

# A Cultural Strategy

For South Bucks



South Bucks  
District Council

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*“A fish only discovers its need for water when it is no longer in it. Our own culture is like water to a fish. It sustains us. We live and breathe through it.”*

Dr. F Trompenaars

# Introduction

What is Culture? Culture means many things to many people. Our culture includes arts, the built and natural heritage, literature, film, museums, libraries, sports, parks and open spaces, tourism, play, festivals, and waterways. It is all encompassing and its importance is illustrated in Trompenaars' quotation. Improving our culture is important to everyone.

## Why produce yet another Strategy?

The Government has strongly recommended that all authorities should develop a local Cultural Strategy.

The main purpose of this Strategy is to:

- Improve local provision in our District.
- Provide a reference document to help local groups access national funding.
- Identify gaps in provision and target resources where they are most needed.

## The Benefits

- It identifies the common areas of need across the cultural sector in South Bucks.
- Maps out current provision.
- Provides common goals to work towards.
- Helps to target resources more effectively.

## How have we developed this Strategy?

To develop this Strategy we have consulted with a variety of local clubs, organisations, young people, parish councils, and agencies that cover the cultural sector and we would like to thank them for their support. The local needs identified from these groups have been split into six key themes.

- Opportunity
- Facilities & Infrastructure
- Information
- Training & Volunteers
- Environment
- Accessibility

The Strategy highlights these key areas, identifying the current position, the main gaps/issues and the actions proposed to address them.

The actions have been prioritised through further consultation and now form the action plan that will help drive the Strategy forward.

The action plan will be reviewed annually taking into account the previous year's work, and accounting for changing priorities.

Finally, the Strategy aims to improve access and opportunity to experience cultural services for all sections of our community.

# Background

South Bucks is one of the wealthiest areas in the Country. It is home to over 63,000 people and is served well by both road and rail. The M40, M4 and M25 all run through the District and commuter links are strengthened through excellent rail links to Paddington and Marylebone. It is therefore not surprising that over 60% of our population commute to work.

The infrastructure to maintain the District is important too. The open space, parks, built heritage, local facilities and recreation opportunities all contribute to the overall enjoyment of living in this area. We have a duty to work together with local groups, organisations and the private sector to make sure the mix of cultural facilities continues to meet the expectations of our residents.

The District has no major town or city within its boundaries, but we do border onto much larger conurbations, with Wycombe to the North-East, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead to the South and Uxbridge to the South-East. This has a significant effect on the development of private sector cultural services in the area. The excellent links to London and its close proximity plays a major part in the provision of cultural services for our residents. Theatre, parks, galleries, museums etc. are only 30 minutes away and this adds to the overall benefits of living in our District. The research undertaken has highlighted the size of the cultural sector and the impact it has on our community.

## Some simple facts

- There are over 100 clubs and organisations in our District providing opportunities for nearly 20,000 adults and 4,000 young people.
- We are surrounded by beautiful parkland and open spaces, wonderful historic landscapes and buildings.

- We are home to various world class facilities such as Pinewood Studios and the recently constructed Dorney Rowing Lake (soon to host the World Rowing Championships in 2006).

## Links to other Plans

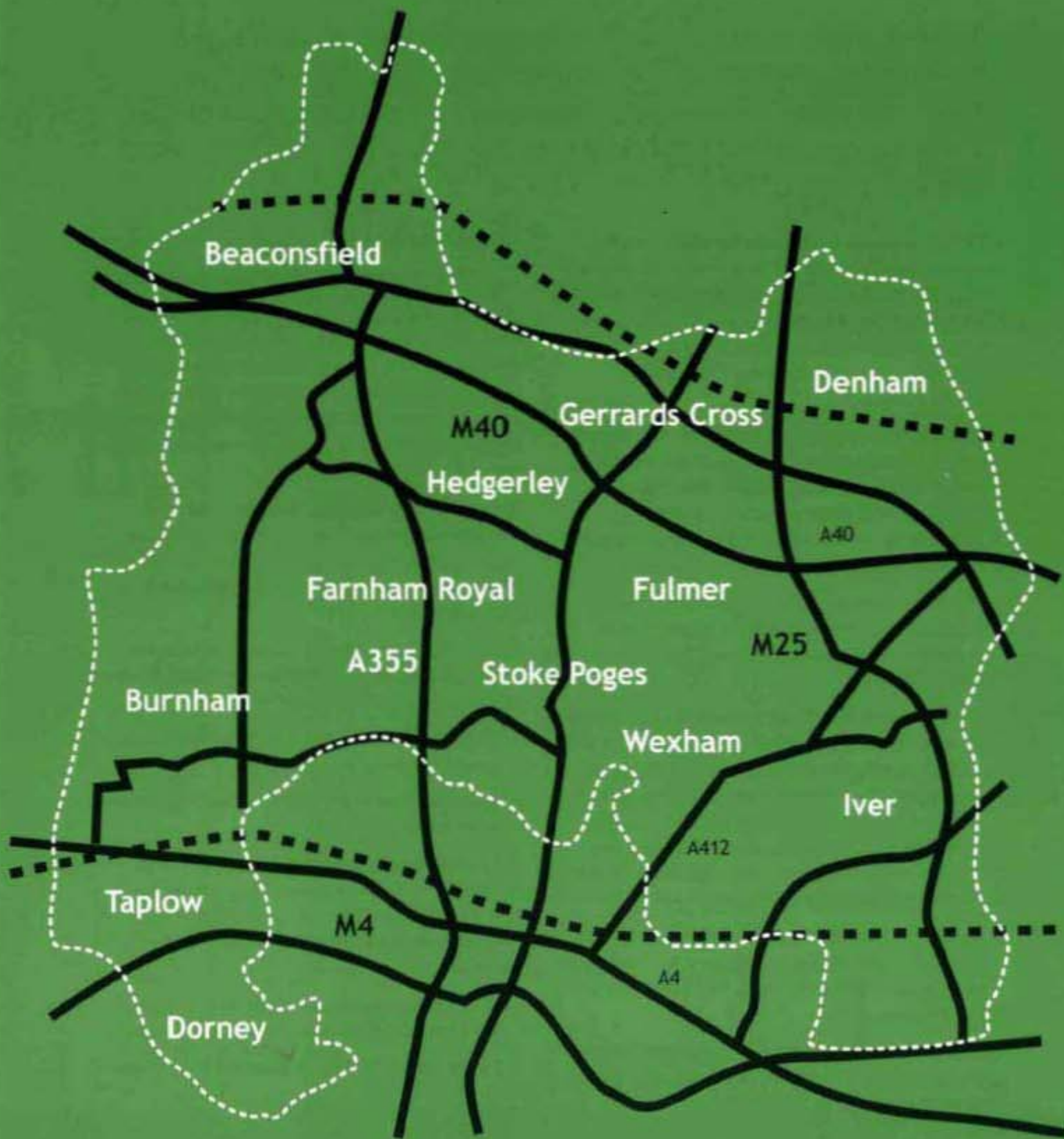
As discussed earlier, culture covers many areas and affects our lives in different ways. This Strategy cuts across numerous other plans and strategies, including local parish appraisals (currently being undertaken). The Government has also indicated that it will influence lottery funding in future years.

It will also act to inform the District's Community Plan which will be finalised later this year, and may influence the Council's next Local Plan.

There are clear links to the:

- South Bucks Community Safety Strategy, which looks to increase participation in our community by young people under 15.
- The Chiltern and South Bucks PCT Health Improvement Plan, which looks to increase physical activity.

It is important to remember that this Strategy is not a Council service strategy but one that serves the whole District. Its aims are affected by national and regional strategies, regional agencies and Government targets, but fundamentally it is about cultural provision in this District.



# Opportunity

There is a very strong desire from local community groups to improve opportunities, particularly for young people, to engage in their local area. This may seem surprising considering that we have an ageing population, with more than 45% of our residents now over 50 years of age.

Part of this drive to do more for young people locally may be linked to the growing fear of crime from our older residents, with perceived problems from young people hanging about on high streets and outside parades of shops. This issue was highlighted in the South Bucks Community Safety Strategy.

The Chiltern and South Bucks PCT has also identified a need to increase physical activity and healthy eating to reduce the prevalence of coronary risk factors and obesity levels. Improving the opportunities available and increasing participation will be a key factor in meeting this target.

There is a drive from Sport England to increase participation from older people and women as these are likely to be key national indicators in future years.

There are over 30 schools in South Bucks catering for up to 8,000 young people aged between 4 and 18. This is probably the first chance many young people get to experience cultural activities. It is crucial if we want to increase participation and opportunity that early experiences are positive. This is where the Council has directed much of its existing resources for development work.

Teachers are under more pressure now than ever. An increased workload has reduced the number of extra curricular opportunities that education staff can provide.

At primary level opportunity to take part in sport and arts within schools is limited primarily by the restrictive nature of the curriculum.

- Restrictive curricular programme
- Facilities both indoor and outdoor are limited

The effects of this are compounded at secondary level where both facilities and resources improve. Whilst curricular opportunities exist, after school provision is generally aimed at those who participate in teams. Where opportunity exists, the majority of young people are excluded because they are not good enough.

We are working with local schools to address this gap and enhance local provision. Currently we run over 40 different programmes a week in schools catering for in excess of 1,000 young people a week.

Many of our young people travel to schools out of the District, in the Wycombe and Chiltern areas, and transport restricts opportunities available.

- Specialist coaching is generally provided after school for young people.
- School transport does not allow time to access after school provision.

Our research has shown that there are a large number of small clubs and organisations in our District. Many of these are too small to cater for young people in general. The following may cause this.

- Many clubs/organisations have to hire space in our District and access to facilities is limited.
- Resources are limited by finance and volunteers.

- In some cultural areas there is limited provision.
- Legislation (child protection, health and safety etc).
- The fact that most clubs are run for adults by adults.

Where provision exists, clubs and organisations tend to focus their attention on the development of the more talented individuals. This again, as with secondary schools, causes a significant drop off in participation.

There are exceptions to this where clubs have been extremely proactive working with their local community and young people. In the main this tends to occur at the larger clubs who own their own facility.

There are no major conurbations in the District and many of the leisure opportunities provided by the private sector such as bowling, cinemas, shopping malls, theatres, and nightclubs have developed in the main towns that surround us, such as Windsor and Wycombe. This is because it makes commercial sense.

In addition to the opportunities in neighbouring towns we also need to bear in mind the cultural opportunities London offers. There is a wealth of museums, theatres, parks, historic landscapes and buildings, and numerous other cultural opportunities.

## Other Factors

Legislation has increased as have the expectations that are now made of providers. For instance, issues such as child protection and health and safety may have improved certain provision, but it has also restricted what the voluntary sector now offers for young people. This is a trend that is likely to continue.

There is also a lack of both qualified professional teachers and skilled voluntary workers in nearly all the cultural sectors. This creates significant problems for providers to create quality opportunities particularly for young people.

## Gaps

- There is a lack of specially skilled teachers to teach and encourage sports and arts.
- Where opportunity exists, the provision is more easily accessed by the more talented. There is limited provision, particularly in the teenage years, for less gifted young people to participate.
- There is a lack of "local" private sector provision for young people which can be accessed without requiring transport.
- There is a lack of understanding and knowledge of the increasing and ever changing bureaucracy and legislation.

## What do we need to do as a community?

- Work with schools to provide and enhance cultural opportunities for young people both in curricular time and after school.
- Improve opportunities for young people to take part in cultural opportunities through local clubs.
- Work closely with schools and clubs to develop better links and pathways.
- Work with other agencies to improve the knowledge and skills of the voluntary sector.



## Facilities & Infrastructure

The fact that we are one of the wealthiest districts in the country brings high expectations of the facilities and infrastructure in the area. We have a good mix of local clubs and organisations and a very active arts community, mainly provided by the voluntary sector. Most of this provision is small scale in its nature.

Our village centres have a good selection of local pubs, quality restaurants and small select shops and these are surrounded by a wealth of beautiful countryside.

Larger scale provisions such as multi-screen cinemas, department stores, theatres, swimming pools and shopping centres are available in the main towns surrounding the District. The proximity of London only increases the variety and quality of cultural services that can be accessed by our residents.

Clubs and organisations either own their own facilities or have to hire the local facilities available. Most of our clubs fall into the latter category.

There is increasing demand for indoor and outdoor space for hire (especially indoor space and storage). Many of the multi-purpose indoor spaces such as village halls cannot meet our clubs' needs. There is increasing pressure on these types of providers to improve their usage and income to cover increasing expenditure.

Many of the bookings are of a regular nature, and capacity at peak time to take new bookings is limited. The effects of this are clear.

- Clubs are limited in the opportunities that they can provide locally. For instance a small badminton club meeting on a Monday night in a village hall is limited (1) by the number of courts and (2) by the fact it has only two hours of use.
- Many of our residents travel outside their local area to access better facilities.
- Services are restricted due to limited equipment and storage.
- No base for clubs to develop and establish themselves in their community.
- Poor access.

The majority of clubs owning their own facilities are sports clubs and these face very different issues.

There is constant pressure to upgrade facilities to meet the increasing expectations of existing members and attract new members from the local community.

Economic viability is an issue that affects all our clubs. It is of a varying degree and depends on the aspirations of the club and the activity involved. Many small clubs are struggling just to maintain their facilities.

Clubs with greater aspirations are being frustrated by planning policy when they attempt to provide ancillary facilities or increase capacity by building new facilities or floodlighting existing outdoor surfaces. This latter point is not surprising in a District which is 87% Green Belt.

Maintaining and operating their services is becoming more expensive in terms of both administration and standards. Many of our clubs rely on the skills of volunteers to keep the club going. The number of people volunteering to help is reducing and the skills available are sometimes limited. This affects the extent that the clubs can support their local community and is dealt with separately in this Strategy.

There are various grant schemes available to help clubs improve the facilities and opportunities they offer. In the majority of cases local people are unaware of the opportunity to access grant money.

Local Parish Councils play a significant role providing and managing the recreation grounds, sports pitches, allotments and play areas across the District. They face a growing need to provide playground equipment aimed not just at young children but at teenagers as well.

Skate parks, ball parks, etc. are being developed in several areas and police statistics suggest that this type of provision is effective in reducing teenage offences.

Whilst there is a good supply of sports pitches, their condition and ancillary facilities are potentially limiting use. The cost of maintaining these facilities is increasing year on year. This is partly due to inflation, but mainly because of new legislation and the higher expectations of users.

The latest Planning Policy Guidance PPG17 suggests that our Local Plan needs to determine the local need for open space, the quality of provision and forecast future need. We need to do more work on this area to meet this new requirement.

Developing a 'green spaces strategy' may be the way forward for the District as it would help develop a co-ordinated approach to making the most of this open space we have in South Bucks.

## Gaps

- There is a lack of good quality multi-purpose indoor space and storage for equipment currently available.
- There is further work required to identify local recreational needs.
- There is a lack of skilled volunteers.
- There is a lack of information on services available.

## What do we need to do as a community?

- Support local clubs/organisations and Parish Councils wanting to improve and expand their facilities/services where the need is proven.
- Develop a 'green spaces strategy' to co-ordinate the use and future management of open space in South Bucks.
- Enable training programmes to help improve the delivery of safe and high quality opportunities.
- Improve our links with local clubs to help develop and promote their services.

# Information

There is a plethora of information now available on cultural opportunities. The introduction of the web has meant that many organisations can publicise what they do, where they meet and for whom their services are available. It has opened up access to museums, archives, and libraries to a much wider proportion of the public.

The use of internet technology has not made information gathering as easy as one would expect. Many clubs don't have websites, not everybody has access to the internet and websites are not always updated.

There are numerous Governing Bodies and umbrella organisations/agencies that exist, all of whom provide good information on their services. Local papers also provide an important source through articles and local interest stories and the Council's own publication 'What's On' acts as a free guide to local community events. The big problem though is getting up to date information.

Many clubs and organisations find it difficult to get information out to their local community. This is either because they don't have the resources to pay for marketing or don't have the skills or time to promote themselves to their local community.

Local libraries are a good starting point to find out what you need as these have internet access, and general information on local services. We have eight libraries in our District of varying sizes and improving access to these services is important for our residents.

Whilst the libraries may be a good starting point, the District Council is ideally placed to provide information on cultural activities in and around the District. The research undertaken to develop this Strategy has identified many of the opportunities that are available. The hard part is keeping this information up to date.

The Government is encouraging local authorities to develop local partnerships. To do this effectively we need to know who the providers are, the level of service they can provide, and be able to balance this against our residents' needs. The District Council has a key role to play in this area.

## Gaps

- There is lack of detailed up to date information on local opportunities.
- There is a lack of resource to market voluntary sector services.

## What do we need to do as a community?

- Work with partners to improve the quality of information that is available on local cultural services.
- Develop an up to date database of cultural services in our District.

# Training & Volunteers

There seems to be a decrease in the number of skilled volunteers in our community. This has been created by several factors, some of which include the introduction of new legislation, our expectations of the services that should be provided by the voluntary sector, a change in our society to volunteering, qualifications required and the fact that 60% of our population commute to work.

There are fewer and fewer people who are prepared to give their services for free. This is for a number of reasons. Partly because of the expectations we place on volunteers, the skills we require them to possess, and risks now associated with potential prosecution should problems occur. It is also because of the changes in society to the hours we work.

The issue is not solely about the decrease in the number of volunteers, it is also about the level of skills that volunteers now require. New legislation, health and safety and changes to working practices mean that skills learnt previously are now out of date. This directly affects the quality of provision especially in the voluntary sector.

Changes to the way society views volunteering is also affecting provision. In the past, parents and other community leaders would look to run and organise groups/activities. This is no longer the case.

People expect that these activities will be run and that they will be adequately resourced.

All that they need to do is turn up and leave their child. Time may be a factor for this change in attitude, but lack of ownership also plays its part.

There is also more time now required to complete forms, comply with legislation and compile statistics than ever before. This has eroded the time that volunteers give and affects the capacity to provide opportunities to the local community.

## Gaps

- There is a shortage of skilled volunteers across the whole cultural sector.
- There is no co-ordinated approach to training.
- There is a lack of information on skills needed and vacancies for voluntary workers.

## What do we need to do as a community?

- Work with partner agencies such as the local Volunteer Bureau to encourage volunteering.
- Identify where volunteers are needed and the skills that they require.
- Look to source/co-ordinate training in common areas of need, such as health and safety, marketing and child protection.



## Environment

South Bucks is a small District with a wealth of historic buildings, gardens and parks, and archaeological history, which belies its size. It has a rural character and numerous open spaces, which are especially precious adjacent to London.

The District is particularly rich in great houses, many surviving complete with park and garden, and ancillary buildings such as lodges, stables, and monuments. Its popularity with building patrons was probably due to its proximity to capital and Court, and its Thames-side position.

Its riverside is embellished by a line of historic houses and landscapes: Dropmore by Samuel Wyatt, Nashdom by Edwin Lutyens, the vast Victorian extravaganza Cliveden by Sir Charles Barry, and Taplow Court by William Burn.

The District is equally rich in attractive historic villages and hamlets. Burnham, Denham, Fulmer, and Hedgerley are traditional villages with groupings of church, green, public house and cottages, whilst Hedgerley Green is an agricultural hamlet of buildings in landscape. Boveney, Dorney, Huntercombe and Taplow are settlements centred on historic houses.

Beaconsfield, the architectural highpoint of the District, has around one hundred and thirty listed buildings. These settlements are particularly rich in medieval and Georgian buildings, but the District also has a fine Edwardian suburb in Taplow Riverside, and a number of modern movement houses in Gerrards Cross.

Although great houses and historic villages predominate, the District's architectural heritage takes a wide variety of forms: manor and farm houses, agricultural buildings, walls, gate piers, bridges, tombs, war memorials, and so on. It also has the most important monastic remains in the county at Burnham Abbey.

This heritage is well conserved with the assistance of considerable statutory protection. The District has around seven hundred and fifty listed buildings, fifteen Conservation Areas, twelve registered parks and gardens, and eleven scheduled ancient monuments, while most of the area (about 87%) is Green Belt.

South Bucks also has a wealth of historic gardens, many built to take advantage of the attractive countryside within easy reach of London and the royal court.

There are some particularly fine examples of parks created over the last 400 years and these attract thousands of visits a year. They have a major role to play in maintaining and improving the quality of life for residents in the District. The parks are also of significant historic importance and include the work of many of the most important and influential figures in the history of garden design.

These include, Henry Wise, Charles Bridgeman, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, Humphrey Repton, Gertrude Jekyll, Edwin Lutyens, William Eden Nesfield, Sylvia Crowe, Geoffrey and Susan Jellicoe.

The archaeological history of the area is also important and recent excavations at Dorney have enabled large swathes of the landscape to be revealed which has led to discoveries of national and possibly international importance. For example, the finds from the Taplow barrow now form a major exhibit at the British Museum.

The District has several important waterways including the River Thames, the Grand Union Canal, the River Colne, and the Jubilee River, most with public footpaths running alongside. These waterways and the footpaths are valuable both for recreation and nature conservation.

The District's heritage brings it important economic rewards. The principal benefit is tourism, particularly in the form of day visits, facilitated by its close proximity to London and good rail and road links. Tourists help to maintain the vitality of local pubs, hotels, restaurants, shops - so many of which are housed in historic buildings. For example Bekonscot Model Village is the oldest model village in the world and attracts in the region of 200,000 visits each year to Beaconsfield Town Centre.

Finally, the District is steeped in film history and we are proud to have been home to three of the most important studios in England's film history, Pinewood, Beaconsfield and Denham. Denham Studio was demolished in 1981 and the National TV and Film School now stands on the former Beaconsfield Studio site.

## Gaps

- Despite the District's rich architectural heritage, there is limited provision for its conservation and promotion.
- There is no central source of information about the historic buildings, parks and gardens in the District, nor guidance towards other sources of information about them.
- There is no educational programme, in schools or continuing education, about the historic environment and its conservation.
- Many buildings in the District have public access limited to members or clients.
- There is no guidance about the many historic buildings which are accessible to the public.
- There is no attempt to draw upon local interest and knowledge in conserving the historic environment.

## What do we need to do as a community?

- Improve information available on our local heritage.
- Increase awareness of conservation issues.
- Provide details of sources of specialist information on care of historic buildings.
- Improve access and education on our local built heritage and local environment.



## Accessibility

There are two major factors affecting accessibility, public transport and safety.

Public transport is a common issue affecting accessibility. This issue has a more significant effect on young people and the more elderly residents.

Services across our District are limited and don't necessarily run when people need them. In many cases several changes may be required for relatively short journeys. One reason for this may be that there is no main town in the District.

For the two age groups identified, getting to neighbouring town centres is vital for shopping and entertainment. If public transport is to improve accessibility:

- Services need to be more reliable.
- Routes need to be more direct.
- Hours of service need to cater for needs.

Our District has the highest car ownership in the country and many of the local journeys are made by car. This factor helps to reduce the impact of limited public transport. However, it means that many young and elderly residents are reliant on family and friends to get out and about.

Accessibility is not just about transport. It is about having opportunity. The fear of crime as identified by the local 'Community Safety Strategy' (2002-5) is a major barrier that needs to be addressed.

Many of our more elderly residents are concerned about their safety. They are frightened to go out at night and this fact significantly affects their quality of life.

The same fear of crime affects young people's access to local opportunities. Parents are more wary of the potential risks that face their children, and this issue has been heightened over the past few years by extensive media coverage.

The standard of facilities such as local parks and clubs affects the levels of use. It is a fact that good, well-maintained facilities attract higher levels of use. Poorly maintained facilities are perceived as unsafe.

For example, children's playgrounds covered in graffiti, and grass that is left too long in parks gives the impression that the area is not looked after. How our local facilities are maintained directly affects their level of amenity value.

Differences in local cultures influence people's cultural habits. These differences could be created by religious beliefs, ability, wealth. They all play a part in accessing cultural opportunities. Understanding our local cultures better will help to improve access. Accessibility for young people is affected by the increase in legislation. Whilst improving the quality of provision, the legislation is reducing the number of opportunities provided by voluntary organisations.

## Gaps

- Public transport is limited.
- Fear of crime reduces the number of people accessing opportunities, particularly the young and elderly.
- Whilst we may have knowledge of the facilities available, there is limited knowledge on the standard of provision.

## What do we need to do as a community?

- Work with other agencies to develop a better and more appropriate local public transport network.
- Work with the police and local agencies to reduce the fear of crime.
- Work with local clubs and organisations to identify the current standard of cultural provision.
- Work with local clubs and organisations to improve the overall standard of provision.

# Methods of review

The action plans identified in this Strategy and the targets set will be reviewed annually as part of the Council's service planning process. We will also report our progress to the relevant Portfolio Holder on a frequent basis.

## Action Plan

Actions	Targets	Partners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Opportunity							
Work with schools to provide and enhance cultural opportunities for young people both in curricular time and after school	Continue to provide 25 free curricular sports courses in local schools	Local schools	•	•	•	•	•
	Continue to provide 130 after school arts and sports courses in local schools	Local schools Bucks Dance	•	•	•	•	•
	Enter a minimum of 10 teams in a variety of sports in the Thames Valley Youth Games	Local schools Authorities across the Thames Valley	•	•	•	•	•
	Work with a minimum of 10 schools on a variety of community based projects i.e. Festival of Lights, sculptures in the environment etc.	Local schools Churches Youth and community groups	•	•	•	•	•
Improve opportunities for young people to take part in cultural opportunities through local clubs	Continue our work with the Bucks and Milton Keynes Partnership. Developing a five year programme for nine sports	Bucks and Milton Keynes Partnership	•	•	•	•	•
Work closely with schools and clubs to develop better links and pathways	Continue our work with Active Sports to develop better club school links	Bucks and Milton Keynes Partnership	•	•	•	•	•
	Develop arts clubs where needs are identified	Community Groups External Agencies	•	•			
Work with other agencies to improve the knowledge and skills of the voluntary sector	Work with agencies such as South Bucks Volunteer Bureau to develop volunteer training programmes	Voluntary sector	•	•	•	•	•

# Action Plan

Actions	Targets	Partners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Facilities and Infrastructure</b>							
Support local clubs/ organisations and Parish Councils wanting to improve and expand their facilities/services where the need is proven	Provide grant aid and support to local clubs/organisations and Parish Councils		•	•	•	•	•
	Assist and advise clubs/ organisations and Parish Councils in applying for external grant aid	External funding bodies	•	•	•	•	•
Develop a "green spaces strategy" to co-ordinate the use and future management of open space in South Bucks	Work with Parish Councils, Bucks County Council, Groundwork Thames Valley, the City of London Corporation etc. to develop a strategic document for the future management of green space	Bucks County Council Groundwork Thames Valley City of London Corporation		•	•		
Enable training programmes to help improve the delivery of safe and high quality opportunities	Work with Governing Bodies and local clubs/organisations to identify training needs	Local clubs and organisations		•	•	•	•
Improve our links with local clubs to help develop and promote their services	Develop local area forums for clubs and organisations	Local clubs and organisations	•	•	•	•	•
<b>Information</b>							
Work with partners to improve the quality of information that is available on local cultural services	Develop our website to make information more accessible	Local groups and organisations	•	•	•	•	•
	Utilise the South Bucks Report to raise the profile on available cultural opportunities through the What's On guide		•	•	•	•	•
Develop an up to date database of cultural services in our District	Bi-annually update the audit of cultural facilities and services	Community groups		•		•	

# Action Plan

Actions	Targets	Partners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Training and Volunteers</b>							
Work with partner agencies such as the local Volunteer Bureau to encourage volunteering	Help to promote the value of volunteering	Bucks County Council Parish Councils Volunteer agencies	•	•	•	•	•
Identify where volunteers are needed and the skills that they require	Work with local clubs and organisations to identify gaps in both provision and skills	Local clubs and organisations	•	•	•	•	•
	Increase the number of volunteers and skilled workers to address the gaps identified	Local clubs and organisations	•	•	•		
Look to source/co-ordinate training in common areas of need	In conjunction with other local agencies look to improve skill levels in child protection and health and safety issues	Bucks County Council Governing bodies of sport Other regional and national agencies	•	•	•	•	•
<b>Environment</b>							
Improve information available on our local heritage	Improve the information, downloads and links relating to our local heritage on the Council's website	Bucks County Council City of London Corporation English Nature English Heritage	•	•			
Increase awareness of conservation issues	Work with local schools, clubs and organisations to raise the profile of conservation issues	Local schools Clubs and organisations	•	•	•	•	•
Provide details of sources of specialist information on care of historic buildings	Design and publish guidance leaflets for owners on care of historic buildings	English Heritage	•	•	•	•	•
Improve access and education on our local built heritage and local environment	Work with local schools, historical societies and libraries to increase the local knowledge and awareness of our local built heritage and environment	Local schools Historical societies Bucks County Council	•	•	•	•	•

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Actions	Targets	Partners	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Accessibility							
Work with other agencies to develop a better and more appropriate local public transport network	Work with the County Council and other private agencies to develop services which are more aligned to local peoples' needs	Local Strategic Partnership	•	•	•	•	•
Work with the police and local agencies to reduce the fear of crime	Work closely with the police to develop programmes in priority areas which target young people at risk	Police Youth Services Parish Councils	•	•	•	•	•
	Work with local clubs in priority areas to develop programmes and schemes to reduce crime	Police Local clubs		•	•	•	•
Work with local clubs and organisations to identify the current standard of cultural provision	Identify the current level of provision, including availability of membership, opportunities provided and accessibility of facilities and activities	Local clubs		•		•	
Work with local clubs and organisations to improve the overall standard of provision	Work with local clubs to increase capacity, standard of provision, and skills available through grant aid, advice and promotion	Local clubs Regional Agencies Grant funding bodies		•	•	•	•