



Community Boards

Chesham & Villages Community Board agenda

Date: Thursday 24 February 2022

Time: 6.30 pm

Venue: Via MS Teams

BC Councillors:

P Birchley (Chairman), J Baum, Q Chaudhry, E Culverhouse, M Fayyaz, J MacBean (Vice-Chairman), N Southworth, M Stannard and G Williams

Town/Parish Councils and other organisations:

M Smith (Ashley Green), J Davies (Chartridge), D Martin (Chenies), J MacBean (Chesham Town), C Brown (Cholesbury-cum-St Leonards), A Birkett (Latimer and Ley Hill) and R Fowler (The Lee)

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Councillors

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For further information please contact: Liz Hornby on 01494 421261, email democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk.

Item No	Item	Time	Page No
1	Welcome and Introduction by the Chairman	18.30	
2	Apologies for Absence		
3	Declarations of Interest To receive any disclosure of disclosable pecuniary interests by Members relating to any items on the agenda. If any Member is uncertain as to whether an interest should be disclosed, he or she is asked if possible to contact the District Solicitor prior to the meeting. Members are reminded that if they are declaring an interest, they should state the nature of that interest whether or not they are required to withdraw from the meeting		
4	Notes from the last meeting To agree the notes from the meeting held on Thursday 21 October 2021		5 - 12
5	Public Health Update Daniel Flecknoe - Public Health	18:40	13 - 36
6	Simply Walk Fiona Broadbent	18:55	37 - 40
7	Social Prescribing Mandy Bates	19:10	41 - 46
8	Formal Community Board Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Summary Report • Action Groups (HS2 Villages Forum) • Bucks Jobs Fair (Elgiva, Chesham) 	19:25	47 - 56
9	Community Matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations • Public Questions • Petitions 		
10	Board Discussion and Action Points	19:35	

11	Any Other Business		
12	Date of Next Meeting Community Board Event (details to be confirmed)	20:00	

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Chesham & Villages Community Board minutes

Minutes of the meeting of the Chesham & Villages Community Board held on Thursday 21 October 2021 in Via Video Conference, commencing at 6.30 pm and concluding at 8.25 pm.

Members present

P Birchley, J Baum, E Culverhouse, M Fayyaz, J MacBean, N Southworth and G Williams

Others in attendance

Parish Cllr Chris Brown
Sgt. Roy Evans (Thames Valley Police)
Parish Cllr Ruth Fowler
Andy Garnett (Rotary Club/Garnett Foundation)
Robert Gibson
Councillor Mimi Harker
Pei-Ling Harper (Bucks & Surrey Trading Standards)
Councillor Arif Hussain (Deputy Cabinet Member – Community Safety)
Parish Cllr Mike Johnstone
Parish Cllr Joan Lherbier
Cllr Rachael Matthews
Michelle Parker
Alan Polding (Chiltern Foodbank)
Mark Rosales (Big Community Take Away)
Jean Slater (The Chesham Society)
Gideon Springer (Service Director for Community Safety)
Inspector Richard Vine (Thames Valley Police)

Officers in attendance

L Hornby and C Green

Apologies

M Stannard

Agenda Item

- 1 Welcome and Introduction by the Chairman**
The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting.
- 2 Apologies for Absence**

Apologies were received from:

Parish Cllr Anne Birkett
Mike Stannard
David Martin
Reverend Chris Haywood
Barbara Poole of Voices and Choices

3 Declarations of Interest

There were none.

4 Notes from the last meeting

The notes from the meeting held on 20 July 2021 were agreed as a true record.

5 Thames Valley Police Update

The Board received a presentation from Roy Evans and Richard Vine of the Thames Valley Police and noted the current policing figures and the Chesham policing team members. The also noted the following:

- The Buckinghamshire Council organised the online voting process for Neighbourhood Priorities which were then captured within local Patrol Plans; directing Neighbourhood officers to what their daily business should include. Each day on-duty, officers recorded their contribution and often provided a real-time update to communities through TVP social media accounts.
- Quarterly Updates were produced by each Neighbourhood team drawing from the data collected in the monthly Patrol Plans. Much like a shareholder's report they sought to inform communities (and their Community Boards) of local offending behaviour and progress relevant to the Neighbourhood Priorities.
- Community Board Chairs and Coordinators could contact their respective Neighbourhood Sergeants to discuss specific concerns raised by residents, this included securing police attendance at a Community Board meeting to discuss the issue.
- The Policing Issues Panel was held every 4 months and was independently chaired. It comprised of representatives from all Community Boards; providing an interface with Neighbourhood Inspectors and a platform to discuss strategic policing topics. The panel agreed the 3 issues the neighbourhood teams would focus on when able to over the following 4 months
- Community Boards supported policing objectives through Community Resilience; forming groups such as Community Speed Watch, Neighbourhood Watch, Shop Watch, Pub Watch, and Rural Spotters. Alternatively, they organised special events which sought to inform and protect those who were vulnerable to particular crimes such as Cyber-crime, Hate Crime or Domestic Abuse. With the allocation of Local Authority funds, Community Boards might also consider development of public facilities such as improved street lighting, CCTV or ANPR.
- Greater diversity within Community Board membership could not only provide

a better understanding of local issues but also offered prospective members for the Independent Advisory Group serving as consultants for the local Area Commander on real-time policing incidents, which might impact the communities.

In response to a question about whether there was much crime associated with the London Underground tube line with trains going in and out of London Richard Vine responded that it was a difficult one to answer due to the Underground being under the jurisdiction of the British Transport Police (BTP). It was also reported that Thames Valley Police (TVP) had, in the past, undertaken joint operations with the BTP specifically in relation to drug supply and knife crime.

In response to a question about police historically being first responders or last resort when it comes to cases of mental health issues it was confirmed that these were still ongoing issues, although affected the Emergency Response Officers more than others and it was noted that the Ambulance Service were short of people. All calls go through a triage system and if someone was having a heart attack, they would be prioritised over someone having a mental health issue. Therefore, the next services to be called were the police, particularly if that person was violent or aggressive.

Members were encouraged to report direct to the police if they believed drug dealing was taking place in a particular area. The more intelligence that was received the more it could be acted on.

It was noted that there were to be some changes within the LPA and that there was a move to amalgamate with the Wycombe LPA. It was also explained that Emma Burrows was one of the LPA Commanders and is knowledgeable about the way LPA's work. Reassurance was given to the Board that business would continue as usual although a physical move might happen from the police station to the library but will remain in Chesham.

The next Policing Issues Panel as part of the South Bucks Community Forum was meeting on the 11 November although slightly different format.

The Chairman thanked Roy, Richard and Jack for attending and their informative presentation.

6 Community Safety Presentation

The Board received and noted a presentation on Community Safety by Councillor Arif Hussain, Deputy Cabinet Member for Communities with special responsibility for Community Safety and Gideon Springer, Community Safety Head of Service.

It was agreed that the presentation would be attached to the minutes for information.

The following comments and questions were raised after the presentation:

- Councillor MacBean commented that due to anti-social behaviour in Chesham, both she and Councillor Southworth were watching the CCTV

review very closely due to, during the Chiltern District Council days, trying to implement major improvement but which never took place. It was noted however, that there were plans in place to carry out some of the revisions which were previously agreed. It was not just a case of replacing cameras but putting new ones up. That said, criminals tended to know where the cameras were and would therefore avoid that particular area.

- It was noted that mobile cameras were to be purchased as they would be able to target different areas compared to the static ones which covered the main areas of criminal activity such as the town centre. However, these mobile cameras would be for the whole of the Bucks area.
- In response to a query about rural crime, it was noted that, historically crime took place in populated areas which tend to show as ‘hotspots’ when the police carry out heatmaps to show crime hotspots. However, it was obvious that the rural areas also needed cover and support. The Community Safety team work with TVP to identify different ways to give that support and it was believed that the mobile CCTV units would help in this regard as well as reliance on rural residents providing intelligence to the police so they could build up a picture of where and what sort of crimes are taking place.
- Cross border crime was a challenge particularly at Christmas time particularly with the theft of Christmas trees. Obviously it would be a case of priorities, so Christmas tree thefts would not take precedence over burglaries or vehicles being stolen although a balance needed to be struck. It all depends on what resources were available at the time.
- Concern was raised in relation to door-to-door salesman more commonly known as ‘Nottingham Knockers’ or ‘Azure sellers’ and despite sympathy expressed by some, no communication was available to help people understand that saying “no” at the door was important. Concern was also raised that perhaps these sellers were actually ‘scouts’ getting an opportunity to look through front doors to then pass information back to criminals. While this was true to some extent quite often this activity was not illegal although it was a bit of a grey area. Community Safety did carry out campaigns to raise awareness of these people as well as those who knock on doors asking to take away rubbish and assuring the householder they had a licence, but in reality they did not and would fly-tip the rubbish.

The Chairman thanked Councillor Hussain and Gideon Springer for their informative presentation.

7 Trading Standards Presentation

The Board received and noted a presentation on Scam Awareness from Pei-Ling Harper of Bucks and Surrey Trading Standards.

The following questions and comments arose:

- Continuing on from the ‘Nottingham Knockers’ discussion, it was noted that the team was safeguarding seven people in Buckinghamshire two of which were in the Chesham area who had been victims of scam doorstep traders and one person who had received regular threats from someone who purported to be a gardener and had subsequently had three other visits from

this trader who threatened her and she was now too afraid to open her front door.

- Concern was raised from a recent possible scam from Hermes claiming to have a parcel for delivery which needed credit card details to ensure delivery. Pei-Ling Harper stated she had not heard of that particular scam but would investigate further.
- Board members noted that there had been a rise in use of doorbells with cameras as a way to deter scammers.
- Sticker packs to alert people to not steal, deal with doorstep traders and to give any more individual advice to anyone were available and Pei-Ling Harper requested people to email her if they wanted a pack.
- Pei-Ling Harper also stated she would visit communities to deliver advice or talks in relation to scams.
- The more people who reported scams, the better informed the Trading Standards team would be so investigate further.
- Concern about adults with learning disabilities was raised as they could be subject to scams and would not have the ability to filter out the true from false. An example was given by a Board member who had a neighbour who had been scammed three times now, once by someone claiming she had a three year insurance policy and that she had paid for one year and therefore payment would need to be taken for the second year. It was noted that True Call was a small device that attached to a landline and would be programmed with trusted numbers and any non-trusted numbers would need to go through a process or get blocked. There were various settings on True Call which could be set at high or low depending on the severity of calls being received. Pei-Ling Harper asked the Board member to email her in relation to her neighbour. Peiling.harper@surreycc.gov.uk
- Councillor MacBean agreed, in liaison with Pei-Ling Harper, to put some information in relation to the scam calls in the Chesham community newsletter, particularly in the run-up to Christmas.
- It was noted, however, that many people who have read information on these scams believe it would not happen to them. Pei-Ling Harper commented that nearly everyone she spoke to said the same thing, that they did not think they would ever fall for it.

The Chairman thanked Pei-Ling Harper for her very informative presentation.

8 Community Board Updates Funding Summary Report

Caroline Green, Chesham and Villages Community Board Co-ordinator updated members on Funding Summary who noted that despite a late start, due to the elections in May, £16,580 had already been allocated, leaving a balance of £268,008.

Caroline Green stated that, potentially, £60,00 had been set aside for the four Vehicle Activated Signs (VAS) sites which were awaiting feasibility studies to take place. Following that allocation, there was still a decent pot of funding remaining with some applications in the pipeline, including the Chesham app.

Councillor MacBean explained that the Chesham app had been developed by a local resident and was in a good state and had been populated by many local volunteer groups and businesses. The resident who had designed the app had offered to gift it to the town council to make it a public community project. He had also offered to remain as a consultant to give support while it was launched. The app was already live and had lots of information in it.

Jean Slater of the Chesham Society explained they were not aware of the app until recently and agreed that it was a good facility for Chesham and suggested that Chesham should have its own dedicated website for visitors, promoting the AONB, the fact that Chesham was on the London Underground tube line and promote the satellite villages around Chesham. It was agreed that Councillor MacBean and Jean Slater should meet with the app.'s author and Michael Rowan to discuss this further.

Caroline Green reported that the Health and Wellbeing Action Group had not yet been set up, the reason being that Public Health profile had yet to return their profile. However, that had now been received and the public health profile, which will inform decisions on what the priorities for Chesham and the villages were. Therefore, the Health and Wellbeing Action Group could now be set up.

Caroline Green suggested that it would make sense for Councillor MacBean to Chair the Health and Wellbeing group. Councillor Birchley, Chairman of Chesham and Villages Community Board agreed. Councillor MacBean reported that she along with Caroline Green, had met with Dan Flecknoe, the Public Health Lead for the Chesham area.

Councillor Baum was invited to report on the Jobs and Apprenticeships Fair application which the Board had supported. It was noted that Cllr Baum had met with officers from the Buckinghamshire Council's Comms team where it was agreed a public engagement exercise with employers who had expressed an interest. The fair itself was to be held on Saturday 5 March 2022 where companies such as Waitrose, Audi and Silverstone would attend. Businesses with vacancies would be invited to take a stand at the Fair for no cost and the Fair would be marketed at young people living in Buckinghamshire.

The Fair would also, crucially, be for the 24 to 49 age group who were currently suffering due being laid off work as a result of the pandemic.

Action Plan

Board members noted the Action Plan report.

9 Community Matters

Chiltern Foodbank – Update

The Board received and noted a presentation by Alan Polding of the Chiltern Foodbank and noted that the presentation was attached to the agenda.

Alan Polding explained that he was appealing to the Board as the Foodbank needed

to find new premises as the current premises were no longer fit for purpose. Having handed out in the region of three thousand parcels in 2020 although figures were expected to be lower this year but volume was still quite high.

The ideal premises would be where informal meetings could take place as well as confidential meetings with clients. Perhaps an old office or industrial building, preferably with parking and in Chesham. It was noted that the Foodbank was registered with estate agents but there was nothing suitable on their books currently.

The size of property would, ideally, be in the region of 2000 square metres, roughly the size of half a tennis court.

If any Board member were aware of a property that might meet their needs, Alan Polding's email address was alan@chiltern.foodbank.org.uk and to please contact him.

Councillor MacBean reported that she had emailed earlier that day with details of a couple of properties that may be suitable and that she had contacted the head of Property Services at Bucks Council in case they were aware of anything suitable.

Chesham Rotary

Andy Garnett explained he was also part of the CIC in Chesham and stated there was a real need for organisations such as Foodbank, Community Takeaway and others for suitable properties which Chesham did not have unless specific homes were built for them which involves a lot more money. Work was taking place behind the scenes to make an announcement shortly, but needed commitments from major stakeholders before doing so.

Councillor MacBean explained that several units were being built at the end of Ashridge Road and if there were two similar organisations who could potentially share a space it could ease the burden in terms of bills, overheads etc.

Community Takeaway

Mark Rosales reported that Community Takeaway were looking to premises in Chesham and had looked for suitable properties with the right size of commercial kitchens in order to facilitate their requirements.

Mark Rosales reported that Community Takeaway had been in touch with the Oasis Partnership although, following a visit, it was found not to be suitable. The suggestion was made that Mark Rosales liaised with Councillor MacBean and Alan Polding for further discussions and to collaborate in finding and securing suitable premises.

Petitions

Board members noted the Petition report in the agenda pack.

10 Date of Next Meeting
Thursday 24 February 2022 at 6.30pm.



CHESHAM & VILLAGES COMMUNITY BOARD

PUBLIC HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS



Public Health Team – Buckinghamshire Council
Your Contact: Daniel Flecknoe
daniel.flecknoe@buckinghamshire.gov.uk

Chesham and Villages Community Board Public Health Recommendations

Improving and levelling up the health and wellbeing of all our residents is a priority for the Council. Buckinghamshire is one of the least deprived local authority areas in England and consequently has better health overall than the England average. However, in Buckinghamshire the health of residents varies within, and between, community board areas. For example, people living in more deprived areas are more likely to live in poor health and die earlier than people living in less deprived areas. They are also more likely to develop multiple long-term conditions earlier, such as diabetes and heart disease. Different ethnic groups also have different risks of developing some long term conditions.

These differences existed before the pandemic and COVID-19 has worsened them. For example, people living in more deprived areas have a higher risk of being infected and experiencing complications of COVID-19.

One impact of the pandemic has been an increase in the unhealthy behaviours that increase our risk of long-term conditions. Many people have been less active, eaten less healthily and drunk more alcohol. People have also experienced poorer mental health and greater social isolation. COVID-19 has also impacted some people's income, employment, and children's education - all factors that can affect their health and wellbeing.

Supporting and improving residents' physical and mental health is vital and initiatives to do so will have wider impacts on economic recovery, workforce productivity and environmental sustainability. Our County-wide "levelling-up" health priority is Cardiovascular Disease (which includes conditions such as heart attacks and stroke) because this is a significant cause of early death, is more common in deprived and some ethnic minority communities, and contributes to worse Covid-19 outcomes.

Community Board Profile Commentary

The Chesham Community Board area is relatively more deprived and less ethnically diverse compared with Buckinghamshire as a whole. There are small differences between the average life expectancy of residents living here compared with the Buckinghamshire average – men have a slightly higher average life expectancy and women have a slightly lower average life expectancy.

Poorer health compared to Buckinghamshire can be seen from the earliest years of life where nearly a third of children in Year Six are overweight or obese.

Nearly 1 in 5 adults living in Chesham are physically inactive. Before the pandemic, the proportion of adults measured in primary care as obese was higher than Buckinghamshire as a whole. Residents aged 15 years and over who were identified to smoke in primary care was also higher than the Buckinghamshire average. These behaviours lead to a higher risk of developing heart disease and diabetes. Data is currently being updated for the post COVID period.

Poor mental health also affects residents in Chesham, with a higher probability of loneliness in older people in this area compared with the Buckinghamshire average. This highlights the importance of developing community activities and promoting resources around mental wellbeing for this community.

Other issues such as the high estimated risk of food poverty, affecting more than 4,500 (approximately 1 in 6) residents, and limited access to public green spaces also plays a role in the overall health of this community. Greater public access to green spaces can improve community health by facilitating exercise, social interaction and reducing exposure to pollution. Initiatives to support those at risk of food poverty can improve physical and mental wellbeing and support sustainability by promoting healthy eating using locally grown produce and fostering connection between residents.

Recommendations

There are many opportunities for the Chesham and Villages Community Board to work with Public Health and other partners to support residents to have healthier, happier lives. We propose that you focus on the following areas:

- Preventing diabetes, heart disease and stroke
- Supporting residents to stop smoking
- Improving mental health, tackling social isolation and reducing stigma

In each of these areas, proposed actions that your Board can take are categorised into different levels of input:

1. DEVELOP/FUND
Introduce, expand, or develop initiatives supported by Public Health and/or other partners.
2. PROMOTE, SIGNPOST, REFER or TRAIN
Communicate information about local activities and services to residents, or develop new skills.
3. PARTICIPATE
Represent your community in shaping public health policy and actions across Buckinghamshire.

Six selected DEVELOP/FUND proposals are:

- Fund the Active Movement programme in more schools in Chesham
- Fund the extension of an Expert Gardener and/or more sites as part of Grow it, Cook it, Eat it
- Make your parks and playgrounds smoke free
- Organise Making Every Contact Count training
- Enhance Healthy Ageing projects with community board funds
- Support schools to organise wellbeing service days

Further details on these actions and more can be found in the following pages.

Next Steps

Your Public Health lead, Dan Flecknoe (daniel.flecknoe@buckinghamshire.gov.uk), will be pleased to provide more information and support discussions as you explore which actions to work on this year, advise what support is available, and how these might fit in with your other priorities.

For more information and support on any of the actions suggested, get in touch with Dan Flecknoe at daniel.flecknoe@buckinghamshire.gov.uk

Further Considerations

Based on your local insight and knowledge there may be other health and wellbeing priorities you wish to consider for support and action and/or you may already have ideas to address needs identified by the community. The recommendations included in this document are not all encompassing and are intended to start a conversation on where and how the Community Board can get involved to improve local health and well-being.

Further opportunities for supporting a variety of health and wellbeing topics in your area can also be found in the Buckinghamshire Online Directory.

Please see the following pages for the full list and details of proposed actions.

Opportunities for Action – what you can do for residents’ health and wellbeing

1. Prevent diabetes, heart disease and stroke by promoting healthier behaviours and knowing your risks

Preventing Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is our Buckinghamshire-wide priority to “level-up” health. Heart disease, stroke and diabetes are very common, affecting hundreds of residents a year, more commonly in deprived and some ethnic minority communities. Heart disease and stroke account for 20-30% of the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Buckinghamshire.

The good news is a significant proportion of new cases can be prevented by things we can do as individuals and community boards. We can reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes, and stroke by

- supporting residents to have healthier behaviours
- helping residents know their individual risk and getting advice to reduce this by for example increasing uptake of NHS health checks

The most important behaviours that reduce the risk of developing cardiovascular disease, diabetes, dementia, and many cancers are 1. Not smoking 2. Being physically active 3. Eating a healthy diet and being a healthy weight and 4. Not drinking too much alcohol. Adopting these 4 healthy behaviours could prevent 75% of new cases of heart disease, stroke, and Type 2 diabetes; 40% of cancer cases; and reduce the risk of people suffering serious consequences of COVID-19 and flu. In particular, efforts to reduce and stop smoking in your area can make a huge difference – smoking reduction actions are discussed in further detail separately, under key area two. Healthy behaviours also bring other benefits, at all ages, from boosting school achievement to improving mental health and boosting the economy through increased workforce productivity and reduced sickness absence.

How the Chesham and Villages Community Board can act to support this key area:

CONTACT DANIEL.FLECKNOE@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK FOR MORE DETAILS ON ANY OF THESE ACTIONS	
Develop / Fund	
<p>Active Movement: Active Movement is a behaviour change programme which incorporates achievable activity into daily life. This programme runs in schools and empowers schools to make their environment non sedentary. Waterside and Ivingswood schools in Chesham are already engaged with this programme.</p>	<p>The Board can fund the Active Movement programme across a group of additional schools in the local area. Please note that a group of schools will need to be identified for this programme and costs are around £3k per school. For an example of this programme in a school see this link: Active Movement — Thomas Hickman School</p>
<p>Healthy Start: This programme provides free vouchers to eligible families (pregnant women and families with at least one child under 4, who are on a low income and in receipt of benefits) to help buy basic food and milk as well as vitamin supplements.</p>	<p>The Board could increase awareness of the Healthy Start programme within the community by working with businesses to ensure they are signed up to the scheme and actively promoting it within their stores without the need for the individual to ask if they accept vouchers. The Board can also work collaboratively with Bucks Food Partnership, Helping Hands, the Buckinghamshire Hospital Trust 0-19 service and Public Health to increase awareness, uptake, and distribution outlets.</p>
<p>Grow it, Cook it, Eat it: This programme brings communities together through a</p>	<p>The Board can fund the extension of the Expert Gardener role for these sites beyond the first year</p>

<p>common interest to grow their own food, gives them access to fresh fruit and vegetables, and offers a way to engage in low impact exercise.</p>	<p>(May 2022). This will help to embed the gardens more fully in the local communities.</p> <p>The Board can also fund further sites across the community board area to spread the benefits for health and wellbeing as well as environmental and green priorities.</p>
<p>Promote, Signpost, Refer and Train</p>	
<p><u>Live Well Stay Well:</u></p> <p>Buckinghamshire’s Healthy Lifestyle Service provides effective and evidence-based support for people to stop smoking, lose weight and be active amongst other support and advice.</p>	<p>Promote the service through your own communication channels, encouraging stakeholders to refer and residents to self-refer.</p>
<p>Alcohol services:</p> <p>One Recovery Bucks and Switch Bucks support adults and young people affected by alcohol or drug misuse.</p>	<p>Promote these evidence-based local services to support individuals and families with alcohol or drug misuse concerns.</p>
<p>Participate</p>	
<p>Health Behaviour Campaigns:</p> <p>These are communications and engagement activities to promote healthy behaviours.</p>	<p>Your Community Board can amplify health campaigns to your local community by promoting them through your own communication channels. Examples include:</p> <p>Stoptober (October)</p> <p>Healthy weight (Better You)</p> <p>Alcohol Awareness Week (15-21 Nov 2021)</p>
<p>Whole Systems Approach to Obesity:</p> <p>Public Health have recently commenced a ‘Whole Systems Approach to Obesity’, a health in all policies approach which brings stakeholders from across the county together to create effective local approaches, engaging communities and local assets, to address obesity in Buckinghamshire. An action plan jointly owned by stakeholders will be developed creating a joined up approach to addressing obesity across Buckinghamshire.</p>	<p>Participate in the Whole Systems Approach to Obesity workshops (Sept and Nov ’21) and stakeholder events to ensure action plans developed meet the needs of your local communities and fully utilise the assets available.</p>
<p>Physical Activity Steering Group and Action Plan:</p> <p>This is a joint initiative between Public Health, Adult Social Care, and the voluntary/community sector. A series of projects to address the emotional and cognitive impacts of isolation and lack of social contact amongst older people will be developed and tested from September 2021.</p>	<p>The Community Board can enhance the test and learn projects by matching the current funding and/or funding additional projects.</p> <p>The Board can also play a key role by encouraging the local VCSE groups to engage with the programme.</p>

2. Support residents to stop smoking

Smoking is a major priority for the Council and warrants special focus by Community Boards as a key driver of deaths from heart disease, stroke, diabetes, dementia, and cancer. Most people who currently smoke report wishing that they could quit, or at least reduce their habit, but the addictive nature of nicotine makes this very difficult to achieve. In the absence of professional assistance and peer support, people who smoke in Chesham will be likely to continue smoking, damaging their health and that of those around them. Supporting people to quit, or reduce, their smoking habit, is one of the most effective ways to improve the health of your community.

How the Chesham and Villages Community Board can act to support this key area:

CONTACT DANIEL.FLECKNOE@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK FOR MORE DETAILS ON ANY OF THESE ACTIONS	
Develop / Fund	
<p>Smoke free parks and playgrounds: This is a voluntary ban on smoking in community parks, where children and families are often present. This protects children and adults from second-hand smoke and means children are less likely to observe role models smoking which reduces their risk of taking up smoking.</p>	<p>Identify playgrounds and/or parks in your area to make smoke free and put up signage to show residents that this is a smoke free area. You can encourage community participation by, for example, having local schools enter a 'no smoking' sign competition and use the winning design in your chosen parks. The average cost for each playground is likely to cost around £600, depending on how many signs are needed and for how many parks in your area.</p>
<p>Making Every Contact Count (MECC) training: MECC upskills people to have effective and informal healthy conversations around making positive changes to physical and mental health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Support MECC training within your local area by promoting its availability to your members and partners.</p> <p>You could also organise training sessions in partnership with Public Health.</p>
Promote, signpost refer and train	
<p>Live Well Stay Well (Smoking Cessation): Buckinghamshire's Healthy Lifestyle Service, Live Well Stay Well, provides a smoking cessation service through which over 1200 residents have been supported to quit smoking.</p>	<p>Promote the service through your own communication channels, encouraging stakeholders to refer and residents to self-refer.</p>
<p>Smoke Free Side-lines: From January 2022, local football clubs can pledge to a voluntary ban on smoking on their pitches and in their clubs.</p>	<p>Encourage football clubs in your area to sign up to the smoke free side lines pledge.</p>
<p>Tobacco Roadshows: These are community events that highlight the impact of illicit tobacco.</p>	<p>Promote the roadshow events through your communication channels to encourage the public to attend.</p>
Participate	

<p>Tobacco Control Alliance: Buckinghamshire has a tobacco control strategy (and accompanying action plan) that is overseen by the Tobacco Control Alliance. The strategy aims to save lives and improve the health of thousands of people in Buckinghamshire by minimising their exposure to tobacco and works towards the national ambition for a smoke free generation.</p>	<p>Representative(s) from your community board can be part of the Tobacco Control Alliance and participate in quarterly meetings to inform the Buckinghamshire strategy and action plan for tobacco control.</p>
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3. Co-ordinate community activities and promote resources to improve mental health, tackle social isolation and reduce stigma

The COVID-19 pandemic has had negative impacts on many people’s social support networks and mental health. People who experience poor mental health and/or social isolation can be at higher risk of experiencing physical ill health and wider challenges. Community-level efforts to improve social connectivity and mental health resilience, for example, group-based physical activity sessions or campaigns to reduce stigma, can bring wide-ranging benefits to both individual and community health and wellbeing.

How the Chesham and Villages Community Board can act to support this key area:

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTACT DANIEL.FLECKNOE@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK FOR MORE DETAILS ON ANY OF THESE ACTIONS</p>	
<p>Develop / Fund</p>	
<p>Healthy ageing collaborative: This is a joint initiative between Public Health, Adult Social Care, and the voluntary/community sector. A series of projects to address the emotional and cognitive impacts of isolation and lack of social contact amongst older people will be developed and tested from September 2021.</p>	<p>Chesham Community Board can enhance the test and learn projects by matching the current funding and/or funding additional projects.</p> <p>The Board can also play a key role by encouraging the local VCSE groups to engage with the programme.</p>
<p>School Wellbeing Service Days: Secondary schools can host a wellbeing day for pupils and staff to learn about services that can support their mental health and wellbeing and reduce stigma for young people around discussing mental health.</p>	<p>Support schools in your area to develop and organise a wellbeing service day to promote local services to pupils and staff.</p> <p>Together, you can invite services to speak about what they offer, give out leaflets signposting to services and more.</p>
<p><u>Moving minds:</u> Through this initiative, people with mild-moderate poor mental health are invited to take part in community physical activity sessions. The sessions are delivered by trained instructors and aim to build peoples resilience, self-esteem confidence and support mental health recovery. The sessions will act as a stepping stone for accessing other community based physical activity.</p>	<p>Promote the Moving Minds sessions through your communication channels.</p>
<p>Promote, signpost refer and train</p>	

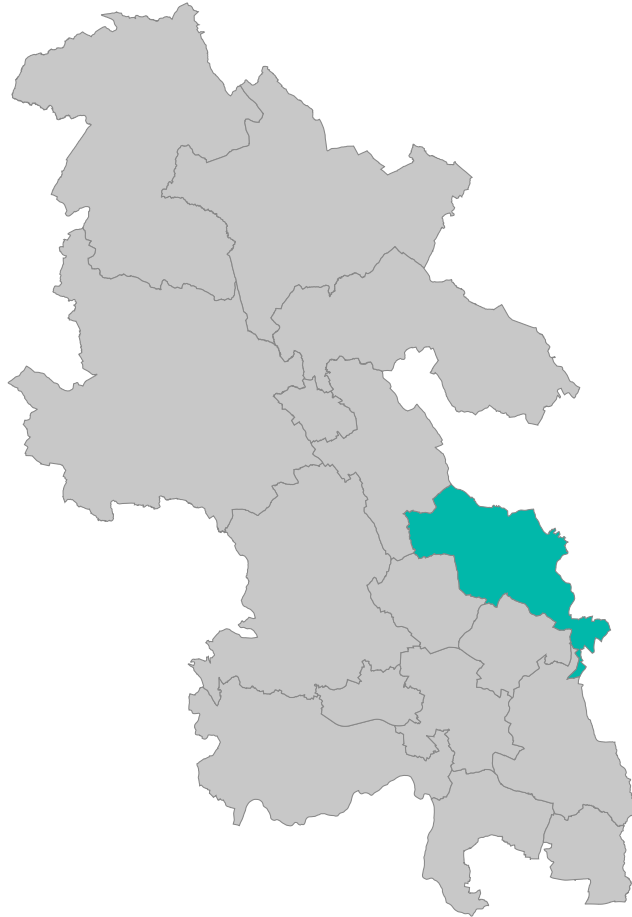
<p><u>Champion the change:</u></p> <p>Champion the Change Buckinghamshire is a partnership of local organisations and people who are committed to ending mental health stigma and discrimination and create hope for those affected by mental illness. Their activities include holding 'Big Bucks Chat' Awareness Days and welcoming people with experience of mental health to become champions.</p>	<p>Promote Champion the Change events, for example, Bucks Big Chat Awareness Days, through your communication channels.</p> <p>Encourage residents and board members to become champions. Champions can organise small community activities, share their stories, and/or create resources for schools, workplaces, and sports clubs.</p>
<p><u>Mental health first aid training:</u></p> <p>Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) England provide a variety of online and face-to-face courses, including Youth and Adult Mental Health First Aid training. Further training will also be available via Bucks MIND.</p>	<p>Board members can attend and promote training sessions covering Mental Health First Aid, Suicide First Aid, Psychological First Aid.</p>
<p>Participate</p>	
<p><u>Annual mental health communications:</u></p> <p>There are a range of communications campaigns throughout the year that promote ways to improve mental health, reduce stigma and/or promote places to get support.</p> <p>You can take part in awareness raising to reduce stigma and help signpost residents who want to get involved in supporting the mental health of their community or those who may benefit from information on services that are available for them to access.</p>	<p>Promote national campaigns through your own communication channels, such as World Suicide Prevention Day (September) and World Mental Health Day (October), using local Buckinghamshire council information, media, tweets and more.</p> <p>Share information on local services that are available for residents to improve their mental health.</p> <p>Have a themed community board meeting on Mental Health and invite local organisations to talk about their work/support that is available.</p>



Community Board Profile

Board Name

Chesham and Villages



Overview



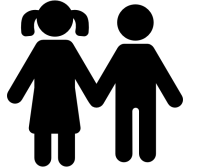
People in your community



Life expectancy



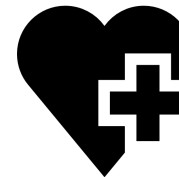
Growing up in your community



Health behaviours



Long term conditions and healthcare usage



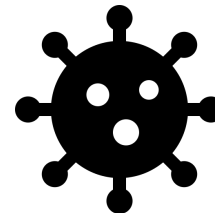
Disease registers



Vulnerable groups



COVID-19 headlines



Natural built environment



Increasing our prosperity



Improving community safety



Reference



Overview

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 28,505 people living in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area

Health and wellbeing



Chesham and Villages Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (81.9 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8). The life expectancy for women is lower (84.8 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 85.1 years (England average 83.4).

Vulnerable groups



11.8% of children are living in poverty in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area, compared with 9.5% across Buckinghamshire

Education and skills



18.4% of people have no qualifications in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area compared with 16.8% across Buckinghamshire

Housing



1.7% of households lack central heating in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area, compared with 1.4% across Buckinghamshire

Economy



5.3% of people are in receipt of unemployment benefit (JSA and UC) in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area compared with 4.6% across Buckinghamshire

Crime and safety



There are higher levels of crime in Chesham and Villages compared with the Buckinghamshire average (IoD 2019 Crime Rank)

Access and transport



15.1% of households have no car in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area compared with 12.6% across Buckinghamshire

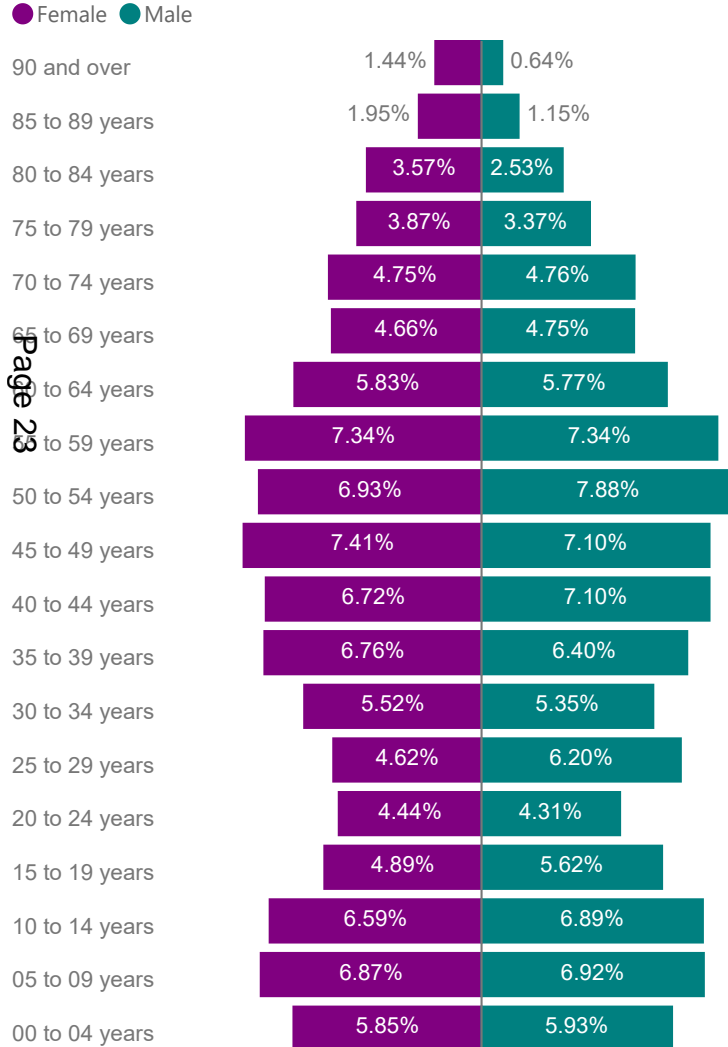
People in your community

Board Name ▼

Chesham and Villages ▼

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 lifecourse.

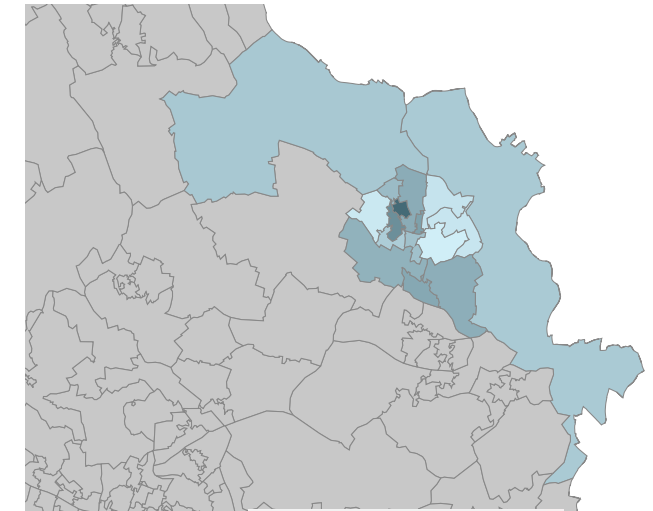
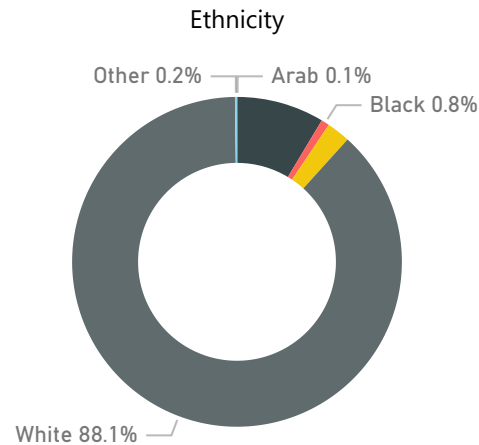
Age Structure



There are 28,505 people living in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area.

Chesham and Villages Community Board has fewer young people than the county average, with 20.6% of the population under 16 years of age (Buckinghamshire average 20.7%, England average 19.2%) and fewer older people than the county average, with 18.9% of the population aged 65+ (Buckinghamshire average 18.9%, England average 18.4%).

Chesham and Villages Community Board is less ethnically diverse than Buckinghamshire as a whole. Ethnic minorities (excluding white minorities) make up 11.9% of the population compared with 13.6% in Buckinghamshire overall, and 14.6% in England.



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.

Chesham and Villages Community Board has a deprivation score of 11.6 within Buckinghamshire (Buckinghamshire as a whole is 10.1). The map shows the pockets of higher deprivation across this community board.

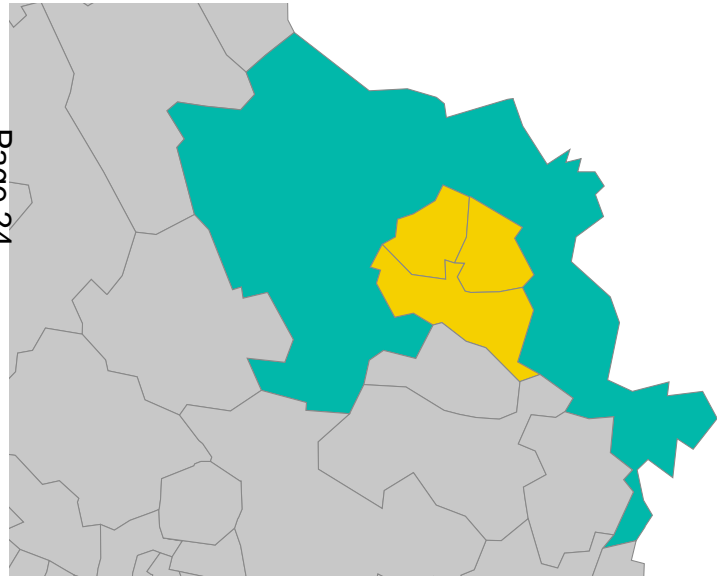
Board Name ▼
 ▼

Life expectancy at birth (males) by MSOA, 2015-19



● Better ● Similar

compared to Buckinghamshire average



81.9 Chesham and Villages
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.

Chesham and Villages Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (81.9 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8).

The life expectancy for women is lower (84.8 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 85.1 years (England average 83.4).

The maps highlight areas within the community board and whether they are significantly different compared to the Buckinghamshire average.

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.

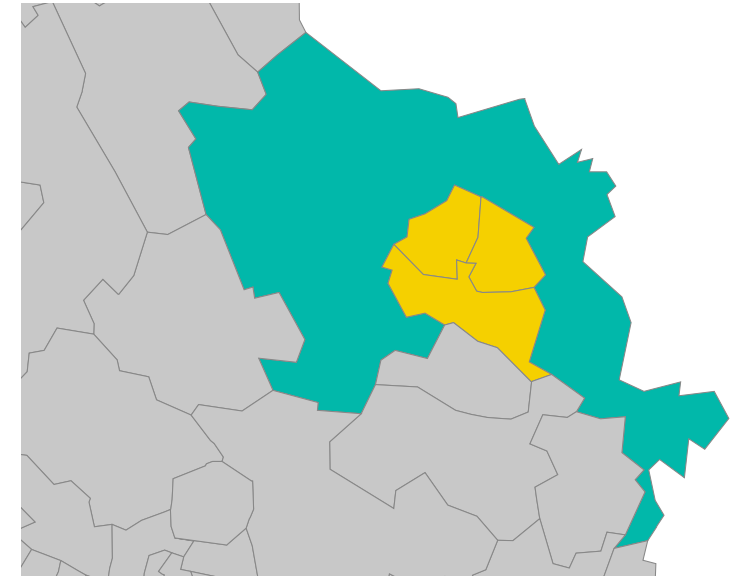
The maps do not match the Community Board boundary exactly. Data is being presented by the Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) covering the Community Board. These are geographic areas with a mean population of 7,200 people and their boundaries cross the Community Boards boundaries. The interactive profile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

Life expectancy at birth (females) by MSOA, 2015-19



● Better ● Similar

compared to Buckinghamshire average



84.8 Chesham and Villages
85.1 Buckinghamshire
83.4 England

Growing up in your community

Board Name
Chesham and Villages

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.

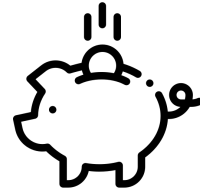


Births (2019)

288

Low Birthweight babies

5.2%



Children in poverty

11.8%



Child excess weight Year 6

32.2%



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

Low birthweight increases the risks of childhood death, developmental problems and is associated with poorer health in later life. Chesham and Villages Community Board had 288 births in the latest year. Of these births 5.2% had a low birthweight, which is lower than the Buckinghamshire average of 6.8% (England average 6.8%).

There is a higher proportion of children living in poverty (11.8%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 9.5% (England average 17.0%).

The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the median income.

32.2% 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.

Health behaviours

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

19.4%

- lower proportion of adults who are physically inactive (19.4%) 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)

174.7

- higher rate of residents (per 100,000 population) receiving treatment for alcohol and non-opiate misuse (175) 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

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Chesham and Villages Community Board (where a rank of 1 out of 16 indicates higher emergency admissions):

- Ranks 9 for emergency admissions overall
- Ranks 13 for cancer emergency admissions
- Ranks 8 for cardiovascular emergency admissions
- Ranks 10 for dementia emergency admissions
- Ranks 11 for mental health emergency admissions
- Ranks 8 for under 5 years emergency admissions
- Ranks 7 for respiratory emergency admissions

NHS Health Checks



531

Uptake 2019/20

54.6%

NHS Health Checks (%)

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. Chesham and Villages Community Board had a higher uptake of health checks (54.6%) 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 significant higher than the Buckinghamshire average, **Amber** indicates the rate is similar and **Green** indicates the rate is significantly lower.

Source: Long term conditions - HES data extracted from NHS Digital Data Access Environment (DAE) (2019/20); Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimate for relevant year; TCR (Nottingham) Quest Health Checks Reporting; and Buckinghamshire Public Health Intelligence.

Board Name

Chesham and Villages

Vulnerable groups

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+

£642.20



Unemployment Benefit Claimants

4.6%



Food Poverty

4,602

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

Personal debt in the Chesham and Villages Community Board area (£642.23) is less than the Buckinghamshire average (£751.71), and less than the England average (£661.90).

Chesham and Villages Community Board has a higher proportion of unemployment benefit claimants (4.6%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average (3.9%), and a lower proportion than the England average (5.6%).

Chesham and Villages Community Board residents have an above average risk of food poverty compared to the county overall. 4,602 residents are living in households at a higher risk of food poverty (15.6% of the Community Board population). This compares with 79,896 people in Buckinghamshire overall (14.9% of the county population).

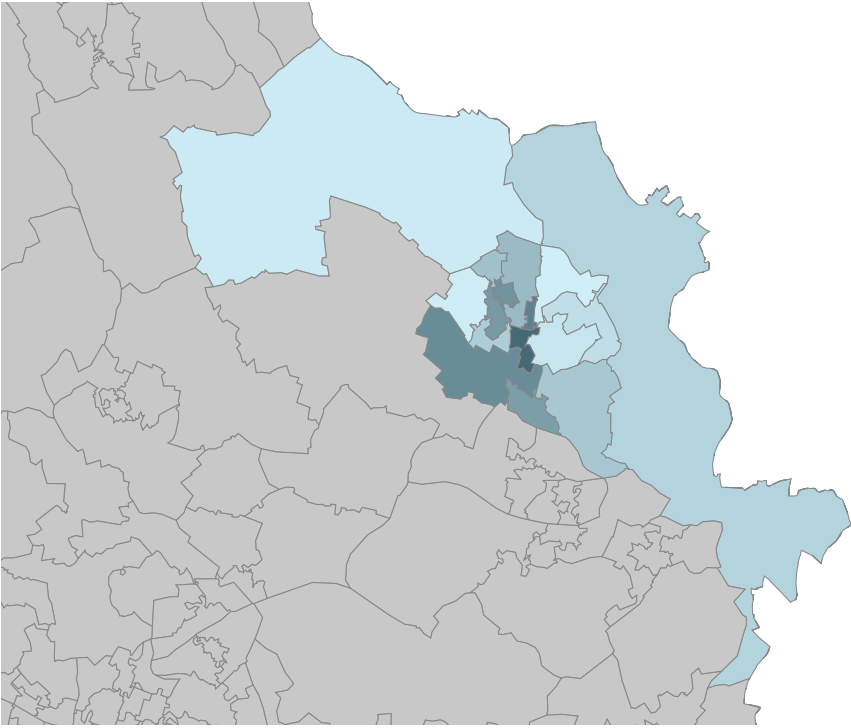
Vulnerable groups (2)

See online version for a more detailed map

Board Name
Chesham and Villages

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 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 Chesham and Villages is higher (-4.14) than the Buckinghamshire average (-4.18). The average for England is -3.9. A value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness.

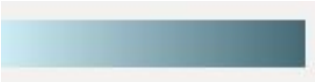
In addition, the proportion of working age residents receiving personal independence payments (PIP) is higher (3.7%) than the Buckinghamshire average (3.2%) and lower than the England average (6.2%).



3.7%

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

less prevalence of loneliness



greater prevalence of loneliness

Return to home page

COVID-19 headlines

Board Name
Chesham and Villages

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. Data will be updated for this page at regular intervals in the interactive version of this profile.

COVID Cases

7,603

COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population (up to 20 Sept 2021)

South East

9,538

England

11,175

COVID Deaths

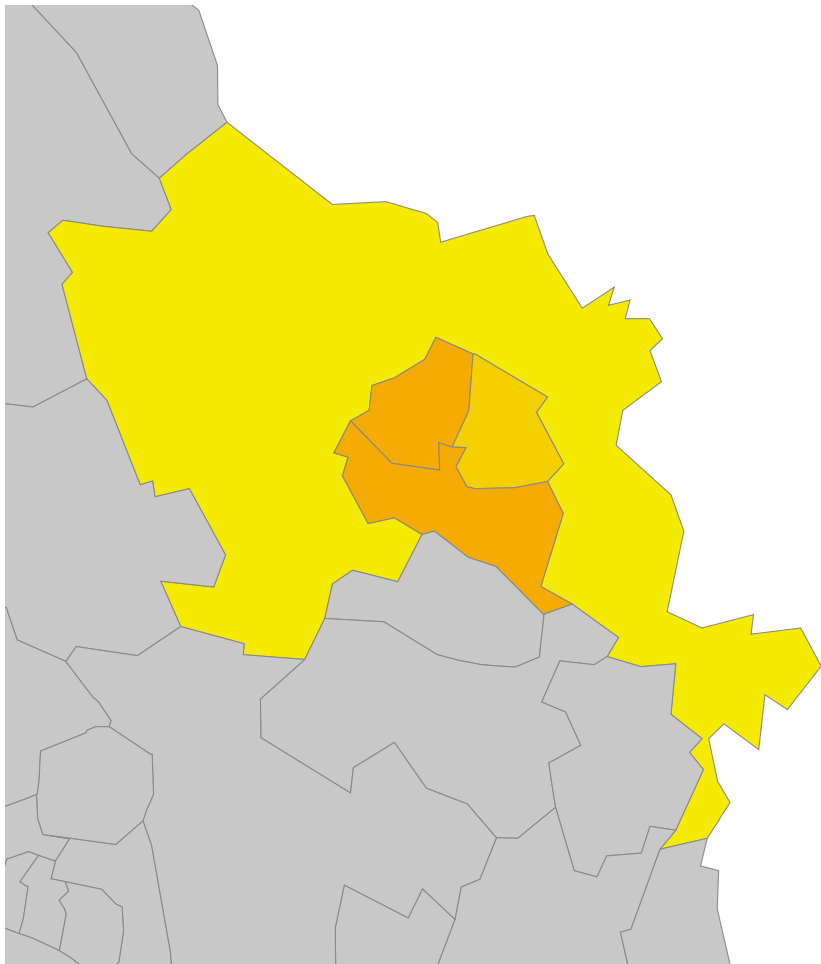
45

Deaths involving COVID - data up to July 2021

Vaccine data up to and including

19/09/2021

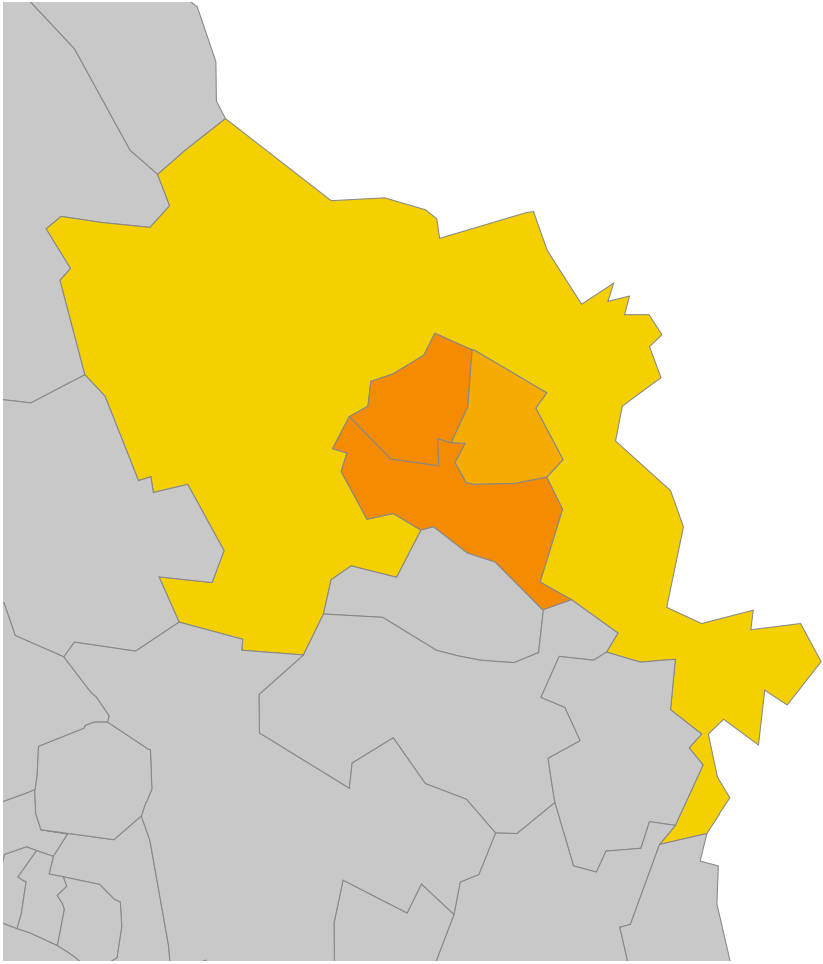
Dose 1 Coverage ● 80-84% ● 85-89% ● 90-94%



Vaccine data up to and including

19/09/2021

Dose 2 Coverage ● 70-79% ● 80-84% ● 85-89%



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 Board boundaries. The interactive profile will enable the maps to be explored in more detail.

Natural built environment

Board Name ▼
 ▼

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

£448,979

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Proportion of dwelling stock in each Council Tax band

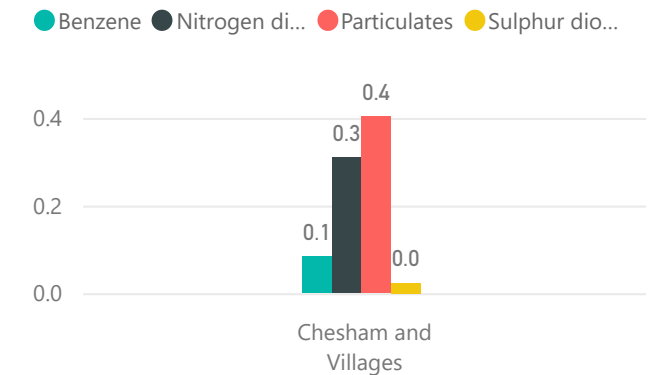
Board Name	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H	Band I
Chesham and Villages	3.6	8.7	29.4	20.6	14.5	11.1	10.1	2.0	0.00

Total Carbon footprint per person (kg)

10,218kg
11,166kg

Chesham and Villages
Buckinghamshire

Air quality deprivation score



The median house price in Chesham and Villages (£448,979) is lower than the Buckinghamshire average (£472,944), and higher than the England average (£297,067)

The Office for National Statistics Health Index ([Health Index \(lcp.uk.com\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/health-index)) 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 the online version show the council services and the accessible green space in this community board area.

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

- lower concentration of Benzene (0.084) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.093)
- lower concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (0.309) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.377)
- lower concentration of Particulates (0.403) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.407)
- lower concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (0.023) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.026)

Board Name ▼
 ▼



Broadband speed (Mbit/s)

46.4

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

The broadband speed in Chesham and Villages Community Board is faster than the average for Buckinghamshire (39.9 Mbit/s) and faster than the national average (England, 45.1 Mbit/s).

Increasing our prosperity



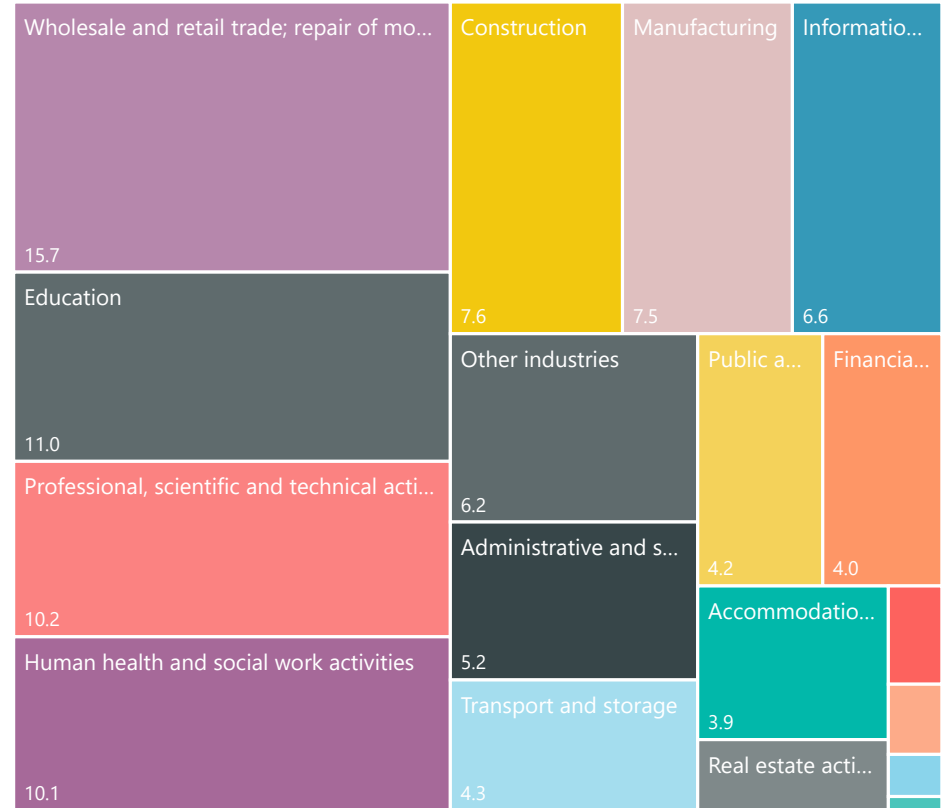
Jobs density (%)

50.5

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

Chesham and Villages has a lower jobs density (50.5%) than Buckinghamshire (74.7%). The overall jobs density for England is 78.1%.

Industry Type



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

Return to home page

Improving community safety

Board Name
 Chesham and Villages



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



Chesham and Villages 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
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	9.10	7.90	1.5	4.4	17.2	53.30	5.90
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
Missendens	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 3 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 andalism. Some, but not all, ASB may also be a crime.

- Ranks 4 for Burglary crime

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

- Ranks 3 for Drug crimes

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

- Ranks 5 for Vehicle crime

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

- Ranks 3 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 3 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.

Source: Crime rates - Police UK (Police recorded crime figures), July 2021; CB Crime ranks - These are based on the crime rates. A rank of 1 indicates the highest crime rate and rank 16 indicates the lowest crime rate across the community.

Improving community safety (2)

Crime rates (per 1,000 residents)



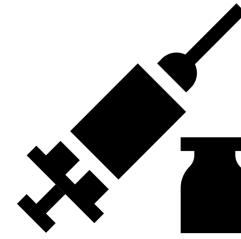
Antisocial Behaviour

12.6



Burglary

10.4



Drug crime

2.6



Total Crime Offences

74



Vehicle crime

5.1



Violent crime and sexual offences

25.8



Domestic Violence and Abuse

11.3

Outcome Rate %

Aylesbury 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 Chesham and Villages Community Board area is higher than the Buckinghamshire average and lower than the England average.

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

Improving community safety (3)

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Score



Chesham and Villages has a higher IMD score than Buckinghamshire, suggesting it has a higher 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.

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 Environment Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services; 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 and cultural background. 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 and cultural background. 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 and cultural background. 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 and cultural background. 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 and cultural background. 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 and cultural background. 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 and cultural background. 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) Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE). 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) Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE). 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) Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE). Rate calculated as = (Population in age group)/(Total population)*100
Total		



**Chesham and Villages
Community Board**

Presentation

Thursday 24th February 2022



Simply Walk

- Partnership funded project. with the aim of increasing levels of physical activity among sedentary people.
- Started 2002 and hosted by Buckinghamshire Council since 2007.
- Accredited under the national Walking for Health initiative



Fiona Broadbent - Simply Walk Officer
Fiona.Broadbent@buckinghamshire.gov.uk

Please visit our website for full information and list of walks.

buckinghamshire.gov.uk/simply-walk

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Social Prescribing



COMMUNITY LINK WORKERS



Social Prescribing



- Social Prescribing is a short-term non-medical service supporting individuals to improve their health, wellbeing and independence by taking a holistic view of their lives
- The idea behind Social Prescribing is to help patients have more control over their own health and wellbeing
- Addresses wider detriments to health, such as debt, poor housing, isolation, physical inactivity
- Particularly works well for people with long-term conditions, socially isolated or have complex social needs that affect their wellbeing



Community Link Workers

- CLWs will spend time with patients listening to what matters to them and work with patients to find possible solutions
- We support patients for up to 3 months, completing a support plan and setting goals
- Connect patients to community groups and statutory services

Examples of Referrals

Problem	Typical Support
Social isolation/ loneliness	Referring to befriending services and encouraging attendance at social groups. Building a Relationship with the patient and providing a mentoring service if required.
Transport problems/blue badge applications	Advising patients about transport options in the area and looking at the costs of these. Offering support to complete forms.
Bereavement	Signposting to Cruse bereavement counselling or other appropriate counselling support.
Inadequate housing	Providing advice and referring to organisations such as Shelter and P3 who can support tenants with their housing situations.
Financial problems/ poverty	Signposting to the money advisory service, debt support services, Citizens Advice and the DWP. Help to complete benefit applications & basic budgeting advice, signposting to agencies if appropriate.
Carers for a family member	Offering advice on how to support family members with a disability and signposting to organisations such as the Alzheimer's Society and Carers Bucks.
Information about social care	Advice on how they can access social care via social services. Advice on Assistive Technology.
Improving physical activity and health	Signposting to local groups for physical activity and wellbeing exercises. Referring to services such as Live Well Stay Well.
Support for long term conditions	Can offer support for those with long term conditions to manage their conditions more independently. CLW'S will be offering Peer Support for LTC.
Mental Health	Signposting to counselling, peer led social groups, wellbeing groups, befriending and accessing crisis support. Accessing resources/reminiscence packs for older adults with Dementia.
Older Adults	Help to access shopping & cleaning services and general advice around practical support. Signposting into Age UK services. Assistive Technology advice.
Young people	Advice on education and work opportunities, support for isolation and signposting to online counselling. Social media support groups for conditions.

Community Link Workers- Projects being worked on



- Building relationships with local Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise groups/organisations and statutory services
- Joint webinars and projects being set up with local partners, VCSE organisations
- Connecting with PPG groups, Community Boards etc
- Engaged with the Population Health Management development programme
- Undertaking welfare calls

Thank you



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Community Board Chesham and Villages

Funding Summary Report: February 2022

This paper provides a summary of the funding applications received, considered, and approved this financial year. It also includes early discussions (pipeline projects) which are applications pending (going through internal due diligence process) or awaiting applications following early discussions.

Community Board Budget Overview

The table below details the current budget position for the Chesham & villages Community Board.

Year	Budget	Allocated	Remaining Budget	Projects in the Pipeline/Process
2021/2022	£216,699	£66,246	£150,453	£155,583

Funding Applications Status Summary

Funding applications that have been received by the Chesham and Villages Community Board and their current status are detailed in the table.

Scheme Name	Type of Commitment	Scheme Description	Agreed CB Amount	Status
Employment and training project	Reserve Commitment	Training people for future employment	£9,000	Approved
Ashley Green Wi-Fi	Reserve Commitment	Free internet set up in hall for all in community to use	£1,300	Approved
Companionship Project	Reserve Commitment	Companionship for older people in community	£3,000	Approved
Half term production	Reserve Commitment	Theatre and arts for children and adults	£4,632	Approved
Community Speedwatch Chesham Town Council	Reserve Commitment	Community Speedwatch	£850	Approved

MVAS - Chesham Town Council	Reserve Commitment	MVAS	£3,000	Approved
Franklin Fields Playground Group	Reserve Commitment	Playground improvements	£10,000	Approved
Big Community Take Away	Reserve Commitment	BCTA food for those affected locally by Covid-19	£2,500	Approved
CommuniTree Project	Reserve Commitment	The Communi-Tree Project is an plan to plant between 100 and 200 trees across Chesham over an 18-month period in a series of phased planting projects at key times of the year.	£5,000	Approved
Buckinghamshire Culture	Current year commitment	Buckinghamshire Culture's Open Weekend is a 4-day programme of creative and cultural activities themed to stories taking place between 22-25 July 2021	£1,140	Approved
Chess Valley Barbershop Singers	Current year commitment	A men's singing group aimed at tackling mental health and reducing social isolation.	£1,800	Approved
4 x VAS Feasibility Study - Chesham Town Council	Current year commitment	Feasibility study to consider 4 x Vas in Chartridge Lane, Hivings Hill, Botley Road, Chesham and Kings Ash in The Lee	£3,320	Approved
Latimer & Ley Hill Parish Council	Current year commitment	Silver Sunday Afternoon Tea	£200	Approved
BBF – Be Your Own Boss	Current year commitment	Be Your Own Boss (BYOB) programme to support people thinking about starting their own business	£3,000	Approved
The Theatre Shed Community Winter Show	Current year commitment	Community Winter Show	£6,920	Approved
Chenies Parish Council footpath feasibility study	Current year commitment	footpath feasibility study	£4,904.20	Approved
Chesham Museum	Current year commitment	Chesham Digital Museum	£1,000	Approved
Restore Hope	Current year commitment	Christmas event for local vulnerable families	£1,500	Approved

Waterside Primary Academy	Current year commitment	The Academy want to convert an area of flat land on the site to create the Waterside Community Garden & Forest School. An 'Eco Hub' for the school and local community, including recycling and composting of food waste, and creating an outdoor classroom for the community and school.	£21,000	Pending - funding panel 16.02
Decarbonisation Feasibility Study – Chesham Town Council	Current year commitment	CTC has asked Bucks Community Energy to assess the potential for energy use reduction and decarbonisation of energy use within several buildings and sites owned by CTC including installation of solar photovoltaics (PV) and electric vehicle (EV) charging, decarbonisation of heating and energy efficiency measures.	£680	Approved
BBF	Project in the pipeline	Zero Carbon for local businesses	£9,659	Rejected
Visit Buckinghamshire MPL	Project in the Pipeline	Marketing and promoting 'local'	£11,070	Rejected
Chesham Town Council	Current year commitment	Nashleigh Hill playground regeneration.	£25,000	Due-diligence process
Pond Park Community Association	Current year commitment	A. Defibrillator installed at the Greenway Parade of Shops in Pond Park. £1,500 B. New items of playground equipment in Marston Close playground in pond park. £10,000 C. Restart of community activities which they are hoping to start up again	£23,500	Due-diligence process

		(older residents POP group etc) £5,000 D. CommuniTree Tree Planting £3,500 E. Ivingswood School - design/create custom signs to help stop speeding near the School. £3,500		
Friends of Lowndes Park	Current year commitment	Lowndes Park / Skottowes Pond Improvement Project	£20,000	Due-diligence process
The Theatre Shed – Animation Project	Current year commitment	A joint scheme with Singing Cactus to offer a workshop in animation over Feb half term	£2,500	Approved
Walkers Are Welcome	Current year commitment	Scheme to print new maps for the walkers embarking on routes in and around Chesham	£4,893	Due-diligence process
The Lee Parish Council	Current year commitment	New benches for allotments, public, and school use	£5,940	Due-diligence process
Chesham Town Council	Current year commitment	Communi-tree project	£10,000	Due-diligence process
Sustainable Chesham	Current year commitment	Leaky Homes Roadshow – thermal cameras	£1,710	Due-diligence process
Chesham Town Council	Current year commitment	Chesham High Street Permanent Pedestrianisation	£15,000	Application received
Zone-9 Cycling Group	Current year commitment	Undertake a Feasibility Study to develop proposals for the delivery of new walking and cycling routes in Chesham:	£20,000	Application received
Chesham Festival of Voices	Current year commitment	Four choirs: Chesham Male Voice Choir, Chesham My-Town choir, Knights of Harmony Barbershop Chorus and Choir on the Green. Hosting at Elgiva. All profits to go to charity.	£2,000	Due-diligence process

Hawridge & Cholesbury Cricket Club	Current year commitment	Installing a disabled toilet with baby-changing facilities, as well as disabled access as a part of their renovation project.	£6,540	Due-diligence process
Next FY projects (not included in Budget Overview table)				
Chesham Society	Project in the pipeline 22/23 budget	Website tourism	£10/15,000	Pre-application
Chesham Cricket Club	Project in the pipeline 22/23 budget	Improvements to local community	£10,000	Application received (next FY)

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HS2 update for the Chesham & Rural Villages Community Board: February 2022

Buckinghamshire Council's February update on HS2 can be found here: [Update on HS2 from Buckinghamshire Council](#) It includes information on:

- The High Court decision to allow a Judicial Review on lorry routes
- The proposed temporary conveyor belt over the A413 and the Chiltern railway at Small Dean
- HS2 Road Safety Fund
- Expected Works Packages submissions to the Council.

1. Programme of local construction works

2022 will see significantly more HS2 construction activity in the local area than we saw in 2021. Not so much tree-felling, but a great deal more civil engineering works, including ground excavation, bridge-building and concrete laying – with all the associated lorry movements.

a) Align – Main Works C1 (Hillingdon to South Heath)

The two **tunnel boring machines** are due to arrive at the North Portal at South Heath in early 2024, having linked-up with the ventilation shafts in the Chalfonts and at Amersham.

- At **Little Missenden**, a signalised junction has been installed on the A413 and work is progressing on the ventilation shaft.
- At **Chesham Road (B485)**, the works entrance is also now complete, and excavation of this access shaft has started.
- At **South Heath**, near the former Weights & Measures building, the construction of 'barrettes' (deep concrete piles) has begun to support the Chiltern tunnel as it comes to the surface through the friable chalk.



Excavation at South Heath, showing the area in the foreground in which 'barrettes' will be sunk and the start of the cuttings heading north

Cllrs Ruth Fowler (Chair) and Cllr Colin Sully (HS2 lead); The Lee Parish Council; February 2022

c) EKFB – Main Works C2 (South Heath to Brackley)

- Excavation work will continue at the North Portal of the Chiltern tunnel at **South Heath**, and in the cuttings nearby, throughout 2022.
- **Internal access roads** from South Heath through to Rocky Lane are being constructed to facilitate this and keep some construction traffic off the A413.
- Some of the local excavated material will eventually be used to build **embankments and bunds** between South Heath and the Small Dean viaduct.



Excavations at the South Heath cutting – 1st Feb 2022

- **Leather Lane** A local campaign group is trying to improve the ecological mitigation in this area (mainly trees and bats) by having the re-aligned lane moved to the north rather than the south of the existing lane. They are continuing in discussions with EKFB. There are three linked issues on which agreement is being sought:
 1. Legally, what does the project need to do to mitigate the environmental impact in this area?
 2. Is there a reasonable, feasible way of building the re-alignment on the north side?
 3. What planning / legislative process would need to be followed to bring about such a change?

At the time of writing these issues have not been resolved. Meanwhile, the actions of this group have already resulted in some re-thinking of the alignment of the over bridge and a significant number of trees will be 'saved'.
- **Archaeology digs at Grims Ditch**, have come to an end. We await a report of finds.
- **Bowood Lane** will be closed to all vehicles from 1st March 2022 for approximately two years. The footpath carrying the Chiltern Way through this area will remain open (albeit diverted).
- Preparatory earth works and piling for the **Wendover Dean viaduct** near Durham Farm and **the Small Dean viaduct**, on the A413 near Rocky Lane, have begun.
- The original plan was for all the **excess material excavated** in the south to move along the trace as far as Rocky Lane and then over the Small Dean viaduct, when

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built, thereby avoiding putting any additional HGVs onto the A413. However, delays in finalising the design of this viaduct mean that it will now not be ready in time to do this. HS2 now proposes putting a temporary conveyor in place (for two years) to carry this material from the area near Rocky Lane, over the A413 and the Chiltern Line railway. The construction of this conveyor overbridge is being planned for the first half of 2022, with some Easter closures of the Chiltern Line and one or more A413 weekend closures.

Construction work will continue at all these sites until at least 2025, when the handover of sections is due to begin to the (yet-to-be-appointed) rail-systems contractors, who will install the track, signals, catenaries and lineside equipment.

[A more detailed recent presentation of HS2 construction in the Chilterns, made by Keith Hoffmeister of the Chiltern Society, can be found at: [22 01 HS2 Update for the Chiltern Society - Bing video.](#)]

2. Construction impacts and mitigation

The major concerns in the local area during construction remain:

- The volume of **HS2 traffic on the A413** (the official construction route for all sites between Amersham and Stoke Mandeville). The High Court has allowed Bucks Council's appeals over the Planning Inspector's decisions with respect to six local traffic applications, and the hearings are expected in April/May. Meanwhile HS2 traffic on this construction route has now significantly increased to/from all the local sites. The latest HS2 traffic guide suggests that the HGV movements in this area will probably peak sometime in 2022/23.
- The impact of **HS2 traffic using other roads** in the area. We continue to see and hear reports of HS2 construction traffic using non-approved routes and further enforcement and signage has been requested of the contractors.
- Partial and inconclusive information on **Non-HS2 traffic 'rat-running'** on hill-top lanes, to avoid HS2 congestion, was provided at a November 2021 meeting. Further and more regular updates have been requested.
- The impacts of construction in the AONB on **ecology, hydrogeology and the environment** remain of concern. (See for example, Leather Lane, above).
- As the programme of works accelerates, there are also increasing concerns about **hours of working, noise and night-time lighting**. These topics have become regular points of discussion at local liaison meetings.

3. Local engagement

The framework for regular engagement by BC Officers and Cllrs, and Town and Parish Cllrs with HS2 Ltd and their contractors, to run alongside the statutory engagement processes, continues to evolve.

- Local County Cllrs are now meeting on HS2 as a 'Members Interest Group'.
- Parish Councils and local County Cllrs have regular engagement with the contractors' Community Engagement Managers.
- Align are planning to hold a 'Key Design Element' community event on the design of the North Portal in Great Missenden in mid-March.
- Further open events are also now being planned as we come out of Covid restrictions, including possible visits to the area by an EKFB mobile exhibition vehicle.

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