



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 and Villages Community Board 2021

Richard Vine
Neighbourhood Inspector
Chiltern & South Bucks Policing Area

Current Policing 'Landscape'

- Residential Burglary: -55.5% year to date, -47.1% rolling 12 months
- Serious Violence, including knife crime: -47% year to date and -40% rolling 12 months
- Personal Robbery: -30.8% year to date, -28.8% rolling 12 months

However...

- Harassment: 53.5% year on year
- Public Disorder: 88.2% year on year
- Sexual Offences: 10.7% year on year
- Trafficking of Drugs: 28.6% year on year

- But, only 1 in 5 calls to police are to report a crime. Concerns for a person's welfare, reports of missing persons, trespass, highway obstructions, noise nuisance and neighbourly disputes are just some examples of this 'hidden' demand on police resource.

THAMES VALLEY POLICE OPERATING MODEL

NO FURTHER ACTION



DEMAND

SPECIALISMS

Collaboratively or Force owned resources dealing with serious and high risk crime e.g. Major Crime, JOU, DAU and CAIU.

PARTNERSHIPS

CR&ED

RESPONSE

Attend emergency incidents following borderless principles as tasked by the control room
Officers in this team will not take OIC responsibility for any crimes.

INVESTIGATION

Attend non-emergency incidents and take OIC responsibility for all local crime.
This hub will include detective resources and undertake functions such as prisoner handling.

NEIGHBOURHOOD

This hub will have a geographical and problem solving function with a primary task of demand and vulnerability reduction.

LPA

Chesham Policing Team

Geographic

PS Roy Evans

PC Jack McGregor
PS Matt Styles

PCSO Lee Bryan
PCSO Harry Carter
PCSO Les Roche
PCSO

Problem Solving

Problem Solving
Sergeant

Problem Solving
PCs



Community Boards and the Police

Page 13

- ❑ The **Buckinghamshire Council** organises the online voting process for **Neighbourhood Priorities**, which are then captured within local **Patrol Plans**; directing Neighbourhood officers to what their daily business should include. Each day on-duty, officers record their contribution, and often provide a real-time update to communities through our social media accounts.
- ❑ **Quarterly Updates** are produced by each Neighbourhood team; drawing from the data collected in the monthly **Patrol Plans**. Much like a shareholder's report, they seek to inform communities (and their Community Boards) of local offending behaviour and progress relevant to the Neighbourhood Priorities.
- ❑ **Community Board** Chairs and Coordinators can contact their respective **Neighbourhood Sergeants**, to discuss specific concerns raised by residents, this can include securing police attendance at a Community Board meeting, to discuss the issue.
- ❑ The **Policing Issues Panel** is held every 4 months and is independently chaired, and comprises of representatives from all **Community Boards**; providing an interface with **Neighbourhood Inspectors**, and a platform to discuss strategic policing topics. The panel will agree the 3 issues the neighbourhood teams will focus on when able to over the following 4 months
- ❑ **Community Boards** can support policing objectives through **Community Resilience**; forming groups, such as **Community Speed Watch, Neighbourhood Watch, Shop Watch, Pub Watch, and Rural Spotters**. Alternatively, they can organise special events which seek to inform and protect those who are 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 can not only provide a better understanding of local issues, but also offers 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.

This page is intentionally left blank



Community Safety Service

Community Board Briefing



Contents

- Introduction to Community Safety
- Partnership and Plans
- Restructure
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Serious Violence
- Domestic Abuse
- Modern Slavery and Exploitation
- CCTV
- Communications

Legal Background

Section 17 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998:

“Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the **duty** of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to **do all that it reasonably can** to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.”includes tackling substance misuse, Anti-Social Behaviour and re-offending.

Crime & Disorder

Types of Crime & Disorder include:

1. Acquisitive Crime -

Burglary

Robbery

Motor vehicle theft

Other theft

2. Violence -

Serious Violence

Domestic Violence

Sexual Offences

3. Drugs Offences -

Drug dealing

County Lines

4. Modern Slavery -

Criminal exploitation

Trafficking

5. Race/Hate Crime

6. Anti-Social behaviour

7. Prevent/Channel

Community Safety Partnership



Page 19

**Safer Buckinghamshire Board
(Community Safety Partnership)**

**Safer Buckinghamshire
Co-ordinating Group**

Community Safety Partnership Members

Thames Valley Police

Buckinghamshire Council

Bucks Fire & Rescue

Clinical Commissioning Group (Health)

Probation (NPS/CRC)

Youth Offending Service

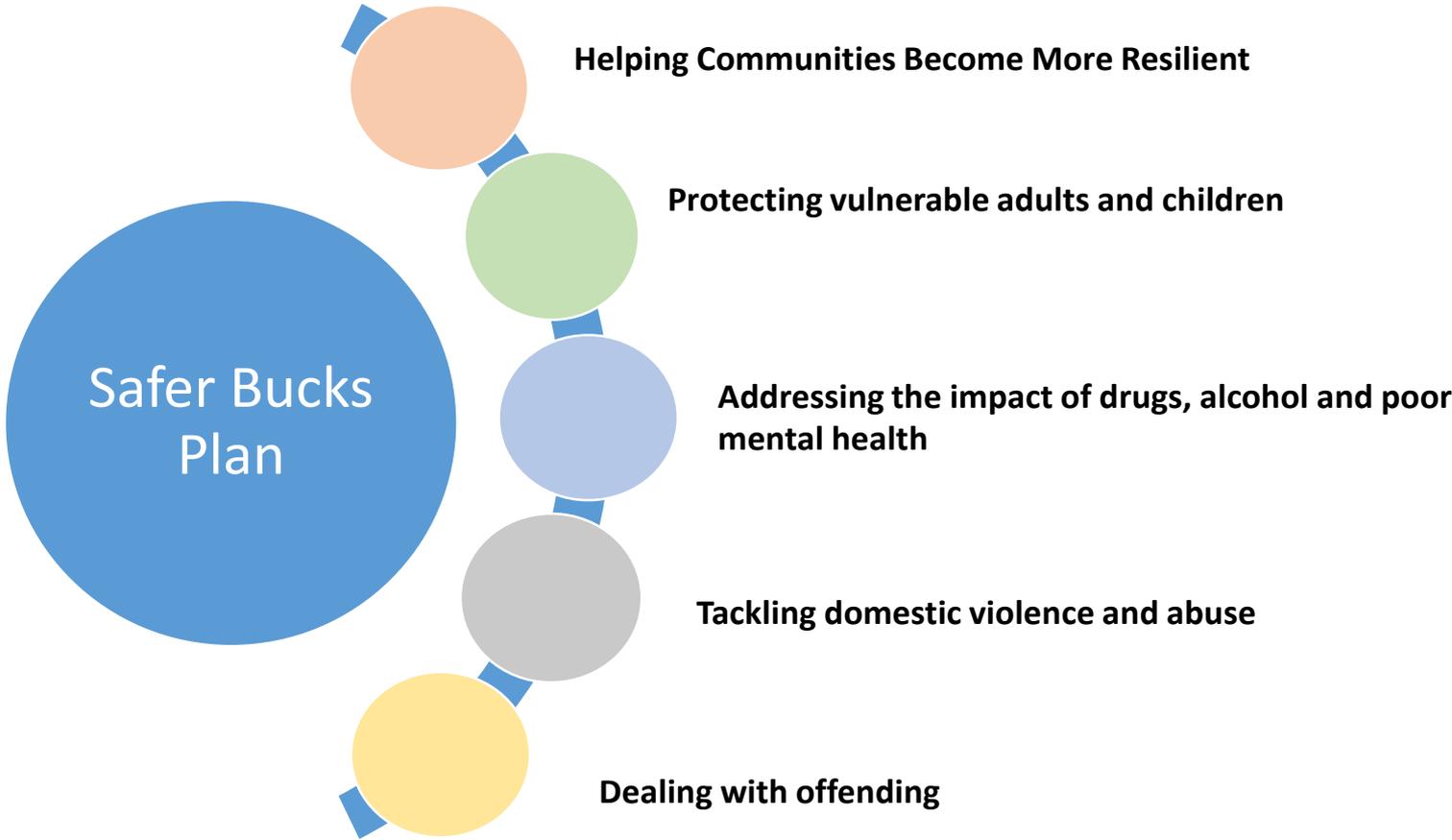
(other partners invited when relevant)

Safer Bucks Plan and Strategic Assessment

- Regulations outline the requirement for a three year the partnership plan which sets out a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area.*
- During each year the Safer Buckinghamshire Board prepares a strategic assessment on behalf of the responsible authorities.
- The purpose of the strategic assessment is to assist the strategy group in revising the partnership plan.

**The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007*

Safer Buckinghamshire Plan



Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is: behaviour that is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more person not in the same household as the perpetrator. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.



- **Reporting:** ASB is reported mainly to Police, then to Residential Social Landlords (RSLs) and the Local Authority (LA). Recording of incidents is mainly on police databases but some cases are uniquely held by RSLs and LA. The three Police areas each have a Single Point of Contact for ASB with cases managed through NHP teams. Buckinghamshire Council currently has two ASB Officers, with slightly differing responsibilities. Three Street Wardens cover High Wycombe Town Centre and a similar 12-month pilot scheme is due to commence in Aylesbury, with two street wardens.
- **Service Review:** An increase in resourcing within the Council ASB Service is under consideration, following a planned re-structure and recent review of the ASB service. There are upwards of thirty RSLs with varying levels of stock in Buckinghamshire. Only a handful of these have dedicated ASB resources. An ASB Action Group has been re-instated in High Wycombe, making one multi-agency ASBAG on each Local Police Area. Common Terms of Reference have been introduced and the website pages for each geographical area have been updated to ensure consistency.
- **Community Trigger:** There is no empirical data available to understand precisely why there is a disproportionate number of “Community Trigger” applications amongst tenants of RSLs. The Strategic Assessment shows that in areas of Multiple Deprivation within the county, Acquisitive Crime is more prevalent. Social tenancy is high within such areas and it is a recognised fact that ASB and Crime go alongside each other, leading to disproportionate numbers of incidents. The ‘Community Trigger’ is signposted on the Buckinghamshire Council website. Guidance as to how to apply for an ASB Review is clearly listed with web-forms or printable paper versions available, making it widely accessible.
- **Risks and Issues:** Anecdotal information is suggesting the Covid-19 pandemic has been the catalyst to a recent increase in “Community Trigger” applications within social housing settings, (mostly what would be traditionally known as ‘Neighbour Disputes’). A significant amount of resource is required to manage such applications and so will need to be monitored, going forward. A concerted awareness campaign for Community Triggers has been considered, but at this time would not be met with the resources required to provide an efficient and timely service, so will be deferred for later consideration.

Serious Violence

Serious Violence is a National Community Safety priority, the Government has written a new Statutory Duty bill which is expected to be enacted in April 2022, this duty is intended to create the right conditions for agencies including Local authorities to collaborate and communicate regularly, to use existing partnerships and to share information and take effective coordinated action to reduce serious violence in their local areas.

Buckinghamshire Council has created and is leading a multi-agency Serious Violence Task Force to work towards ensuring that The Safer Buckinghamshire Partnership including the Council is ready and able to meet the obligations set out in this new duty. The Home Office is also providing a grant circa £40,000 to support local Authorities to implement and co-ordinate the serious violence agenda.

The Home Office has set up Regional Violence Reduction Units (VRU) to provide targeted funding and to implement, co-ordinate and develop products and initiatives to support , Police, Local Authorities and other statutory agencies in tackling Serious Violence for example County Lines Drug dealing and Knife Crime.

Buckinghamshire Safer Buckinghamshire Partnership is working closely with the VRU to co-ordinate violence reduction initiatives, early intervention activities and implement a whole system collaborative and local (place based) approach in reducing serious violence with our key partners and local Communities. Several of the projects initiated by the VRU are being developed in Buckinghamshire for example Hospital Navigator Role Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Intensive Engagement initiative Wycombe.

For further information on the VRU please visit: <https://www.tvvru.co.uk>

Domestic Abuse Bill 2021

On the 29th April 2021 the Domestic Abuse Bill received Royal Assent and has since been enacted. It requires all local authorities in England to have regard to the statutory guidance in exercising their functions under Part 4. It places a duty on Buckinghamshire Council as a Tier One local authority to:

- Appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board which it must consult as it performs certain specified functions
- Assess the need for domestic abuse support for all victims (and their children) residing in relevant and safe accommodation, including those who come from outside of their area.
- Prepare and publish a strategy for the provision of such support to cover their area having regard to the needs assessment.
- Give effect to the strategy (through commissioning/de-commissioning all forms of safe accommodation)
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy and delivery plan
- Annually report to central government, the first report is due in 2022

The DA Bill Places a Safe Accommodation duty on local authorities in England to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other forms of safe accommodation. This includes providing homeless victims of domestic abuse automatic 'priority need' for homelessness assistance and ensuring that where a local authority, for reasons connected with domestic abuse, grants a new secure tenancy to a social tenant who had or has a secure lifetime or assured tenancy (other than an assured short hold tenancy) this must be a secure lifetime tenancy.

The DA Board met in shadow form on the 16th March with a productive first gathering and will meet officially as an established Board at the end of June.

For further information on the above please contact: Paula.Wilkinson@buckinghamshire.gov.uk

Domestic Abuse – Existing Business

- **Safe Spaces/Ask for Ani (Action Needed Immediately):** Throughout the pandemic there has been an abundance of communications delivered to the public via social media, over radio advertising and in public spaces. In particular, our campaign within vaccination centres which we will build on during the autumn Covid19/flu vaccination roll out. There is also a drive to promote work as a safe space to disclose also. We would like to lead by example by organising lunch time drop ins during the Summer period as staff begin their return to the office. We will be promoting zero tolerance pledge, “There’s no excuse for domestic abuse” in County Hall reception and over the intranet and arrange for workforce pledge.
- **DHR Learning Events:** These are organised twice a year and focus on a key theme coming out of Domestic Homicide Reviews. The next theme is Black, Asian and Ethnically Diverse and Domestic Abuse with various nationally renowned guest speakers and over 260 professionals from Buckinghamshire and the Thames Valley in attendance.
- **Developing cross agency/county training offer:** Agreed at the DA Board was a consensus that the County needs a single training offer for the Council and its partners so as to foster consistency in identification of domestic abuse and systematic delivery in relation to those trained and the level of knowledge they require.
- **DA Champion’s Network:** The Countywide Network boasts over 450 champions from over 55 different agencies. The network provides 2 consecutive days training, quarterly network events, a contact database and monthly newsletter all free of charge.
- **BAED (Black, Asian & Ethnically Diverse) DA T&FG-** In October 2020 the Thames Valley BAED Project Group produced a report on the findings over the 2 year period. The review concluded that all forms of abuse and violence against women and girls are prevalent across the entire Thames Valley, including those areas with significant ethnic minority populations. The report has 10 recommendations which require each local authority area in the Thames Valley to work towards via a task and finish group approach. Engaging stakeholders about the new task and finish group for Buckinghamshire is progressing well and a first meeting is scheduled.
- **Learning Disability (and Autism) DA T&FG-**In March 2020 Talkback were commissioned by the Community Safety Service at the Council to deliver some local and national research to establish the nature and scale of DA issues related to people with learning disability and/or autism, both as victims or perpetrators. Upon publication of the research report, a task and finish group was established to progress the recommendations. Since then the group has met numerous times and the agenda is developing well with many of the actions well underway.
- **Employers/domestic abuse roles and responsibilities:** Employers owe a duty of care to employees and have a legal responsibility to provide a safe and effective work environment. Preventing and tackling domestic abuse is an integral part of this, especially with the new way of working due to the pandemic. We have an ambition to have the new unitary council as best in class with the intention of leading the way for all employers in Bucks. There will be a comprehensive workplace policy, promotion of toolkit, e-learning roll out and various sessions delivered internally (e.g. to Members)
- **For further information on the above please contact:** Faye.Blunstone@buckinghamshire.gov.uk

Modern Slavery and Exploitation

Modern slavery put simply, is where one person controls another by exploiting a vulnerability, (*Hope for Justice*). It deprives people of their most basic human rights and freedoms, poses a huge risk to their health and wellbeing and is a major source of revenue for serious organised crime.

The [Home Office NRM statistics](#) show that in 2019 in the UK, 10,627 potential victims of modern slavery were referred to the NRM; a 52% increase from 2018. The below statistics provide some further understanding of the prevalence in Buckinghamshire;

- Between 01/01/20 and 31/03/20 there were 79 NRM referrals across the Thames Valley and 13 MS1/Duty to Notify submissions. 10 of the NRM referrals were from Buckinghamshire.
- Between September 2018 and August 2019, there were 262 modern slavery crimes recorded across the Thames Valley. 41 of these were in Buckinghamshire.

However, modern slavery is a hidden crime and so is hugely under-reported; there is still a significant lack of understanding of the true picture of modern slavery in Buckinghamshire.

The Modern Slavery Act became law in March 2015 and includes measures to increase identification of and provide support to victims. Local authorities, specified as First Responder organisations, have a Duty to Notify the Home Office if they identify a potential victim of modern slavery. This is completed via the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) or through the Duty to Notify form. Community Safety Partnerships have a role to play in identifying victims, sharing information, tackling modern slavery and supporting victims.

Within Buckinghamshire we have a pathway for modern slavery referrals into both Adult and Children's Social Care. Where it is considered that a child is at risk of exploitation, referrals are made to the specialist *Missing & Exploitation Hub*. Buckinghamshire also has a dedicated support service for adult victims of exploitation which is commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). The *Victims First Specialist Service* (VFSS) provides free emotional and practical support to all victims and witnesses of crime, as well as family members of victims.

Buckinghamshire benefits from an Anti-Slavery and Exploitation Network (ASEN) which is one of the regional sub-groups responding to modern slavery in the Thames Valley. It aims to share best practice, increase expertise and comprises of statutory, voluntary, private, academic, community and faith groups.

The Modern Slavery Act requires certain organisations to publish a statement on the steps they are taking to prevent modern slavery. It is considered best practice that local authorities follow this guidance, and Buckinghamshire Council published its [statement](#) in April 2020.

A broad range of activity has taken place over the past year to tackle modern slavery and exploitation including development of our training strategy, awareness raising through local campaigns, support for victims through partnership services and local projects, a pilot project to engage with victims and voluntary and community organisations that support them, development of a housing protocol for partners and further expansion of our hotel watch initiative. Priority 2 of the Safer Bucks Plan for 2020 – 2023 focuses on exploitation and our priorities for the forthcoming year are set out in the delivery plan.

CCTV

The Council's Service Improvement Team will be undertaking a deep dive into CCTV across the Council (including bodycams and publicity).

This will be a detailed piece of work helping to inform future plans and collaborative opportunities. Partners will naturally be included as part of engagement plans.

Communications

- Community Safety Officers use all forms of media to share community safety messages with the public
- A Communications Plan has been produced for the year incorporating key events for all sorts of crime and disorder issues
- Cross Council communications campaigns are being developed (for example, National Bike Week)
- Community Safety Officers also work closely with partners to support their communications campaigns (for example, Cyber Crime and Neighbourhood Watch)
- An internal Community Safety communications strategy is currently being developed, with the aim to raise awareness of the team and the work we do. Specific messages will be tailored for staff (for example, Personal Safety - lone working, training opportunities)
- Community Safety Newsletters are now published quarterly – the latest and previous editions can be viewed below:
 - [June 2021](#) - Awaiting data
 - [March 2021](#) - 3.7k views
 - [December 2020](#) - Data unavailable
 - [October 2020](#) - 2k views
 - [September 2020](#) - 3k views

This page is intentionally left blank

Scam Awareness

Pei-Ling Harper
Bucks and Surrey Trading Standards
07976073587
Peiling.harper@surreycc.gov.uk



What do we do?

- Prevent scams by raising awareness
- Safeguard vulnerable residents from scams
- Support scam victims
- Support Trading Standards Investigations Team
- Work in partnership with other organisations e.g. TVP



Latest scams

To be updated with latest scam
examples



Safeguard against scams

Buckinghamshire & Surrey
trading standards



1 Never disclose
security details

2 Don't assume
everyone is genuine

3 Don't be rushed

4 Listen to your instincts

5 Stay in control

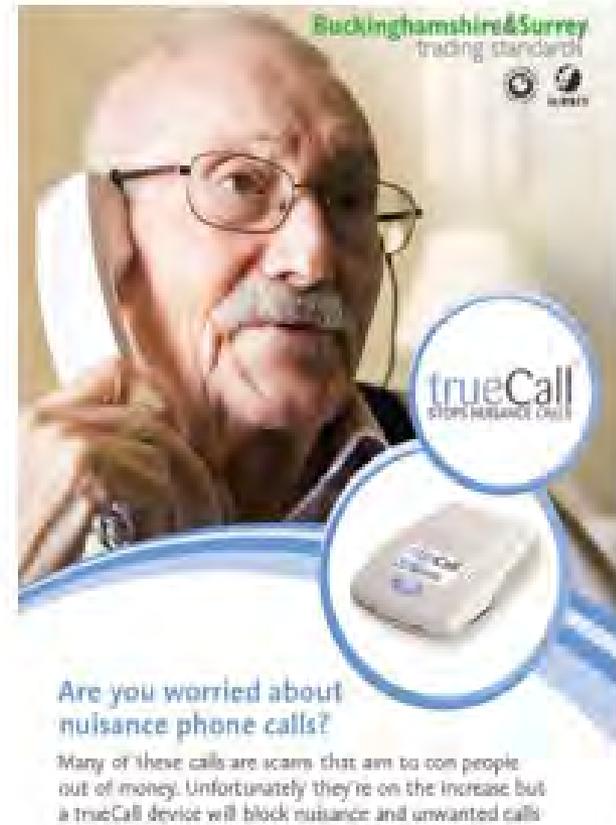


TrueCall

Buckinghamshire & Surrey
trading standards

- Protect from nuisance and scam calls
- Extra safety for vulnerable users
- Part of phone
- Separate unit

Page 37



Buckinghamshire & Surrey trading standards

trueCall
STOP NUISANCE CALLS

Are you worried about nuisance phone calls?
Many of these calls are scams that aim to con people out of money. Unfortunately they're on the increase but a trueCall device will block nuisance and unwanted calls



Doorbell Camera

- Pilot project
- Victims of distraction burglary and courier scam
- Free of charge, however annual subscription with Ring
- Funding potential



Sticker packs

Buckinghamshire & Surrey
trading standards

Scams
Trading Standards
Sticker Pack

Phone sticker

Asking for money or bank details? **HANG UP!**
Trading Standards
0800 223 1133

Cheque book sticker

FOR HELP AND ADVICE on prize draws, scratch offs, or any other 'chance' offers, call our Get Safe! team on 0800 223 1133

THINK TWICE ASK ADVICE

Computer Sticker - place these stickers on your computer, tablet or mobile phone to remind yourself to Take Five before parting with any personal or bank information.

Trading Standards
STOP COLD CALLING
Sticker Pack

The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008

WARNING

We do not deal with uninvited traders

PLEASE LEAVE AND DO NOT RETURN

Failure to do so is a criminal offence

invite people

Stick this outside your front door



Any questions?



Funding Summary Report: October 2021

This paper provides a summary of the funding applications received, considered and approved this financial year.

Community Board Budget Overview

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

Year	Budget	Allocated	Remaining Budget
2021/2022	£284,588	£16,580	£268,008

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.

*Retrospective = applicant applied too late to be considered.

Funding Applications Received				
Organisation	Project title and description	Funding requested from CB	Contributory funding agreed	Funding decision status
Buckinghamshire Culture	Bucks Open Weekend – local art/culture displays	£1,140	£1,000	Approved
Track Academy	Chesham All Stars vs Surrey County Cricket Club ACE	£2,000	£0	Declined
Bucks Music Trust	BMT Elgiva Summer Course	£1,800	£1,800	Declined (retrospective)*
Chess Valley Barbershop Singers	Time to Harmonise	£1,800	£0	Approved
Chesham Town Council	Jobs and Apprenticeships Fair	£3,200	£0	Approved
Latimer & Ley Hill Parish Council	Silver Sunday event	£200	£0	Approved
Chiltern Rangers and Wild Pear	Sowing the seeds to a net zero carbon Buckinghamshire.	£3,737.50	£11,212.50	Declined

	Cross-board pre-application			
Chesham Town Council	Feasibility study, 4 X VAS	£3,320	£0	Approved
Chenies Parish Council	Feasibility study, footpath	£4,904.20	£0	Pending
The Theatre Shed	Community Winter Show	£6,920	£3,800	Approved
Buckinghamshire Mind	Mental Health First Aid training	£3,465	N/A	Pending
Bee Squared	Giftng of wildflower seeds to all residents or school children to encourage a bee corridor. Cross-board pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
TBC	Taxi Tokens. Connecting the rural villages to the town. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
TBC	English language skills course to support local taxi drivers. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Chesham Town Council	Visit Chesham app. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Chiltern Society	Improving Public Rights of Way. Adding a handrail along the footpath which links between Pednor Road and Lowndes Park. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Chesham Museum	Support to develop the museum. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
TBC	Defibrillators. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or

				confirmation of costs
TBC	Physical First Aid training for schools. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
TBC	Outdoor fitness equipment. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Knights of Harmony and others	A festival of song, involving all the singing groups in Chesham, to be held at The Elgiva Theatre. Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Oasis Partnership	The Bagnall Project TBC Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Sustainable Chesham	The Repair Café TBC Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Restore Hope	New industrial dishwasher and set-up needed. TBC Pre-application	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
The Wellbeing Generation	Wellbeing programmes - improving sleep, positive habits, finding your values, yoga and meditation. Cross-board pre-application.	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs

This page is intentionally left blank



Community Board Profile

Board Name

Chesham and Villages



Overview



People in your community



Life expectancy



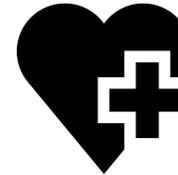
Growing up in your community



Health behaviours



Long term conditions and healthcare usage



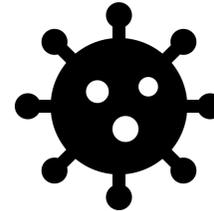
Disease registers



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

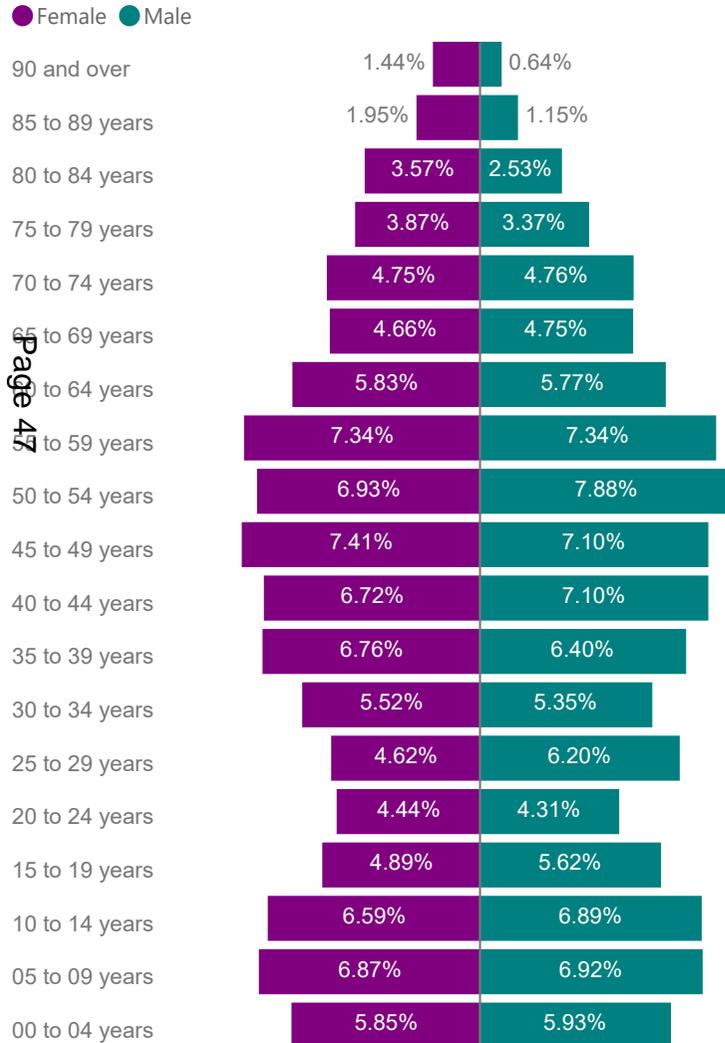
People in your community

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.

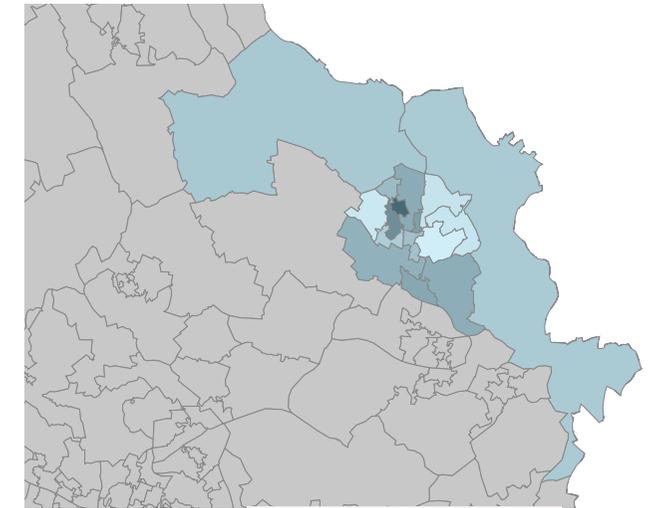
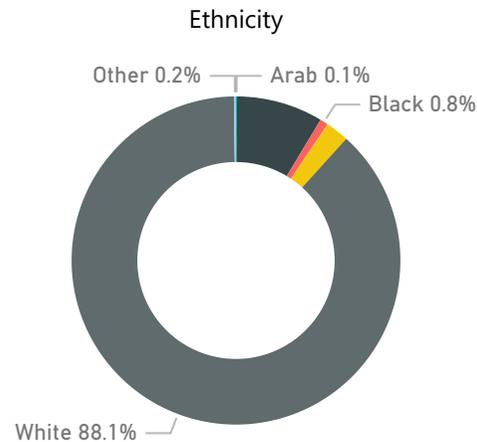
Age Structure



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.

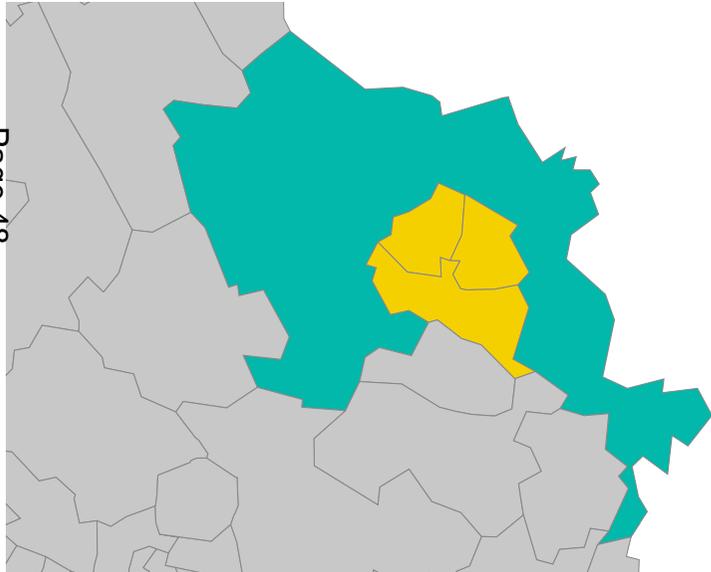
Board Name ▼
 ▼

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.

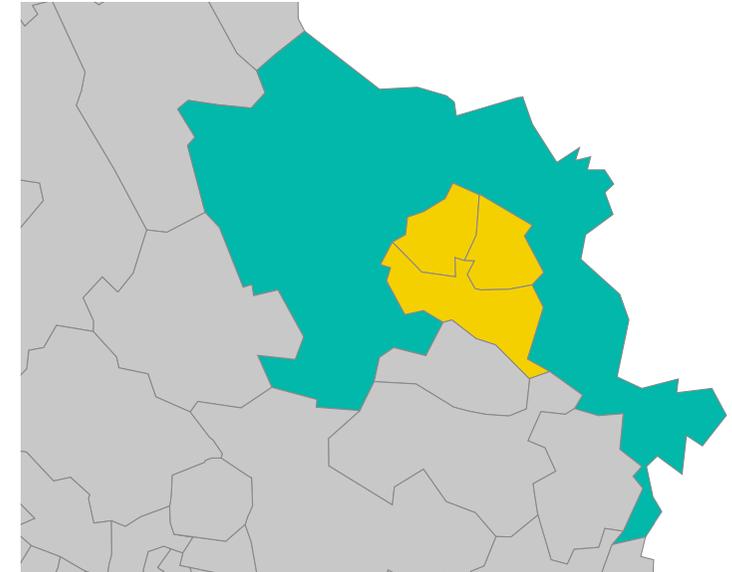
The maps do not match the Community Board boundary exactly. Data is being presented by the Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) covering the Community Board. These are geographic areas with a mean population of 7,200 people and their boundaries cross the Community Boards boundaries. The interactive profile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

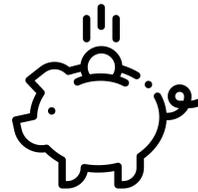


Births (2019)

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

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).

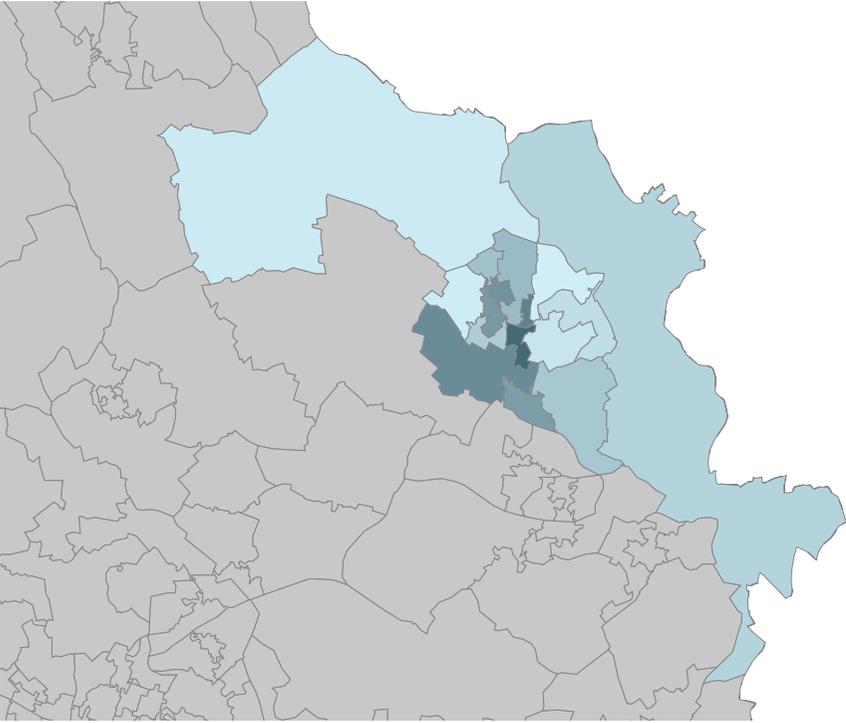
Vulnerable groups (2)

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

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

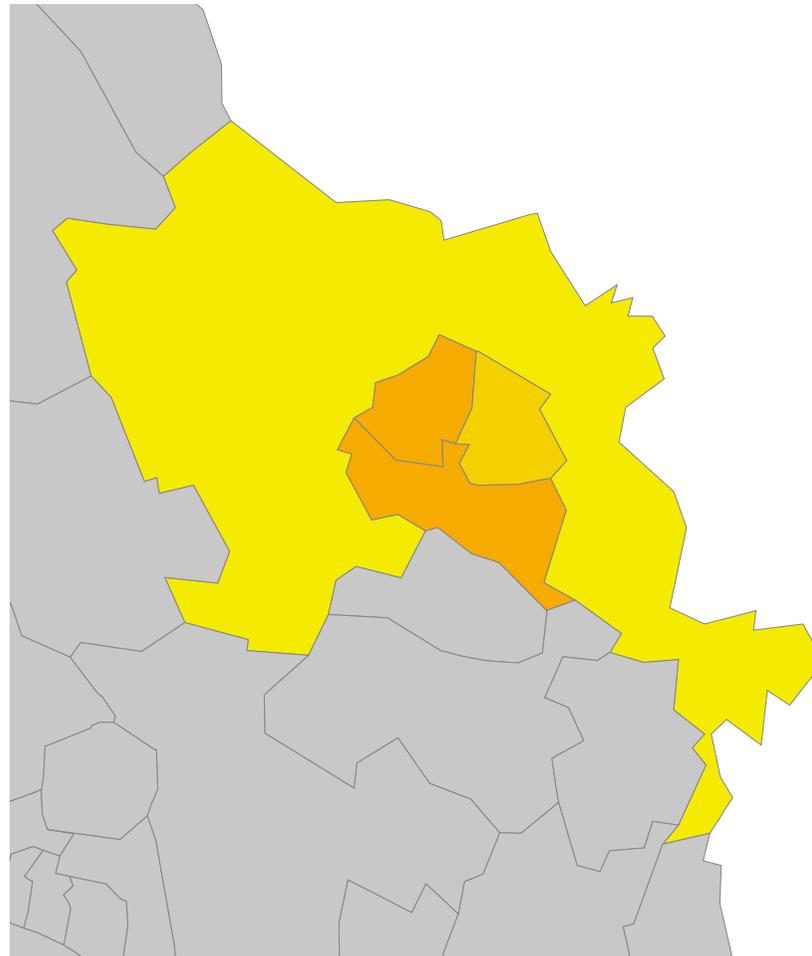
45

Deaths involving COVID - data up to July 2021

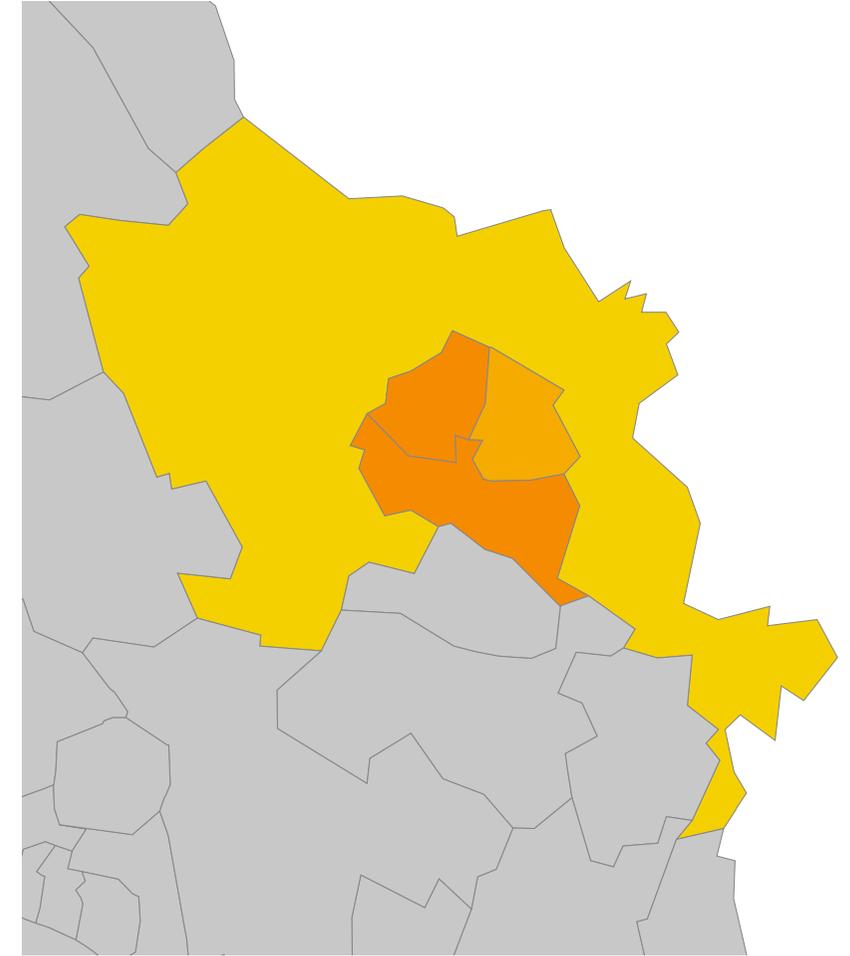
Vaccine data up to and including

19/09/2021

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



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.

Vaccine data up to and including

19/09/2021

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.



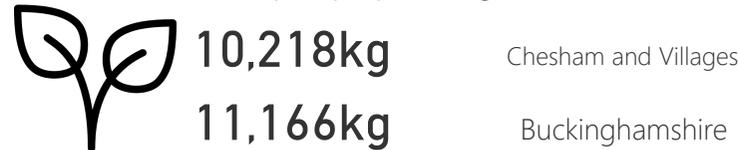
Median house price

£448,979

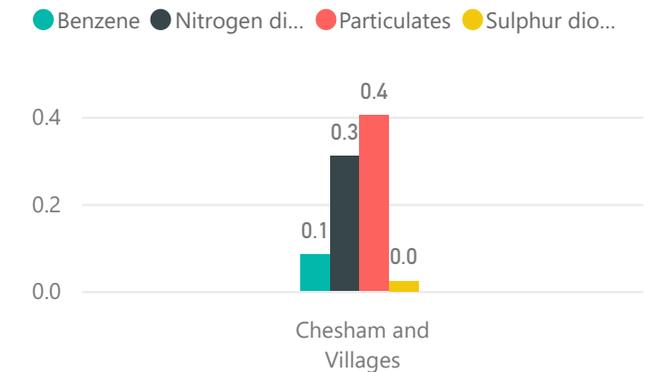
Proportion of dwelling stock in each Council Tax band

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)



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 ▼
 ▼

Increasing our prosperity



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).



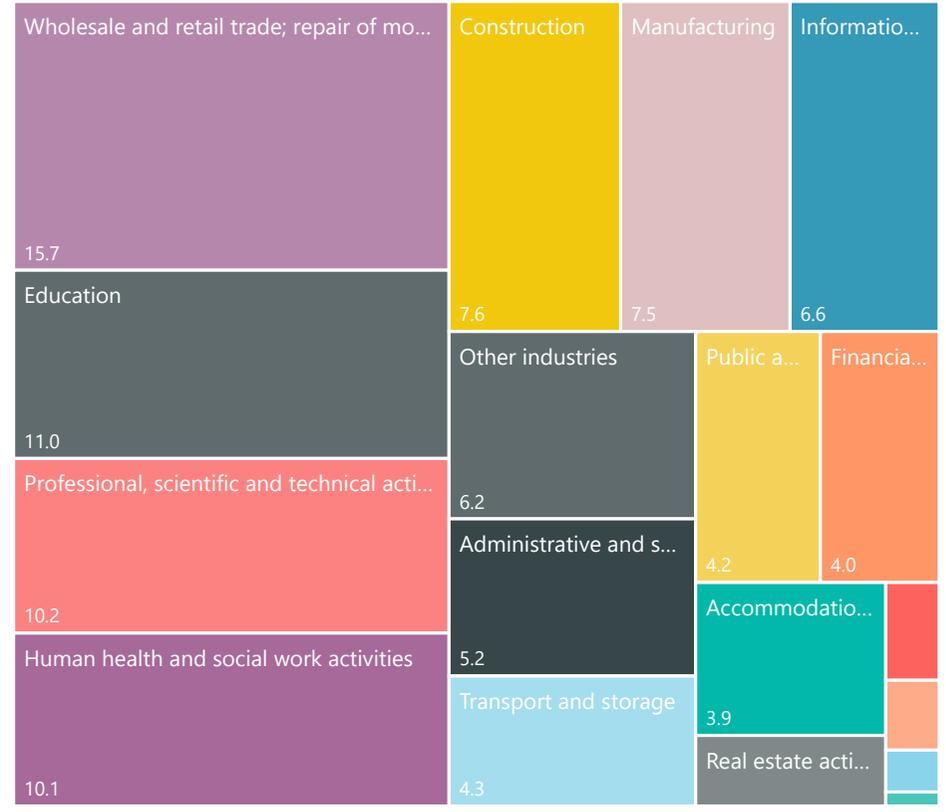
Jobs density (%)

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)

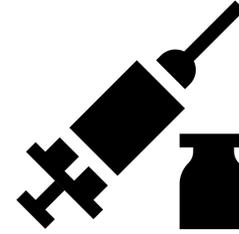
Crime rates (per 1,000 residents)



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%

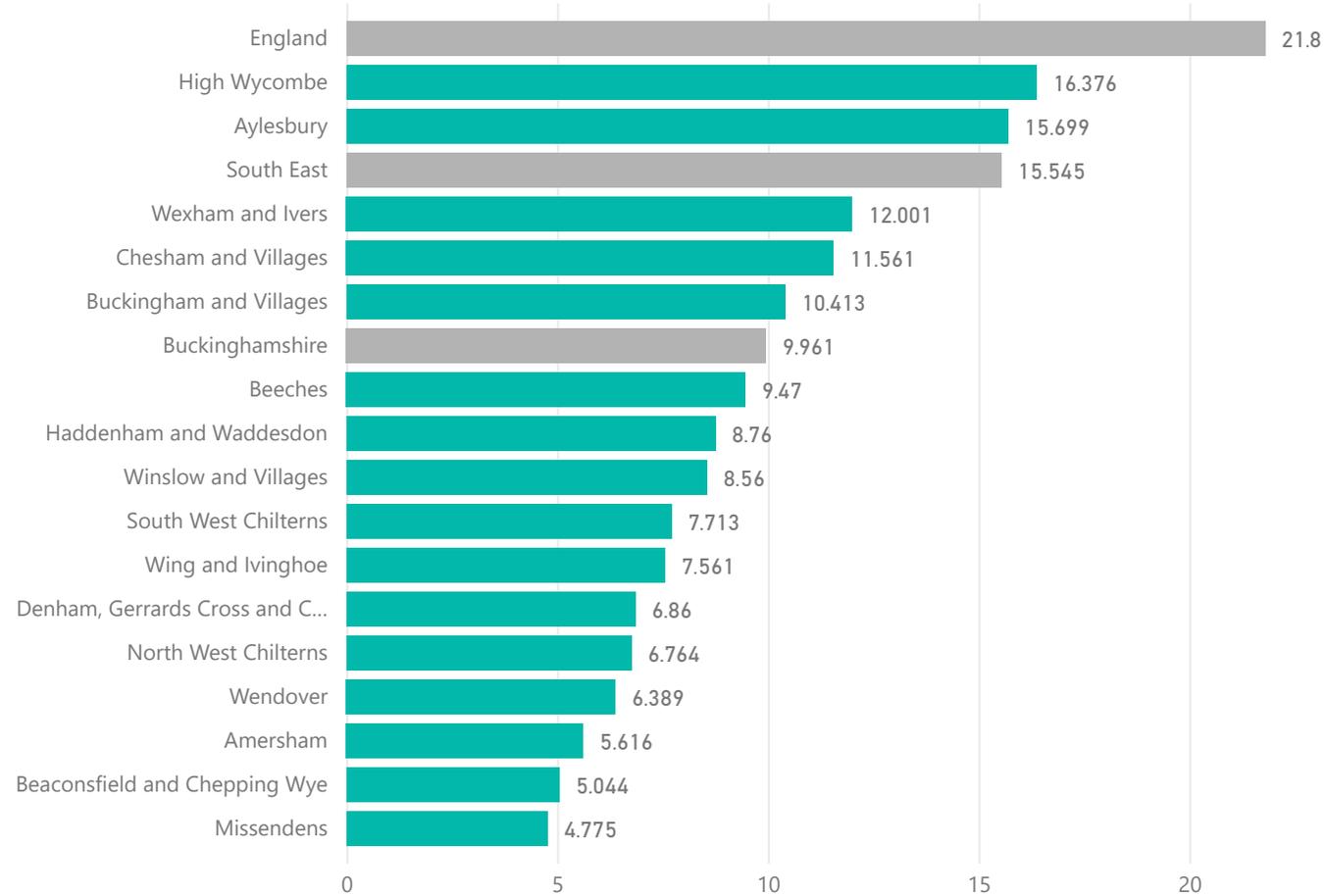
Outcome rate (%) is the proportion of 'Positive Outcomes' a Local Policing Area (LPA) has achieved as defined by the Home Office.

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 Deprivat 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 etf 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 etf 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 etf 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 etf 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 etf 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 etf 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 etf 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 (OI 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 (OI 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 (OI
Total		



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>
---	--

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>