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8 July 2026

EXECUTIVE

A meeting of the **Executive** will be held on **Thursday, 16th July, 2026** in the **Council Chamber, Forde House, Brunel Road, Newton Abbot, TQ12 4XX** at **10.00 am**

PHIL SHEARS
Managing Director

Membership:

Councillors Buscombe, Hook, Keeling (Chair), Nuttall, Nutley, Palethorpe (Vice-Chair), Parrott, G Taylor and Sanders

Please Note: Filming is permitted during Committee meeting with the exception where there are confidential or exempt items, which may need to be considered in the absence of the press and public. By entering the Council Chamber you are consenting to being filmed.

AGENDA

Part I

Executive Terms of Reference

The Executive's Terms of Reference is attached to the agenda pack for reference.

Public participation and attending meetings

Information pertaining to public participation rules and attending Council and Committee meetings can be found on the following webpage: [Public participation and attending meetings - Teignbridge District Council](#)

1. **Apologies for absence**
2. **Minutes** (Pages 7 - 10)
To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday 5th May 2026.
3. **Announcements (if any)**
4. **Declarations of Interest (if any)**

Information pertaining to the Members' Code of Conduct and guidance relating to declaring interests can be found on the following webpage: [Teignbridge District Council – Councillor Conduct](#)

5. **Executive Forward Plan**

To note forthcoming decisions anticipated [on the Executive Forward Plan](#)

6. **Public Questions (if any)**

Members of the Public may ask questions of the Leader or an Executive Member. A maximum period of 30 minutes will be allowed with a maximum of period of one minute for any supplementary question.

7. **Housing Financial Assistance Policy for Loans and Grants 2026** (Pages 11 - 68)

To seek approval for the revision of the Council's Housing Grants and Loans policy 2023, so that it becomes the Housing Financial Assistance Policy for Loans and Grants 2026.

8. **Review of UK Shared Prosperity Fund and Rural England Prosperity Fund** (Pages 69 - 94)

To update the Members on the end of year completion and performance of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) and Rural England Prosperity Fund (REPF) for the 2025/26 financial year.

9. **Town and Parish Council Charter Review** (Pages 95 - 118)

To update Members of the Executive on the actions undertaken following the adoption of then Town and Parish Charter and actions arising from the Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting of 26th May 2026.

10. **Active Wellbeing Strategy** (Pages 119 - 174)

To brief members on the development of the Active Wellbeing Strategy and approve the Strategy.

11. **2025/2026 Revenue, Capital and Treasury Management Outturn** (Pages 175 - 196)

To provide analysis and commentary on the Council's financial position at the end of the 2025/26 financial year, covering: revenue and capital financial performance for 2025/26; the reserves position as at 31 March 2026; and treasury management performance for 2025/26.

12. **For Information - Individual Executive Member Decisions**
[Executive Member Decisions](#)

If you would like this information in another format, please telephone 01626 361101 or e-mail info@teignbridge.gov.uk

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3.6 The Executive

3.6.1 Membership: The Executive consists of the Council's Leader, a Deputy Leader, together with up to eight other Councillors. The Leader is appointed by the Council. The Deputy Leader and up to eight Executive Members are appointed to the Executive by the Leader.

3.6.2 Areas of Work: The Role of the Executive is to carry out all of the Council's functions which are not the responsibility of any other part of the Council, whether by law or under this Constitution.

3.6.3 The Leader: The Leader of the Council is the Chair of the Executive. Unless the law or circumstances direct otherwise, the Leader is elected to the position of Leader by the Council for a period of four years at the annual meeting immediately following the local government elections. The Leader will hold office until:

- (a) they resign from the office; or
- (b) they are suspended from being a councillor (although they may resume office at the end of the period of suspension); or
- (c) they are no longer a councillor; or
- (d) they are removed from office by resolution of the Council.

3.6.4 Upon their election as Leader of the Council, the Leader will recommend the appointment of a Deputy Leader of the Council and the Executive Members. The Deputy Leader and Executive Members shall hold office until:

- (a) they resign from office; or
- (b) they are suspended from being councillors (although they may resume office at the end of the period of suspension); or
- (c) they are no longer councillors; or
- (d) they are removed from the Executive, either individually or collectively by the Leader of the Council.

3.6.5 The Leader can determine that functions discharged to the Executive by law may be arranged to be discharged by the Leader themselves, the Executive Committee, an individual Executive Member, a Committee of the Executive, an Area Committee or an Officer of the Council.

3.6.6 Executive Member Remits: The areas of responsibility of each Member of the Executive is determined solely by the Leader who may vary such during their term of office as they consider appropriate. Such Members will exercise regular budget monitoring of the resources allocated by the Council for those purposes, monitor performance, strive to deliver the Council's Corporate Objectives, seek to achieve best value in the services for which they are responsible and have regard to the Council's other policies and strategic objectives.

3.6.7 Executive Decisions: The Leader, after consultation with the other Members of the Executive and the Managing Director, will table at every meeting of the Executive a list of what they consider are key decisions and other decisions as part of the Executive Forward Plan. Procedural rules relating to the Executive can be found in Section 4 of the Constitution.

EXECUTIVE

5 MAY 2026

Present:

Councillors Hook, Keeling (Chair), Nuttall, Nutley, Palethorpe (Vice-Chair), Parrott, G Taylor and Sanders

Members in Attendance:

Councillors Clarence

Apologies:

Councillors Buscombe

Officers in Attendance:

Neil Blaney, Director of Place

Charlie Fisher, Democratic Services Manager and Monitoring Officer

Michelle Luscombe, Head of Strategy and Partnerships

Christopher Morgan, Assistant Democratic Services Officer

Phil Shears, Managing Director

Helen Williams, Senior Research and Monitoring Officer

Ellie Willcocks, Director of Corporate Services

27. MINUTES

It was **PROPOSED** by Councillor Keeling and **SECONDED** by Councillor Palethorpe and unanimously

RESOLVED

that the minutes of the previous meeting on Tuesday 7th April 2026 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

28. ANNOUNCEMENTS (IF ANY)

Councillor Keeling made the following announcements:

- He and the Managing Director welcomed Sir Chris Witty (Chief Medical Officer for England) to the District on Friday 1st May. The Leader stated he raised the Heart Campaign relating to Torbay Hospital with Mr Whitty and highlighted his visit was a good opportunity to share data and discuss rural health issues. The Leader thanked Mr Whitty for visiting and the Chair of the Council, who was also in attendance.
- He provided an update on Local Government Reorganisation, stating that he and the Managing Director are attending further meetings and that the

expected Government announcement is in July. The Leader stated he will bring a further update to Full Council.

Councillor Palethorpe updated the Executive on the Market Hall, which is expected to be completed at the end of the month and updated the Executive on tenants in both Market Hall and Newton Abbot Town Centre.

29. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (IF ANY)

None received.

30. EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN

Councillor Keeling gave an appraisal of the Executive Forward Plan and the items currently listed on the Plan.

31. PUBLIC QUESTIONS (IF ANY)

None.

32. ONE TEIGNBRIDGE GOVERNANCE

The Executive considered the report to agree an approach to managing the implementation and performance monitoring of the One Teignbridge Council Strategy 2025-2030.

The One Teignbridge Strategy was adopted by Full Council on 14th January 2025. Following this, officers coordinated a series of focused meetings with relevant partners, stakeholders and community representatives to identify the main projects and business initiatives that will help to achieve the strategic priorities. These were included in an Action Plan which was adopted by Full Council on 23 October 2025.

The report covered the Governance arrangements to oversee the implementation of the strategy, the formation of Performance Groups to oversee the strategic priority areas and how performance monitoring will be reported. The report's appendices included terms of references for the Performance Groups and a Corporate Performance Reporting Timetable.

Councillor Keeling introduced the item and gave an overview of the report and the rationale behind the report. The Leader announced the Executive Members who will lead on each of the Strategic Priority areas, which was an amendment from the published report:

- Community: Executive Member for Neighbourhoods
- Economy: Executive Member for Economy, Estates and Major Projects
- Environment: Executive Member for Environment, Climate and Sustainability
- Homes: Executive Member for Housing and Homelessness
- Infrastructure: Executive Member for Planning and Building Control

- The Way We Will Work: Executive Member for Finance and Corporate

Performance will be reported quarterly, and a power BI dashboard will be publicly available.

Councillor Hook spoke to this item and welcomed the introduction of the report and the governance arrangements. Councillor Hook asked about ensure the Environment and Climate Change are priorities within the Strategy. The Head of Strategy and Partnerships commented that “take action to reduce our own carbon footprint and support communities to do the same” was an overarching principle embedded in the Way We Will Work priority area and there will be consideration of the environment and climate change within each project and their business case.

Councillor Gary Taylor spoke in support of the report and Councillor Hook’s comments.

It was **PROPOSED** by Councillor Keeling and **SECONDED** by Councillor Palethorpe and unanimously

RESOLVED

That the Executive:

1. Agree the governance arrangements for managing the implementation of the One Teignbridge Council Strategy 2025-2030.
2. Agree the performance monitoring arrangements for the One Teignbridge Council Strategy 2025-2030.

33. RECOMMENDATION FROM THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - CIL & S106 PROJECTS

The Executive considered the recommendation from the Overview and Scrutiny Committee relating to Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) & Section 106 Projects. At its meeting on Tuesday 14th April 2026, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee agreed a recommended to the Executive that:

The Executive consider the role of Councillors to support officers in delivery of projects through earlier engagement, consultation and the monitoring of commitments.

Councillor Gary Taylor introduced the item and an overview of the recommendation from Overview and Scrutiny. Councillor Taylor spoke in support of the recommendation’s intention and made reference to the Town and Parish Charter Review and the relationship between Town and Parish Councils to improve infrastructure projects. Teignbridge has received £32.2 million in CIL and currently held £23.8 million, highlighting the £8.4 million already spent on projects, and the upcoming projects.

It was **PROPOSED** by Councillor G Taylor and **SECONDED** by Councillor Palethorpe and unanimously

RESOLVED

That the Executive:

1. Thank the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for their recommendation and note the recommendation.

34. FOR INFORMATION - INDIVIDUAL EXECUTIVE MEMBER DECISIONS

Councillor Parrott highlighted his Executive Member Decision to give approval to the Buckland Centre of a rent subsidy of £4000. Councillor Parrott gave an overview of the Centre, the types of services and activities provided at the Centre and the reasons for his Executive Member Decision.

The meeting started at 10.00 am and finished at 10.25 am.

Councillor Richard Keeling
Chairman

Teignbridge District Council
Executive Committee
17th July 2026
Part i

Housing Financial Assistance Policy for Loans and Grants 2026

Purpose of Report

To seek approval for the revision of the Council's Housing Grants and Loans policy 2023, so that it becomes the Housing Financial Assistance Policy for Loans and Grants 2026.

To seek delegated authority to the Head of Service, in consultation with the Executive Member for Housing and Homelessness, to determine whether discretionary grants under this policy should be restricted or made available.

Recommendation(s)

The Executive Committee RESOLVES to:

- (1) Adopt the Housing Financial Assistance Policy for Loans and Grants 2026 (Appendix 1)

Financial Implications

The financial implications are detailed in 2.1 below. The schemes described are fully externally funded and do not represent a financial risk to the council.

Ellie Willcocks – Chief Finance Officer
Ellie.willcocks@teignbridge.gov.uk

Legal or Governance Implications

The Council's Housing Assistance policy is made pursuant to the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002

The Order enables local government authorities to provide grants, loans, and other forms of assistance for the repair, improvement adaptation, and regeneration of residential property subject to the adoption and publication of a policy setting out eligibility criteria and conditions of assistance. The policy also operates alongside the Housing Grants and Regeneration Act 1996 in relation to disabled facilities grant and other statutory housing functions. To achieve this purpose the Council must have adopted and published a compliant Housing assistance policy

Interim Head of Legal & Democratic Services
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Risk Assessment

As detailed by report author in Section 2.3 below

Report author to comment on the Risk Assessment

Environmental/ Climate Change Implications

As detailed by report author in 2.4 below

Report Author

Alison Dolley
Private Sector Housing Manager
Email: alison.dolley@teignbridge.gov.uk

Executive Member

Cllr Richard Buscombe, Executive member for Housing and Homelessness.

Appendices/Background Papers

EIA Attached YES

1. Introduction/Background

1.1 The Council is committed to improving housing conditions and helping residents stay independent in their own homes, as outlined in the One Teignbridge Council Strategy 2025-30. The key themes, Community and Homes, focus on supporting healthy, safe, and resilient communities, promoting independent living, addressing vulnerability, and ensuring people have access to homes that are safe, warm, and suitable. These priorities closely match the goals of working together in partnership, preventing issues before they arise, and helping people live well in their own homes, whenever possible.

1.2 In 2015 the Government introduced the Better Care Fund (BCF) to bring health and social care together in an integrated way. The Fund is a combination of government funding from the Department of Health and the then Department for Communities and Local Government, now the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities.

1.3 The Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2025 to 2026 details the government's commitment to reforming and strengthening neighbourhood services across health and social care, with the goal of:

- providing more care closer to home
- increasing the focus on prevention so that people are living healthier and more independent lives
- harnessing digital technology to transform care

1.4 Having regard to the national conditions, areas have flexibility in how the fund is spent across health, care and housing schemes or services. This policy forms part of the suite of options through grants and loans to achieve the following agreed metrics:

- emergency admissions to hospital for people aged over 65 per 100,000 population
 - average length of discharge delay for all acute adult patients, derived from a combination of:
 - proportion of adult patients discharged from acute hospitals on their discharge ready date (DRD)
 - for those adult patients not discharged on their DRD, average number of days from the DRD to discharge
- long-term admissions to residential care homes and nursing homes for people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population

1.5 This revised policy has been agreed by the Devon District and continues to allow a wider range of households to be assisted with BCF to meet BCF objectives across Devon.

1.6 The revised policy will provide flexibility and discretion for the councils to provide appropriate assistance to meet the following objectives:

- **Objective 1** - Assist disabled residents to remain in their own homes through supporting the provision of adaptations and promoting independence (so far as this is necessary, appropriate and reasonably practicable).
- **Objective 2** To prevent admissions to care, to assist with delayed transfers where possible and promote wellbeing for residents in their own homes.
- **Objective 3** – Safeguard the health and well-being of vulnerable residents by removing unnecessary hazards to health and safety in the home to reduce avoidable emergency admissions and promote wellbeing in their local community.
- **Objective 4** – Provide adaptations that are suitable for the future by ensuring the scheme of works is dementia aware.
- **Objective 5** – Assist vulnerable people to afford to heat their homes through appropriate energy efficiency and heating measures.
- **Objective 6** – Assist vulnerable people impacted by hoarding and the cleanliness of their home environment.
- **Objective 7** – Assist people to move to more appropriate accommodation that meets their needs.

1.7 The revised policy is in two parts; Part 1 covers provision for assistance provide through the Better Care Fund and Part 2 covers provision of non BCF funded assistance including provision of loans through Lendology CIC and other discretionary grants available (subject to funding).

1.8 Changes that have been made to the policy includes:

- Adjustments to the phrasing within each grant to enhance clarity for both customers and staff members.

- Lift grant has been adjusted to only include internal stairlifts. Through floor lifts will be eligible under a disabled facility grant.
- Performance indicators have been included to align with the published guidance, modified to account for a different prioritisation approach.
- Parents of disabled children seeking discretionary grants, such as the Accessible Homes Grant (top-up), will be subject to means testing. This assessment is designed to determine financial eligibility for discretionary support, ensuring that assistance is directed to those most in need. It is important to note, however, that means testing does not apply to the mandatory Disabled Facility Grant for parents of disabled children. This mandatory grant is available without consideration of parental income, helping to ensure access to essential adaptations for disabled children.
- Exceptions to the policy will be determined by the Private Sector Housing Manager, and in cases of significant budgetary implications, consultation with the Head of Housing will be required. Decisions regarding waivers of grant conditions will also be made by the Private Sector Housing Manager in consultation with the Head of Housing. This represents a procedural change, as previously such consultations included the Executive Member.

2. Implications, Risk Management and Climate Change Impact

2.1 Financial

2.1.1 In their paper [Changing the way government allocates Disabled Facilities Grant funding to local authorities in England: Consultation response - GOV.UK](#) the Government announced £723 million BCF budget for DFGs for 2026/27.

2.1.2 Previously, Devon County Council (DCC), working with the Devon Districts, determined the allocation of funding outside of the Government allocation to ensure that there is consistency across Devon. The Government are now changing the way funding is to be allocated and at the time of writing this report the Devon District have yet to agree if allocation is via the Government formulae or as in previous years it is based generally on demand and previous spend.

2.1.3 A budget of £10.4 million has been allocated to DCC, Teignbridge will receive £1,879,196.81 of this allocation. During the course of the previous policy period, £5.28 million was invested over three years, supporting 902 residents to remain independent in their own homes. This strong level of delivery places Teignbridge in the top 8.7% of councils for delivery times.

2.1.4 During 2025/26, the service experienced a reduction in the number of enquiries received. In addition, restrictions on the availability of discretionary grants contributed to an overall underspend, which has been carried forward into 2026/27. To maximise the use of available funding, discretionary grants have now been reopened. The Council will also undertake a programme of promotion and awareness-raising for Disabled Facilities Grants through improved communications, closer working with health and care partners, and targeted outreach, ensuring more residents understand and can access the support available.

2.1.5 Teignbridge Council have been working with Lendology CIC (Formerly Wessex Reinvestment Trust) since 2010 and have invested £967,154 with a total of £1,606,082 being lent to residents with £1,104,351 repaid. There is currently a healthy budget of £298,722 available capital to re-lend with £501,731 on the loan book to be repaid currently. This funding pot does not currently require any further top up funding and is sufficient to enable a range of loans to be provided to residents in Teignbridge to secure improvements to housing conditions.

2.1.6 The Council also has allocated capital funding, £24K, to support other grant assistance outside of those supported through the Better Care Funding. Assistance will only be provided in line with current available funding.

2.2 Legal or Governance

2.2.1 This policy is required under Article 4 of the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002. The Order provides councils with the discretion to develop schemes to provide financial assistance to deal with a range of housing issues.

2.2.2 The Council has a statutory responsibility under the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996 to provide Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) to eligible residents. Any owner occupier or tenant can apply following an assessment by an Occupational Therapist who will determine their needs and provide a statement of need.

2.2.3 The policy clearly states that that the mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant has priority over other discretionary grants. Where it becomes necessary to restrict or re-open access to discretionary funding, the Head of Service, in consultation with the Executive Member for Housing and Homelessness, will determine which discretionary grants under this policy should be limited or made available.

2.2.4 Such decisions will be taken in response to budget pressures, including where available resources must be prioritised to meet mandatory DFG demand, or where sufficient funding is available to support discretionary grant applications alongside mandatory provision.

2.3 Risks

2.3.1 The revision of the Financial Assistance Policy ensures the Council is able to effectively discharge its statutory functions and that discretionary aspects are tailored to support the Council Plan and the Housing Strategy. Grant conditions have been incorporated into the policy and will be applied accordingly, to ensure that support goes to only those eligible.

2.4 Environmental/Climate Change Impact

2.4.1 A range of loans and grants, including the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) scheme, enable the improvement of home energy efficiency through improved insulation/heating/renewable energy measures supporting a high priority action under Council's Carbon Action Plan.

3. Alternative Options

3.1.1 The Council is required to have a Financial Assistance Policy under the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002. The Council could decide to retain the existing policy without the proposed changes, but this would disadvantage residents in Teignbridge as the policy would not align with the rest of the Devon Authorities.

Housing Loans and Grants Policy 2026

Teignbridge District Council



This policy states the grant and loan assistance provided by Teignbridge District Council under the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002.

Revision Number	
Originator of Change	
Date of Change	
Change Description	

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

- 1.1.1 This policy is required under Article 4 of the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002. The Order provides councils with the discretion to develop schemes to provide financial assistance to deal with a range of housing issues.
- 1.1.2 This policy is set out in two parts. Part One of the Policy identifies the areas on which the Devon Councils will focus Better Care Funding (BCF) in order to improve housing conditions across the districts. The funding will be targeted to those areas that contribute to the delivery of the Better Care Fund and Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) priorities.
- 1.1.3 Part Two of the Policy provides details of assistance specific to the Councils local priorities outside the scope of the Better Care Fund. These schemes will be delivered using the Councils own funding subject to availability.
- 1.1.4 The policy covers a period of three financial years from 2026/27-2028/29.
- 1.1.5 This policy provides the Devon Councils with the flexibility and discretion to provide appropriate assistance to meet the aims and priorities set out in section 3 below.
- 1.1.6 This policy has been agreed by the following Councils:
- Devon County Council
 - East Devon District Council
 - Exeter City Council
 - Mid Devon District Council
 - North Devon District Council
 - South Hams District Council
 - Teignbridge District Council
 - Torridge District Council
 - West Devon District Council

1.2 Review

- 1.2.1 The Devon wide policy has been reviewed three times, the latest being in 2023. This policy incorporates the agreed changes suggested by stakeholders and will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure it continues to meet local needs.

1.3 Funding

- 1.3.1 This housing assistance policy is subject to the availability of funding. Where funding is limited, priority for spend will be given to the provision of the Mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant. Where funding must be restricted, the discretionary grants detailed in the policy will be withdrawn. Applications for discretionary grants will be considered as a mandatory disabled facilities

grant as detailed in Section 4 and the eligibility, term and conditions under Section 4 will be applied.

- 1.3.2 The Head of Service, in consultation with the Executive Member for Housing and Homelessness, will determine whether to restrict funding for discretionary grants under this policy. This decision will be made when budget constraints require prioritisation of mandatory Disabled Facilities Grants or when only mandatory grants are offered and enough funds exist for discretionary grant applications.

2. Context

2.1 Housing and Health

- 2.1.1 Housing is a key determinant of health, and by promoting good quality housing this policy can contribute to reducing health inequalities for the residents of Devon.
- 2.1.2 In 2008, flexibilities were introduced enabling councils to use government funding that has been allocated for disabled facilities grants more intelligently to deliver adaptations for disabled people outside of the mandatory grant regime.
- 2.1.3 Research has shown that there is a direct impact on the health and well-being of residents resulting from the homes in which they live; therefore, poor housing can contribute to poor health.
- 2.1.4 Each year hazards in the home result in unnecessary injuries, episodes of ill-health, and harm to mental health; in many cases the occupiers do not link the poor condition of their homes with a potential negative impact on their health. The poorest housing stock can be found in the private sector, and in some cases residents who own their own home are not able to maintain them resulting in the development of hazards.
- 2.1.5 This policy aims to address the link between housing conditions and health through the provision of adaptations that allow disabled people to remain safely and independently in their home; along with works to reduce serious hazards in the home that have the potential to cause accidents and ill health.
- 2.1.6 The Policy also aims to provide discretionary funding to support landlords and promote sustainable renting in the private sector.

2.2 Better Care Fund (BCF) and Metrics

- 2.2.1 Each year, the government publishes the Better Care Fund Policy Framework, which sets out the objectives, funding and conditions for the Better Care Fund (BCF).
- 2.2.2 The current policy framework is the Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2025 to 2026 updated 27 March 2025 and details the government's commitment to

reforming and strengthening neighbourhood services across health and social care, with the goal of:

- providing more care closer to home
- increasing the focus on prevention so that people are living healthier and more independent lives
- harnessing digital technology to transform care

2.2.3 Both local authorities and Integrated Care Boards must comply with the BCF national conditions. The funding for BCF is made up of the NHS Contribution, Local Authority Better Care Fund Grant and the Disabled Facilities Grant. Local authorities receiving these different grant components will have grant conditions that reflect these national conditions. The national conditions outline the steps Health and Wellbeing Boards must take to deliver on the BCF objectives.

2.2.4 The national conditions for the BCF in 2025 to 2026 are:

- jointly agreeing a plan
- implementing the objectives of the BCF
- complying with the grant conditions and the BCF funding conditions
- complying with the oversight and support processes

2.2.5 **Condition 1:** *jointly agreeing a plan* - Local authorities and ICBs must agree a joint plan, signed off by the HWB, to support the policy objectives of the BCF for 2025 to 2026. The development of these plans must involve joint working with:

- local NHS trusts
- social care providers
- voluntary and community service partners
- local housing authorities

2.2.6 **Condition 2:** implementing the objectives of the BCF - HWBs, through their joint plans, should deliver health and social care services that support improved outcomes against the fund's 2 principal policy objectives:

- to support the shift from sickness to prevention
- to support people living independently and the shift from hospital to home

2.2.7 **Condition 3:** *complying with grant conditions and BCF funding conditions* - including maintaining the NHS minimum contribution to adult social care

- The NHS minimum contribution to adult social care must be met and maintained by the ICB and will be required to increase by at least 3.9% in each HWB area.
- Local authorities must comply with the grant conditions of the Local Authority Better Care Grant and of the Disabled Facilities Grant.
- HWB plans will also be subject to a minimum expectation of spending on adult social care, which will be published alongside the BCF planning requirements. HWBs should review spending on social care, funded by the

NHS minimum contribution to the BCF, to ensure the minimum expectations are met, in line with the national conditions.

2.2.8 **Condition 4: *complying with oversight and support processes*** - Local areas and HWBs are required to engage with BCF oversight and support processes, which include:

- a regionally led oversight process
- enhanced oversight where there are performance concerns

2.2.9 Having regard to the national conditions, areas have flexibility in how the fund is spent across health, care and housing schemes or services. Ambitions need to be agreed on how this spending will improve performance against the BCF metrics detailed below. NB CCGs are now known as Integrated Care Boards (ICB).

2.2.10 For 2025 to 2026 there are 3 headline metrics:

- emergency admissions to hospital for people aged over 65 per 100,000 population
- average length of discharge delay for all acute adult patients, derived from a combination of:
 - proportion of adult patients discharged from acute hospitals on their discharge ready date (DRD)
 - for those adult patients not discharged on their DRD, average number of days from the DRD to discharge
- long-term admissions to residential care homes and nursing homes for people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population

2.2.11 This policy forms part of the suite of options to achieve these conditions. Devon County Council and the District Councils have identified an opportunity to provide additional grant and loan products to meet these conditions and deliver against the Health and Wellbeing Board priorities.

3. Priorities

3.1 Devon Better Care Fund Priorities

3.1.1 The BCF aims to improve health and wellbeing by providing integrated care in people's homes and local communities, with a sustained focus on helping them stay independent for as long as possible and reducing the risk of needing to spend time in hospital or in long-term residential or nursing home care.

3.2 Health and Wellbeing Board Priorities

3.2.1 Devon's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is published at [Devon's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2026-2035 - Devon Health and Wellbeing](#).

3.2.2 The core principles of the strategy include a focus upon safe, warm, and affordable homes as an essential component for health and wellbeing.

3.3 Devon wide Council Housing Strategy 2022-30

3.3.1 The approach of Devon’s key public sector partners (Health, Social Care, and Housing) is set out within the Devon-wide Housing Strategy.

3.3.2 The strategy sets out how agencies will work in partnership to drive the delivery of care, health, and well-being in communities across Devon so that people feel safe, healthy, connected, and able to help themselves and each other. The strategy is based on the understanding that people’s care and support needs change over time and so might the housing and accommodation that helps to support them to live as independently as possible.

3.4 Devon County Council Strategic Plan

3.4.1 The Council’s strategic plan is published at [Devon County Council's Strategic Plan 2025-2029](#).

3.4.2 Priorities include the promotion of independence, dignity, and choice in care and support, and commitments to:

- Strengthen access to preventative support and technology-enabled care
- Recognise and support unpaid carers as vital partners in care
- Improve local provision and workforce stability in social care
- Integrate services around the individual through stronger partnerships and place-based models

3.5 Countywide Strategic Alignment

3.5.1 There is a common theme across all the Council and partner plans all of which the Housing Assistance Policy will support delivery of. The include:

- Providing quality housing
- Housing that is safe and meets the communities needs
- Promoting health and wellbeing

3.6 Teignbridge District Council Corporate Plan

3.6.1 The One Teignbridge Council Strategy (2025–2030) One Teignbridge - Teignbridge District Council sets out the vision and priorities that Teignbridge District Council will focus on over the coming years. The strategy is structured around five key themes: Community, Economy, Environment, Homes, and Infrastructure, which collectively reflect the issues that matter most to residents and where the Council can have the greatest impact. The themes most relevant to this policy are Community and Homes, which emphasise supporting healthy, safe and resilient communities, enabling independent living, addressing vulnerability, and ensuring that people have access to safe, warm and suitable homes. These priorities align closely with the objectives of partnership working,

prevention, and supporting people to live well in their own homes wherever possible

3.7 Objectives of this Policy

3.7.1 This policy aims to utilise the BCF funding to provide financial assistance to residents that helps realise the combined priorities detailed above.

3.7.2 In order to achieve this, the policy will focus on the following objectives:

- **Objective 1** - Assist disabled residents to remain in their own homes through supporting the provision of adaptations and promoting independence (so far as this is necessary, appropriate and reasonably practicable).
- **Objective 2** To prevent admissions to care, to assist with delayed transfers where possible and promote wellbeing for residents in their own homes.
- **Objective 3** – Safeguard the health and well-being of vulnerable residents by removing unnecessary hazards to health and safety in the home to reduce avoidable emergency admissions and promote wellbeing in their local community.
- **Objective 4** – Provide adaptations that are suitable for the future by ensuring the scheme of works is dementia aware.
- **Objective 5** – Assist vulnerable people to afford to heat their homes through appropriate energy efficiency and heating measures.
- **Objective 6** – Assist vulnerable people impacted by hoarding and the cleanliness of their home environment.
- **Objective 7** – Assist people to move to more appropriate accommodation that meets their needs.

3.8 Performance indicators

3.8.1 Guidance on the delivery of DFG programmes was published in 2022 by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Department of Health and Social Care. 'Disabled facilities Grants (DFG) delivery: Guidance for Local Authorities in England' provides advice and good practice in respect of DFGs and other discretionary grants. It includes target timescales for each stage of the DFG process and local authorities are encouraged to meet these wherever possible.

3.8.2 The guidance breaks down the type of works into urgent/ non-urgent and simple/complex. In Devon there is a different prioritisation approach to the referrals which is led by Occupational Therapy and the guidance has been modified in this policy to reflect this.

3.8.3 The prioritisation approach used in Devon follows the below:

Danger:

Prevent immediate risk of accident or hospital admission where there is immediate danger to service user or carer. Adaptations required to prevent serious harm to the service user or their carer where the degree of risk cannot be reduced by temporary measures.

Deterioration:

Provision of independent safe access to facilities and to the dwelling. For situations where, if an adaptation is not carried out, a service user will be unable to maintain essential activities of daily living, such as transferring, washing, bathing, showering, toileting. Alternatively, any situation where there is a threat to the health and safety of the service user or carer will develop.

Difficulty:

Will improve long-term ability to stay at home

- 3.8.4 The guidance also defines the stages in the DFG process, and these generally reflect the position adopted in Devon for DFGs and discretionary grants. The table below defines the stages of the process and has been adapted to cover the situation in Devon. Not every stage is delivered by the Local Authority and there are periods between each stage that rely on external factors such as the customer, contractors or third parties such as planning and building control.

Stages of the process	Definition of the stage	Responsibility	Average time at stage
Stage 0	<p>First contact by the customer with a relevant service. This could be either social services or local authority.</p> <p>If contact is with the local authority, they will direct the customer to social services for an assessment.</p>	<p>District Council or Devon County Council (DCC)</p> <p>District Council</p>	5 working days between first contact and referral to social services.
Stage 1	Covers the period between social services receiving notification from the customer to the point where an assessment is undertaken. The assessment identifies the relevant needs of the disabled person. If an adaptation is required, this will result in a housing statement of need (SON) being produced and issued by the Occupational Therapist (OT) to the customer.	DCC	Average of 35 working days
Stage 2	The customer must return the SON to the relevant District Council.	Customer	Dependent on the customer
	The District Council will then contact the customer to acknowledge receipt and register the grant enquiry.	District Council	5 working days to acknowledge receipt

Stages of the process	Definition of the stage	Responsibility	Average time at stage
	The customer may be required to undertake a preliminary means test to determine whether the customer qualifies for financial assistance.	Customer	Dependent on the customer
	<p>A visit may be undertaken to identify the works required as part of the grant submission.</p> <p>Several documents are required in order to submit a valid application.</p> <p>This stage can include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying the relevant works and whether the work is feasible; • producing any plans and schedules of works that are required; • advising whether specialist services are required, such as architects or surveyors. 	District Council	4-6 months depending on demand and complexity of the adaptation.
	<p>As part of an application the following will be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arrange planning or listed building consent; • arrange for contractors to quote for the works; • gain relevant permissions from interested parties (freeholders, leaseholders, landlords, and neighbours for party wall agreements); • complete certificates and application form. 	Customer/District Council	4 months and 1 year - dependent on the customer and the complexity of the adaptation.
Stage 3	Once all the documentation has been collected. The customer must submit a completed application form with all the documents and provide proof of income to allow a 'test of resources' to be undertaken.	Customer	Dependent on the customer

Stages of the process	Definition of the stage	Responsibility	Average time at stage
	Once a full application has been submitted it must be checked and validated. Once the application has been confirmed as valid it can be considered for approval.	District Council	Up to 1 month
Stage 4	When the grant is approved the customer will be notified allowing them to arrange for the agreed contractor to start the work. This will be dependent on the contractor and their availability.	District Council	Within 5 working days of approval
	The customer or their contractor must notify the Council when work begins, if there are any issues, and again when the work is complete.	Customer	Dependent on the customer and their contractor
	<p>An officer from the district council may visit while the contractor is on site to check the work depending on the scale of the adaptation.</p> <p>An officer will confirm with the customer that they are satisfied with the work, and that it meets the customer's needs. The officer will also check it meets the requirement of the Council and Social services.</p> <p>When the work has been signed off the invoice can be paid and a completion certificate will be issued to the customer.</p>	District Council	<p>During the works as required.</p> <p>Within 1 month of the completed works.</p>

3.9 Specific Circumstances

- 3.9.1 The guidance also highlights the need to consider conditions or circumstances that may require a different approach to the standard processes or grant conditions detailed in this policy.

- 3.9.2 Rather than set out all the potential circumstances that could be considered, each local authority can apply an exception to the policy decision under section 18 of this policy when considering exceptional circumstances.
- 3.9.3 An exception to the policy allows the local authority to use its discretion in applying this policy in specific circumstances and will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

PART ONE – Better Care Fund Assistance

4. Mandatory Disabled Facilities Grants

4.1 Background

4.1.1 The delivery of the disabled facilities grant programme is mandatory and a statutory function of the local housing authority. The delivery of this function is governed by the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996.

4.2 Eligibility

4.2.1 Any disabled resident seeking financial assistance with the cost of adaptations to their home must be assessed by an Occupational Therapist (OT) working on behalf of, in consultation with, or otherwise approved by Devon County Council.

4.2.2 For the purposes of the Disabled Facilities Grant a person is considered disabled if they meet any of the following criteria:

- their sight, hearing or speech is substantially impaired,
- they have a mental disorder or impairment of any kind, or
- they are physically substantially disabled by illness, injury, impairment present since birth, or otherwise.

4.2.3 A person under the age of eighteen shall be considered disabled if:

- they are on a register of disabled children maintained under paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the Children Act 1989, or
- they are in the opinion of the social services authority a disabled child as defined for the purposes of Part III of the Children Act 1989 (local authority support for children and their families).

4.2.4 All owners, tenants, licensees or occupiers who meet the above criteria are eligible to apply for a Disabled Facilities Grant to provide adaptations for a disabled person residing at the property. However, each application must be assessed against the conditions described in 4.3 and may result in grant funding being unavailable.

4.3 Conditions

4.3.1 All grants other, than those for children, are subject to a test of financial resources, which is prescribed by The Housing Renewal Grants Regulations 1996. Those assessed as having the means to afford their own adaptations through this process may not receive financial assistance.

- 4.3.2 Where the financial assessment identifies that the disabled person has a contribution, they will be expected to fund the works or part of themselves. In some cases, the disabled person may be able to apply for a discretionary grant to cover the whole or part of the contribution (section 8 of this policy).
- 4.3.3 Subject to conditions, a loan from Lendology Community Interest Company may be available to cover an assessed financial contribution where discretionary grants are unavailable.
- 4.3.4 At the time of writing, the grant maximum in England is £30,000. This is set by Government and is subject to occasional review. If the grant maximum is reviewed, this policy will adopt the new grant maximum for England, as stated here: <https://www.gov.uk/disabled-facilities-grants/what-youll-get>, or other official UK Government source.
- 4.3.5 The disabled person must intend to occupy the property as their only or main residence for a period of five years after the works are complete (or such shorter period as the person's health or other relevant circumstances permit).
- 4.3.6 In order to make an application the applicant must supply the following:
- A completed and signed application form
 - Evidence of financial situation
 - Evidence of ownership of the property or the right to reside at the property
 - Permission for the works to be carried out (if applicable)
 - For more complex works; a detailed schedule of works and plans that must be agreed by the council and OT, as appropriate.
 - Any planning, listed building or building regulation approvals
 - Tenders for the works unless using an agreed procurement framework.
- 4.3.7 The applicant must have permission from the owner of the property for the work to be carried out. The council will require an owner's certificate that agrees for the work to be undertaken and confirms that the disabled person can reside at the property for five years after the works are complete
- 4.3.8 Only the works agreed by the council will be covered by the grant.
- 4.3.9 If the grant is approved, there are 12 months to begin and where possible complete the works from the date of approval. Where works are likely to take longer than 12 months, a request for an extension of time must be submitted to the council.
- 4.3.10 The works must be completed by the contractor stated on the approval document, unless otherwise agreed by the Council
- 4.3.11 No grant works should proceed until the grant application has been approved and all relevant planning, listed building, building regulation or landlord approvals have been obtained.
- 4.3.12 If the applicant has a financial contribution towards the cost of adaptations they must ensure they have funds in place to cover their share of the costs before the work begins on site. The applicant will be liable for any unpaid invoices once the grant has been paid.

- 4.3.13 Unforeseen and additional costs will only be paid for where they are necessary in order to complete the adaptation and must be agreed by the council before they are undertaken.
- 4.3.14 In some cases a local charge may be applied (refer to 4.3.22) when the grant is complete. Any increase in the grant amount awarded may have an impact on the level of charge placed against the property.
- 4.3.15 Applicants who are successful in their application for assistance will be required to maintain the adaptation. The Council is not responsible for any maintenance or repair once the grant is complete.
- 4.3.16 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant. The applicant will be responsible for ensuring that the work is completed to their satisfaction and all invoices are made out to them and not the council. The applicant is also responsible for notifying the council when work is complete and must complete an application for payment form before funding can be released.
- 4.3.17 In all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works.
- 4.3.18 Grant will not be paid until the Council are satisfied that the work is complete to the standard expected, that an appropriate invoice has been received and a signed application for payment form has been submitted by the applicant. In cases of dispute, the Council reserves the right to finalise the grant by making a payment, in the form of a cheque in the contractor's name, sent to the applicant directly. The Council may pay the contractor directly at its discretion in circumstances that it considers appropriate.
- 4.3.19 Only works falling within the mandatory elements of a DFG, will be covered by the grant. These are detailed in section 4.4.
- 4.3.20 Lifts (stair lifts, step lifts and through floor lifts) and other equipment funded through the DFG process will belong to the applicant. Servicing and upkeep is the responsibility of the applicant. The Council only usually remove lifts or other equipment if they are able to be economically refurbished and reused, or in the case of a moving grant, equipment may be removed to be re-used in the 'new' property if considered an effective use of resources.
- 4.3.21 For applicants with a qualifying owner's interest in the premises on which the relevant works are to be carried out, and, where the grant is in excess of £5,000 a local land charge will be placed on the property for the amount over £5,000 up to a maximum of £10,000. This charge will remain on the property for a period of 10 years from the date that the grant is certified.
- 4.3.22 No more than £10,000 will be placed as a charge as a result of a combination of grants completed within 6 months of one another under the following grant types:
- Disabled Facilities Grant
 - Lift Grant
 - Bathroom Adaptation Grant

- 4.3.23 Repayment of the charge is only applicable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within the 10-year condition period.
- 4.3.24 If the property is to be transferred, assigned or sold within that period then the council must have regard to the following before repayment is requested:
- the extent to which the recipient of the grant would suffer financial hardship were they to be required to repay all or any of the grant;
 - whether the disposal of the premises is to enable the recipient of the grant to take up employment, or to change the location of their employment;
 - whether the disposal is made for reasons connected with the physical or mental health or wellbeing of the recipient of the grant or of a disabled occupant of the premises; and
 - whether the disposal is made to enable the recipient of the grant to live with, or near, any person who is disabled or infirm and in need of care, which the recipient of the grant is intending to provide, or who is intending to provide care of which the recipient of the grant is in need by reason of disability or infirmity.
- 4.3.25 Those with a qualifying owners' interest will be required to provide relevant information and evidence for the council to determine if repayment is required.
- 4.3.26 Where the cost of the work exceeds the mandatory grant limit of £30,000 the applicant may be eligible to apply for an Accessible Homes Grant, subject to available funds (section 7 of this policy).
- 4.3.27 There may be circumstances where a grant has been approved but the works can no longer proceed for one of the following reasons:
- the works are no longer necessary or appropriate for the disabled person; or
 - the disabled person no longer resides at the property or
 - the disabled person dies
- 4.3.28 In such cases the council will consider the circumstances and decide which of the following decisions is the most appropriate:
- that no grant will be paid or that no further instalments will be paid
 - that the relevant works or some of them should be completed and the grant or an appropriate proportion of it be paid
 - whether or not any grant payments that have already been made should be re-paid to the council.
- 4.3.29 The full conditions relating to a DFG can be found in the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996 sections 19-24, 29-30, 34-43, 51, 55 and 56 [Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996](#).

4.4 Purpose of the DFG

- 4.4.1 In order to decide on an eligible scheme there is a two-stage process:
- i. The Occupational Therapist assesses what is 'necessary and appropriate' to meet the needs of the disabled occupant.

- ii. The Housing service assess what measures are reasonable and practicable to meet the identified needs in practice.

4.4.2 During both stages of this process the Occupational Therapist and Housing services will work closely with the applicant to ensure, as far as possible, that their input is considered.

4.4.3 The following are the purposes for which a mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant is available, as contained in legislation.

- Facilitating access by the disabled occupant to and from the dwelling, or the building in which the dwelling or, as the case may be, flat is situated;
- Making the dwelling safe for the disabled occupant and other persons residing with them;
- Facilitating access by the disabled occupant to a room used or usable as the principal family room;
- Facilitating access by the disabled occupant to, or providing for the disabled occupant, a room used or usable for sleeping;
- Facilitating access by the disabled occupant to, or providing for the disabled occupant, a room in which there is a lavatory, or facilitating the use by the disabled occupant of such a facility;
- Facilitating access by the disabled occupant to, or providing for the disabled occupant, a room in which there is a bath or shower (or both), or facilitating the use by the disabled occupant of such a facility;
- Facilitating access by the disabled occupant to, or providing for the disabled occupant, a room in which there is a wash hand basin, or facilitating the use by the disabled occupant of such a facility;
- Facilitating the preparation and cooking of food by the disabled occupant;
- Improving any heating system in the dwelling to meet the needs of the disabled occupant or, if there is no existing heating system there or any such system is unsuitable for use by the disabled occupant, providing a heating system suitable to meet his needs;
- Facilitating the use by the disabled occupant of a source of power, light or heat by altering the position of one or more means of access to or control of that source or by providing additional means of control;
- Facilitating access and movement by the disabled occupant around the dwelling in order to enable them to care for a person who is normally resident there and is in need of such care;
- Facilitating access to and from a garden by a disabled occupant; or making access to a garden safe for a disabled occupant.

5. Stair Lift Grant

5.1 Eligibility

5.1.1 This grant provides internal straight track or curved track stairlifts, without a means test being required.

- 5.1.2 The Stair Lift Grant is subject to available funding. Where discretionary funding is unavailable under this grant, the applicant may apply for a mandatory DFG.
- 5.1.3 This grant also covers relevant preparatory and other works necessary for installation of the lift.
- 5.1.4 Any disabled resident seeking financial assistance with the cost of adaptations to their home must be assessed by an Occupational Therapist (OT) working on behalf of, in consultation with, or otherwise approved by Devon County Council.
- 5.1.5 Where an applicant/disabled person requires multiple adaptations, the stair lift will be provided through this grant, and other adaptations will be provided through the DFG or other relevant grant under this policy.
- 5.1.6 A disabled owner, tenant, licensee or occupier who meets the above criteria is eligible to apply for this grant to provide adaptations for the property they are residing in.
- 5.1.7 Owners, tenants, licensees or occupiers who meet the above criteria may also apply for this grant on behalf of a disabled person residing at the property.
- 5.1.8 This grant includes provision of rented stair lifts for end-of-life care, or other reason, as specified by the Occupational Therapist.

5.2 Conditions

- 5.2.1 The applicant for this grant is the disabled person who requires the stairlift. An application can be made on behalf of the disabled person if they are unable to apply themselves.
- 5.2.2 Where the applicant is not the owner of the property, the applicant must have permission from the owner of the property for the work to be carried out. The application must be accompanied by an owner's certificate if the property is not owned by the applicant.
- 5.2.3 The applicant must have the intention to live in the property as their only or main residence for the period of five years. This could be for a shorter period if the health or other relevant circumstances do not permit the applicant to stay for the full five-year period.
- 5.2.4 Only one quote is required for a stair lift grant, but this must be supplied by a reputable stair lift company. This is usually provided via the Council's Dynamic Purchasing system (DPS). If it is not provided through the DPS the stairlift company supplying the quote will be checked by the council as part of the application process and may be rejected if the company does not meet council approved criteria.
- 5.2.5 Only the works agreed by the council will be covered by the grant.
- 5.2.6 The works must be completed by the contractor stated on the approval document, unless otherwise agreed with the council.

- 5.2.7 No grant works should proceed until the grant application has been approved and all relevant Planning, Building Regulation or landlord approvals have been obtained.
- 5.2.8 Unforeseen and additional costs will only be paid for where they are necessary to complete the adaptation and must be agreed by the council before they are undertaken.
- 5.2.9 Applicants who are successful in their application for assistance will be required to maintain the equipment and any associated works. This includes adhering to the terms of any guarantee or warranty and ensuring the equipment is regularly serviced at the applicant's cost.
- 5.2.10 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant.
- 5.2.11 In all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works.
- 5.2.12 No grant will be paid until an invoice has been received, the works have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Council, and the applicant has submitted a signed application for payment form. In cases of dispute, the Council reserves the right to finalise the grant by making a payment, in the form of a cheque in the contractor's name, sent to the applicant directly. The Council may pay the contractor directly at its discretion in circumstances that it considers appropriate.
- 5.2.13 Stairlifts, funded through the grant process will belong to the applicant.
- 5.2.14 Servicing, upkeep and disposal is the responsibility of the applicant.
- 5.2.15 A stair lift company may remove the stair lift at a reduced charge if it can be economically refurbished and reused. This will be at the discretion of the stair lift company and the council will have no involvement in this decision.
- 5.2.16 For owner occupiers, where the grant is in excess of £5,000 a local land charge will be placed on the property for the amount over £5,000 up to a maximum of £10,000. This charge will remain on the property for a period of 10 years from the date that the grant is certified.
- 5.2.17 No more than £10,000 will be placed as a charge as a result of a combination of grants completed within 6 months of one another under the following grant types:
- Disabled Facilities Grant
 - Lift Grant
 - Bathroom Adaptation Grant
- 5.2.18 Repayment of the charge is only applicable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within the 10-year condition period.
- 5.2.19 If the property is to be transferred, assigned or sold within that period then the council must have regard to the following before repayment is requested:
- the extent to which the recipient of the grant would suffer financial hardship were they to be required to repay all or any of the grant;

- whether the disposal of the premises is to enable the recipient of the grant to take up employment, or to change the location of their employment;
- whether the disposal is made for reasons connected with the physical or mental health or wellbeing of the recipient of the grant or of a disabled occupant of the premises; and
- whether the disposal is made to enable the recipient of the grant to live with, or near, any person who is disabled or infirm and in need of care, which the recipient of the grant is intending to provide, or who is intending to provide care of which the recipient of the grant is in need by reason of disability or infirmity.

5.2.20 Those with a qualifying owners' interest will be required to provide relevant information and evidence for the council to determine if repayment is required.

5.2.21 The council reserves the right to reclaim this grant from a social housing provider or private landlord in the following circumstances:

- a. if the tenant for whom the grant was originally approved is unreasonably required to leave the property within the grant condition period of 5 years, or
- b. if the property is not let to a household that will benefit from the adaptation upon any re-let within the grant condition period of 5 years.

5.2.22 Where the applicant is a tenant, the landlord becomes responsible for the maintenance of the stairlift should the disabled person no longer reside at the property

5.2.23 Where a stairlift grant has been approved and the applicant subsequently cancels the stair lift before it has been installed, there may be costs incurred by the stairlift company as part of the manufacturing process. The applicant will be liable for the costs incurred and required to pay the stairlift company directly.

5.2.24 The council may cover the cost of cancellation in the following circumstances:

- the disabled person dies before the stairlift can be installed;
- the health of the disabled person deteriorates rapidly before the stairlift is installed, resulting in the stairlift no longer being an acceptable adaptation to meet their needs;
- the health of the disabled person deteriorates rapidly before the stairlift is installed resulting in them moving into care.

5.2.25 Wherever possible any cancellation of a grant must be made before the grant is approved to avoid incurring such costs.

5.2.26 If the stairlift has been installed the full grant will be paid to the contractor. If the applicant subsequently decides they no longer want the stairlift they will be required to pay for removal of the stairlift themselves

5.2.27 Unless stated differently in this section all other conditions detailed under section 4.3 of this policy apply to this grant.

6. Bathroom Adaptation Grant

6.1 Eligibility

- 6.1.1 The Bathroom Adaptation Grant is subject to available funding. Where discretionary funding is no longer available under this grant the Mandatory DFG process should be followed.
- 6.1.2 This grant provides level access showers, automatic wash-dry WCs and other bathroom adaptations within the existing footprint of the current bathroom without a means test being required.
- 6.1.3 The grant will cover relevant preparatory works necessary for safe installation but does not cover substantial works such as extensions, bathrooms being relocated to new locations or knocking through rooms to create a larger bathroom.
- 6.1.4 Any disabled resident seeking financial assistance with the cost of adaptations to their home must be assessed by an Occupational Therapist (OT) working on behalf of, in consultation with, or otherwise approved by Devon County Council.
- 6.1.5 Where a disabled person requires multiple adaptations, the most appropriate grant will be identified to meet the disabled person needs. This may result in multiple grant applications being required under this policy in order to provide the best outcome for the disabled person. All owners, tenants, licensees or occupiers who meet the above criteria are eligible to apply for this grant to provide adaptations for a disabled person residing at the property.
- 6.1.6 This grant is not available to fund the building of an extension, or other major building alteration to provide a bathroom. Substantive building work would be funded by DFG, or other means, depending on eligibility.

6.2 Conditions

- 6.2.1 The disabled person must intend to occupy the property as their only or main residence for a period of five years after the works are complete (or such shorter period as the person's health or other relevant circumstances permit).
- 6.2.2 The applicant must have permission from the owner of the property for the work to be carried out. The council will require an owner's certificate if the property is not owned by the applicant that agrees for the work to be undertaken and confirms that the disabled person can reside at the property for five years after the works are complete.
- 6.2.3 One quote will usually be provided via the Council's Dynamic Purchasing system (DPS). If it is not provided through the DPS a minimum of two quotes will be required for the works
- 6.2.4 Only the works agreed by the council will be covered by the grant.

- 6.2.5 The works must be completed by the contractor stated on the approval document, unless otherwise agreed with the council.
- 6.2.6 No grant works should proceed until the grant application has been processed and all relevant planning, listed building, building regulation or owner approvals have been obtained.
- 6.2.7 Unforeseen and additional costs will only be paid for where they are necessary to complete the adaptation and must be agreed by the council before they are undertaken.
- 6.2.8 Applicants who are successful in their application for assistance will be required to maintain the adaptation at their cost.
- 6.2.9 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant.
- 6.2.10 In all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works. In cases of dispute, the Council reserves the right to finalise the grant by making a payment, in the form of a cheque in the contractor's name, sent to the applicant directly. The Council may pay the contractor directly at its discretion in circumstances that it considers appropriate.
- 6.2.11 A grant will not be paid until the Council are satisfied that the work is complete to the standard expected, that an appropriate invoice has been received and a signed application for payment form has been submitted by the applicant.
- 6.2.12 For owner occupiers, where the grant is in excess of £5,000 a local land charge will be placed on the property for the amount over £5,000 up to a maximum of £10,000. This charge will remain on the property for a period of 10 years from the date that the grant is certified.
- 6.2.13 No more than £10,000 will be placed as a charge as a result of a combination of grants completed within 6 months of one another under the following grant types:
- Disabled Facilities Grant
 - Lift Grant
 - Bathroom Adaptation Grant
- 6.2.14 Repayment of the charge is only applicable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within the 10-year condition period.
- 6.2.15 If the property is to be transferred, assigned or sold within that period then the council must have regard to the following before repayment is requested:
- the extent to which the recipient of the grant would suffer financial hardship were they to be required to repay all or any of the grant;
 - whether the disposal of the premises is to enable the recipient of the grant to take up employment, or to change the location of their employment;
 - whether the disposal is made for reasons connected with the physical or mental health or wellbeing of the recipient of the grant or of a disabled occupant of the premises; and

- whether the disposal is made to enable the recipient of the grant to live with, or near, any person who is disabled or infirm and in need of care, which the recipient of the grant is intending to provide, or who is intending to provide care of which the recipient of the grant is in need by reason of disability or infirmity.

- 6.2.16 Repayment of the charge is only applicable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within the 10-year condition period.
- 6.2.17 As this is a discretionary grant, it will be recovered in all circumstances of the property being sold, assigned or transferred
- 6.2.18 The council reserves the right to reclaim this grant from a social housing provider or private landlord in the following circumstances:
- a. if the tenant for whom the grant was originally approved is unreasonably required to leave the property within the grant condition period (5 years), or
 - b. if the property is not let to a household that will benefit from the adaptation upon any re-let within the grant condition period (5 years).
- 6.2.19 Where the applicant is the tenant, the landlord becomes responsible for the maintenance of the bathroom following completion of the works.
- 6.2.20 Unless stated differently in this section all other conditions detailed under section 4.3 of this policy apply to this grant.

7. Accessible Homes Grant – Top up

7.1 Eligibility

- 7.1.1 Grant funding may be available where a mandatory grant has been approved but the cost of the work exceeds the mandatory grant maximum.
- 7.1.2 The Accessible Homes Grant – Top Up is subject to available funding. Where funding is not available, the applicant will be required to find alternative funding solutions such as a loan.
- 7.1.3 To be eligible for this grant the applicant must be eligible to apply for a mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant.
- 7.1.4 All owners, tenants, licensees or occupiers who meet the above criteria are eligible to apply for this grant to provide adaptations for a disabled person residing at the property.
- 7.1.5 Applications that relate to adaptations for a disabled adult are subject to the DFG means test, it is likely that this will have been completed as part of the formal Disabled Facilities Grant application and therefore will not need to be repeated.
- 7.1.6 Under the Accessible Homes Grant, applications relating to adaptations for a disabled child will be subject to the DFG means test. The means test will be

applied to the parents and/or guardians of a disabled child and will follow the test of resources laid out under the DFG process.

7.2 Conditions

- 7.2.1 Where there is a combination of Accessible Homes Grants (including Contribution, Move on or Feasibility grants) to deliver the agreed adaptations, the maximum amount that can be applied for is £40,000.
- 7.2.2 Any costs required that are over a combined total of £40,000 will not attract any further Accessible Homes Grant funding and alternative sources such as a loan will need to be considered. This does not preclude further applications for an Accessible Homes Grant if additional adaptations are required in the future.
- 7.2.3 Evidence and documentation supplied as part of the Disabled Facilities Grant application will be used to support the application for the Accessible Homes Grant. This includes the owner's certificate and any other documents required as part of that application.
- 7.2.4 A separate application form for the Accessible Homes Grant will be required to approve this grant.
- 7.2.5 For owner applications a local land charge will be placed on the property for the full value of the awarded Accessible Homes Grant. The full charge(s) will be repayable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within 10 years of the grant being completed. This is in addition to any land charge placed on the property under other sections of this policy.
- 7.2.6 As this is a discretionary grant, the Accessible Homes Grant will be recovered in all circumstances of the property being sold, assigned or transferred.
- 7.2.7 Unless stated differently in this section all other conditions detailed under section 4.3 of this policy apply to the Accessible Homes Grant.

8. Accessible Homes Grant – Contribution

8.1 Eligibility

- 8.1.1 The Accessible Homes Grant- Contribution is available where the DFG or Accessible Homes Grant – Top Up means test identifies that a contribution is required.
- 8.1.2 The Accessible Homes Grant - Contribution is subject to available funding, where funding is not available the disabled person will be required to find alternative funding solutions such as a loan.
- 8.1.3 To be eligible for this grant the applicant/disabled person must be eligible to apply for a mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant.

- 8.1.4 A disabled person will only be eligible for grant funding to cover an identified contribution following an assessment of their available savings to cover the contribution.
- 8.1.5 Where the contribution represents a third or more of the persons savings then a grant may be available. However, this will be applied on a sliding scale to allow those with some savings to benefit from a partial grant to cover some of the contribution. This will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

8.2 Conditions

- 8.2.1 Where there is a combination of Accessible Homes Grants (including Top Up, Feasibility and/or Move on grants) to deliver the agreed adaptations, the maximum amount that can be applied for is £40,000.
- 8.2.2 Any costs required that are over a combined total of £40,000 will not attract any further Accessible Homes Grant funding and alternative sources such as a loan will need to be considered. This does not preclude further applications for an Accessible Homes Grants if additional adaptations are required in the future.
- 8.2.3 Evidence and documentation supplied as part of the by the Disabled Facilities Grant application will be used to support the application for the Accessible Homes Grant. This includes the owner's certificate and any other documents required as part of that application.
- 8.2.4 A separate application form for the Accessible Homes Grant will be required to approve this grant.
- 8.2.5 For owner applications a local land charge will be placed on the property for the full value of the awarded Accessible Homes Grant. The full charge(s) will be repayable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within 10 years of the grant being completed. This is in addition to any land charge placed on the property under other sections of this policy.
- 8.2.6 As this is a discretionary grant, the Accessible Homes Grant will be recovered in all circumstances of the property being sold, assigned or transferred.
- 8.2.7 Unless stated differently in this section all other conditions detailed under section 4.3 of this policy apply to the Accessible Homes Grant.

9. Accessible Homes Grant - Feasibility

9.1 Eligibility

- 9.1.1 This grant may be available to pay fees associated with feasibility surveys, architects' drawings, and any other preparation work required to determine if an eligible adaptation can proceed.

- 9.1.2 This grant is subject to available funding. If funding is not available the applicant of the DFG will need to fund these costs privately, it may then be possible to apply for these fees as ancillary spend as part of the DFG application process.
- 9.1.3 To be eligible for this grant there must be an associated Mandatory DFG case.
- 9.1.4 Feasibility grants will be approved prior to a full Mandatory DFG application being approved as this will define the scope of the work required to undertake the adaptation.
- 9.1.5 The feasibility grant will not be means tested.
- 9.1.6 Only one quote to cover the necessary fees will be required as part of the Feasibility grant.
- 9.1.7 Where the disabled person or the applicant is not the owner of the property then permission will be required from the owner to progress with the Feasibility grant. The owner must be in agreement for the wider scheme of work to be undertaken should it be deemed feasible, for this grant to be approved.
- 9.1.8 An owner's certificate will be required as part of the application for this grant.
- 9.1.9 The Feasibility grant will only cover the fees associated with the scheme that meets the relevant purpose and eligible works as determined under the DFG. It will not cover any additional costs incurred to provide a larger or different scheme that is preferred by the owner or disabled person and is over and above the basic needs of the disabled person.

9.2 Conditions

- 9.2.1 Where a Feasibility grant has been approved and the applicant subsequently cancels the grant; the applicant will be liable for any costs incurred and be required to pay for any services received directly to the agreed contractors.
- 9.2.2 In some cases, the Feasibility grant may not result in a mandatory DFG. A scheme may not progress for the following reasons:
- The cost of undertaking the scheme is prohibitive and alternative options such as moving home are more reasonable.
 - The scheme does not receive planning or listed building consent.
 - The scheme is no longer suitable to meet the needs of the disabled person.
 - The disabled person dies before a scheme can be agreed.
- 9.2.3 Should one of the circumstances described in 9.2.2 occur the grant will be paid to cover the cost of those services that have been received as part of the grant application.
- 9.2.4 Wherever possible any cancellation of a grant must be made before the grant is approved to avoid incurring costs.
- 9.2.5 For owner applications a local land charge will be placed on the property for the full value of the awarded Accessible Homes Grant. The full charge(s) will be repayable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within 10 years of the

grant being completed. This is in addition to any land charge placed on the property under other sections of this policy.

- 9.2.6 As this is a discretionary grant, the Accessible Homes Grant - Feasibility will be recovered in all circumstances of the property being sold, assigned or transferred

10. Accessible Home Grants - Move on

10.1 Eligibility

- 10.1.1 This grant may be available to assist a disabled person to move to more suitable accommodation and is subject to available funding.
- 10.1.2 An applicant will be eligible for this grant if the disabled person has been assessed in respect of a Mandatory DFG and would be eligible under that grant.
- 10.1.3 A Move on grant may be appropriate in the following circumstances:
- The Occupational Therapist and/or the Council consider re-housing to be more appropriate than adapting the existing accommodation.
 - The cost of the eligible works at the applicant's existing property are not deemed reasonable,
 - The eligible works at the applicant's existing home are not technically feasible,
 - The adaptation of the applicant's existing property does not provide a sustainable, long-term solution for their housing needs,
 - The landlord of the property refuses to give permission for the necessary works to be carried out and therefore it is no longer feasible for the occupier to remain in the property safely.
 - The disabled person may prefer to move rather than adapt their current home.
- 10.1.4 Where a Move on grant is considered appropriate in the circumstances the following will also apply:
- The 'new' property should, in the opinion of the Council, provide a long term, sustainable home for the person for whose benefit the works are required.
 - Where it is possible to carry out works at the existing property but a move is preferred, the total cost incurred in the eligible 'moving' expenses plus any estimated eligible adaptation costs at the 'new' property (if the new property is within the existing authority area or an authority covered by this policy) should not be greater than the cost of adapting the applicant's current home.
 - If the 'new' property is within the same local authority area then adaptations at the 'new' property then the 'new' property will need to be checked for suitability and will be subject to a Statement of Need and a new DFG application.
 - If the 'new' property is within a neighbouring authority covered by this policy then the receiving authority will need to ensure the new property is suitable.

This should also be agreed with the Occupational Therapist. The applicant must ensure that the relevant council's officers and Occupational Therapist have been consulted and any subsequent DFG application is made to the receiving authority.

- If the 'new' property is outside of the geographical area covered by this policy, the applicant will be responsible for approaching the receiving authority for advice on adaptations in that area.

10.2 Eligible Expenses – owner occupier

10.2.1 Expenses that can attract grant under this section may include the cost of:

- Any arrangement fee charged by a lender to cover the formation of a mortgage
- Conveyancing fees
- Land Registry Fee
- Local Authority Searches
- Stamp Duty
- Valuation, Homebuyers or Full Structural Survey
- Professional or other removal costs
- Estate Agent Commission

10.2.3 The maximum grant payable for eligible expenses under this heading for an owner occupier is £10,000.

10.3 Eligible expenses – tenant

10.3.1 For a tenant the expenses that can attract grant under this section may include the cost of:

- Letting agent fees
- Rent deposit
- Professional or other removal fees

10.3.2 The maximum grant payable for eligible expenses under this heading for a tenant is £5,000.

10.4 Conditions

10.4.1 The grant maximum for combined Accessible Homes Grants (including Top up, Feasibility and Contribution grants) is £40,000. Anything over £40,000 will not attract any further Accessible Homes Grant funding.

10.4.3 Grant assistance is only payable to an owner occupier upon the successful completion of the purchase of the 'new' property and the disabled person then occupying that property as their only and main residence.

10.4.4 Adaptations at the 'new' property may exceed the mandatory DFG grant and any top-up assistance available, so any likely contribution by the applicant/disabled person must be considered prior to moving.

- 10.4.5 When moving to rented accommodation the applicant must obtain permission from the landlord for any adaptations to be carried out before the grant will be paid.
- 10.4.6 The disabled person must intend to live in the new property as their only or main residence for a period of 5 years (or such shorter period as the person's health or other relevant circumstances permit)

11. Healthy Homes Grants

11.1 Eligibility

- 11.1.1 The Healthy Homes grant provides assistance to those living in a home that poses a risk to the health, safety and welfare of the occupier(s).
- 11.1.2 This grant is subject to available funding. Where funding is not available the applicant will be required to find alternative funding solutions.
- 11.1.3 To qualify for this grant the applicant must meet at least one of the following:
- a) have been declined by Lendology CIC for a Home Improvement Loan
 - b) be in receipt of one of the following benefits:
 - Housing Benefit
 - Income Support
 - Council tax benefit (not the single person discount)
 - Universal Credit
 - Housing Benefit
 - Income Related Employment Support Allowance
 - Income Based Job Seekers Allowance
 - Guaranteed Pension Credit (not savings pension credit alone)
 - c) otherwise be in financial hardship following an assessment by:
 - Lendology CIC
 - The Council's Housing Department, Benefits or other relevant team
 - Other third party commissioned by the council to work in a community support role.
- 11.1.4 A grant can be awarded in addition to a loan from Lendology CIC if the amount of loan available is not enough to cover the cost of addressing the eligible works.
- 11.1.5 Owner occupiers may be eligible to apply for this grant to cover works that are likely to mitigate issues that have a significant impact on the health and safety of the person residing in the property.
- 11.1.6 For both owner occupiers and tenants this grant may be available to provide assistance with clearing and cleaning a hoarded or filthy/verminous property in order:

- a) to allow a landlord of a property or the owner to undertake repairs to mitigate category one or high scoring category two hazards as identified by an officer of the council;
- b) to expedite hospital discharge by reducing category one or high scoring category two hazards as identified by an officer of the council, and/or enable other eligible works under this policy to take place;
- c) to enable someone to receive care by reducing category one or high scoring category two hazards as identified by an officer of the council, and/or enable other eligible works under this policy to take place.

11.2 Conditions

- 11.2.1 The maximum grant available under a healthy homes grant is £10,000.
- 11.2.2 The applicant must intend to live at the property for 5 years.
- 11.2.3 A minimum of one quote must be provided as part of the grant application.
- 11.2.4 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant and in all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works
- 11.2.5 Where the grant is to cover assistance with the hoarding and cleansing of a property then the applicant is expected to engage with practical support supplied through social care to prevent a reoccurrence of the hoarding or filthy/verminous state.
- 11.2.6 For owner applications a local land charge will be placed on the property for the full value of the Healthy Homes Grant that is awarded unless the grant is for the reason stated in 11.2.8 below. The full charge(s) will be repayable if the property is sold, assigned or transferred within 10 years of the grant being completed. This is in addition to any land charge placed on the property under other sections of this policy.
- 11.2.7 As this is a discretionary grant, the Healthy Homes Grant will be recovered in all circumstances of the property being sold, assigned or transferred.
- 11.2.8 A local land charge will not be placed against the property if the purpose of the grant is to help with hoarding and cleansing of a property.
- 11.2.9 Where there is a reoccurrence of the hoarding or filthy/verminous state in the property then no further grant will be available unless there are exceptional circumstances evidenced by a social care professional.
- 11.2.10 An applicant should apply for a loan for any substantial work beyond removing the immediate health and safety risk.
- 11.2.11 Households are able to apply for a 'Healthy Homes Grant' on multiple occasions. The maximum grant available is £10,000 in any two-year rolling period.

PART TWO - Non-Better Care Funded Assistance

Other types of assistance

12.0 Loans (homeowners and landlords)

12.1 Background and eligible works

12.1.1 To provide subsidised loans as follows:

12.1.2 Homeowners.

- Repair works - Elimination of Category 1 hazards or high scoring Category 2 hazards, working towards decent home standard.
- Energy Works - Energy efficient works where other assistance available does not cover the full cost of the works.
- Adaptations - To carry out adaptations as defined by the requirements of the mandatory DFGs criteria.
- Gypsy and Travellers -To assist with the development of gypsy and traveller sites

12.1.3 Landlords

- For renewable energy enhancements and energy efficiency improvements
- To carry out repairs or improvements to rented accommodation to address either:
 - a) Assessed failures of the Decent Homes Standard including remedying all category 1 hazards and high scoring category 2 hazards, or;
 - b) To improve the condition of the HMO accommodation (as defined by the Housing Act 2004), including fire precautions, means of escape, amenities etc.or
 - c) Works to meet requirements of the HMO Management Regulations, Minimum Energy Efficiency Regulations, Electrical Safety Regulations or
 - d) Works to meet requirements of other regulations placing duties on landlords of rented accommodation.

12.1.4 Empty Homes

- To carry out repair works (elimination of Category 1 hazards or high scoring Category 2 hazards, working towards decent home standard) to help bring empty homes back into use.

12.1.5 Conversion

- To provide a subsidised loan to increase the housing stock available for letting through the conversion of both residential and non-residential buildings in areas of high housing need.

- To include properties where the owner wishes to convert the property but remain living in one of the converted units of accommodation.

12.1.6 Gypsy and Travellers

- Each case will be dealt with on an individual bases by the Private Sector Housing Team Manager, in consultation with the Executive Member for Housing and Planning.

12.2 Eligibility

12.2.1 This will vary and is based on the individual circumstances of each applicant. Loan advisors from Lendology CIC will carry out an assessment and provide independent advice on ethical and responsible lending and the most appropriate product to suit the needs of the applicant.

12.2.2 Loan interest rates are subsidised, and owners will be advised by Lendology CIC the rate of interest payable which will be fixed throughout the term of the loan.

12.2.3 Details of loans are given in Section 18.8 of this policy

12.3 Conditions

12.3.1 The condition will vary depending on the loan product and the individual circumstances of each applicant. The loan agreement is between the client and Lendology CIC who will advise of conditions at the time of application.

12.3.2 For landlord loans or where works are being carried out to enable the property to be let, the property must be compliant with all relevant housing and letting legislation.

12.3.3 A Title Restriction at the Land Registry will be registered against the property throughout the repayment term and any outstanding balance on the loan will become repayable in full on disposal of the property, or when the borrower no longer lives in the property, within the loan period.

13. Stay at Home Assistance

13.1 Background and eligible works

13.1.1 The Stay at Home Assistance is subject to available funding.

13.1.2 To provide grant assistance to homeowners and tenants with a repairing obligation to bring their properties up to decent homes standard or working towards decent homes standard ensuring all Category 1 hazards are remedied and installing energy efficiency measures.

13.1.3 Elimination of Category 1 hazards, working towards decent home standard or energy efficient works including efficient heating.

13.2 Eligibility

13.2.1 Households who have been refused a loan by Lendology CIC because they do not meet the eligibility criteria for a loan.

13.2.2 The applicants must also meet the following criteria:

- The applicant must own and occupy the property as their sole residence and have lived at the property for at least 1 year
- The property must fail the decent homes standard
- The property must be in Council Tax Bands A - D
- The property must be at least 10 years old or have been provided by conversion for at least 10 years
- Works must not have commenced

13.2.3 The applicants will be subject to a financial test of resources as applied to mandatory Disabled Facilities Grants.

13.3 Conditions

13.3.1 The maximum assistance available for repairs will be £20,000.

13.3.2 Only works that have been agreed by the Council will be grant funded.

13.3.3 This assistance will include payments for professional fees and ancillary costs associated with the application or can be used to supply materials as part of an agreed scheme of works.

13.3.4 Completion of owner occupation certificate stating intention to occupy property for next 20 years.

13.3.5 No grant works should proceed until the grant application has been processed and all relevant planning, Building Regulation or landlord approval has been obtained.

13.3.6 No grant will be paid until a satisfactory invoice has been received and the works have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Council.

13.3.7 If the cost of the works is less than £5,000 only one payment will be made to the contractor. An interim payment can be made if the contractor's costs exceed £5,000 up to 90% of the cost of the works.

13.3.8 If the applicant has a financial contribution towards the cost of the works, they must ensure they have funds in place to cover their share of the costs before the work begins on site.

13.3.9 Unforeseen and additional costs will only be paid for where they are necessary to complete the adaptation and must be agreed by the council before they are undertaken.

- 13.3.10 Any increase in the grant may have an impact on the charge placed against the property.
- 13.3.11 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant.
- 13.3.12 In all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works.
- 13.3.13 Grants will be subject to a local land charge and will be repayable in full if the property is sold during a 20-year grant condition period.
- 13.3.14 The applicant must ensure adequate home insurance cover is provided for the grant condition period.

14. Park Home Energy Assistance

14.1 Background and eligible works

- 14.1.1 The Park Home Energy Assistance is subject to available funding.
- 14.1.2 To assist vulnerable park home residents to provide energy efficient measures within their home.
- 14.1.3 To provide energy efficient measures to park homes to include wall, roof and floor insulation as well as efficient heating systems.

14.2 Eligibility

- 14.2.1 Been refused a loan by Lendology CIC because they do not meet the eligibility criteria for a loan.
- 14.2.2 Taken up a loan but there is a shortfall between the amount offered and the recommended scheme cost.
- 14.2.3 Are not eligible for any other local or national schemes available at the time of application.

14.3 Conditions

- 14.3.1 The maximum assistance available is £7,000.
- 14.3.3 Only works that have been agreed by the Council will be grant funded.
- 14.3.4 This assistance will include payments for professional fees and ancillary costs associated with the application or can be used to supply materials as part of an agreed scheme of works.
- 14.3.5 No grant works should proceed until the grant application has been processed and all relevant planning, Building Regulation or landlord approval has been obtained.

- 14.3.6 No grant will be paid until a satisfactory invoice has been received and the works have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Council.
- 14.3.7 If the applicant has a financial contribution towards the cost of the works, they must ensure they have funds in place to cover their share of the costs before the work begins on site.
- 14.3.8 Unforeseen and additional costs will only be paid for where they are necessary to complete the adaptation and must be agreed by the council before they are undertaken.
- 14.3.9 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant.
- 14.3.10 In all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works.

15. Grant Assistance for Private Landlords

15.1 Background and eligible works

- 15.1.1 The grant assistance for Private Landlords is subject to available funding.
- 15.1.2 This funding is to assist landlords carry out repairs to improve safety, energy efficiency and heating in privately rented accommodation.
- 15.1.3 Works to comply with letting legislation including the elimination of Category 1 hazards and high scoring category 2 hazards, working towards the decent homes standard.
- 15.2.4 Works to improve Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings to comply with current and proposed Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards regulations (MEES) throughout the 5-year term of the grant condition period. The grant may be provided where funding through a government funded scheme is insufficient for the cost of the works.

15.2 Eligibility

- 15.2.1 If empty the referral for this scheme will be made by Private Sector Housing Officer of the Council.

15.3 Conditions

- 15.3.2 The maximum assistance is £1,000.
- 15.3.3 Where a landlord owns a property that is divided into flats the maximum cumulative grant available will be £1,500.
- 15.3.5 The landlord must agree to let the property at affordable rents for the next 12 months. If empty the owner must agree to let at affordable rents for the next 12 months.
- 15.3.6 Only works that have been agreed by the Council will be grant funded.

- 15.3.7 No grant works should proceed until the grant application has been processed and all relevant planning, Building Regulation or landlord approval has been obtained.
- 15.3.8 No grant will be paid until a satisfactory invoice has been received and the works have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Council.
- 15.3.11 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant.
- 15.3.12 In all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works.
- 15.3.13 Works must be completed within 6 months of approval.
- 15.3.14 Grants will be subject to a local land charge and will be repayable in full if the property is sold during the grant condition period up to 5 years.

16. Empty Homes Grant

16.1 Background and eligible works

- 16.1.1 Empty Homes Grants are subject to available funding.
- 16.1.2 Empty homes grants provide grant assistance to owners of empty homes to enable empty properties to be let, sold or occupied by owners.
- 16.1.3 Works to include the elimination of Category 1 hazards and high scoring category 2 hazards, working towards the decent homes standard. If the property is going to be let - works to comply with all relevant housing and letting legislation.
- 16.1.4 Installation of energy efficiency measures, including insulation, efficient heating and renewable energy products.

16.2 Eligibility

- 16.2.1 Owners must have:
- Been refused a loan by Lendology CIC or taken up a Lendology CIC loan but there is a shortfall between the amount offered and the recommended scheme costs.
 - Where unforeseen works increase the cost of the works over the loan limit.
- 16.2.2 The property must be located in an area of housing need as determined by Officers within the Housing department.

16.3 Conditions

- 16.3.1 The maximum assistance is £15,000.
- 16.3.2 Only works that have been agreed by the Council will be grant funded.

- 16.3.3 No grant works should proceed until the grant application has been processed and all relevant planning, Building Regulation or landlord approval has been obtained.
- 16.3.4 No grant will be paid until a satisfactory invoice has been received and the works have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Council.
- 16.3.5 Unforeseen and additional costs will only be paid for where they are necessary to complete the works and must be agreed by the council before they are undertaken.
- 16.3.6 The contract for the works is the responsibility of the applicant.
- 16.3.7 In all but the most exceptional cases, the council will seek to pay any approved grant funds directly to contractors on satisfactory completion of works.
- 16.3.8 Works must be completed within 6 months of approval.
- 16.3.9 The Council will require the property to be let at affordable rents and nomination rights as follows:
- Grant aid <£5,000 2 years
 - Grants aid £5,001 to £10,000 4 years
 - Grant aid £10,001 to £15,000 6 years
- 16.3.10 Grants will be subject to a local land charge and will be repayable in full if the property is sold during the grant condition period up to six years.
- 16.3.11 The applicant must ensure adequate home insurance cover is provided throughout the grant condition period.

17. Partnership Grants

17.1 Purpose and eligible works

- 17.1.1 To enable short term grants to be identified and carried out based on identified need and in line with the Housing and Private Sector Housing Strategy e.g. to replace inefficient boilers in vulnerable households, incentives to install micro generation technology eg solar panels, air source heat pumps etc.
- 17.1.2 Eligible works to be determined based on a specific project.

17.2 Eligibility

- 17.2.1 To be determined based on a specific project.

17.3 Conditions

- 17.3.1 Maximum grant of up to £10,000 but determined for each specific project and within budgets available at the time.

- 17.3.2 Short term projects to be agreed by the Private Sector Housing Manager, in consultation with the Council's Executive Member with responsibility for Housing and to meet objectives in the Council Plan and/or Housing Strategy.
- 17.3.3. Approval and future occupation conditions to be determined for each specific project.

18. Miscellaneous

18.1 Exceptions to this policy

- 18.1.1 The council accept that applications may be received for adaptations, works or circumstances not covered in the detail of this policy or may fall outside the eligibility criteria listed. In all cases, these will need to be formally determined.
- 18.1.2 Any such application will be referred for assessment by the Private Sector Housing Manager
- 18.1.3 Matters resulting in a significant budget implication will be escalated to the Head of Housing.
- 18.1.4 Exceptions decisions will be reviewed periodically to determine if a policy change is required and will be presented at the next policy review.
- 18.1.5 Exceptions applications will be determined with reference to the council's priorities as laid out in relevant council policies and legislation.

18.2 Appeals and complaints

- 18.2.1 Where the applicant has a complaint about the manner in which the council is applying this policy, then they should follow the Council's formal complaints process.
- 18.2.2 Where the complaint is in respect of works, the complaint should be made to the contractor in the first instance, if this does not resolve the problem then the council should be contacted for advice.

18.3 Waiver on conditions

- 18.3.1 It is the Council's policy to reclaim grant monies in all circumstances on a relevant disposal. However, these repayment conditions may be waived where there is a relevant disposal at the discretion of the Private Sector Housing Team Manager in consultation with the Head of Housing, having regard to the individual circumstances.
- 18.3.2 Compliance checks may be carried out by the Council to ensure that all grant conditions are complied with.

18.4 Local land charge and title restriction

- 18.4.1 Where policy conditions state that a local land charge or Title Restriction will be registered against the property, this means that when local searches are undertaken by a solicitor prior to the purchase of a property or perhaps a re-mortgage, this condition will be flagged up and will need to be cleared by the owner before the sale of a property. In most circumstances this charge is only removed if the grant or loan is repaid in full.

18.5 Affordable rent levels

- 18.5.1 To be determined by Private Sector Housing Manager, in consultation with a member of the Senior Leadership Team.

18.6 Changes to passporting or eligibility benefits

- 18.6.1 When changes to Welfare Benefit are implemented, the Private Sector Housing Manager will determine the changes to the policy, as appropriate.

18.7 Grant fees and charging policy

- 18.7.1 The Council will charge a standard administration fee that Fees and charges Teignbridge District Council, currently £50.00 for the retrieval and the production of grant documents and records required by clients in response for proof of works requested by solicitors or other professional services.
- 18.7.2 A fee of £20 will be charged to confirm details of ownership through a land registry search.

18.8 Loan types

- 18.8.1 Lendology CIC will complete a financial assessment of each applicant to determine the loan type/term/period. Lendology CIC are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and loans will only be offered if they are affordable.
- 18.8.2 Lendology CIC have a variety of loan products which include;
- Capital Repayment Loan.
 - Interest Only Loan.
 - Interest Roll Up Loan.
 - Interest Only Converting to Capital Repayment.
 - Interest Roll Up Converting to Capital Repayment.
- 18.8.3 The type of loan and loan period will be determined by Lendology CIC.

Further details

If you need this information in another format please contact us

Housing Services

Forde House

Brunel Road

Newton Abbot

Devon

TQ12 4XX

Tel: 01626 361 101

psh@teignbridge.gov.uk

www.teignbridge.gov.uk/financial-help/loans-and-grants/

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Equality Impact Assessment

Assessment Of:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Already exists / review <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: Customer Experience and Transformation	Assessment carried out by: Alison Dolley
Service Area: Housing	Job Role: Private Sector Housing Manager
Version / Date of Sign Off by Director:	

Step 1: What do we want to do?

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the Policy Officer early for advice.

1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use plain English, avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

This policy revision supports the Devon Better Care funding agreement by maximising use of available funding to meet local needs, including those beyond the statutory DFG, while retaining a well-performing framework with minor clarifications, targeted grant changes, introduction of means testing for certain top-up grants, and improved performance monitoring and decision-making processes

1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community	<input type="checkbox"/> Teignbridge workforce
---	---	--

1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by your manager.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	[please select]
--	------------------------------------	-----------------

This policy will continue to enable disabled applicants to access fast track Discretionary grants (stairlift and bathroom grants) bypassing the need for a financial test of resources as is required by the mandatory disabled facility grants. Disabled applicants will also be able to access discretionary Accessible homes grants for top up funding and also towards their contribution as well as feasibility grants and for Move on. Healthy Homes grants also includes assisting with repairs and hoarding etc.

Discretionary grants will be subject to funding available with mandatory DFGs taking precedence at any time.

The policy also includes for loans via Lendology as well as a range of discretionary grants for residents who don't fit the criteria for BCF funding and for landlords to assist with improving housing conditions. These are subject to funding available.

Step 2: What information do we have?

2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics (listed in 2.2).

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data - from national research, local data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there are any over or under representation of equality groups within your service - don't forget to benchmark to local population where appropriate.

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected team(s) using available evidence such as the employee profile data. Identify any under/over-representation for age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation. Please see: [Equality Act 2010 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk).

Data / Evidence Source <i>[Include a reference where known]</i>	Summary of what this tells us
Older population How life has changed in Teignbridge: Census 2021 ONS	Census data shows that Teignbridge has an older population profile than the national average, with a median age around 49–50. The proportion of residents aged 65 and over is increasing, reflecting an ageing population. Older households are more likely to experience health-related housing needs, including accessibility adaptations and higher heating requirements
Disability Disability, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics	Around 18–19% of residents are estimated to have a disability or long-term health condition, consistent with national data showing 17.7% of people in England are disabled. Disabled residents are more likely to require housing adaptations, accessible

	design, and financial support through grant programmes
Local delivery data	908 residents have been assisted with financial support over the last 3 years with 63% of delivery supporting older households.
Additional comments:	

2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

No, but most applicants who are eligible for the funding will have to be registered or registerable disabled as defined by the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996 (as amended).

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity	<input type="checkbox"/> Race
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation

2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps please state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant information on characteristics may need to be sought from HR (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require action to address and identify the information needed.

NO

2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this has been of Teignbridge's diverse communities.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to HR for advice on how to consult and engage with employees. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups, trades unions as well as affected staff.

Consultation has included Officers at Devon County Council, including locality-based Occupational Therapists, and colleagues across Devon District Councils. Ongoing feedback from customers, including applicants and recipients of housing grants and loans, continues to inform service delivery and supports the policy's development, particularly in shaping performance indicators, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring the policy remains responsive to local needs.

2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Consultation Officer for help in targeting particular groups.

Engagement will continue throughout delivery through ongoing promotion of Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) to residents across Teignbridge via communication channels including the residents' newsletter, social media, Members' newsletter, and Town and Parish Councils. The service will also work in partnership with Teignbridge CVS (TCVS) to help reach voluntary and community groups and support engagement with under-represented residents, ensuring awareness and access to grants is as inclusive as possible. Feedback from customers and partners will continue to inform service improvements, policy delivery, and performance monitoring.

Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal.

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people on the basis of their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories (different kinds of disability, ethnic background etc.) and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the 'Action Plan' Section 4.2 below.

GENERAL COMMENTS (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age: Young People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Age: Older People	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	The policy is expected to have a positive impact on older people, who are more likely to experience mobility issues or disabilities requiring adaptations to remain living independently at home.
Mitigations:	Clear guidance and support will be provided to applicants to understand eligibility and funding options. Discretionary elements within the policy, alongside partnership working with Occupational Therapists and support services, will help ensure that individual circumstances are considered. Ongoing monitoring through performance indicators and customer feedback will identify any unintended barriers.
Disability	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	The policy is expected to have a significant positive impact on people with disabilities by improving access to adaptations and support to enable independent living.

Mitigations:	The core statutory DFG remains available and unchanged. Additional discretionary support will be considered on a case-by-case basis, supported by professional assessments (e.g. Occupational Therapists). Engagement with partners, including TCVS, will help ensure support reaches a wide range of disabled residents. Customer feedback and performance monitoring will be used to identify and address any barriers or inequalities in access.
Sex	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Sexual orientation	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Pregnancy / Maternity	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Gender reassignment	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Race	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Religion or Belief	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	
Marriage & civil partnership	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS

Socio-Economic (deprivation)	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Changes to means testing and affordability may affect lower-income households' ability to access certain discretionary grants or top-up funding. Households experiencing deprivation may also be more likely to live in poorer quality housing with lower energy efficiency, contributing to fuel poverty and increased need for adaptations or energy works to their home. Residents in rural areas may face additional challenges, including higher costs of works, limited access to contractors, and barriers to remaining in their homes ("right to stay rural"), which could impact timely access to support.
Mitigations:	The statutory Disabled Facilities Grant remains available to eligible applicants, ensuring core support is protected. Means testing will be applied consistently, with clear information and support provided to applicants to understand their options. Discretionary powers within the policy will enable consideration of individual circumstances, particularly in cases of financial hardship or rural access issues. The policy also supports improvements to property condition and energy efficiency where possible, contributing to reduced fuel poverty. Ongoing

	monitoring through performance indicators, alongside customer feedback and partnership working (including with TCVS), will help identify and address any barriers faced by disadvantaged groups.
Other group(s) <i>Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. Asylums and Refugees; Rural/Urban Communities, Homelessness, Digital Exclusion, Access To Transport</i>	
Potential impacts:	
Mitigations:	

3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people on the basis of their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

Yes, the policy is broadly aimed at assisting residents to remain independent in their own home for as long as possible and to reduce hospital admission (through for example the prevention of falls etc.) The policy also allows for provision of subsidised loans to assist with improving housing conditions including improving the energy efficiency of homes

Step 4: Impact

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This content should be used as a summary in reports, where this full assessment is included as an appendix.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary and appropriate despite this.

Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:
none
Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:

The Housing Assistance policy will provide broader opportunities for eligible residents to access financial assistance to carry out adaptations to their homes to enable them to remain independent.

4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Targeted communications campaign to promote DFGs and reach under-represented groups	Private Sector Housing Manager	Ongoing
Work with TCVS to improve engagement with vulnerable residents	Private Sector Housing Manager	Ongoing
Monitor customer feedback, performance indicators and review EIA to ensure equitable access	Private Sector Housing Manager	Quarterly / Annual

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective and your approach is still appropriate. Include the timescale for review in your action plan above.

Impact will be measured through ongoing quarterly reporting to Devon County Council (DCC) on delivery, spend, and outcomes, ensuring effective use of Better Care funding and achievement of performance indicators set within the policy. Customer feedback will form a key part of monitoring success, gathered through surveys and engagement with applicants and recipients of grants. This will help assess customer experience, identify any barriers to access, and inform continuous service improvement. Performance indicators, alongside feedback from customers and partners, will be used to monitor demand, timeliness, and outcomes, ensuring the policy remains effective, responsive, and equitable.

4.4 Is there an opportunity to promote positive attitudes and good relations between different groups and communities?

The policy promotes positive outcomes by supporting residents to remain living independently in their own homes, which benefits people across different age groups, disabilities, and socio-economic backgrounds. By improving access to housing adaptations and support, the policy helps reduce inequalities and fosters inclusion within communities. Partnership working with organisations such as TCVS and health professionals also strengthens links between services and communities, helping to build understanding of different needs and encouraging more inclusive engagement. Promotion of grants and support through accessible communication channels will further raise awareness and ensure that a wide range of residents can benefit.

Step 5: Review & Sign-Off

EIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek review and feedback from management before requesting it to be signed off. All working drafts of EIAs and final signed-off EIAs should be saved in G:\GLOBAL\EIA. Once signed-off please add the details to the 'EIA Register' of all council EIAs saved in the same directory.

Reviewed by Service Manager:

Strategic Leadership Team Sign-Off:

Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Instead was reviewed by: Jon Lloyd-Owen, Head of Housing	Amanda Pujol
Date: 2 July 2026	Date: 3/7/26

Version 3 – August 2024

**Teignbridge District Council
Executive Committee
16th July 2026
Part i**

Overview and UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) and Rural England Prosperity Fund (REPF) 2025/26

Purpose of Report

To update the Members on the end of year completion and performance of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) and Rural England Prosperity Fund (REPF) for the 2025/26 financial year.

Recommendation(s)

The Committee RESOLVES to:

- (1) Welcome the successful delivery of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) and Rural England Prosperity Fund (REPF) for the 2025/26 financial year

Financial Implications

Please see section 12.1 to 12.2 within the report.

Gordon Bryant, Head of Financial Services
Email: gordon.bryant@teignbridge.gov.uk

Legal or Governance Implications

This Report is enabled by the following legislation listed below,

The Local Government Act 2000 executive Powers
The Local Government Act 1972 (general administrative powers)
Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (general power of competence)
Subsidy Control requirements under the Subsidy Control Act 2022 and the United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020.

Olaseni Sobowale, Interim Head of Legal
Email: Olaseni.sobowale@teignbridge.gov.uk

Risk Assessment

Please see section 12.6 to 12.9 within the report.

Louisa Brinton, Senior Strategy and Policy Officer
Email: louisa.brinton@teignbridge.gov.uk

Environmental/ Climate Change Implications

Projects delivered through the UKSPF and REPF contribute to local sustainable growth and resilience and are inferred to have a neutral to positive environmental impact. Further commentary is available in sections 12.11 to 12.13 of the report.

William Elliot, Climate Projects Officer
Email: william.elliott@teignbridge.gov.uk

Report Author

Sammi Early - Strategic Infrastructure and Growth Officer
Email: sammi.early@teignbridge.gov.uk

Executive Member

Cllr Palethorpe
Deputy Leader and Executive Member for Assets, Economic Development, Major Projects and Communication

Appendices

Appendix 1 – UKSPF REPF 2025-26 Actual Spend, Outputs and Outcomes

Appendix 2 – UKSPF and REPF 2025-26 Project Photos

Background Papers

[UKSPF 2025-26 Full Council on Tuesday, 20th May, 2025](#). Full Council approval for the UKSPF 2025-26 Investment Plan.

[REPF 2025-26 Executive on Tuesday, 3rd June, 2025](#). Executive approval for the REPF 2025-26 Investment Plan.

1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 Teignbridge District Council received £424,964 of UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) funding and £195,067 of Rural England Prosperity Fund (REPF) Funding. Both funds were subject to specific guidance which set out how funding should be allocated, along with the outputs and outcomes that were required to be achieved.
- 1.2 The 2025/26 UKSPF and REPF allocations were not distributed directly from central government, as had been the case in previous years. 2025/26 funding was allocated to Devon County Council (DCC) on behalf of the

newly established Devon and Torbay Combined County Authority (DTCCA), with DCC acting as the accountable body.

2 Projects

- 2.1 All projects were approved at Full Council on 20 May 2025 (UKSPF) and Executive on 3 June 2025 (REPF). The projects, set out in sections 3-10 below, were proven to be a success, supporting 229 businesses and 6 community organisations.
- 2.2 Total Expenditure for UKSPF was £405,395.36 while for REPF expenditure totalled £195,067. The small revenue underspend of £3,492.27 will be reallocated to support the continuation and expansion of Devon County Council's Employment Hub scheme in Teignbridge into 2026/27 (permissible due to a change made by Ministry for Housing, Community and Local Government (MHCLG) to continue spend and works until 30 September 2026).
- 2.3 The status on the underspend of £12,106.37 from Devon County Council's Agri-Tech program will be decided by Devon and Torbay Combined County Authority (DTCCA).

3 Town Centre Improvement Fund. Total Spend: £ 109,537.73

- 3.1 This continued the UKSPF 2022-25 Towns programme. All towns in Teignbridge were offered to enter a competitive grant bid. Three towns in Teignbridge were awarded: Buckfastleigh, Bovey Tracey and Chudleigh. The supported projects focus on strengthening the visitor economy and enhancing town centre vitality.
- 3.2 Funding has enabled the redevelopment of Culver Green Play Park in Chudleigh, the creation of a new pop-up community cinema within Buckfastleigh Town Hall, and the establishment of a ceramic skills hub at Make SW in partnership with Bovey Tracey Town Council.
- 3.3 Early indicators demonstrate strong public engagement. Chudleigh's play park, which opened towards the end of March, has welcomed nearly 2,500 visitors within its first few weeks. Buckfastleigh has recorded 58 visitors to its

cosy cinema, while Make SW has delivered 20 ceramic workshops, attracting 200 participants.

- 3.4 Now that funding has ended, all 3 projects are expected to continue acting as positive draws, supporting increased footfall, community use and economic activity within each town.

4 Violence Prevention Against Woman and Girls. Total Spend: £90,000

4.1 A continuation of 2022-25 scheme aimed at improving safety, wellbeing and support for young people across Teignbridge.

4.2 Delivery focused on youth led work, targeted interventions and school-based prevention programmes.

4.3 The programme engaged 341 people, held 159 events or/and activities and reached a total of 320 people.

4.4 This work has secured £100,000 additional funding to continue delivery of the [Let's Talk](#) Safer Families programme into 2026/27, from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The Let's Talk programme provides a series of webinar events and resources to support parents and carers in helping to keep our children and young people safe, including the development of a [Let's Talk Safer Families](#) website, and plans to extend learning and the provision across the wider peninsula.

5 South West Visitor Hub. Total Spend: £3,000

5.1 Support to the [South West Visitor Economy Hub](#) to help expand its product offering across Devon.

5.2 This included providing free access to data and insights to local tourism businesses supporting commercial growth, productivity and financial resilience.

5.3 This provided non-financial support to 16 enterprises, 4 events and reaching 500 people. With 11 businesses receiving knowledge transfer.

6 Visit South Devon. Total Spend: £10,000

- 6.1 Funding supported destination promotion activity and tourism growth across Teignbridge's market and coastal towns.
- 6.2 Targeted digital promotion strengthened the profile of Bovey Tracey, Dawlish, Dawlish Warren, Buckfastleigh and Ashburton, with refreshed itineraries, new themed routes, and growing social media reach (including Dawlish exceeding 23,000 followers). New discover Bovey Tracey platforms and a paid membership model support long term legacy, alongside ongoing business engagement and support for emerging town promotion activity.
- 6.3 The work resulted in 113 enterprises receiving non-financial support, supporting 49 events or / and activities with 21 enterprises adopting new or improved products.

7 Business Support for Clean Growth and Diversity. Total Spend: £90,000

- 7.1 Delivered by Devon Business and IP Centre, this project provided a programme of business growth support across Teignbridge.
- 7.2 Support included workshops, mentoring and specialist advice with key courses covering Women in Business, Boost Your Start Up, Advanced Business Boost and Decarbonisation Planning.
- 7.3 This programme supported 176 enterprises with non-financial assistance, helped 131 entrepreneurs become enterprise-ready, and reached a total of 4,159 people overall.
- 7.4 The absence of a linked green business grant has presented challenges in delivering decarbonisation plans for participating businesses. As a result, the scheme has been extended until June 2026 to enable completion of this element and ensure outputs and outcomes targets are met, or monies will be duly reallocated to other programmes that have proven more popular within the scope of this wider project.

8 Agri-Tech DCC Scheme. Total Spend: £47,893.63 (Allocated £60,000)

- 8.1 This project was delivered by Business Information Point (BIP) on behalf of Devon County Council. It accelerated innovation activity within Teignbridge.

- 8.2 The scheme supported farm businesses to maximise their potential through regenerative and innovative practices which promote healthy soil and reduce carbon emissions. The programme allows farmers to explore innovative opportunities and trial new technologies.
- 8.3 The scheme advised 19 farm businesses and supported 9 to adapt to the new technologies.
- 8.4 The Innovative projects included water irrigation, biodiversity and orchard management, expansion of infrastructure for goat milk, no fence collars for rare native breeds which improve biodiversity soils analysis and orchard care.
- 8.5 There was an underspend due to saving on staff costs and marketing costs. The number of hours committed by staff was lower due to availability and capacity. Marketing costs were smaller due to the most successful approaches, such as word of mouth, being low cost.
- 8.6 Feedback from clients has been positive with many expressing that the support received has already had an impact on their business, as well as enabling them to pursue bigger projects or seeking further funding opportunities in their farm business.

9 Employment Hub DCC Scheme. Total Spend: £50,000

- 9.1 Delivered by Devon County Council, based at Newton Abbot library the hub provides support and advice to individuals looking to develop skills and gain employment.
- 9.2 The service prioritises support for those facing the greatest barriers to employment.
- 9.3 By the end of the programme Teignbridge's Employment and Youth Hub had supported 86 people, including a high proportion of young people aged 16-24 (40%) people aged 50+ (26%) and individuals who were economically inactive or unemployed (both 44%) with 79% identifying as having a disability or long-term health condition. Engagement grew strongly in Quarter 4, when 36 new people accessed support, reflecting rising awareness and demand across Teignbridge.

- 9.4 The scheme supported 12 people move into employment and 4 sustaining work for at least 6 months, 26 achieving basic skills and 33 progressing into education or training. The overall performance especially in education and training demonstrates the hubs effectiveness in supporting both immediate employment outcomes and longer term progression.
- 9.5 The hub will continue in 2026/27 as part of the Devon Connect to Work model, providing triage, one to one support, employability and skills guidance and expanded outreach provision across Teignbridge.

10 Rural Economy and Community Fund. Total Spend: £195,067

- 10.1 Funded through the Rural England Prosperity Fund, this capital programme targeted Teignbridge's most rural communities by providing grants to projects that delivered new or improved rural amenities and community infrastructure.
- 10.2 Supported projects included improvements to Broadhempston Village Play Park, accessibility upgrades at Bovey Tracey Swimming Pool, footpath accessibility improvements at Parke, and a contribution towards the construction of the new Widecombe Community Hall. Resulting in a new community provision, 802 square meters of enhanced green space, 150 meters of improved footpaths and 16,500 visitors to the play park within the first quarter.
- 10.3 We are unable to record visitor numbers for 2 of these projects. This is because Bovey Tracey Swimming Pool is due to open for the season on Sunday 26 April 2026 and Widecombe Community Hall are progressing with the next phase of the project for internal fit out works.

11 Monitoring And Evaluation

- 11.1 Teignbridge District Council reported progress and expenditure to Devon County Council on a quarterly basis, with Devon County Council acting as the accountable body and holding responsibility for monitoring, evaluation and assurance of the programme.
- 11.2 No further funding will be made available through the UKSPF and REPF programmes and to help prevent underspend, central government

introduced a provision in December 2025 allowing project delivery to continue until 30 September 2026. All projects managed by Teignbridge District Council were spent by 31 March 2026 with the majority also being fully delivered. A few projects will continue with some part funded activity until 30 June 2026, including the Business Support for Clean Growth Decarbonisation Programme, course delivery in Bovey Tracey, and two film screenings in Buckfastleigh.

- 11.3 An underspend of £3,492.27 from the Town Improvement Fund has been reallocated to the Devon County Council Employment Hub project with delivery continuing until 30 June 2026.

12 **Implications, Risk Management and Climate Change Impact**

Financial

- 12.1 Capital and revenue budgets were monitored throughout delivery to minimise the risk of underspend. Regular financial monitoring and forecasting enabled early identification of required alterations and reallocation of funding in line with UKSPF guidance to ensure value for money and full utilisation of the allocation within the required timescales.
- 12.2 The report shows the revenue and capital allocations from the funds and the process by which the investment decisions were made. There are no further financial implications.

Legal or Governance

- 12.3 The programme was delivered in accordance with UKSPF and REPF guidance, Teignbridge District Council's financial regulations, procurement rules and governance arrangements.
- 12.4 Appropriate grant funding agreements were put in place where necessary, setting out conditions, reporting requirements and clawback provision, where relevant.
- 12.5 Decisions relating to project approvals and funding allocations were taken under Delegated Authority by the Director of Place, in line with the Councils Scheme of Delegation.

12.6 Monitoring and evaluation requirements were met on a quarterly basis ensuring compliance with assurance, subsidy control and data protection obligations.

Risks

12.7 Key risks identified and managed during delivery included:

- Underspend risk – due to non-delivery of committed projects and/or project delays, which could result in underspend
- Delivery within the spend deadline – where projects were dependent on external partners or supply chains
- Compliance risk – relating to fund eligibility and evidence requirements
- Outputs and Outcomes - not met or delivered as agreed.
- Reputational risk – with partners and recipients, if projects incurred costs which could not subsequently be reimbursed and if allocated monies were not spent within the timescale
- Administration costs - no provision for such costs were included within the 2025-26 allocation

12.8 Overall, the projects in the approved 2025-26 investment plan were a refinement of the previous UKSPF 2022-25 and REPF 2023-25 schemes, this was due to the tight timescales involved, resource implications and selection based on confidence of delivery to reduce risk.

12.9 In addition, the risks were mitigated where possible, for example, grant schemes were run through a competitive application and scoring matrix process, signed grant funding agreements were issued, with regular project monitoring and ongoing engagement with delivery partners/successful applicants, with close working with finance colleagues and payment being made in arrears on production of a claim form and supporting evidence.

12.10 There was also a significant reduction in the number of grant schemes and number of grants issued, concentrating on higher value, impactful projects which enabled improved monitoring and liaison.

Environmental/Climate Change Impact

12.11 The programme has a generally neutral to positive environmental impact.

12.12 Projects were encouraged to support sustainable growth, inclusive economic development and efficient use of resources contributing to local resilience.

- 12.13 Responding to a low uptake in business decarbonisation plans in Section 7, engagement with businesses could be undertaken to investigate how future decarbonisation funding opportunities could help to address business priorities and therefore increase participation.

13 Conclusion

- 13.1 The delivery of the UKSPF and REPF 2025-26 programmes have been effective in supporting local priorities and strengthening communities, businesses and the local economy across Teignbridge.
- 13.2 Experience from delivering the first round of UKSPF and REPF helped ensure good project management, close financial oversight and effective partnership working, with funding directed to the highest scoring and most impactful projects.
- 13.3 Risks were identified and managed throughout delivery, enabling the programme to respond flexibly to challenges whilst maintaining momentum and meeting agreed outputs and outcomes.
- 13.4 Overall, the programme achieved full spend, with outputs achieving 346% (UKSPF) and 1,460% (REPF) and outcomes achieving 159% (UKSPF) and 942% (REPF) against predicted targets to date. These projects will continue to contribute positively to local economic growth, community resilience and place-based regeneration, which will have delivered lasting benefits beyond the funding period.

2. Project's actual spend to date:

Project Name	Funding	Capital Allocation	Capital Spend up to 30/09/2025	Capital Spend 01/10/2025-31/12/2025	Capital Spend 01/01/2026-31/03/2026	Capital Spend 01/04/2026-30/06/2026	Total Capital Spend to date	Revenue Allocation	Revenue Spend up to 30/09/2025	Revenue Spend 01/10/2025-31/12/2025	Revenue Spend 01/01/2026-31/03/2026	Revenue Spend 01/04/2026-30/06/2026	Total Revenue Spend to date	Capital Remaining	Revenue Remaining
Safer Spaces, Safer Places (Violence Protection Against Women and Girls)	UKSPF						£ -	£ 90,000.00	£ 59,125.00	£ 20,583.36	£ 10,291.64		£ 90,000.00	£ -	£ -
South West Visitor Economy Hub (EDDC/Destination Plymouth)	UKSPF						£ -	£ 3,000.00	£ 3,000.00	£ -	£ -		£ 3,000.00	£ -	£ -
Visit South Devon	UKSPF						£ -	£ 10,000.00	£ -	£ 4,850.00	£ 5,150.00		£ 10,000.00	£ -	£ -
Town Centre Improvements	UKSPF	£ 101,012.20	£ -	£ -	£ 101,012.20	N/a	£ 101,012.20	£ 12,017.80	£ -	£ -	£ 8,525.53		£ 8,525.53	£ -	£ 3,492.27
Agri-Tech (DCC Scheme)	UKSPF						£ -	£ 60,000.00	£ 13,035.19	£ 14,960.17	£ 19,898.27		£ 47,893.63	£ -	£ 12,106.37
Business Support for Clean Growth and Diversity	UKSPF						£ -	£ 90,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00		£ 90,000.00	£ -	£ -
Employment (Skills and Advice Mobile) Hub (DCC)	UKSPF						£ -	£ 53,970.00	£ 11,295.00	£ 12,923.00	£ 25,782.00		£ 50,000.00	£ -	£ 3,970.00
Project Management and Admin	UKSPF						£ -	£ 4,964.00	£ 3,695.38	£ -	£ 1,268.62		£ 4,964.00	£ -	£ -
Communities and Place Grant Scheme	REPF	£ 195,067.00	£ -	£ -	£ 195,067.00	n/a	£ 195,067.00						£ -	£ -	£ -
Total UKSPF		£ 101,012.20	£ -	£ -	£ 101,012.20	£ -	£ 101,012.20	£ 323,951.80	£ 120,150.57	£ 83,316.53	£ 100,916.06	£ -	£ 304,383.16	£ -	£ 19,568.64
Total REPF		£ 195,067.00	£ -	£ -	£ 195,067.00	£ -	£ 195,067.00	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Total		£ 296,079.20	£ -	£ -	£ 296,079.20	£ -	£ 296,079.20	£ 323,951.80	£ 120,150.57	£ 83,316.53	£ 100,916.06	£ -	£ 304,383.16	£ -	£ 19,568.64

OUTPUTS

Project Name	Funding	Output (code and title)	Output target to be achieved	Output value delivered up to 30/09/2025	Output value delivered 01/10/2025-31/12/2025	Output value delivered 01/01/2026-31/03/2026	Output value delivered 01/04/2026-30/06/2026	Total Outputs delivered	% Outputs delivered	Outputs remaining
Safer Spaces, Safer Places (Violence Reduction)	UKSPF	OP12 Number of local events or activities supported	12	12	68	79		159	1325.00%	-147
	UKSPF	OP17 Number of people reached	150	75	98	147		320	213.33%	-170
South West Visitor Economy Hub (Barnstaple)	UKSPF	OP10 Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	15	0	8	8		16	106.67%	-1
	UKSPF	OP12 Number of local events or activities supported	3	1	2	1		4	133.33%	-1
	UKSPF	OP17 Number of people reached	500	0	400	100		500	100.00%	0
Visit South Devon	UKSPF	OP10 Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	130	45	48	20		113	86.92%	17
	UKSPF	OP12 Number of local events or activities supported	40	15	22	12		49	122.50%	-9
Town Centre Improvements	UKSPF	OP5 Number of amenities/facilities created or improved	5	0	2	1		3	60.00%	2
	UKSPF	OP8 Number of tourism, culture or heritage assets created or improved	3	0	0	0		0	0.00%	3
Agri-Tech (DCC Scheme)	UKSPF	OP10 Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	10	4	11	4		19	190.00%	-9
Business Support for Clean Growth	UKSPF	OP10 Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support	50	45	109	22		176	352.00%	-126
	UKSPF	OP11 Number of potential entrepreneurs assisted to be enterprise ready	35	0	109	22		131	374.29%	-96
	UKSPF	OP17 Number of people reached	620	571	2086	1502		4159	670.81%	-3539
	UKSPF	OP28 Number of feasibility studies developed as a result of support	18	0	0	0		0	0.00%	18
Employment (Skills and Advice Modules)	UKSPF	OP18 Number of people receiving support to gain employment	10	2	3	7		12	120.00%	-2
	UKSPF	OP19 Number of people receiving support to sustain employment	4	0	3	3		6	150.00%	-2
	UKSPF	OP21 Number of people supported to access basic skills courses	30	5	9	16		30	100.00%	0
	UKSPF	OP22 Number of people supported to participate in education	9	3	14	8		25	277.78%	-16
Communities and Place Grant Scheme	REPF	ROP1 Amount of green or blue space created or improved	50	0	0	802		802	1604.00%	-752
	REPF	ROP3 Number of amenities/facilities created or improved	1	0	0	4		4	400.00%	-3
	REPF	ROP4 Total length of new or improved cycle ways or foot paths	0.5	0	0	0.107		0	21.40%	0
	REPF	ROP5 Number of tourism, culture or heritage assets created or improved	1	0	0	0		0	0.00%	1
	REPF	ROP6 Number of enterprises receiving grants	1	0	0	0		0	0.00%	1
	REPF	ROP13 Number of organisations receiving grants	2	0	0	4		4	200.00%	-2
Total UKSPF			1644	778	2992	1952	0	5722	348.05%	-4078
Total REPF			56	0	0	810.107	0	810	1459.65%	-755
Total			1700	778	2992	2762	0	6532	384.35%	-4833

OUTCOMES

Project Name	Funding	Outcome (code and title)	Outcome target to be achieved	Outcome value delivered up to 30/09/2025	Outcome value delivered 01/10/2025-31/12/2025	Outcome value delivered 01/01/2026-31/03/2026	Outcome value delivered 01/04/2026-30/06/2026	Total Outcomes delivered	% Outcomes delivered	Outcomes remaining
Safer Spaces, Safer Places (Violence Reduction)	UKSPF	OC18 Improved engagement numbers	50	30	100	211		341	682.00%	-291
South West Visitor Economy Hub (Barnstaple)	UKSPF	OC16 Number of organisations engaged in knowledge transfer activities	14	0	0	11		11	78.57%	3
Visit South Devon	UKSPF	OC5 Increased visitor numbers	1000	0	0	0		0	0.00%	1000
	UKSPF	OC11 Number of enterprises adopting new or improved products or services	20	5	6	10		21	105.00%	-1
	UKSPF	OC16 Number of organisations engaged in knowledge transfer activities	15	12	15	10		37	246.67%	-22
Town Centre Improvements	UKSPF	OC5 Increased visitor numbers	5	0	0	1407		1407	28140.00%	-1402
Agri-Tech (DCC Scheme)	UKSPF	OC12 Number of enterprises adopting new to the firm technologies or processes	7	0	0			0	0.00%	7
Business Support for Clean Growth	UKSPF	OC10 Number of new enterprises created as a result of support	4	0	0	0		0	0.00%	4
	UKSPF	OC30 The number of projects arising from funded feasibility studies	3	0	0	0		0	0.00%	3
Employment (Skills and Advice Modules)	UKSPF	OC20 Number of people in employment, including self-employment, full-time, part-time, casual, zero hours contracts, or flexible working	10	2	3	7		12	120.00%	-2
	UKSPF	OC21 Number of people sustaining employment for 6 months	2	0	0	3		3	150.00%	-1
	UKSPF	OC22 Number of people in education/training following support	9	3	8	16		27	300.00%	-18
	UKSPF	OC23 Number of people with basic skills following support	20	5	5	8		18	90.00%	2
Communities and Place Grant Scheme	REPF	ROC1 Increased use of cycleways or foot paths	250	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	250
	REPF	ROC2 Increased users of facilities/amenities	500	0	0	16,500		16500	3300.00%	-16000
	REPF	ROC3 Increased visitor numbers	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1000
Total UKSPF			1159	57	137	1683	0	1877	161.95%	-718
Total REPF			1750	0	0	16500	0	16500	942.86%	-14750
Total			2909	57	137	18183	0	18377	631.73%	-15468

UKSPF & REPF 25/26 Project Photos



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Bovey Tracey Swimming Pool
REPF – Rural Economy and Communities Fund





Before
∞
∞



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Parke, National Trust
REPF – Rural Economy and Communities Fund





Widecombe Community Hall

REPF – Rural Economy and Communities Fund



www.teignbridge.gov.uk







Bold Beautiful
Buckfastleigh



www.teignbridge.gov.uk

Cosy Cinema, Buckfastleigh
UKSPF Town Centre Improvement





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CHUDLEIGH
TOWN COUNCIL



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Chudleigh Town Council – Culver Green Park
UKSPF - Town Centre Improvement Park



Drugs and alcohol

Exploitation

Mental health

Bullying

Healthy relationships

Pornography

Online safety

Stronger families

The importance of dads

Tips

Neurodiversity

Let's Talk

Safer Families

Supporting families to help keep children and young people safe in the community

Explore topics



Let's Talk

Safer Families

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Libraries Unlimited

WOMEN IN BUSINESS WEEK 7



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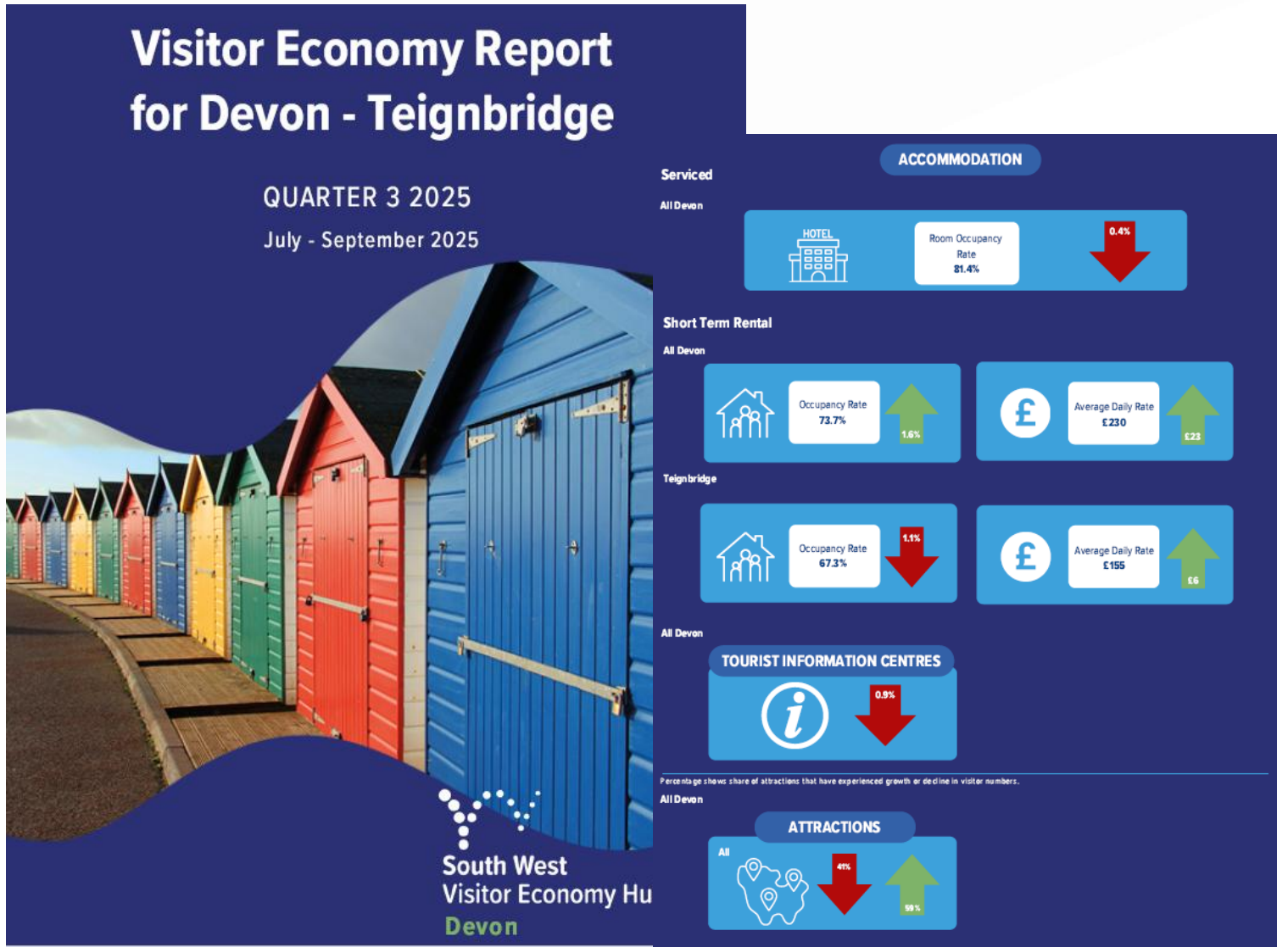
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UKSPF – Business Support for Clean Growth

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South West Visitor Economy Hub
UKSPF



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23K followers • 208 following

Posts About Reels Photos

Intro

92

Discover Dawlish & Dawlish Warren
2h · 🌐

Beautiful morning here in Dawlish. Thank you



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DISCOVER BOVEY TRACEY



Where to Stay in Bovey Tracey



Things to Do in Bovey Tracey




Discover Bovey Tracey Newsletter




Visit South Devon UKSPF





Skills
Employment
Learning

Youth Hub



Skills
Employment
Learning

Adult Hub



Employment hubs

Our learning, employment and skills hubs provide in-person support and information about different career options, jobs, and learning opportunities to adults and young people in Devon.

CONNECT TO WORK

Funded by **UK Government**

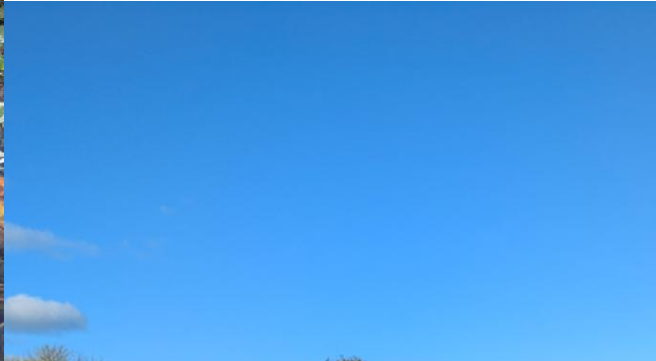


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DCC Employment Hubs

[DCC Employment hubs - Economy, enterprise and skills](#)





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Agri-Tech (DCC Scheme) UKSPF



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**Teignbridge District Council
Executive Committee
16th July 2026
Part i**

Town and Parish Council Charter Review

Purpose of Report

To update members of the Executive on the actions undertaken following the adoption of then Town and Parish Charter and actions arising from the Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting of 26th May 2026.

Recommendation(s)

The Committee RESOLVES to:

- (1) Note the update on the Town and Parish Charter
- (2) Accept the recommendations from Overview and Scrutiny and the future programme of work

Financial Implications

Gordan Bryant
Head of Financial Services and Audit
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Legal or Governance Implications

Charlie Fisher
Democratic Services Manager & Monitoring Officer
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Risk Assessment

Risks as detailed in section 2.3
Tom Pearce
Principal Strategy and Policy Officer
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Environmental/ Climate Change Implications

Environmental/climate change implications as detailed in section 2.4
William Elliot
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Report Author

Tom Pearce
Principal Strategy and Policy Officer
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Executive Member

Cllr Suzanne Sanders: Executive Member for Neighbourhoods

Appendices/Background Papers

[Town and Parish Charter](#)

[Charter Working Group Membership](#)

[Charter Working Panel Notes](#)

1. Introduction/Background

- 1.1 The Town and Parish Charter was formally adopted by the Executive on the 2 December 2025. The development of the charter was led by the Devon Association of Local Councils, supported by a working group of representative Town and Parish Council Members and Officers from across Teignbridge, as detailed in the background paper.
- 1.2 The charter focuses initially on principles of mutual respect, collaborative working and open communication, recognising that district, town and parish councils are equal democratic authorities with distinct roles and expertise. It sets out a shared framework for how the councils will work together, share learnings and undertake consultation to strengthen local decision-making and deliver better outcomes for communities across Teignbridge.
- 1.3 Communications will be both proactive and substantive, involving regular two-way dialogue between TDC and town and parish councils. A mix of formal channels will be used (such as briefings, meetings, reports and consultations) and informal engagement. Councils agree to work constructively to resolve issues and to keep each other informed of emerging priorities, pressures and opportunities. This will include TDC promoting sources of funding to achieve town and parish projects, and town and parishes providing feedback and learnings.

- 1.4 As part of our commitments to work as constructive partners with town and parish councils, we will uphold shared standards of behaviour and good practice.
- 1.5 To establish a forum for information sharing we have now run two Local Leaders Updates. These are evening online sessions where information on Teignbridge, County and central government projects is given which may support or impact on Town and Parish council business and aims. These have been well attended, supported by presentations from partner agencies such as DALC, with the most recent having representatives from Ashburton, Bishopsteignton, Bovey, Broadhempston, Buckfastleigh, Christow, Hennock, Ilsington, Ipplepen, Kingskerwell, Kingsteignton, Newton Abbot Starcross and Teignmouth attending the session. the session was recorded and circulated to all Towns and Parishes following the meeting.
- 1.6 We worked in partnership with Teignbridge CVS to deliver the first Teignbridge Community Network on 1 April 2026, with more than 60 attendees joining conversations about the issues affecting our communities and the opportunities ahead. Town and parish councillors, alongside community and voluntary sector leaders who provide vital services across Teignbridge, came together to: hear what's happening in the district; share real experiences from the ground; discover new opportunities, resources, and support; influence discussions shaping our communities; and strengthen networks. The next event is scheduled to take place on 15 October 2026.
- 1.7 We are now monitoring town and parish council attendance at events to better understand how engagement and partnership working is functioning in practice. This will help us identify any gaps in communication, participation or information-sharing, and ensure opportunities to engage are reaching the right councils at the right time. By taking a more structured approach, we can target support where it is needed, improve the flow of information, and strengthen collaborative working, helping all councils to be more effectively involved in shared priorities and decision-making.

- 1.8 As per our Charter commitment a complaints process was launched for Town and Parish Councils, sent to Clerks to act as a single point of contact: no complaints have been received through this process to date.
- 1.9 As per the above details, a survey was distributed to Town and Parish Clerks requesting feedback, and a presentation on work following the charter was given to an informal Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 26th of May.
- 1.10 From this, actions arising included:
- 1.10.1 Action: Add all ward councillors in to the mailing list alongside Town and Parish Councillors for clarity of messaging and consistency of communication.
 - 1.10.2 Action: Re-brand and re-distribute the Structure Guide produced to inform Towns and Parishes of Teignbridge District Councils functional departments and teams.
 - 1.10.3 Action: Update Town and Parish Councils on the role of Teignbridge ward councillors as elected representatives and conduits into Teignbridge District Council.
 - 1.10.4 Action: re-publish the Charter and Structure Guide in the next edition of the Town and Parish Council newsletter
- 1.11 From our internal review additional actions are recommended as follows:
- 1.11.1 Action: officers in the Strategy and Partnerships team to attend individual service meetings to embed understanding of the charter across the organisation.
 - 1.11.2 Action: address inconsistent connection between ward members and parish councils through update of the Ward Councillor role profile in the work led by Democratic Services.
 - 1.11.3 Action: Officers in the Strategy and Partnerships team to target town and parish councils where there has been limited interaction at TDC-organised events to ensure a wider awareness of information and opportunities across the district.

2. Implications, Risk Management and Climate Change Impact

2.1 Financial

- 2.1.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. The costs of any engagement events and officer time are managed through existing Strategy and Partnerships service budgets.

2.2 Legal or Governance

- 2.2.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from this report. The Charter as previously adopted sets out agreed principles of working but is not legally binding.

2.3 Risks

- 2.3.1 There is a reputational risk if TDC does not adhere to the principles laid out in the charter, mitigated by the fact officer resource has been assigned from Strategy and Partnerships service to support collaboration with Town and Parish Councils.

2.4 Environmental/Climate Change Impact

- 2.4.1 There are no direct climate impacts arising from this report.

3. Alternative Options

- 3.1 As an alternative, Teignbridge District Council could discontinue actions under the Town and Parish Charter. This would not be recommended as the implementation to date has seen improved relationships with key partners in Town and Parish Councils and there will be concurrent reputational damage from reneging on previous commitments.
- 3.2 A second alternative option is to amend the actions proposed following feedback from officers and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. This is not recommended as the actions align with both the principles of the adopted charter and the One Teignbridge commitments under 'The Way We Will Work', alongside supporting greater engagement with colleagues in the most local tier of government.

4. Conclusion

- 4.1 The Town and Parish Charter has been well received, but there are still improvements to be made in knowledge of the charter and adoption of its principles, with a focus on those Town and Parish Councils who we engage

with less regularly. The continuation of the engagement activities which have been successful to date combined with the actions proposed will support both the continued betterment of relationships between different tiers of local government and the preparation of continuing Town and Parish Councils for Local Government Reorganisation.

Teignbridge Town & Parish Charter

November 2025





Introduction

Teignbridge District Council serves as a principal authority in the Teignbridge district of Devon, carrying out all district council duties and responsibilities. One Teignbridge is a vision of being an open, communicative, and collaborative council that invests in community resources.

Town and parish councils, along with parish meetings, are the tier of local government closest to their communities and are subject to their own legal framework. Authorities at all levels are statutory bodies with democratically elected members, dedicated to providing essential public services and sharing the belief that working in partnership delivers more for the communities they serve.

Against a background of uncertainty, because of the Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) process, this charter will be a living document that evolves with the changing environment we are operating in.





Purpose

This charter provides a framework to define the relationship between the tiers of local government in the Teignbridge area. It aims to set out the purpose and values of collaborative working between the district council and the towns and parishes in the Teignbridge area to empower local decision-making, support the sharing of best practice, and celebrate the role of local government.

It is hoped that the charter can aid in the development of a relationship between different democratic bodies built on trust, understanding, and mutual respect.

This charter reflects identified good practice in developing a positive relationship between towns and parishes, and their principal authorities.

Partnership Pledge

Teignbridge District Council, together with parish and town councils and parish meetings, will work in partnership to foster strong, resilient, and connected communities throughout the district.

All levels of local government in the district will be a part of a network that recognises the strength in working together with and learning from each other.



Key principles of interaction between the local authorities



Understanding

Mutual respect is essential for effective collaboration, and it can only thrive when both sides are committed to genuine understanding.

This will be achieved by:

- Recognizing each tier of local government as a local authority, with due respect given to the distinct knowledge and expertise inherent in each role.
- When concerns are raised, they are shared and received with respect and positive intent. The goal is to understand all perspectives and work collaboratively toward a resolution—ideally preventing similar issues in the future.
- Sharing knowledge openly is essential to understanding the challenges facing each local authority; it fosters two-way communication and builds mutual awareness.
- The complexities of district councils, towns and parishes are understood, with recognition that they vary in size and activity, leading to diverse experiences across the sector. Ongoing training and engagement will support this understanding, and where possible, shared training opportunities will help build collective knowledge and awareness.
- A clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities of councillors, officers, and others in the partnership will help strengthen relationships and support effective collaboration.



Communication

Effective communication is the cornerstone of a strong relationship, fostering trust and deeper connection.

We will achieve this through:

- Proactive and substantive communications, honoring established timeframes, will help develop a collaborative relationship.
- Regular updates to ensure everyone knows the appropriate point of contact and how to reach them.
- Clear arrangements to improve communications and effective sharing of information will be established, including better use of information technology.
- Having methods and timetables of communication and engagement which are respectful of the capacity of Teignbridge, Town and Parish Councils, recognising that members and officers of town and parish councils may hold multiple roles, including outside of the council, and that authorities at all levels have limited capacity and high demand. This will ensure sufficient opportunity for all voices to be heard.
- Towns and Parishes will make best efforts to be represented at any joint working group or forum.



Sustainability

Local authorities are often at the forefront during times of change, requiring them to respond swiftly to meet the needs of their communities. A strong partnership between local authorities will provide stability.

Local authorities are committed to building resilient communities, who are equipped to adapt to the evolving needs of their area and to withstand challenges such as flooding, snowfall, pandemics, and other potential disruptions.

During periods of change that might impact communities, a clear line of communication will be maintained to ensure transparency and expected timeframes.

Parishes may be able to build resilience by forming clusters with neighbouring parishes, enabling the sharing of expertise and enhancing support for their communities. This can provide another forum for communication between local authorities.

Information, Advice, Guidance

TDC will provide reasonable levels of technical advice, information, and guidance to support Town and Parish Councils, in particular: relationship between towns and parishes, and their principal authorities.

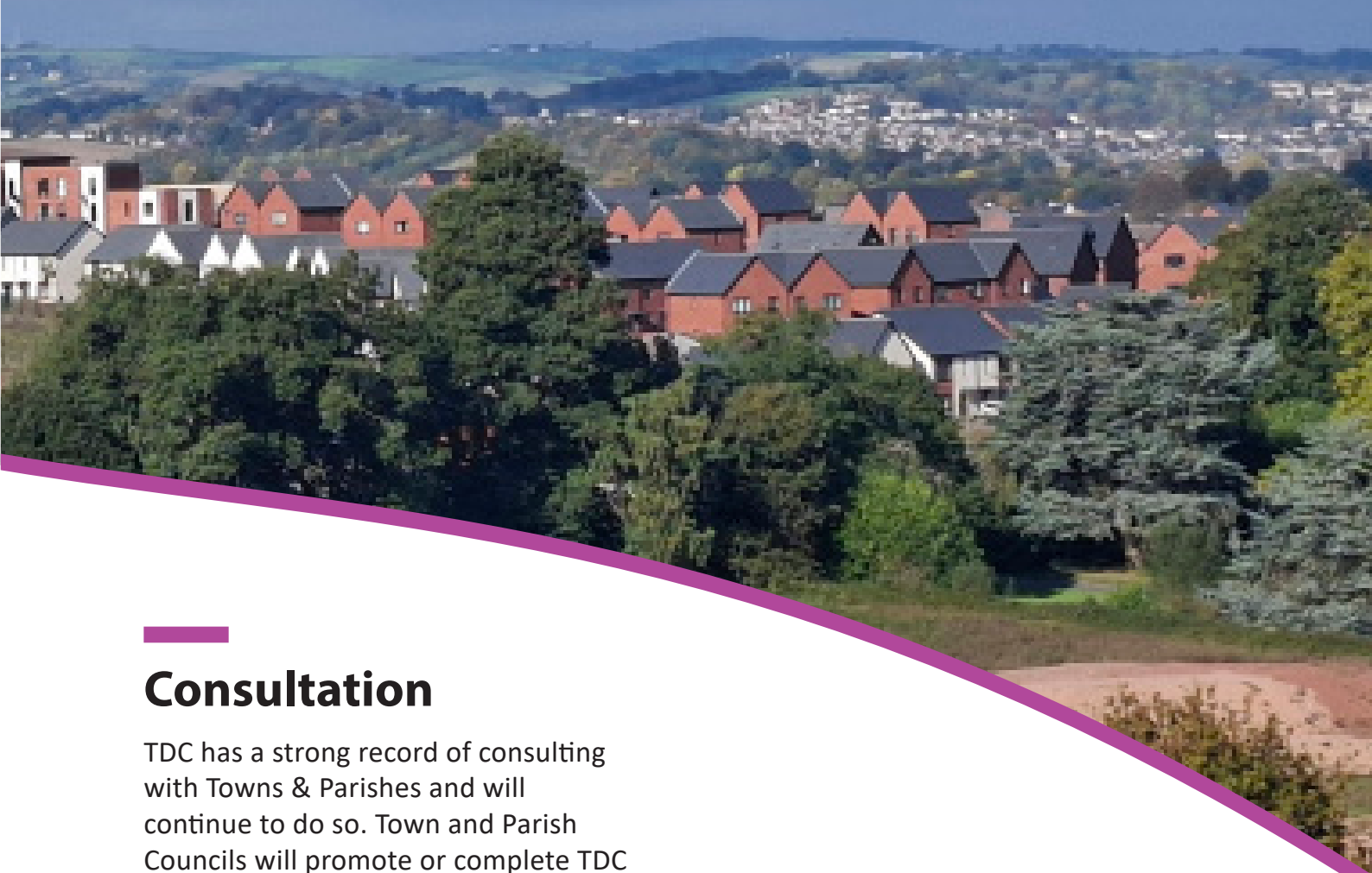
- Town & Parish Councils will receive bi-monthly updates from TDC to enable you to proactively engage with TDC and provide information that can support your activities and share good practice.
- Towns and Parishes will share information from their community and work which could be of benefit to the wider district, and cascade information shared by TDC with their residents.
- An information directory showing the structure and key contacts in TDC will be provided.
- Towns and Parishes will endeavour where possible to follow digital best practices such as using gov.uk email addresses and virtual meetings where suitable.
- Town and Parish Planning Forums.
- Budget and Precept – Briefings, help and advice.
- Infrastructure planning and CIL spendii – Professional guidance.
- Emergency planning - Help and support to develop community-based response plans.
- Early insight and knowledge on how new changing legislation might impact via the Town & Parish Councils newsletter.
- Access to up-to-date intelligence via Power BI dashboards.

Learning

TDC will offer learning opportunities where we can, including providing opportunities for Town and Parish councils to highlight topics of interest or where they have expertise to share.

Promote - Community Safety Forum events and On-line learning about anti-terrorism, Fraud and scams and the like. Signpost to other voluntary and community sector training sessions.





Consultation

TDC has a strong record of consulting with Towns & Parishes and will continue to do so. Town and Parish Councils will promote or complete TDC surveys, helping to gather the views of residents and representing their area.

Ward Councillors

TDC will expect ward councillors to communicate and attend Town & Parish Meeting on a regular basis and to act as a conduit for issues brought forward by their communities. They will represent Teignbridge, gather views and convey messages, disseminating information from district level. Town and Parish Councils are expected to invite ward councillors to their meetings and share agendas and minutes.

Networking Collaboration and Co-operation

Authorities at all levels bring people together from across the district to make connections, share what they do and support each other, connecting local initiatives to encourage and promote working together and collaboration on local projects, sharing knowledge and resources for the benefit of the local community.

Funding via the Councillors community Fund and CIL

Funding and fundraising are more important than ever, TDC will promote sources of funding to achieve Town and Parish projects. Towns and Parishes will provide feedback from successful community projects to provide learning for authorities across the district and celebrate achievements.

Other considerations: Specific enquiries:

We will share a formal process of escalation, on the understanding it's a two-way street, all parties will be aware of the capacity issues within local government, and no matter how frustrating it is sometimes it will not be possible to give information quickly.

Stage	Description
Stage 1	Initial contact should be made to the email addresses for the relevant function featured in the structure guide to be circulated to all clerks. These are team emails, and the best way to ensure that an issue or query is swiftly addressed.
Stage 2	If a Clerk or Chair is unhappy with the response received at Stage 1, they can use the 'Clerks and Chairs Concern' form provided: this will be responded to by a nominated officer from the Strategy and Partnerships team within 3 working days, who will then be a named point of contact for this issue and escalate internally to manager, Head of Service or Director as appropriate.

Contact us

By phone:

01626 215900

By email:

oneteignbridge@teignbridge.gov.uk



Teignbridge Charter Panel Membership

Kim Ford	Bishopsteignton	Officer
Andrew McKenzie	Dawlish and Stokeinteignhead	Officer
Pierre Doutreligne	Newton Abbot	Officer
Michael McCormick	Chudleigh	Cllr
Lucy Wood	Ashburton	Cllr
Lynne Ogden	Dunsford	Officer
Judy Topley	Bridford	Cllr
Sheila Churchward	Exminster	Cllr
Sheila Brooke	Bovey Tracey	Cllr
Niall Duffy	Trusham	Cllr
Janette Parker	Hennock	Cllr
Mike Freeman	Ilsgivington	Cllr
Nicola Hamblin	Shaldon	Officer

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Working Panel – Teignbridge District Council Charter

29th May 2025

Background

This was the first meeting of the Working Panel, including members and officers from parish and town councils, and parish meetings, in Teignbridge District. The panel had been provided with some example charters in advance of the meeting, including:

- The Town and Parish Charter South Gloucestershire 2023
- County Durham Parish Council Charter
- West Lindsey Parish Charter
- North Yorkshire Parish Charter

The panel was facilitated by the Devon Association of Local Councils.

A charter is a way of describing a collaborate working relationship between the district council and the towns and parishes in its area.

The meeting took the form of an open discussion between those present about what they would like to see in a charter.

Notes

There was a question raised about local government reorganization (LGR) and whether this would have an impact on the statutory responsibilities or duties of parishes and towns, and principal authorities. It is not expected that the statutory responsibilities or duties of parishes and towns will be impacted. For principal authorities, it may be that the differing responsibilities or duties of what is currently the county and district councils will become amalgamated into a single principal authority but the duties are likely to remain the same. It was recognised that a charter may want to include space for change in view of LGR.

Reflection across the group was that the South Gloucestershire charter was the most favoured model, being succinct. It was suggested that the 'key principles' section could be brought forward to the top of the charter in the shape of a mission statement.

The South Gloucestershire model would also allow for other documents to potentially be 'bolted on' to give more detail where needed (this may include existing documents).

There was an aspiration that any document created provides the basis for best practice during LGR so it can guide any future unitary with how they engage with parishes and towns. There was a suggestion that there could be a pledge on Teignbridge's end to put this forward to be taken up any new structure.

Communication was a significant topic, and a desire to see a commitment to improved communication. Some of the issues raised around communication were:

- Not knowing who to speak to at the district council, so towns and parishes rely on existing contacts who may not be in a position to provide assistance.

- It was commented that towns and parishes wanted their voice to be heard, and that communication is currently quite slow with issues raised seemingly going nowhere.
- Communication is vital, especially the ability to build up personal relationships which can assist with getting things done.
- It's important to be clear around what good communication looks like and that there is a clear action i.e. ten working days to respond, but no substantive response.
- Good communication helps build trust

It was recognised that there are difficulties with communication due to high staff turnover and limited budgets at the district council, with a recognition that the expectations of towns and parishes might need to be managed accordingly. Ways of tackling this:

- A popular suggestion was that updates on staffing were provided regularly, so there is a document making it clear who is the current contact (and how to contact them) for different areas so the towns and parishes know who they can contact and aren't taking up the time of other officers.
- A self-service portal where councils could log-on and get information that they needed (perhaps including a staff directory) and other important bits of information. This could be just open to clerks if there is a concern around managing numbers/circulation. This would be helpful for information sharing as well, where it is sometimes the case that staff resource makes it harder to disseminate information.

Forums were discussed, with a suggestion that TALC could be brought back. It was noted that this might need to be structured differently so it can remain a useful forum. Suggestions were for a forum that met online and in-person, perhaps quarterly. It was raised that there is an existing town and parish council forum which some members had found very useful, but others were not aware of this forum.

There appears to be some confusion about planning forums, which were focused on planning matters, but may have now evolved into being forums for general discussion around towns and parishes (meeting 3 times a year, and with a meeting coming up in June). The lack of clarity here was suggested as an example of where communication could be improved.

There was praise for a meeting held previously at the Courtenay Centre in Newton Abbot.

Linked to this was a discussion around informal cluster meetings, and the benefits of getting together with other councils or parish meetings where you may share common issues (such as local issues, geography, demographic etc). This may be something which Teignbridge or DALC could support (NB: DALC do offer some support to informal or formal cluster meetings in Devon).

A section from the County Durham charter (under the topic of information, communication, and customer feedback) was raised as a good phrase:

"Sets out clear arrangements to improve communications and effective sharing of information between councils, including better use of Information Technology"

Mutual respect was another significant topic, demonstrating the need for respect on both sides and a recognition that towns and parishes have their own legal status and are authorities in their own right. Towns and parishes are the first tier of local government, and the closest to their communities.

The district and the towns and parishes need each other and can work well together on that basis; it is an important partnership.

A key part of mutual respect is understanding each other, and there was a feeling that the district would benefit from a deeper understanding of towns and parishes; perhaps this could be included in the induction for new staff and members. Part of this understanding would be recognizing the different challenges faced by the clerks and councils at town and parish level.

NB: DALC explained that they had recently delivered training to TDC officers on this topic.

It was highlighted that respect comes from understanding and positive, regular communication.

The importance of civility was also raised, as a key issue in the town and parish sector, and the need for both sides to act with civility.

Guidelines around councillors were raised as a potential topic for inclusion; it is sometimes unclear what role ward councillors might play with parishes and towns, and what might be expected of towns and parishes in relation to their ward councillors. If there is an existing document, then this could be a 'bolt-on' to the charter, or perhaps a document could be created setting out what expectations there might be.

Sustainability was raised as a potential inclusion, with attention drawn to the importance of climate change which is already impacting many areas, including in Teignbridge. Councils will be expected to help their communities through climate change. This also links to a broader topic of resilient communities, and being prepared to handle change or significant events such as flooding. LGR is another example of potential change for communities and councils.

Other issues that have been raised:

- Training – could Teignbridge bring parishes and towns into their training on occasions, even if that is at a discounted rate. This might enable parishes and towns to be more helpful to the district. For example, if planning training is delivered by the district then parishes and towns might be able to ensure that planning responses deliver information that will be useful to the planning team.
- Parish meetings – it's important not to overlook the parish meetings in Teignbridge
- Differing experiences – parish councillors are volunteers. Many parish clerks and councillors may work in the evenings, or have other jobs (often full time) alongside their parish role.

Issues raised outside of the meeting:

- The timing of meetings – on a similar note as above, it has been reflected that councillors in full-time employment can only attend in-person meetings if they are in the evening. Many TDC meetings are scheduled for daytime which can make it impossible for those who work to attend.

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Teignbridge District Council
Executive
16th July 2026
Part i

Active Wellbeing Strategy

Purpose of Report

To brief members on the development of the Active Wellbeing Strategy and approve the Strategy.

Recommendation(s)

The Committee RESOLVES to:

- (1) Approve the proposed Strategy, providing a practical framework for future service design, partnership working and commissioning.
- (2) Give delegated authority to the Head of Leisure to make minor amendments to the Strategy, in consultation with the Executive Member for Leisure and Recreation.

Financial Implications

There are no direct financial implications of the Active Wellbeing strategy. The process by which financial implications may arise is shown in section 3.1 of the report.

Gordon Bryant: Head of Financial Services and Audit
Email: gordon.bryant@teignbridge.gov.uk

Legal Implications

Comments are added to section 3.2 of the report.

Title of person giving advice: Interim Head of Legal
Email: olaseni.sobowale@teignbridge.gov.uk

Risk Assessment

Risks are noted in section 3.3 of the report.

Title of person giving advice: Head of Leisure
Email: james.teed@teignbridge.gov.uk

Environmental / Climate Change Implications

Environmental implications are discussed in Section 3.4 of the report.

Title of person giving advice: Climate Projects Officer
Email: william.elliott@teignbridge.gov.uk

Report Author

Title of author: Head of Leisure
Email: james.teed@teignbridge.gov.uk

Executive Members

Cllr John Nutley
Executive Member for Leisure and Recreation.

Appendices / Background Papers

Appendix 1 – The Sport, Leisure and Culture Consultancy (SLC) full Strategy report (attached separately).

1. Introduction

The Active Wellbeing Strategy sets in motion a shift towards prevention, inclusion and community-based delivery to help residents live active and healthy lives.

The Council is at a pivotal moment. Rising health inequalities, increasing demand on public services, financial pressures on traditional leisure provision and changing patterns of physical activity indicate that the current model is no longer enough. For a rural and coastal district like Teignbridge, these pressures are often amplified by geographic isolation, uneven access to services and seasonal fluctuations linked to the visitor economy.

While the District benefits from a strong foundation of leisure facilities, sports clubs, parks, coastal and community assets, levels of physical active remain static. Rural communities, residents with limited transport options and some coastal communities face additional barriers that directly contribute to poorer health outcomes and widening inequalities.

At the same time, population growth and Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) place new expectations on services. Ensuring that facilities and programmes are financially viable, sustainable and socially relevant is essential if they are to meet the needs of the residents of the district. In response, the Council is committed to moving beyond a conventional, facility-led leisure model. Instead, it will establish an Active Wellbeing service that places prevention, inclusion and wider health and social outcomes at its core. This is a proactive shift – from simply providing facility-led activities to enabling healthier lives.

The approach embraces everyday activity, locally delivered solutions, stronger partnerships and targeted support for those who face the greatest barriers. It ensures that the people who benefit least from a traditional leisure service gain the most from this shift. This shift is especially important in a district where dispersed rural settlements and small coastal towns require more flexible, community-embedded models of delivery.

This Strategy sets a clear and confident policy direction for the future of active wellbeing. It provides a practical framework for future service design, partnership working and commissioning. It gives the Council and its partners a shared blueprint for delivery. The framework recognises the need for approaches that are not one-size-fits-all, but instead reflect the diversity of Teignbridge's rural villages, market towns and coastal communities.

The approach lends to the Devon Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2026-2035), created to improve the health and wellbeing of the local population and reduce health inequalities, with a strong emphasis on prevention and coordinated place-based working. It is based on the strategic needs assessment for Devon, which specifically highlights health challenges. For Teignbridge, it identifies that inequality is place-based and not district-wide, as there are clear pockets of deprivation. Wider determinants are the main drivers of health inequalities and are strongly linked to income, access to services and community. Focusing on preventative health and getting people more active is a crucial prevention tool to reducing health inequalities and keeping people healthier for longer. The District Council has a key role to play through public sector leisure provision, access to green spaces, and place making in its communities.

The Active Wellbeing Strategy is shared through extensive engagement with internal teams, external partners and community stakeholders. This collaborative approach reflects both the strength of the district's partnership network and the reality that delivering meaningful change requires shared ownership. It is proposed that the collaborative approach extends to the creation of an Active Wellbeing Strategy board, to support the delivery of the Strategy. Further information is detailed in section 3.4, Appendix 1.

The Council will lead the Strategy, but its success will depend on the continued commitment and energy of its partners. Partnerships are particularly vital in a geography where voluntary, coastal and rural community organisations often operate as the first point of support for local residents. It strengthens connections across the local system, including health, social care, community and voluntary sector organisations. Providing clarity for delivery partners on the direction of travel.

Ultimately, the Strategy establishes a compelling shared vision and clear strategic outcomes. It will shape how active wellbeing is supported and enabled across the district in years to come. It sets out not just what the Council and its partners will do, but why it matters and how it will make a tangible difference to residents' lives.

The key aims of the Strategy are:

- **To drive a shift from a traditional leisure model to a broader Active Wellbeing approach** – one that prioritises prevention, inclusion and improved physical and mental health outcomes, while still protecting and enhancing the core leisure offer.
- **To reduce health inequalities across Teignbridge** – by enabling less active and underserved communities, including rural villages, coastal towns and residents facing the greatest barriers, to access affordable, inclusive and locally delivered opportunities to move more.

- **To embed a whole-system approach** – aligning the service more closely with health, social care, education and the community and voluntary sector, ensuring collective effort towards shared outcomes.
- **To strengthen everyday activity and community-based delivery** – making movement easier and more accessible through local settings, trusted community spaces and information environments that reflect the district’s rural and coastal geography.
- **To provide a clear strategic policy framework for active wellbeing** – guiding future service delivery, shaping partnerships working and informing the design of future operating and commissioning arrangements.

2. Background information

2.1 Research and review of evidence

A comprehensive review of Council and stakeholder strategies identified clear opportunities for the Active Wellbeing Strategy to support local strategic priorities, improve health outcomes and embed active wellbeing across policy and practice.

There is a clear opportunity for the Active Wellbeing Strategy to support the delivery of several key objectives in the Council’s One Teignbridge Strategy including:

- Run leisure facilities to support community health and wellbeing across the district.
- Create opportunities for healthier and happier living.
- Look after our play areas, parks and green spaces, making sure they are clean, safe, and wildlife friendly places where people of all ages want to go.

Teignbridge faces significant health and lifestyle challenges. Current strategic responses make limited explicit use of physical activity as a tool to address priority health outcomes. This highlights the importance of adopting a whole-system approach. It flags the need to strengthen links between wellbeing services, primary care and community-based programmes.

Teignbridge’s rural geography and pockets of deprivation, some within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, present specific access and engagement challenges. While the district benefits from an established leisure centre offer, there remains an opportunity to support more local, place-based physical activity provision, particularly in communities with lower participation.

Overall, the evidence points to a clear role for the Strategy in providing a coherent framework for active wellbeing across the district and in supporting delivery against a range of strategic priorities.

2.2 What did people and local organisations tell us?

To capture the perspectives of those involved in planning, commissioning, delivering, and ultimately accessing the service, a mixed-methods consultation and evidence-gathering approach was undertaken. This included an online consultation with community members and wider stakeholders, alongside one-to-one and group discussions with both internal and external stakeholders. Together, these methods ensured a broad and inclusive range of views informed the process.

The key themes that emerged from these conversations are:

- Shift from leisure to prevention and community wellbeing
- Targeted support and programme delivery
- Workforce development and transition
- Embedding a culture of collaboration
- Protect and enhance leisure portfolio
- Establishing a sustainable model for the future

2.3 Strategy framework.

The Strategy has been shared through a series of structured workshops with internal teams, external partners and community stakeholders. These conversations helped identify the key themes, priorities and opportunities that underpin the draft Vision, Strategic Outcomes and Strategic Objectives for the new Active Wellbeing Strategy.

The resulting framework is built on four interconnected layers, each reinforcing the next.

- It begins with a clear and ambitious **Vision**, setting out the future the district is striving to achieve and providing a unifying direction for the service.
- The second layer, **Strategic Outcomes**, translates this vision into the tangible end results the Strategy aims to deliver – describing what success looks like for residents, communities and partners.
- The third layer, **Strategic Objectives**, sets out the specific goals that provide focus and act as the stepping stones towards achieving the strategic outcomes.
- Finally, the **Action Plan** outlines the practical steps, interventions and early priorities required to deliver on the objectives and move the Strategy into implementation.

Together, these layers create a clear and coherent “golden thread” that links long-term aspirations to short-term action. This ensures that every decision, investment and partnership contributes meaningfully towards delivering the desired outcomes and ultimately realising the Vision.

2.4 Vision.

A series of draft vision statements were developed through workshops held with the Council’s project team and key stakeholders. Participants reviewed the evidence from the consultations and brought their own perspectives to co-produce a vision for Teignbridge.

The refined vision was agreed as:

- Teignbridge: active, healthy and thriving.

A short vision statement provides clarity, memorability and flexibility, making it easy for partners, stakeholders and the public to understand, recall and align with the overall direction.

2.5 Strategic Outcomes and Objectives.

Based on the outputs of the stakeholder workshops, SLC (consultants) and the project team have developed a set of Strategic Outcomes centred around five

themes. Each Strategic Outcome is underpinned by 3 Strategic Objectives, providing a total of 15 objectives to help focus resources on areas of greatest impact. A summary of Strategic Outcomes and Objectives is presented in the following table:

Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Objectives
<p>Prevention Active lives that protect long-term health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increase participation in physical activity among children and young people. ▶ Increase the proportion of older adults meeting weekly age-appropriate physical activity guidelines. ▶ Support people with the greatest needs to access inclusive, affordable opportunities to be active.
<p>Workforce Skilled people supporting active wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Equip the leisure and active wellbeing workforce to confidently support people experiencing health inequalities and complex needs. ▶ Recognise, develop and support a skilled volunteer workforce that meets the needs of local groups, clubs and wellbeing services. ▶ Embed the active wellbeing workforce within prevention and early-intervention pathways.
<p>Infrastructure Places and spaces that support active lives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maintain and enhance the ability of existing leisure and active wellbeing facilities to meet the needs of all community groups. ▶ Support a network of sustainable, affordable and accessible community venues, school facilities, local parks and green spaces. ▶ Protect and develop safe, accessible walking and cycling networks, actively promoting community awareness and confidence to use them
<p>Collaboration Stronger partnerships that connect people to local activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increase community awareness, visibility and engagement in local active wellbeing opportunities and services. ▶ Enhance collaboration and partnerships between community sport, physical activity and health and wellbeing providers (e.g. clubs, schools, local organisations). ▶ Strengthen cross-sector referrals, social prescribing, and signposting to support prevention and early intervention.
<p>Accessibility Local, digital and inclusive access to activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maximise opportunities for residents to be active in their neighbourhood. ▶ Expand digital access to interactive and tailored active wellbeing opportunities. ▶ Improve the accessibility and inclusivity of physical activity opportunities by reducing participation barriers.

2.6 Making it happen.

Delivering meaningful and sustained change will rely on strong partnerships, evidence-led decisions and a flexible, adaptive approach to delivery. The Strategy

will be guided by clear principles and behaviours, a phased action plan and proportionate governance arrangements, ensuring early progress can be made while the wider system continues to evolve.

By taking a flexible, collaborative and system-wide approach, the Strategy will remain relevant, responsive and firmly focused on improving outcomes. The Strategy will maximise the value of existing assets, partnerships and investment.

The following principles will underpin how the Strategy is delivered and reviewed. They reflect recognised best practice and the specific needs of Teignbridge's rural and coastal communities. These principles should guide decisions; shape partnership working and inform ongoing development of the service.

- **Collaboration and shared ownership** – Delivery depends on strong, focused collaboration with health, education, voluntary and community partners. Clear roles, shared goals and open community will drive co-ordinated action. This approach builds on the strong partnership networks already established across Teignbridge.
- **A system-wide approach** – Active Wellbeing will be embedded across the wider health, wellbeing and place-based system. It will align with existing plans and contribute directly to priorities such as reducing inequalities, strengthening resilience and supporting healthy ageing.
- **Evidence-led and insight-driven** – Decisions on priorities and investment will be guided by robust data and local insight, particularly from rural, coastal and underserved communities where barriers to activity are greatest.
- **Responsive and flexible delivery** – Delivery will adapt over time. Priorities and approaches will be reviewed regularly to respond to emerging needs, new evidence, funding opportunities and system pressures. Flexibility is essential in a district with diverse geographies and seasonal population change.
- **Continuous learning and improvement** – Monitoring, evaluation and feedback will underpin delivery. A “test and learn” approach will identify what works, refine what doesn't, and scale effective models. This enables the service to evolve with confidence and continually strengthen impact.

2.7 Action planning.

A collaborative and evidence-led approach has shaped the Action Plan to ensure the Strategy translates into practical and meaningful change. SLC co-developed the action plan with the Council's leisure team and key stakeholders. Discussions centred on identifying priority actions, clarifying roles and responsibilities, and exploring how existing programmes and assets across the system can be more effectively aligned with the ambitions of the Strategy. The result is a phased and proportionate Action Plan that recognises early opportunities alongside the longer-term system changes needed, while remaining realistic about capacity and resources. It is critical that action plans are subject to financial appraisals. In other words what are the financial implications of delivering those action plans in full and are they affordable. If not, additional resources must be secured, or plans must be scaled back.

Implementation of the action plan will be supported through a formal launch stage. Launch stage features the following key activities:

- Generate energy and excitement.

- Revisit stakeholder engagement plan.
- Large scale communications.
- Re-affirm commitment from stakeholders.
- Make commitments in public to deliver.

2.8 Monitoring and evaluation.

Full details of the monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy are set out in Appendix 1, section 3.2.20 to 3.7.3. Monitoring will help ensure the work is on track and progressive.

2.9 Supporting evidence.

The most consistent themes and insights emerging from stakeholder and public engagement, highlighting the issues and opportunities that have shaped the vision, outcomes, objectives and recommended actions of the new Strategy.

SLC engaged with 28 stakeholders through a several channels including one-to-one and group discussions, and workshops forums. Stakeholders were specifically targeted following the completion of a robust stakeholder mapping process in partnership with the Council.

Stakeholders represented a broad cross-section of the local health, wellbeing and community 'system', including:

- **Council Members** including the Portfolio Holder for Leisure, Recreation, Resorts and Tourism
- **Council Officers** responsible for Leisure, Planning, Green Spaces, Communications, and Strategy
- **Key local health, wellbeing and community partners**, including senior representatives from Devon County Council Public Health, NHS Devon Integrated Care Board, Teignbridge CVS, Libraries Unlimited, Active Devon, Sport England, Devon FA, Swim England.

Key themes from the consultations are summarised with more detail in section 4.1.7, Appendix 1, but are outlined here as:

- A shift from leisure toward prevention and community wellbeing
- Ageing facilities require modernisation
- Financial pressures are recognised to be limiting the Council's ability to invest in leisure and meet growing demand
- Targeting support where it will have the greatest impact
- Workforce transformation
- Leisure team capacity gaps
- Volunteer capacity and participation
- Working collaboratively through a whole-system approach
- Accessibility and affordability are recognised as the key barriers to increasing participation
- Delivering services in place and developing a hub and spoke model
- Protecting existing provision among housing growth
- Local Government Reorganisation (LGR), both a constraint and an opportunity

Alongside direct stakeholder engagement, a programme of targeted online surveys was developed to gather broader community insight and complement qualitative discussions. These surveys generated responses from:

- 1,382 residents
- 26 sports clubs and community groups
- 9 local employers
- 4 schools

Appendix 1 details the feedback from:

Section 4.1.16 – Resident survey

Section 4.1.19 – Sports clubs and community groups survey

Section 4.1.22 – Schools survey

Section 4.1.25 – Local employer survey

There is a substantial amount of information that could not readily be summarised to this report, and the feedback is worth reading in full context, as directed.

2.10 Key health and population demographics data.

The data shows that Teignbridge is challenged by significant health and lifestyle issues including physical inactivity, poor mental health and supporting older adults to age well. Section 4.3 of Appendix 1 provides further details.

- Physical inactivity is a major issue in Teignbridge, with a significant proportion of adults, children and young people failing to meet recommended activity levels. This inactivity likely contributes to high rates of adult obesity and sickness absence from work in the area, which exceeds both regional and national averages. Smoking prevalence is also notably high. These trends indicate a need for more effective community-based interventions to promote active lifestyles and healthier behaviours.
- The mental health and wellbeing of Teignbridge residents is also a key area of concern. Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm are significant in Teignbridge indicating a need for improved or additional mental health support or early intervention services.
- Other health burdens include an elevated prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions and a significantly high rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls among adults aged 80 and over. This highlights the importance of providing effective preventative health measures, particularly for older adults, to reduce avoidable hospitalisations and maintain independence.

A key characteristic of the district's changing population is its rapidly ageing profile. The number of residents aged 65 and over grew by 25.8% between 2011 and 2021. This outpaced growth of the working-age population which increased by only 2.9% over the same period. This trend is anticipated to continue in the future and is likely to place increasing demands on public services, particularly those linked to promoting health and wellbeing.

Section 5 of Appendix 1 provides further details of the key strategic documents reviewed to support the development of this Strategy.

2.11 Documentation development.

Beyond the detailed Strategy report (Appendix 1), a Strategy document will be produced to summarise the key themes and objectives, and a two-page infographic (similar to the 'One Teignbridge' approach) will also be created.

3. Implications, Risk Management and Climate Change Impact

3.1 Financial

There are no direct financial implications to the implementation of this strategy. Schemes may be developed on the back of this strategy. At such point, they will only proceed if resources are available and if the tests of prudence and affordability are met.

3.2 Legal

The Council has power to adopt and implement the Active Wellbeing Strategy under its general statutory functions, including powers relating to public health improvement under the Health and Social Care Act 2012, leisure and recreation powers under section 19 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, and (where applicable) the general power of competence under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011. The strategy must also comply with the Equality Act 2010 public sector equality duty.

3.3 Risks

The 'One Teignbridge' Strategy provides the framework in which the Council services and projects are prioritised. The Active Wellbeing Strategy enables the Council to work to an agreed framework for delivery of work programmes and best use of resources, which will help reduce health inequalities and promote quality of life for Teignbridge residents.

Risks to the implementation will be mitigated and managed through the governance, monitoring and evaluation, as set out in the Strategy report (Appendix 1).

3.4 Environmental/Climate Change Impact

The Active and Wellbeing Strategy contributes positively to the objectives of sustainability and reducing carbon emissions in Teignbridge. Schemes developed in support of this strategy broadly enable environmental improvements; examples include walking and cycling network improvements, which may directly contribute to reduced car dependency and increases in active travel, through to increasing participation in local sport and activity, which may contribute to reducing demands on health service resources. Environmental impacts of new infrastructure and facilities, such as increases in energy use and embodied carbon in new materials may be evaluated through the planning process and at the project level when subsequent proposals are brought to committee.

4. Alternative Options

The Strategy was created from stakeholder and public engagement, highlighting the issues and opportunities that have shaped the vision, outcomes, objectives and recommended actions. Broad discussions and challenges were debated to ensure the Strategy is derived from detailed considerations.

5. Conclusion

The project fulfils the Council's 'One Teignbridge' strategic ambition. It was an agreed priority project (IN.7) to develop and implement an Active Wellbeing Strategy.

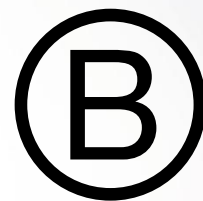
This Strategy sets a clear and confident policy direction for the future of active wellbeing. It provides a practical framework for future service design, partnership working and commissioning. It gives the Council and its partners a shared blueprint for delivery.

It is recommended that the Council resolves to:

- (1) Approve the proposed Strategy, providing a practical framework for future service design, partnership working and commissioning.
- (2) Give delegated authority to the Head of Leisure to make minor amendments to the Strategy, in consultation with the Executive Member for Leisure and Recreation.

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Certified



Corporation



Active Wellbeing Strategy

Teignbridge: active, healthy and thriving

June 2026



Document control

Amendment History

Version	Date	File Reference	Author	Remarks/changes
4.0	08/06/26	Final Draft Report	SLC	Final draft report with TC

Sign Off List

Name	Position	Date	Remarks/changes
Duncan Wood-Allum	Managing Director		

Distribution List

Name	Position	Date
James Teed	Head of Leisure	

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1. Active Wellbeing Strategy – Summary

The Active Wellbeing Strategy sets in motion a shift towards prevention, inclusion and community-based delivery to help residents live active and healthy lives.

- 1.1 Why do we need an Active Wellbeing Strategy and what does it aim to achieve?**
- 1.1.1 The Council is at a pivotal moment. Rising health inequalities, increasing demand on public services, financial pressures on traditional leisure provision and changing patterns of physical activity indicate that the current model is no longer enough. For a rural and coastal district like Teignbridge, these pressures are often amplified by geographic isolation, uneven access to services and seasonal fluctuations linked to the visitor economy.**
- 1.1.2 While the District benefits from a strong foundation of leisure facilities, sports clubs, parks, coastal and community assets, levels of physical active remain static.** Rural communities, residents with limited transport options and some coastal communities face additional barriers that directly contribute to poorer health outcomes and widening inequalities.
- 1.1.3 At the same time, population growth and Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) place new expectations on services.** Ensuring that facilities and programmes are financially viable, sustainable and socially relevant is essential if they are to meet the needs of the residents of the District.
- 1.1.4 In response, the Council is committed to moving beyond a conventional, facility-led leisure model.** Instead, it will establish an Active Wellbeing service that places prevention, inclusion and wider health and social outcomes at its core. This is a proactive shift – from simply providing facility-led activities to enabling healthier lives.
- 1.1.5 This new direction reflects compelling evidence.** Regular movement, social connection and active lifestyles are among the most effective ways to improve physical and mental health, reduce inequalities and help people live well for longer. **Investing in active wellbeing is not a cost – it is a long-term saving and a catalyst for community cohesion and resilience.**
- 1.1.6 The approach embraces everyday activity, locally delivered solutions, stronger partnerships and targeted support for those who face the greatest barriers.** It ensures that the people who benefit least from a traditional leisure service gain the most from this shift. This shift is especially important in a district where dispersed rural settlements and small coastal towns require more flexible, community-embedded models of delivery.
- 1.1.7 This Strategy sets a clear and confident policy direction for the future of active wellbeing.** It provides a practical framework for future service design, partnership working and commissioning. It gives the Council and its partners a shared blueprint for delivery. The framework recognises the need for approaches that are not one-size-fits-all, but instead reflect the diversity of Teignbridge’s rural villages, market towns and coastal communities.
- 1.1.8 It also positions the service to place a stronger role within the unitary authority post-LGR.** By enabling and supporting key statutory services such as Adult Services, Children’s Services and Public Health, the Active Wellbeing service becomes a valuable contributor to system-wide priorities. The model presented is scalable, replicable and aligned with emerging best practice.

- 1.1.9 **The Strategy is shared through extensive engagement with internal teams, external partners and community stakeholders** (outlined in section 3). This collaborative approach reflects both the strength of the District's partnership network and the reality that delivering meaningful change requires shared ownership.
- 1.1.10 The Council will lead the Strategy, but its success will depend on the continued commitment and energy of its partners. Partnerships are particularly vital in a geography where voluntary, coastal and rural community organisations often operate as the first point of support for local residents.
- 1.1.11 It strengthens connections across the local system, including health, social care, community and voluntary sector organisations. Providing clarity for delivery partners on the direction of travel.
- 1.1.12 **Ultimately, the Strategy establishes a compelling shared vision and clear strategic outcomes. It will shape how active wellbeing is supported and enabled across the District in years to come.**
- 1.1.13 **It sets out not just what the Council and its partners will do, but why it matters and how it will make a tangible difference to residents' lives.**
- 1.1.14 The key aims of the Strategy are:
- ▶ **To drive a shift from a traditional leisure model to a broader Active Wellbeing approach** – one that prioritises prevention, inclusion and improved physical and mental health outcomes, while still protecting and enhancing the core leisure offer.
 - ▶ **To reduce health inequalities across Teignbridge** – by enabling less active and underserved communities, including rural villages, coastal towns and residents facing the greatest barriers, to access affordable, inclusive and locally delivered opportunities to move more.
 - ▶ **To embed a whole-system approach** – aligning the service more closely with health, social care, education and the community and voluntary sector, ensuring collective effort towards shared outcomes.
 - ▶ **To strengthen everyday activity and community-based delivery** – making movement easier and more accessible through local settings, trusted community spaces and information environments that reflect the District's rural and coastal geography.
 - ▶ **To provide a clear strategic policy framework for active wellbeing** – guiding future service delivery, shaping partnerships working and informing the design of future operating and commissioning arrangements.
- 1.1.15 Development of the Strategy has been supported by SLC (The Sport, Leisure and Culture Consultancy). SLC are leading strategic advisors to local authorities, principal author of Sport England's Strategic Outcomes Planning Guidance and leading advocates in the public leisure sector for the transition to wider active wellbeing.

1.2 What did the research and review of evidence tell us?

- 1.2.1 A comprehensive review of Council and stakeholder strategies identified clear opportunities for the Active Wellbeing Strategy to support local strategic priorities, improve health outcomes and embed active wellbeing across policy and practice.
- 1.2.2 There is a clear opportunity for the Active Wellbeing Strategy to support the delivery of several key objectives in the Council's One Teignbridge Strategy including:
- ▶ Run leisure facilities to support community health and wellbeing across the district.
 - ▶ Create opportunities for healthier and happier living.

- Look after our play areas, parks and green spaces, making sure they are clean, safe, and wildlife friendly places where people of all ages want to go.

1.2.3 In addition to the Council’s priorities, **Active Devon’s Devon Moving Together Strategy** sets out shared principles that informed the vision and desired outcomes of this Strategy. These include collaboration and integration, tackling inequalities, and increasing accessibility and opportunity.

1.2.4 **Teignbridge faces significant health and lifestyle challenges.** Current strategic responses make limited explicit use of physical activity as a tool to address priority health outcomes. This highlights the importance of adopting a whole-system approach. It flags the need to strengthen links between wellbeing services, primary care and community-based programmes.

1.2.5 Teignbridge’s rural geography and pockets of deprivation, some within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, present specific access and engagement challenges. While the district benefits from an established leisure centre offer, there remains an opportunity to support more local, place-based physical activity provision, particularly in communities with lower participation.

1.2.6 **Overall, the evidence points to a clear role for the Strategy in providing a coherent framework for active wellbeing across the district** and in supporting delivery against a range of strategic priorities.

1.3 What did people and local organisations tell us?

1.3.1 To capture the perspectives of those involved in planning, commissioning, delivering, and ultimately accessing the service, a mixed-methods consultation and evidence-gathering approach was undertaken. This included an online consultation with community members and wider stakeholders, alongside one-to-one and group discussions with both internal and external stakeholders. Together, these methods ensured a broad and inclusive range of views informed the process.

1.3.2 The key themes that emerged from these consultations are summarised in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key themes from the community and stakeholder consultation



1.4 Strategic framework

- 1.4.1 The Strategy has been shared through a series of structured workshops with internal teams, external partners and community stakeholders. These conversations helped identify the key themes, priorities and opportunities that underpin the draft Vision, Strategic Outcomes and Strategic Objectives for the new Active Wellbeing Strategy.

Figure 2: the Active Wellbeing Strategy framework



- 1.4.2 The resulting framework is built on four interconnected layers, each reinforcing the next.
- 1.4.3 It begins with a clear and ambitious **Vision**, setting out the future the district is striving to achieve and providing a unifying direction for the service.
- 1.4.4 The second layer, **Strategic Outcomes**, translates this vision into the tangible end results the Strategy aims to delivery – describing what success looks like for residents, communities and partners.
- 1.4.5 The third layer, **Strategic Objectives**, sets out the specific goals that provide focus and act as the stepping stones towards achieving the strategic outcomes.
- 1.4.6 Finally, the **Action Plan** outlines the practical steps, interventions and early priorities required to deliver on the objectives and move the Strategy into implementation.
- 1.4.7 Together, these layers create a clear and coherent “golden thread” that links long-term aspirations to short-term action. This ensures that every decision, investment and partnership contributes meaningfully towards delivering the desired outcomes and ultimately realising the Vision.

1.5 Vision

- 1.5.1 A series of draft vision statements were developed through workshops held with the Council's project team and key stakeholders. Participants reviewed the evidence from the consultations and brought their own perspectives to co-produce a vision for Teignbridge.
- 1.5.2 The vision statements were refined by SLC and the Council, resulting in the final agreed vision set out below.

▶ **Teignbridge: active, healthy and thriving**

- 1.5.3 A short vision statement provides clarity, memorability and flexibility, making it easy for partners, stakeholders and the public to understand, recall and align with the overall direction.

1.6 Strategic Outcomes and Objectives

- 1.6.1 Based on the outputs of the stakeholder workshops, SLC and the project team have developed a set of Strategic Outcomes centred around five themes.
- ▶ **Prevention - Active lives that protect long-term health**
 - ▶ **Workforce - Skilled people supporting active wellbeing**
 - ▶ **Infrastructure - Places and spaces that support active lives**
 - ▶ **Collaboration - Stronger partnerships that connect people to local activity**
 - ▶ **Accessibility - Local, digital and inclusive access to activity**
- 1.6.2 Each Strategic Outcome is underpinned by 3 Strategic Objectives, providing a total of 15 objectives to help focus resources on areas of greatest impact. A summary of Strategic Outcomes and Objectives is presented in Table 1.
- 1.6.3 The Strategic Objectives were developed through stakeholder workshops, align with the findings of the strategic review, and reflect the voices of individuals and groups involved in the consultation phase.

Table 1: Strategic Outcomes and Objectives

Strategic Outcomes	Strategic Objectives
<p>Prevention Active lives that protect long-term health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increase participation in physical activity among children and young people. ▶ Increase the proportion of older adults meeting weekly age-appropriate physical activity guidelines. ▶ Support people with the greatest needs to access inclusive, affordable opportunities to be active.
<p>Workforce Skilled people supporting active wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Equip the leisure and active wellbeing workforce to confidently support people experiencing health inequalities and complex needs. ▶ Recognise, develop and support a skilled volunteer workforce that meets the needs of local groups, clubs and wellbeing services. ▶ Embed the active wellbeing workforce within prevention and early-intervention pathways.
<p>Infrastructure Places and spaces that support active lives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maintain and enhance the ability of existing leisure and active wellbeing facilities to meet the needs of all community groups. ▶ Support a network of sustainable, affordable and accessible community venues, school facilities, local parks and green spaces. ▶ Protect and develop safe, accessible walking and cycling networks, actively promoting community awareness and confidence to use them
<p>Collaboration Stronger partnerships that connect people to local activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increase community awareness, visibility and engagement in local active wellbeing opportunities and services. ▶ Enhance collaboration and partnerships between community sport, physical activity and health and wellbeing providers (e.g. clubs, schools, local organisations). ▶ Strengthen cross-sector referrals, social prescribing, and signposting to support prevention and early intervention.
<p>Accessibility Local, digital and inclusive access to activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maximise opportunities for residents to be active in their neighbourhood. ▶ Expand digital access to interactive and tailored active wellbeing opportunities. ▶ Improve the accessibility and inclusivity of physical activity opportunities by reducing participation barriers.

2. Format of the Strategy

A council owned Strategy, but one that is strongly partner led, with significant partner contribution

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 As part of the development of the Strategy, the Council has explored how other local authorities and localities have developed their strategies. This also builds on the work of SLC in developing a number of high-profile strategies over the last 15 years. It has explored their design, content and approach linked to implementation and governance.
- 2.1.2 **A key consideration is who owns the Strategy and who the principal leads are.** In some localities where there are established partnerships, mature systems and developed relationships, the potential for it to be co-owned and co-produced is greater. This is linked to a growing movement in the public sector of **'Do with'**.
- 2.1.3 Teignbridge District Council has established a number of strong relationships and partnerships which have helped shape the strategic work. However, given the upcoming changes as a result of local government reorganisation, following discussion, **the Council has decided to develop a Strategy that it owns, but one that is strongly partner led, with significant partner contribution.**
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2.2 Strategy format

- 2.2.1 Building on recent exemplar strategies (for example, Sheffield City Council's Sport and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033), the Council will be using the following format for its strategy.
- 2.2.2 **Front cover** - utilising local physical activity / sport imagery from Teignbridge featuring residents.
- 2.2.3 **Introduction page** – setting the scene and vision. Includes contents section.
- 2.2.4 **What is active wellbeing?** explaining the concept in simple terms.
- 2.2.5 **A shared commitment to active wellbeing** - featuring contributions from key stakeholders.
- 2.2.6 **Why we need a strategy** - High level current state position on physical activity levels and key issues being experienced in Teignbridge.
- 2.2.7 **How we got here** – the steps undertaken to develop the strategy highlighting community and stakeholder input.
- 2.2.8 **Strategic Outcomes** – setting out and describing each of the five strategic outcomes.
- ▶ **Prevention** - Active lives that protect long-term health
 - ▶ **Workforce** - Skilled people supporting active wellbeing
 - ▶ **Infrastructure** - Places and spaces that support active lives
 - ▶ **Collaboration** - Stronger partnerships that connect people to local activity
 - ▶ **Accessibility** - Local, digital and inclusive access to activity
- 2.2.9 **Strategic Objectives** – setting out and describing each of the three strategic objectives linked to strategic outcomes.

- 2.2.10 This is framed around the insight developed and feedback from consultees and the community survey to make powerful points and the case for action.
- 2.2.11 **Making it happen** - together with our partners and communities – setting out governance and how the strategy will be taken forward with partners.
- 2.2.12 **What we are committed to do** – high level examples against each of the outcomes of what is already being done to showcase the work underway.
- 2.2.13 **Back page** – using local imagery and directing people to where they can learn more about the strategy.

2.3 Acknowledgements

- 2.3.1 Thanking those organisations who participated in the development of the Strategy.

3. Making it happen

Delivering meaningful and sustained change will rely on strong partnerships, evidence-led decisions and a flexible, adaptive approach to delivery.

The Strategy will be guided by clear principles and behaviours, a phased action plan and proportionate governance arrangements, ensuring early progress can be made while the wider system continues to evolve.

3.1 How we will deliver the Strategy

- 3.1.1 This section describes how the Active Wellbeing Strategy will be put into practice. It focuses on the behaviours, ways of working and delivery approaches required to turn ambition into action. Achieving sustainable improvements in health and wellbeing for residents.
- 3.1.2 By taking a flexible, collaborative and system-wide approach, the Strategy will remain relevant, responsive and firmly focused on improving outcomes. The Strategy will maximise the value of existing assets, partnerships and investment.
- 3.1.3 The following principles will underpin how the Strategy is delivered and reviewed. They reflect recognised best practice and the specific needs of Teignbridge's rural and coastal communities. These principles should guide decisions; shape partnership working and inform ongoing development of the service.
- ▶ **Collaboration and shared ownership** – Delivery depends on strong, focused collaboration with health, education, voluntary and community partners. Clear roles, shared goals and open community will drive co-ordinated action. This approach builds on the strong partnership networks already established across Teignbridge.
 - ▶ **A system-wide approach** – Active Wellbeing will be embedded across the wider health, wellbeing and place-based system. It will align with existing plans and contribute directly to priorities such as reducing inequalities, strengthening resilience and supporting healthy ageing. This includes aligning with emerging Neighbourhood Health Frameworks and Integrated Neighbourhood Teams. This will ensure Active Wellbeing is embedded in local, place-based prevention systems.
 - ▶ **Evidence-led and insight-driven** – Decisions on priorities and investment will be guided by robust data and local insight, particularly from rural, coastal and underserved communities where barriers to activity are greatest.
 - ▶ **Responsive and flexible delivery** – Delivery will adapt over time. Priorities and approaches will be reviewed regularly to respond to emerging needs, new evidence, funding opportunities and system pressures. Flexibility is essential in a district with diverse geographies and seasonal population change.
 - ▶ **Continuous learning and improvement** – Monitoring, evaluation and feedback will underpin delivery. A “test and learn” approach will identify what works, refine what doesn't, and scale effective models. This enables the service to evolve with confidence and continually strengthen impact.

3.2 Action planning

- 3.2.1 A collaborative and evidence-led approach has shaped the Action Plan to ensure the Strategy translates into practical and meaningful change.
- 3.2.2 SLC co-developed the action plan with the Council's leisure team and key stakeholders. Discussions centred on identifying priority actions, clarifying roles and responsibilities, and exploring how existing programmes and assets across the system can be more effectively aligned with the ambitions of the Strategy.
- 3.2.3 The result is a phased and proportionate Action Plan that recognises early opportunities alongside the longer-term system changes needed, while remaining realistic about capacity and resources.
- 3.2.4 **Teignbridge District Council has provided the current key actions and initiatives underway which can be included and feature in the strategy to show the progress that is already being made.** These actions will be incorporated into the detailed action plan and summarised in the strategy document itself. Examples include:
- 3.2.5 **Example 1** – A feasibility study for a new leisure centre was commissioned due to the issues identified from the leisure needs assessment in 2024. This work supports the objective to maintain and enhance the ability of existing leisure and active wellbeing facilities to meet the needs of all community groups.
- 3.2.6 **Example 2** – Concessionary entitlements have been reviewed and amended to support those with the greatest needs to access inclusive, affordable opportunities to be active. Free access for Care Leavers at Teignbridge leisure centres has already been agreed and implemented.
- 3.2.7 **Example 3** – Early stages of collaborative working to increase the proportion of older adults meeting weekly age-appropriate physical activity guidelines. This has included exploring wellbeing sessions in libraries and developing training plans for walk leaders.
- 3.2.8 Year 1 focuses on clear, achievable actions that build strong foundations for delivery. Priorities include:
- ▶ **Mapping needs and assets** – understanding current provision, local insight and gaps to inform targeted and evidence-based solutions
 - ▶ **Strengthening partnerships and governance** – ensuring shared ownership and effective coordination
 - ▶ **Aligning existing programmes** – realigning current activity and resources with the Strategy's outcomes
 - ▶ **Testing new approaches** – piloting and embedding new programmes or delivery models where evidence demonstrates a clear need
- 3.2.9 Years 2 and beyond are outlined at a higher level to allow flexibility as learning from year 1 emerges. Indicative priorities include:
- ▶ Longer-term system redesign.
 - ▶ Developing sustainable funding models.
 - ▶ Phasing investment.
 - ▶ Scaling successful pilots and proven approaches.

3.2.10 This phased structure allowed the plan to evolve in response to new insight, shifting local needs, funding opportunities and wider system developments, including LGR.

3.2.11 The Action Plan will remain a live document, reviewed and refreshed regularly to ensure it stays relevant, achievable and aligned to the Vision. Updates will be informed by monitoring, partner feedback and system changes.

Learning from other strategies

3.2.12 SLC's experience of supporting local authorities with strategies has highlighted a number of key learning points which can be applied to the Teignbridge AWS.

3.2.13 Surprisingly, action planning is often ignored in strategy development. It is considered "detail" and therefore not worthy of inclusion alongside the visionary and long-term aspirations of the strategy. Nothing could be further from the truth. **Without a robust action plan, no one knows if the strategy is deliverable.**

3.2.14 This stage is all about setting the next level of objectives – the operational objectives – that department heads and other organisations can take forward and build into their annual plans. The approach is to develop SMART objectives and allocate them to managers, with reporting every year or so.

3.2.15 The objectives set out what must be achieved and the key results that, if delivered, mean your objectives will have been achieved. This forces a very close relationship between operational objectives and their key results; it also means those operational objectives in turn reflect and underpin the strategic objectives created in the workshop.

3.2.16 This is the 'golden thread' from top to bottom. Specifically, key results focus on what must be delivered in the next 90 days which provides a real sense of urgency to the strategy.

3.2.17 We recommend a rolling two-year action plan, with the first year in detail, the second year in outline. Towards the end of year one, progress will be reviewed, year two will be planned out in detail and year three will be planned in outline. This process repeats every year for the life of the strategy.

3.2.18 It is critical that action plans are subject to financial appraisals. In other words what are the financial implications of delivering those action plans in full and are they affordable. If not, additional resources must be secured, or plans must be scaled back.

Launch Stage

3.2.19 Launch stage features the following key activities:

- ▶ Generate energy and excitement.
- ▶ Revisit stakeholder engagement plan.
- ▶ Large scale communications.
- ▶ Re-affirm commitment from stakeholders.
- ▶ Make commitments in public to deliver.

Monitoring and evaluation

3.2.20 The next phase, **Monitoring and Evaluation** (M&E) starts 90 days after the launch of the strategy. Realistically, this will be limited to monitoring of operational objectives. Regular monitoring not only helps ensure that the work is on track, but it also normalises monitoring. It becomes business as usual rather than a specific, end-of-year event.

3.2.21 Monitoring should consider progress on operational action plans, strategic objectives and the strategic outcomes themselves. The sum total should be evaluated to answer the questions of:

- ▶ How far have we come?
- ▶ What has gone well?
- ▶ What has gone not so well?

Review and adjustment

3.2.22 The final stage is **Review and Adjustment**. The Steering Group explored in detail at 3.5, takes a big picture view of all the M&E and asks: what have we learned? What needs to change? Normally this would mean trimming the sails rather than large scale changes to the strategy, but the validity and relevance of strategic objectives should still be considered.

3.2.23 Review and adjustment will be carried out by the Steering Group and actions leads as they review their rolling 2-year operational plans and firm up their plans for the subsequent year. Again, at this point, there should be a financial appraisal: what has been spent on the strategy, it is in line with projections, do we need to adjust?

3.2.24 A blank template Action Plan is included in Appendix 3.

3.3 Governance, monitoring and evaluation

Introduction

3.3.1 The development of the Active Wellbeing Strategy for Teignbridge has been designed from the outset with the end in mind:

- ▶ Building a shared commitment to active wellbeing across Teignbridge.
- ▶ Co-producing work that meets local needs.
- ▶ Using insight and community engagement to shape local solutions.
- ▶ Focusing on enabling others to deliver with impact.
- ▶ Being clear about priorities and commitments to get things done.

3.3.2 The governance model needs to reflect that this is a 'bottom up' and 'do with' Strategy.

3.3.3 In addition to overseeing delivery and outcomes, the Steering Group will play a role in championing and reflecting on the **values and leadership behaviours** that underpin the Active Wellbeing Strategy. This includes considering how partnership working, inclusivity, collaboration and community voice are demonstrated in practice.

3.3.4 This reflective approach ensures that not only *what* is delivered is monitored, but *how* it is delivered. This supports a values-led, system-wide shift towards prevention, equity and community-centred working.

3.3.5 Given the circumstances and short lead in period up to LGR, the Council will lead the Strategy but work collaboratively with its partners and communities.

3.3.6 This is in order to ensure effective stewardship and ownership of the Active Wellbeing Strategy for Teignbridge by and for stakeholders in Teignbridge.

3.4 Active Wellbeing Strategy Governance Structure

Purpose

- 3.4.1 This governance structure supports the delivery of the Active Wellbeing Strategy which will be Council owned, but community-focused and insight-led. It will seek to enable bottom-up engagement and seek to ensure strategic alignment across the whole system.

3.5 Strategic Group: Active Wellbeing Strategic Delivery Board

- 3.5.1 The strategic group provides overall stewardship and leadership and oversight of delivery of the strategy. Its key activities are set out below.

- ▶ Provides strategic direction and oversight for the Active Wellbeing Strategy.
- ▶ Monitors system-level outcomes and ensures alignment with health, social care, planning and community wellbeing priorities.
- ▶ Reflects on leadership behaviours and values demonstrated across the system to support a culture of trust, collaboration and continuous improvement.
- ▶ Approves major commissioning and investment decisions.
- ▶ Leads annual review and strategic adjustment cycles.
- ▶ Ensures community voice influences strategic priorities and decisions.

Membership

- 3.5.2 Core membership of this group is set out below.

- ▶ Teignbridge District Council Heads of Service (Leisure, Strategy, Development Management)
- ▶ Devon County Council Public Health
- ▶ NHS Devon ICS / ICB Prevention Lead
- ▶ Active Devon Strategic Lead
- ▶ CVS Infrastructure Lead
- ▶ Community Representatives (Rural, Coastal, Priority Groups, Sports Clubs)
- ▶ Education / Schools Representative
- ▶ Environment / Climate Representative

Co-Opted Membership

- 3.5.3 Co-Opted Members will be engaged and invited as appropriate.

- ▶ TDC Leisure & Communities Delivery Leads
- ▶ Active Devon Locality Leads
- ▶ Devon Public Health Practitioner
- ▶ NHS Social Prescribing Link Worker / PCN Representative
- ▶ CVS Community Development Lead
- ▶ CVS Delivery Partners
- ▶ Teignbridge Leisure Representatives
- ▶ Community Representatives (Rural, Coastal, Priority Groups, Sports Clubs)

Strategic Group – Roles and Responsibilities

- 3.5.4 Roles and responsibilities are set out below.

- ▶ Set, refine and safeguard the Strategy's Vision, Strategic Outcomes and Objectives
- ▶ Approve the annual Action Plan and financial budgets
- ▶ Champion active wellbeing across partner organisations
- ▶ Monitor strategic risks and remove system barriers
- ▶ Ensure alignment with key strategies including One Teignbridge, ICS Integrated Care Strategy and Active Devon
- ▶ Coordinates day-to-day delivery of the Active Wellbeing Action Plan
- ▶ Manages operational risks and dependencies
- ▶ Oversee coordination of delivery across the five Strategic Outcome themes
- ▶ Support co-production and community-led programme design
- ▶ Use insight, data and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) learning to adapt delivery
- ▶ Oversee accessible communications and local engagement
- ▶ Oversee identification of workforce development needs across partners

3.6 Decision-making

3.6.1 The following decision making and relationship between each tier of governance is set out below:

- ▶ The Strategic Group handles major (policy-level) decisions and investments over delegated thresholds
- ▶ Insight flows across from communities → Strategic Group
- ▶ Direction flows across from Strategic Group → Communities

Review cycle

3.6.2 These Terms of Reference will be reviewed annually or after major changes in system priorities or structure.

3.6.3 Partners agreed that governance should, where possible, use existing forums rather than establishing new groups. This reduces administrative burden and acknowledges the number of partnership forums that already exist.

3.6.4 Reporting will support informed decision-making and forward planning, rather than compliance-led performance management.

Continuous Improvement

3.6.5 Monitoring and evaluation will be embedded within a structured and proactive review cycle to ensure the Strategy continues to evolve and deliver meaningful impact. A **'test and learn' culture** will underpin delivery, encouraging partners to trial new approaches, reflect on what works, and adapt where needed.

3.6.6 An **annual review cycle** will provide a formal opportunity to assess progress, update the Action Plan and refine delivery approaches based on emerging evidence, insight and system changes.

3.6.7 This will be supported by **clear mechanisms for adjusting priorities** throughout the year, ensuring the Strategy remains flexible and responsive to new challenges, opportunities, and learning.

3.6.8 Together, these processes will ensure the Active Wellbeing Strategy remains dynamic, relevant and continuously focused on improving outcomes for residents.

3.7 RACI Application to the Active Wellbeing Strategy and Governance

- 3.7.1 To bolster the Council's approach to governance a RACI model can also be implemented.
- 3.7.2 RACI provides a clear framework for assigning roles and responsibilities across the Strategy's Vision, Strategic Outcomes, Objectives and Action Plan. It ensures decisions are made at the right level while embedding community voice and insight into governance. Each action and objective will include a defined RACI allocation, preventing duplication, enabling accountability and ensuring shared ownership.
- 3.7.3 Further details about this approach are provided in Appendix 2. It is not suggested that the RACI model be implemented as part of the initial governance structure.

3.8 Local Government Reorganisation

- 3.8.1 Teignbridge is in stage 2 of Local Government Reorganisation. It is assumed the **new unitary arrangements will commence on 1 April 2028**, but it is not yet formally confirmed.
- 3.8.2 This will be preceded by May 2027 elections to shadow unitary authority/authorities.
- 3.8.3 **In practical terms, this leaves Teignbridge with a time window of c 12 months when it has full control over the implementation of its Active Wellbeing Strategy.**
- 3.8.4 A key aim of the Strategy is to position Teignbridge and the front of any new arrangements to ensure that residents needs are clearly articulated and be embedded into future policy.

4. Supporting evidence

Supporting insight that has shaped this Strategy

4.1 What do Teignbridge District residents and stakeholders think?

- 4.1.1 This section sets out the key summary headlines from the evidence base that underpins the Active Wellbeing Strategy. It draws together the most consistent themes and insights emerging from stakeholder and public engagement, highlighting the issues and opportunities that have shaped the vision, outcomes, objectives and recommended actions of the new Strategy.
- 4.1.2 More detailed findings, analysis and supporting data can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.3 The Strategy has been informed by a comprehensive mixed method consultation and evidence-gathering process. This process was specifically designed to capture the perspectives of those who plan, commission, deliver and will ultimately access the service.
- 4.1.4 This approach ensures that the new Strategy is grounded in local knowledge, informed by lived experience and aligned with wider system priorities.

Internal and external stakeholder consultation

- 4.1.5 **SLC engaged with 28 stakeholders through a several channels including one-to-one and group discussions, and workshops forums.** Stakeholders were specifically targeted following the completion of a robust stakeholder mapping process in partnership with the Council.
- 4.1.6 Stakeholders represented a broad cross-section of the local health, wellbeing and community 'system', including:
- ▶ **Council Members** including the Portfolio Holder for Leisure, Recreation, Resorts and Tourism
 - ▶ **Council officers** responsible for Leisure, Planning, Green Spaces, Communications, and Strategy
 - ▶ **Key local health, wellbeing and community partners**, including senior representatives from Devon County Council Public Health, NHS Devon Integrated Care Board, Teignbridge CVS, Libraries Unlimited, Active Devon, Sport England, Devon FA, Swim England.
- 4.1.7 The following key themes emerged from these consultations:
- ▶ **A shift from leisure toward prevention and community wellbeing:** There is strong desire to reposition leisure services from a facility-based, inward facing type model that supports well people to be active to one that instead focuses on enabling preventative health, wellbeing and community wellness aligned to Public Health and NHS priorities.
 - ▶ **Ageing facilities require modernisation:** Several facilities within the Council's leisure estate are considered outdated and inefficient. It is recognised there is a need to invest and improve facilities to increase participation and support the long-term sustainability of the assets, particularly Dawlish Leisure Centre.
 - ▶ **Financial pressures are recognised to be limiting the Council's ability to invest in leisure and meet growing demand:** The Council is challenged by depleting reserves and budget deficits, limiting its ability to invest in improvements to the leisure stock and respond to growing demand effectively.

- ▶ **Targeting support where it will have the greatest impact:** The Council recognises it cannot meet all community needs given its existing resources. An evidence-based targeted approach is instead required to identify and support those most in need where extra support would have the greatest benefit.
- ▶ **Workforce transformation:** It was recognised that the current workforce is not well positioned to support the shift to active wellbeing. New skills and roles are thought to be required to bolster the workforce and support the delivery of more specialist sessions. The development of an aligned training model and competency development framework with key health partners was recognised as a key opportunity.
- ▶ **Leisure team capacity gaps:** It was recognised that the existing leisure service was challenged by capacity gaps. This was identified as a risk and greater capacity was needed to support the transformation to active wellbeing, particularly at senior level if Teignbridge is to take a leading role to support active wellbeing.
- ▶ **Volunteer capacity and participation:** Volunteer numbers are recognised to be in decline, reducing local resource to support delivery of sport, leisure and wellbeing services. Greater investment in training and support recognised as an opportunity to improve engagement and retention of volunteers.
- ▶ **Working collaboratively through a whole-system approach:** Effective delivery of an active wellbeing model was recognised to require stronger and more proactive collaboration internally within Council services, as well as externally with delivery partners including DCC Public Health, NHS Devon, local CVS, schools, and NGBs. There was clear desire to establish a culture of collaboration among partners.
- ▶ **Accessibility and affordability are recognised as the key barriers to increasing participation:** Rural transport limitations, cost, limited active travel infrastructure, and confidence were highlighted by partners as the key barriers currently restricting participation, particularly for low-income and vulnerable groups.
- ▶ **Delivering services in place and developing a hub and spoke model:** There is strong support for a hub-and-spoke type model that makes better use of local halls, parks, green spaces, and other community settings to broaden the leisure offer and reduce barriers to engagement.
- ▶ **Protecting existing provision among housing growth:** Significant housing growth is anticipated to increase pressure on existing leisure, swimming, and playing pitch provision as well as wider wellbeing service in key growth areas. There is a need to protect and enhance provision to effectively support community need.
- ▶ **Local Government Reorganisation (LGR), both a constraint and an opportunity:** LGR was recognised by stakeholders to have created uncertainty and placed a restriction on the Council's long-term decision-making ability at present. However, it is viewed as an opportunity to reshape and align leisure services to more effectively support key health priorities and meet local needs.

Community and wider stakeholder engagement (online consultation)

4.1.8 Alongside direct stakeholder engagement, a programme of targeted online surveys was developed to gather broader community insight and complement qualitative discussions. These surveys generated responses from:

- ▶ **1,382 residents**
- ▶ **26 sports clubs and community groups**
- ▶ **9 local employers**
- ▶ **4 schools**

4.1.9 The following sections detail the key findings from each of the online consultation.

4.1.10 The raw data linked to each of the surveys has been shared with the Leisure team.

Community survey

4.1.11 SLC, in partnership with the Council, hosted an online public survey for local residents to complete, with an aim to better understand their needs, behaviours and attitudes towards physical activity and the Council's leisure service.

4.1.12 The survey was conducted between 3 December 2025 and 16 January 2026.

4.1.13 **A total of 1,382 complete responses were captured.** The Council noted this as one of the largest public surveys returns it has ever received. This strong engagement demonstrates significant community interest in leisure and wellbeing, as well as the broader strategy development.

4.1.14 The response group was largely made up by older adults with a large proportion identifying as female. Just over a quarter of the response group identified themselves to have a long-term health condition. This aligns with the older adult response group, who are more likely to be impacted by a long-term health condition.

4.1.15 It is important to interpret the findings within this context, as overlooking these factors may lead to conclusions that do not fully reflect the views or needs of the wider community, particularly younger adults and children.

4.1.16 A summary of the key findings that emerged from the community survey are shared below:

- ▶ **Women are more motivated by wellbeing and social connection.** Whereas male respondents more commonly referenced physical fitness, strength and performance-related goals as motivators. Barriers also differed by sex showing the needs for tailored approaches.
- ▶ **Older adults (65 years+) indicated strong demand for age-appropriate activities.** They consistently valued local, community-based provision with affordability, transport, and ease of access being key factors influencing participation and ongoing engagement.
- ▶ **Most respondents aren't meeting Chief Medical Officer Guidelines (CMO) of 150 minutes of physical activity per week.** Only 51.0% indicated they completed 150 minutes or more of physical activity each week. A further 40.4% indicated they completed between 30-150 minutes of activity, whilst 8.6% indicated they completed less than 30 minutes of activity.
- ▶ **Residents show strong motivation to be more active.** 75.9% of respondents indicated that they wished to increase their existing activity levels.
- ▶ **There is demand for placed-based delivery of services.** Supporting more opportunities in community settings was identified by the largest proportion of respondents as where they feel the Council should be prioritise efforts in the future. 38.6% of respondents specifically stated they would be more likely to take part in activity in community settings.
- ▶ **Improving holistic health and wellbeing is a key driver of participation.** Promoting physical and mental health were the two most frequently cited motivations for engaging in activity.
- ▶ **Cost is a key barrier to growing participation.** Responses highlighted a clear desire for lower-cost activities, and many residents identified lack of money as a key factor preventing them from being more active.
- ▶ **A review of programme design and strengthening behaviour-change initiatives could increase participation.** The most significant barriers to future engagement with leisure and wellbeing services were identified as lack of time, limited session availability, and low motivation.
- ▶ **There is desire for a broader activity offer to be made available at the Council's leisure facilities and more broadly.** Residents demonstrated interest in a more varied and expanded

activity programme, improved facility offer, and stronger activity networks, including enhanced walking and cycling routes, to enable greater participation.

- ▶ **There is strong desire among residents for an enhanced class-based exercise offer.** Exercise classes were the most commonly selected activities residents indicated they would choose to increase their participation. Swimming, gym sessions, and walking also attracted strong interest.
- ▶ **Word of mouth and digital communications are key to raising awareness of physical activity opportunities.** Residents most often indicated they become aware of activity opportunities through friends and family, social media, online searches, and Council communications, including its website.

Sports clubs and community groups survey

4.1.17 To better understand the needs and desires of local sports clubs and community groups linked to the Council's leisure provision, a short survey was issued to these groups.

4.1.18 **A total of 26 complete responses were captured**, with 126 organisations contacted to take part.

4.1.19 A summary of the key findings that emerged from the sports club and community group survey are shared below:

- ▶ **The majority of clubs have experienced limited membership growth recently.** 80.8% of respondents indicated their membership had either stayed the same (42.3%) or experienced a slight increase (38.5%).
- ▶ **Most clubs have some capacity to grow, indicating they could benefit from targeted support to boost membership recruitment.** 84.6% of respondents indicated they either had some (50.0%) or significant (34.6%) additional capacity for new members.
- ▶ **Clubs are challenged by a shortage of volunteers and coaches, which limits their ability to meet local demand, particularly in supporting hard-to-reach groups.** Number of volunteers and skilled coaches were highlighted as key barriers preventing general membership growth and that of beginner and underrepresented groups.
- ▶ **Accessibility and cost are viewed as the key barriers to enhanced participation among clubs and services.** Facility hire, equipment and training requirements were all identified to be high cost, limiting ability to support those with more complex specialist needs.
- ▶ **Council support for raising awareness of activities and facilities, encouraging inactive residents and strengthening partnerships with physical activity providers was recognised as most desirable to enable clubs to better meet the needs of less active groups.** Clubs also highlighted the need for increased funding opportunities (28.9%) and improved access to facilities (23.1%) as key areas to promote increased engagement among less active groups.
- ▶ **Clubs make limited use of the Council's leisure facilities, preferring informal or private venues for their activities.** Most clubs indicated they do not current use a Council facility (73.1%). This suggests a preference for private venues or a lack of awareness of which facilities are owned and managed by the Council in the District.

Schools survey

4.1.20 An online survey for schools was developed to understand how the Council could better support schools in the local area to promote more positive wellbeing outcomes for their pupils, staff and wider school community through the new strategy.

4.1.21 **A total of 4 complete responses were captured**, with 22 schools approached to take part.

4.1.22 A summary of the key findings that emerged from the school survey are shared below:

- ▶ **3/4 schools are already providing community access to their own sports facilities.** The remaining schools indicated it would consider doing so in the future. Activities currently supported included martial arts, football, and dance.
- ▶ **Primary schools actively use the Council leisure centres to deliver the curriculum.** All three primary schools reported using the Council's leisure centres to deliver elements of their curriculum.
- ▶ The **main barriers** to increasing engagement among children and young people are **cost of activities, limited options, and lack of awareness.**
- ▶ **Schools see strong value in establishing deeper partnerships with local clubs and organisations.** All schools highlighted that increased collaboration along with local club and delivery partners would provide the most meaningful support in helping students become more active.
- ▶ Schools see themselves as playing a key role in promoting physical activity by encouraging pupils, partnering with sports clubs to deliver sessions, and raising awareness of available opportunities.

Local employer survey

- 4.1.23 An online survey for local employers to complete was developed in order to better understand the current activities being implemented to support staff wellbeing and where employers felt the Council could assist with this in the future.
- 4.1.24 The survey was shared with local employers via the Council's Communications team and captured a total of 9 responses.
- 4.1.25 A summary of the key findings from the employer survey are provided below:
- ▶ **Employers consider physical and mental health and fitness as the most critical aspects of staff wellbeing**
 - ▶ **Employee wellbeing is acknowledged but is treated as a lower priority.** Most employers (55.6%) indicated that they have a dedicated wellbeing lead as part of another role, with none indicating they employ a full-time lead.
 - ▶ **Budget pressures and lack of resources are the key barriers** preventing further investment into staff wellbeing.
 - ▶ Employers indicated **support from the Council to improve access to local facilities and programmes would be most appreciated.**
 - ▶ Employers indicated **a need for additional guidance and resources to ensure employers are confident in managing employee wellbeing effectively.** Only 22.2% indicated that they are very confident in their ability.
 - ▶ **Building employee knowledge and skills in partnership with the Council** is viewed as a key opportunity to help establish better wellbeing outcomes among employees.
 - ▶ Employers believe the Council should **prioritise strengthening local partnerships, making facilities more accessible, and increasing awareness** of activities / services to promote staff wellbeing.

4.2 How will the new Active Wellbeing Strategy support wider strategic priorities?

- 4.2.1 The Council has several strategies which articulate its priorities and help to direct the work of different services. SLC has completed a review of a suite of these strategies to identify where there are opportunities to influence future cross cutting strategies and embed active wellbeing. The full list of strategic documents reviewed is shared in Appendix 1.
- 4.2.2 The Council's **One Teignbridge Strategy** emphasise an ambition to create healthier, more resilient and sustainable local communities within Teignbridge. These priorities create a natural alignment with active wellbeing. The Active Wellbeing Strategy complements this direction by focusing on activity being delivered in neighbourhoods. This makes it easier for residents to be active and engaged close to where they live.
- 4.2.3 **The Local Plan** supports improved wellbeing within local communities by protecting existing sport and leisure facilities and promoting the development of new provision. This is a shared ambition and outcome from the Active Wellbeing Strategy to provide places and spaces that support active lives.
- 4.2.4 The Active Wellbeing Strategy reflects key health and care system priorities by promoting prevention, supporting people to age well, reducing the risk of falls and strengthening mental wellbeing through active wellbeing approaches. This is delivered by strengthening links between wellbeing services, primary care and community-based programmes.
- 4.2.5 The Active Wellbeing Strategy supports environmental and sustainability ambitions by encouraging walking, cycling and greater engagement with outdoor spaces. This approach reinforces the aims of the Climate Action and Greenspace strategies by encouraging sustainable behaviours and wider involvement in nature-based activities.
- 4.2.6 Key partner Active Devon's strategy **Devon Moving Together** has several shared principles with the strategy including promoting collaboration and integration, tackling inequalities and increasing accessibility and opportunities. The development of the Active Wellbeing Strategy has already brought stakeholders together and provided the foundation for future collaborative working.
- 4.2.7 The Active Wellbeing Strategy also aligns with the emerging national direction set out in the NHS 10-year Health Plan. This highlights the shift from treatment to prevention and from hospital-based care to community and neighbourhood-based models. Integrated Care Systems will continue to develop Neighbourhood Health Frameworks and Integrated Neighbourhood Teams. There is a significant opportunity for Active Wellbeing Services to play a key enabling role.
- 4.2.8 Wellbeing services that demonstrate a strong understanding of neighbourhood health systems and partnership working will be well placed to connect with health and care partners. This will support more joined-up, preventative approaches that improve population health outcomes and reduce inequalities at a local level.
- 4.2.9 **Overall, existing strategies support a clear framework for active wellbeing across the district and links with multiple strategic priorities.**

4.3 Key health and population demographics data

- 4.3.1 A review of the key demographics and health inequalities faced by Teignbridge District residents has been completed to inform the development of the Active Wellbeing Strategy. This data provides a critical foundation, ensuring that priorities and actions directly respond to local need. Further data is shared in Appendix 1.

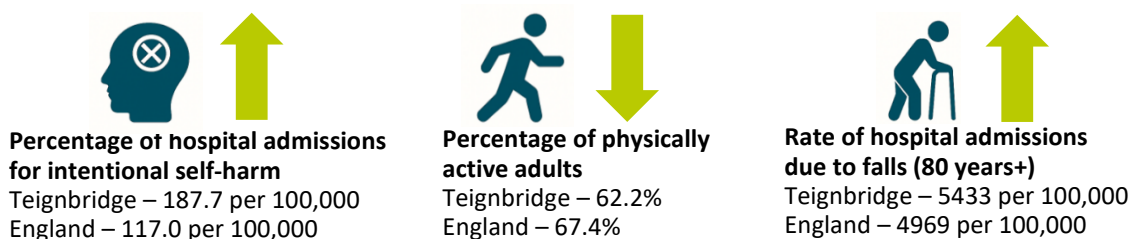
Summary overview of local health outcomes in Teignbridge

4.3.2 SLC has reviewed the following data sources to complete an overview of the overall health of Teignbridge residents:

- ▶ Teignbridge District Council Public Health Outcomes Framework Report (May 2025)
- ▶ Sport England Active Lives Survey Data (Nov 2021-2024)
- ▶ ONS Census 2021 Data.

4.3.3 The data details that **Teignbridge is challenged by significant health and lifestyle issues including physical inactivity, poor mental health and supporting older adults to age well.**

Figure 3: Key health challenges in Teignbridge compared to England statistics



4.3.4 **Physical inactivity is a major issue in Teignbridge, with a significant proportion of adults, children and young people failing to meet recommended activity levels.** This inactivity likely contributes to high rates of adult obesity and sickness absence from work in the area, which exceeds both regional and national averages. Smoking prevalence is also notably high. These trends indicate a need for more effective community-based interventions to promote active lifestyles and healthier behaviours.

4.3.5 **The mental health and wellbeing of Teignbridge residents is also a key area of concern.** Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm are significant in Teignbridge indicating a need for improved or additional mental health support or early intervention services.

4.3.6 **Other health burdens include an elevated prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions and a significantly high rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls among adults aged 80 and over.** This highlights the importance of providing effective preventative health measures, particularly for older adults, to reduce avoidable hospitalisations and maintain independence.

4.3.7 Despite being faced by several major health outcome challenges, those living in Teignbridge tend to live longer than those living regionally and nationally. This suggests that those living in the area benefit from wider determinants of health that support longevity such as good-quality housing, access to green spaces, and safe neighbourhoods.

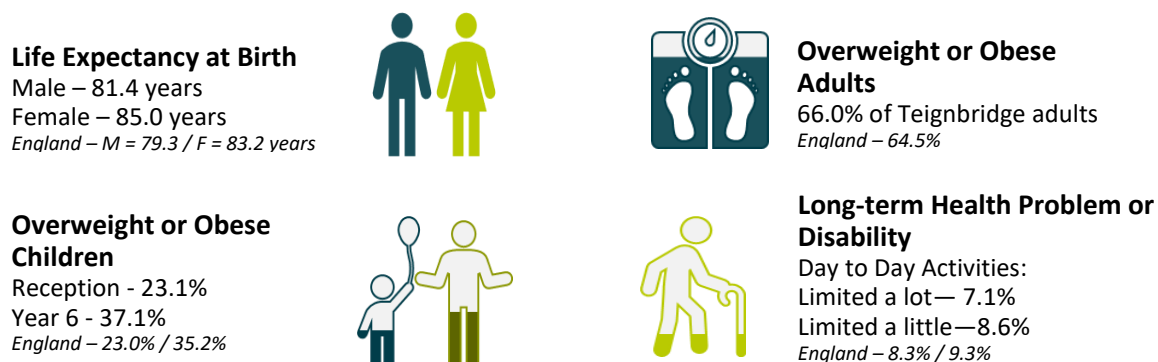
4.3.8 This demographic shift is already contributing to rising frailty-related demand within the health system, with falls representing a major driver of emergency activity.

4.3.9 At the heart of addressing this challenge is a preventative approach. Providing accessible, community-based physical activity opportunities will play a vital role in helping local people to age well, maintain independence, and recover effectively following periods of illness or decline. This approach not only improves individual quality of life but also has the potential to reduce avoidable demand and pressure on overstretched health and care services.

4.3.10 Employment data also presents a positive picture for residents with long-term health conditions. This suggests strong inclusion measures and potentially effective local support systems for people managing ongoing health issues.

4.3.11 A summary of the key health and wellbeing insights from these data sources is shown in Figure 4, with national (England) data shown for comparison.

Figure 4: summary of key health insights



Summary overview of Teignbridge population demographic data

4.3.12 SLC has reviewed the following data sources to complete an overview of the overall health of Teignbridge residents:

- ▶ ONS Census 2021 Data
- ▶ Subnational population projections for England
- ▶ Index of Multiple Deprivation rankings 2025.

4.3.13 Teignbridge is a fast growing, rural district with a rapidly ageing population. While many residents enjoy favourable socio-economic conditions, the presence of significant localised deprivation underscores the need for a balanced and inclusive approach to long-term planning and service delivery.

4.3.14 Census 2021 data recognised Teignbridge District’s resident population to have increased to a total of 134,800 people. This represented an increase of 8.5% in comparison to 2011 data, a rate notably higher than both the England average population growth rate of +6.6% and the South West regional average population growth rate of +7.8%. This above-average growth indicates that Teignbridge is growing at a fast rate.

4.3.15 A key characteristic of the district’s changing population is its rapidly ageing profile. The number of residents aged 65 and over grew by 25.8% between 2011 and 2021. This outpaced growth of the working-age population which increased by only 2.9% over the same period. This trend is anticipated to continue in the future and is likely to place increasing demands on public services, particularly those linked to promoting health and wellbeing.

4.3.16 Teignbridge has a lower population density than both the England and South West averages, reflecting its rural landscape.

4.3.17 The district’s population is also characterised by limited ethnic diversity. A total of 97.7% of residents identify as White British.

4.3.18 Teignbridge is considered a somewhat affluent district. It ranks 172nd out of 296 qualifying local authorities on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). However, this number masks notable inequalities within the district. Some neighbourhoods in Teignmouth and Newton Abbot fall within the top 20% most deprived areas nationally.

Figure 5: summary of key population demographic insights and projections



5. Appendix 1 – Strategic review

- 5.1.1 SLC has reviewed the following key strategic documents to support the development of the strategy:
- ▶ Teignbridge Public Health Outcomes Framework Report (May 2025)
 - ▶ Teignbridge Population Demographic Data (ONS Census, 2021)
 - ▶ Teignbridge District Council Ten-year strategy 2020-2030
 - ▶ One Teignbridge Council Strategy 2025-2030
 - ▶ Teignbridge District Council Local Plan 2013-30
 - ▶ Teignbridge District Council Housing Strategy 2021-26
 - ▶ Devon Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-25
 - ▶ Active Devon – Devon Moving Together 2022-32
 - ▶ The Future of Public Leisure in Devon Report – May 2024
 - ▶ 4GLOBAL – Teignbridge Social Value Analysis Report (Aug 2023 – Sep 2024)
 - ▶ Teignbridge District Council Strategic Asset Plan 2024-29
 - ▶ Teignbridge District Council Playing Pitch Strategy 2018-23
 - ▶ Teignbridge District Council Indoor Sports Assessment & Strategy Sep 2024
 - ▶ NHS Devon Five-Year Commissioning Plan (2026-2031)
- 5.1.2 The review has been broken down into three categories; population demographic and health data, strategic documentation, and need assessment data.
- 5.1.3 SLC’s high level analysis of the documents follows in this section and has been used to support the following areas:
- ▶ Identification of key local strategic priorities and opportunities for the Active Wellbeing Strategy to support the achievement of these.
 - ▶ Identification of key target groups and health outcomes for the strategy to support.
 - ▶ Development of key lines of enquiry for the consultation meetings.

5.2 Strategic documents

One Teignbridge Council Strategy 2025-2030

- 5.2.1 The One Teignbridge Strategy replaced the Council Ten Year Strategy in February 2025. It sets out the Council’s long-term plan for delivering the services, projects, and improvements that matter most to local residents. It considers the key priorities for residents and how they expect the Council to work with them to deliver these.
- 5.2.2 The purpose of the strategy is to ensure what is important to residents and communities is reflected in the Council’s priorities, actions, and investment decisions.
- 5.2.3 The five key priority areas for residents were identified as:
- ▶ **Community:** Listening and responding to communities on local issues

- ▶ **Economy:** Working with businesses and partners to support our local economy
- ▶ **Environment:** Protecting our environment and supporting communities and landscapes and responding to the challenge of climate change
- ▶ **Homes:** Take action to tackle the housing crisis and strive to give everyone the chance to live in a safe warm home
- ▶ **Infrastructure:** Providing with partners the services, facilities and travel networks that our residents and businesses need.

5.2.4 As part of the 'Infrastructure' key priority, the Council commits to 'run leisure facilities to support community health and wellbeing across the district.'

Teignbridge District Council Ten-year strategy 2020-2030

5.2.5 Teignbridge District Council's Ten-Year Strategy sets out the Council's key priorities and long-term vision for the period of 2020–2030. It is designed to guide decision-making, resource allocation, and service delivery to improve the quality of life for residents, workers, and visitors.

5.2.6 The Council's vision for the strategy is to make: *"Teignbridge a healthy and desirable place where people want to live, work and visit."*

5.2.7 To achieve this mission the Council recognises several challenges that will need to be overcome over the strategy period which include:

- ▶ Less money from the government
- ▶ Major changes in how councils raise money
- ▶ More people living here, including more older people
- ▶ Residents demanding more
- ▶ Fast pace of change in technology and communications
- ▶ Local, national, and global economic, environmental and social issues
- ▶ A complex public sector structure

5.2.8 Several key objectives have been established for the strategy to deliver against. These are:

- ▶ A carbon neutral district
- ▶ Better quality and affordable housing
- ▶ Good wages and jobs for all
- ▶ Active and sustainable travel choices
- ▶ Encouraging our young people to stay
- ▶ A healthier population living in resilient communities
- ▶ A clean, green and safe environment
- ▶ An open council

5.2.9 Ten programmes were designed to support the achievement of the above objectives. These included:

- ▶ Action on climate - to be a carbon neutral district
- ▶ A roof over our heads - to provide more, better and affordable homes
- ▶ Clean scene - to keep the district clean
- ▶ Going to town - to invest in town centres
- ▶ Great places to live and work - to provide well designed quality neighbourhoods
- ▶ Investing in prosperity - to create jobs and wealth
- ▶ Moving up a gear - to improve travel options
- ▶ Out and about and active - to provide opportunities for healthy active lifestyles
- ▶ Strong communities - to liaise with, help and support our communities
- ▶ Vital, viable council - to deliver quality, value for money and flexible services

- 5.2.10 There is a clear opportunity to design the Active Wellbeing Strategy to support the delivery of a several key objectives in the Council Strategy including 'A healthier population living in resilient communities', 'Active and sustainable travel choices', and 'A clean, green and safe environment'.

Teignbridge District Council Local Plan 2013-2030

- 5.2.11 The Teignbridge Local Plan sets out a 20-year framework for sustainable development across the district (excluding Dartmoor National Park).

- 5.2.12 The Strategy is built around three key themes:

- ▶ Economic prosperity
- ▶ Quality environment
- ▶ Wellbeing

- 5.2.13 It identifies that there is a housing allocation of 12,400 new homes across the strategy period. Key strategic site include:

- ▶ Newton Abbot - Houghton Barton, Whitehill and Wolborough developments - 3750 homes
- ▶ South West Exeter extension – 2000 homes
- ▶ Dawlish – 850 homes

- 5.2.14 The Local Plan sets out plans to establish additional sport and leisure provision. Key proposals include:

- ▶ A new leisure centre and playing pitches in Newton Abott
- ▶ A new multi-purpose community/sport building as part of the South West Exeter extension

- 5.2.15 The Local Plan can be identified to support improved wellbeing of the local community through supporting the protection of existing sport and leisure facilities and promoting the development of new facilities.

Teignbridge District Council Housing Strategy 2021-2026

- 5.2.16 The Council's Housing Strategy sets out its approach to improving housing outcomes for residents between 2021 and 2026. It aims to support the overarching Council Strategy 2020–2030 and the Local Plan 2013-30.

- 5.2.17 The strategy is built around five key themes:

- ▶ Build affordable homes
- ▶ Improve homes
- ▶ Prevent homelessness and address rough sleeping
- ▶ Put the client first
- ▶ Tackle climate change

- 5.2.18 The strategy outlines that there is a need to deliver 760 homes per year across the strategy period as per the Local Plan calculation.

Teignbridge District Council Carbon Action Plan – July 2022

- 5.2.19 In April 2019, the Council declared an environment and climate emergency. The Carbon Action Plan set out a strategy to respond to the climate emergency and support the Council towards becoming a net zero organisation.
- 5.2.20 The plan identifies a target of achieving net zero scope 1 and 2 emissions across the Council's owned and operated buildings by 2030. It also sets a target of achieving net zero supply chains by 2050.
- 5.2.21 The plan includes a total of 39 actions that are intended to enhance data capture, increase the scope of emissions report, increase in-house expertise in low carbon concepts, work towards becoming a carbon literate organisation, and identify where there is further work needed to enhance the net zero strategy.
- 5.2.22 The plan recognises that the majority of carbon emissions are generated by the leisure centres. Newton Abbot Leisure Centre is considered the largest source of carbon emissions.
- 5.2.23 The following actions are included that can be linked to the Council's leisure service:
- ▶ The development of a business case to decarbonise Broadmeadow Sports Centre in support of Target 1
 - ▶ Replace gas-fired boilers at Newton Abbot Leisure Centre, Forde House, and Teignmouth Lido with air source heat pumps
 - ▶ Continue to deliver 280 kW of new solar PV capacity under PSDS 1 funding, including 100 kW at Newton Abbot Leisure Centre, 75 kW at Forde House, 65 kW at Broadmeadow Sports Centre and 40 kW at the Teignmouth Lido. It is noted that these projects have now all been delivered.
- 5.2.24 The plan clearly identifies decarbonisation of the leisure centres as a key priority to support the achievement of the Council's net zero goals. Promoting improved environmental health and supporting carbon reducing practices will need to be key priorities of any new strategy.
- 5.2.25 The Council has already made strong progress in delivering actions linked to its leisure services, demonstrating its commitment to the Carbon Action Plan.

Devon Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2025

- 5.2.26 The Devon Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020–2025 is a strategic framework developed by Devon's Health and Wellbeing Board to improve health outcomes and reduce inequalities across the county. It brings together leaders from health, care, local government, and community organisations to coordinate efforts and respond to local challenges.
- 5.2.27 The vision for the strategy is for: *'Health outcomes and health equality in Devon will be amongst the best in the world and will be achieved by Devon's communities, businesses and organisations working in partnership.'*
- 5.2.28 The priorities of the strategy represent the four pillars of population health and are listed below:
- ▶ **Create opportunities for all:** Inclusive economic growth, education and social mobility
 - ▶ **Healthy, safe, strong and sustainable communities:** Creating conditions for good health and wellbeing where we live, work and learn
 - ▶ **Focus on mental health:** Building good emotional health and wellbeing, happiness and resilience

- ▶ **Maintain good health for all:** Supporting people to stay as healthy as possible for as long as possible

5.2.29 Despite there being an opportunity for local authority sport, leisure and active wellbeing services in Devon to support the achievement of each of the key priorities above, there is no clear role established.

5.2.30 There is also no mention of how physical activity could be used to promote the achievement of the key priorities.

5.2.31 A new Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy was commissioned to be developed in July 2025 to guide the health improvement in the county post-2025.

Active Devon – Devon Moving Together 2022-2032

5.2.32 Active Devon's - Devon Moving Together strategy, sets out a countywide approach to embedding movement and physical activity into everyday life. The strategy's core purpose is to reduce inequalities and harness the power of movement to improve health, wellbeing, and community connection across Devon.

5.2.33 Active Devon identifies its role as a connector and enabler, working with local partners and communities to remove barriers and create opportunities for people to be active in ways that suit them.

5.2.34 The strategy's vision is "Everyone in Devon active for life," and its mission is "To unlock the ability of movement to change lives for the better."

5.2.35 The above ambitions are underpinned by three long term aims: ensure positive experiences of movement for everyone, reduce inequalities through active lifestyles, and building strong local partnerships to help change lives.

5.2.36 To deliver this, the strategy identifies four key priority themes for future efforts to focus on:

- ▶ **Movement for health and wellbeing:** To strengthen connections between health and community systems by sharing the benefits of physical activity using it routinely to improve physical and mental wellbeing.
- ▶ **Movement with communities:** To create positive change in communities facing multiple inequalities and build an inclusive workforce equipped to meet diverse individual needs.
- ▶ **Movement in early and later life:** To unite partners and gain their commitment behind the importance of these two pivotal segments of the population.
- ▶ **Everyday movement:** To make everyday movement a normal part of life through simple, accessible activities and opportunities, and to help more people enjoy the benefits of being active outdoors while connecting with nature.

5.2.37 The strategy outlines the need for an integrated whole system approach to support the delivery of the strategy through collaboration between health, education, local government, and voluntary groups.

5.2.38 Active Devon's Moving Together strategy includes several shared principles that Teignbridge's new Active Wellbeing Strategy will aim to promote and support. This includes promoting collaboration and integration, tackling inequalities and increasing accessibility and opportunities.

The future of public leisure in Devon report – May 2024

- 5.2.39 Active Devon’s future of public leisure report explores how the potential of Devon’s leisure services could be unlocked to support more people to become more active, more often.
- 5.2.40 10 themes emerged from an analysis of existing local leisure services:
- ▶ **Reframe public leisure:** Position public leisure as a key tool for addressing social and health inequalities, recognising its potential to unlock wider community benefits
 - ▶ **Foster cross-sector collaboration:** Create spaces for shared learning and relationship-building between leisure, health, and broader system partners across Devon
 - ▶ **Develop shared language and purpose:** Establish a shared language between leisure and health partners to support joint efforts
 - ▶ **Strengthen strategic alignment:** Secure commitment from Devon’s Integrated Care System and public leisure providers to collaborate on shared health and wellbeing goals
 - ▶ **Invest in sector leadership:** Promote leadership in the sport and leisure sector to support systems thinking, strategic advocacy, and career development
 - ▶ **Leverage data and technology:** Prioritise data sharing, insight, and digital innovation to better understand social needs, measure impact, and support more effective physical activity initiatives
 - ▶ **Embed environmental sustainability:** Prioritise sustainability in leisure services, from energy-efficient systems to active travel initiatives, and collaborate on managing rising energy costs.
 - ▶ **Modernise procurement approaches:** Co-design smarter procurement models for leisure contracts that include clear local social and health priorities linked to place-based need
 - ▶ **Support community-run provision:** Formally recognise the role of community-led leisure, especially in rural and coastal areas, and provide business support to strengthen local infrastructure
 - ▶ **Leverage Active Devon’s Role:** Utilise Active Devon’s position to advocate for public leisure, collaborate with national partners, and drive system change where it’s most needed.

5.3 Population demographic and health data

Teignbridge Public Health Outcomes Framework Report (May 2025)

- 5.3.1 The Teignbridge Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) is a national framework used locally to measure and improve public health. It provides data that enables a local authority area to compare how well it is performing on a series of health outcomes in comparison to regional (South West) and national (England).
- 5.3.2 A review of key health and wellbeing indicators reveals:
- ▶ **Teignbridge residents live longer lives than national and regional average.** Life expectancy for both men (81.4 years) and women (85.0 years) living in Teignbridge is higher than regional (M= 80.2 years, F= 84.3 years) and national (M= 79.3 years, F= 83.2 years) averages.
 - ▶ **Teignbridge is challenged by high levels of adult and children and young people inactivity.** The Percentage of physically active adults in Teignbridge (62.2%) is significantly lower than the regional (71.4%) and national (67.4%) average. The Percentage of physically active children and young people is also significantly lower in Teignbridge (41.2%) than regionally (48.3%) and nationally (47.8%)

- ▶ **Prevalence of obesity is significant in Teignbridge.** 66.0% of adults are obese in Teignbridge, higher than identified regionally (62.7%) and nationally (64.5%)
- ▶ **Teignbridge has a high proportion of residents with a physical or mental long-term health condition in employment.** The percentage of the population with a physical or mental long term health condition in employment (aged 16 to 64) in Teignbridge is 74.4%, significantly above regional (69.4%) and national (65.3%) average
- ▶ **Teignbridge loses a high number of days to sickness absence.** The percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence is higher in Teignbridge (1.5%) than experienced regionally (1.4%) and nationally (1.2%)
- ▶ **Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm are significant in Teignbridge.** The percentage of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm is significantly higher in Teignbridge (187.7 per 100,000) than national average (117.0 per 100,000) and above the regional average (174.6 per 100,000)
- ▶ **A significant proportion the Teignbridge population smoke.** Smoking Prevalence in adults is significantly higher in Teignbridge (17.0%) than regional (11.2%) and national (11.6%) average
- ▶ **The percentage of people with a musculoskeletal problem high in Teignbridge.** 19.1% of the population reported a MSK problem, higher than regional (19.0%) and national (18.4%) average
- ▶ **Falls prevention is an issue in Teignbridge, particularly among 80+ adults.** The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 plus living in Teignbridge is significantly higher (5433 per 100,000) than experienced regionally (4712) and nationally (4969)

5.3.3 The above data indicates that Teignbridge is challenged by significant health and lifestyle issues including physical inactivity, poor mental health and supporting older adults to age well.

5.3.4 Physical inactivity is a major issue, with a significant proportion of adults, children and young people failing to meet recommended activity levels as shown by being below both regional and national benchmarks. This inactivity likely contributes to high rates of adult obesity and sickness absence from work in the area, which also exceeds both regional and national averages. Smoking prevalence is also notably high. These trends indicate a need for more effective community-based interventions to promote active lifestyles and healthier behaviours.

5.3.5 The mental health and wellbeing of Teignbridge residents is also a key area of concern. Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm are significant in Teignbridge indicating a need for improved or additional mental health support or early intervention services.

5.3.6 Other health burdens include an elevated prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions and a significantly high rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls among adults aged 80 and over. These figures highlight the importance of providing effective preventative health measures, particularly for older adults, to reduce avoidable hospitalisations and maintain independence.

Teignbridge Population Demographic Data (ONS Census, 2021)

5.3.7 A review of key health and wellbeing indicators reveals:

- ▶ **Teignbridge has a total resident population of 134,800.** The population is anticipated to increase to c.152,160 people by 2037.
- ▶ **The population of Teignbridge is increasing quickly.** The population of Teignbridge increased by 8.5% between 2011 to 2021, 1.9% more than the England (6.6%) average and 0.7% more than the South West average (7.8%)

- ▶ **The population of Teignbridge is ageing rapidly.** The number of people aged 65+ in Teignbridge increased by 25.8% between 2011 to 2021. There was only a 2.9% increase in people aged 15 to 64 across the same period
- ▶ Teignbridge has a lower population density than England and the South West
- ▶ **Teignbridge is largely made up of White British nationals.** 97.7% of the local population considers themselves White British
- ▶ **Teignbridge has a mostly affluent population.** Teignbridge ranks 186th out of 317 qualifying local authorities for average rank of IMD. This indicates it has a majority affluent population

5.3.8 Future priorities should focus on preparing for an older population and addressing inequalities in deprived communities.

5.3.9 Teignbridge’s ageing population is a key challenge, with a 25.8% increase in residents aged 65+ between 2011 and 2021, compared to just 2.9% growth in the working-age group. This shift will increase demand for age-related services, healthcare, and accessible infrastructure. A preventative approach to health is required to support people to age well and reduce pressure on health care services.

5.3.10 While Teignbridge is generally affluent, it contains pockets of significant deprivation, particularly in Teignmouth, Dawlish, and Newton Abbot Town Centre. There is a need for targeted investment and support in these areas.

Index of Multiple Deprivation rankings 2025

5.3.11 Teignbridge ranks 172nd out of 296 qualifying local authorities on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This indicates that it is a middling authority in terms of affluence.

5.3.12 Pockets of deprivation can be located in Teignmouth and Newton Abbot Town Centre. Parts of Teignmouth and Newton Abbot face particular challenges ranking in the top 20% most deprived areas in England.

5.3.13 Further pockets of deprivation exist in Dawlish, and Ashburton & Buckfastleigh. These areas rank in the top 30% most deprived areas nationally.

5.3.14 There is a need to target future interventions to support improvements to the quality of life of those living in these pockets of deprivation.

Sport England Active Lives Data – Teignbridge District (Nov 2021-2024)

Adult (16+) population data

5.3.15 The Sport England Active Lives Survey is a national survey that measures physical activity levels among adults (16+) in England.

5.3.16 Table 2 outlines the level of active, fairly active and inactive adult (16+) residents living in Teignbridge District in comparison to activity levels regionally and nationally.

Table 2: Teignbridge activity levels in comparison to regional and national average (adults)

Activity levels	Teignbridge District	South West regional average	England average
Inactive			
Nov 2021/22	17.4%	22.1%	25.8%

Nov 2022/23	20.3%	22.2%	25.7%
Nov 2023/24	27.5%	22.2%	25.1%
Fairly active			
Nov 2021/22	11.6%	10.8%	11.1%
Nov 2022/23	9.9%	10.2%	10.9%
Nov 2023/24	15.0%	10.7%	11.2%
Active			
Nov 2021/22	71.0%	67.1%	63.1%
Nov 2022/23	69.8%	67.5%	63.4%
Nov 2023/24	57.5%	67.1%	63.7%

- 5.3.17 Table 2 shows a clear and sustained decline in Teignbridge’s active adult population over the three-year data period. A particularly significant decrease was recorded in 2023/24, with the active population falling to 57.5%.
- 5.3.18 The fall in the active population has directly contributed to notable increases in both the inactive and fairly active groups. Of these two groups, there has been a more significant increase to the proportion of inactive adults. This suggests decreasing activity levels among both active and fairly active populations.
- 5.3.19 Overall, Teignbridge’s adult population has notably gone from being found to be more active than both regional and national (England) averages, to less active. The speed of the decline outlined in the data set is a cause for concern. Without targeted intervention, the widening gap between Teignbridge and broader benchmarks may continue to increase and impact community wellbeing.

Children and young people data

- 5.3.20 Table 3 outlines the level of active, fairly active and inactive children and young people (0-15) living in Teignbridge District in comparison to activity levels regionally and nationally.

Table 3: Teignbridge activity levels in comparison to regional and national average (children)

Activity levels	Teignbridge District	South West regional average	England average
Inactive			
*Nov 2021/22	35.7%	27.7%	30.1%
Nov 2023/24	34.6%	28.6%	29.5%
Nov 2024/25	31.9%	27.6%	28.4%
Fairly active			
Nov 2021/22	20.8%	23.2%	22.7%
Nov 2023/24	24.1%	23.1%	22.7%
Nov 2024/25	18.9%	22.5%	22.2%

Nov 2021/22	43.5%	49.1%	47.2%
Nov 2023/24	41.2%	48.3%	47.8%
Nov 2024/25	49.2%	49.9%	49.1%

**Nov 21/22 data used as no data is available for Teignbridge in 22/23.*

5.3.21 Table 3 shows a sharp increase to the active children and young people population in Teignbridge, generating three consecutive years where the inactive population fell. This suggests a meaningful shift towards more frequent participation in sport and physical activity has occurred during this period.

5.3.22 Despite these improvements, Teignbridge continues to record a higher proportion of inactive children and young people compared with both the South West and England averages. This indicates that, although progress is being made, the district continues to face structural and / or behavioural challenges in influencing children’s activity levels. Efforts should be targeted toward engaging less active groups to continue reducing the inactive population and grow the active one.

NHS Devon Five-Year Commissioning Plan (2026-2031)

5.3.23 The NHS Devon Five-Year Commissioning Plan (2026–2031) sets out how the health system will respond to rising demand, an ageing population, increasing complexity of need, and financial pressures by redesigning how care is delivered.

5.3.24 Core challenges identified:

- ▶ Rapidly ageing population, driving higher demand, multi-morbidity and frailty
- ▶ Increasing health inequalities and variation in outcomes
- ▶ Unsustainable demand on hospitals, including avoidable admissions and delayed discharge
- ▶ Workforce and financial pressures limiting the ability to sustain current models.

5.3.25 The Plan outlines three major system shifts: moving care from hospital settings into neighbourhoods, shifting from treatment to prevention, and modernising services through digital innovation.

5.3.26 Central to this approach is the development of Integrated Neighbourhood Teams> This brings together health, social care, and voluntary sector partners to deliver coordinated, community-based care tailored to local populations.

5.3.27 The commissioning approach places a strong emphasis on prevention, early intervention, reducing health inequalities, and enabling people to remain independent and well within their communities for longer.

5.3.28 It also highlights the need to reduce avoidable hospital admissions, improve discharge pathways, and increase system productivity.

5.3.29 There is a clear and strong alignment between the NHS Devon Plan and the Active Wellbeing Strategy. The shift towards neighbourhood-based care and prevention presents a significant opportunity for Active Wellbeing Services to play a key role in supporting population health outcomes.

- 5.3.30 Services that are embedded within communities, connected to Integrated Neighbourhood Teams, and focused on enabling people to be more active will be well positioned to contribute to system priorities, particularly in supporting ageing populations, reducing frailty, and alleviating pressure on health and care services.

5.4 Needs assessment and feasibility

TDC Strategic Asset Plan 2024-29

- 5.4.1 The Strategic Asset Plan sets out how the Council intends to manage, maintain and develop its property portfolio to support delivery of the Council's Strategy.
- 5.4.2 The overarching Asset Plan is built around three key priorities:
- ▶ Reducing costs
 - ▶ Growing income
 - ▶ Supporting communities and delivering housing.
- 5.4.3 The Plan recognises the Council's leisure facilities as central to promoting active lifestyles, community cohesion, and health improvement across the district. It emphasises the need for well-maintained, efficient, and modern leisure facilities that limit operational costs and environmental impact.
- 5.4.4 The leisure centres were recognised as some of the largest consumers of electricity within the Council estate. The centres are also considered as ageing and to have increasingly significant maintenance requirements.
- 5.4.5 It is detailed that a provision for the second phase of decarbonisation at Broadmeadow Sports Centre, partly funded from Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund grant, is included within the Council 2026/27 Capital Programme. This was delivered as part of the refurbishment programme completed July 2025.
- 5.4.6 The Action Plan sets out the following action for sports and leisure facilities '*Continue to safeguard the District park and leisure, green spaces and events.*'
- 5.4.7 The Plan identifies that a future Leisure Strategy will inform decisions on the future configuration, investment, or rationalisation of leisure assets.

TDC Indoor Sports Assessment and Strategy Sep 2024

- 5.4.8 The Council's Indoor Sports Assessment 2024 (ISFA) examines the supply and demand for indoor facilities across the authority area. It aims to provide a clear evidence base to help guide future investment for indoor sports and leisure facilities.
- 5.4.9 Table 4 includes key information on the current and future demand for core indoor facility provision in the authority area.

Table 4: Indoor facility provision – current and future demand

Facility type	Key headlines
Health and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Total supply of 12 health and fitness gyms (+20 stations) which total 705 stations in Teignbridge ▶ Current shortfall of 122 stations based on existing population size ▶ By 2043, there will be a need for 1031 stations ▶ Public facilities are thought to be struggling to compete with private operators due to ageing stock ▶ Plans to refurbish and redevelop Newton Abbot are considered important projects for the future as it approaches capacity. Broadmeadow SC was refurbished in 2025. ▶ There is a large supply (28) of gyms located in neighbouring authorities within 2 miles of the Teignbridge boundary. ▶ Total supply of 16 exercise studios
Swimming pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Total supply of 20 swimming pools in Teignbridge ▶ The two main public pool facilities are: Newton Abbot Leisure Centre: 6-lane 25m main pool and dedicated learner pool. Dawlish Leisure Centre: 5-lane 25m pool. These are both operated by the Council ▶ Both Council pools are considered below average quality. Newton Abbot LC is considered beyond life expectancy and requiring major investment ▶ There is a gap of swimming facilities in the north and west of the district ▶ Refurbishment and/or redevelopment identified as essential to sustain provision. ▶ By 2043, demand for water space is projected to rise by 4.08 lanes
Sports halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 10 sports halls in Teignbridge (+3 courts) that offer the potential for community use ▶ Provision is considered good in the south / east of the District, but there are gaps in the rural north/centre ▶ Sports hall at Newton Abbot LC considered to require replacement within 2 years. Broadmeadow SC and Dawlish LC sport halls refurbished since 2021 ▶ There is a need to improve community availability of the sports halls at Dawlish Leisure Centre and Newton Abbot Leisure Centre ▶ By 2043, demand is projected to rise by 5.65 badminton courts (1.41 halls)

5.4.10 Several strategic recommendations are made based on the key findings of the assessment. These include:

- ▶ Prioritise energy efficiency in all refurbishments and new developments, aligning with the Council's carbon reduction goals.
- ▶ Work with schools to maintain and improve sports hall quality and ensure continued community access.

- ▶ Improve access for underserved groups, especially in deprived areas, by expanding use of community facilities and tailored activities.
- ▶ Expand provision for over-65s, including exploring a district health and wellbeing hub.
- ▶ Expand Newton Abbot Leisure Centre's daytime use to meet rising demand for pay-and-play fitness.
- ▶ Assist Dawlish and Newton Abbot LC's in finding additional or new space to meet growing demand.
- ▶ Simplify casual access to leisure centres, ensuring digital processes don't exclude users.

5.4.11 The Council's new Active Wellbeing Strategy will need to consider the above findings and identify opportunities to help mitigate the key strategic gaps and opportunities identified within this assessment.

Teignbridge DC Playing Pitch Strategy 2018-2023

5.4.12 The Council undertook a Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy in 2018 to assist future strategic planning for this facility type.

5.4.13 Several key gaps in provision emerged from the review:

- ▶ There is a need for 1x additional full size 3G football pitch, ideally centrally located
- ▶ There is a need for 1x new full sized and centrally located Sand based AGP for hockey, ideally along A38 corridor
- ▶ Other key issues that require further consideration include:
 - ▶ Many grass football pitches are affected by poor quality drainage and maintenance as well as a lack of investment in ancillary facilities such as changing rooms
 - ▶ Overuse and limited pitch quality are key concerns linked to rugby pitch provision
 - ▶ Several cricket clubs are faced with capacity issues and there is a need to invest in expanded facilities that are currently under pressure

5.4.14 The strategy recommends prioritising investment in artificial surfaces, improving drainage and maintenance of existing pitches, securing long-term community access to school and private sites, and aligning new provision with housing growth. It also highlights the importance of supporting informal and emerging sports formats to meet changing participation trends.

5.4.15 The Council commissioned an updated Playing Pitch Strategy in 2026 to ensure the evidence base remains current and to guide future provision and investment.

6. Appendix 2 – RACI application to governance

6.1 RACI Application to the Active Wellbeing Strategy and Governance

- 6.1.1 The Strategic Group (Active Wellbeing Strategic Partnership Board) holds **Accountability (A)** for the Strategy. It approves the annual Action Plan, oversees strategic risks, ensures alignment with local and county-wide policy, and leads the annual review and adjustment cycle.
- 6.1.2 It is **Consulted (C)** by the Operational / Delivery Leads before major decisions and **Informs (I)** broader stakeholders of strategic updates. It does not deliver day-to-day actions but provides system leadership and strategic direction.
- 6.1.3 Operational / Delivery Leads are primarily **Responsible (R)** for delivery. They coordinate workstreams, test and evaluate new approaches, drive community-led design, and manage operational risks. They are also **Consulted (C)** on strategic matters and **Inform (I)** the Strategic Group through regular reporting. They ensure that lived experience and local insight directly shape programme design.
- 6.1.4 Across both governance tiers, RACI reinforces distributed leadership. Chairs rotate, community voices influence decisions, and leadership is shared rather than centralised. This supports the Strategy's commitment to 'bottom-up' delivery and ensures rural, coastal and underserved communities help shape priorities.
- 6.1.5 RACI also structures the relationship between tiers: insight flows upward from community partners to strategic leaders, while direction flows downward from strategic leaders to delivery teams.
- 6.1.6 RACI plays a central role in the 'Test & Learn' process, enabling transparent decision-making, strengthening fairness and equity in funding decisions:
- ▶ Operational / Delivery Leads are Responsible for reviewing and commissioning pilots
 - ▶ The Strategic Group is Accountable for decisions with major financial or policy impacts
 - ▶ Community and VCS partners are Consulted
 - ▶ Wider delivery partners are Informed
- 6.1.7 RACI is also embedded within the Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) framework. The MEL subgroup is Responsible for generating learning and reflective insights. The Strategic Group is Accountable for system-wide interpretation of results and ensuring adaptations are made. Partners are Consulted during learning cycles, and the wider system is Informed through transparent reporting.
- 6.1.8 Overall, RACI ensures that governance is structured, transparent and inclusive. It clarifies where decisions sit, promotes collaboration, reduces duplication and supports continuous improvement.
- 6.1.9 By embedding the model throughout the Strategy and governance, Teignbridge will benefit from strong accountability, community ownership and a well-coordinated delivery system.

6.1.10 Table 5 provides a visual RACI matrix showing how responsibilities, accountability and consultation flows across the Strategic Group and wider system partners for key functions within the Active Wellbeing Strategy.

Table 5: RACI Matrix

Activity	Responsible (R)	Accountable (A)	Consulted (C)	Informed (I)
Action Plan Delivery	Operational / Delivery Leads	Strategic Group	Community & VCS Partners	Wider Partners
Test & Learn Commissioning	Operational / Delivery Leads	Strategic Group	Communities, VCS, PCNs	Wider System
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)	MEL Subgroup	Strategic Group	Operational / Delivery Leads	Public & Stakeholders
Strategic Outcomes & Annual Review	Operational / Delivery Leads (insight input)	Strategic Group	Communities & Advisors	Partners & Residents
Workstream Coordination	Operational / Delivery Leads	Strategic Group	Community Representatives	TDC, Active Devon, Health Partners

Strategic Group = Accountable

6.1.11 Holds overall responsibility, signs off reviews, approves major adjustments.

Operational / Delivery Leads = Responsible

6.1.12 Leads delivery, insight, reporting, MEL work, and Test & Learn.

MEL Subgroup = Responsible / Consulted

6.1.13 Provides technical oversight and supports evidence-led decisions.

Community & CVS partners = Consulted

6.1.14 Their lived experience and feedback underpin adjustments.

Wider system partners = Informed

6.1.15 Receive updates, changes, and learning outputs.

7. Appendix 3 – Action Plan template

Provided as a separate document – “TDC AWS action plan template v1.0.xlsx”.



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June 2026

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**Teignbridge District Council
Executive
16 July 2026**

2025/26 Revenue, Capital & Treasury Management Outturn

Purpose of Report

This report provides analysis and commentary on the Council's financial position at the end of the 2025/26 financial year, covering:

- revenue and capital financial performance for 2025/26;
- the reserves position as at 31 March 2026; and
- treasury management performance for 2025/26.

Recommendations

- (1) The provisional revenue and capital outturn position for 2025/26 financial year, as detailed in this report, be noted.
- (2) That the movement in reserves, as detailed in section 4 are approved.
- (3) That the proposed carry forward balances, as detailed in 4.4 and table 5 are recommended to Full Council to approve.
- (4) The profiling of £32.8m of capital spend from 2025/26 into future years as set out in Appendix 1.
- (5) The Treasury Management position for 2025/26 financial year, as detailed in this report, be noted.

Financial Implications

The financial implications are contained throughout the report. The main implication is that the accounts have been closed and general balances have increased by £0.1m. See section 4.3.

Legal Implications

There are no adverse legal or governance implications arising directly from this report. The Council needs to be mindful of the need to operate within budget, and that it has a fiduciary duty to the taxpayer to which it must comply. Appropriate measures are in place to support

the Council's compliance with this and other obligations relating to its budget and service delivery.

Risk Assessment

Major risks are summarised in section 8. The three-year settlement has removed some uncertainty from future funding levels.

Environmental/ Climate Change Implications

The revenue budget supports the funding of a Climate Change Officer and capital projects contribute towards our climate change objectives.

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Executive Member

Councillor John Parrott – Executive Member for Corporate Resources

1. Background

1.1 The 2025/26 revenue and capital budgets were approved by Council on 25 February 2025. An updated Treasury Management Statement and authorised lending list was also approved at the 2025 February budget meeting. This was based on the latest 2021 edition of the Treasury Management Code published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA).

2. Outturn Summary

2.1 Teignbridge District Council (the Council) concluded the 2025/26 financial year with a revenue underspend of £0.100m, which will be transferred to the General Fund Reserve. As a result of the strong financial performance for 2025/26, the planned draw from the Funding Reserve to balance the budget has not been required. Additional contributions have been made to the Capital Reserve, and new reserves to support Coastal Resilience initiatives and Local Government Reorganisation are recommended to be established. This strengthens the Council's financial sustainability and its capacity to respond to future challenges and opportunities.

Table 1 – Revenue Outturn Summary

Expenditure	Budget (£m)	Actual (£m)	Variance (£m)	Variance (%)
Employees	27.491	27.122	(0.368)	-1%
Property	5.693	6.717	1.024	18%
Services & Supplies	7.441	9.530	2.089	28%
Grant Payments	19.432	17.889	(1.542)	-8%
Transport	0.966	0.715	(0.251)	-26%
Leasing & capital charges	2.706	2.793	0.087	3%
Total expenditure	63.730	64.768	1.038	14%
Income				
Sales	(1.033)	(0.979)	0.053	-5%
Fees & Charges	(12.925)	(13.162)	(0.238)	2%
Property Income	(4.016)	(4.281)	(0.265)	7%
Grants - income	(21.320)	(23.289)	(1.969)	9%
Other income & recharges	(4.701)	(6.518)	(1.817)	39%
Total income	(43.994)	(48.229)	(4.236)	10%
Funding & Reserves				
Funding Reserve	(1.484)	0.000	1.484	-100%
Net contribution to Revenue Reserves	0.000	0.993	0.993	
Revenue Contributions to Capital	1.500	1.865	0.365	24%
Revenue Funding	(19.752)	(19.497)	0.255	-1%
Total funding	(19.736)	(16.638)	3.098	-16%
	0.000	(0.100)	(0.100)	

2.2 The favourable outturn position was driven by a number of factors across the Council's operations. Significant savings were achieved on employee costs, reflecting the early delivery of savings arising from service restructures and vacancies managed throughout the year. Income performance was also strong, with additional fees and charges generated across a range of services, exceeding original budget expectations.

Further savings were realised within transport budgets, while the Council also benefited from several grants and external contributions that were received during the year but had not been assumed within the original budget.

Treasury management activities also outperformed expectations during the year, delivering a surplus of £0.465m above budget as a result of favourable investment returns and effective cashflow management. The Council further benefited from a one-off gain of £0.247m through its participation in the Devon Business Rates (NNDR) Pool; however, this additional income is not expected to recur in 2026/27.

- 2.3 The favourable outturn position demonstrates the effectiveness of the Council's proactive approach to financial management during the year. Several of the savings delivered in 2025/26 are expected to be recurring in nature and will contribute towards reducing the £1.1m budget gap currently forecast for 2026/27, which is budgeted to be met through a draw from the Funding Reserve.

However, these benefits are not expected to fully close the gap, and the Council will need to continue identify and deliver further efficiencies, savings and income opportunities to achieve a sustainable balanced budget over the life of the Medium Term Financial Plan.

The financial outlook remains challenging, with ongoing cost pressures arising from national and global economic factors. Whilst inflationary pressures have eased, uncertainty remains around the medium-term economic environment, including the potential for interest rate fluctuations and continued pressures on service costs. These factors create risks to both expenditure and income assumptions within the Medium-Term Financial Plan.

In light of these challenges, continued prudent financial management, regular budget monitoring and strong financial governance will be critical to maintaining the Council's financial resilience and ensuring resources remain available to support key priorities and service delivery.

3. Revenue Outturn

- 3.1 The final outturn position is set out in Table 2 and shows a total underspend of £0.100 million, equivalent to 0.5% of the Council's approved net revenue budget. This compares to the £0.820 million favourable variance forecast in December 2025. However, the reduction largely reflects additional year-end contributions to reserves, which were not included within the December forecast and were made to strengthen the Council's financial resilience and capacity to meet future pressures. Taking these additional reserve movements into account, the overall financial position at year-end remained broadly in line with expectations and demonstrates continued prudent financial management throughout the year.

Table 2 - Revenue Outturn by Service

	Adjusted budget after approved use of reserves (£m)	Outturn (£m)	Variance (£m)	Variance (%)
Corporate Services				
Business Transformation Team	0.807	0.799	(0.008)	-1%
Communications	0.518	0.439	(0.079)	-15%
Democratic Services	0.921	0.968	0.046	5%
Electoral Services	0.226	0.256	0.030	13%
Finance	1.400	1.187	(0.213)	-15%
Human Resources	0.723	0.705	(0.019)	-3%
Internal Audit & Information Governance	0.251	0.217	(0.034)	-14%
Legal	0.656	0.583	(0.073)	-11%
Procurement	0.045	0.044	(0.001)	-3%
Corporate Leadership Team	0.489	0.533	0.044	9%
	6.037	5.730	(0.306)	-5%
Strategic Place				
Building Control	(0.233)	(0.066)	0.167	-72%
Customer Services	0.876	0.844	(0.031)	-4%
Development Management	1.032	0.685	(0.347)	-34%
Economy & Assets	0.596	0.031	(0.565)	-95%
Housing	2.412	1.739	(0.674)	-28%
Parking	(3.765)	(3.416)	0.350	-9%
Revenues & Benefits	1.650	1.347	(0.304)	-18%
Spatial Planning	0.917	1.153	0.236	26%
	3.484	2.316	(1.168)	-34%
Environment, Health & Wellbeing				
Community Safety	0.136	0.195	0.059	43%
Environmental Health	1.524	1.256	(0.268)	-18%
Green Spaces & Active Leisure	1.183	1.073	(0.110)	-9%
Leisure	0.902	0.643	(0.260)	-29%
Licensing	(0.040)	(0.053)	(0.013)	33%
Resorts	0.118	0.034	(0.084)	-71%
Waste, Recycling & Cleansing	7.083	6.538	(0.544)	-8%
	10.906	9.685	(1.221)	-11%
Total all services				
	20.427	17.732	(2.695)	-13%
Financing Items	0.421	0.663	0.242	57%
Totals				
	20.848	18.394	(2.453)	
Use of Reserves				
	(1.096)	1.002	2.098	
Funding				
	(19.752)	(19.497)	0.255	
Net Outturn				
	0.000	(0.100)	(0.100)	

3.2 Some of the notable variances by Service include:

Strategic Place

- **Building Control** – The Building Control Partnership recorded a deficit of £0.167m compared with budget. The adverse variance arose primarily from a shortfall in income against an ambitious budget target, although this was partly offset by staffing underspends within the Partnership. The service is funded through a specific earmarked reserve, with annual surpluses or deficits transferred accordingly at year-end. Consequently, the 2025/26 deficit has been met from the Building Control Reserve and does not affect the Council's General Fund position.
- **Development Management** – Development Management reported a surplus of £0.346m against its base budget in 2025/26. The favourable variance was largely attributable to increased income from planning applications, reflecting improved levels of development activity during the year. Income from pre-application advice also exceeded budgeted levels, while a number of Planning Performance Agreements secured with developers generated additional revenue.
- **Economy & Assets** – Economy & Assets reported a surplus of £0.565m against budget in 2025/26. The favourable variance reflects strong financial management across the service, underpinned by salary savings, increased rental income from the Council's commercial property, and the successful utilisation of funding received through the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.
- **Housing** – Housing delivered a favourable variance of £0.674m against budget in 2025/26. The surplus was primarily driven by the receipt of several grants and external funding streams that were not included within the original budget. These included funding for initiatives such as Homes for Ukraine, Homelessness Prevention, Council House Building Support, and the Household Support Fund, all of which provided additional resources to support service delivery during the year.

In addition, the service achieved a significant saving on temporary accommodation expenditure. This was a significant achievement by the Housing Needs team in the context of increased homelessness demand and reflected reduced use of higher-cost temporary accommodation options and more timely move-on of customers to longer-term housing solutions.

- **Parking** – Parking recorded a budget shortfall of £0.350m in 2025/26. The adverse variance was primarily due to a one-off adjustment to recognise outstanding Penalty Charge Notice debt that had not previously been accounted for. A further pressure arose from the renewal of the RingGo contract, under which service charges are now retained by RingGo rather than shared with the Council as originally budgeted. However, the revised agreement reduces the overall cost of the service and provides better value for money than the previous contract.

- **Revenues & Benefits** – Revenue & Benefits reported a surplus of £0.304m in 2025/26. The favourable variance was largely attributable to staffing savings arising from vacant posts, together with a £0.190m underspend on Housing Benefit awards compared with the approved budget.
- **Spatial Planning** – Spatial Planning reported an adverse variance of £0.236m against its base budget in 2025/26. The deficit was primarily attributable to the early implementation of service restructures, with a number of employee costs being initially coded to Spatial Planning rather than the appropriate service areas. These coding issues are being reviewed and corrected as part of ongoing financial monitoring processes.

The service also incurred additional expenditure relating to the Local Plan, including professional fees and associated costs required to support its progression.

Environment, Health & Wellbeing

- **Environmental Health** – Environmental Health reported an underspend of £0.268m against budget in 2025/26. The favourable variance was largely attributable to staffing savings generated through vacant posts and employee turnover, together with additional income from fees and charges in excess of budgeted levels.
- **Leisure** – Leisure delivered a favourable variance of £0.260m against budget in 2025/26. This positive outturn was driven primarily by a significant increase in membership income, reflecting strong customer demand and improved participation levels following the reopening of Broadmeadow Sports Centre. The growth in subscriptions exceeded budget expectations and contributed to a substantial improvement in the service's overall financial performance during the year.
- **Resorts** – Resorts delivered a favourable variance of £0.084m against budget in 2025/26. This positive outturn was driven by employee cost savings achieved during the year, together with higher-than-anticipated income from the Council's property portfolio.
- **Waste, Recycling & Cleansing** - Waste, Recycling & Cleansing delivered a favourable variance of £0.544m against budget in 2025/26. The underspend was primarily driven by employee cost savings achieved during the year, alongside higher-than-anticipated income from the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme. The Council received £2.168m in EPR grant funding compared with a budgeted assumption of £1.802m.

Corporate Services

- **Finance** – Finance reported an underspend of £0.213 million in 2025/26, largely attributable to salary savings resulting from key posts being vacant for much of the year.

Financing Items

- Financing Items recorded an adverse variance in 2025/26. This was primarily due to £0.450m of non-service specific contributions to reserves for 2026/27, which will strengthen the Council's financial resilience and support future priorities. In addition, centrally budgeted vacancy savings were not achieved within this budget heading, as the associated staffing savings were realised within individual service budgets. These pressures were partially offset by a £0.465m surplus from treasury management activities, reflecting strong investment returns and effective cashflow management during the year.

Corporate Funding

Table 3 – Funding Outturn

Funding	Adjusted budget after approved use of reserves (£m)	Outturn (£m)	Variance (£m)	Variance (%)
Council tax	(10.430)	(10.430)	(0.000)	0%
Council tax/community charge surplus(-) / deficit	(0.382)	(0.382)	(0.000)	0%
Revenue support grant	(0.288)	(0.288)	(0.000)	0%
Rates baseline funding	(3.664)	(3.664)	0.000	0%
Estimated rates retention and pooling gain	(3.660)	(3.405)	0.255	-7%
New homes bonus	(0.352)	(0.352)	(0.000)	0%
Other grants	(1.222)	(1.222)	0.000	0%
Funding Outturn	(19.998)	(19.743)	0.255	

- Business Rates Pooling** – Teignbridge participated in the Devon Business Rates Pool during 2025/26, which generated a one-off financial benefit of £0.247m for the Council. The pooling arrangement enabled participating authorities to retain a greater share of locally generated business rates growth than would otherwise have been possible under the standard rates retention system, resulting in additional income for the year.
- The gain achieved in 2025/26 made a positive contribution to the Council's overall outturn position and further supported the strengthening of reserves and financial resilience. However, the Devon Rates Pool has been dissolved from 2026/27 onwards and, as a result, the Council will no longer benefit from this arrangement. Consequently, the £0.247m gain should be regarded as one-off and has not been assumed within future budget forecasts or the Medium-Term Financial Plan.

4. Reserves

- 4.1 The 2025/26 outturn resulted in a net reduction in the Council's usable reserves of £0.809 million, decreasing the balance from £57.349 million at the start of the year to £56.540 million at 31 March 2026.

This movement reflects the planned use of £1.242 million of service specific earmarked reserves to support service delivery and the application of £4.685 million (net) of capital grants and contributions to finance the capital programme. Despite this reduction, the Council continues to maintain a robust reserve position, supported by the favourable revenue outturn and additional year-end contributions to reserves.

4.2 The position by useable reserve is set out in tables 4 and 5 below:

Table 4 – Movement in Revenue Usable Reserves

Revenue Movement in Usable Reserves 25/26	Opening Balance - 1st April 2025 (£m)	Net Movement £m)	Closing Balance - 31st March 2026 (£m)
General Fund Reserve	(2.500)	(0.100)	(2.600)
DBCP Earmarked Reserve	(0.152)	(0.007)	(0.159)
Spatial Planning Earmarked Reserve	(0.013)	0.013	0.000
Council tax Earmarked Reserve	(0.016)	(0.001)	(0.016)
NDR Earmarked Reserve	(0.765)	(0.247)	(1.011)
Insurance Reserve	(0.085)	0.000	(0.085)
Revenue contribution to capital reserve	(1.044)	(1.192)	(1.836)
Funding Earmarked reserve	(11.697)	0.635	(11.071)
Carry Forward Earmarked reserve	(3.170)	0.243	(2.927)
Sundry Grants Earmarked reserve	(2.450)	(0.534)	(2.984)
Coastal Resilience Reserve	0.000	(0.250)	(0.250)
LGR Reserve	0.000	(1.000)	(1.000)
Earmarked Reserve re. Air Quality	(0.233)	0.000	(0.233)
Earmarked Reserve re. Drainage	(0.052)	0.000	(0.052)
Earmarked Reserve re. Open Space	(0.515)	0.167	(0.348)
Earmarked Reserve re. XX1 Stover Canal	(0.019)	0.002	(0.016)
Development Mgt Earmarked Reserve	(1.152)	(0.005)	(1.157)
Total	(23.864)	(2.275)	(26.146)

Table 5 – Movement in Capital Usable Reserves

Capital Movement in Usable Reserves 25/26	Opening Balance - 1st April 2025 (£m)	Net Movement (£m)	Closing Balance - 31st March 2026 (£m)
Government Grants Unapplied	(0.011)	0.000	(0.011)
Le Molay Littry Way - Bovey Tracey	(0.030)	0.000	(0.030)
CRS S106 Teignmouth Car Parking	(0.205)	0.106	(0.099)
Community infrastructure levy	(23.273)	(2.216)	(25.489)
Capital External Contr. Unapplied	(5.599)	4.685	(0.914)
Capital Receipts	(4.366)	0.517	(3.850)
Total	(33.485)	3.092	(30.393)

- 4.3 The 2026–29 MTFP, approved by Full Council in February 2026, set a General Fund Reserve balance of £2.6m, requiring a £0.100m transfer into reserves during 2026/27. As part of the year-end outturn process, this transfer has been brought forward, resulting in the target reserve balance of £2.6m being achieved one year ahead of schedule.
- 4.4 A number of services have also requested carry forward earmarked reserves with new requests totalling £1.856m. This is made up of 42 new requests seeking to rephase some of the services 2025/26 revenue resources into future years for spend against a specific project or initiatives. Carry forwards released by services has been added in to the Funding Reserve. The summary of requests by services are shown in table 5 below. Executive is recommended to Full Council to approve these requests.

Table 6 – Service Specific Reserves (Carry forwards)

	Opening Balance 01.04.2025	Applied in 25/26	Existing reserves released for 26/27	Additional requests for 26/27	Closing Balance 31.03.2026
Corporate Services					
Business Transformation Team	0.089	(0.089)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Communications	0.030	(0.030)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Democratic Services	0.039	(0.039)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Electoral Services	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Finance	1.224	0.000	(0.218)	0.000	1.005
Human Resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Internal Audit & Information Governance	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Legal	0.069	0.000	0.000	0.056	0.125
Procurement	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Corporate Leadership Team	0.624	(0.087)	0.000	0.026	0.563
	2.075	(0.245)	(0.218)	0.082	1.694
Strategic Place					
Building Control	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Customer Services	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Development Management	0.312	(0.231)	0.000	0.108	0.189
Economy & Assets	0.130	(0.022)	(0.109)	0.000	0.000
Housing	2.246	(0.408)	0.000	0.509	2.347
Parking	0.002	(0.002)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revenues & Benefits	0.332	(0.027)	(0.000)	0.000	0.305
Spatial Planning	0.363	(0.216)	0.000	0.172	0.319
	3.385	(0.905)	(0.109)	0.790	3.160
Environment, Health & Wellbeing					
Community Safety	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental Health	0.031	(0.011)	(0.010)	0.000	0.010
Green Spaces & Active Leisure	0.063	(0.063)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Leisure	0.017	(0.003)	0.000	0.060	0.075
Licensing	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Resorts	0.008	(0.007)	0.000	0.000	0.001
Waste, Recycling & Cleansing	0.056	(0.008)	0.000	0.474	0.521
	0.175	(0.092)	(0.010)	0.534	0.607
Total all services	5.634	(1.242)	(0.337)	1.406	5.461
Financing Items	0.000			0.450	0.450
Totals	5.634	(1.242)	(0.337)	1.856	5.911

4.5 In addition to the service-specific requests, two new earmarked reserves are being proposed. The first is intended to strengthen the Council's financial resilience in managing costs arising from coastal and environmental risks that fall outside normal business-as-usual activities. Examples include costs associated with coastal erosion, infrastructure protection works at The Ness, and the response and recovery costs arising from severe weather events such as Storm Gorette. These types of events can result in significant one-off expenditure that is difficult to predict and cannot always be accommodated within existing service budgets.

Establishing a dedicated reserve will provide a source of funding to respond quickly and effectively to emerging risks, reducing the need to draw on the General Fund Reserve and helping to protect the Council's overall financial position. By setting aside resources in advance, the Council will be better placed to manage the financial impact of future environmental and coastal pressures without adversely affecting the delivery of planned services or requiring in-year budget reductions. To establish this reserve, it is proposed that £0.250m be transferred from the overall service underspend.

- 4.6 The second proposed reserve is the establishment of a Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) Reserve. This reserve is intended to fund Teignbridge’s contribution towards the costs arising from the Devon Local Government Reorganisation programme, which is expected to be implemented from April 2028.

Establishing a dedicated reserve at this stage will strengthen the Council’s financial resilience by setting aside resources to meet these anticipated one-off costs, helping to minimise any future impact on service budgets or the General Fund Reserve.

It is proposed that £1.000m be transferred into the reserve from the undrawn funding reserve allocation originally included in the budget. The level of funding has been informed by the costs incurred through previous local government reorganisation programmes and reflects the anticipated scale of investment required to support the transition to the new arrangements.

- 4.7 In addition to the creation of the two new earmarked reserves, part of the overall service underspend is proposed to be used to strengthen the Council’s other reserves. This includes an additional contribution of £0.400m to the Capital Reserve, alongside the £0.100m transfer to the General Fund Reserve referred to earlier in this report.

These contributions will further enhance the Council’s financial resilience by increasing the resources available to support future capital investment and maintain adequate levels of general reserves as per the MTFP.

5. Capital Programme

- 5.1 The Council’s approved total capital budget was £29.4m for 2025/26. This was approved on the 25th February 2025, with the actual in-years spend of £14.6m, with the remaining £14.8m being reprofiled across the capital programme to 2026/27.

Table 7 – Capital Outturn 2025/26 by One Teignbridge Theme

One Teignbridge Themes	Approved 25/26 Budget (£m)	25/26 Outturn (£m)	Variance (£m)
Community	2.234	2.126	(0.108)
Economy	5.660	5.034	(0.626)
Environment	8.528	1.254	(7.274)
Homes	4.125	3.889	(0.236)
Infrastructure	8.347	2.003	(6.344)
Responsible Management	0.550	0.269	(0.281)
Total	29.444	14.575	14.869

- 5.2 Capital expenditure and the timing of delivery can be affected by a range of factors outside the Council’s direct control, including dependencies on third parties, statutory approvals, contractor availability and wider market conditions.

Consequently, movements in capital programme forecasts are not uncommon and reflect the evolving nature of project delivery schedules.

The most significant forecast slippages in 2025/26 relate to:

- £2.4 million – Sherborne House Car Park Housing Project
- £2.3 million – Waste Transfer Station Improvements
- £0.729 million – Market Hall Transformation
- £0.660 million – Dawlish Leisure Centre Refurbishment

These changes primarily reflect revised project timelines rather than reductions in the overall scope or anticipated delivery of the schemes. A number of projects, along with other schemes across the Capital Programme, are now being reprofiled into 2026/27 to align expenditure with the latest delivery schedules and project milestones. Accordingly, this report recommends that Full Council approves the reprofiled Capital Programme, including the carry-forward of budgets into future years to support the continued delivery of these schemes. The detailed capital programme for 2026/27 onwards is set out in Appendix 1, which provides a scheme-by-scheme breakdown of planned expenditure and funding.

- 5.3 The reprofiled capital budget for 2026/27 is £32.8m, compared to a historic maximum annual spend of approximately £15m. This represents a significant increase in expected delivery and is considered ambitious, with a risk that not all expenditure will be delivered within the year.

The capital programme will therefore need to be reviewed as part of the 2027/28 budget setting process to ensure expenditure remains realistic and achievable.

Table 8 – 26/27 Capital Programme Reprofile

One Teignbridge Themes	Approved 26/27 Budget (£m)	Reprofiled 26/27 Budget (£m)
Community	2.079	2.126
Economy	1.532	5.034
Environment	6.651	1.254
Homes	7.049	3.889
Infrastructure	5.618	2.003
Responsible Management	0.538	0.269
Total	23.467	32.788

- 5.4 The financing of the 2025/26 Capital Outturn is set out below. Total capital expenditure was funded through a combination of grants and contributions, revenue contributions, capital receipts and borrowing.

Funding of £10.4m was provided through grants and contributions, comprising £7.779m from central government grants, £0.685m from Section 106 contributions, and £0.374m from the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

A further £0.774m was financed through revenue resources that were redirected to support capital projects, while £0.546m was funded from the use of capital receipts. The remaining £2.836m was financed through borrowing.

No external borrowing was required to fund the Council's capital programme in 2025/26, existing Council resources (or internal borrowing) were used to fund the capital spend which reduced borrowing costs and limiting exposure to interest rate risk.

Table 9 – Capital Programme Funding for 2025/26

One Teignbridge Themes	25/26 Outturn (£m)	Capital Receipt (£m)	Grants and Contribution (£m)	Revenue Contribution (£m)	Internal Borrowing (£m)	External Borrowing (£m)
Community	2.126	0	2.126	0	0	0
Economy	5.034	0.023	5.011	0	0	0
Environment	1.254	0.047	0.657	0.383	0.167	0
Homes	3.889	0.260	2.386	0	1.243	0
Infrastructure	2.003	0.048	0.239	0.290	1.426	0
Responsible Management	0.269	0.168	0	0.101	0	0
Total	14.575	0.546	10.419	0.774	2.836	0

5.5 Whilst internal borrowing avoids the immediate cost of external loans, it represents a future financial commitment that must be repaid over time. Increasing levels of internal borrowing can reduce financial flexibility and place additional pressure on future revenue budgets through Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) charges. The Council must ensure that borrowing remains affordable, prudent and sustainable in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code and capital financing requirements.

5.6 The capital projects exceeding £0.5m in value, which account for 83% of the total capital expenditure for 2025/26, are detailed below:

Table 10 – Individual Capital Projects 2025/26 outturn (exceeding 0.5m)

Project Names	25/26 Outturn (£m)
Market Hall Improvements	4.229
Southwest Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme	1.723
Broadmeadow Sports Centre Decarbonisation and Refurbishment	1.717
Better Care Fund (inc. Disability Facilities Grant)	1.451
Local Authority Housing	1.817
Bradley Lane site clearance	0.575
Harewood House	0.554
Total	12.066

6. Treasury management

6.1 The Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003, to report on its treasury management activities, including its prudential and treasury indicators. This report meets that requirement, and also the requirements of the CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice on Treasury Management, which recommends that Members be regularly updated on treasury management activities.

The minimum annual reporting requirements are the production of the following:

- An annual report on the strategy and plan to be pursued in the coming year
- A mid-year review
- An annual report on the performance of the treasury management function (this report).

6.2 As of 18 June 2026, the Bank of England has held the Bank Rate at 3.75% since 18 December 2025, with the next interest rate decision scheduled for 30 July 2026. There remains uncertainty over the outlook for interest rates due to the conflict in the Middle East, which has increased inflationary pressures, particularly through higher energy prices and concerns over energy supplies.

6.3 The Council's approved lending list was approved by Council at its meeting on 26 February 2026. The Council continuously monitors changes to credit ratings issued by Fitch Ratings, Moody's and S&P Global ratings to ensure that the lending list remains current and reflects the latest assessments of counterparty creditworthiness. The updated lending list is shown below.

Table 11 -Approved Lending List

Type of Lender	Details	Lending Limit
Current Bank	Lloyds Bank	£6m
Public Service Authorities (inc. Police and Fire)	All	£5m
UK Debt Management Office Deposit Facility	UK Government AA-/Aa3/AA rated	No limit
UK Treasury Bills	UK Government AA-/Aa3/AA rated	No limit
Top UK-registered Banks and Building Societies	Subject to satisfactory risk rating	£5m
Money Market Funds	Subject to maintenance of AAAmf rating	£5m
Non-Specified	CCLA Property and Diversified Income Funds	£5m

6.4 As at 31 March 2026, the Council held £30m in fixed-term investments, of which £15m was invested in other local authorities. In addition, the Council held £6.0m in Money Market Funds and £2.8m in call accounts to support day-to-day liquidity requirements

Total investment income received during 2025/26 was £1.65m, exceeding the approved budget by £0.47m. This represents a decrease of £0.35m compared with the £2 million achieved in 2024/25. The reduction in income reflects the falling interest rate environment during the year, with the Bank of England base rate decreasing from 4.5% in March 2025 to 3.75% in March 2026, resulting in lower returns on invested balances.

7 Prudential Indicators

Table 12 – Prudential Indicators 2025/26

Prudential Indicators	Approved 25/26 Budget	25/26 Outturn
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	£37.9m	£36m
Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	-0.80%	4.03%
Authorised limit for External Borrowing	£55m	£45m
Operational Boundary for External Borrowing	£50m	£40m

- Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)** is a measure of the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. It represents the cumulative capital expenditure that has not yet been financed by grants, capital receipts, revenue contributions or other funding sources.

The CFR at 31st March 2026 is below the 25/26 budget by £1.9m, this is primarily due to the slippages in the capital projects noted in section 5.2. Compared to 31st March 2025, CFR has increased by £0.65m.

- Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream** measures the proportion of the Council's revenue resources that is required to meet borrowing and capital financing costs, including interest payable, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and other associated financing charges, net of investment income. The indicator increased from -0.80% in the budget to 4.03% at outturn. This variance was driven by higher than budgeted MRP charges arising from the adoption of IFRS 16. These increases were partially offset by higher investment income earned during the year and a favourable net revenue stream position.

Although the Council is not currently undertaking any external borrowing, it is required to monitor and report against both the Authorised Limit and the Operational Boundary for external debt as part of the Prudential Indicators framework.

- The Authorised Limit** for external borrowing sets a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external borrowing is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the Full Council.

- **The Operational Boundary** is the limit beyond which external borrowing is not normally expected to exceed.

Both the Authorised Limit and the Operational Boundary were £10m below the approved 2025/26 budget at outturn.

8. Risks

2025/26 was a financially significant year for the Council for a number of reasons. It was the year in which the Business Rates reset and Funding Review was delivered, alongside a three-year settlement (2026/27 to 2028/29). This delivered a reduction in resources from Central Government but provided certainty over future years' funding. 2025/26 was also the year when the council was able to start seeing the results of the MOD25 initiatives on budgets. These two factors have impact upon the risk profile and has clarified future savings gaps. The monitoring and ongoing delivery to reduce the savings gap are a major source of focus for the council in the near future.

The major risks in examining and projecting financial forecasts are predicting future trends and variances. This is mitigated through monthly monitoring and discussions with service managers. Service budgets that are demand led or particularly volatile receive greater attention. This includes Temporary Accommodation, Car Parking and Planning income.

General reserves and earmarked reserves are held to help deal with future forecast funding changes and potential exposure to ongoing reductions in income. Another key area of financial risk is the delivery of the capital programme. The programme is large by historic standards and the market for key inputs may be subject to shortages or spikes in costs.

9. Main Implications

The implications members need to be aware of are as follows:

9.1 Legal

The Council is required to secure a balanced budget and also to provide certain services. Regular financial monitoring by the Executive helps ensure that the Council is able to meet these statutory obligations.

Monitoring and reporting of the treasury management results is required by the CIPFA Treasury Management Code.

9.2 Resources

The Council is in a strong financial position with significant revenue and capital resources available and no external borrowing. There has been a small reduction in

usable reserves over the course of 2025/26 but that is essentially due to the drawdown on external grants. Both General Balances and carry forwards have increased over the course of the year and we have a fully funded Capital Programme.

The savings gap has reduced, and we have greater certainty over the size of the gap now that the funding review has completed. Savings continue to be delivered. Future aims for savings reductions include staff restructures and asset transfers. The council remains focussed on passing on a zero savings gap and a robust financial position to the new unitary authority.

10. Groups Consulted

The draft accounts will be advertised as available for inspection and will be available on the website. The external auditors will be auditing the accounts in the Summer and Autumn 2026.

11. Environmental / Climate Change Impact




The revenue budget supports the appointment of a climate change officer and associated budget. There are also a number of projects within the capital programme which have an impact on climate change.

12. Date of Implementation (Confirmation of decision subject to call-in)



10.00am on the 23rd July 2026.

TEIGNBRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL
CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2025-26 to 2028-29

				29,444	22,469	14,575	23,467	32,788	11,245	19,155		
Asset/Service Area		Description	Provision ?	C/f ?	ORIGINAL	LATEST	ACTUAL	ORIGINAL	LATEST	LATEST	LATEST	Council Strategy
					BUDGET	BUDGET	SPEND	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	
					2025-26	2025-26	2025-26	2026-27	2026-27	2027-28	2028-2029	
					£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Broadband	Central support services/IT	Contribution to Superfast Broadband subject to procurement arrangements (RS) (2024/25) subject to satisfactory assurances of funds being spent within Teignbridge area.	No				-	250	250			Economy
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	Provision for Carbon Action Plan including fleet electrification, ventilation and heat recovery projects and renewable energy (PB)	Yes		260			260				Environment
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	Broadmeadow Sports Centre Decarbonisation Phase 2 and Refurbishment (GG, PB, S106, RS)	No		1,767	1,606	1,717					Infrastructure
Bovey Tracey	Open spaces and leisure	Bovey Tracey School Pitch (S106)	Yes								301	Environment
Bovey Tracey	Open spaces and leisure	Bovey Tracey Infrastructure contribution (S106)	No			88	-					Environment
Chudleigh	Open spaces and leisure	Chudleigh Playing Field Improvements (S106)	No	√		26			26			Environment
Chudleigh	Open spaces and leisure	Chudleigh Culver Green (S106)	No				25					Environment
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	Energy infrastructure and low carbon (CIL)	Yes	√	2,000				2,000			Environment
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	Leisure Site Measures (S106)	No		100	112	154					Environment
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	Dawlish Leisure Centre Energy Efficiency Measures (GG;PB)	No	√	197	208	143		54			Environment
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	Newton Abbot Leisure Centre Energy Efficiency Measures (PB) (S106)	No		258	50	-	447	447			Environment
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	Teignmouth Lido Energy Efficiency Measures (PB)	No	√	57		-		57			Environment
Climate Change	Flood alleviation and environment	UK Shared Prosperity Fund/Heart of the SW LEP including Green Business Grants (GG)	No			100	101					Economy
Coastal Monitoring	Flood alleviation and environment	SW Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme. (GG,EC)	No		1,840	2,463	1,723	1,666	1,666			Community
Coastal Monitoring	Flood alleviation and environment	Coastal asset review (GG)	No		219	6	5	213	213			Community
Cycle paths	Planning & Development	Teign Estuary Trail (CIL)	No		-	100				450	100	Infrastructure
Cycle paths	Open spaces and leisure	Provision for Cycling (CIL)	Yes		50	50	-	100	100	600	300	Infrastructure
Cycle paths	Open spaces and leisure	Garden Communities: Ogwell Strategic Link (S106; Revenue GG)	No		30	47	100					Infrastructure
Cycle paths	Open spaces and leisure	Ogwell Strategic Link (CIL)	Yes				-	100	100			Infrastructure
Dawlish	Planning & Development	Dawlish link road and bridge (GG, CIL)	No				-	568	568			Infrastructure
Dawlish	Planning & Development	Contribution to DCC re Dawlish Crossing (S106)	Yes				-		64			Infrastructure
Dawlish Leisure Centre	Open spaces and leisure	Provision for Dawlish Leisure Centre Improvement Plan (S106; PB).	Yes		660		-	660	660	619		Infrastructure
Dawlish Leisure Centre	Open spaces and leisure	Dawlish Leisure Centre Improvements Design (S106)	No			42	42					Infrastructure
Dawlish Leisure Centre	Open spaces and leisure	All Weather Pitch LED lighting (S106)	No			48	46					Infrastructure
Garden Communities	Planning & Development	Project website (GG)	Yes				-	20	20			Environment
Habitat Regulations	Open spaces and leisure	Provision for Habitat Regulations infrastructure measures (CIL)	Yes	√	601		-		601	500	500	Environment
Heart of Teignbridge: Employment	Planning & Development	Provision for employment sites (PB)	Yes				-	1,000	1,000	2,000		Economy
Heart of Teignbridge	Planning & Development	A382 Improvements (CIL)	No		1,000		-	1,000	1,000			Infrastructure

Asset/Service Area		Description	Provision ?	Cf ?	ORIGINAL	LATEST	ACTUAL	ORIGINAL	LATEST	LATEST	LATEST	Council Strategy
					BUDGET	BUDGET	SPEND	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	
					2025-26	2025-26	2025-26	2026-27	2026-27	2027-28	2028-2029	
					£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Heart of Teignbridge	Planning & Development	A383 Works (CIL)	No		50	50						Infrastructure
Heart of Teignbridge	Planning & Development	Highweek Scout Hut improvements (S106)	No	175	175	175						Community
Heart of Teignbridge	Planning & Development	Houghton Barton land (EC) (S106)	No		33							Homes
Heart of Teignbridge	Planning & Development	Houghton Barton land (GG)	No	200	32	23	526					Homes
Heart of Teignbridge	Planning & Development	Mineral Rights (S106)	No	85	85	-		85				Economy
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Discretionary - Disrepair Loans & Grants (CR)	No	24	24	11	24	24	24	24	24	Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Better Care-funded grants re: Housing loans and grants policy, including Disabled Facilities (GG)	No	1,400	2,008	1,451	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Local Authority Housing Fund: Refugee Accommodation (GG; PB)	No		253							Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Local Authority Housing Fund: 2024/25 (GG; PB)	No		786	699						Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Local Authority Housing Fund 2025/26 (GG; PB)	No		1,054	1,118						Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Local Authority Housing Fund 2026/27 (GG)	Yes				586	586				Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Temporary Accommodation (PB)	Yes				1,000	1,000				Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	 Teignbridge 100: Provision for Sherborne House (GG; PB; S106)	No	2,471		33	3,421	3,421	3,421			Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	 Teignbridge 100: Social/Affordable housing - Sherborne House (PB)	No		207							Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	Harewood House Temporary Accommodation (CR: PB)	No		751	554						Homes
Housing	Housing grants and affordable housing	 Social Housing Capital Replacements (Roofs/Fabric improvements/Heating/Furniture, fixtures & fittings etc) (RS)	Yes	30	-		92	92	30	30		Homes
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	Ongoing contributions towards Strata (RS)	No	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	End User Computing: Replacement laptops and staff (CR; RS)	No	68	155	144	68	68				Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	Contact Centre telephony (CR)	No	73	71	-						Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	Telephony (RS)	No	23	23	-						Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	Sharepoint wider rollout (CR)	No	68	69	24						Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	iTrent Paid Time and Rostering (CR)	No		12	-						Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Planning & Development	Car parks system (CR)	No	125		-						Economy
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	Data Centre Relocation (CR)	No	27	27	-						Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	NCSC Zero Trust (CR)	No		25	-						Responsible management
IT - Capital contribution	Central support services/IT	Office 365 (RS)	No		27	-						Responsible management
IT - Finance	Central support services/IT	Provision for Finance Convergence (CR; PB)	No	135	-	-						Responsible management
IT - Property and Assets	Central support services/IT	SaM improvements (CR)	Yes		25	-						Economy
IT - Corporate	Central support services/IT	Microsoft Power Apps (CR)	No		23	-						Responsible management
IT - Revenue & Benefits	Central support services/IT	New Housing Benefit System (RS)	Yes						500			Responsible management
IT - Housing	Central support services/IT	Homelessness System Replacement (CR; Revenue GG/RS)	No		110							Homes
IT - Corporate	Central support services/IT	Health & Safety (CR)	No	21	21	-						Environment

Asset/Service Area		Description	Provision ?	C/f ?	ORIGINAL	LATEST	ACTUAL	ORIGINAL	LATEST	LATEST	LATEST	Council Strategy
					BUDGET	BUDGET	SPEND	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	
					2025-26	2025-26	2025-26	2026-27	2026-27	2027-28	2028-2029	
					£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
IT - Corporate	Central support services/IT	iTrent Hosted (RS)	No		27		29	27	27			Environment
IT - Corporate	Central support services/IT	Azure Migration (RS)	No		41	41	-					Responsible management
IT - Corporate	Central support services/IT	System upgrade costs (RS)	No		27		-					Responsible management
IT - Corporate	Central support services/IT	Transformation costs (staff resource)(RS)	No		47	60	60					Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Telephony phase 2 (RS)	Yes					27	27			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Enhancements to Leisure digital offer (RS)	Yes					20	20			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Digital solution to compare plans and documents (RS)	Yes					50	50			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Digital solution for neighbourhood requests (RS)	Yes					50	50			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	AI solution for document redaction (RS)	Yes					30	30			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Miscellaneous System Upgrades (RS)	Yes					27	27			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Comino D360 upgrade - Cloud Migration (RS)	Yes					60	60			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	IKEN Cloud Migration (RS)	Yes					22	22			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	SDWAN (Discovery) (RS)	Yes					21	21			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Uniform review (RS)	Yes					20	20			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Itrent improvements (RS)	Yes					20	20			Responsible management
IT - Corporate (2026/27 Strata business plan)	Central support services/IT	Transformation costs (staff resource)(RS)	Yes					82	82			Responsible management
Michaels Field	Open spaces and leisure	Replacement boiler (S106)	No			25	-					Environment
Newton Abbot Leisure Centre	Open spaces and leisure	Leisure Centre Gym Equipment (S106)	No		40	80	-	40	40	40	40	Infrastructure
Newton Abbot Multi Storey Car Park	Planning & Development	Lift Modernisation Work (CR)	No			23	23					Economy
Newton Abbot Town Centre	Planning & Development	Sherborne House Fire Doors (CR)	No			25	-					Responsible management
Newton Abbot Town Centre Regeneration	Planning & Development	Bradley Lane Enabling Works (PB)	No		32	-	-					Economy
Newton Abbot Town Centre	Planning & Development	Future High Street Fund project: Market Improvements (GG, PB)	No	√	4,958	5,656	4,229		729			Economy
Newton Abbot Town Centre	Planning & Development	Future High Street Fund project: Bradley Lane site clearance (GG)	No			1,641	575					Economy
Newton Abbot	Planning & Development	Newton Abbot Infrastructure contribution re community centre (S106)	Yes				-		122			Economy
Open Spaces	Open spaces and leisure	Cir1 bunting land (S106)	No		97		-	97	97			Environment
Open Spaces	Open spaces and leisure	Whitstone Church Yard Wall (CR)	No			50	48					Infrastructure
Open Spaces	Open spaces and leisure	Unauthorised encampment measures (S106)	No			88	82					Environment
Open Spaces	Open spaces and leisure	Exminster Church Yard Wall	No				-		175			Infrastructure
Play area equipment/refurb	Open spaces and leisure	Provision for Powderham Newton Abbot play space equipment and wider park improvements (S106)	Yes	√	100	-	-		100			Environment
Play area equipment/refurb	Open spaces and leisure	Prince Rupert Way, Heathfield (S106)	Yes		40		-	26	26			Environment
Play area equipment/refurb	Open spaces and leisure	Provision for Teignbridge-funded play area refurb/equipment (CR)	Yes	√	80	-	-		80			Environment
Rural areas	Planning & Development	Rural England Prosperity Fund (GG)	No			195	195					Community

Asset/Service Area		Description	Provision ?	Cf ?	ORIGINAL	LATEST	ACTUAL	ORIGINAL	LATEST	LATEST	LATEST	Council Strategy
					BUDGET	BUDGET	SPEND	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	
					2025-26 £'000	2025-26 £'000	2025-26 £'000	2026-27 £'000	2026-27 £'000	2027-28 £'000	2028-2029 £'000	
Play areas	Open spaces and leisure	Play Parks improvement fund (CIL)	Yes			-	500	500	500			Environment
SANGS/Open Spaces	Open spaces and leisure	Ridgetop Countryside Park (South West Exeter SANGS) (GG)	No		1,337	1,367	390					Environment
SANGS/Open Spaces	Open spaces and leisure	New Countryside Parks (CIL)	Yes		-	-	-				50	Environment
Teignbridge	Planning & Development	Provision for Education (CIL)	Yes	√	4,050	100	-	50	4,100	50	15,500	Infrastructure
Teignmouth Town Centre	Central support services/IT	George Street Car Park (S106; PB)	No	√	460	188	106	282	636			Economy
Teignmouth	Flood alleviation and environment	Beach Management Plan (GG)	No			27	28					Community
Teignbridge	Planning & Development	Highway Improvements and Travel Connections (CIL)	Yes				-	3,100	3,100		100	Infrastructure
Teignbridge	Planning & Development	Community Match Fund (CIL)	Yes	√		200	-	200	200	200	200	Community
Transport	Planning & Development	 Transport Hubs and Public Transport (CIL)	Yes	√	750	-	-		750			Infrastructure
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Provision for Bulking Station - replace telehandlers (CR)	No			45	47	45	45			Environment
Public Conveniences	Flood alleviation and environment	Changing Places (CG)	No				5					Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Provision for Waste Transfer Station Redevelopment (RS; PB; CIL)	No	√	2,500	1,000	156	4,033	4,893			Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Waste Transfer Station redevelopment feasibility (RS)	No			16	7					Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Provision for replacement card baler (2029) (PB)	Yes			-					300	Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Provision for Simpler Recycling Statutory Requirements (RS; PB)	Yes		350	350	-	35	35	35	35	Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Replacement recycling banks (RS)	No		45	45	-	45	45			Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Replacement Dog Waste Bins	No				20					Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Replacement vehicles (PB)	Yes		290		-	240	240	650		Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	 Fleet Decarbonisation Infrastructure (PB, RS)	No	√		46	24					Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Provision for improvements to waste management infrastructure (workshop, offices, storage, welfare) (PB)	Yes					700	700			Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Provision for waste fleet IC100 units (CR) 2028-29	Yes								40	Environment
Waste Management	Flood alleviation and environment	Purchase of Wheeled Bins (CR,RS)	No		168	168	172	176	176	185	194	Environment
					29,444	22,469	14,575	23,467	32,788	11,245	19,155	