achieved (including the development of new enabling legislation).

2.12 Air quality management focus in recent years has primarily related to one pollutant, NO₂, and its principal source in the UK, road traffic. However, the Strategy broadens the focus to other areas, including domestic emissions from wood burning stoves and from agriculture. This shift in emphasis is part of a goal to reduce the levels of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in the air to below the World Health Organisation guideline level; far lower than the current EU limit value.

Local Policy

2.13 Marlow lies within the jurisdiction of Wycombe District Council. However, in April 2020, the Council joined the unitary local authority, Buckinghamshire Council. Buckinghamshire Council are yet to develop their own local planning policy, as such the local planning policy for Wycombe District Council remains.

Wycombe District Council Air Quality Action Plan

2.14 Under the requirements of Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) (H.M. Government, 1995), WDC has carried out a review and assessment of local air quality within the District (Wycombe District Council, 2019).

2.15 There are three AQMAs within WDC's jurisdiction:

- M40 AQMA, declared in August 2001 but amended in December 2017 for exceedances of the annual mean objective for NO₂;
- Wycombe AQMA, declared in December 2017 for exceedances of the annual mean objective for NO₂; and
- Marlow AQMA, declared in December 2017 for exceedances of the annual mean objective for NO₂.

2.16 The Council published an AQAP in 2018 to manage their AQMAs (Wycombe District Council, 2018). With respect to the Marlow AQMA, the AQAP outlines a number of measures to achieve the reductions in road traffic emissions required to meet the NO₂ annual mean objective at the Council's monitoring sites.

2.17 The majority of measures are designed to target all three AQMAs within the Council's jurisdiction. However, Action 23 makes specific reference to Marlow AQMA stating:

- *"No lane closures resulting from unstaffed roadworks will be permitted within the High Wycombe and Marlow Air Quality Management Areas during peak traffic hours (0700- 1900hrs). Any works during the pre-stated core hours must either have workers on site or manually operated stop/ go signs."*

3. Assessment Methodology

- 3.1 This section presents the methodology used to establish the current baseline and to assess the potential effects on air quality as a result of the proposed measures.
- 3.2 The following sources of information and data have been used to form the basis of the air quality assessment:
- Review of Defra’s Air Quality Background Concentration Maps (Defra, 2020b) and published Emission Factors;
 - Examination of air quality monitoring from the Council’s Air Quality ASR (Wycombe District Council, 2019).
 - Fleet data and origin-destination data from a two-day automatic number plate (ANPR) survey in April 2021; and
 - Traffic count data from Buckinghamshire Council and Department for Transport (DfT) count points.

Stage 1: Establishing the Baseline

Overview

- 3.3 Initially, a desk-based review of existing air quality monitoring data and traffic count data was undertaken to define the study area (see Figure 1 and Figure 2 in Appendix A).
- 3.4 Following this, an air quality modelling assessment was conducted for the baseline year of 2019 following the methodology within the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)’s LAQM.TG (16) technical guidance (Defra, 2016).

Emissions Modelling

Road Traffic Emissions

- 3.5 The latest version of Defra’s Emission Factor Toolkit (EFT) (version 10.1) (Defra, 2020a) was used to calculate NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions by vehicle type for each road link for the baseline year of 2019. The vehicle fleet was taken from the 2021 ANPR camera survey (backcast to the 2019 base year) instead of the default fleet breakdown assumptions within the EFT spreadsheet.

Other Emission Sources

- 3.6 The assessment has only explicitly modelled emissions from road traffic sources in the study area. Emissions from other sources such as rail and industry directly within the study area, other roads and other sources from further afield were taken into account as part of the background contribution.

Prediction of Air Quality Impacts

- 3.7 The dispersion model software ‘ADMS-Roads’ (5.0.0.1) was used to quantify concentrations of NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at selected receptors due to road traffic emissions. ADMS-Roads is a modern dispersion model that has an extensive published track record of use in the UK for the assessment of local air quality impacts, including model validation and verification studies.
- 3.8 The model outputs have been presented at individual receptor locations rather than across a regular grid to provide a contour plot (see Figure 3 in Appendix A). This chosen approach provides a better representation of the impact of the scheme as it avoids the need to interpolate results between gridded points.

Dispersion Model Input Data and Model Conditions

- 3.9 Details of general model conditions set up in ADMS-Roads are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 General ADMS-Roads model conditions

Variables	ADMS-Roads Model Input: Road Traffic Model
Surface roughness at source	1m

Variables	ADMS-Roads Model Input: Road Traffic Model
Minimum Monin-Obukhov length for stable conditions	10 m
Terrain types	Flat
Street canyons	Street canyons on Chapel Street and West Street
Receptor location	x, y coordinates determined by GIS, z = various.
Emissions	NO _x , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}
Emission factors	EFT Version 10.1 emission factor dataset.
Meteorological data	1 year (2019) hourly sequential data from Heathrow Airport meteorological station.
Receptors	Facades of selected receptors only.
Model output	Long-term (annual) mean NO _x concentrations.
	Long-term (annual) mean PM ₁₀ concentrations.
	Long-term (annual) mean PM _{2.5} concentrations.

Meteorological Data

3.10 One year (2019) of hourly sequential observation data from Heathrow Airport meteorological station has been used in this assessment to correspond with the baseline year. The station is located approximately 35 km south east of the proposed development and experiences meteorological conditions that are representative of those experienced within the air quality study area., within wind speeds up to 8.2 m/s. A wind rose for the site is presented in Figure 4.

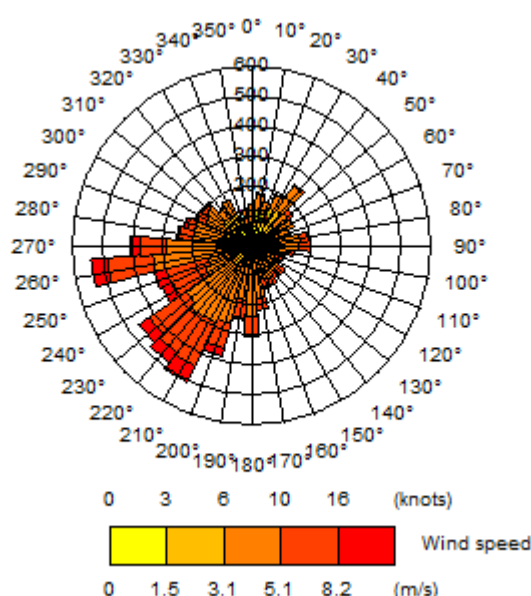


Figure 4 Wind rose, Heathrow airport, 2019

3.11 It is recommended in LAQM.TG(16) that the meteorological data log file be checked, to confirm the number of missing and calm hours that cannot therefore be modelled (Defra, 2018). The meteorological data should only be used if the percentage of usable hours is greater than 75%, and preferably 90%. 2019 meteorological data from Heathrow Airport includes 8427 lines of usable hourly data out of the total 8,760 for the year, i.e. 96% usable data. These data are therefore suitable for application to the assessment.

Background Pollutant Concentrations

3.12 Background pollution concentrations used in this assessment were sourced from Defra's 2018-based background maps (Defra, 2020b) for the 2019 baseline. The data used in this assessment are presented and discussed in Section 4.

3.13 It is noted that the projections in the 2018 LAQM background maps are based on assumptions which were current before the Covid-19 outbreak in the UK. In consequence these maps do not reflect short- or longer-term impacts on emissions in 2020 and beyond resulting from behavioural change during the national or local lockdowns.

Traffic Flow and Speed Data

- 3.14 Traffic flows across the study area have been determined using a combination of temporary automatic traffic count (ATC) surveys conducted by Buckinghamshire Council and DfT traffic count data. For selected roads where no count data were available, total vehicles observed in the video from the 24 hour ANPR survey were used. The traffic count and ANPR camera locations are given in Figure 2.
- 3.15 Projection factors for each year of available data to 2019 were calculated using TEMPro, the Department for Transport's (DfT) Trip End Model Presentation Program (DfT, 2021). These factors were applied to calculate estimated traffic flows across the study area for 2019.
- 3.16 Where speed data were not available, the speed limit was used. The average speeds across 24 hours were reduced on the approach to junctions or on roads prone to queuing to 20 mph. This reflected the queuing traffic in peak times, but more free-flow conditions in the interpeak and overnight periods.
- 3.17 The full set of traffic data are provided in Appendix B.

Fleet Data

- 3.18 An ANPR camera survey was undertaken from midnight to midnight for a 24 hour period on 22nd and 24th April 2021 across 12 locations (see Figure 2). The data were analysed to inform the composition of the local vehicle fleet and to create an accurate emissions profile based on vehicle classifications and ages.
- 3.19 The local adjusted vehicle type breakdown and fleet profile from the ANPR camera survey was used in conjunction with the EFT v10.1 to calculate the total emissions on road links in the study area. These data were used to inform both the baseline and scenario testing.

Vehicle Trips

- 3.20 The data from the 12 ANPR camera survey were also used as part of survey to identify the most common trips made within the town centre, and identify if most journeys are made by drivers travelling straight through or by local trips (i.e. people visiting, shopping and working). These data will be used to assist in the development of options as part of the scenario testing phase.

Model Verification

- 3.21 Model verification is the process by which the performance of the model is assessed to identify any discrepancies between modelled and measured concentrations at air quality monitoring sites within the study area.
- 3.22 Model verification has been undertaken following the methodology described in Defra's technical guidance (LAQM.TG16) (Defra, 2018). This verification process is supported by The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra's) oxides of nitrogen to nitrogen dioxide (NO_x - NO₂) conversion tool to convert modelled NO_x from the road to NO₂ by taking into account the background concentrations. A full description of model verification is given in Appendix C with a summary below.
- 3.23 Modelled predictions were made for annual mean NO₂ concentrations at local authority monitoring sites in order to compare monitored and modelled NO₂ concentrations. The comparison of model outputs was made to 2019 monitoring data in order to correspond with the baseline year of assessment. A number of sites were discounted from the process as they were not well placed for verification (for example if they were too far from the roadside or influenced by specific local traffic conditions not represented in the model). Based on the nine chosen monitoring sites, an adjustment factor of 2.12 was calculated and then applied to the modelled road NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations at receptor locations.
- 3.24 Where a number of monitoring sites are used to provide an adjustment factor, the accuracy of the adjusted model can be determined using the Route Mean Square Error (RMSE) calculation. An RMSE value within ±25% of the national air quality objective of 40 µg/m³ is considered acceptable i.e. 10 µg/m³. The RMSE value for the adjusted model using the 2.12 adjustment factor was 3.8 µg/m³. As such the model is considered robust and suitable for use.

Predicting Short Term NO₂ Objective

- 3.25 Research projects completed on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations have concluded that the hourly mean NO₂ objective is unlikely to be exceeded if annual mean concentrations are predicted to be less than 60 µg/m³.
- 3.26 In 2003, Laxen and Marner (Laxen & Marner, 2003) concluded:

“...local authorities could reliably base decisions on likely exceedances of the 1-hour objective for nitrogen dioxide alongside busy streets using an annual mean of 60 µg/m³ and above.”

- 3.27 The findings presented by Laxen and Marner (Laxen & Marner, 2003) are further supported by AEA (2008) (AEA Energy & Environment, 2008) who revisited the investigation to complete an updated analysis including new monitoring results and additional monitoring sites. The recommendations of this report are:

“Local authorities should continue to use the threshold of 60 µg/m³ NO₂ as the trigger for considering a likely exceedance of the hourly mean nitrogen dioxide objective.”

- 3.28 This means that where predicted concentrations are below 60 µg/m³, it can be concluded that the hourly mean NO₂ objective (200 µg/m³ NO₂ not more than 18 times per year) will be achieved. In addition to this, the assessment has evaluated the likelihood of exceeding the hourly mean NO₂ objective by predicting the 99.79th percentile of NO₂ concentrations as this is equivalent to the hourly objective value.

Predicting Short Term PM₁₀ Objective

- 3.29 The guidance document LAQM.TG(16) (Defra, 2018) sets out the methodology by which the number of days in which the PM₁₀ 24-hour objective is exceeded can be obtained based on the relationship with the predicted PM₁₀ annual mean concentration (C). As such, the formula used within this assessment is:

$$\text{No. of Exceedances} = 0.0014 * C^3 + \frac{206}{C} - 18.5$$

Receptors

- 3.30 The concentration of road traffic emitted pollutants at the roadside or at sensitive receptors is influenced by a number of factors. These include background pollution levels and the amount of traffic emissions, which is dictated by traffic flow rates, composition and speed.
- 3.31 The national air quality objective values for pollutants have been set at concentrations that provide protection to all members of society, including more vulnerable groups such as the very young, elderly or unwell. As such the sensitivity of receptors was accounted for in the definition of the air quality objective values and therefore all receptors that represent exposure of the public are of equal sensitivity as any member of the public could be present at those locations.
- 3.32 Receptors to be considered against the annual mean objective include public present in areas affected by regular exposure. This includes building facades of residential properties, schools, hospitals, care homes, etc. Receptors to be considered against the short-term objective include members of the public present in areas where the annual mean objective applies, but also areas with less regular exposure, such as any outdoor locations where the public might reasonably be expected to spend one hour or longer.
- 3.33 Commercial properties are not considered sensitive to changes in ambient pollutant concentrations and are legislated separately as part of health and safety regulations. These are therefore not included in the assessment and the focus is on proposed and existing residential buildings and sensitive receptors such as schools and hospitals as these are most sensitive to the annual mean objective values.
- 3.34 The air quality predictions have been completed at 139 receptors across the study area. These are all located close to the roadside on sensitive buildings and haven selected from the current AddressBase ordnance survey data in conjunction with a review of aerial photography and publicly available mapping. Each of the receptors chosen represents the maximum level of exposure that could be experienced at other receptors in their vicinity.
- 3.35 The selected receptors are presented in Figure 3 (Appendix A) and The results of baseline concentrations provided below in Table 26, based on adjustment factor of 2.12 and RMSE value indicating model uncertainty of 3.8µg/m³.
- 3.36 in Appendix D. Receptors have been modelled at heights representing the lowest floor with the greatest sensitivity, and as such not all receptors are modelled at the same height.

Stage 2: Identification of Air Quality Interventions

tbc

Stage 3: Action Appraisal

tbc

4. Baseline Conditions

Local Monitoring Data

- 4.1 Marlow is located within the administrative boundary of Buckinghamshire Council. Buckinghamshire Council is a unitary local authority established in April 2020, which is the unification of the districts South Bucks, Chiltern, Wycombe and Aylesbury Vale. As the unitary authority is relatively new, no new ASR has been published under their name. As such monitoring data from Wycombe District Council were used.
- 4.2 Under the requirements of Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), Buckinghamshire Council has carried out a review and assessment of local air quality. Currently the Council monitor for NO₂ and PM₁₀. In 2019 the Council conducted diffusion tube monitoring at 51 locations, of which 15 are within Marlow town centre. Details of these monitoring sites are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Local authority annual mean NO₂ monitoring data, Marlow 2015-2019

Site	Coordinates (X, Y)	Type	Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)				
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
S1	485012, 186444	Urban Centre	19.8	24.8	28.5	28.5	23.8
S2	484966, 186773	Roadside	49.4	39.2	40.7	44.3	37.4
S3	484753, 186888	Roadside	18.8	28.6	30.8	31.4	32.1
S21	485070, 186871	Roadside	55.8	48.0	46.1	41.1	43.7
S29	485217, 187010	Roadside	22.7	21.7	22.1	19.3	17.9
S30	484868, 186656	Roadside	36.7	37.0	36.8	36.9	29.8
S31	484888, 186571	Urban Centre	31.1	33.2	28.4	29.2	27.6
S35	484749, 186496	Roadside	34.8	32.0	30.7	32.2	30.8
S36	484643, 186436	Roadside	36.0	37.3	35.4	34.4	31.4
S41	485024, 186825	Roadside	43.4	40.6	36.6	38.7	37.1
S42	485028, 186327	Urban Centre	32.6	35.9	33.9	26.9	27.6
S43	485182, 186974	Roadside	27.0	34.6	34.6	26.3	24.8
S49	484958, 186748	Roadside	-	-	43.9	45.7	43.8
S52	484830, 186550	Roadside	-	-	32.1	30.8	30.4
S53	484893, 186677	Roadside	-	-	48.6	47.0	32.7

Note: Exceedances of the annual mean objective for NO₂ are depicted in **bold**.

- 4.3 The locations of all monitoring sites across the study are presented in Figure 1.

Background Pollutant Concentrations

- 4.4 Background data for the relevant 1 km x 1 km grid squares across the entire study area have been sourced from Defra Background Maps (Defra, 2020b) for the 2019 baseline. As trunk roads and Primary A roads are included in the ADMS-Roads model, these have been taken out of the background to avoid double counting. Background concentrations of NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in the grid squares across the study area are presented in Table 4 for 2019 and are well below the relevant AQS objective values for all pollutants.

Table 4 2019 Background pollutant concentrations in study area

1km x 1km Grid Square	Background concentrations (µg/m ³)		
	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
484500_188500	10.8	14.6	10.0
483500_186500	10.4	13.7	9.5
484500_189500	10.8	14.3	9.7
487500_188500	12.0	15.5	10.1
484500_186500	12.1	14.6	10.2

1km x 1km Grid Square	Background concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
485500_188500	11.7	15.6	10.3
485500_187500	12.3	15.1	10.6
484500_187500	11.1	14.3	10.0
486500_187500	12.5	15.6	10.6
485500_186500	14.2	15.1	10.6
483500_185500	10.7	13.8	9.5
486500_188500	11.6	15.9	10.3
483500_187500	10.4	14.0	9.5
484500_185500	12.0	14.5	9.8
485500_185500	12.4	15.5	10.3

Vehicle Fleet

- 4.5 The ANPR camera survey was conducted on a neutral weekday and weekend during school term-time in April 2021. The survey was delayed to after the Covid-19 lockdown period from January to March 2021 and after planned roadworks in the town, to allow traffic flows to return to more “normal” levels. It is likely that traffic flows were lower than pre-Covid levels, but the vehicle fleet makeup may be similar.
- 4.6 The results of the two-day ANPR camera survey are shown in full in Appendix B.2, with the key findings summarised below.
- 4.7 The data collected showed that the majority of the vehicle fleet observed was made up of petrol cars (47%) and diesel cars (32%) which is similar to the national average outside London. There was a lower proportion of diesel light goods vehicles (LGVs) and very few heavy goods vehicles (HGV) and buses identified travelling in the town centre over the two days. With regards to electric vehicles, there was a higher number (5.5%) identified in Marlow than the national average of 4.6%.
- 4.8 Half of the petrol cars observed had an engine size of less than 1,400cc, with only 8% of vehicles with an engine greater than 2,000cc, similar to national assumptions. Diesel cars typically had larger size engines with 67% with engines between 1,400-2,000cc in size and 32% with engines greater than 2,000cc, compared to the default national assumptions of 61% and 29% respectively.
- 4.9 The survey results showed that there were notable differences in the fleet within Marlow to national assumptions. There were a higher proportion of older cars and vans (Euro 3 and Euro 4 representing new vehicles registered from January 2001 and 2006 respectively) and a lower proportion of the latest Euro 6c vehicles (from September 2018) compared to national assumptions. For the rigid HGVs, there were more Euro IV and V vehicles (registered from October 2005 and 2008 respectively) and fewer Euro VI vehicles (from December 2012). There were very few buses and coaches identified, but of those that were observed, very few of the newest Euro VI vehicles were captured.

Vehicle Movements

- 4.10 In addition to vehicle count and fleet information, the ANPR camera survey provided information on vehicle movements and on routes taken by vehicles. Summary tables of these data are provided in Appendix B3.
- 4.11 The survey results were split into trips completed in less than 15 minutes and trips completed in more than 15 minutes. The majority of trips taking less than 15 minutes were assumed to represent internal movements to a specific destination within Marlow. Trips taking more than 15 minutes were assumed to represent through-traffic although some of these may also be local traffic.
- 4.12 Approximately 90% of vehicle movements across the survey area were completed in less than 15 minutes and 10% took longer than 15 minutes, indicating that most trips are likely to be internal or local.

- 4.13 The most common trip was from ANPR camera 3 to ANPR 2 outside of the town centre, followed by the reverse (from ANPR 2 to ANPR 3). ANPR 3 is located on A4155 Little Marlow Road, just west of the junction with the A404, and ANPR 2 is located on Wycombe Road, near to the junction with Marlow Bottom. These trips may reflect residents in the Marlow Bottom area exiting Marlow to access the A404. A proportion of the trips between ANPR 3 and ANPR 2 may also be due to motorists using Wycombe Road as an alternative route to avoid the A404 and join the M40 at Junction 4. The majority of these trips are unlikely to enter the town centre.
- 4.14 Other common trips are from ANPR 3 to ANPR 6 and ANPR 3 to ANPR 9. Vehicle movements between ANPR 3 and ANPR 6 (located on the A4155 Henley Road south-west of Marlow) are most likely through-traffic trips, whereas movements between ANPR 3 and ANPR 9 are likely to be internal trips to destinations within Marlow.
- 4.15 Trips between the following camera locations are likely to represent through-traffic movements and result in vehicles passing through the AQMA:
- ANPR 1 and ANPR 3;
 - ANPR 1 and ANPR 4;
 - ANPR 1 and ANPR 5;
 - ANPR 1 and ANPR 6;
 - ANPR 2 and ANPR 4;
 - ANPR 2 and ANPR 5;
 - ANPR 2 and ANPR 6;
 - ANPR 3 and ANPR 6;
 - ANPR 4 and ANPR 6; and
 - ANPR 5 and ANPR 6.
- 4.16 Collectively, the trips between these camera locations account for slightly more than 23% of all trips captured in the ANPR survey.
- 4.17 The survey results revealed more than 1,800 unique routes taken by captured vehicles. However, almost 1,000 of the routes were associated with a single vehicle, and approximately 1,600 involved fewer than 10 vehicle movements. Filtering of the trip chain survey results for routes associated with more than 200 vehicle movements identified 35 routes. Collectively these 35 routes accounted for 54% of the total number of vehicles captured.
- 4.18 The most common route was between ANPR 2 and ANPR 3, indicative of motorists in the Marlow Bottom area exiting Marlow to access the A404. The next most frequent trip chain was between ANPR 3 and ANPR 9, which are likely to be internal trips to destinations within Marlow.
- 4.19 Commonly occurring routes are:
- ANPR 3 to ANPR 9 to ANPR 6 (and the reverse); and
 - ANPR 1 to ANPR 8 to ANPR 9 to ANPR 3 (and the reverse).
- 4.20 These are most likely through-traffic movements and would result in vehicle movements through the AQMA. Collectively, these chains are associated with approximately 8% of all captured vehicle movements.

Modelled Baseline NO₂ Concentrations

- 4.21 A full set of pollutant concentrations for the 2019 baseline year at all 139 selected sensitive receptors are presented in Appendix D and Figure 3 in Appendix A.
- 4.22 Modelled annual mean NO₂ concentrations at all receptors except at several residential properties within the existing AQMA are well below the air quality objective value (see Table 5). PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations are below objectives across the study area.

Table 5 Number of receptors by NO₂ concentration

Number of receptors in banded annual mean NO₂ concentrations (µg/m³)

Below 20	21-30	30-40	Above 40
93	40	3	2

Note: Adjustment factor of 2.12 and RMSE of 3.8 µg/m³.

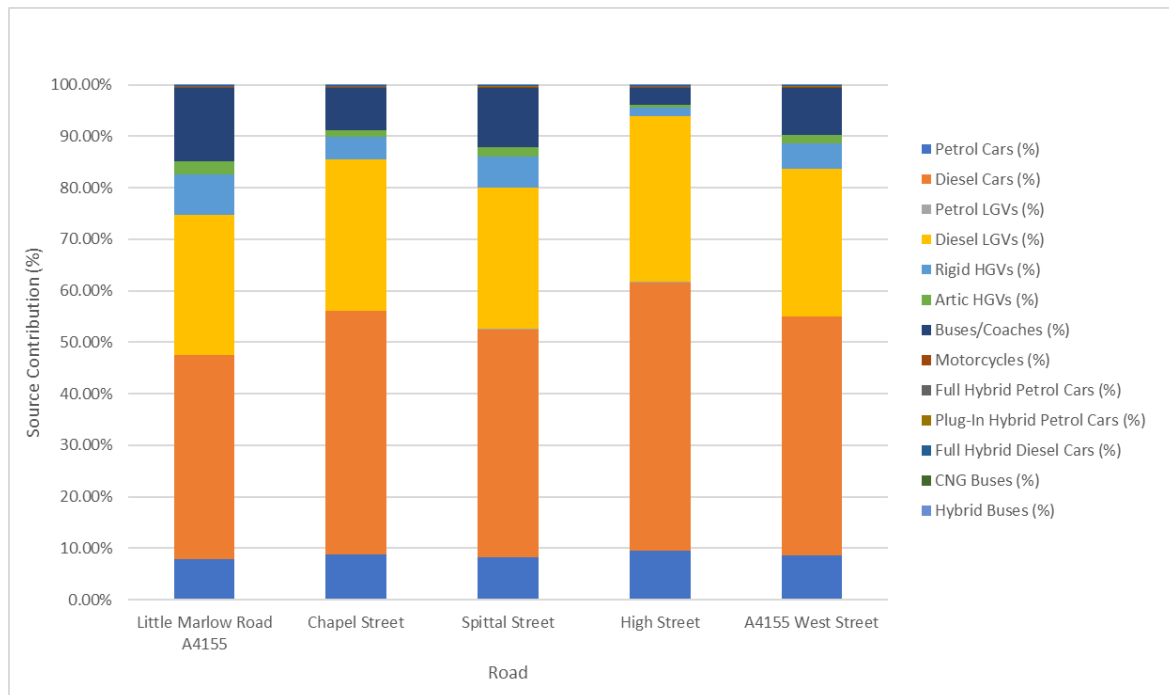
4.23 The highest concentrations are found along Chapel Street on approach to Dean Street (receptors R137 and R138). This section of the road has been modelled as a street canyon, 24-hourly traffic flows are more than 18,000, and the average speed was assumed to be 20 mph due to periods of queuing. The majority of buildings close to both West Street and High Street within the AQMA are commercial (i.e. shops and restaurants) and concentrations at sensitive first floor residential properties are predicted to be below 30 µg/m³. Residential properties at ground floor on West Street have modelled concentrations of 30 µg/m³ (R37).

Source Apportionment

4.24 A source apportionment assessment was conducted to determine the contribution of vehicle type to NO_x emissions with the results showing that light duty vehicles (LDVs), i.e. cars and vans make up more than 95% of the fleet and between 75% to 95% of NO_x emissions. Of these, it is the diesel cars that make the largest contribution of up to 50%, with diesel vans contributing around 1/3 of emissions. Of the heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs); buses contribute up to 14% of NO_x emissions and rigid heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) contribute up to 6%.

4.25 Figure 5 provides the full set of results for selected roads in the AQMA to illustrate the contribution of each vehicle type to NO_x emissions on each road.

Figure 5 Source apportionment results, selected roads in the AQMA



5. Air Quality Interventions

Tbc

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Appendix A Maps

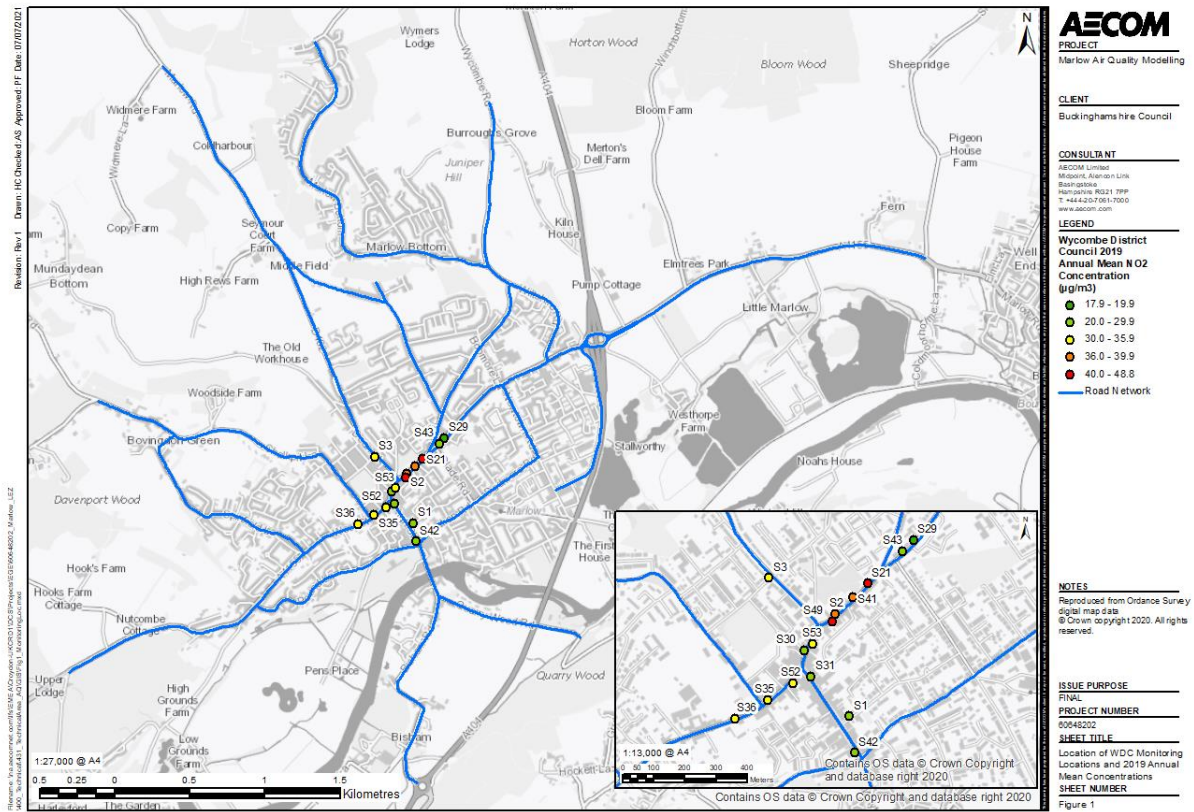


Figure 1 Air quality monitoring locations in Marlow

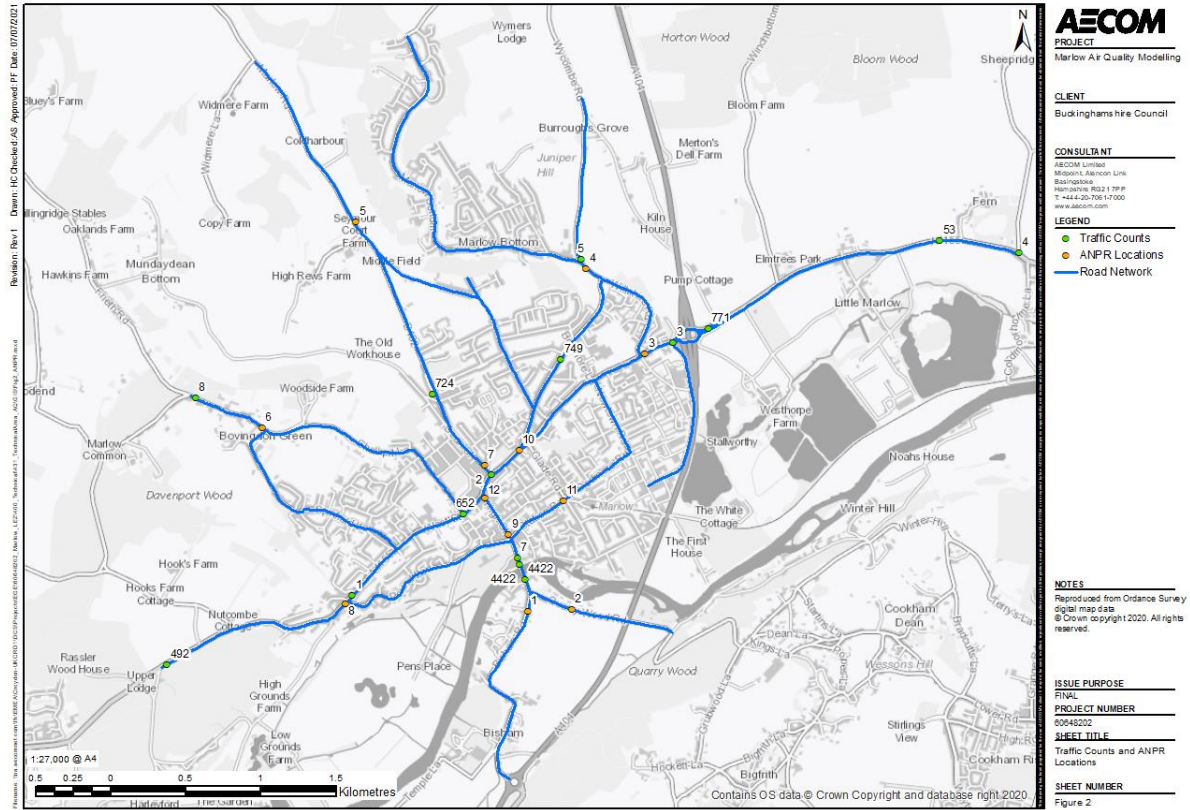


Figure 2 Traffic count and ANPR locations in Marlow

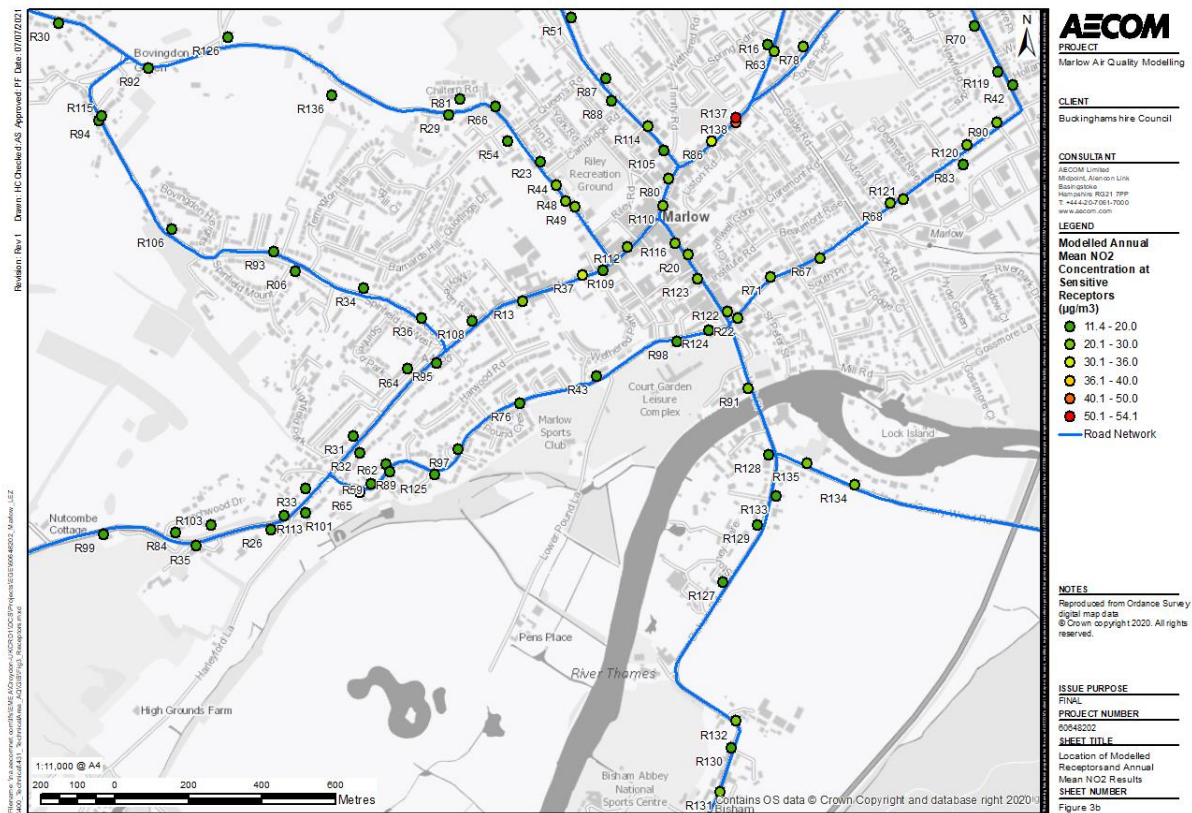
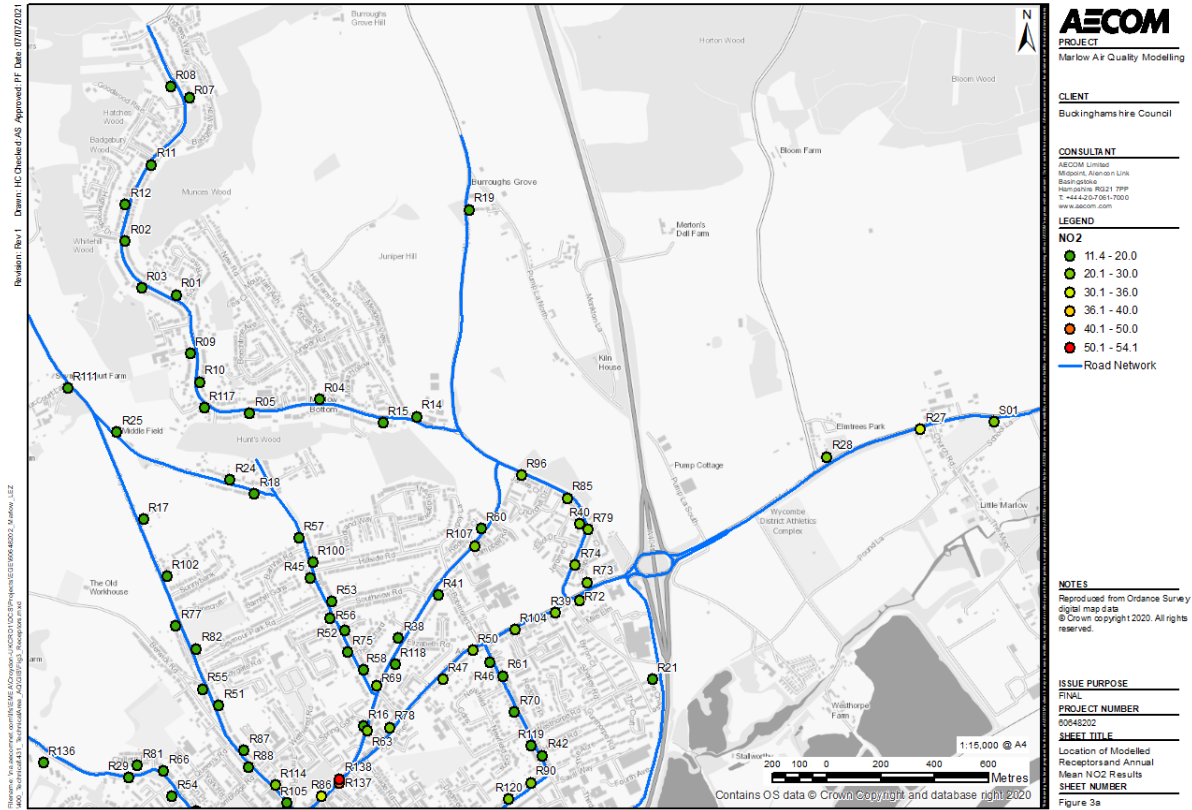


Figure 3a and 3b 2019 Annual mean NO₂ concentrations at modelled receptors

Appendix B Traffic Data

B.1 Traffic Flows

Table 6 provides a summary of the 2019 traffic data assumed on the modelled road links.

Table 6 Traffic flows and percentage HDVs on modelled roads, 2019

Road Name	AADT 24h Flow	% HDV	Speed (km/h)
Little Marlow Road A4155	19,078	4.3	48
Chapel Street	18,277	1.8	32
Spittal Street	13,126	2.6	32
High Street	8730	0.6	32
A4155 Henley Road	8470	2.1	48
B482 Seymour Court Road S	10,781	2.1	48
Marlow Bridge	8,555	0.6	32
Station Road	3255	0.9	32
Quarry Wood Road	3,011	1.2	64
Bisham Road S	8,910	0.2	64
Chalkpit Lane	4,056	3.3	48
B482 Seymour Court Road N	10,121	1.7	80
Wiltshire Road	14,159	2.5	48
Dedmere Road	3,255	0.9	32
Pound Lane	2,130	0.7	48
A4155 West Street	9,880	2.0	32
High Street	8,555	0.6	32
Bisham Road N	8,910	0.2	32
Oxford Road	5,867	2.1	48
Frieth Road	2,054	4.9	48
Dean Street	9,577	1.8	48
Barnards Hill	2,127	1.7	32
Marlow Bottom Road	7,462	2.6	48
Wycombe Road	10,891	2.8	64

Road Name	AADT 24h Flow	% HDV	Speed (km/h)
Parkway	8,480	3.2	48
A4155 Marlow Road	24,847	4.3	97
Wycombe Road 2	7,712	2.1	48
Newton Road S	2,607	1.1	32
Newton Road N	3,667	0.9	32
Oak Tree Road	2,302	1.5	40
Seymour Plain	118	10.3	24
Little Marlow Road/A404 rdbt	9,539	4.3	32
Bisham Road S	6,341	0.8	64
B482 Marlow Road	10,121	1.7	80
A4155 Marlow Road	12,424	4.3	24

B.2 Fleet

A total of 199,526 data entries were obtained from the two day ANPR camera survey, 20,522 entries did not contain sufficient information to categorise accurately and were discarded.

Table 7 provides a summary of the breakdown by the observed fleet by vehicle type, based on numbers of trips as information on individual unique vehicles were not provided.

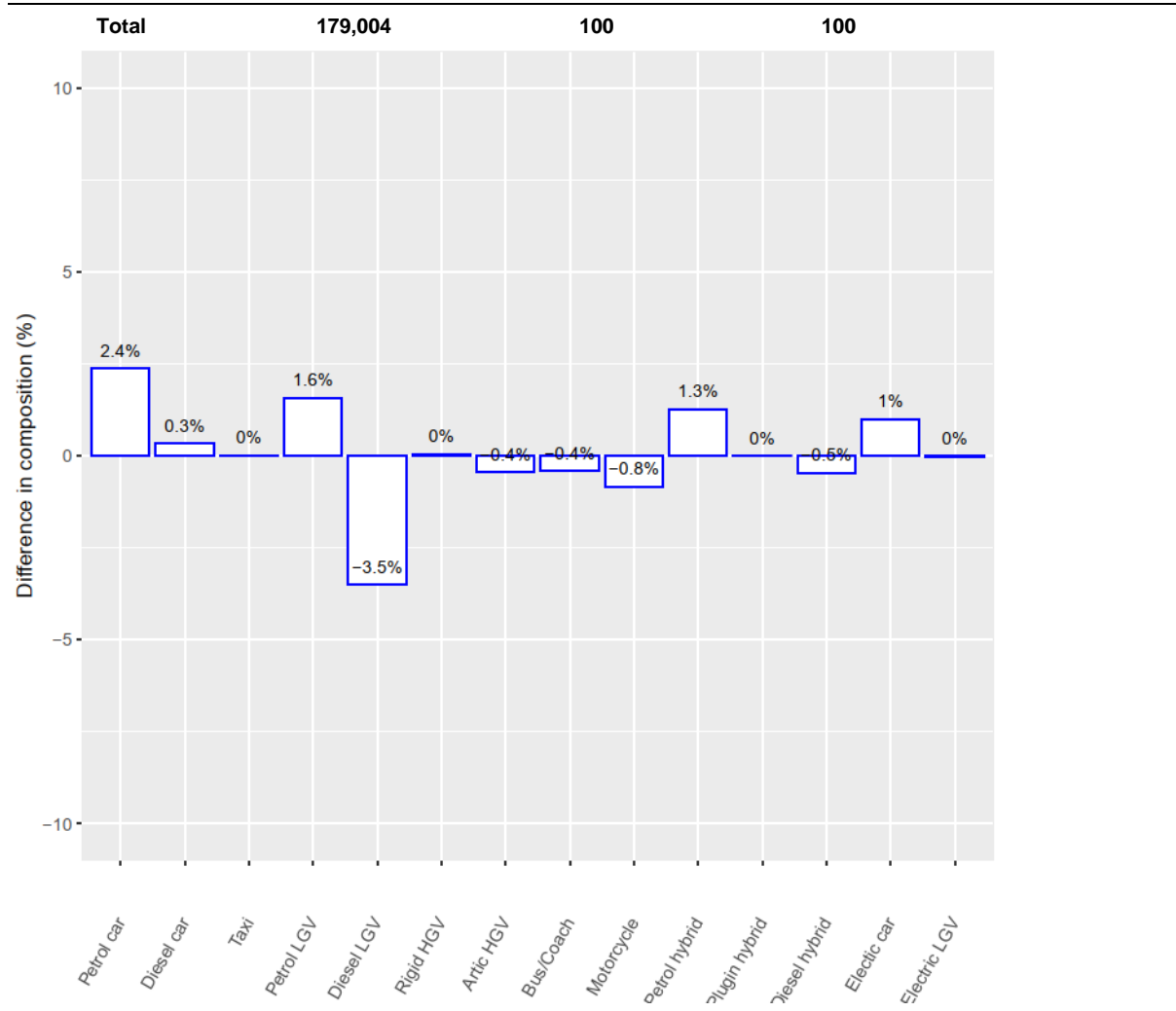
Vehicle Type Summary

Table 7 Vehicle type summary results table

Vehicle Type	Data Entries (trips)	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Petrol car	83,702	46.76	44.38	2.38
Diesel car	58,069	32.44	32.10	0.34
Taxi (hackney carriages)*	36	0.02	0.00	0.02
Petrol LGV	3,186	1.78	0.20	1.58
Diesel LGV	21,498	12.01	15.50	-3.50
Rigid HGV	1,736	0.97	0.93	0.04
Artic HGV	0	0.00	0.45	-0.44
Bus/Coach	698	0.39	0.80	-0.41
Motorcycle	322	0.18	1.01	-0.82
Petrol hybrid	6,641	3.71	2.43	1.28
Plugin hybrid	0	0.00	1.01	0.00
Diesel hybrid	90	0.05	0.51	-0.46
Electric car	2,954	1.65	0.64	1.00
Electric LGV	54	0.03	0.04	-0.01

Vehicle Type	Data Entries (trips)	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
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Note: It was not possible at this stage to disaggregate the private hire taxis from cars.



Engine Size Distribution

A comparison of engine sizes of petrol and diesel cars observed in Marlow compared to the national averages are provided in Figure 6 and 7.

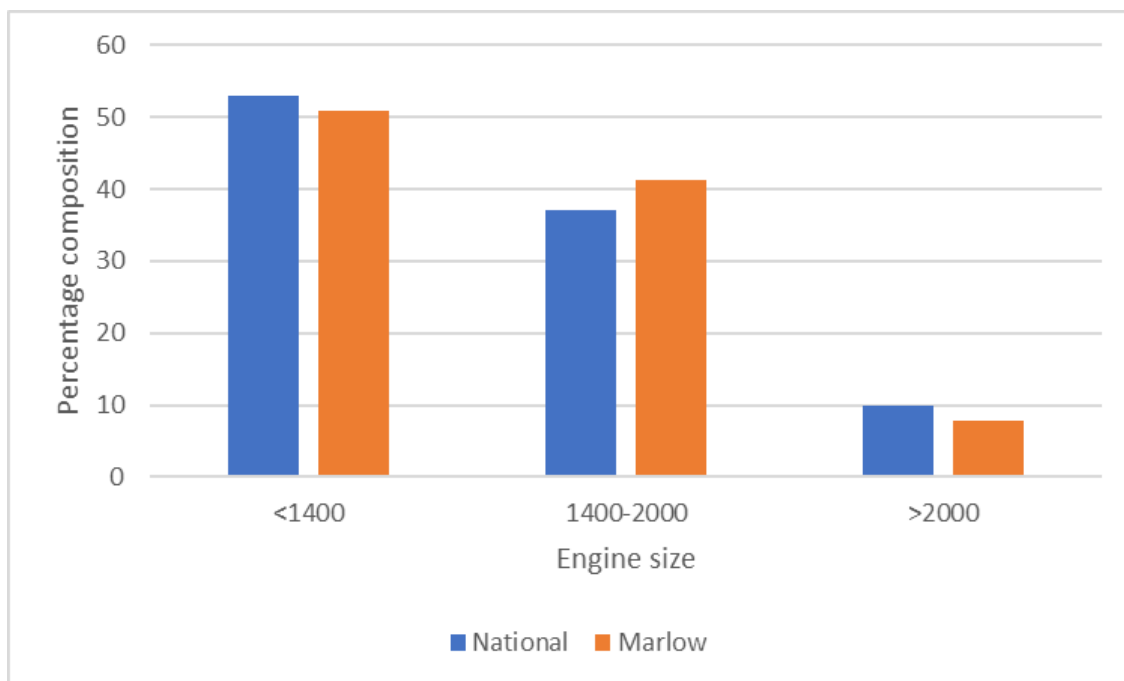


Figure 6 Comparison of engine size distribution for petrol cars

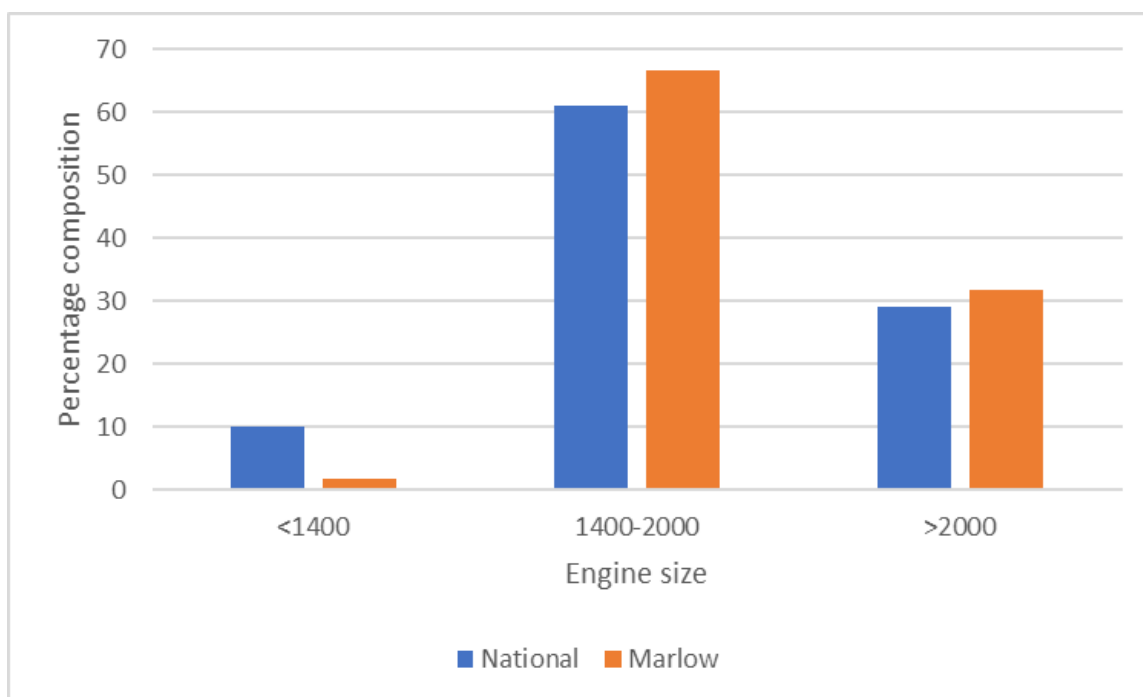
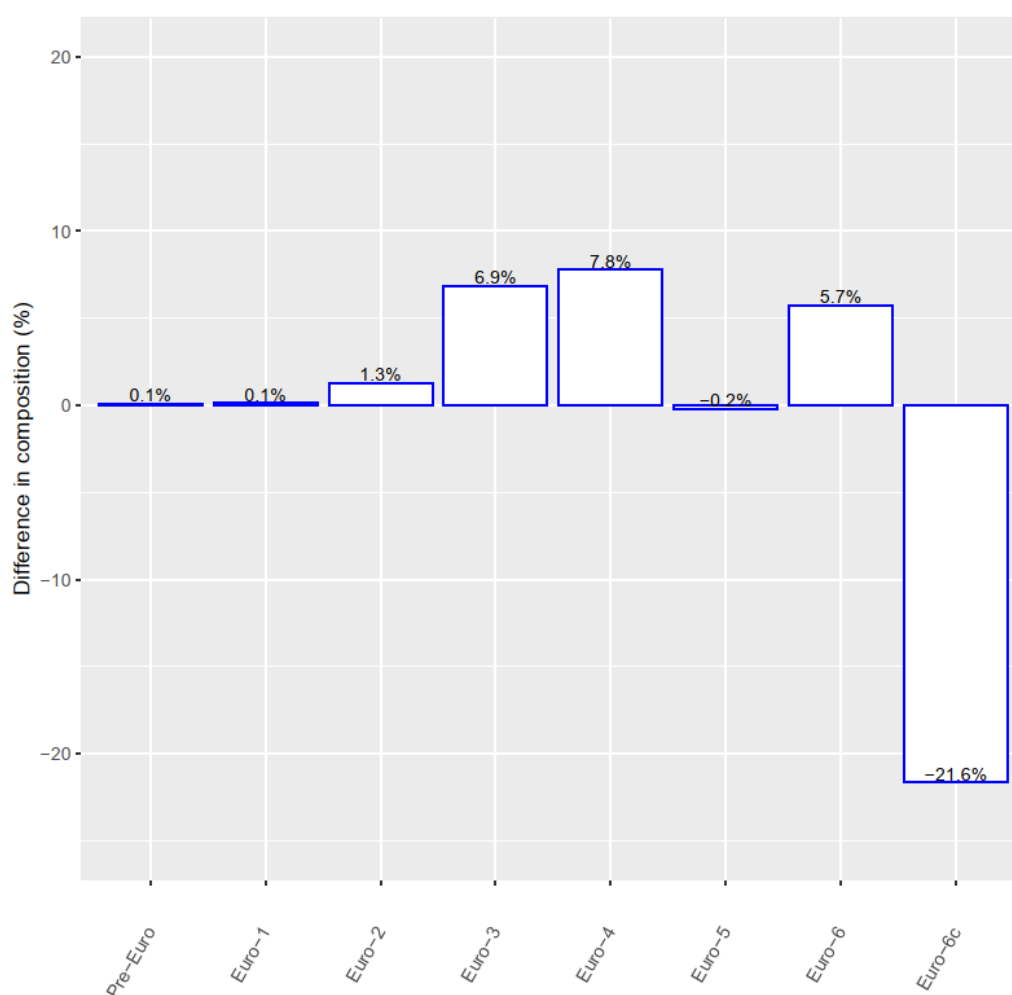


Figure 7 Comparison of engine size distribution for diesel cars

Petrol Car Engine Type Summary

Table 8 Petrol car engine type summary

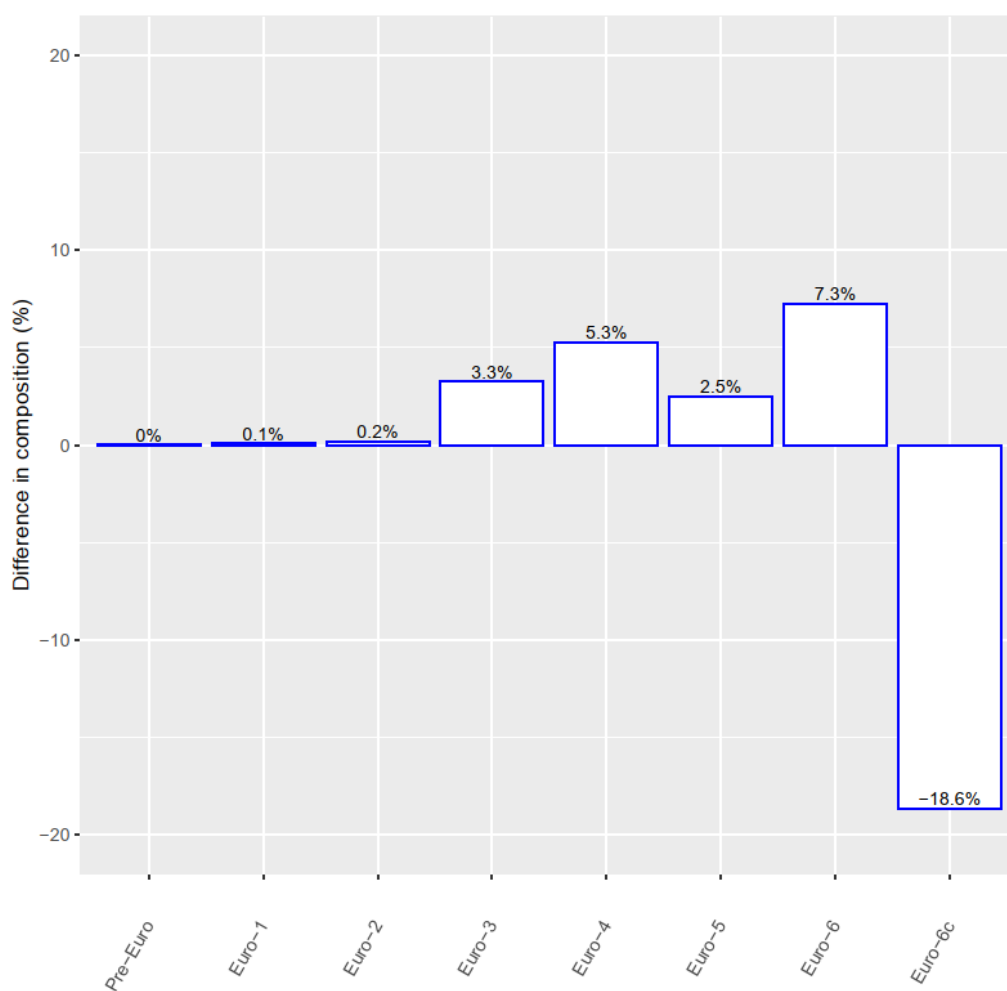
Engine Standard	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Pre-Euro	0.11	0.00	0.11
Euro-1	0.13	0.00	0.13
Euro-2	1.27	0.00	1.27
Euro-3	8.51	1.65	6.86
Euro-4	15.88	8.10	7.77
Euro-5	22.02	22.24	-0.22
Euro-6	19.38	13.66	5.72
Euro-6c	32.70	54.34	-21.64



Diesel Car Engine Type Summary

Table 9 Diesel car engine type summary

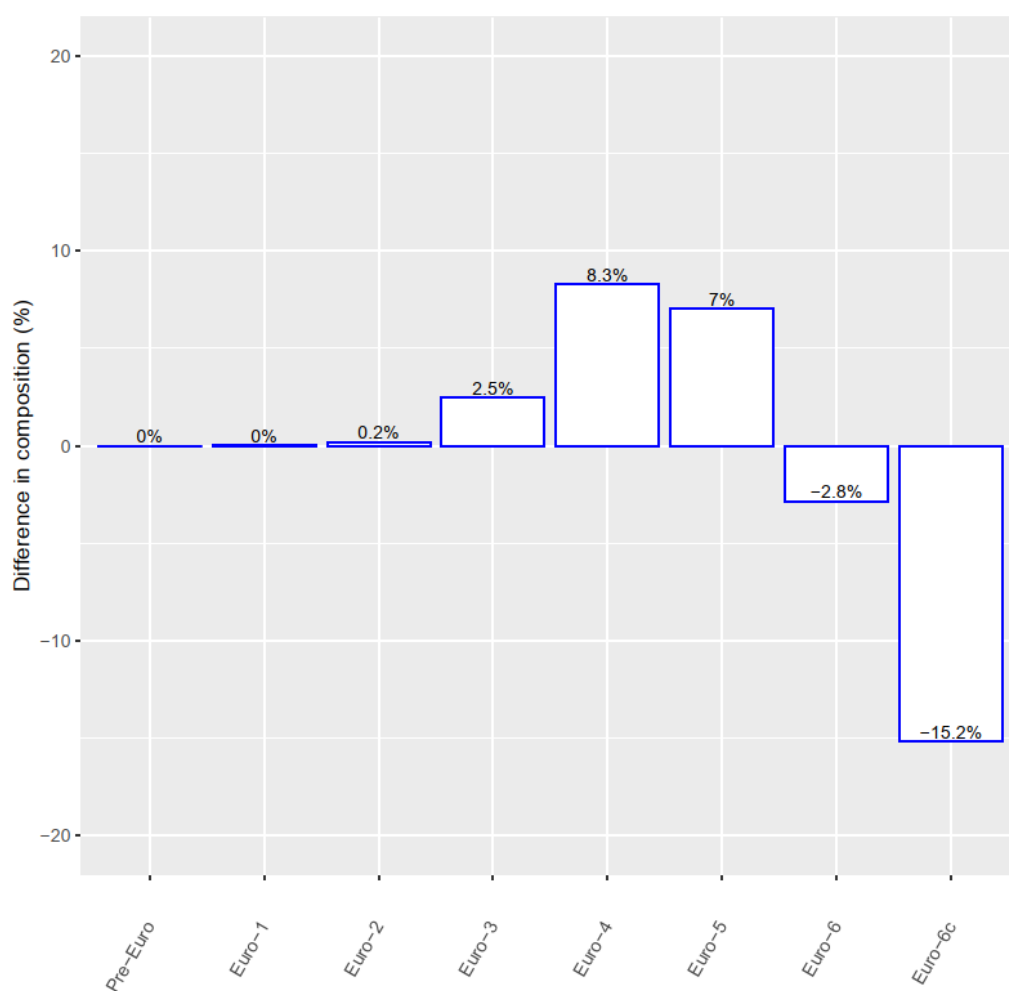
Engine Standard	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Pre-Euro	0.01	0.00	0.01
Euro-1	0.09	0.00	0.09
Euro-2	0.20	0.00	0.20
Euro-3	4.30	1.05	3.26
Euro-4	13.33	8.05	5.28
Euro-5	33.35	30.83	2.51
Euro-6	25.37	18.09	7.27
Euro-6c	23.35	41.98	-18.63



Diesel LGV Engine Type Summary

Table 10 Diesel LGV engine type summary

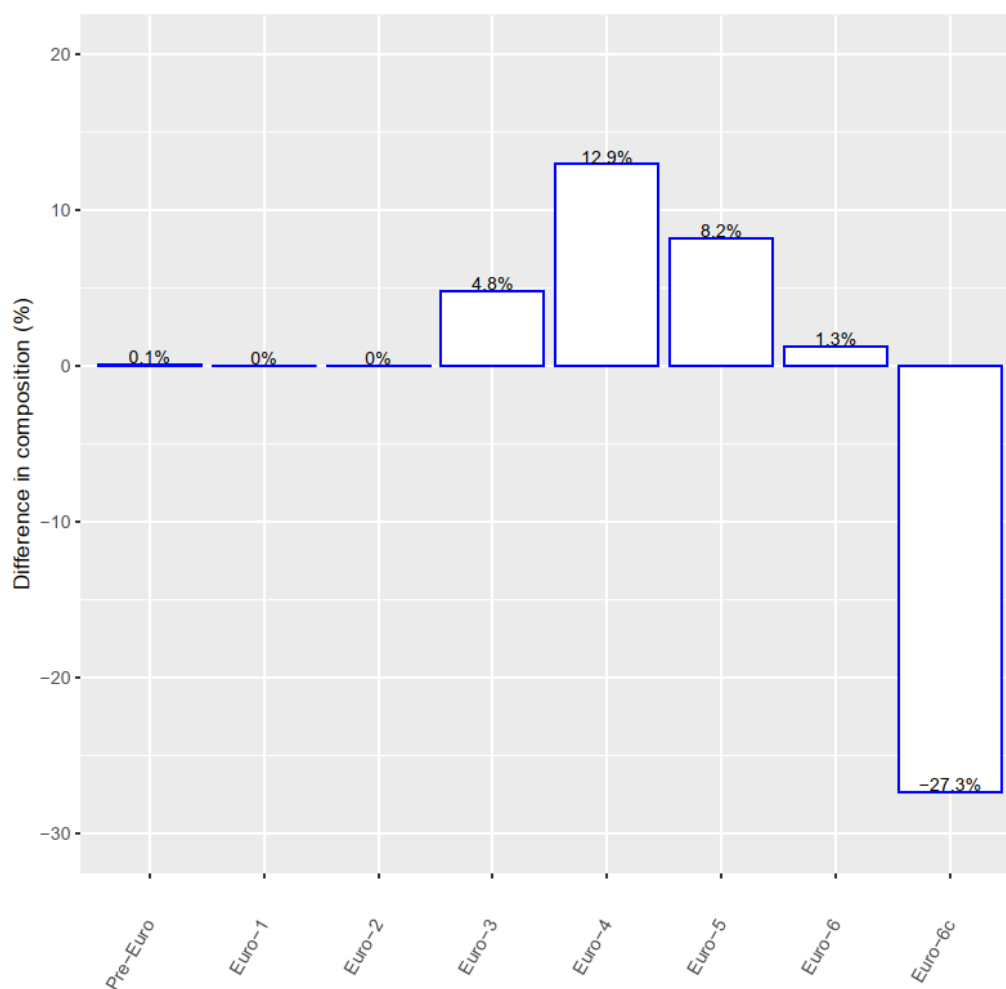
Engine Standard	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Pre-Euro	0.00	0.00	0.00
Euro-1	0.01	0.00	0.01
Euro-2	0.30	0.10	0.20
Euro-3	3.59	1.12	2.47
Euro-4	15.62	7.35	8.27
Euro-5	29.65	22.61	7.04
Euro-6	12.12	14.96	-2.84
Euro-6c	38.70	53.86	-15.16



Petrol LGV Engine Type Summary

Table 11 Petrol LGV engine type summary

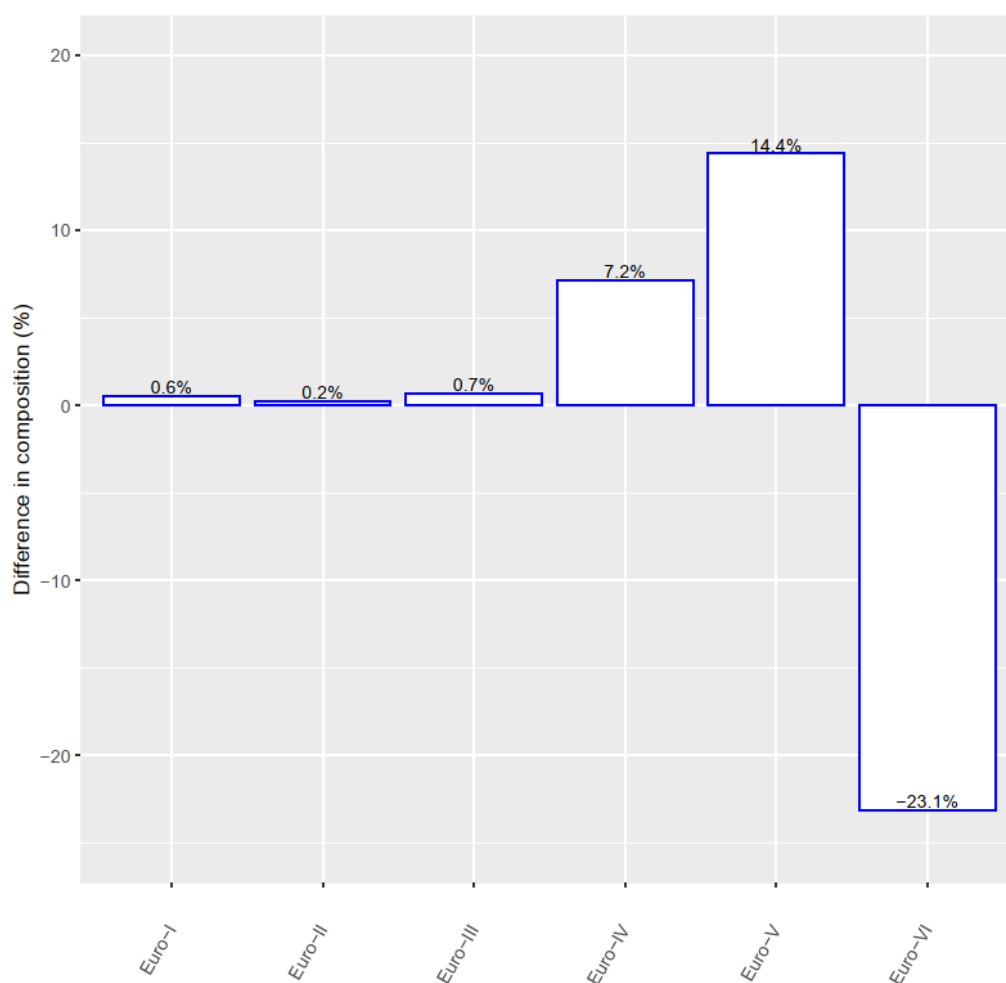
Engine Standard	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Pre-Euro	0.09	0.00	0.09
Euro-1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Euro-2	0.28	0.30	-0.02
Euro-3	7.75	2.92	4.83
Euro-4	21.89	8.96	12.94
Euro-5	31.27	23.08	8.19
Euro-6	19.07	17.79	1.29
Euro-6c	19.64	46.95	-27.32



Rigid HGV Engine Type Summary

Table 12 Rigid HGV engine type summary

Engine Standard	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Euro-I	0.57	0.00	0.57
Euro-II	0.34	0.11	0.24
Euro-III	2.81	2.09	0.72
Euro-IV	9.42	2.25	7.17
Euro-V	26.31	11.89	14.41
Euro-VI	60.54	83.66	-23.12

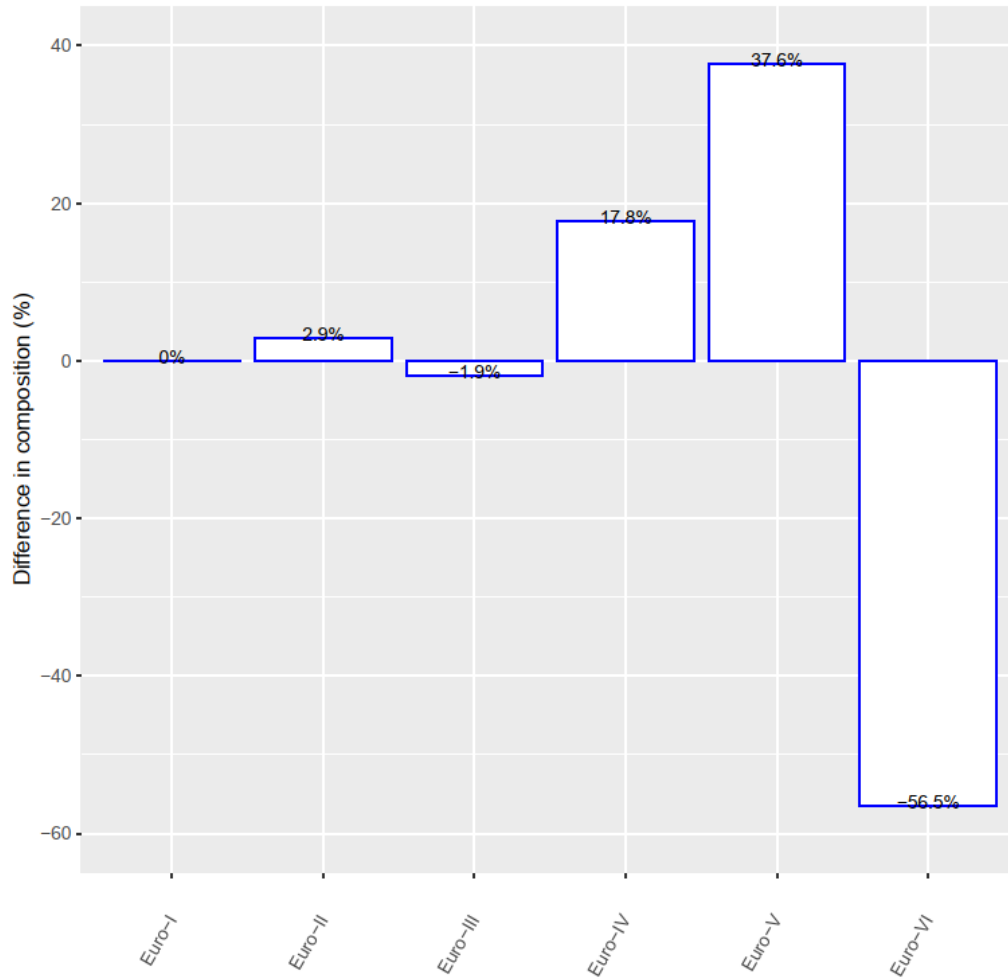


Bus and Coach Engine Type Summary

Table 13 Bus and coach engine type summary

Engine Standard	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Euro-I	0.14	0.00	0.14
Euro-II	3.30	0.35	2.95
Euro-III	3.30	5.25	-1.95
Euro-IV	21.81	4.06	17.75

Engine Standard	ANPR Composition (%)	Default EFT Composition (%)	Difference (%)
Euro-V	56.81	19.20	37.62
Euro-VI	14.63	71.15	-56.51



B.3 Route Data

Table 14 Summary of results, 22nd April 2021: Movements completed in less than 15 minutes

Movement From	Movement To												Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
01	229	298	657	118	309	421	66	358	411	89	202	50	3208
02	171	352	1178	47	37	396	55	40	298	53	98	39	2764
03	661	1526	587	57	74	950	131	447	1136	161	340	115	6185
04	106	54	43	91	501	91	13	40	51	128	36	93	1247
05	276	52	60	453	181	261	66	108	66	455	148	186	2312
06	385	502	717	84	271	113	12	57	232	42	55	155	2625
07	91	87	145	18	61	16	40	6	50	7	17	16	554
08	354	104	382	39	119	73	14	68	214	33	65	23	1488
09	263	455	873	44	36	224	32	163	126	42	54	37	2349
10	138	112	128	95	357	75	8	35	90	35	78	64	1215
11	192	163	275	79	241	68	21	60	97	150	26	39	1411
12	38	45	102	100	219	175	7	21	29	119	26	88	969
Total	2904	3750	5147	1225	2406	2863	465	1403	2800	1314	1145	905	26327

Table 15 Summary of results, 22nd April 2021: Movements completed in more than 15 minutes

Movement From	Movement To												Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
01	148	34	61	6	15	26	5	22	26	15	13	16	387
02	35	179	35	4	12	18	5	22	32	14	16	16	388
03	58	101	302	22	44	48	9	33	65	31	40	27	780
04	10	2	13	43	12	6	2	2	9	7	5	1	112
05	14	15	31	18	106	13	2	11	21	15	13	6	265
06	23	31	35	4	12	93	2	7	24	13	13	14	271
07	4	11	9	1	2	3	23	3	6	7	1	1	71
08	12	11	15	3	1	6	0	28	11	9	9	6	111
09	24	20	20	2	5	10	2	10	70	8	12	14	197
10	8	6	6	5	7	7	1	8	11	20	12	10	101
11	8	10	18	4	14	5	2	6	9	7	20	3	106
12	13	11	27	2	8	6	1	5	20	13	11	43	160
Total	357	431	572	114	238	241	54	157	304	159	165	157	2949

Table 16 Summary of results, 22nd April 2021: All movements

Movement From	Movement To												Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
01	377	332	718	124	324	447	71	380	437	104	215	66	3595
02	206	531	1213	51	49	414	60	62	330	67	114	55	3152
03	719	1627	889	79	118	998	140	480	1201	192	380	142	6965
04	116	56	56	134	513	97	15	42	60	135	41	94	1359
05	290	67	91	471	287	274	68	119	87	470	161	192	2577
06	408	533	752	88	283	206	14	64	256	55	68	169	2896
07	95	98	154	19	63	19	63	9	56	14	18	17	625
08	366	115	397	42	120	79	14	96	225	42	74	29	1599
09	287	475	893	46	41	234	34	173	196	50	66	51	2546
10	146	118	134	100	364	82	9	43	101	55	90	74	1316
11	200	173	293	83	255	73	23	66	106	157	46	42	1517
12	51	56	129	102	227	181	8	26	49	132	37	131	1129
Total	3261	4181	5719	1339	2644	3104	519	1560	3104	1473	1310	1062	29276

Table 17 Summary of results, 24th April 2021: Movements completed in less than 15 minutes

Movement From	Movement To												Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
01	190	276	516	75	211	277	44	323	332	95	221	47	2607
02	170	319	1075	31	34	372	69	61	261	55	123	48	2618
03	596	1878	603	84	107	997	116	394	1067	165	422	170	6599
04	76	64	49	59	498	92	15	22	38	83	47	56	1099
05	186	66	91	472	152	234	38	100	61	368	145	128	2041
06	273	457	794	78	204	92	12	44	168	37	53	114	2326
07	56	95	104	15	41	14	26	13	41	10	15	7	437
08	327	106	357	23	87	60	8	49	148	41	48	14	1268
09	213	456	868	33	46	169	26	125	78	43	68	23	2148
10	112	83	164	72	266	59	8	37	60	20	59	42	982
11	243	263	384	65	230	81	18	58	103	117	24	31	1617
12	44	79	130	63	160	155	11	27	42	77	20	57	865
Total	2486	4142	5135	1070	2036	2602	391	1253	2399	1111	1245	737	24607

Table 18 Summary of Results, 24th April 2021: Movements completed in more than 15 minutes

	Movement From				Movement To								Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
01	111	38	52	4	13	13	2	14	30	11	14	15	317
02	22	161	48	13	14	37	6	18	37	13	18	11	398
03	63	102	261	20	44	71	13	25	67	23	37	29	755
04	9	10	10	30	5	5	2	2	9	2	8	5	97
05	20	13	46	10	62	12	5	8	13	18	21	9	237
06	14	25	31	9	8	64	5	6	21	8	8	14	213
07	1	9	7	2	4	3	29	2	3	3	6	3	72
08	7	8	14	2	4	6	2	21	7	4	4	9	88
09	10	14	20	2	5	10	4	10	56	3	14	11	159
10	4	11	12	4	7	4	5	4	7	8	7	2	75
11	9	15	18	8	10	8	2	4	8	12	18	5	117
12	14	14	18	1	5	6	3	9	16	11	6	28	131
Total	284	420	537	105	181	239	78	123	274	116	161	141	2659

Table 19 Summary of Results, 24th April 2021: All Movements

	Movement From				Movement To								Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	
01	301	314	568	79	224	290	46	337	362	106	235	62	2924
02	192	480	1123	44	48	409	75	79	298	68	141	59	3016
03	659	1980	864	104	151	1068	129	419	1134	188	459	199	7354
04	85	74	59	89	503	97	17	24	47	85	55	61	1196
05	206	79	137	482	214	246	43	108	74	386	166	137	2278
06	287	482	825	87	212	156	17	50	189	45	61	128	2539
07	57	104	111	17	45	17	55	15	44	13	21	10	509
08	334	114	371	25	91	66	10	70	155	45	52	23	1356
09	223	470	888	35	51	179	30	135	134	46	82	34	2307
10	116	94	176	76	273	63	13	41	67	28	66	44	1057
11	252	278	402	73	240	89	20	62	111	129	42	36	1734
12	58	93	148	64	165	161	14	36	58	88	26	85	996
Total	2770	4562	5672	1175	2217	2841	469	1376	2673	1227	1406	878	27266

Table 20 Summary of results for routes with greater than 200 AADT, 22nd April 2021

Trip Chain	Vehicle Type						Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	Bus	Other	
03_IN>02_OUT	1261	211	29	13	10	0	1524
02_IN>03_OUT	1002	146	13	4	5	1	1171
03_IN>09_S	972	105	23	4	2	1	1107
09_N>03_OUT	730	97	18	2	2	1	850
03_IN>09_S>06_OUT	611	184	26	19	6	4	850
06_IN>09_N>03_OUT	492	125	20	14	2	1	654
03_IN>03_OUT	447	116	16	0	5	2	586
04_IN>05_OUT	388	90	10	1	9	1	499
01_IN>08_S>09_N>03_OUT	379	77	12	2	8	0	478
03_IN>09_S>08_N>01_OUT	350	72	16	3	8	1	450
05_IN>04_OUT	351	74	13	1	9	1	449
09_N>02_OUT	391	49	5	2	0	0	447
03_IN>09_S>08_N	344	58	11	2	0	0	415
06_IN>09_N>02_OUT	327	63	8	0	8	0	406
01_IN>08_S>09_N	333	50	2	1	1	0	387
02_IN>02_OUT	328	33	3	0	0	0	364
05_IN>11_N>10_N	314	36	0	0	0	0	350
08_S>09_N>03_OUT	289	59	0	0	1	0	349
01_IN>08_S	312	31	2	0	0	0	345
08_N>01_OUT	310	24	4	2	2	0	342
01_IN>08_S>06_OUT	291	37	6	4	3	0	341
02_IN>09_S>06_OUT	229	45	4	0	41	0	319
06_IN>08_N>01_OUT	237	31	9	3	8	1	289
10_S>11_S>05_OUT	268	19	0	0	0	0	287
02_IN>09_S	241	34	2	0	4	0	281
09_S>08_N>01_OUT	210	34	3	0	1	0	248
11_N>10_N>09_N>03_OUT	209	21	4	0	0	1	235
01_IN>02_OUT	210	16	6	0	0	0	232
11_S>05_OUT	196	30	0	0	0	0	226
06_IN>09_N	179	35	5	3	1	2	225
03_IN>09_S>10_S>11_S	200	17	2	0	0	0	219
01_IN>01_OUT	197	12	2	0	0	0	211
12_W>05_OUT	191	18	2	0	0	0	211
01_IN>08_S>10_S>11_S>05_OUT	180	29	0	0	0	0	209
09_S>06_OUT	173	23	3	0	3	1	203

Numerical value represents ANPR camera location. IN = Inbound, OUT = Outbound, N = Northbound, S = Southbound

Table 21 Summary of results for routes with greater than 200 AADT, 24th April 2021

Trip Chain	Vehicle Type						Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	Bus	Other	
03_IN>02_OUT	1675	170	9	1	1	1	1857
02_IN>03_OUT	979	89	5	1	1	1	1076
03_IN>09_S	966	44	10	1	0	0	1021
03_IN>09_S>06_OUT	794	76	9	7	1	1	888
09_N>03_OUT	788	48	10	1	0	0	847
06_IN>09_N>03_OUT	654	54	5	8	0	2	723
03_IN>03_OUT	452	64	7	2	0	1	526
04_IN>05_OUT	426	53	5	0	3	0	487
05_IN>04_OUT	424	37	5	0	3	0	469
09_N>02_OUT	415	29	5	0	1	0	450
03_IN>09_S>08_N>01_OUT	383	26	6	4	2	0	421
01_IN>08_S>09_N>03_OUT	366	22	1	0	1	0	390
06_IN>09_N>02_OUT	347	32	0	0	1	1	381
03_IN>09_S>08_N	320	25	3	1	0	0	349
08_S>09_N>03_OUT	296	32	1	2	0	0	331
08_N>01_OUT	299	17	1	0	0	0	317
11_N>10_N>09_N>03_OUT	298	19	0	0	0	0	317
01_IN>08_S	297	15	1	0	1	0	314
01_IN>08_S>09_N	292	18	1	0	0	0	311
02_IN>02_OUT	281	16	4	1	0	3	305
05_IN>11_N>10_N	291	11	0	0	0	0	302
03_IN>09_S>10_S>11_S	280	10	1	0	0	0	291
02_IN>09_S>06_OUT	217	29	1	0	19	0	266
02_IN>09_S	224	17	0	0	2	0	243
11_N>10_N>08_N>01_OUT	212	11	1	0	0	0	224
11_N>10_N>09_N>02_OUT	219	4	0	0	0	0	223
01_IN>02_OUT	204	6	0	0	0	0	210
11_S>05_OUT	201	7	0	0	0	0	208
10_S>11_S>05_OUT	203	4	0	0	0	0	207
09_S>08_N>01_OUT	186	16	2	0	0	0	204
01_IN>08_S>06_OUT	178	20	3	0	0	0	201

Numerical value represents ANPR camera location. IN = Inbound, OUT = Outbound, N = Northbound, S = Southbound

Appendix C Model Verification

Model verification was undertaken using monitoring sites within the study area.

From these sites, only those representative of modelled sensitive receptor locations and with sufficient data capture (2019) were considered suitable for the purposes of model verification. Following detailed analysis of each monitoring location in the study area, a total of nine monitoring sites were taken forward in the model verification process. Table 22 details the sites removed from the verification process, whilst Table 23 details the sites used in verification.

Table 22 Monitoring sites excluded from model verification

Site ID	Grid reference (X, Y)	Reason for exclusion from Verification
S1	485013,186445	Not on a modelled road
S3	484754,186890	Roads surrounding (within 200m) not modelled
S21	485069,186870	Close to traffic lights
S29	485217,187011	Model unable to represent dispersion in open location
S31	484890,186571	Close to a bus stop
S49	484966,186760	Close to a bus stop

Table 23 Monitoring sites used in model verification

Site ID	Site Type	Site Name	Grid reference (X, Y)
S2	Roadside	Solicitors, Chapel Street	484965, 186772
S30	Roadside	Spitall Street	484869, 186657
S31	Urban Centre	Marlow High Street	484890, 186571
S36	Roadside	West Street	484643, 186436
S41	Roadside	55 Chapel Street	485024, 186825
S42	Urban Centre	Training centre, Marlow High Street	485029, 186327
S43	Roadside	Glade View	485182, 186975
S52	Roadside	West Street	484813, 186535
S53	Roadside	Chapel Street	484888, 186680

Following Defra's Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(16), model performance was analysed at these nine monitoring sites. It was found that three sites had modelled NO₂ concentrations within +/- 25% of the monitored road, and the root mean square error (RMSE), an assessment of the uncertainty in modelled estimates, was close to or higher than the ideal limit (10% of the relevant air quality criterion). Therefore, an adjustment factor of 2.12 was calculated to bring modelled concentrations into line with the monitored (see Table 24).

Four of the nine sites had modelled NO₂ concentrations within 10% of the corresponding monitored concentrations post-adjustment and the rest were within 25%. LAQM.TG(16) indicates that an RMSE within 10% of the AQO (4µg/m³) is ideal; the model performance is therefore considered to be robust.

Table 24 Verification details

Number of Sites	Number of Monitoring Sites within $\pm 10\%$ of the Monitored Concentration Pre-Adjustment	RMSE pre-adjustment ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Model Adjustment Factor	Number of Sites within $\pm 10\%$ of the Monitored Concentration Post Adjustment	RMSE post adjustment ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Fractional Bias post adjustment)
9	0	10.1	2.12	4	3.8	0.0

Details of modelled NO₂ before and after adjustment at each monitoring site are provided in Table 25 and the relationship between modelled and monitored NO₂ before after adjustment is shown in Figure 8 and 9.

Table 25 Monitoring data used in model verification

Site	Monitored total NO ₂ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Monitored Road NO _x ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Modelled Road NO _x ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Modelled Total NO ₂ Before Adjustment ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Modelled Total NO ₂ After Adjustment ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
S2	37.4	51.1	17.3	21.3	30.9
S30	29.8	34.4	15.3	20.3	28.8
S31	27.6	29.9	16.9	21.1	30.5
S36	31.4	37.8	16.9	21.1	30.5
S41	37.1	46.2	27.1	28.2	42.0
S42	27.6	25.9	11.4	20.2	26.7
S43	24.8	20.3	14.0	21.6	29.5
S52	30.4	35.6	11.7	18.4	25.1
S53	32.7	40.7	16.9	21.1	30.4

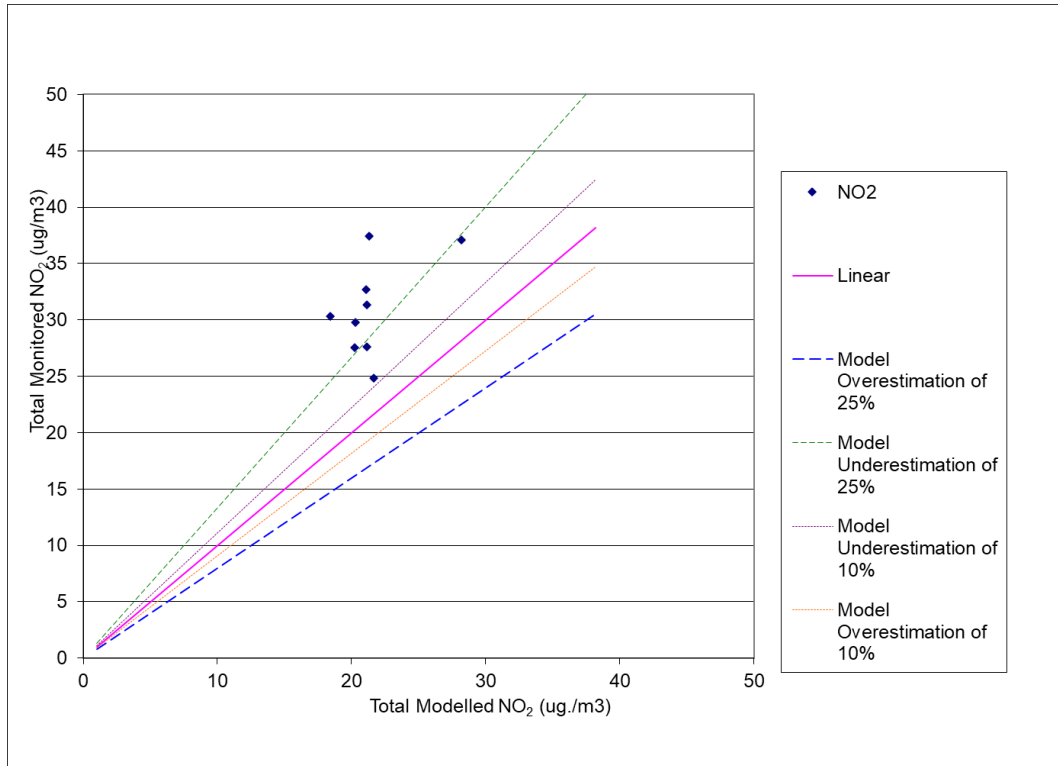


Figure 8 Total monitored and modelled NO₂ concentrations pre-adjustment

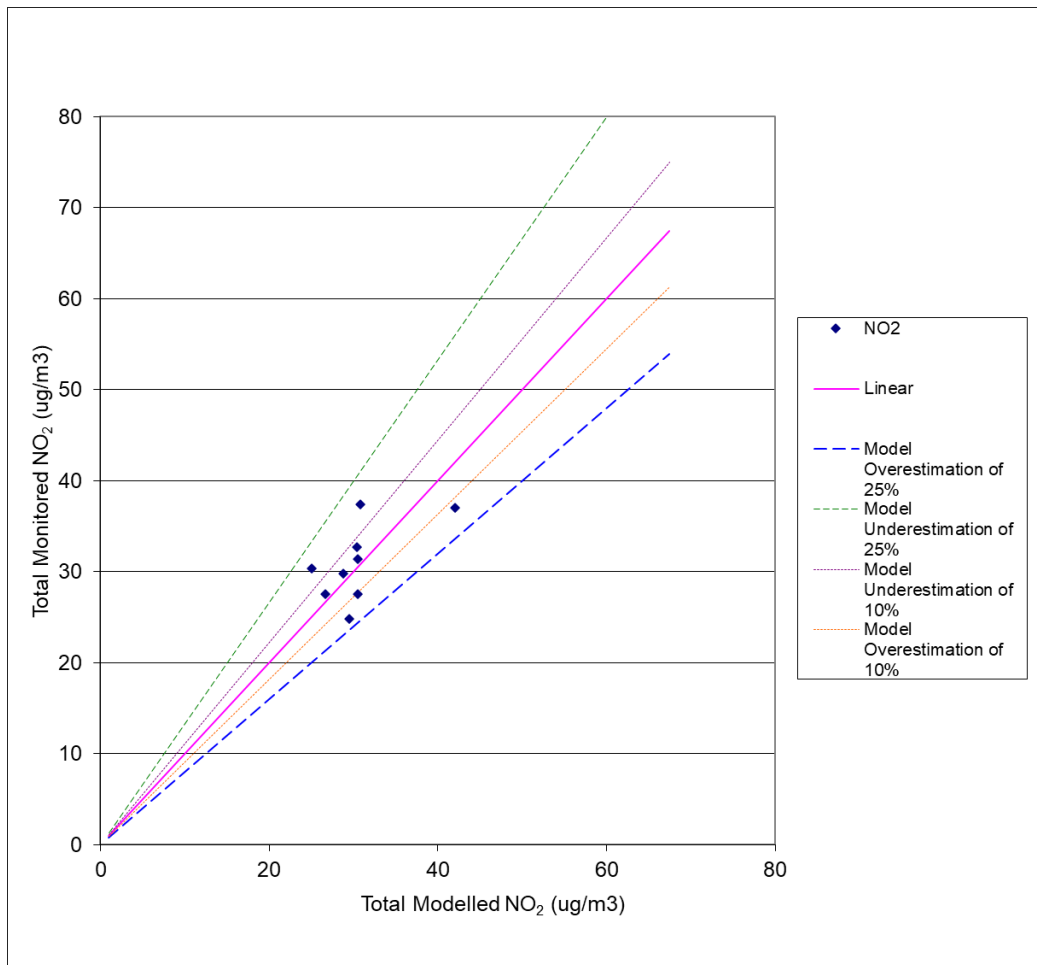


Figure 9 Total monitored and modelled NO₂ concentrations post-adjustment

Appendix D Baseline Results

The results of baseline concentrations provided below in Table 26, based on adjustment factor of 2.12 and RMSE value indicating model uncertainty of 3.8µg/m³.

Table 26 2019 Baseline annual mean NO₂ concentrations at receptors

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations (µg/m ³)		
					NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
R01	138 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PP	484463	188659	1.5	15.3	15.5	10.5
R02	174 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PP	484274	188859	1.5	15.4	15.5	10.5
R03	179 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PL	484335	188684	1.5	14.8	15.4	10.4
R04	36 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3LY	484993	188273	1.5	15.3	15.5	10.5
R05	Leobra 81 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3NA	484735	188221	1.5	16.2	15.6	10.6
R06	Kenilworth, Spinfield Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JT	483871	186450	1.5	11.4	13.9	9.6
R07	276 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PT	484512	189390	1.5	11.6	14.4	9.8
R08	295 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3QF	484443	189430	1.5	11.6	14.4	9.8
R09	129 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PJ	484515	188443	1.5	14.2	15.2	10.3
R10	94 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PH	484550	188337	1.5	16.5	15.7	10.6
R11	216 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PR	484372	189140	1.5	12.2	14.5	9.8

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
R12	223 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3PZ	484274	188994	1.5	12.0	14.8	10.1
R13	Little Westerns, West Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2BS	484488	186370	1.5	22.8	16.7	11.5
R14	4 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3LT	485353	188208	1.5	17.3	16.7	10.9
R15	23 Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3LZ	485230	188185	1.5	16.1	16.5	10.7
R16	Spring House 1A Green Verges, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3HT	485155	187064	1.5	19.3	16.4	11.4
R17	Stowe Farm Seymour Court Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3BX	484343	187830	1.5	16.3	15.4	10.6
R18	Woodlands, Seymour Plain, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3BZ	484752	187923	1.5	12.6	14.6	10.1
R19	Highcroft, Wycombe Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3RA	485547	188974	1.5	19.3	17.2	11.2
R20	29B High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1AU	484939	186497	4.0	23.4	16.6	11.4
R21	20 The Chase, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1UU	486227	187238	1.5	17.1	16.5	11.1
R22	5 Station Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1NG	485072	186323	4.0	23.9	16.8	11.6
R23	Tilecotes Oxford Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2NT	484536	186748	1.5	18.9	15.8	10.9
R24	Hatherleigh, Seymour Plain, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3BZ	484663	187975	1.5	12.5	14.6	10.1
R25	Middle Field, Seymour Plain, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3BY	484243	188151	1.5	14.0	15.2	10.3
R26	Upper Redpits, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DQ	483806	185749	1.5	16.0	14.8	10.1

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
R27	Bethwin Cottage, Marlow Road, Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3RS	487218	188162	1.5	31.2	19.3	12.3
R28	Durlston, Marlow Road, Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3RW	486872	188060	1.5	21.5	17.8	11.4
R29	White Ridings, Chalkpit Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2PN	484287	186874	1.5	17.0	15.5	10.8
R30	Ballaghy, Frieth Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JQ	483228	187123	1.5	12.3	14.3	9.7
R31	26 Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DA	484028	186004	1.5	15.6	15.3	10.6
R32	Beechcroft House, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2BZ	484047	185957	1.5	16.3	15.3	10.3
R33	Beechwood House, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DF	483899	185860	1.5	14.5	14.5	9.9
R34	Bluebells, Spinfield Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2LB	484058	186405	1.5	13.4	14.9	10.4
R35	Hill Cottage, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DQ	483603	185705	1.5	17.4	15.1	10.2
R36	Spinfield Cottage, Spinfield Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2LB	484214	186324	1.5	14.5	15.1	10.5
R37	82 West Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2BP	484651	186440	1.5	30.8	18.4	12.5
R38	85 Wycombe Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3HZ	485286	187389	1.5	17.5	16.1	11.2
R39	1 Stanley Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1XL	485866	187484	1.5	29.7	18.4	12.6
R40	12 Wallace Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1TY	485958	187812	1.5	20.6	16.7	11.6
R41	108 Wycombe Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3JE	485434	187549	1.5	17.9	16.1	11.2
R42	73 Newtown Road, Marlow,	485819	186955	1.5	19.4	16.0	11.2

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	Buckinghamshire, SL7 1LG						
R43	6 Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AQ	484690	186167	1.5	15.0	15.2	10.6
R44	94 Oxford Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2NL	484581	186683	1.5	20.8	16.3	11.2
R45	63 Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3ET	484960	187611	1.5	13.4	14.8	10.2
R46	4 Newtown Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1JU	485623	187301	1.5	19.7	16.4	11.4
R47	106 Little Marlow Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1HG	485450	187237	1.5	25.0	17.5	12.0
R48	57 Oxford Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2NN	484605	186642	1.5	21.3	16.4	11.3
R49	66 Oxford Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2NL	484630	186625	1.5	21.3	16.4	11.3
R50	142 Little Marlow Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1HG	485561	187344	1.5	29.4	18.4	12.6
R51	32 Seymour Court Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3AY	484621	187139	1.5	17.8	15.6	10.7
R52	40 Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3EE	485089	187418	1.5	15.3	15.6	10.9
R53	54A Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3EG	485038	187524	1.5	14.9	15.5	10.9
R54	87 Oxford Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2NP	484448	186804	1.5	15.3	15.2	10.6
R55	23 Seymour Court Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3AX	484560	187201	1.5	16.5	15.4	10.6
R56	45 Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3ED	485033	187461	1.5	14.9	15.5	10.9
R57	87 Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3EU	484916	187760	1.5	13.5	14.8	10.2
R58	8 Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3EE	485157	187272	1.5	16.7	15.9	11.1

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
R59	54 Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AY	484077	185875	1.5	15.0	15.1	10.1
R60	23 Redshots Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3LW	485593	187794	1.5	18.6	16.3	11.3
R61	9 Newtown Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1JX	485672	187249	1.5	19.3	16.3	11.4
R62	48 Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AY	484117	185926	1.5	14.6	15.0	10.1
R63	14 Wycombe Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3HU	485171	187048	1.5	26.7	17.9	12.3
R64	10 Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DA	484176	186185	1.5	15.0	15.2	10.6
R65	57 Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AZ	484048	185852	1.5	15.0	15.1	10.1
R66	188 Oxford Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2PR	484416	186898	1.5	17.9	15.7	10.9
R67	49 Station Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1NW	485296	186486	1.5	25.1	17.1	11.8
R68	76 Station Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1NX	485488	186636	1.5	25.3	17.1	11.8
R69	55 Wycombe Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3HZ	485205	187215	1.5	20.3	16.6	11.5
R70	56 Newtown Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1LA	485716	187116	1.5	16.4	15.8	11.1
R71	16 Station Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1ND	485161	186436	1.5	23.1	16.7	11.6
R72	196C Little Marlow Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1HX	485957	187528	1.5	25.1	17.5	12.0
R73	49 Stapleton Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1TZ	485986	187595	1.5	23.3	17.1	11.8
R74	62 Stapleton Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1TZ	485941	187659	1.5	26.5	17.8	12.2
R75	23 Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3ED	485097	187337	1.5	15.3	15.6	10.9

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
R76	9 Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AH	484481	186092	1.5	15.6	15.3	10.6
R77	85 Seymour Court Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3BQ	484461	187435	1.5	16.2	15.3	10.5
R78	33 Little Marlow Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1HA	485252	187059	1.5	25.4	17.6	12.1
R79	11 Stapleton Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1TZ	485988	187790	1.5	24.9	17.5	12.1
R80	31A Spittal Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3HJ	484885	186702	4.0	21.9	16.3	11.3
R81	5A Chiltern Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2PW	484319	186918	1.5	14.4	15.0	10.5
R82	72 Seymour Court Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3BH	484538	187350	1.5	17.3	15.5	10.7
R83	15 Dedmere Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1PE	485685	186740	1.5	19.3	16.0	11.2
R84	2 Beechwood Drive, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DJ	483546	185741	1.5	14.9	14.6	9.9
R85	12 George Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1TR	485911	187907	1.5	21.7	16.9	11.7
R86	37 Chapel Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3HN	485001	186803	1.5	34.0	18.9	12.9
R87	44 Dean Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3AE	484714	186974	1.5	18.4	15.8	10.9
R88	59 Dean Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3AD	484729	186912	1.5	18.7	15.9	11.0
R89	1 Grayling Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2BA	484128	185906	1.5	15.5	15.2	10.2
R90	56 Dedmere Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1PG	485776	186854	1.5	20.6	16.2	11.3
R91	15 Tierney Court, Riverside, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2BL	485100	186132	1.5	21.9	16.5	11.4
R92	2 Rose Tree Cottages, Frieth Road, Marlow,	483473	187001	1.5	15.3	14.8	10.0

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JG						
R93	1 Capetown Cottages, The Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JZ	483812	186504	1.5	12.0	14.0	9.7
R94	1 Meadow View, Spinfield Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JJ	483337	186860	1.5	13.0	14.1	9.8
R95	Arden House, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2BZ	484255	186202	1.5	19.3	16.0	11.1
R96	12 James Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1TS	485741	187992	1.5	23.4	17.2	11.9
R97	6 Pike Close, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AX	484314	185969	1.5	15.0	15.1	10.1
R98	5 Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AE	484908	186259	1.5	16.1	15.4	10.7
R99	Oakengrove Barn, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DL	483351	185737	1.5	16.9	14.9	10.1
R100	70A Oak Tree Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3EX	484970	187670	1.5	14.1	14.9	10.3
R101	Hunters House, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DT	483899	185796	1.5	15.4	14.7	10.0
R102	Hollin Cottage, Seymour Court Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3BX	484429	187618	1.5	16.6	15.4	10.6
R103	6B Beechwood Drive, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DJ	483643	185763	1.5	13.4	14.3	9.8
R104	26 Grainger House, Findlay Mews, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1AP	485719	187421	1.5	29.4	18.4	12.6
R105	9A Dean Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3AA	484872	186779	4.0	19.0	15.9	11.0
R106	Huckleberry House, Spinfield Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JN	483537	186565	1.5	11.4	13.9	9.6
R107	10 Campbell Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3GZ	485570	187730	1.5	20.8	16.7	11.6

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
R108	Moyleen Rise, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DP	484352	186316	1.5	17.8	15.7	10.9
R109	57A West Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2LS	484707	186452	4.0	19.3	16.0	11.0
R110	3 Morris Place, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1DF	484870	186629	4.0	23.6	16.6	11.4
R111	Seymour Court, Seymour Court Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3DB	484061	188315	1.5	16.2	15.7	10.6
R112	40 West Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2NB	484774	186516	4.0	20.2	16.0	11.1
R113	Hare And Hounds, Henley Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2DF	483840	185787	1.5	17.7	15.1	10.2
R114	17 Peel Lodge, Dean Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3FH	484830	186845	1.5	21.3	16.4	11.3
R115	Edgewood, Bovingdon Green, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JL	483345	186873	1.5	13.6	14.2	9.8
R116	26A High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1AW	484902	186526	4.0	22.0	16.3	11.2
R117	101A Marlow Bottom Road, Marlow Bottom, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3NA	484567	188242	1.5	15.2	15.4	10.5
R118	64 Wycombe Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3JH	485274	187293	1.5	18.7	16.3	11.3
R119	82 Newtown Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1LQ	485778	186992	1.5	17.9	15.8	11.0
R120	36A Dedmere Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1PG	485695	186794	1.5	20.9	16.3	11.3
R121	109 Station Road, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1NS	485523	186647	1.5	24.5	17.0	11.7
R122	87 High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1AB	485045	186340	4.0	24.7	16.9	11.7
R123	Flat 1 64 High Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1AH	484963	186431	4.0	21.2	16.2	11.2

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
R124	The Coach House, Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AQ	484994	186291	1.5	18.6	15.8	10.9
R125	39 Pound Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2AZ	484251	185898	1.5	14.5	15.0	10.1
R126	Blounts Lodge, Chalkpit Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JE	483688	187086	1.5	12.4	14.3	9.7
R127	Weathervane Cottage, Stoney Ware, Bisham Road, Bisham, Maidenhead, SL7 1RN	485033	185608	1.5	17.1	16.4	10.9
R128	Magnolia Cottage, Bisham Road, Bisham, Maidenhead, SL7 1RL	485158	185953	1.5	18.6	16.7	11.0
R129	South Riding, Bisham Road, Bisham, Maidenhead, SL7 1RL	485127	185763	1.5	17.2	16.4	10.9
R130	3 Bisham Village, Marlow Road, Bisham, Maidenhead, SL7 1RR	485055	185158	1.5	19.8	17.0	11.3
R131	36 Bisham Village, Marlow Road, Bisham, Maidenhead, SL7 1RR	485025	185038	1.5	23.9	18.0	11.8
R132	43 Bisham Village, Marlow Road, Bisham, Maidenhead, SL7 1RR	485068	185230	1.5	22.1	17.6	11.6
R133	The River House, Bisham Road, Bisham, Maidenhead, SL7 1RP	485176	185842	1.5	19.1	16.9	11.2
R134	Al Hana, Quarry Wood Road, Marlow, SL7 1RE	485391	185871	1.5	23.1	17.7	11.6
R135	Booths Cottage, Quarry Wood Road, Marlow, SL7 1RE	485262	185929	1.5	23.5	17.8	11.7
R136	Hillside, Chalkpit Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2JE	483971	186929	1.5	12.0	14.0	9.7
R137	60 Chapel Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1DE	485068	186853	1.5	40.2	20.3	13.7
R138	The Rookery, Rookery Gardens, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 1BD	485068	186868	1.5	54.1	23.7	15.7

Receptor ID	Site Description	X Co-ordinates	Y Co-ordinates	Height	2019 annual mean concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
S011	Little Marlow Church Of England School, School Lane, Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 3SA	487490	188190	1.5	22.3	17.4	11.2

Note. Values in bold exceed the annual mean air quality objective value

aecom.com

Little Marlow Lakes Country Park

Page 79

Grant Application by Little Marlow Parish Council
Southwest Chilterns Community Board

27th January 2022

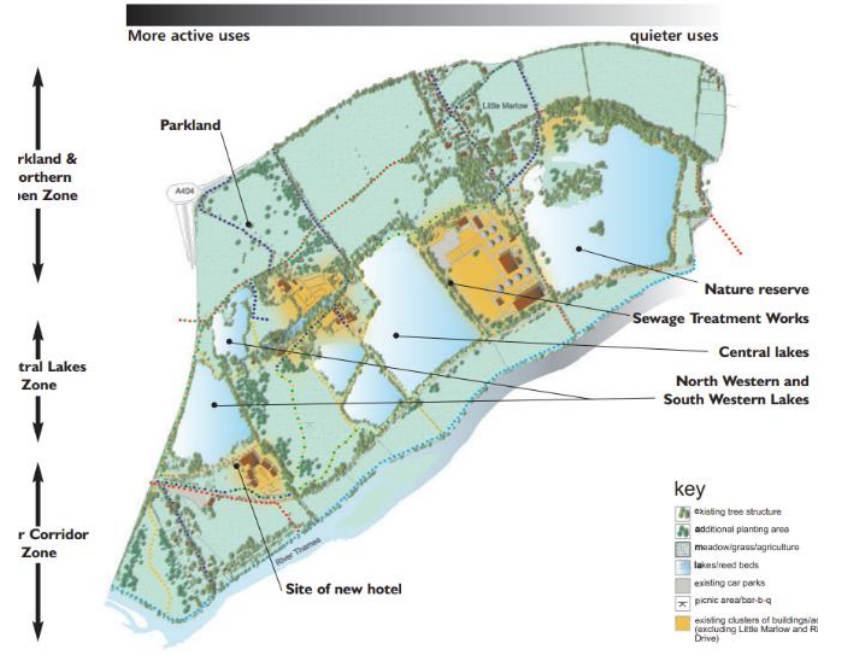
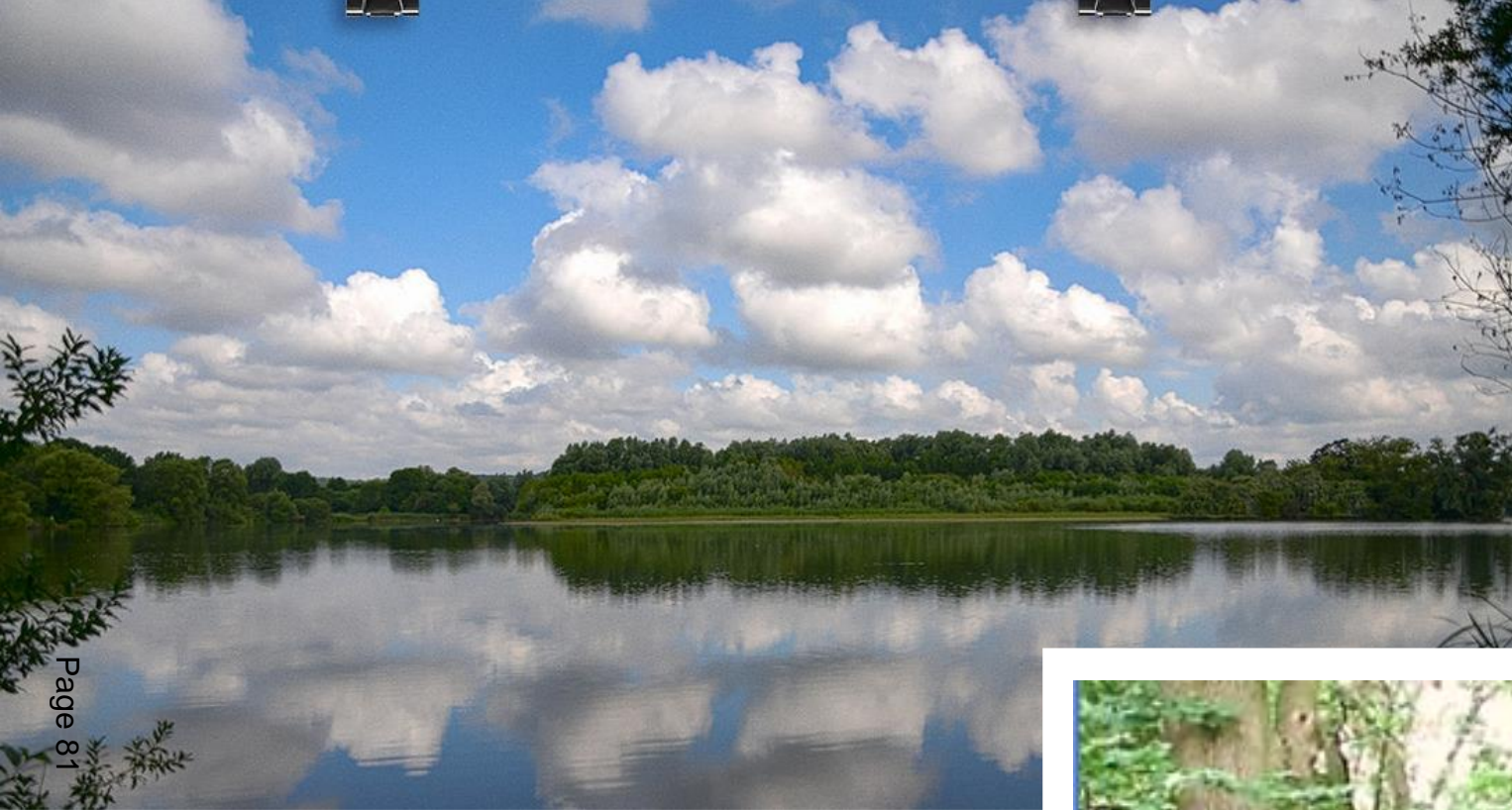




Little Marlow Lakes Country Park

- Highly Attractive
- Ecologically Diverse
- Conveniently Located









Developing The Country Park

“to provide or improve opportunities for the enjoyment of the countryside by the public, having regard to the location of the relevant area in relation to an urban or built-up area, and to availability and adequacy of existing facilities for the enjoyment of the countryside by the public”.

- Environmental (habitat & biodiversity expansion, plantings, landscaping etc.)
- Access (footpaths, roadways, car parks etc.)
- Amenities (visitor centres, bird watching hides, toilets etc.)
- Leisure (benches, picnic areas, play areas etc.)
- Recreation (public sports areas, watersports facilities, footpaths, cycleways etc.)
- Enablement (tourism opportunities, concessions, events facilities etc.)

LMPC Country Park Vision Working Group

Purpose

The purpose of the WG is to enable the Parish Council to influence the evolution of Little Marlow Lakes Country Park (LMLCP) based on a consideration of local interests, public benefits and the protection of nature with the aim of creating a popular and valued Country Park.

Principles

- Public utilisation and enjoyment of the Country Park should be increased by leveraging its assets to create a special visitor experience which is accessible to all
- The nature, wildlife and biodiversity within LMLCP should be protected and enhanced
- The openness and rural nature of LMLCP should be protected
- Developments should protect and enhance the character of the area and cause no increases in traffic congestion, air pollution, disturbance by noise, disturbance by artificial light, litter or antisocial behaviour
- Developments should be in accordance with the Local Plan, the NPPF and the 2002 SPG

Members

- Little Marlow Parish Councillors x 3
- Buckinghamshire Councillors (Flackwell Heath & Little Marlow ward) x 2
- Residents' Associations x 2
- "Wild Marlow" x 1
- "Little Marlow Lakes Community Partnership" x 1

The Thameside Preservation Trust, The Marlow Society, The Chiltern Society, Marlow Angling Club, Bucks Bird Club and The Chiltern Rangers

The Importance of Vision

The vision is intended to represent the community's considerations about how the Country Park should be developed to improve the environment, serve the community and fulfil its potential

The Vision will

- Guide the development of infrastructure
- Focus on increasing biodiversity and improving the environment
- Be guided on the means through which visitors can engage with the Park's natural assets
- Be built around a theme and a style to give the park a particular character that is consistent with the area and its rural setting

The Vision Will be used to

- Used as a basis for engaging with Bucks Council
- Generate enthusiasm for defining and executing a plan to develop the Country Park
- Set the scope for a development plan

Without a vision, the opportunity may never be fulfilled, the development of facilities will be haphazard and result in an anonymous, disorganised and confusing place which lacks harmony, purpose or distinction.

Creating the Vision

Activities

- Site visit
- Workshops with stakeholders and interested parties
- Agreeing principles and objectives
- Identifying themes, styles, opportunities and constraints
- Producing options for discussion and consideration
- Visioning

Deliverables

- Background and introduction
- Vision statement
- Vision graphics
- Theme, Style and Character
- Suggested interventions

Landscape Architects

LDA Design

<https://www.lda-design.co.uk/>

BDP Ltd

<https://www.bdp.com/>



Grant Application

Body	Amount	Status
Southwest Chilterns Community Board	£7,000	Requested
Little Marlow Parish Council	£1,600	Approved
Little Marlow Lakes Community Partnership	£200	Requested. Decision on (TBD)
Little Marlow Residents' Association	£500	Requested. Decision on 3 rd Feb
Coldmoorholme Residents' Association	£500	Requested. Decision on 10 th Feb
"Save Marlow's Greenbelt"	£200	Approved



Community Board South West Chilterns

Action Group: Economic Recovery and Regeneration

Meeting date: 13 January 2022

ACTION NOTES

(high level notes for the purpose of tracking/monitoring activity)

Present: Makyla Devlin, Martin Blunkell, Gerard Barry, Alex Collingwood, Zahir Mohammed, George Lawrence, Hilary Martin, Neil Marshall, Jocelyn Towns, Penny Drayton, Mark Turner, Valerie Brownridge, Margaret McCarthy, Michelle Sandalls, David Watson

Apologies: David Johncock, Stuart Wilson, Sophie Kayane, Paul Deriaz, Angela Batten

No	Topic	Lead
1	<p>Introductions of group members Alex introduced Gerard Barry to the group who gave a presentation (appended to these notes) on Wooburn Green and the commercial activity there, in particular Glory Park.</p> <p>Alex commented that Glory Park will be investigated further and will take to the team in Buckinghamshire Council about critical mass and driving the piece forward.</p>	Alex Collingwood
2	<p>Agree notes of last meeting Notes from the last meeting were approved by the group.</p>	Alex Collingwood
3	<p>Actions arising (not on agenda)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorbon: redevelopment of Liston Court and Gardens <p>Some suggestions have been received. The proposals made are an improvement, but they still need to be worked on, so have been</p>	Alex Collingwood

	<p>pushed back and a revised design requested, before presenting to the group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buckinghamshire Business First applications – discussion The application relating to accessibility for £29,000 was declined and the one relating to tourism was returned with a mandate that only relating to non Marlow tourism. The application was approved on the caveat that they came back with a clear plan of how they would improve tourism for Bourne End, Wooburn and the other villages. • Community Board outdoor event – 2 April in Higginson Park, Marlow This event will be for the community of the whole of the Community Board area to come and showcase their parishes or anything they have going on in their local area. This is will also be an opportunity to promote the local economy, businesses and eateries. Also, some of the projects we have supported will be invited to showcase what they are able to do. <p>The event is in its very early stages and it’s looking at what we can achieve across the four action groups. We will also be working closely with our town and parish councils, so we can come together and put on a community event.</p> <p>Action: All to contact Makyla with any ideas to what you would like to see and how we can pull them together</p>	Makyla Devlin
4	<p>Marlow Film Studio update The studios would like to come and present to the group about the community benefit, particularly in terms of the economy. Alex indicated that this would need to be a separate meeting as it needs to have focus. Potential dates are 24 or 26 January.</p> <p>Action: Once date confirmed the group to be informed</p>	Alex Collingwood
5	<p>Rural Economy Discussions have already been had with some companies and we will obviously have some other requests come through by the 10 February. We can then coordinate at this meeting which of these businesses will then feed into the event on the 2 April to give a nice variety of businesses.</p>	Alex Collingwood/ Zahir Mohammed
6	<p>Reopening of High Streets and events</p>	Alex Collingwood

	<p>The Christmas events held in Bourne End and Marlow were a success.</p> <p>Jacqueline informed the group that they still have some unallocated welcome back funding available. If there are any events happening in February or March, they could provide some additionality. The criteria is that it all needs to be done and dusted and paid for by the 31 March.</p> <p>There is scope within this money to buy litter pickers and hoops. Makyla has been approached by a couple of Parish Councils about this equipment, so she is looking at having a set of this equipment as a Community Board that would be loaned out to local organisations.</p> <p>Farmers Market – They were looking to hold the market on a Sunday also. That request has now changed to the first and third Saturday of the month (for 12 months from the 5 February). The licensing piece has been submitted and by the February meeting we should know if the permissions have been granted.</p> <p>They have submitted an application for the running costs of the market and if permissions have been given, the application can be looked at.</p>	
7	<p>Any other business, topics for future discussion</p> <p>Globe Park – There are no specific updates on trends at present they are waiting for the next government announcement. At present its operating at around 50% over the week.</p> <p>Going through the year they are going to be moving forward with all the schemes that have been put on hold, ie. active travel and cycle scheme.</p>	All
8	<p>Date of next meeting 10 February</p>	

THE COURTYARD



TO LET

SELF-CONTAINED OFFICES

172 Sq M – 3,134 Sq M (1,800 - 33,730 Sq Ft)

thecourtyard-wooburngreen.co.uk

E gb@officehunters.co.uk

T (+44) 20 8050 4059

Office
Hunters

The Courtyard

33,000 sq ft

11 Offices

138 car spaces

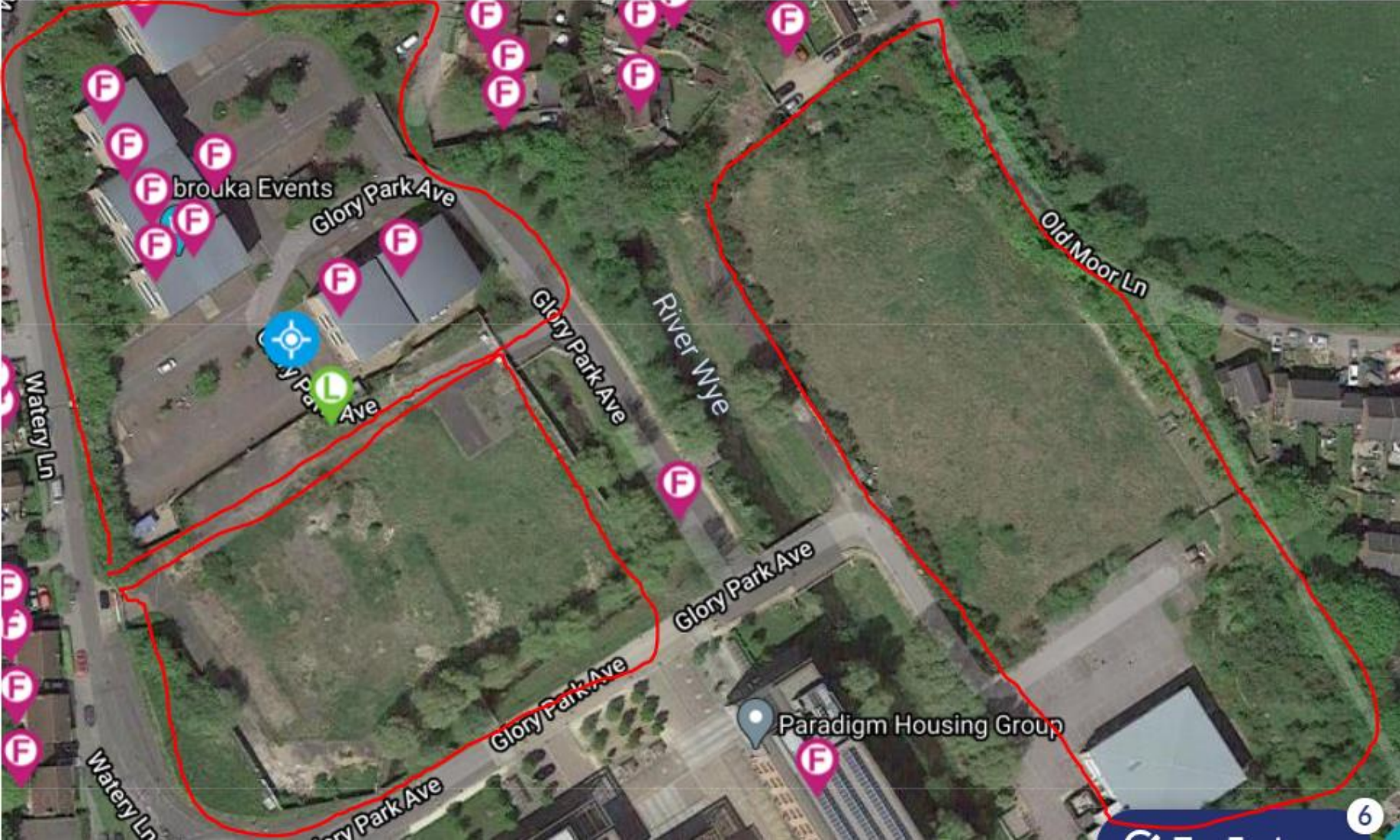
Use Class E

(A1, A2, A3, B1a, B1b, B1c, D1, D2)

HISTORY OF GLORY PARK

- Glory Park has a rich history of commerce and innovation which dates back to the late 13th Century. The Park gets its name from John de la Gloria who built his Glory Mill on the site, beginning a long tradition of papermaking in the Wye Valley.
- Today Glory Park offers office buildings located within one mile of the M40 and within seven miles of the centres of Beaconsfield, Marlow, Maidenhead, High Wycombe, Slough and Amersham.
- The Chiltern Hills rise up behind the Park and are the source of two natural waterways. The River Wye and a spring-fed chalk stream have been reclaimed following the site's industrial past and now provide natural habitats for native flora and fauna, creating a uniquely tranquil environment which occupiers can enjoy.
- Following the construction of Phase 1 at Glory Park, Building A1 has been sold as the headquarters for Paradigm Housing Association. Building A2 & A3 have been let to pharmaceutical companies who are no longer in occupation,.
- Phase 2 at Glory Park is The Courtyard, a selection of small to medium sized businesses aimed at the local economy. Following a comprehensive refurbishment during Lockdown the Courtyard is awaiting its first tenants.

Aerial image of commercial availability



Glory Park

Phase 1 – completed

Building A1

Sold to Paradigm Housing Association
www.paradigmhousing.co.uk

Building A2

Let to Pharmanet
www.pharmanet.com

Building A3

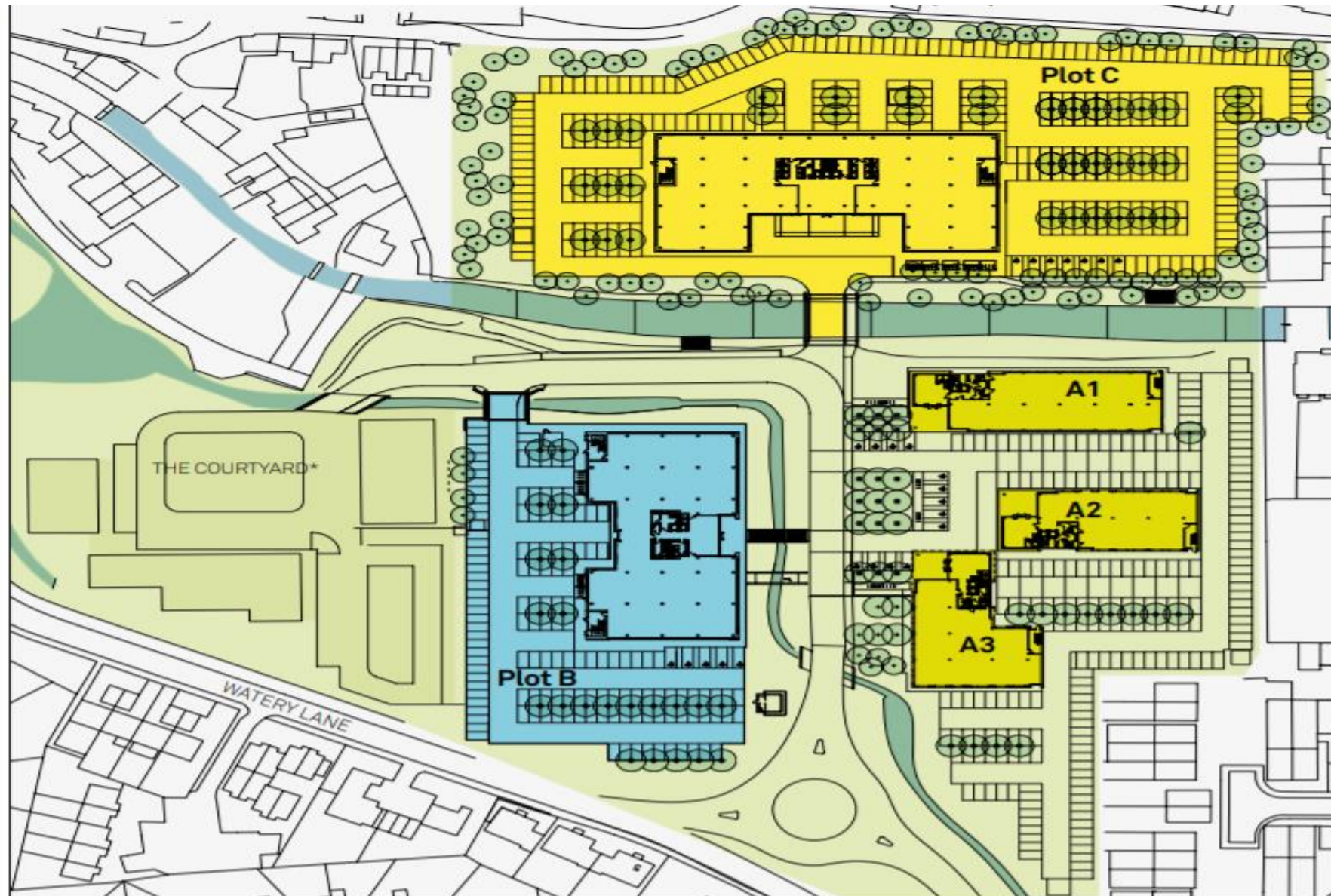
Second Floor Let to Fulcrum Pharma
www.fulcrumpharma.com

Plot B

Consent for up to 47,425 sq ft
NIA – available to pre-let
165 car parking spaces (1:287 sq ft)

Plot C

Consent for up to 75,584 sq ft
NIA – available to pre-let
258 car parking spaces (1:292 sq ft)



The Courtyard is a separate small unit development of nine self-contained offices and is in separate ownership to the main Park



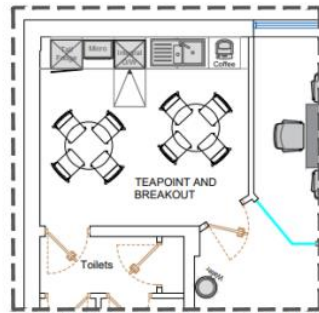
Buildings with offices from 750 sq ft

- Flexible leases and flexible uses available ie. Gym, medical, education, R&D.
- Secure courtyard setting
- HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning)
- LED lighting
- Showers and disabled WC's
- Bike racks

Existing Site – Internal Layout

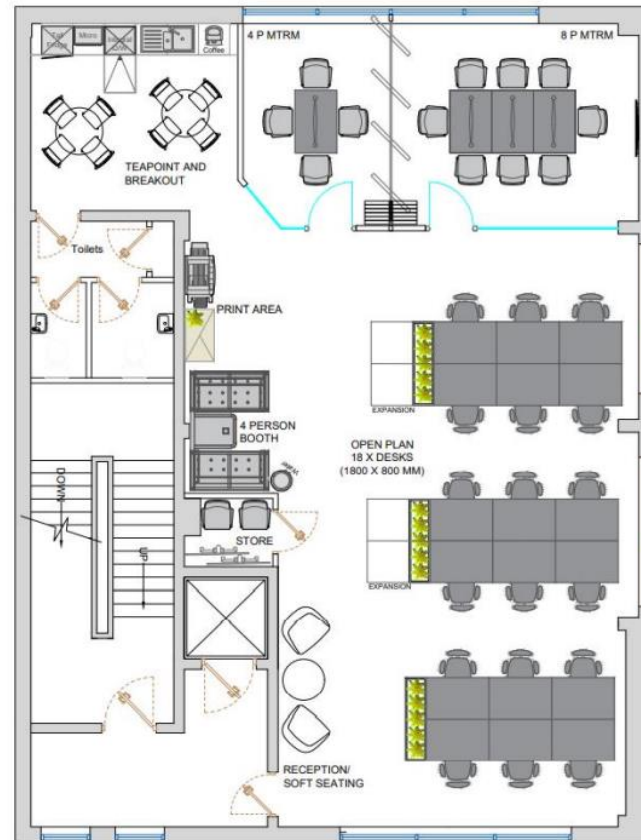


Potential Ideas – Internal Layout

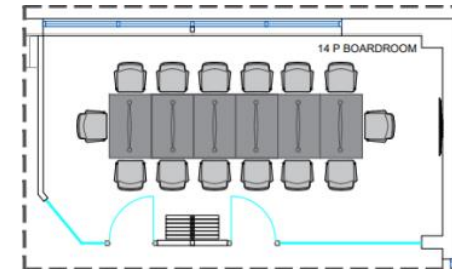


OPTION TO CLOSE OFF THE TEAPOINT WITH A PARTITION AND DOOR

DRAWING DATA BUILDING 3-4	
RECEPTION	1
DESKS 1200X800	18
EXPANSION (DESK SPACE)	4
BOARDROOM	1
MEETING ROOM	1
BOOTHS (4 PERSON)	1
PRINT AREA	1
TEAPOINT & BREAKOUT	1
TOILETS (EXISTING)	2



First Floor
Proposed layout



RECONFIGURATION OF MEETING ROOMS WITH PARTITION OPEN AND FURNITURE POSITIONED TO CREATE A LARGE BOARDROOM.

Potential Ideas – Look and Feel



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Community Boards

Funding summary report South West Chilterns Community Board 15 February 2022

This paper provides a summary of the funding applications received, considered and approved during the financial year of 2021/2022

Community Board Budget Overview

The table below details the current budget position for the South West Chilterns Community Board.

Community Board Fund 21/22	Spend to date (16 February 2022)	Allocated to date (16 February 2022)	Remaining budget as of (16 February 2022)
£238,930	£40,328	£130,683.66	£67,918.34

Funding Applications Status Summary

Funding applications that have been received by the South West Chilterns Community Board and their current status are detailed in the table.

Organisation	Project title and description	Funding applications received to date – 2021/2022			Community Board funding recommendation
		Amount of funding requested from Community Board	Amount of contributory funding	Total Project Amount	
One Can Trust	Purchase of tables	£576	£3,504	£7,007	Approved
Chiltern Rangers	Go Green Project	£13,650	£4,550	£18,200	Approved
Transitions UK	Aspire Youth Offending Project	£4,000	£5,079	£9,089	Approved
Lady Ryder Memorial Garden	All Abilities, All Communities Garden	£5,000	£47,000	£52,000	Approved
Wooburn Residents Association	Community Fete	£3,000	£0	£3,000	Approved
Chilterns Arts	Festival of Music	£2,000	£850	£2,850	Approved

Marlow Bottom Pre School	Rugby tots	£1,000	£330	£1,350	Approved
Lane End Players	Celebration of Christmas Evening	£675	£675	£1,350	Approved
Marlow Bridge Rotary Club	Interactive Dementia Experience Tour	£960	£180	£1,140	Approved
Bucks Older People Action Group	Golden Years Free Information Day	£1,127	£540	£1,667	Approved
Chiltern Rangers	Enhanced outdoor education	£29,000	£22,850	£51,850	Awaiting Approval
Spinfield School	Solar for Schools project	£15,000	£10,000	£25,000	Awaiting Approval
Marlow Energy Group	Thermal Camera Imaging Project	£1,000	£0	£1,000	Approved
Trinity Road Quietway (Buckinghamshire Council)	Public Consultation	£10,000	£1,225.06	£11,225.06	Approved
Releaf Marlow	Winter Tree Planting	£7,000	£7,000	£14,000	Approved
Holy Trinity School	Outdoor Learning	£9,655	£9,000	£18,655	Awaiting Approval
Marlow Town Council	Christmas Lights	£5,000	£18,750	£23,750	Approved
Fresh Directory	Local shopping platform – economic dev	£5,000	£0 (regeneration initiative)	£5,000	Awaiting further information
Bourne End fun night	Christmas lights	£1,766	£4,025	£5,791	Approved
Hambleton visitor guide	Business guide to assist local economy	£574	£156	£730	Approved
Bucks Mind	Mental Health First Aider Training	£2,970	£35,392.50 (multi board application)	£38,362.50	Approved
Transition Town Marlow	Marlow Market	£2,300	£0	£2,300	Awaiting approval
Little Marlow Parish Council	Little Marlow Country Park vision	£7,000	£3,000	£10,000	Awaiting approval
Medmenham Parish Council	Provision of Sandbags	£1,135	£0 (community resilience)	£1,135	Approved

Harmony Belles	Choir website	£1,470	£714	£2,184	Awaiting approval
CHAT	Respite care	£800	£20,200 (multi board application)	£21,000	Approved
Bourne End Academy	Breakfast Club	£999	£3,108	£4,107	Awaiting approval
Princes Centre, Bourne End	Wet room project	£6,980	TBC	TBC	Awaiting approval
Marlow Museum	Celebrating the Platinum Jubilee	£3,000	£500 (looking at further contributory funding)	£3,500	Awaiting approval
Hambleden Film	Cinema for All	£8,392.80	£1,800	£10,192.80	Awaiting approval
Refresh	Recycling	£6,127 out of £70,000 for multi board app	£40,000	£118,000	Awaiting approval
Highways application	Bollards, Pound Lane, Marlow	£3,503.69	£3503.68	£7007.37	Approved
Highways Application	Blind Lane, Bourne End – traffic calming	£1,918.35	£1,918.36	£3,836.71	Approved
Highways Application	Waiting restrictions Bourne End and Wooburn Green	£8432.82	£8,432.82	£16,865.64	Approved
Totals		£171,011.66			

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Community Board South West Chilterns

Action Plan

Introduction:

The South West Chilterns Community Board forms part of the South Team along with High Wycombe, Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye, Beeches, Wexham and The Ivers and Gerrards Cross and Denham respectfully.

The Chairman is Cllr Dominic Barnes and the Vice Chairman is Cllr Neil Marshall working with Coordinator Makyla Devlin as pictured below.





Community Board South West Chilterns



South West Chilterns demographic is made up of 12 Town and Parish Councils:- Marlow Town Council, Marlow Bottom Parish Council, Little Marlow Parish Council, Great Marlow Parish Council, Lane End Parish Council, Ibstone Parish Council, Wooburn Green and Bourne End Parish Council, Hambleden Parish Council, Medmenham Parish Council, Turville Parish Council, Hedsor Meeting and Fawley Meeting. We also have 12 Members following the elections and subsequent reset providing us with some dynamic individuals who fully engage with the ethos of the Community Board.

This action plan sets out how the South West Chilterns Community Board will work with the community to address community priorities and take action on local issues.



Community Board South West Chilterns

Aim *To determine the importance of local collaboration by building relationships with Town and Parish Councils, local businesses, community groups as well as networking with both statutory and voluntary organisations and engaging with residents on those projects and issues that matter most across the whole board area.*

Objectives

- *To develop good working relationships with the community to understand and address local issues*
- *To understand what is important to the community board area by engaging with local Town and Parish Councils*
- *To develop action groups to explore key areas of focus and identify how to take action as a community board*
- *To identify opportunities and projects that meet the community board priorities for funding by collaborating with local residents and groups*
- *To promote the community board and the available funding to the local community and encourage engagement*
- *To support the council in delivering strategic priorities at a local level*

Community Board Priorities

- **Environment and Climate Change** *(council area of focus for 2022/2023)*
- **Economic Recovery and Development** *(council area of focus for 2022/2023)*
- **Transport and Highways**
- **Community Engagement**



Community Board South West Chilterns

Aim	Action	Date/ Deadline	Lead	Progress update (include date)
<i>General - Develop good working relationships with the community to understand and address local issues</i>	<i>Set up a newsletter and facebook page to ensure local residents and community groups are aware of community board activity and how to get involved</i>	Facebook – Dec 20 Newsletter - ASAP	Makyla Devlin Makyla Devlin	Completed by Dec20 Design still work in progress – look to Q1 2022 to produce
	<i>Develop a communications plan</i>	Q2 2022	Makyla Devlin working with Cllr Dominic Barnes	Fluid document
<i>Understand local issues</i>	<i>Meetings with community groups, town and parish councils</i>	Initial and ongoing	Makyla Devlin	Continual engagement by face to face meetings
	<i>Engage with the Town and Parish Councils and local groups</i>	Initial and ongoing	Makyla Devlin	Continual engagement by face to face meetings
	<i>Identify the priority areas of focus for the board area inside and outside of action groups</i>	In collaboration with the action groups	Makyla and Action Group Chair and Vice Chairmen.	Continual engagement by face to face meetings



Community Board South West Chilterns

Theme: Environment and Climate Change				
<i>Understand local issues</i>	<i>Set up action group and invite key community groups, local businesses and residents</i>	May 2021	Makyla Devlin, Action Group members and Town and Parish Councils	Continual
	<i>Hold a themed community board meetings</i>	February 2022 – Environment and Climate Change	Cllr Dominic Barnes, Cllr Neil Marshall, Cllr David Johncock, Makyla Devlin	Wednesday 16 February @ 1830h via MS Teams
	<i>Park and Stride Schemes to encourage healthy activity to and from schools</i>	Spring 2022	Action group	
	<i>Solar panels for schools</i>	Q1 2022	Makyla Devlin, Cllr Neil Marshall, Cllr David Johncock and local school to pilot scheme	Spring 2022



Community Board South West Chilterns

	<i>Electric Cars – supporting the Off street residential induction charging scheme and look to develop further within board area</i>	24 September 2021	Makyla Devlin and internal officers along with action group	Review March 2022
	<i>Electric bikes – electric scooters have been introduced in other board areas, however, looking at SWCCB considering electric bikes</i>	TBC	action group	ongoing
Theme: Economic Recovery and Development				
<i>Understand local issues</i>	<i>Set up action group and invite key groups, local businesses and residents</i>	Ongoing	Makyla Devlin and Action Group members	Continual and ongoing
	<i>Hold a themed community board meetings</i>	November 2021	Cllr Dominic Barnes, Cllr Alex Collingwood, Cllr Zahir Mohammed	Wednesday 17 November @ 1830h via MS Teams



Community Board South West Chilterns

	<i>Be Your Own Boss – initiative to assist individuals with business ideas and provide expert guidance</i>	Q4 2021	Community Board and Buckinghamshire Business First	End oct 2021 as complete project
	<i>Redevelopment of Liston Court - Marlow Working with other action groups to regenerate the community space</i>	Q2 2022	Action group and Community Board	TBC
	<i>Work with organisations and internal Officers to improve footfall in the town centres. Engage with local businesses, Chamber of Commerce and locals to identify any issues. Looking at events and animations, cleaning and greening, local trails and lighting in community spaces</i>	Q1 2022	Action Group and Community Board	Continual and ongoing
	<i>Rural Regeneration – engaging with the local rural forum and supporting their needs and projects</i>	Q1 2022	Action Group and Community Board	TBC



Community Board South West Chilterns

Theme: Transport and Highways				
<i>Work with TfB to progress Community Board Transport Schemes</i>	<i>Schedule discussions with relevant Town and Parish Councils to relay any issues or queries they may have</i>	Application deadline of 30 September 2021	Action Group, Community Board and TfB	Awaiting the produced PiDs
	<i>Set up action group to meet 3 times a year</i>			
	<i>Hold a themed Community Board meeting</i>	June/July 2022	Cllr Dominic Barnes, Cllr Mark Turner, Cllr David Johncock	Date to be confirmed
	<i>Look at those local issues that involve Highways but also have a natural crossover into other action groups including active travel</i>		Cllr Mark Turner, Cllr David Johncock, Makyla Devlin	Ongoing and continual
	<i>Establish small working group to discuss active travel links between Bourne End and Marlow. Engaging with Sustrans</i>	Continual and ongoing	Cllr Mark Turner, Cllr David Johncock, Cllr Stuart Wilson	



Community Board South West Chilterns

Theme: Community Engagement				
Understand local issues	Young and Older People - Identify projects affecting young and older people	March 2022	Action Group and Community Board	
	Anti-social behaviour - Link in with local Police and internal Community Engagement officers to look at a trends analysis	March 2022	Action Group and Community Board	
	Work with voluntary sector, local businesses and residents - Through networking links, engage with local organisations to look at projects.	March 2022	Action Group and Community Board	
	Covid19 continued recovery - Monitor and evaluate previous Covid response activity through the board and identify the needs of the board area	March 2022	Action Group and Community Board	
	Health and wellbeing - Considerations to projects relating to health and wellbeing including	March 2022	Action Group and Community Board	



Community Board South West Chilterns

	dementia awareness, mental health etc			
	Hold a themed Community Board Meeting	April 2, Higginson Park Marlow – 1000h-1400h. Link in with Community Groups, local businesses, statutory services to hold an Engagement event	Cllr Dominic Barnes, Cllr Carol Heap, Cllr Jocelyn Towns, Makyla Devlin (this will involve contribution from all action groups to showcase the SWCCB. A free event for the community)	
Work Planning				
<i>Look at theming future Community Board Meetings</i>	<i>Identify appropriate themes</i>	Ongoing	Makyla Devlin and Board Members	
<i>Arrange and diary 6 weekly meetings with Chairman, Vice Chairman of Board and</i>	<i>Teams meeting to catch up on projects, ideas etc to ensure joined up approach</i>	Ongoing	As described	



Community Board South West Chilterns

<i>all action group Chairman and vice chairmen</i>				
<i>Community Board meeting – freestyle event</i>	<i>Organise and coordinate the SWCCB event for 2 April 2022 in Higginson Park, Marlow. Exhibitor list to be produced, save the date to be circulated and family day promoted through all possible avenues</i>	Q1 2022	Makyla Devlin and Community Board.	

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Community Board

South West Chilterns

Community Board Profile

Overview

South West Chilterns

Why are communities important for our health?

The community we live in is one of the most important factors for our health. We thrive in communities with strong social ties, a feeling of togetherness and a sense of belonging. Our local social, economic and physical environment can affect our health directly, the health behaviours we adopt such as being physically active, and sometimes whether we access health and care services. The local environment we live in is vitally important throughout the whole of our life course. In addition, strong communities will be a key driver for recovery from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The indicators included in this Community Board Profile are all important markers of the health and wellbeing of your community and provide a high level overview from existing data. They highlight areas where things are going well but also importantly where improvements can be made. Some data is provided at geographic levels smaller than community board. For further data please see Local Insight ([Local Insight \(communityinsight.org\)](https://communityinsight.org)) and Local Health ([Local Health - Public Health England](https://www.localhealth.org.uk))

Please note: If an indicator flags as higher or lower than a comparator this does not suggest statistical significance for that comparison unless stated, therefore will be indicative only. Future refreshes of this profile will hopefully include more of this detail. The data is mostly pre-COVID and provides a useful baseline of the population needs before the pandemic which can also be used to look at the impact of Covid-19 over time. Communities will have more intelligence on local issues and assets which can be incorporated into the full picture of local needs and how they can best be met.

Population



There are 37,508 people living in the South West Chilterns Community Board area

Vulnerable groups



7.5% of children are living in poverty in the South West Chilterns Community Board area, compared with 9.5% across Buckinghamshire

Housing



1.4% of households lack central heating in the South West Chilterns Community Board area, compared with 1.4% across Buckinghamshire

Crime and safety



There are lower levels of crime in South West Chilterns (IoD 2019 Crime Rank=27,001) compared with the Buckinghamshire average (IoD 2019 Crime Rank=23,367). N.B. A higher number indicates a lower level of Crime deprivation.

Health and wellbeing



South West Chilterns Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (83.5 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8). The life expectancy for women is higher (86.1 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 85.1 years (England average 83.4).

Education and skills



15.6% of people have no qualifications in the South West Chilterns Community Board area compared with 16.8% across Buckinghamshire

Economy



4.1% of people are in receipt of unemployment benefit (JSA and UC) in the South West Chilterns Community Board area compared with 4.6% across Buckinghamshire

Access and transport



10.2% of households have no car in the South West Chilterns Community Board area compared with 12.6% across Buckinghamshire

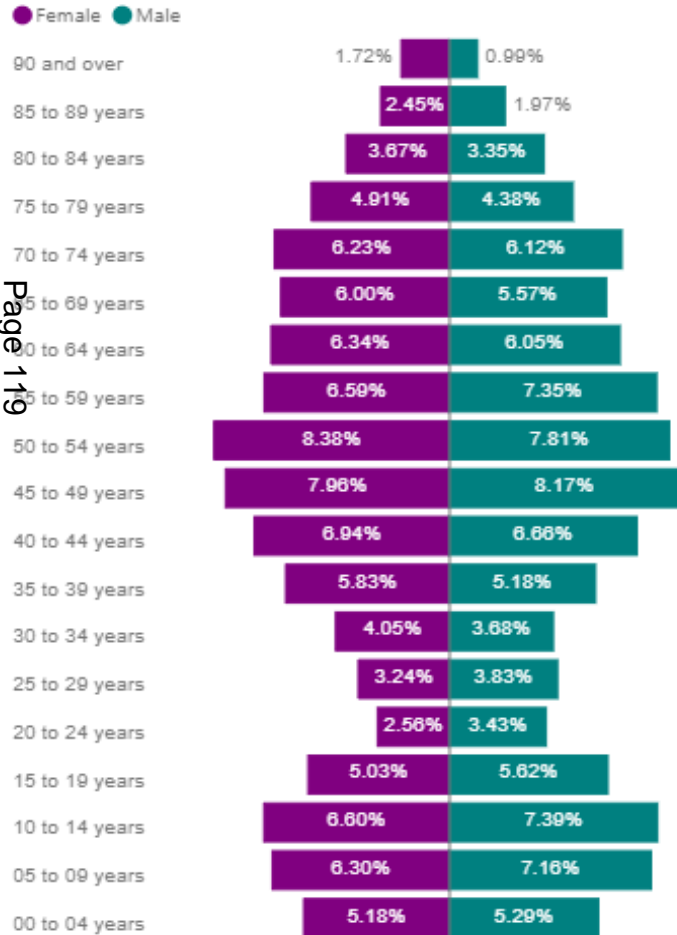
Board Name

South West Chilterns

People in your community

It is important to understand who lives in your community to understand their health and wellbeing. Factors such as age, ethnicity and level of deprivation influence our physical and mental health. Understanding these factors may help decide which interventions may be needed to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the community. For example, areas with higher levels of deprivation are at higher risk of developing multiple long term conditions at a younger age so preventative interventions are needed earlier in the lifecycle.

Age Structure

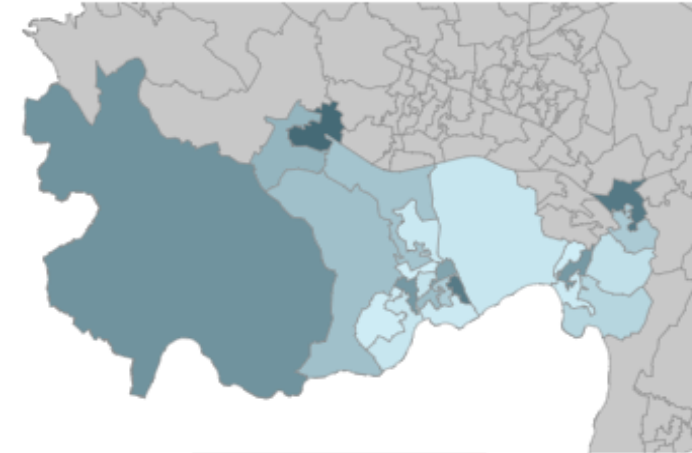


There are 37,508 people living in the South West Chilterns Community Board area.

South West Chilterns Community Board has fewer young people than the county average, with 20.1% of the population under 16 years of age (Buckinghamshire average 20.7%, England average 19.2%) and more older people than the county average, with 23.7% of the population aged 65+ (Buckinghamshire average 18.9%, England average 18.4%)

South West Chilterns Community Board is less ethnically diverse than Buckinghamshire as a whole. Ethnic minorities (excluding white minorities) make up 5.9% of the population compared with 13.6% in Buckinghamshire overall, and 14.6% in England.

Ethnicity



less deprived more deprived

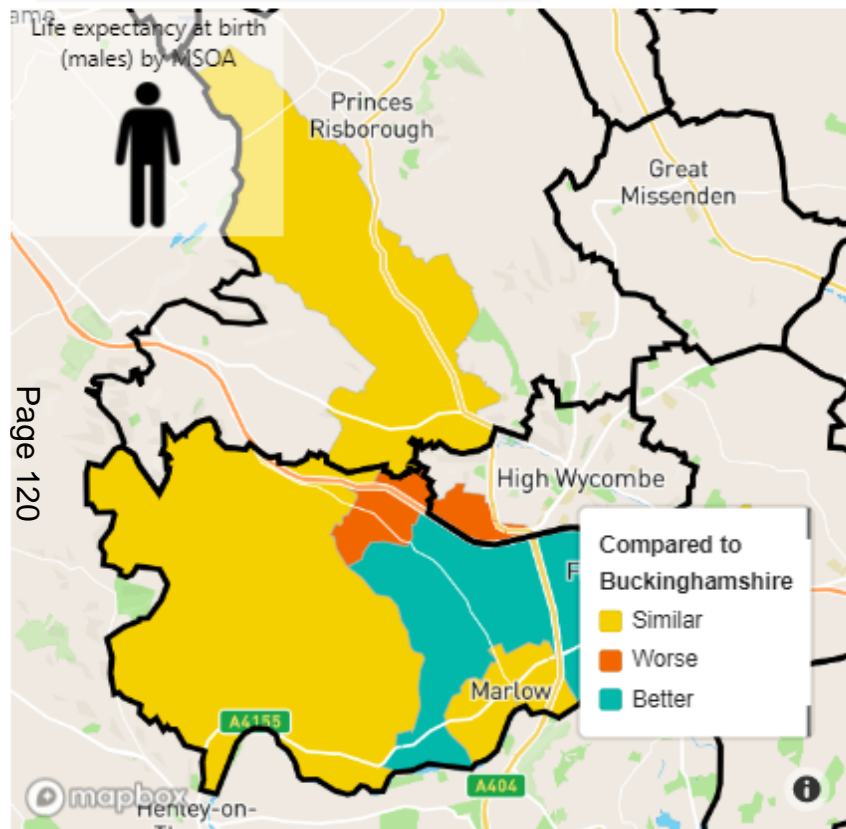
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation is a relative measure of deprivation of small areas. A higher score indicates an area is experiencing higher deprivation.

South West Chilterns Community Board has a deprivation score of 7.3 within Buckinghamshire (Buckinghamshire as a whole is 10.1). The map shows the pockets of higher deprivation across this community board.

The maps do not match the Community Board boundary exactly. Data is being presented by the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) covering the Community Board. These are geographic areas with a mean population of 1,500 people and their boundaries can cross the Community Boards boundaries. The interactive profile will enable the maps to be explored in more detail.

Board Name

South West Chilterns



Page 120

83.5 South West Chilterns

81.8 Buckinghamshire

79.8 England

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a summary measure of illness and death in an area. It provides an estimation of how many years a newborn baby would expect to live based on current death rates.

South West Chilterns Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (83.5 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8).

The life expectancy for women is higher (86.1 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 85.1 years (England average 83.4).

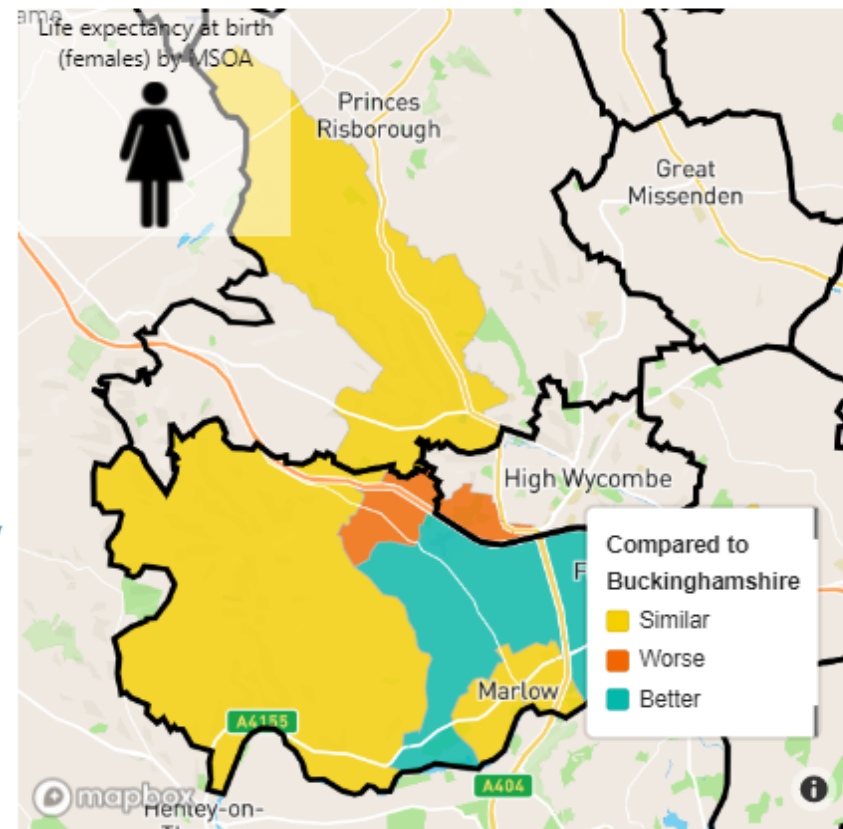
Impact of COVID

Data presented here is pre-COVID and looks at life expectancy up to 2019. Given the very high level of excess deaths due to the COVID-19 pandemic, life expectancy fell in 2020 across the country.

Compared with 2019, life expectancy in England in 2020 was 1.3 years lower for males and 0.9 years lower for females. In Buckinghamshire it was 1.3 years lower for males and 1.5 years lower for females.

This drop in life expectancy has not been experienced equally across the country and national analysis shows more deprived areas have seen a larger drop which has resulted in greater inequalities in 2020.

The maps do not match the Community Board boundary exactly. Data is being presented by the Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) covering the Community Board. These are geographic areas with a mean population of 7,200 people and their boundaries cross the Community Boards. The interactive profile will enable the maps to be explored in more detail.



86.1 South West Chilterns

85.1 Buckinghamshire

83.4 England

Growing up in your community

Board Name

South West Chilterns

What happens in pregnancy and early childhood impacts on physical and mental health all the way to adulthood. Important factors in the early years include being born at a healthy birth weight, growing up in a household with sufficient income, receiving a good education and adopting healthy behaviours from childhood.



Births (2019)

274

Low Birthweight babies

4.7%

Low birthweight increases the risks of childhood death, developmental problems and is associated with poorer health in later life. South West Chilterns Community Board had 274 births in the latest year. Of these births 4.7% had a low birthweight, which is lower than the Buckinghamshire average of 6.8% (England average 6.8%).



Children aged 0-19 in absolute low income families

6.3%

There is a lower proportion of children in absolute low income families (6.3%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 9.9%. (England average 15.9%).

Absolute low income is a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC). A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income.



Child excess weight Year 6

24.6%

24.6% of children in year 6 (ages 10 and 11 years), are overweight or obese compared to 31.1% in Buckinghamshire as a whole.

The risk of obesity in adulthood and future obesity-related ill-health are greater as children get older.



School Readiness and Attainment data is not currently available due to Covid-19

Health behaviours

Board Name

South West Chilterns

The four main health behaviours – smoking, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet and alcohol misuse - account for 40% of all years lived with ill health and disability. Addressing these four behaviours could lead to a reduction by up to 75% in new cases of heart disease, stroke and type 2 diabetes and a reduction of 40% in new cases of cancer.

The pandemic has led to a rise in unhealthy behaviours. A local survey in Buckinghamshire, following the first lockdown, found 22% of respondents said they were drinking more alcohol during lockdown, a fifth (20%) said they were eating less healthy and nutritious food and more than a third (38%) were doing less exercise. National surveys show 40% of the population gained weight during the pandemic and demand for drug and alcohol services increased. In Buckinghamshire, this demand increased by 15% for alcohol services over 2020.



Adult Obesity

Data will be added to
this section once
available



Adults who are physically inactive

18.5%

- lower proportion of adults
who are physically inactive
(18.5%) compared to the
Buckinghamshire average
(20.3%)



Smoking

Data will be added to
this section once
available



Treatment for drugs and alcohol
(rate per 100,000 population)

114.6

- lower rate of residents (per
100,000 population) receiving
treatment for alcohol and
non-opiate misuse (115) than the
county overall (134)

Data on disease registers will be added to this section once available.

Long term conditions and healthcare use

Long term conditions not only cause significant amounts of poor health to individuals but they also lead to higher use of health care and social care. These conditions are often preventable by adopting healthy behaviours, but also through dedicated prevention strategies such as the NHS Health Checks programme. In addition, people with some long term conditions, such as heart disease, are at higher risk of poorer outcomes following infection with coronavirus (COVID-19).

Emergency Hospital Admissions 2019/20 by illness - Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 population

Board Name	All	Cancer*	Cardiovascular	Dementia	Mental Health*	Respiratory	Under 5 years
Amersham	8,690	148.4	642.1	566.3	83.8	1,110	19,786
Aylesbury	12,888	242.8	1,014.5	604.0	118.7	1,719	24,439
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	8,578	179.9	715.8	471.3	77.6	1,165	19,977
Beeches	10,896	182.0	870.8	586.1	88.9	1,501	19,811
Buckingham and Villages	9,083	230.0	824.3	560.2	75.5	1,293	24,213
Chesham and Villages	9,739	167.7	765.1	524.7	72.0	1,374	23,095
Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts	9,660	221.9	751.0	516.7	62.0	1,445	20,054
Haddenham and Waddesdon	10,243	193.3	779.7	558.3	48.7	1,238	24,004
High Wycombe	12,494	220.9	1,077.4	795.1	112.9	1,811	26,102
Missendens	9,119	152.8	721.5	420.5	77.5	1,068	25,942
North West Chilterns	10,116	169.4	738.2	477.6	82.0	1,262	23,716
South West Chilterns	8,981	141.6	744.9	481.0	50.7	1,236	20,943
Wendover	10,067	219.5	724.7	449.1	61.8	1,247	20,169
Wexham and Ivers	10,909	212.2	1,024.7	622.3	106.5	1,394	19,865
Wing and Ivinghoe	10,422	194.7	799.6	599.2	107.0	1,261	22,031
Winslow and Villages	9,288	184.2	676.8	606.8	64.7	1,473	27,156
Buckinghamshire	10,283	193.3	819.0	549.9	84.6	1,389	23,042

NHS Health Checks



1004

Uptake 2019/20

40.5%

NHS Health Checks (%)

South West Chilterns Community Board (where a rank of 1 out of 16 indicates higher emergency admissions):

- Ranks 14 for emergency admissions overall
- Ranks 16 for cancer emergency admissions
- Ranks 10 for cardiovascular emergency admissions
- Ranks 12 for dementia emergency admissions
- Ranks 15 for mental health emergency admissions
- Ranks 10 for under 5 years emergency admissions
- Ranks 13 for respiratory emergency admissions

The admissions data in this profile is pre-Covid-19 and covers 2019/20 (*due to smaller numbers for cancer and mental health emergency admissions, in a single year, data presented for these covers 2017 to 2019). Data is presented showing whether the rate is statistically significantly different to the Buckinghamshire average.

The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes and kidney disease. A high take up is important to identify early signs of poor health leading to opportunities for early interventions. South West Chilterns Community Board had a lower uptake of health checks (40.5%) compared with the Buckinghamshire average (43.8%).

The standardised rates used here are taking into account differences in ages of populations so comparisons across areas can be made. The rates above are based on number of admissions per 100,000 population - all age population is used for all except under 5 admissions. Red indicates the admission rate calculated is statistically significantly higher than the Buckinghamshire average, Amber indicates the rate is similar and Green indicates the rate is significantly lower.

Board Name

South West Chilterns

Disease registers

Estimated % of people registered at GP practices on disease registers by community board (2021)



Cancer
4.3%



Coronary Heart Disease
3.3%



Dementia
0.9%



Depression 18+ yrs
11.4%



Diabetes 17+ yrs
5.4%



Heart Failure
0.9%



Hypertension
15.8%



Mental Illness*
0.7%

This data represents estimates at a community board level based on published QOF disease register data at [GP level](#). The methodology uses this data to estimate at a community board level by looking at where the patients of each of those practices live across each community board.

These figures only represent the people who have been diagnosed by their GP. When comparing different community boards note that this figure doesn't take the age of the population into account. Boards with younger populations should have lower prevalences of most diseases.

South West Chilterns Community Board has a higher proportion of adults diagnosed with Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease, Dementia, Heart Failure, Hypertension, and a lower proportion of adults diagnosed with Depression, Diabetes (age 17+), Mental Illness (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses), compared to the Buckinghamshire average.

Vulnerable groups

Board Name

South West Chilterns

Individuals in certain vulnerable groups (e.g. those who are living on low income, socially isolated or unemployed) experience worse mental and physical health outcomes compared with the general population. For example, people living in more deprived circumstances are more likely to have multiple long term conditions and develop these at a younger age compared to those living in least deprived circumstances. The Covid-19 pandemic also continues to have wider impacts on communities including social, educational and economic impacts which affect health and wellbeing. These impacts have also not been experienced equally across the population and many have increased existing health inequalities.



Personal debt
(unsecured loans) per
person aged 18+

£753.00

Personal debt in the South West Chilterns Community Board area (£752.97) is greater than the Buckinghamshire average (£751.71), and greater than the England average (£661.90).



Unemployment Benefit
Claimants

3.4%

South West Chilterns Community Board has a lower proportion of unemployment benefit claimants (3.4%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average (3.9%), and a lower proportion than the England average (5.6%).



Food Poverty

5,105

Residents living in households at
higher risk of food poverty
(September 2019)

South West Chilterns Community Board residents have a below average risk of food poverty compared to the county overall. 5,105 residents are living in households at a higher risk of food poverty (13.7% of the Community Board population). This compares with 79,896 people in Buckinghamshire overall (14.9% of the county population).

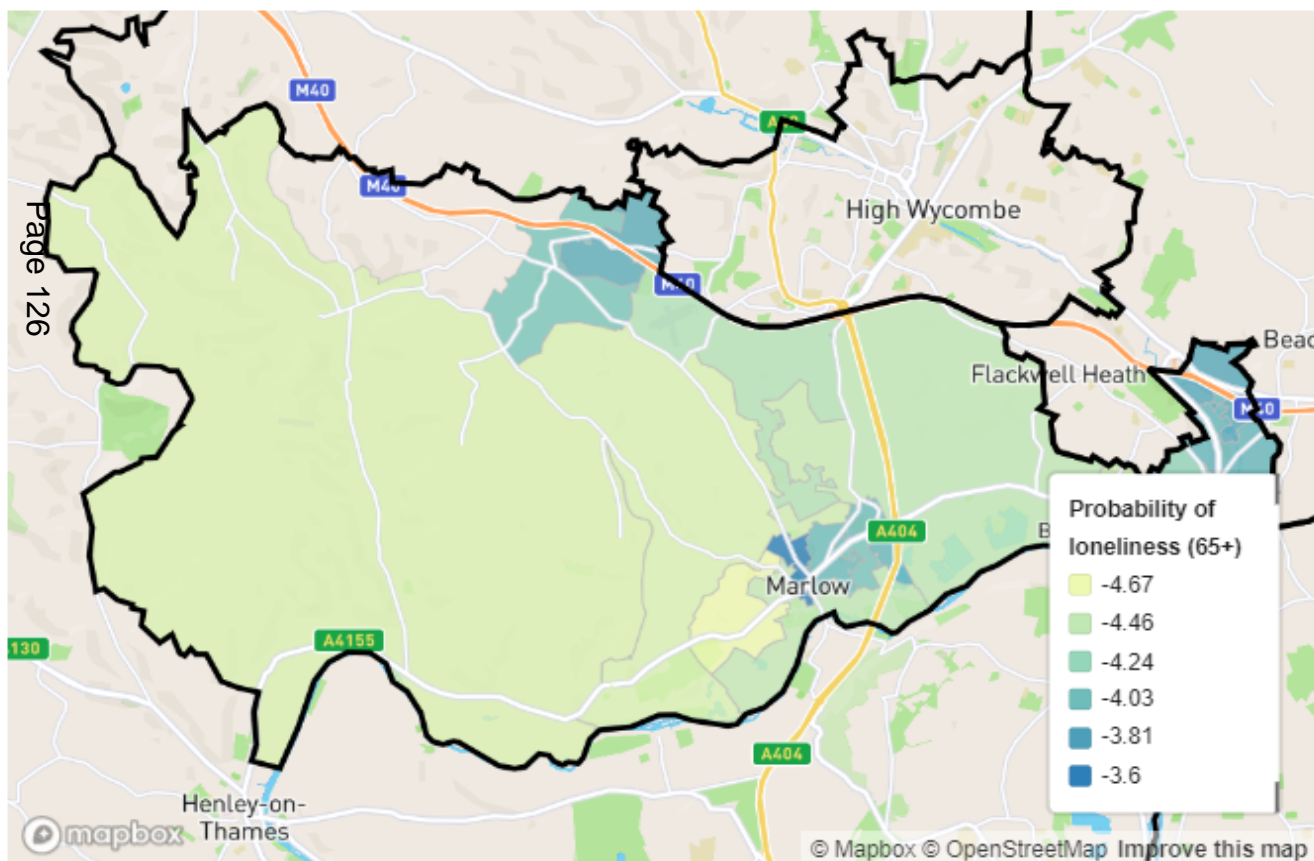
Board Name

South West Chilterns

Vulnerable groups (2)

People who experience social isolation and loneliness are more likely to experience depression and anxiety, be physically inactive, smoke and drink alcohol, have an increased risk of heart disease and dementia, and die prematurely. Adults most at risk of being lonely, and increasingly over the pandemic, have one or more of the following characteristics: they are young, living alone, on low incomes, out of work and, or with a mental health condition.

Probability of loneliness (65+) by LSOA (a value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness)



Data is difficult to collect on social isolation and loneliness. The indicator presented on this page shows an estimate of risk of being lonely in the older age groups at small area geographies within the community board area.

Loneliness and social isolation can affect people of all ages though, including children, and can have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. Nationally, people aged 16 to 24 years were more likely to say they felt lonely than any other age group. During October 2020 and February 2021 an estimated 11.8% of the Buckinghamshire population (16+ years) reported feeling lonely.

The probability of loneliness in those aged 65 years and over in South West Chilterns is lower (-4.23) than the Buckinghamshire average (-4.18). The average for England is -3.9. A value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness.

In addition, the proportion of working age residents receiving personal independence payments (PIP) is lower (2.5%) than the Buckinghamshire average (3.2%), and lower than the England average (6.2%).



2.5%

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

COVID-19 headlines

Board Name

South West Chilterns

COVID-19 has undoubtedly had an impact across Buckinghamshire. The data on this page highlights the direct impacts looking at the cumulative picture in terms of cases, deaths and vaccination uptake.

Page 127

COVID Cases
21,999
 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population (up to 11/01/2022)

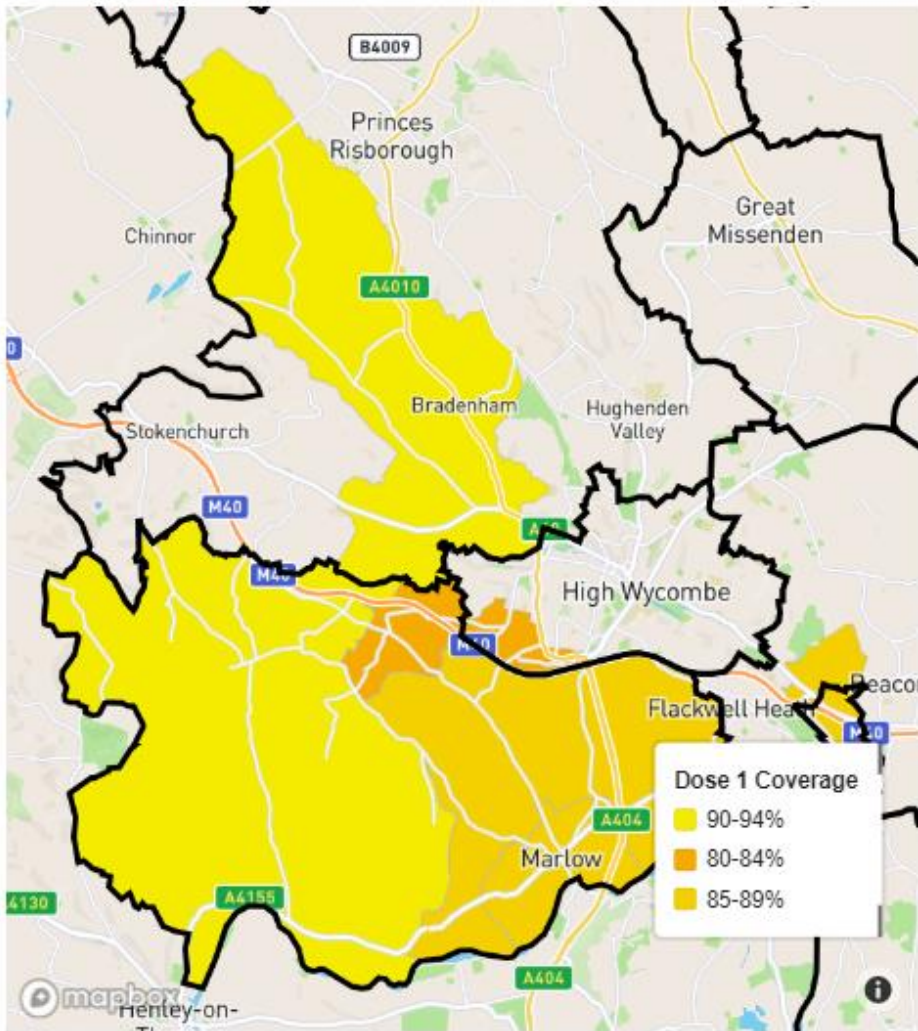
Buckinghamshire	England
21,228	22,256

COVID Deaths
96
 Sum of Deaths involving COVID (30/11/2021)

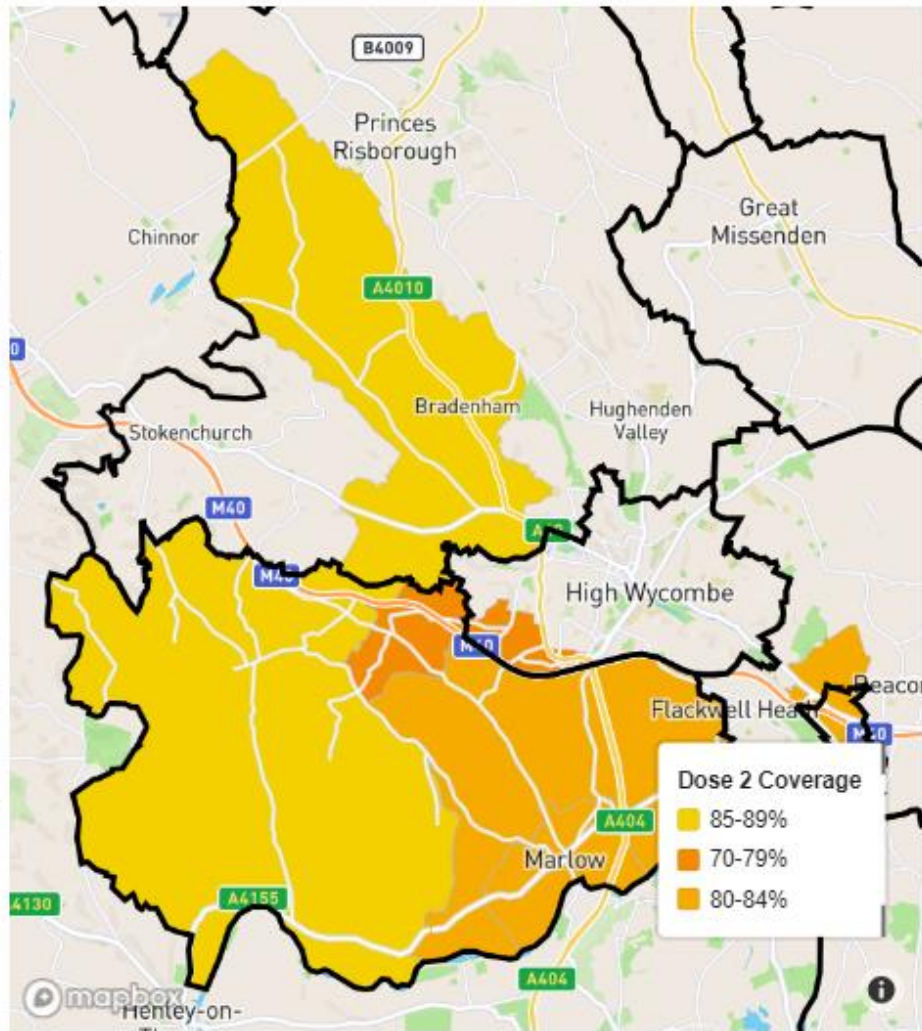
Vaccine data up to and including **11/01/2022**

Data will be updated on an approximate monthly schedule. Source: [UK Summary - Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK](#) (data.gov.uk)

Dose 1 Coverage (MSOA)



Dose 2 Coverage(MSOA)



Return to home page

Board Name

South West Chilterns

Natural built environment

Being in contact with the natural environment is vital for our mental wellbeing and physical health at all ages. Air pollution contributes to a range of poor health outcomes including low birth weight babies, stroke, dementia, lung disease and heart disease. The environment affects our mental health and ability to adopt healthy behaviours such as being physically active.



Median house price

£554,627

Proportion of dwelling stock in each Council Tax band

Board Name	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H	Band I
South West Chilterns	1.4	3.3	14.6	24.1	18.6	17.4	17.3	3.5	0.00

Total Carbon footprint per person (kg)



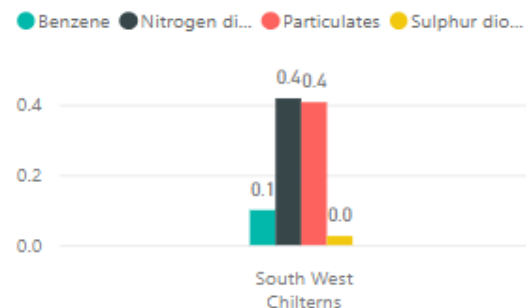
12,547kg

South West Chilterns

11,166kg

Buckinghamshire

Air quality deprivation score



The median house price in South West Chilterns (£554,627) is higher than the Buckinghamshire average (£472,944), and higher than the England average (£297,067)

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Air Quality measure is an estimate of the concentration of pollutants. Overall, the South West Chilterns Community Board Area has a higher concentration of air pollutants than the Buckinghamshire average, and a higher concentration than the England average.

- higher concentration of Benzene (0.1) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.093)
- higher concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (0.418) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.377)
- lower concentration of Particulates (0.407) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.407)
- lower concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (0.026) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.026)

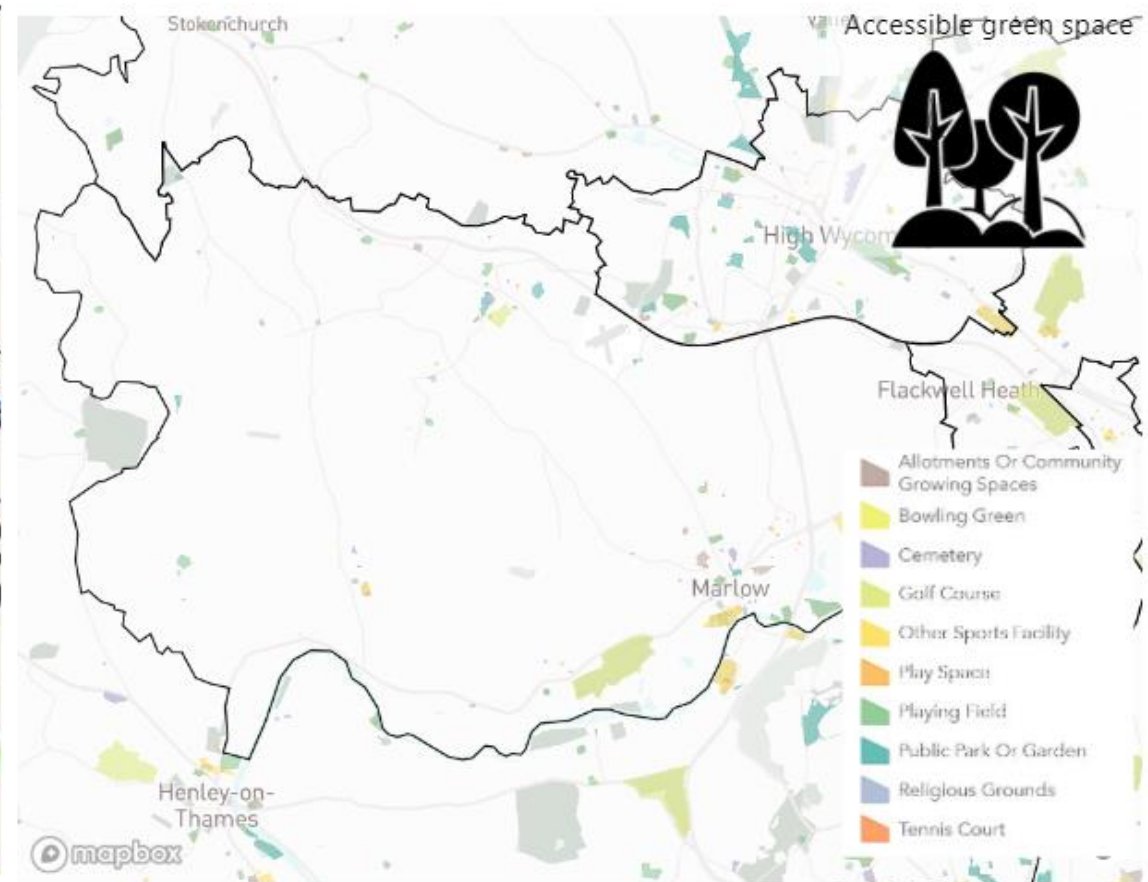
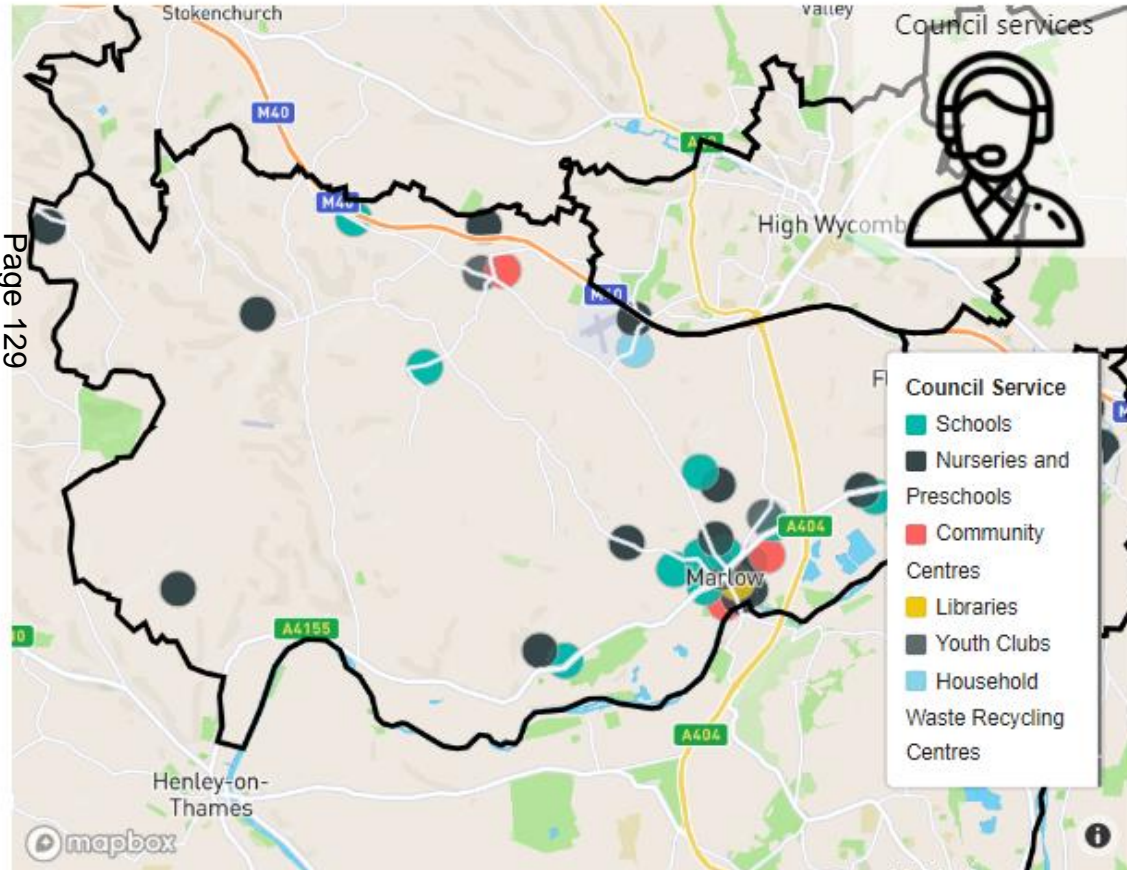
Return to home page

Board Name

South West Chilterns

Natural built environment (2)

The Office for National Statistics Health Index ([Health Index \(lcp.uk.com\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/healthindex)) measures how healthy people are today and also looks at wider social and economic circumstances that will influence peoples ability to live healthy lives. For Buckinghamshire as a whole the index highlights public green space and access to green space for residents below the national average. The two maps on this page show the council services and the accessible green space in this community board area.



Board Name

South West Chilterns



Broadband speed (Mbit/s)

34.9

Shows the average broadband download linespeed (Mbit/s) for connections in the area.

The broadband speed in South West Chilterns Community Board is slower than the average for Buckinghamshire (39.9 Mbit/s) and slower than the national average (England, 45.1 Mbit/s).



Jobs density (%)

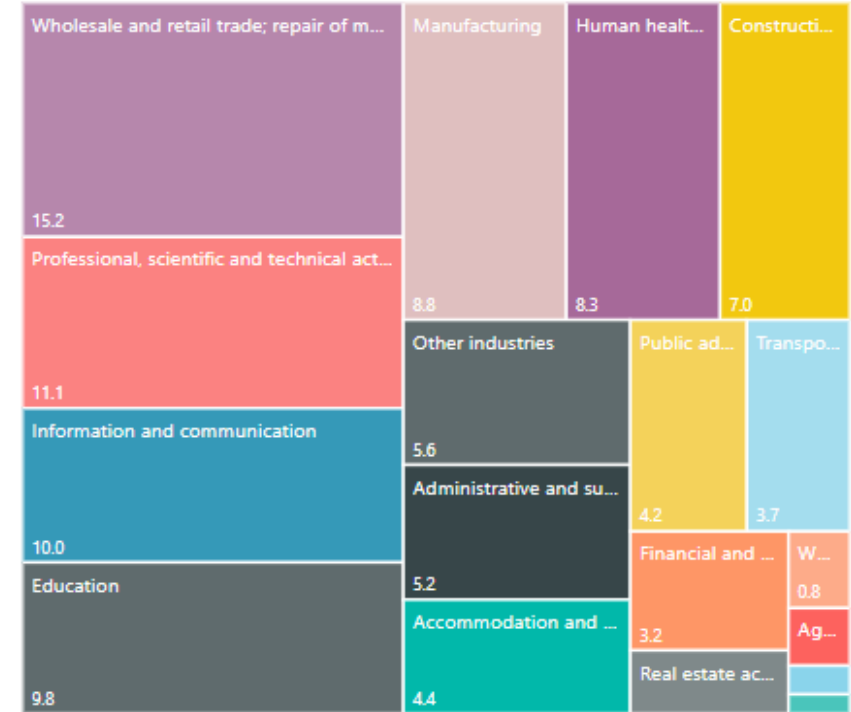
115.7

Shows the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area

South West Chilterns has a higher jobs density (115.7%) than Buckinghamshire (74.7%). The overall jobs density for England is 78.1%.

Increasing our prosperity

Industry Type



Shows the proportion of people in employment aged 16-74 working in each industrial sector

Improving community safety

Board Name

South West Chilterns



Safer Buckinghamshire Partnership Priorities

Resilience in the Community

Protecting the Vulnerable

Reducing crime linked to Drugs, Alcohol and Mental Health

Tackling Domestic Violence and Abuse

Preventing Offending



South West Chilterns Community Board

Crime rates (per 1,000 residents)

Board Name	ASB	Burglary	Drug crime	Vehicle crime	Violent crime and sexual offences	Total crime offences	Domestic Violence and Abuse
Amersham	7.90	8.60	1.9	4.7	16.6	53.70	7.00
Aylesbury	12.70	5.60	4.7	4.1	31.6	83.10	11.20
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	9.10	7.90	1.5	4.4	17.2	53.30	5.90
Beeches	8.60	12.90	1.9	7.6	23.6	69.60	8.80
Buckingham and Villages	5.00	7.30	1.5	3.2	19.9	47.30	8.70
Chesham and Villages	12.60	10.40	2.6	5.1	25.8	74.00	11.30
Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts	9.30	11.90	2.6	8.0	18.1	65.30	7.30
Haddenham and Waddesdon	4.30	9.80	1.0	3.0	13.1	35.50	6.20
High Wycombe	13.60	7.60	4.1	6.0	34.6	92.00	14.30
Missenden	7.90	7.00	1.1	2.5	14.2	42.70	6.20
North West Chilterns	6.40	5.00	1.3	4.2	15.6	42.60	7.50
South West Chilterns	8.80	7.20	1.3	5.0	18.4	56.90	7.90
Wendover	6.60	4.10	1.2	3.5	16.1	44.70	7.60
Wexham and Ivers	8.60	12.60	2.5	11.8	24.7	86.40	13.20
Wing and Ivinghoe	6.80	6.60	1.2	3.9	15.9	42.70	5.00
Winslow and Villages	3.30	7.80	0.7	3.6	14.8	36.70	6.10
Buckinghamshire	9.10	7.90	2.3	5.0	22.0	62.50	
South East	21.80	8.80	2.8	4.4	29.7	90.00	
England	29.30	10.70	3.1	5.4	29.2	99.70	

- Ranks 6 for incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour

Includes behaviour likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress, such as littering, public drunkenness, noisy neighbours, aggressive dogs and vandalism. Some, but not all, ASB may also be a crime.

- Ranks 11 for Burglary crime

Includes theft, or attempted theft, from a premise where access is not authorised. Both residential and commercial premises are included

- Ranks 10 for Drug crimes

Includes possession, consumption, supply of or the intent to supply illegal drugs.

- Ranks 6 for Vehicle crime

Includes theft of, theft from, or tampering with a vehicle.

- Ranks 7 for Violent crime and sexual offences

Includes a range of offences from harassment and common assault, to grievous bodily harm and all sexual offences.

- Ranks 7 for Domestic Violence and Abuse

Includes occurrences from any of the crime types that are deemed to be related to Domestic Abuse. DVA occurrences are a subset of other crime type rather than an additional crime type.

Improving community safety (2)

Crime rates (per 1,000 residents)



Antisocial Behaviour

8.8



Burglary

7.2



Drug crime

1.3



Total Crime Offences

57



Vehicle crime

5.0



Violent crime and sexual offences

18.4



Domestic Violence and Abuse

7.9

Outcome Rate %	
Aylesbury Vale LPA:	17%
Chiltern & South Bucks LPA:	14%
Wycombe LPA:	15%

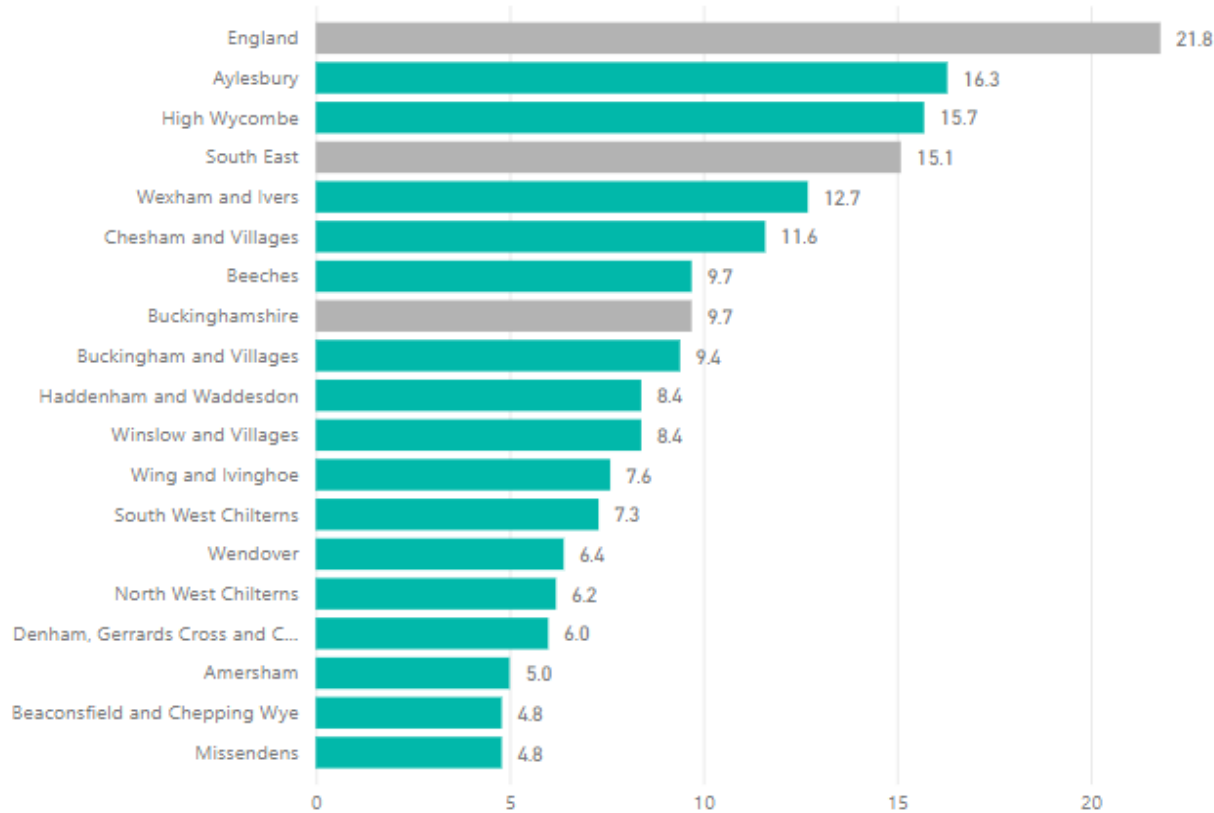
Outcome rate (%) is the proportion of 'Positive Outcomes' a Local Policing Area (LPA) has achieved as defined by the Home Office.

The overall crime rate in South West Chilterns Community Board area is lower than the Buckinghamshire average and lower than the England average.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average, South West Chilterns Community Board has a higher rate of Vehicle Crime, and a lower rate of Anti-social Behaviour, Burglary, Drug Crime, Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence and Abuse

Improving community safety (3)

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Score



South West Chilterns has a lower IMD score than Buckinghamshire, suggesting it has a lower level of deprivation.

The Indices of Deprivation are a relative measure of deprivation across England. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation combines together indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment Deprivation. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

Improving community safety (4)

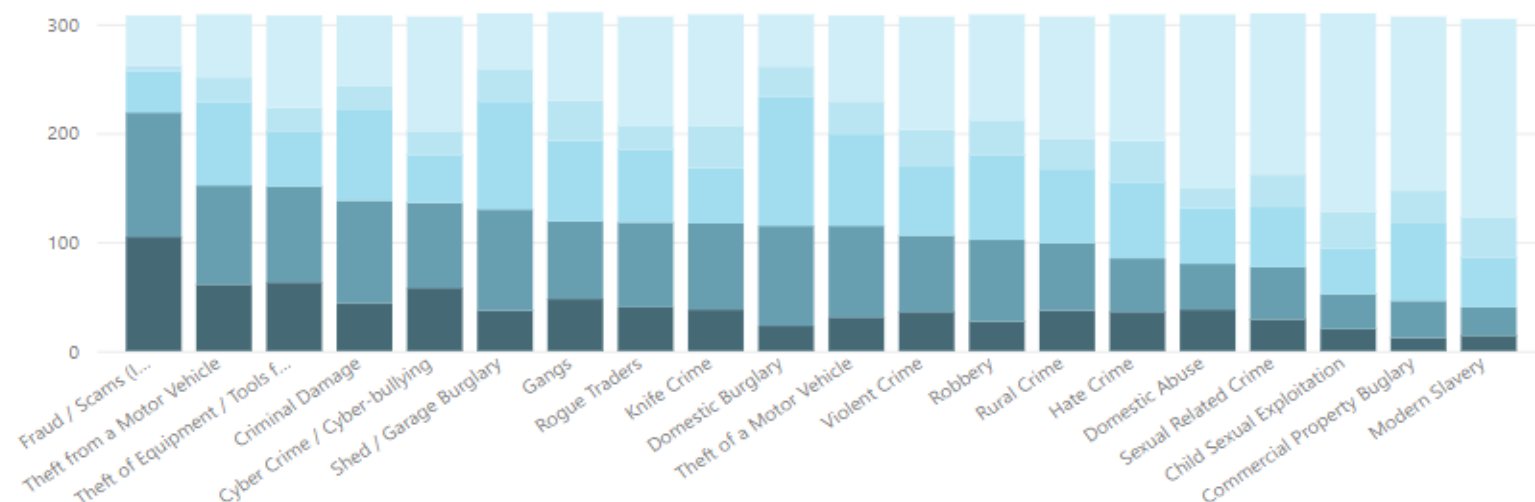
Residents Community Safety Survey 2021

The Residents Community Safety Survey 2021 was published on Citizenspace for four weeks from 24th September to 22nd October 2021. The survey received a total of 1,041 responses (approximately 0.2% of the Buckinghamshire population). 313 of these responses could be located to residents living in the Local Policing Area (LPA) of Wycombe.

The survey asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community. The following pages present a summary of the responses to each of these questions.

In relation to crime, please tell us how much of a problem the following issues have been in the area that you live or work, over the past year

● A Very Big Problem ● A Fairly Big Problem ● Not a Very Big Problem ● Not a Problem ● Don't Know



Top concerns related to crime 2021 - Wycombe LPA

Type of Crime	% of Big or Fairly Big Concerns
Fraud / Scams (Including Online)	71%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	49%
Theft of Equipment / Tools from Van	49%
Criminal Damage	45%
Cyber Crime / Cyber-bullying	44%

Top concerns related to crime 2021 - Buckinghamshire

Type of Crime	% of Big or Fairly Big Concerns
Fraud / Scams (Including Online)	69%
Theft of Equipment / Tools from Van	49%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	48%
Cyber Crime / Cyber-bullying	44%
Criminal Damage	43%

Breaking down responses by Community Board is not possible, as the numbers of responses in some of the Community Boards would not be sufficiently robust for analysis. It should also be noted that the respondents were self selecting rather than a random sample, which may result in bias towards some demographics.

Improving community safety (5)

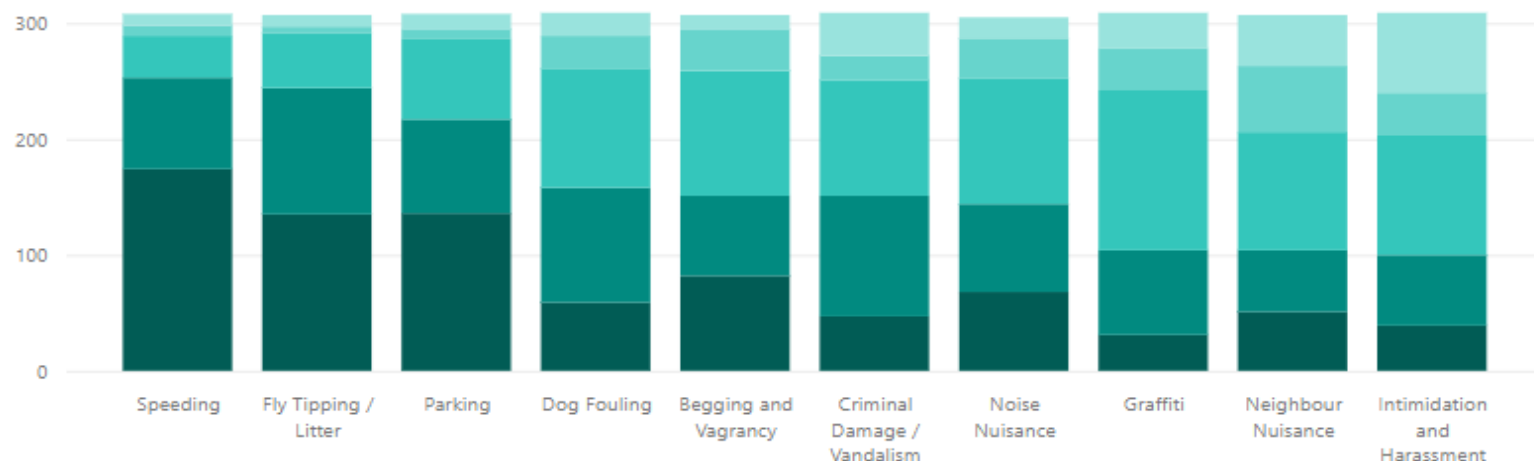
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The survey asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community. The following pages present a summary of the responses to each of these questions.

In relation to anti-social behaviour, please tell us how much of a problem you feel the following issues are in the area that you live or work, over the past year

● A Very Big Problem ● A Fairly Big Problem ● Not a Very Big Problem ● Not a Problem ● Don't Know



Top concerns related to ASB 2021 - Wycombe LPA

Type of ASB	% of Big or Fairly Big Concerns
Speeding	82%
Fly Tipping / Litter	79%
Parking	70%
Dog Fouling	51%
Begging and Vagrancy	49%

Top concerns related to ASB 2021 - Buckinghamshire

Type of ASB	% of Big or Fairly Big Concerns
Speeding	77%
Fly Tipping / Litter	76%
Parking	64%
Dog Fouling	51%
Criminal Damage / Vandalism	43%

Breaking down responses by Community Board is not possible, as the numbers of responses in some of the Community Boards would not be sufficiently robust for analysis. It should also be noted that the respondents were self selecting rather than a random sample, which may result in bias towards some demographics.

Improving community safety (6)

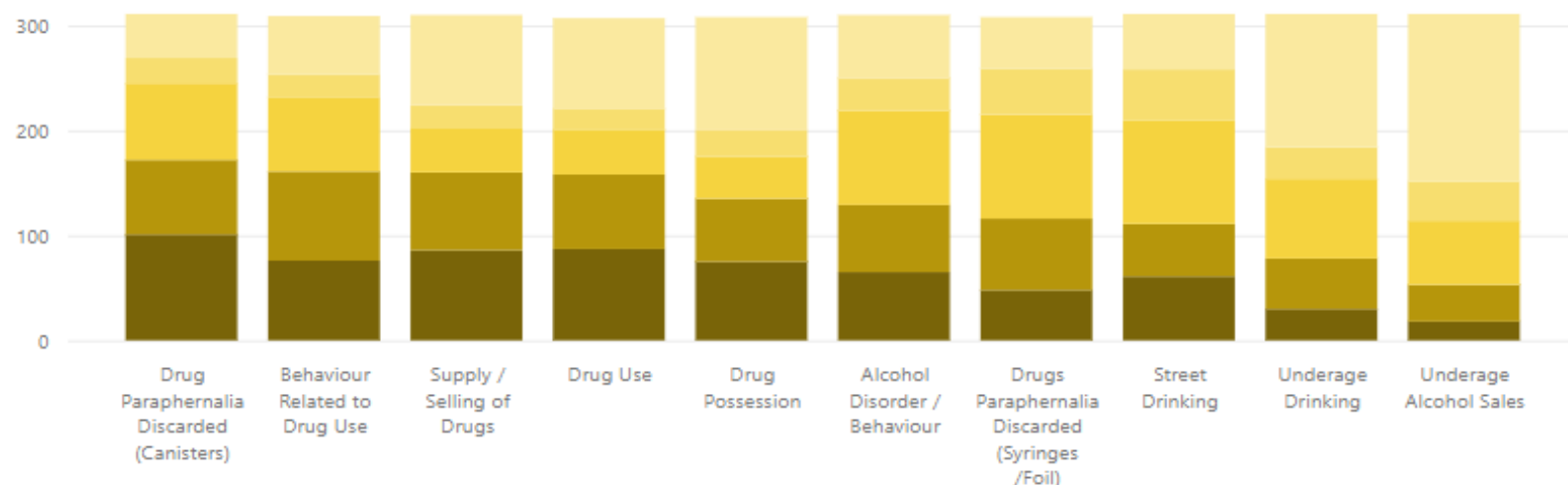
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The survey asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community. The following pages present a summary of the responses to each of these questions.

In relation to drugs and alcohol, please tell us how much of a problem you feel the following issues are in the area that you live or work, over the past year

● A Very Big Problem ● A Fairly Big Problem ● Not a Very Big Problem ● Not a Problem ● Don't Know



Top concerns related to drugs 2021 - Wycombe LPA

Type of Crime	% of Big or Fairly Big Concerns
Drug Paraphernalia Discarded (Canisters)	55%
Behaviour Related to Drug Use	52%
Supply / Selling of Drugs	52%
Drug Use	51%
Drug Possession	44%

Top concerns related to drugs 2021 - Buckinghamshire

Type of Crime	% of Big or Fairly Big Concerns
Drug Paraphernalia Discarded (Canisters)	47%
Supply / Selling of Drugs	43%
Drug Use	43%
Behaviour Related to Drug Use	43%
Drug Possession	37%

Breaking down responses by Community Board is not possible, as the numbers of responses in some of the Community Boards would not be sufficiently robust for analysis. It should also be noted that the respondents were self selecting rather than a random sample, which may result in bias towards some demographics.

Improving community safety (7)

Residents Community Safety Survey 2021

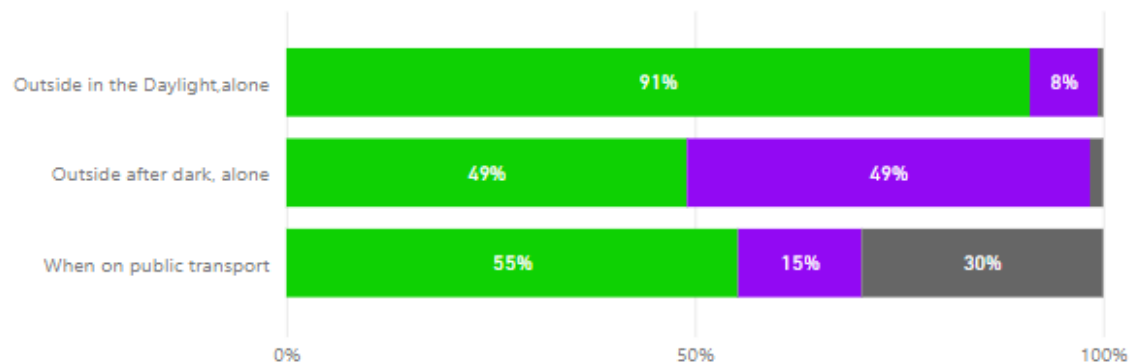
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The survey asked questions about the respondents' level of concern regarding crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and feeling safe in the community. The following pages present a summary of the responses to each of these questions.

Thinking of the scenarios below, how safe or unsafe do you feel in your local area?

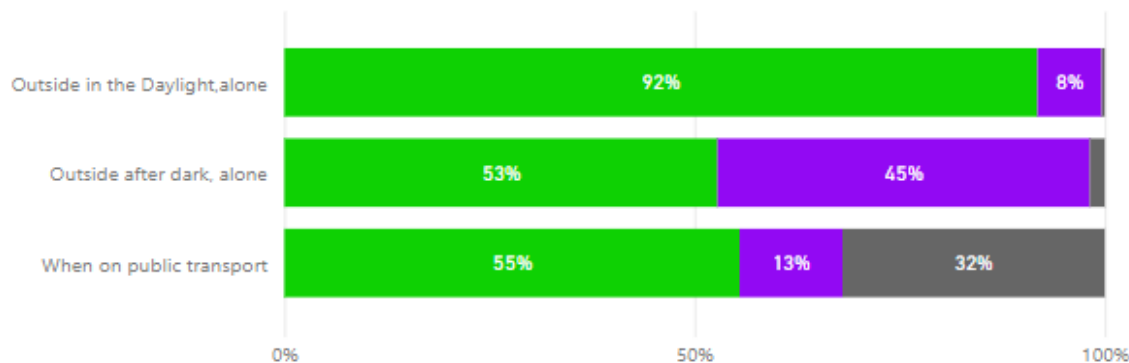
Wycombe

● Safe (Very Safe and Fairly Safe) - % ● Sum of Unsafe (Fairly Unsafe and Very Unsafe) - % ● Don't know - %



Buckinghamshire

● Safe (Very Safe and Fairly Safe) - % ● Sum of Unsafe (Fairly Unsafe and Very Unsafe) - % ● Don't know - %



Breaking down responses by Community Board is not possible, as the numbers of responses in the some of the Community Boards would not be sufficiently robust for analysis. It should also be noted that the respondents were self selecting rather than a random sample, which may result in bias towards some demographics.

References

Domain	Indicator name	Tooltip description
(1) People in your community	Deprivation - IMD Score	A higher value indicates a greater level of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2019 are a relative measure of deprivation for small areas (L indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation; Living Conditions Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation; and Car Access Deprivation). A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.
(1) People in your community	White ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity question on the census. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (Ethnic Group (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Mixed ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity question on the census. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Asian ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity question on the census. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Black ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity question on the census. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Arab ethnic group	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity question on the census. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Other ethnic group	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity question on the census. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Non-white ethnic group	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity question on the census. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups. Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Population aged 0-15	Shows the proportion of the total population in each age group. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011. Rate calculated as = (Population in age group)/(Total population)*100
(1) People in your community	Population of working age (16-64)	Shows the proportion of the total population in each age group. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011. Rate calculated as = (Population in age group)/(Total population)*100
(1) People in your community	Population aged 65+	Shows the proportion of the total population in each age group. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011. Rate calculated as = (Population in age group)/(Total population)*100

Total