



# Beaconsfield & Chepping Wye Community Board agenda

Date: Thursday 21 October 2021

Time: 7.00 pm

Venue: Via MS Teams

## Membership:

J Waters (Chairman), S Barrett, M Bracken, T Broom, A Cranmer, M Dormer, M Flys, R Gaffney, E Gemmell, D Johncock, J Ng, C Oliver, N Thomas, J Towns, D Watson, A Wheelhouse, A Wood and K Wood

Beaconsfield Town Council; Chepping Wycombe Parish Council; Hazlemere Parish Council; Penn Parish Council

Agenda Item	Time	Page No
<b>1 CHAIRMAN`S WELCOME, ETIQUETTE &amp; INTRODUCTION</b>		
<b>2 APOLOGIES</b>		
To receive any apologies for absence		
<b>3 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING</b>		<b>3 - 6</b>
To approve the minutes of the last meeting held on 13 July 2021		
<b>4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST</b>		
To receive any declarations of interest		
<b>5 PETITION (PENN RD SPEED LIMIT REDUCTION)</b>		<b>7 - 10</b>
<b>6 PETITION (RESIDENT PARKING PERMITS)</b>		

Resident Parking Permits for Horseshoe Crescent, Blue Dragon Yard and White Hart Meadow, Beaconsfield

**7 THAMES VALLEY POLICE NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAM**

Inspector James Ellis (TVP)

**8 BUCKS COUNCIL COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM**

Chris Geen

**9 BUCKS & SURREY TRADING STANDARDS**

Pei-Ling Harper

**10 FUNDING REPORT**

**11 - 14**

Localism Manager

**11 ACTION PLAN**

Chairman/Localism Manager

**12 ACTION GROUPS (GROUP CHAIRMEN)**

Economic Recovery

Environment

Highways

**13 PUBLIC HEALTH PROFILE (B&CW)**

**15 - 38**

(Chairman)

**14 COMMUNITY MATTERS (CHAIRMAN)**

Consultations

Public questions

**15 TOPICS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION**

(Localism Manager)

**16 DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

30 November 2021

If you would like to attend a meeting, but need extra help to do so, for example because of a disability, please contact us as early as possible, so that we can try to put the right support in place.

For further information please contact: Iram Malik on 01494 421204, email [democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk](mailto:democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk).

This page is intentionally left blank



Agenda Item 3  
**Buckinghamshire Council**  
**Beaconsfield & Chepping Wye**  
**Community Board**

## Minutes

**Minutes of the meeting of the Beaconsfield & Chepping Wye Community Board held on Tuesday 13 July 2021 Via MS Teams, commencing at 7.00 pm and concluding at 8.50 pm**

### Members present

S Barrett, M Bracken, T Broom, A Cranmer, M Dormer, R Gaffney, E Gemmell, D Johncock, J Ng, C Oliver, N Thomas, J Waters (Chairman), D Watson (Vice Chairman), A Wheelhouse, A Wood and K Wood

### Others Present

A Pike, S Saunders, A Barron, K Dicker, A Dunlop, D Hulme, D Saunders, D Bennett, F Doonican, D Marsden, M Roker, M Schull, M Tarry, P Cogger, P Batting, N Webster, S Morton, S Barratt, W Basnett, R Matthews, R Butler, D Hulme, J Ratcliff, R Scott

### Officers Present

A Chapman (Coordinator), C Gray, S Garwood, and S Hichens

### Apologies

J Towns, M Flys, A Cecil, I Forbes, A Banham, D Alder, L White, P Fleming, L Warfield, P Harper and J Shaw.

## 1 CHAIRMAN`S WELCOME

The Chairman extended a warm welcome to all those present, introducing himself and Vice Chairman David Watson. He went on to reiterate the purpose of Community Boards and their key role, and informed members that the Board had now been allocated a Service Director champion in David Skinner who would ensure that the issues which needed to be addressed would be referred to the relevant team in a swift and timely manner.

## 2 MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the last meeting held on 16 February be confirmed as a correct record.

### **3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest

### **4 PETITIONS**

Members considered a petition response which was regarding a reduction of the speed limit from 50 to 30 miles per hour on the Wycombe Road (A40) approach to Old Town Beaconsfield.

The officer report had instead recommended that a reduction to 40 mph be progressed but that the funds were unavailable for this purpose and as such funding would need to be locally sourced.

RESOLVED: That the report be referred to the next meeting of the Highways Committee to be held on 28 July for further consideration of the issues.

### **5 COMMUNITY BOARD UPDATES**

The Chairman introduced the paper which set out a review of the Board's activity over the previous year, highlighting the Board's priorities, project summaries, main successes and the main areas of focus of the working groups.

Budget information was also presented by the Chairman who explained that this year's total budget combined with last year's underspend being brought forward amounted to £374,451. As the Board was unable to carry any forward for the current year it was vital that the funds were allocated appropriately.

The Localities Manager highlighted the changes to the funding process which would be more robust and efficient and would be subject to a thorough 5 step process. Funding applications would be submitted via the website and would be circulated to all board members for comment. Members' attention was also drawn to the fact that all highways applications for delivery by TfB were required to be submitted by a deadline of 30 September.

Members agreed that the importance of cross working between Boards and the sharing of information and ideas in order to reach wider communities was ever important.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted and the presentation slide be circulated to the Board members.

### **6 PRIORITIES AND WORK PLANNING**

A discussion around action groups took place. All Community Boards were now required to cover 3 core areas including economic recovery, improving the environment and transport and highways. It was also suggested that the development of task and finish groups would be beneficial for this community board enabling it to focus on issues which fell outside of the three core areas.

The Chairman confirmed that the Action Groups would be chaired by the following Councillors:

- Highways & Traffic – David Johncock
- Improving the Environment – Catherine Oliver

- Supporting Economic Recovery – Katrina Wood

The Highways action group would next be meeting on 28 July. The Coordinator was asked to arrange meetings for the other two groups.

It was suggested that improvement in publicising of the community board was an important matter enabling greater engagement with the community. The Board would have a stall at two upcoming local events. Improvement in online presence which would help reaching the younger age groups in particular. The Board's Facebook page was shared @bcwcommunityboard. Another issue mentioned was undertaking of speeding reductions across the board as opposed to single areas.

Youth provision was also highlighted and the possible introduction of a skateboard park or BMX track. This would help to improve social behaviour throughout the holidays and beyond.

## **7 COMMUNITY MATTERS**

Members received a document for information regarding the current Covid situation in Buckinghamshire and the changes to Home to School transport. They were also provided with the names allocated for 9 new roads in Wilton Park.

There was a brief update on the work of Swish Fibre in the area and a discussion on broadband issues. David Johncock offered to monitor the situation on behalf of the board and Thomas Broom offered his support.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted

## **8 CONSULTATIONS**

Two public consultations running currently were highlighted by the Coordinator. These included a consultation on special educational needs and disabilities running until 18 July and a Healthwatch consultation seeking views on direct payments.

RESOLVED: That the information be noted and that the links be included within the minutes of the meeting.

[https://yourvoicebucks.citizenspace.com/consultation\\_finder/?sort\\_on=iconsultable\\_enddate&st=open&sort\\_order=ascending&advanced=1#cs-finder-results-container](https://yourvoicebucks.citizenspace.com/consultation_finder/?sort_on=iconsultable_enddate&st=open&sort_order=ascending&advanced=1#cs-finder-results-container)

## **9 TOPICS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION**

It was proposed that future board meetings be themed and that the next meeting feature Thames Valley Police to cover such issues as community safety, Neighbourhood Watch, Trading Standards to cover doorstep selling and scams and the Community Safety team.

Members were asked to help develop a Community Board presence programme, by highlighting further events which could be attended to promote the board.

## **10 DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting was scheduled to take place on Tuesday 12 October 2021 at 7pm

**11 ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

An additional paper had been circulated for information on public health and the boards profile.

RESOLVED: That the report be noted



## Report to Beaconsfield & Chepping Wye Community Board

<b>Date:</b>	21/09/2021
<b>Title:</b>	<b>B474 Penn Road Speed Limit Reduction - Beaconsfield</b>
<b>Relevant councillor(s):</b>	<b>Mark Dormer / Jonathon Waters / Mark Flys</b>
<b>Author and/or contact officer:</b>	Nick Reading, Network Strategy Manager, TfB
<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	Beaconsfield / Penn Wood & Old Amersham
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<b>Commission Speed Limit Assessment from Transport for Buckinghamshire for the concerned section B474 Penn Road, Beaconsfield.</b>

### 1. Summary

- 1.1 Buckinghamshire Council have received a petition requesting a speed limit reduction to 30mph on the B474 Penn Road, Beaconsfield. This response sets out the considerations made by Buckinghamshire Council in preparing its advice.

### 2. Background information

- 2.1 The B474 Penn Road is a single carriageway road in both directions heading north out of the town of Beaconsfield. The section concerned with this petition is currently subject to a 40 mph speed limit, and extends from a point near High March School where the current 30 mph limit ends and changes to 40 mph, and travels a distance of approximately 1.84 km north to the junction with Clay Hill.
- 2.2 This section of Penn Road was originally looked as part of the County Wide Speed Limit Review Area 4 in November 2003, to reduce its existing 40mph limit down to a 30mph limit. At that time the Members and police did not support it and it was decided that the section should retain its existing 40mph limit.

In 2009 this section of road was again reviewed for a reduction in its speed limit from the existing 40mph to a 30mph limit. It went out to Public Consultation between 9th March 2009 and 24th April 2009. There were fifteen responses to the consultation, twelve were against the proposed reduction to 30mph, and three were in favour. As a result of the public consultation it again was decided that the section of road should retain its existing 40mph limit.

In 2016, a further request was received in the lowering of the speed limit, from its current 40mph to a 30mph, but due to the negative feedback from the two previous occasions, and as funding would be required to progress, no further action was taken.

- 2.3 Since the speed limit review, there has been little change in terms of collision history, and in the past five years there has been one serious injury collision along this section of road. This occurred on 26th October 2015, when a vehicle turned right out of Forty Green Road to travel towards Beaconsfield across the path of a motorcycle travelling towards Penn.

There is a small cluster of three slight injury collisions around the junction with Clay Lane, however these are at the northern extent of the 1.85 km section reviewed and not speed related. In summary the section concerned with this petition has a negligible collision rate.

- 2.4 Vehicle speed and flow data was collected on the B474 Penn Road, Beaconsfield, located near the southern junction with Woodchester Park. Speed data was obtained between Monday 17th August 2020 and Sunday 23rd August 2020. The north bound carriageway showed the average mean speed over 12 hours to be 36.8mph, and over a 24-hour period to be 37mph. The south bound carriageway showed the average mean speed over 12 hours to be 38mph, and over a 24-hour period to be 38.1mph.

- 2.5 In evaluating the road for a lower speed limit, Buckinghamshire Council must consider relevant guidance. Requests for speed limit changes can only be formally consulted upon and implemented if they comply with the National Guidance on setting speed limits as set out in Department for Transport Circular 01/2013 'Setting local Speed Limits'.

Requests for speed limit changes must also be supported by the local community, and it is evident from this petition that support is present and could proceed to the formal application and assessment stage.

A fee will be charged to enable a formal assessment of this request to take place.

This assessment will include:

- a site visit.
- analysis of existing traffic data (speed, flow and crash records).
- comparison of the proposal with the criteria of the national speed limit guidance.
- evaluation of the implications on the local road network.
- assessment of factors affecting cost of implementation (e.g. sign placement, vegetation issues).
- liaison with the police traffic management officer and identification of enforcement issues.
- identification of the suitability of the proposed extent of the speed limit and possible alternatives.
- assessment of signing changes required including illuminated signs.
- need for and potential environmental impact of, additional engineering/other measures to encourage compliance with proposed speed limit.

A formal report will then be produced detailing the outcome of the speed limit appraisal. Following the speed limit appraisal, changing the speed limit requires a legal process to be followed which includes a formal public consultation. This includes the following:

- advertisement in local newspaper(s) of the proposed and final Traffic Order.
- legal services' fees.
- analysis of consultation feedback.
- formal consultation report.
- sign installation.
- preparatory work and correspondence associated with all the above.

2.6 Unfortunately, Buckinghamshire Council are unable to fund the speed limit assessment or reduction in speed limit, and the Community Board or Parish Council should be approached for funding.

### **3. Other options considered**

3.1 None identified.

### **4. Legal and financial implications**

4.1 None identified.

## **5. Corporate implications**

- a) None identified

## **6. Local councillors & community boards consultation & views**

- 6.1 N/A

## **7. Communication, engagement & further consultation**

- 7.1 N/A.

## **8. Next steps and review**

- 8.1 N/A

## **9. Background papers**

Buckinghamshire Council follow Department of Transport Guidance when setting local speed limits. A copy of this guidance can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/setting-local-speed-limits/setting-local-speed-limits>

## **10. Your questions and views (for key decisions)**

- 10.1 N/A



## Community Board Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

# 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 Beaconsfield & Chepping Wye Community Board.

Year	Budget	Allocated	Remaining budget
2021/2022	£374,451	£68,058	£306,393

### Funding Applications Status Summary

Project funding under consideration: £49,618 (applications received)

Funding applications that have been received by the Beaconsfield & Chepping Wye Community Board and their current status are detailed in the table.

Funding applications received				
Organisation	Project title and description	Funding requested from CB	Contributory funding agreed	Funding Decision Status
Penn Parish Council	Knotty Green Allotments – community notice board	£650	£0	Approved
Chiltern Rangers and Wild Pear	Sowing the seeds to a net zero carbon Buckinghamshire	£4,800	£1,050	Approved
Cllr Jonathan Waters	Feasibility Study and Informal Consultation: Knotty Green (Whichert Close and other roads) resident parking scheme	£3949	£0	Approved

Hazlemere Parish Council	Feasibility study: Hazlemere Crossroads – to improve pedestrian and cyclist safety – to include road safety audit and pedestrian survey	£5,545	TBC	Approved
Chepping Wycombe Parish Council	Flackwell Heath Parking Scheme: Highlands and Greenlands	£20,054	TBC	Approved
Chepping Wycombe Parish Council	Flackwell Heath Parking Scheme: Halls Corner	£18,020	TBC	Approved
Chepping Wycombe Parish Council	Feasibility Study for parking bays in Ashley Drive, Tylers Green	£4,970	TBC	Approved
Cllr Jacquetta Lowen-Cooper	Feasibility and Informal Consultation for Resident Parking Scheme in Lakes Lane	£4,995	£0	Approved
Chepping Wycombe Parish Council	Installation of gates on Fassetts Road alleyway	£5,075	TBC	Approved
Bee Squared	Gifting of wildflower seeds to all residents in the other three parishes, following Hazlemere PC model.	TBC	TBC	Waiting for application or confirmation of costs
Dove Cafe	Contribution towards costs of setting up a new community café to the rear of St Thomas' church to alleviate social isolation and loneliness	9,500	240,000	Waiting to go to board
Chepping Wycombe Parish Council	Flackwell Heath Parking Scheme: The Common	£15,796	TBC	Awaiting confirmation of

				increase to highways cap
Cllr Jonathan Waters	Knotty Green Feasibility Study: Pedestian crossing on Penn Road near Forty Green Lane	£6,686	£0	Awaiting confirmation of increase to highways cap
Penn Parish Council	Disability friendly play equipment	£2,411	£2,411	Due Diligence Process
Beaconsfield Town Council	Providing suitable, additional land for allotments	£10,000	£60,000	Due Diligence Process
The Beaconsfield Society	Bring back the blossom – providing blossom trees for residents at a subsidised price	£2,225	£3,275	Due Diligence Process
GLL / Better	Community Play Ball: 30 min weekly playball class for children aged 2-5	£3,000	£3,000	Due Diligence Process

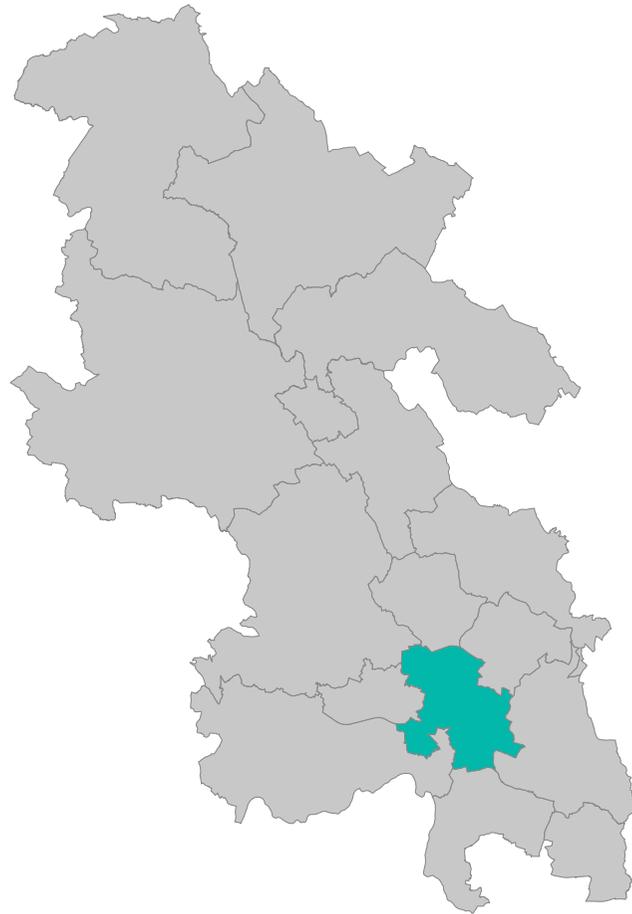
This page is intentionally left blank



# Community Board Profile

Board Name ▼

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ▼



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 40,366 people living in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area

Health and wellbeing



Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (83.6 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8). The life expectancy for women is higher (86.8 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 85.1 years (England average 83.4).

Vulnerable groups



5.7% of children are living in poverty in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area, compared with 9.5% across Buckinghamshire

Education and skills



14.2% of people have no qualifications in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area compared with 16.8% across Buckinghamshire

Housing



0.8% of households lack central heating in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area, compared with 1.4% across Buckinghamshire

Economy



3.2% of people are in receipt of unemployment benefit (JSA and UC) in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area compared with 4.6% across Buckinghamshire

Crime and safety



There are lower levels of crime in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye compared with the Buckinghamshire average (IoD 2019 Crime Rank)

Access and transport



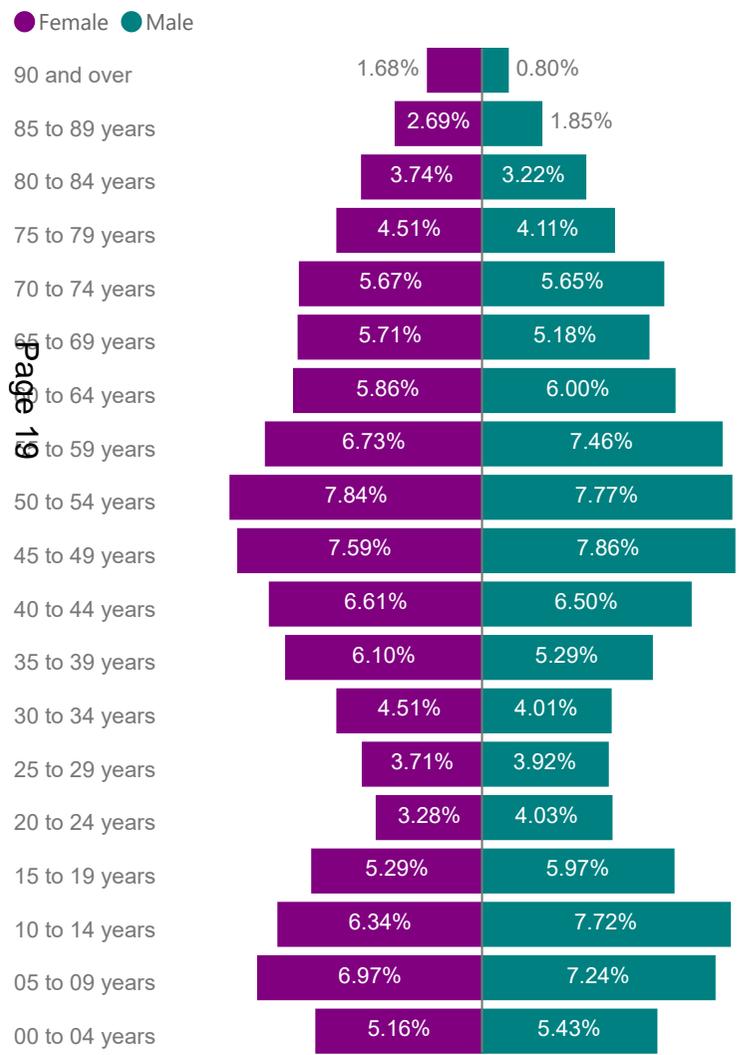
9.1% of households have no car in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area compared with 12.6% across Buckinghamshire

# People in your community

Board Name  
 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

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

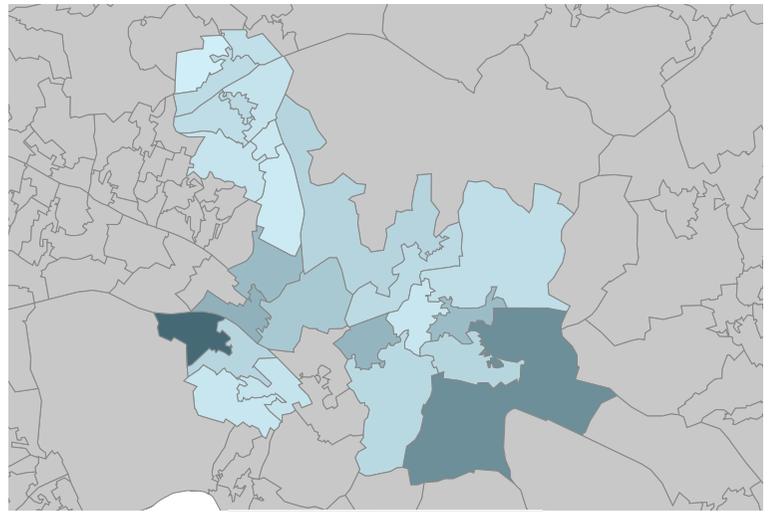
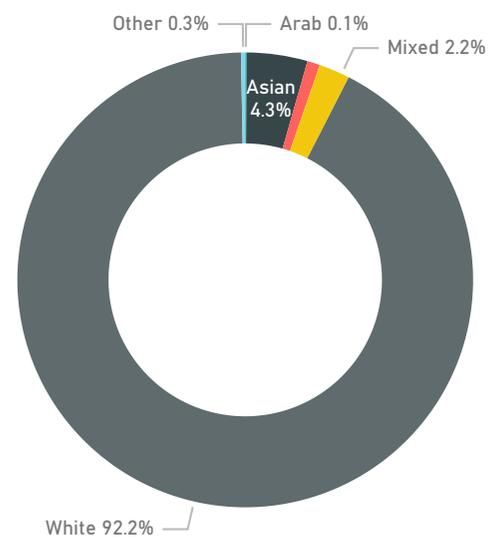


There are 40,366 people living in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area.

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has fewer young people than the county average, with 20.7% of the population under 16 years of age (Buckinghamshire average 20.7%, England average 19.2%) and more older people than the county average, with 22.4% of the population aged 65+ (Buckinghamshire average 18.9%, England average 18.4%)

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board is less ethnically diverse than Buckinghamshire as a whole. Ethnic minorities (excluding white minorities) make up 7.9% of the population compared with 13.6% in Buckinghamshire overall, and 14.6% in England.

Ethnicity



less deprived more deprived

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

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a deprivation score of 4.8 within Buckinghamshire (Buckinghamshire as a whole is 10.1). The map shows the pockets of higher deprivation across this community board.

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

Source: Population by age - Office for National Statistics (ONS) , Annually (published September 2020); Ethnicity - ONS - 2011 census, 2011; IMD - Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Governm...

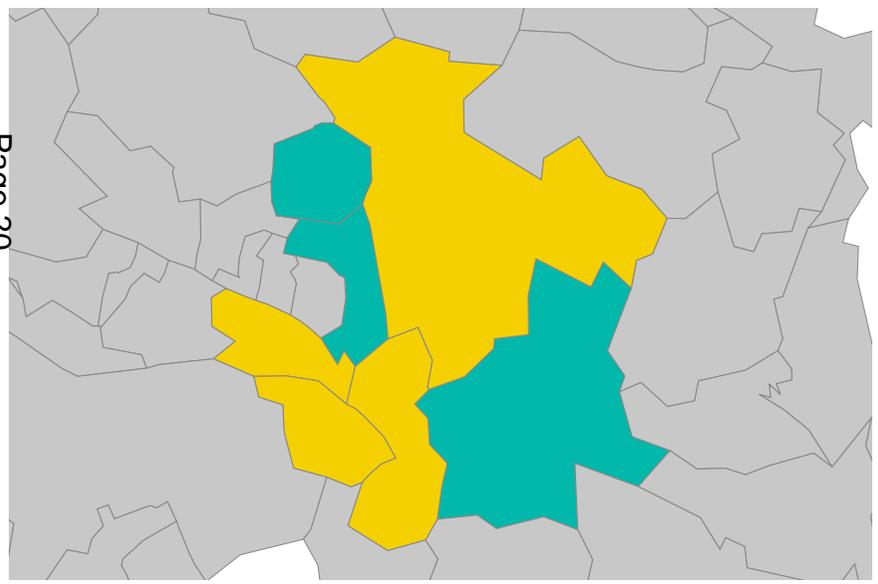
[Return to home page](#)

Board Name  
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

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



● Better ● Similar compared to Buckinghamshire average



**83.6** Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye  
**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.

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (83.6 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8).

The life expectancy for women is higher (86.8 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.

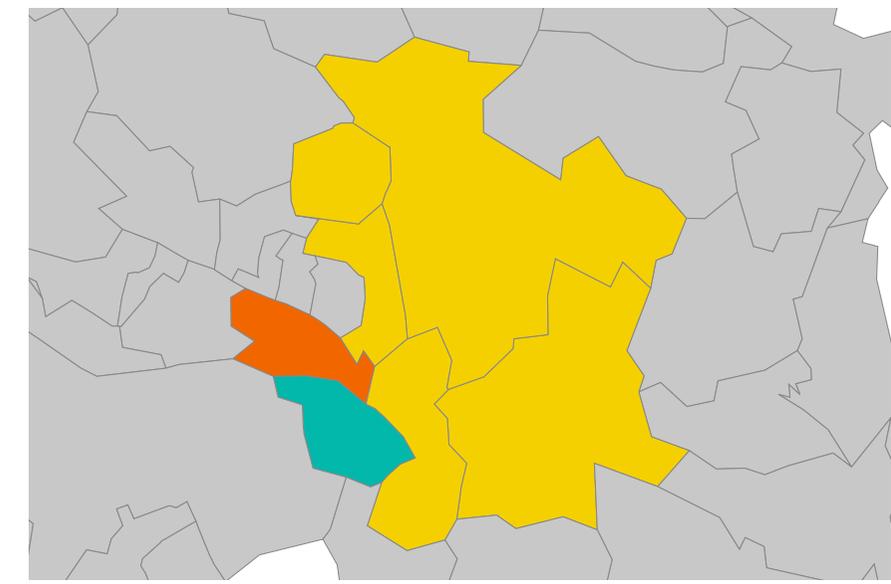
This drop in life expectancy has not been experienced equally across the country and national analysis shows more deprived areas have seen a larger drop which has resulted in greater inequalities in 2020.

*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 ● Worse compared to Buckinghamshire average



**86.8** Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye  
**85.1** Buckinghamshire  
**83.4** England

# Growing up in your community

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

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.

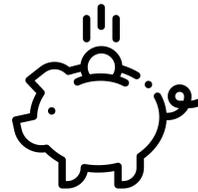


Births (2019)

320

Low Birthweight babies

2.8%



Children in poverty

5.7%



Child excess weight Year 6

26.2%



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. Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board had 320 births in the latest year. Of these births 2.8% had a low birthweight, which is lower than the Buckinghamshire average of 6.8% (England average 6.8%).

There is a lower proportion of children living in poverty (5.7%) 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.

26.2% 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

18.2%

- lower proportion of adults who are physically inactive (18.2%) 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)

104.1

- lower rate of residents (per 100,000 population) receiving treatment for alcohol and non-opiate misuse (104) than the county overall (134)

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

# Long term conditions and healthcare use

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

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

Page 23

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board (where a rank of 1 out of 16 indicates higher emergency admissions):

- Ranks 16 for emergency admissions overall
- Ranks 11 for cancer emergency admissions
- Ranks 14 for cardiovascular emergency admissions
- Ranks 14 for dementia emergency admissions
- Ranks 8 for mental health emergency admissions
- Ranks 13 for under 5 years emergency admissions
- Ranks 14 for respiratory emergency admissions

NHS Health Checks



1142

Uptake 2019/20

48.7%

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. Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board had a higher uptake of health checks (48.7%) 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

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

# 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+

**£723.70**



Unemployment Benefit Claimants

**2.5%**



Food Poverty

**5,198**

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

Personal debt in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area (£723.66) is less than the Buckinghamshire average (£751.71), and greater than the England average (£661.90).

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a lower proportion of unemployment benefit claimants (2.5%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average (3.9%), and a lower proportion than the England average (5.6%).

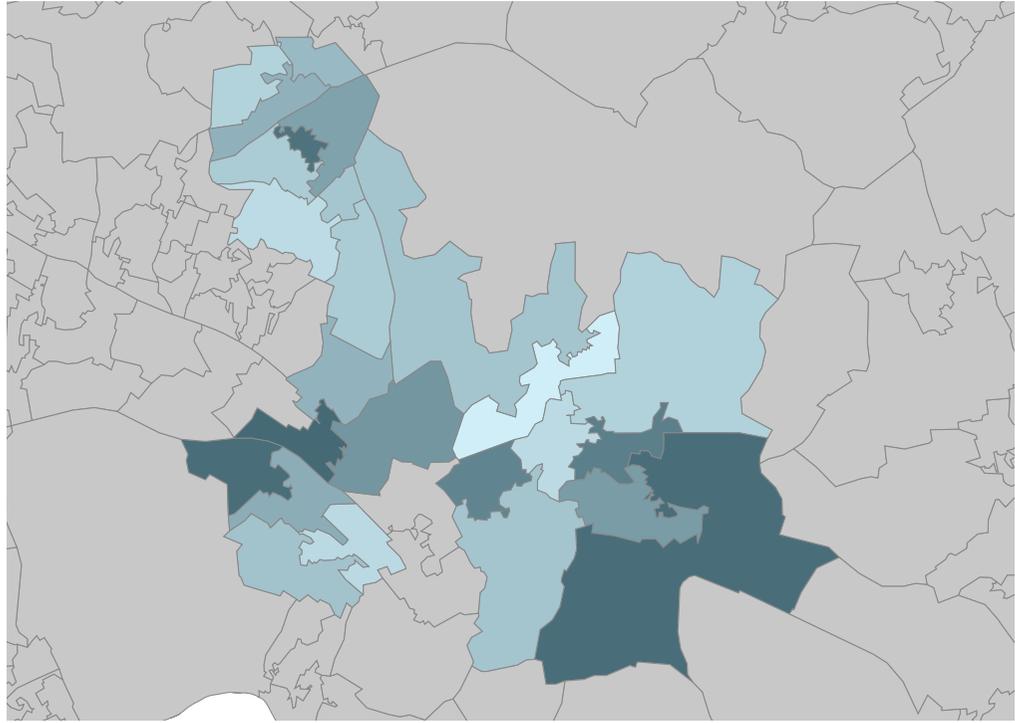
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board residents have a below average risk of food poverty compared to the county overall. 5,198 residents are living in households at a higher risk of food poverty (12.6% of the Community Board population). This compares with 79,896 people in Buckinghamshire overall (14.9% of the county population).

# Vulnerable groups (2)

Board Name  
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

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)



less prevalence of loneliness [color gradient] 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 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye is lower (-4.32) than the Buckinghamshire average (-4.18). The average for England is -3.9. A value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness.

In addition, the proportion of working age residents receiving personal independence payments (PIP) is lower (2.0%) than the Buckinghamshire average (3.2%), and lower than the England average (6.2%).



2.0%

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

Source: Risk of Loneliness - AgeUK, English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) survey, June 2010 - July 2012, Irregular (published January 2016); PIP - Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) , Monthly (published July 2021); Food poverty - Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) , Quarterly (published March 2021).

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

[Return to home page](#)

# COVID-19 headlines

Board Name  
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

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.

Page 26

## COVID Cases

**8,682**

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

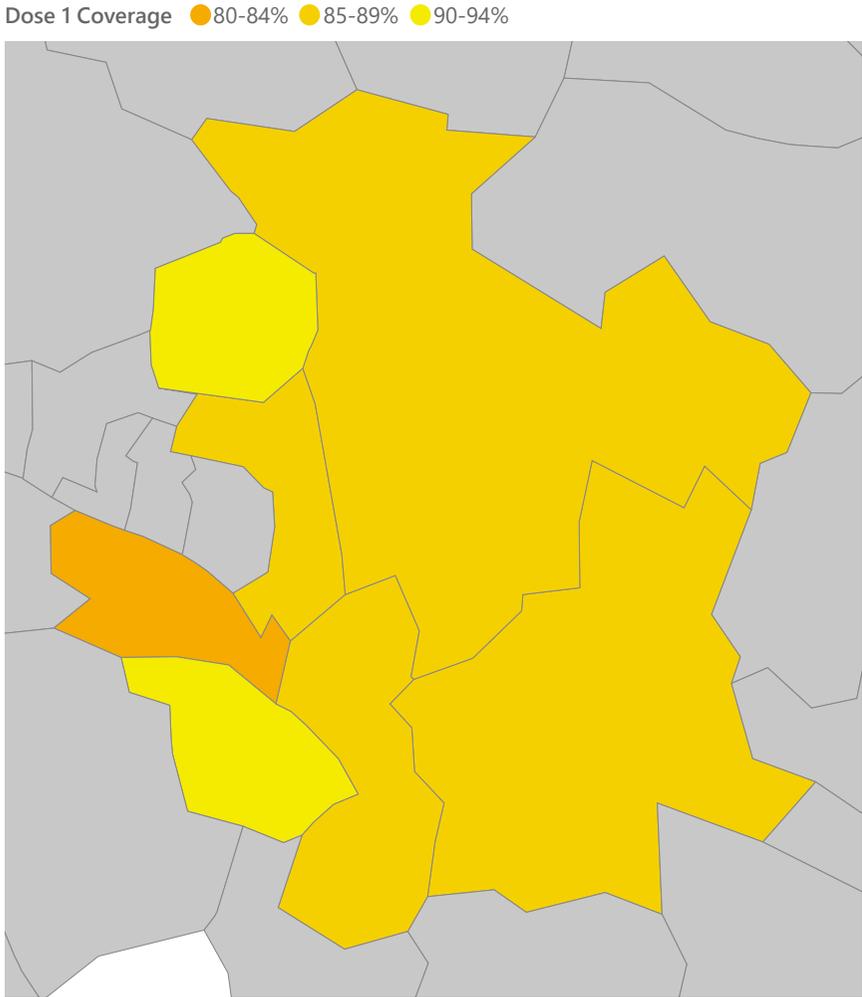
South East	England
<b>9,538</b>	<b>11,175</b>

## COVID Deaths

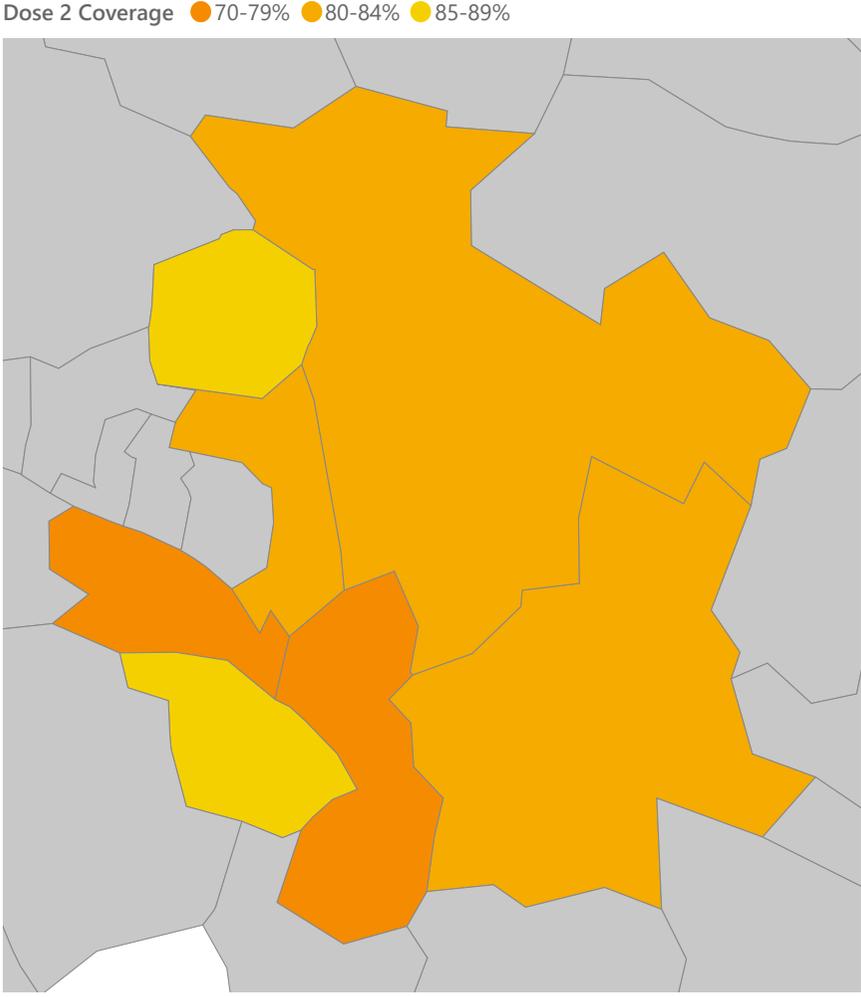
**72**

Deaths involving COVID - data up to July 2021

Vaccine data up to and including  
**19/09/2021**



Vaccine data up to and including  
**19/09/2021**



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

# Natural built environment

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

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.



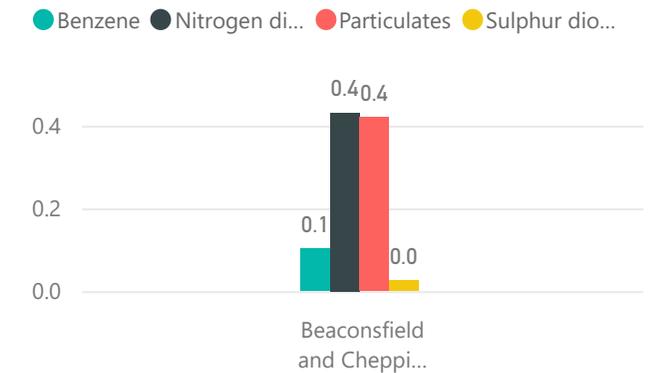
Median house price

**£637,842**

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
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	1.0	3.7	11.3	22.3	20.3	13.7	21.5	6.4	0.00

Air quality deprivation score



Total Carbon footprint per person (kg)



**13,030kg**  
**11,166kg**

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye  
Buckinghamshire

The median house price in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye (£637,842) is higher 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 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board Area has a higher concentration of air pollutants than the Buckinghamshire average, and a higher concentration than the England average.

- higher concentration of Benzene (0.102) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.093)
- higher concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (0.431) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.377)
- higher concentration of Particulates (0.42) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.407)
- lower concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (0.025) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.026)

Board Name ▼  
 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ▼

# Increasing our prosperity



Broadband speed (Mbit/s)

29.7

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

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

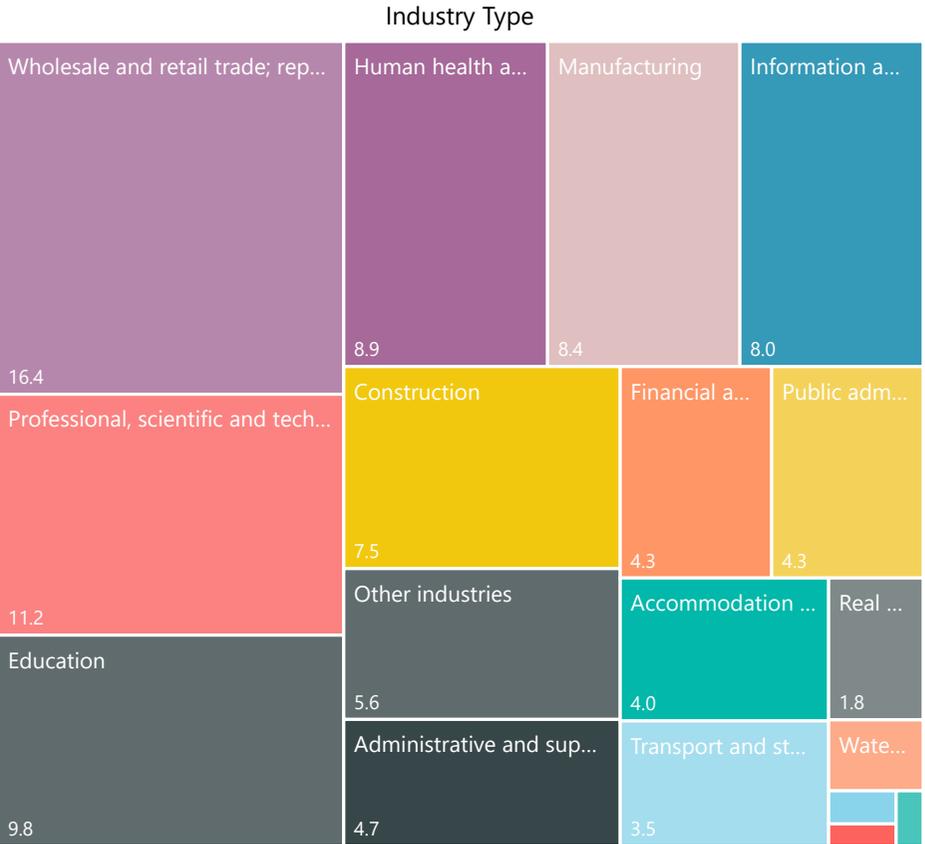


Jobs density (%)

86.5

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

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye has a higher jobs density (86.5%) than Buckinghamshire (74.7%). The overall jobs density for England is 78.1%.



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

# Improving community safety

Board Name  
 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye



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



## Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye 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
High Wycombe	12.70	5.60	4.7	4.1	31.6	83.10	11.20
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	9.10	7.90	1.5	4.4	17.2	53.30	5.90
Beeches	8.60	12.90	1.9	7.6	23.6	69.60	8.80
Buckingham and Villages	5.00	7.30	1.5	3.2	19.9	47.30	8.70
Chesham and Villages	12.60	10.40	2.6	5.1	25.8	74.00	11.30
Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts	9.30	11.90	2.6	8.0	18.1	65.30	7.30
Haddenham and Waddesdon	4.30	9.80	1.0	3.0	13.1	35.50	6.20
High Wycombe	13.60	7.60	4.1	6.0	34.6	92.00	14.30
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 5 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 7 for Burglary crime

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

### - Ranks 8 for Drug crimes

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

### - Ranks 8 for Vehicle crime

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

### - Ranks 9 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 15 for Domestic Violence and Abuse

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

# Improving community safety (2)

Crime rates (per 1,000 residents)



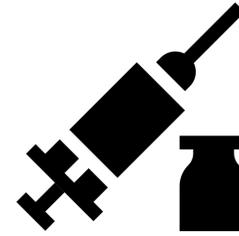
Antisocial Behaviour

9.1



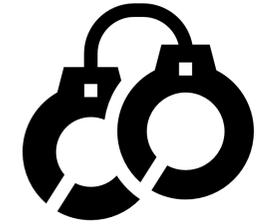
Burglary

7.9



Drug crime

1.5



Total Crime Offences

53



Vehicle crime

4.4



Violent crime and sexual offences

17.2



Domestic Violence and Abuse

5.9

Outcome Rate %

Aylesbury LPA: 17%

Chiltern & South Bucks LPA: 14%

Wycombe LPA: 15%

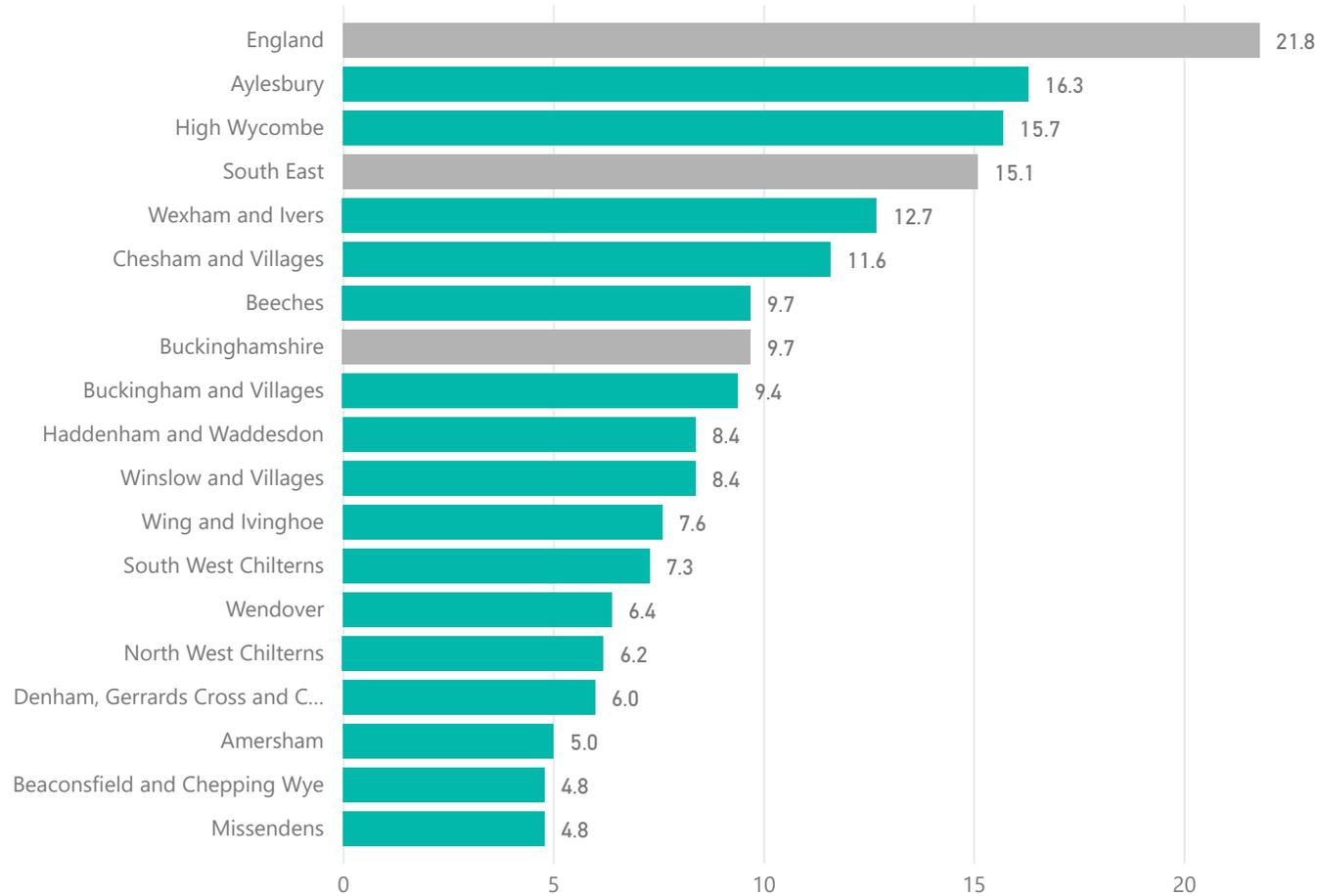
Outcome rate (%) is the proportion of 'Positive Outcomes' a Local Policing Area (LPA) has achieved as defined by the Home Office.

The overall crime rate in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area is lower than the Buckinghamshire average and lower than the England average.

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

# Improving community safety (3)

## Indices of Deprivation 2019 Score



Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye has a lower IMD score than Buckinghamshire, suggesting it has a lower level of deprivation.

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

# References

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



# **BEACONSFIELD & CHEPPING WYE COMMUNITY BOARD**

## **PUBLIC HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Public Health Team – Buckinghamshire Council**  
**Your Contact: Stephanie Moffat**  
**[stephanie.moffat@buckinghamshire.gov.uk](mailto:stephanie.moffat@buckinghamshire.gov.uk)**

## Beaconsfield & Chepping Wye 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

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area is one of the least deprived areas in Buckinghamshire and has an older population, compared to the county average.

The overall health of residents living here is better than other community boards, with higher life expectancy than the Buckinghamshire average for both men and women. This difference can be seen from birth – Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye has a lower proportion of low birth weight babies than the Buckinghamshire average. There is also a lower proportion of children living in poverty compared to the Buckinghamshire average. Additionally, Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ranks lowest for overall emergency admissions.

However, many Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye residents also experience poor physical health. More than 1 in 4 Year Six children are overweight or obese and almost 1 in 5 adults are physically inactive. Obesity increases the risk of developing heart disease, diabetes, stroke, dementia, and many cancers, as does smoking. Before the pandemic, a higher proportion of adults in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye were diagnosed with high blood pressure compared with the county average. High blood pressure increases the risk of serious health problems such as heart disease and stroke. As less than half of those eligible have received their NHS Health Check, there may be more people in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye at higher risk of heart disease than is currently known. Additionally, before the pandemic, a higher proportion of adults seen in primary care were diagnosed with cancer in this community board area compared to the county average. Whilst this may be related to more older people living in this area compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole, supporting residents to engage in healthy behaviours such as exercise, eating well and not smoking can help to reduce the development of long-term conditions. Data is currently being updated for the post COVID period.

Limited access to publicly available green spaces and food poverty also play a role in the overall health of this community. Over 1 in 10 (more than 5,000) residents are estimated to live in households at risk of food poverty.

## Recommendations

There are many opportunities for the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye 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 a new Active Communities programme across a group of settings in Beaconsfield
- Fund one or more community gardens via the Grow it, Cook it, Eat it scheme
- Enhance Healthy Ageing projects with community board funds
- Set up a local Grow to Give scheme
- Make your parks and playgrounds smoke free
- Organise MECC training in your local area

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

## Next Steps

Your Public Health lead, Stephanie Moffat ([stephanie.moffat@buckinghamshire.gov.uk](mailto:stephanie.moffat@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 Stephanie Moffat at [stephanie.moffat@buckinghamshire.gov.uk](mailto:stephanie.moffat@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 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board can act to support this key area:**

<b>CONTACT <a href="mailto:STEPHANIE.MOFFAT@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK">STEPHANIE.MOFFAT@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK</a> FOR MORE DETAILS ON ANY OF THESE ACTIONS</b>	
<b>Develop / Fund</b>	
<p><b><u>Active Communities:</u></b></p> <p>This is an innovative project that takes a whole community approach to reduce sedentary behaviour by helping residents add extra movement to their daily routines. Currently, it is taking place in West Wycombe, Booker, Cressex &amp; Castlefield, Abbey and schools in Oakridge and Castlefield.</p>	<p>Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board can fund additional Active Communities projects across a group of settings (e.g. local care homes, schools, community centres) in Beaconsfield. Estimated costs start from £15K and will depend on the size of the community involved and number of settings chosen.</p>
<p><b><u>Grow it, Cook it, Eat it:</u></b></p> <p>This programme brings communities together through a 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>The Board can fund one or more community gardens to benefit the health and wellbeing of the local community (this project has a wide range of benefits including reducing risk of heart disease and alleviating social isolation through promoting community spirit), as well as environmental and green priorities.</p>
<b>Promote, Signpost, Refer and Train</b>	
<p><b><u>Live Well Stay Well:</u></b></p> <p>Buckinghamshire’s Healthy Lifestyle Service provides effective and evidence-based support for people to stop</p>	<p>Stopping smoking, losing weight, and getting more active are the best things residents can do to reduce their risk of CVD.</p>

<p>smoking, lose weight and be active amongst other support and advice.</p>	<p>Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board can promote the service through its own communication channels and encourage partners, for example, in the voluntary sector, to refer clients and residents to self-refer.</p>
<p><b><u>NHS Health Checks:</u></b></p> <p>This is the cardiovascular disease prevention programme for people aged 40-74. It helps spot the early warning signs of stroke, diabetes, or cardiovascular disease and offers individual advice on reducing risk.</p>	<p>Help residents find out about and tackle their risk of heart disease, stroke, and diabetes by helping to organise pop-up sessions in community venues for residents to receive their NHS Health Check in a nearby, familiar setting.</p>
<p><b><u>Physical activity insight / focus group:</u></b></p> <p>This is a project to better understand behavioural barriers to physical activity for older residents and residents who identify as ethnic minorities.</p> <p>These insights will be used to develop locally appropriate programmes and interventions to increase physical activities amongst these resident groups.</p>	<p>Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board can promote the recruitment activities for interview and focus groups with residents. These will be with older adults and residents who identify as ethnic minorities.</p>
<p><b>Participate</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Live Longer Better:</u></b></p> <p>Live Longer Better is a sub-group of the physical activity strategy steering group. Meetings are held every six weeks for one hour, with a range of partners attending, including libraries, AGE UK, The Clare Foundation and more.</p>	<p>Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board can represent residents at this sub-group where a range of topics are discussed, including a 'let's get moving' buddy scheme for older adults and developing strength and balance sessions and support to prevent severe falls.</p>
<p><b><u>Whole system approach to obesity:</u></b></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>

## 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 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye 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 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board can act to support this key area:**

CONTACT <a href="mailto:STEPHANIE.MOFFAT@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK" style="color: white;">STEPHANIE.MOFFAT@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK</a> FOR MORE DETAILS ON ANY OF THESE ACTIONS	
<b>Develop / Fund</b>	
<p><b><u>Smoke free parks and playgrounds:</u></b></p> <p>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><b><u>MECC:</u></b></p> <p>MECC upsills 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>
<b>Promote, signpost refer and train</b>	
<p><b><u>Tobacco roadshows:</u></b></p> <p>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>
<p><b><u><a href="#">Live Well Stay Well (smoking cessation):</a></u></b></p> <p>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><b><u>Smoke Free Side Lines:</u></b></p> <p>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>

Participate	
<p><b><u>Tobacco Control Alliance and Action Plan:</u></b></p> <p>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 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board can act to support this key area:**

CONTACT <a href="mailto:STEPHANIE.MOFFAT@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK">STEPHANIE.MOFFAT@BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.GOV.UK</a> FOR MORE DETAILS ON ANY OF THESE ACTIONS	
Develop / Fund	
<p><b><u>Grow to give:</u></b></p> <p>This initiative supports communities to donate surplus fresh produce from allotments and back gardens to local food banks and community fridges. This encourages healthy eating, promotes sustainability, and fosters community connection.</p>	<p>Set up a local Grow to Give scheme by following the step-by-step guide and using the free resources on the Grow to Give website.</p>
<p><b><u>Healthy ageing collaborative:</u></b></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>Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye 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>
Promote, signpost refer and train	
<p><b><u>Home Wellbeing Packs:</u></b></p> <p>Home Wellbeing Packs have been produced by Buckinghamshire Council and Leap (the Active Partnership for Buckinghamshire) to help build physical and emotional resilience amongst people aged over 70</p>	<p>Your Community Board can promote the Home Wellbeing Packs to residents aged over 70 years, those living alone or who are clinically extremely vulnerable using your communication channels and to relevant</p>

<p>years, those living alone or who are clinically extremely vulnerable.</p>	<p>partners who can also promote the packs to these groups.</p>
<p><b><u>Moving minds:</u></b></p> <p>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><b><u>Champion the change:</u></b></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><b><u>Mental health first aid training:</u></b></p> <p>Mental Health First Aid (<a href="#">MHFA</a>) 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 <a href="#">Bucks MIND</a>.</p>	<p>Board members can attend and promote training sessions covering Mental Health First Aid, Suicide First Aid, Psychological First Aid.</p>
<p><b>Participate</b></p>	
<p><b><u>Annual mental health communications:</u></b></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>