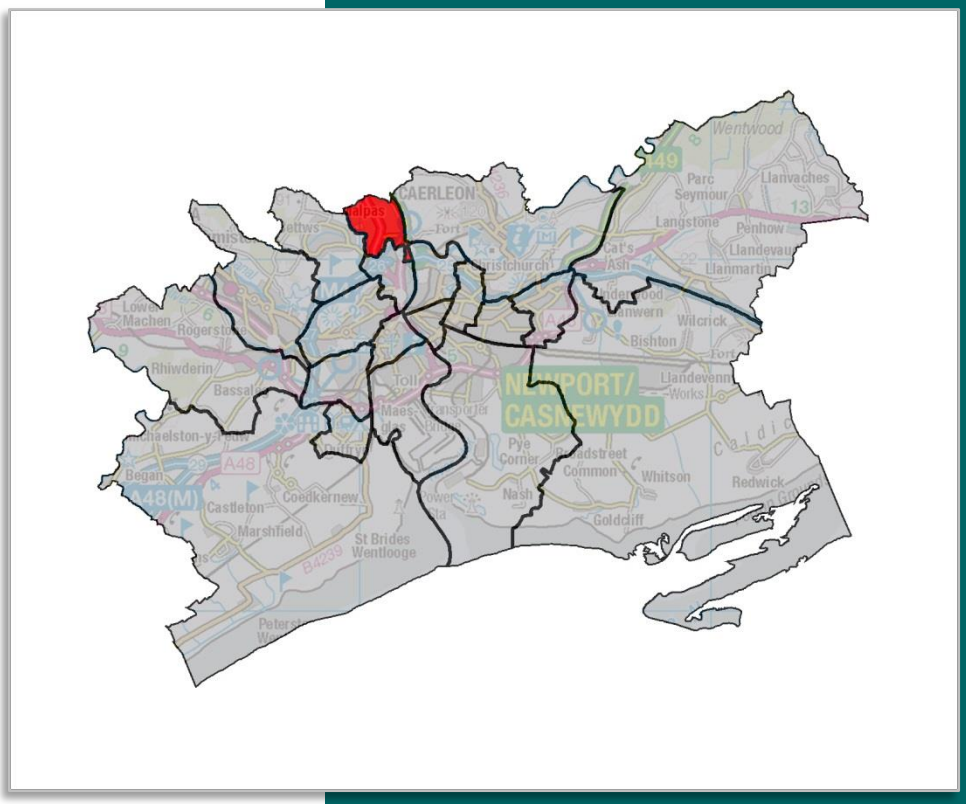
2017

Community Well-being Profile



Malpas

Final

May 2017

Table of Contents

Preface 2
Section 1: Malpas Community Overview 5
Introduction 5
The population of the community 7
What is the make-up of the population? 9
What will the population be in the future? 12
Section 2: Economic well-being 13
What is the economic well-being of our community? 13
Job Seeker's Allowance 17
What do we know about the economic well-being of our children and young people? 20
How skilled are our children and young people in Malpas? 26
How deprived is our community? 34
Section 3: Social well-being 36
How healthy is our community? 36
How safe is our community? 44
What are living arrangements like for the residents? 52
Section 4: Cultural Well-being 52
How is Welsh used? 55
Section 5: Environmental Well-being 60
What is the make-up of the environment 60
What is the landscape like? 62
What are the air quality and emission levels in Malpas? 64
What is the risk of flooding? 64

Preface

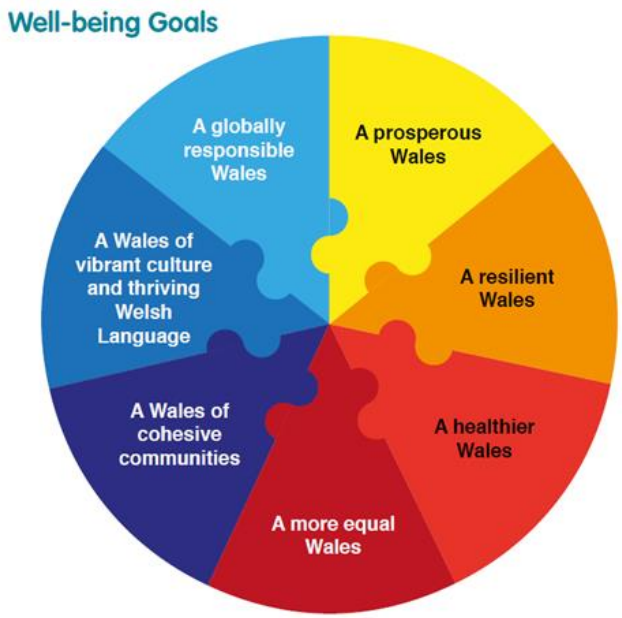
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It is to ensure that public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.

The Act sets out a "sustainable development principle" which is about how the public bodies listed in the Act should go about meeting their well-being duty under the Act.

The principle is made up of five ways of working that public bodies are required to take into account when applying sustainable development. These are:

- Looking to the **long term** so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;
- Understanding the root causes of issues to **prevent** them from occurring;
- Taking an **integrated** approach so that public bodies look at all the well-being goals in deciding on their well-being objectives;
- Working with others in a **collaborative** way to find shared sustainable solutions;
- **Involving** a diversity of the population in the decisions that affect them.



The Act sets seven well-being goals:

Together they provide a shared vision for the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards. The well-being goals must be considered as an integrated set of seven to ensure that the relevant links are made in the context of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

In addition to the well-being duty placed on listed individual public bodies, the Act also sets a well-being duty on specified public bodies to act jointly via public services boards (PSBs) to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of their area by contributing to the achievement of the well-being goals.

Assessment of Local Well-being

As part of this joint well-being duty a public services board must prepare and publish an assessment of the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.

The assessment must provide an accurate analysis of the state of well-being in each community and in the area as a whole.

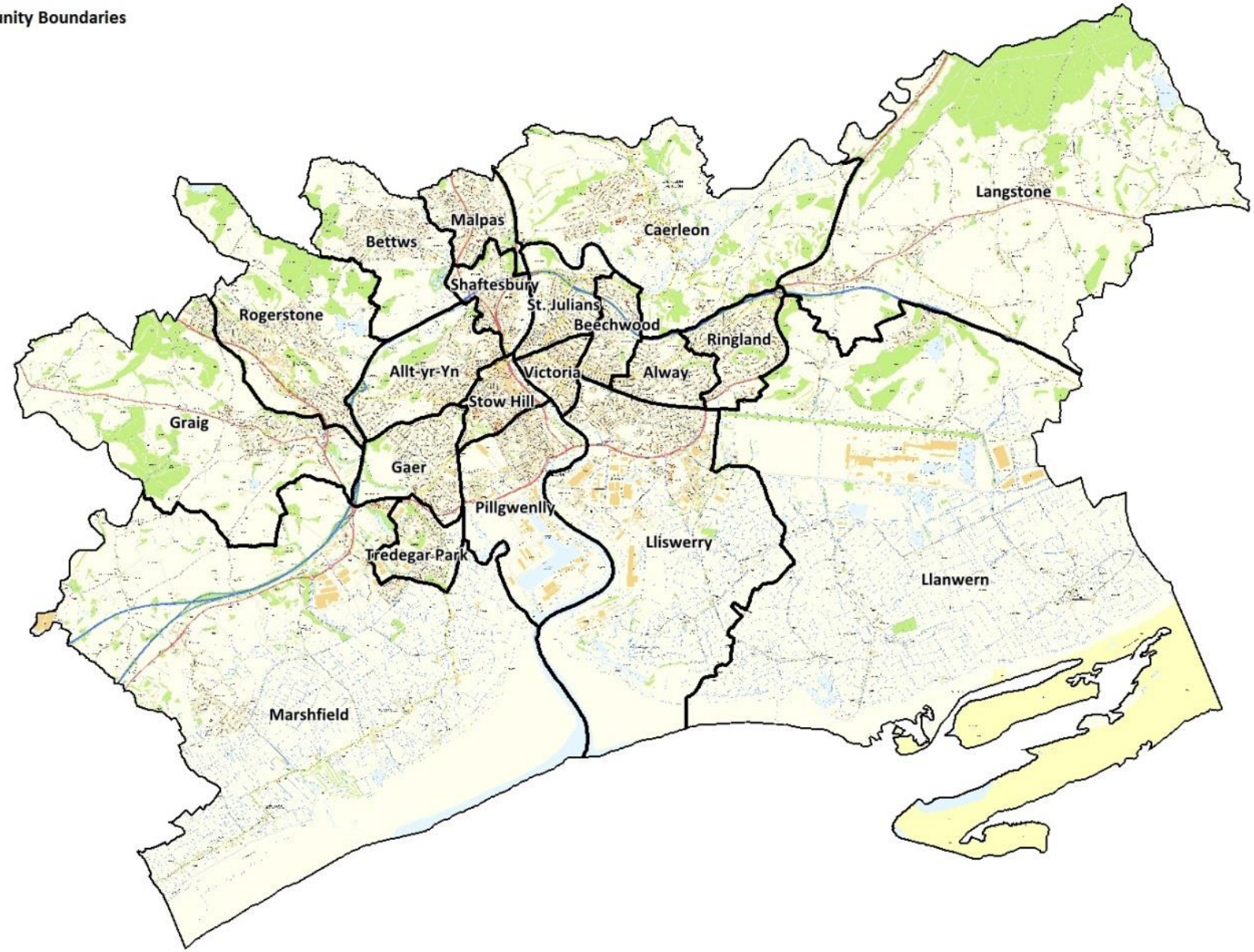
From this assessment each PSB must prepare and publish a Local Well-being Plan setting out its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them.

Communities that comprise the area

The One Newport Public Services Board has developed an assessment of local well-being of Newport. This includes an assessment of well-being of the Newport area as a whole and of the twenty communities comprising Newport. These communities are:

- Allt-yr-yn
- Alway
- Beechwood
- Bettws
- Caerleon
- Gaer
- Graig
- Langstone
- Llanwern
- Lliswerry
- Malpas
- Marshfield
- Pillgwenlly
- Ringland
- Rogerstone
- Shaftesbury
- St Julians
- Stow Hill
- Tredegar Park
- Victoria

Community Boundaries



Section 1: Malpas Community Overview

Introduction

Area: 2.1 km^2 – approximately 1.0% of the total area of Newport at 217 km^2.

Population: The Office for National Statistics 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimate for Malpas is 7,909 – approximately 5.4% of the total population for Newport at 147,769.

Dwellings: The Office for National Statistics 2011 Census of Population and Households dwelling count for Malpas was 3,363 – approximately 5% of the total number of dwellings in Newport at 63,445.

The latest published StatsWales Dwelling Stock Estimates indicate that the total number of dwellings in Newport is 64,642 – a percentage increase of approximately 2%.

General: Malpas comprises 4 designated Lower Super Output Areas*. The ward is not represented by a Community Council.

Ward and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries

The Ward and *Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) geographic boundaries within the profile are those formally produced by the Boundary Commission for Wales in relation to existing electoral or ward divisions and subsequent small area geographies produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

LSOAs were first introduced by ONS following the 2001 Census and have been updated following the 2011 Census. LSOAs were established to enhance local, regional and national comparisons and ensure protection and confidentiality of individuals through disclosure at an appropriate level.

Lower Super Output Areas are designed to improve the reporting of small geographic area statistics and are fully aligned and contiguous with electoral divisions and electoral ward boundaries.

Where populations have increased since 2001, the LSOA has been split into two or more areas, where a population has decreased the LSOA have been merged with an adjacent one.

In summary Lower Super Output Areas are constructed and compiled on the basis of the following population and household minimum and maximum thresholds in Wales and England:

Population		Households	
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1,000	3,000	400	1,200

Population Growth 2001 – 2015

The tables below indicate the population growth for Newport between 2001 and 2015. It includes statistical data produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and most recent Mid-Year Population Estimates released at local authority level in July 2015.

Newport	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2039
Population Statistics 2001 – 2015	137,014	145,736	146,106	146,558	146,841	147,769	158,492

Summary of Changes - Population Growth Overview 2011 – 2015:

	Newport 2011	Newport 2015	% Total Population	% Difference	
All Ages	**145,736**	**147,769**	**100.0**	**+1.39**	↑
Aged 0 to 15	**29,388**	**29,677**	**20.08**	**+0.98**	↑
Aged 0 to 4	9,543	9,765	6.61	+2.33	↑
Aged 5 to 15	19,845	19,912	13.48	+0.34	↑
Aged 16 to 64	**92,597**	**92,284**	**62.45**	**-0.34**	↓
Aged 16 to 24	18,036	17,162	11.61	-4.85	↓
Aged 25 to 44	38,225	37,736	25.54	-1.28	↓
Aged 45 to 64	36,336	37,386	25.3	+2.89	↑
Aged 65 and over	**23,751**	**25,808**	**17.47**	**+8.66**	↑
Aged 65 to 74	12,544	14,062	9.52	+12.10	↑
Aged 75 to 84	8,059	8,516	5.76	+5.67	↑
Aged 85 and over	3,148	3,230	2.19	+2.60	↑

Summary of Population Projections 2039:

	Newport 2039	%	Wales 2039	%
All Ages	158,492	100.0%	3,259,522	100.0%
15 and Under	30,137	19.0%	556,147	17.1%
16 to 64	91,114	57.5%	1,814,767	55.7%
65+	37,241	23.5%	888,608	27.3%

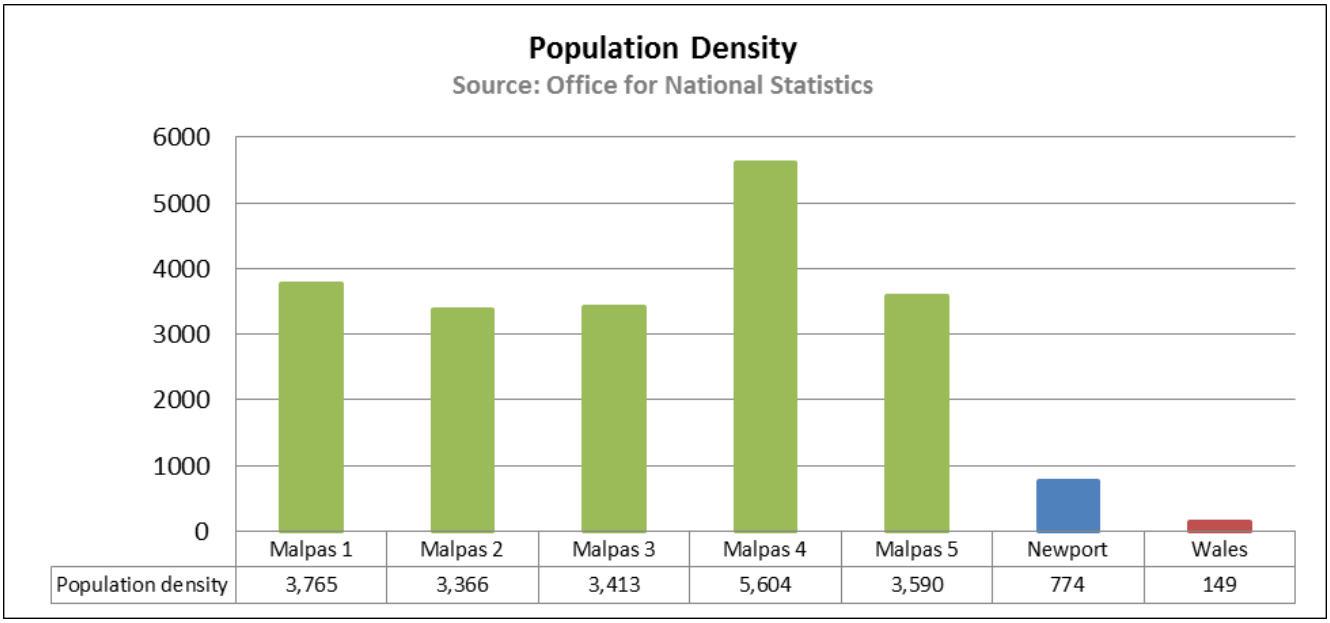
The population of the community

Understanding the population of an area and how this might change can provide an insight into both the assets and challenges that are likely to exist or arise, and the types of policies and initiatives that might be most appropriate.

How many people are there?

	2001	2011	2015	% Diff	
Newport	137,014	145,736	147,769	7.85	↑
Malpas: All Age Groups	8,198	7,997	7,909	-3.53	↓
Malpas: Age 0-15	1,688	1,469	1,446	-14.34	↓
Malpas: Age 16-64	5,120	4,853	4,615	-9.86	↓
Malpas: Age 65 and over	1,340	1,675	1,848	37.91	↑

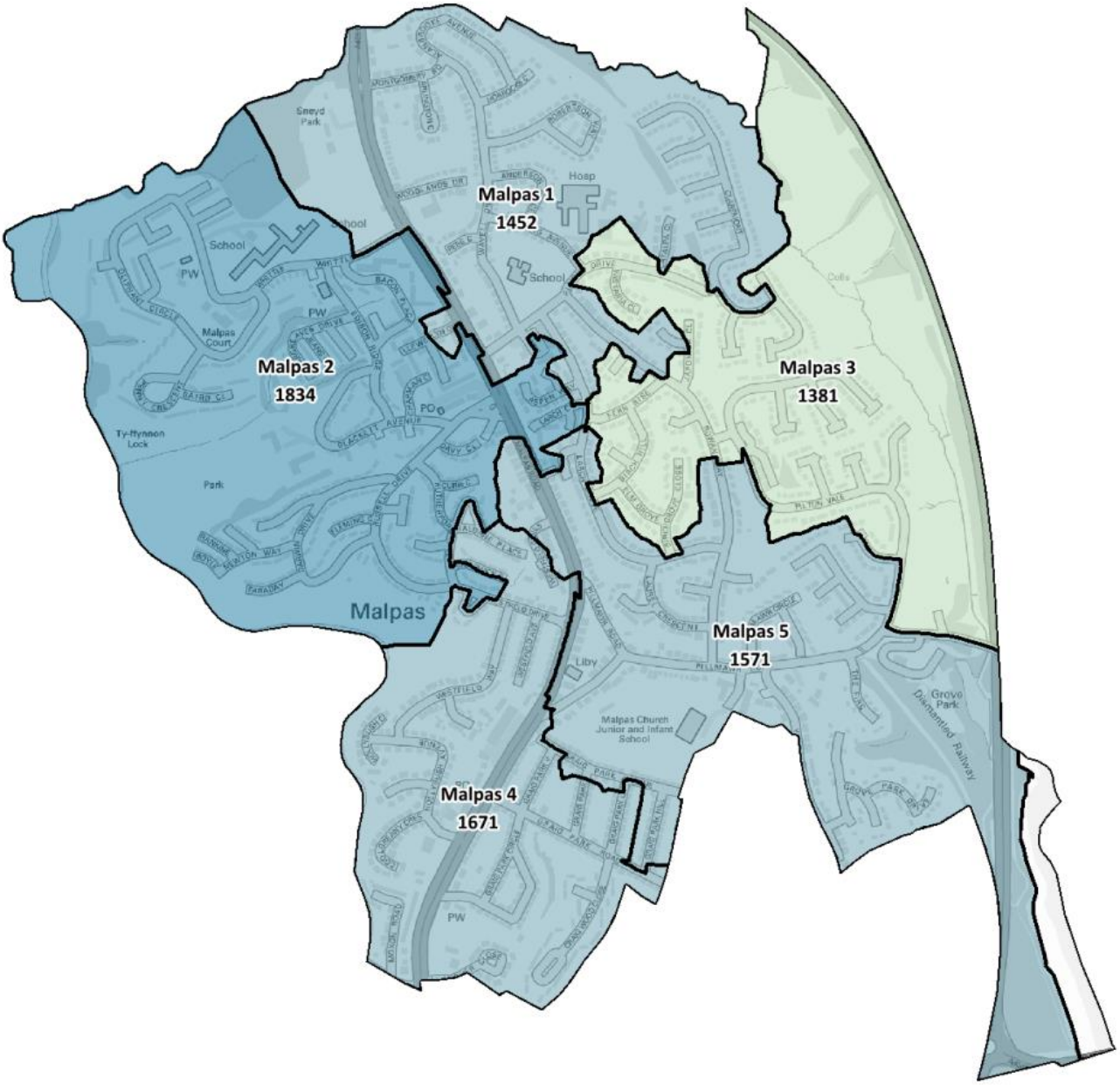
The Census in 2001 recorded 8,198 people living in Malpas, which included 1,688 under 16 years old, 5,120 aged 16 to 64 and 1,340 over 64 years old. The 2015 population estimates show a decrease of 3.53% to 7,909 for the whole population. This is in contrast to the Newport average increase of 7.85%. If we look at each age group we can see that the under 16 age group has decreased by 14.34% to 1,446, 16-64s have decreased by 9.86% to 4,615 and 65 and overs have increased by 37.91% to 1,848.



Population density estimates in Malpas vary from 3,366 people per square kilometre in Malpas 2 to 5,604 people per square kilometre in Malpas 4. These rates are higher than the Newport and Wales rates. In Newport over the five year period the population density estimates have increased from 765 people per square kilometre in 2011 to 774 people per square kilometre in 2015. This compares with an increase from 148 to 149 people per square kilometre for Wales over the same period.

The map overleaf shows the variances in population total levels across the ward.

Population - Mid year Estimates 2015
All Ages Per Lower Super Output Area



Mid Year Estimates 2015
Total Population

- 2,500 to 3,270
- 1,710 to 2,500
- 1,440 to 1,710
- 1,330 to 1,440
- 1,030 to 1,330

What is the make-up of the population?

The age structure of the population in Newport is different to the Wales average with a higher percentage of people under the age of 16 and a lower percentage of over the age of 65.

In Malpas the age split from the 2015 mid-year estimates shows 18.3% of the population are under 16, 58.4% are aged 16 to 64 and 23.4% are 65 and over. In Malpas 1, 28.2% of the population are over the age of 64. These rates are above the Newport average of 17.5%.

Office for National Statistics - Mid Year 2015 Population Estimates for Malpas:

	All Ages	Aged 0 to 15		Aged 16 to 64		Aged over 65	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malpas 1	1,452	207	14.3	836	57.6	409	28.2
Malpas 2	1,834	417	22.7	1,126	61.4	291	15.9
Malpas 3	1,381	201	14.6	779	56.4	401	29.0
Malpas 4	1,671	338	20.2	994	59.5	339	20.3
Malpas 5	1,571	283	18.0	880	56.0	408	26.0
Malpas	**7,909**	**1,446**	**18.3**	**4,615**	**58.4**	**1,848**	**23.4**
Newport	**147,769**	**29,677**	**20.0**	**92,284**	**62.5**	**25,808**	**17.5**

Ethnicity and Identity

The most recent Census data in 2011[1] shows the population of Malpas is made up of 96.8% of people from a white background and 3.2% of people from a non-white background. This is lower than the Newport average where 10.1% of people are from a non-white background. The number of people from a non-white background in Newport has continued to increase with an estimated 6.6% of the population from a minority ethnic background in the city in 2009[2], an increase from 4.8% in 2001[3]. This is a higher proportion of people from a non-white background than for Wales as a whole.

Over the past few years the city has experienced changes in the make-up of its population. The increase in the percentage of the population from a non-white background far outweighs the minimal national increase, coupled with a drop between 2007 and 2009.

The table below and the map overleaf give an overview of the 2011 census data.

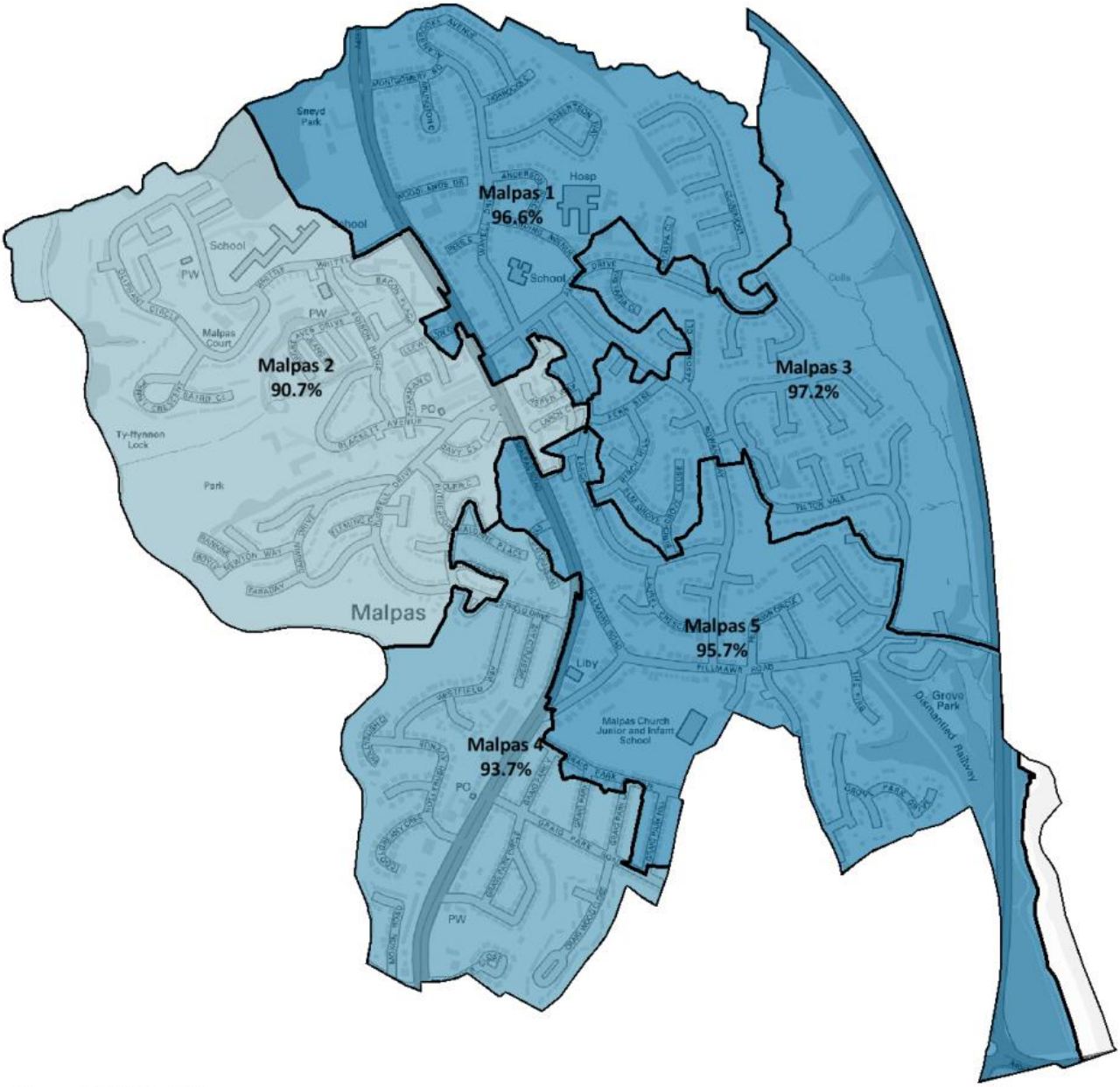
	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Ethnic Group - All Usual Residents	**7,997**	**100.0**	**145,736**	**100.0**	**3,063,456**	**100.0**
White: Total	7,739	96.8	**131,025**	**89.9**	**2,928,253**	**95.6**
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	7,567	94.6	126,756	87.0	2,855,450	93.2
White; Irish	54	0.7	769	0.5	14,086	0.5
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	0.0	84	0.1	2,785	0.1
White; Other White	117	1.5	3,416	2.3	55,932	1.8
Black and Minority Ethnic Group Total	**258**	**3.2**	**14,711**	**10.1**	**135,203**	**4.4**
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	44	0.6	1,318	0.9	11,099	0.4
Mixed: White and Black African	14	0.2	360	0.2	4,424	0.1
Mixed: White and Asian	14	0.2	669	0.5	9,019	0.3
Mixed: Other	12	0.2	405	0.3	6,979	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Indian	24	0.3	1,218	0.8	17,256	0.6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	19	0.2	3,127	2.1	12,229	0.4

[1] 2011 Census (Table KS201EW), Office for National Statistics (ONS)
[2] Annual Population Survey, 2009
[3] 2001 Census

	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	15	0.2	1,749	1.2	10,687	0.3
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	21	0.3	600	0.4	13,638	0.4
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	12	0.2	1,292	0.9	16,318	0.5
Black/Black British: African	24	0.3	1,499	1.0	11,887	0.4
Black/Black British: Caribbean	5	0.1	782	0.5	3,809	0.1
Black/Black British: Other Black	9	0.1	254	0.2	2,580	0.1
Other ethnic Group: Arab	27	0.3	926	0.6	9,615	0.3
Other ethnic Group: Other	18	0.2	512	0.4	5,663	0.2
Country of Birth						
Wales	6,694	83.7	113,353	77.8	2,226,005	72.7
United Kingdom	7,683	96.1	133,403	91.5	2,895,585	94.5
Republic of Ireland	39	0.5	717	0.5	12,175	0.4
Other EU Member countries (in March 2001)	39	0.5	1,187	0.8	26,343	0.9
Other EU Accession countries (April 2001 - March 2011)	66	0.8	2,101	1.4	29,017	0.9
Other Countries	170	2.1	8,328	5.7	100,336	3.3
Religion						
Christian	5,079	63.5	82,858	56.9	1,763,299	57.6
Buddhist	11	0.1	360	0.2	9,117	0.3
Hindu	8	0.1	685	0.5	10,434	0.3
Jewish	4	0.1	99	0.1	2,064	0.1
Muslim	81	1.0	6,859	4.7	45,950	1.5
Sikh	6	0.1	141	0.1	2,962	0.1
Other religions	20	0.3	463	0.3	12,705	0.4
No religion	2,167	27.1	43,336	29.7	982,997	32.1
Religion not stated	621	7.8	10,935	7.5	233,928	7.6
Language						
All People Aged 3 and Over	7,749	96.9	139,849	96.0	2,955,841	96.5
Main language is English/Welsh	7,603	95.1	132,901	91.2	2,871,405	97.1
Main language is not English/Welsh	146	1.8	6,948	4.8	84,436	2.9
Main Language is sign language (included in not English/Welsh)	5	0.1	142	0.1	2,236	0.1
Migration						
Born in the UK	7,683	96.1	133,403	91.5	2,895,585	94.5
Resident in UK; Less than 2 Years	21	0.3	1,609	1.1	27,456	0.9
Resident in UK; 2 Years or More but Less Than 5 Years	54	0.7	2,242	1.5	29,403	1.0
Resident in UK; 5 Years or More but Less Than 10 Years	67	0.8	3,082	2.1	35,486	1.2
Resident in UK; 10 Years or More	172	2.2	5,400	3.7	75,526	2.5

The map overleaf developed from the 2011 Census data shows the ethnicity split across Malpas. The highest white population is in Malpas 2 with a rate of 97.3%, the lowest white population is in Malpas 3 with a rate of 90.7%. These rates are all above the Newport average of 89.0%.

Census 2011 - Ethnicity



Census 2011 Ethnicity
% of LSOA - White

- 94.9 to 97.9%
- 92.1 to 94.9%
- 88 to 92.1%
- 75.3 to 88%
- 37.8 to 75.3%

What will the population be in the future?

It is helpful to understand how our population numbers and structure might change in the future.

The assumptions used to produce local authority population projections for Wales are based on past trends. These do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels or distribution, but indicate what is expected to happen if these trends continue. As they are trend-based they become less certain the further they are carried forward.

The table below indicates the population growth for Newport and Malpas between 2001 and 2015. It includes statistical data produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and most recent Mid-Year Population Estimates released at local authority level in July 2015. In addition the projected population levels for 2039 for Newport are included. This shows that the Newport population is projected to increase to 158,492 a projected increase of 7.26% from 2015 population estimates.

	2001	2011	2015	2039
Newport	137,014	145,736	147,769	158,492
Malpas	8,198	7,997	7,909	Not available

At a community level population projections are not currently available. However, looking at past trends it would suggest that the population in Malpas will decrease slowly.

Section 2: Economic well-being

Economic well-being includes a skilled and well-educated population, an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take benefit from the wealth generated through securing reliable work and a sufficient income.

What is the economic well-being of our community?

Economic Activity

The proportion of working age adults who are economically active in the Malpas ward is slightly higher than the Newport average and the Wales figure. The unemployment rate is lower than the Newport rate but higher than the Wales rate. A higher proportion of people work part time hours in Malpas.

Source: Census 2011	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	**5,761**	**100.0**	**105,141**	**100.0**	**2,245,166**	**100.0**
Economic Activity						
Total Economically active 16 to 74	3,909	67.9	71,011	67.5	1,476,735	65.8
Employee; Part-Time	976	16.9	15,531	14.8	313,022	13.9
Employee; Full-Time	2,166	37.6	39,177	37.3	799,348	35.6
Self-Employed	324	5.6	6,894	6.6	194,029	8.6
Unemployed	266	4.6	5,616	5.3	96,689	4.3
Full-Time Student	177	3.1	3,793	3.6	73,647	3.3

Employment

In terms of the industries people are employed in, Malpas is generally representative of Newport as a whole and is broadly consistent with the wider Wales industrial structure. There are however slightly higher proportions of people employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motor Cycles; and Transport and Storage.

Compared to Newport and Wales, Malpas has a lower proportion of people in managerial occupations and Professional Occupations. There are however a higher proportion of people in Sales & Customer Service Occupations and Administrative & Secretarial Occupations.

Source: 2011 Census	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	**5,761**	**100.0**	**105,141**	**100.0**	**2,245,166**	**100.0**
Hours Worked						
Part-Time; Total	1,179	20.5	19,831	18.9	411,573	18.3
Part-Time; 15 Hours or Less Worked	332	5.8	5,681	5.4	125,060	5.6
Part-Time; 16 to 30 Hours Worked	847	14.7	14,150	13.5	286,513	12.8
Full-Time; Total	2,426	42.1	44,577	42.4	952,042	42.4
Full-Time; 31 to 48 Hours Worked	2,088	36.2	37,808	36.0	790,605	35.2
Full-Time; 49 or More Hours Worked	338	5.9	6,769	6.4	161,437	7.2
Industry						
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	3,605	100.0	64,408	61.3	1,363,615	60.7
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2	0.1	207	0.2	23,497	1.0
B Mining and Quarrying	1	0.0	42	0.0	3,176	0.1
C Manufacturing	399	11.1	6,865	6.5	143,751	6.4
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	18	0.5	502	0.5	10,903	0.5

Source: 2011 Census	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	29	0.8	583	0.6	12,402	0.6
F Construction	298	8.3	4470	4.3	111,293	5.0
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	679	18.8	11,157	10.6	212,554	9.5
H Transport and Storage	181	5.0	2,924	2.8	53,222	2.4
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	178	4.9	4,237	4.0	84,907	3.8
J Information and Communication	78	2.2	1,852	1.8	31,004	1.4
K Financial and Insurance Activities	156	4.3	3,218	3.1	41,630	1.9
L Real Estate Activities	56	1.6	984	0.9	17,040	0.8
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	124	3.4	2,749	2.6	58,616	2.6
N Administrative and Support Service Activities	136	3.8	2,905	2.8	54,366	2.4
O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	307	8.5	4,980	4.7	108,164	4.8
P Education	315	8.7	5,325	5.1	137,864	6.1
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	541	15.0	9,006	8.6	197,226	8.8
R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities	107	3.0	2,379	2.3	61,166	2.7
T Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - producing Activities of Households for Own Use	0	0.0	20	0.0	605	0.0
U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	0	0.0	3	0.0	229	0.0
Occupation						
1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	288	8.0	5,992	9.3	125,802	9.2
2. Professional Occupations	483	13.4	9,812	15.2	215,384	15.8
3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	366	10.2	7,071	11.0	147,246	10.8
4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	513	14.2	8,052	12.5	151,407	11.1
5. Skilled Trades Occupations	428	11.9	6,724	10.4	183,277	13.4
6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	366	10.2	6,204	9.6	143,467	10.5
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	402	11.2	6,461	10.0	123,392	9.0
8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	310	8.6	5,270	8.2	110,993	8.1
9. Elementary Occupations	449	12.5	8,822	13.7	162,647	11.9

Economic Inactivity

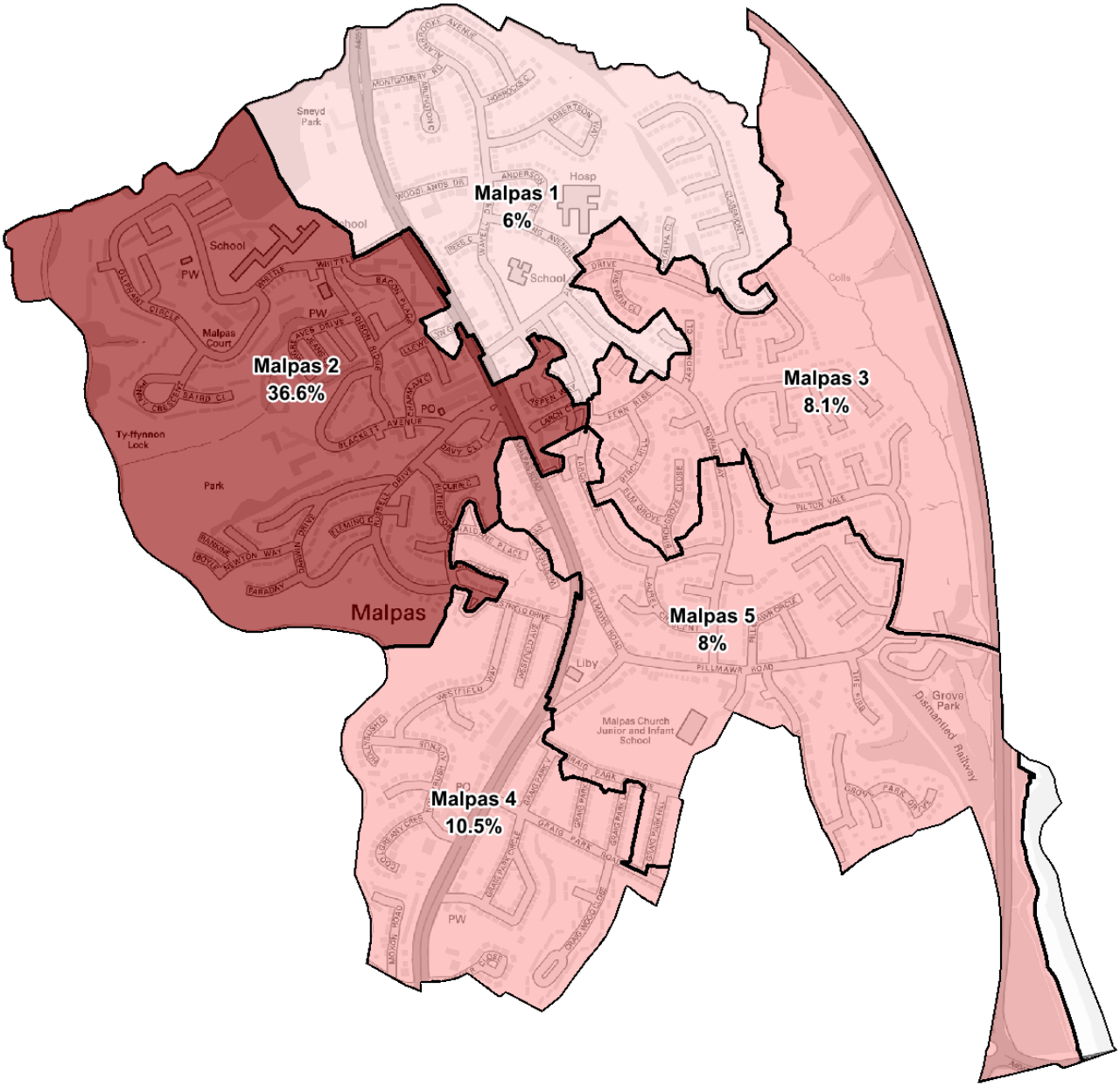
Economic inactivity is slightly lower than the wider Newport rate and also lower than the Wales rate. There is a higher proportion of retired residents but lower proportion of students than the Newport average. There is a lower number of people looking after the home or family and long term sick or disabled residents.

Source: Census 2011	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	**5,761**	**100.0**	**105,141**	**100.0**	**2,245,166**	**100.0**
Total Economically inactive 16 to 74	1,852	32.1	34,130	32.5	768,431	34.2
Retired	1,110	19.3	15,389	14.6	361,501	16.1
Student	195	3.4	5,591	5.3	133,880	6.0
Looking after home or family	193	3.4	4,642	4.4	86,396	3.8
Long term sick or disabled	255	4.4	6,039	5.7	140,760	6.3
Other	99	1.7	2,469	2.3	45,894	2.0

Benefit Claimants

Four out of five LSOAs in Malpas recorded lower working age benefits claimant rates that the Newport average at 16.4% and Wales at 15.2%. However claimant rates varied widely across the Ward with Malpas 2 LSOA at 36.6% at over twice the Newport rate. This indicates a high geographical concentration of deprivation within the ward.

Percentage of Working Age Benefit Claimants - November 2015



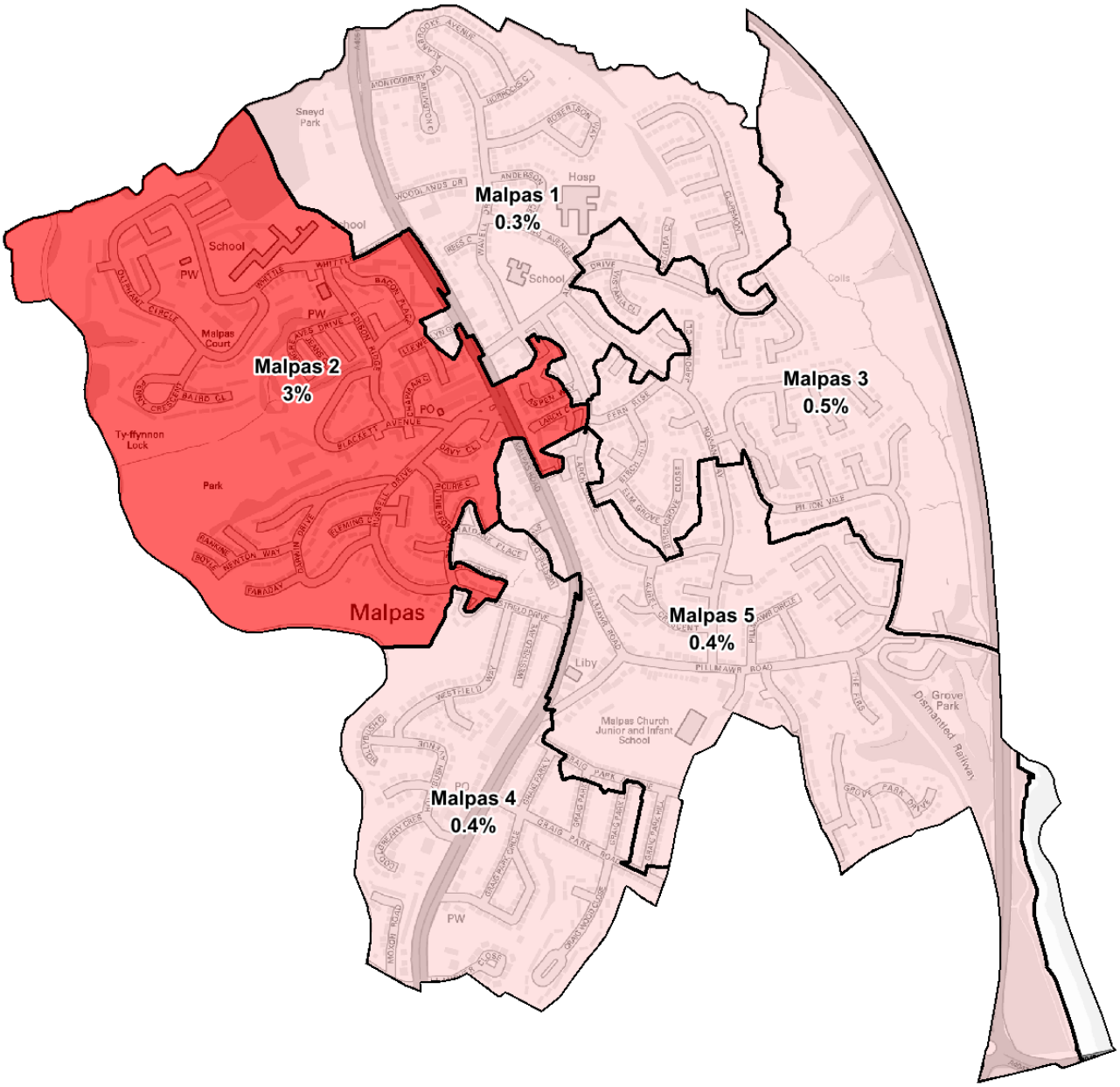
% of Working Age Benefit Claimants

- 28.5 to 36.6%
- 20.7 to 28.5%
- 13.5 to 20.7%
- 7.2 to 13.5%
- 0 to 7.2%

Job Seeker's Allowance

In terms of Job Seekers Allowance claimant rates four out of five LSOAs are below the Newport average rate (2.6%), Malpas 2 however at 3% is above the Newport rate.

Percentage of Job Seeker Allowance - April 2016



% JSA Claimants

- 3.5 to 4.91%
- 1.9 to 3.5%
- 1.3 to 1.9%
- 0.7 to 1.3%
- 0 to 0.7%

Adult Qualifications

The proportion of adults with no qualifications in Malpas is lower than the Newport rate but higher than the Wales rate, whereas the proportion with higher level qualifications is lower than Newport and Wales. Skills levels are generally lower than average although the proportion of people with apprenticeships are somewhat higher than for Wales and Newport.

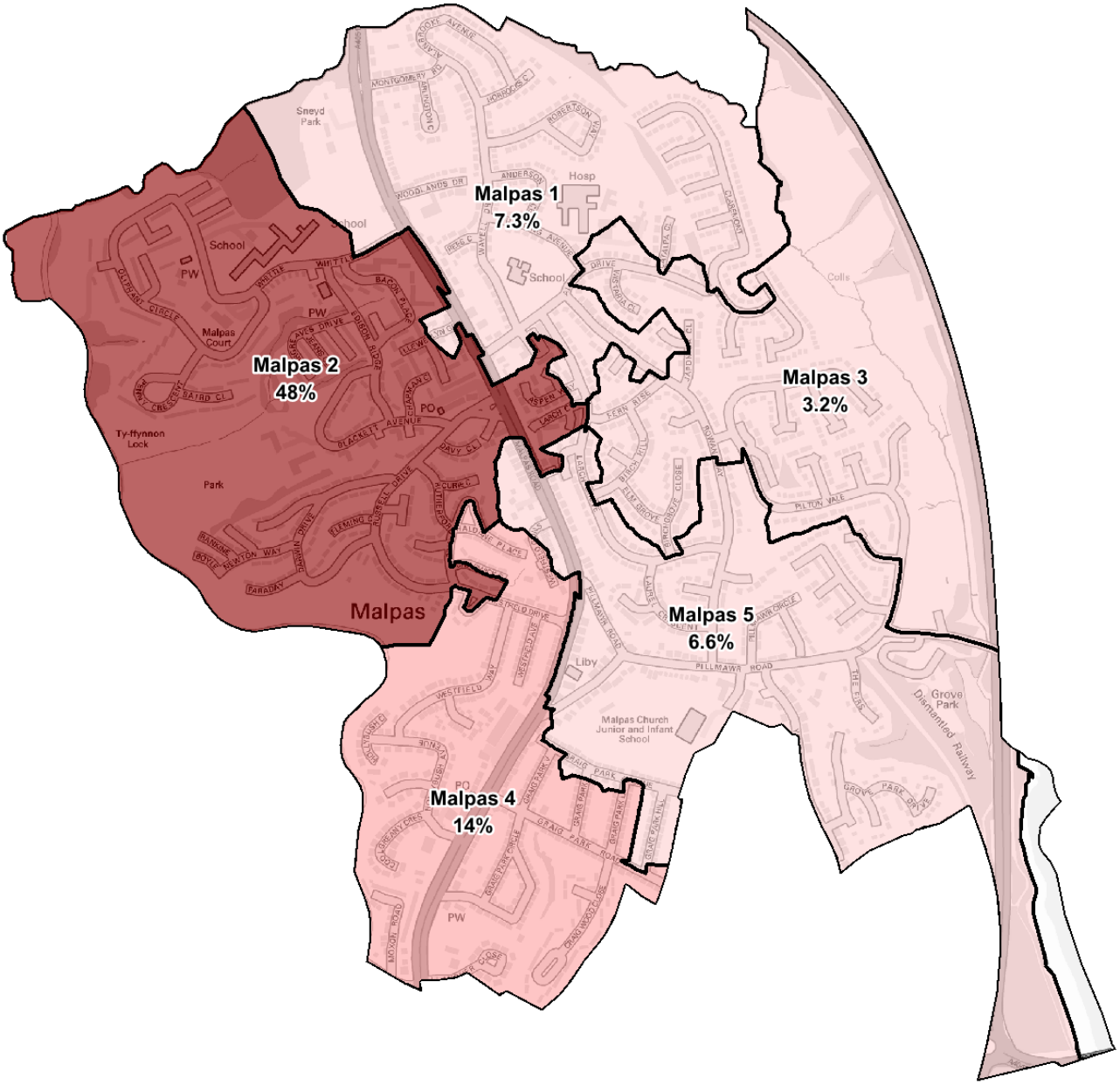
Source: Census 2011	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Qualifications						
All Usual Residents Aged 16 and Over	6,528	100.0	116,348	100	2,507,160	100
No Qualifications	1,696	26.0	31,454	27.0	650,517	25.9
Level 1 Qualifications	977	15.0	16,399	14.1	332,943	13.3
Level 2 Qualifications	1,118	17.1	17,834	15.3	393,819	15.7
Apprenticeship	379	5.8	4,685	4.0	98,843	3.9
Level 3 Qualifications	690	10.6	13,203	11.3	308,171	12.3
Level 4 Qualifications and Above	1,385	21.2	27,202	23.4	614,116	24.5
Other Qualifications	283	4.3	5,571	4.8	108,751	4.3

What do we know about the economic well-being of our children and young people?

Children Living in Low Income Families

Malpas 1, 3, 4 and 5 LSOA's record the proportion of children living in low income families at lower rates than the Newport (24.3%) and Wales (20.5%) averages. However Malpas 2 is approaching twice the Newport level at 48%.

Percentage of Children Living in Low Income Families - 2013



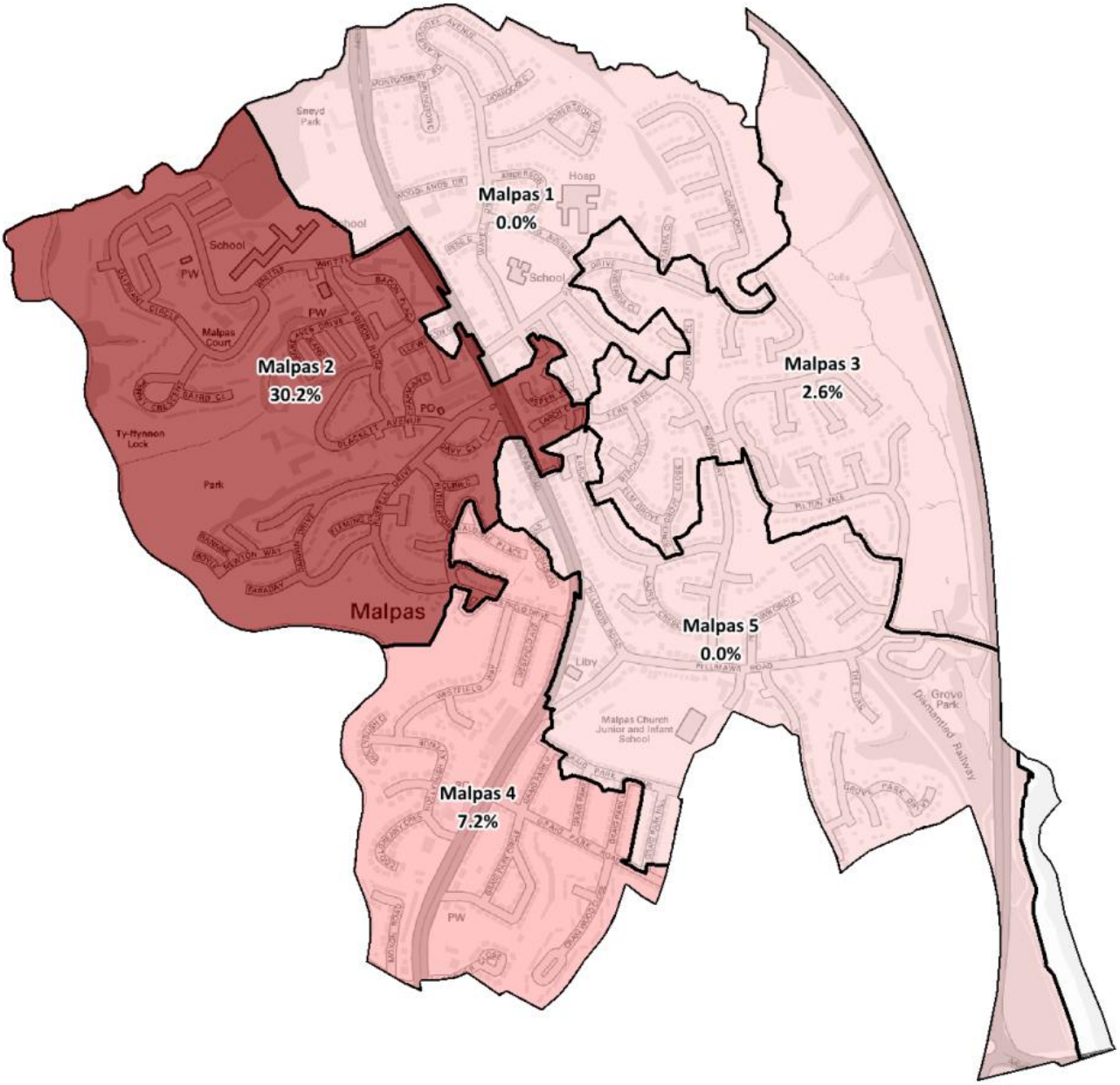
% of Children Living in Low Income Families

- 41.2 to 50.2%
- 26.8 to 41.2%
- 15.9 to 26.8%
- 9 to 15.9%
- 1.8 to 9%

Free School Meals

Malpas 1, 3, 4 and 5 LSOA's record the proportion of eligible for Free School Meals at lower rates than the Newport average (18.9%). However Malpas 2 at 30.2% records a significantly higher rate.

Percentage Of Pupils Eligable For Free School Meals - September 2016



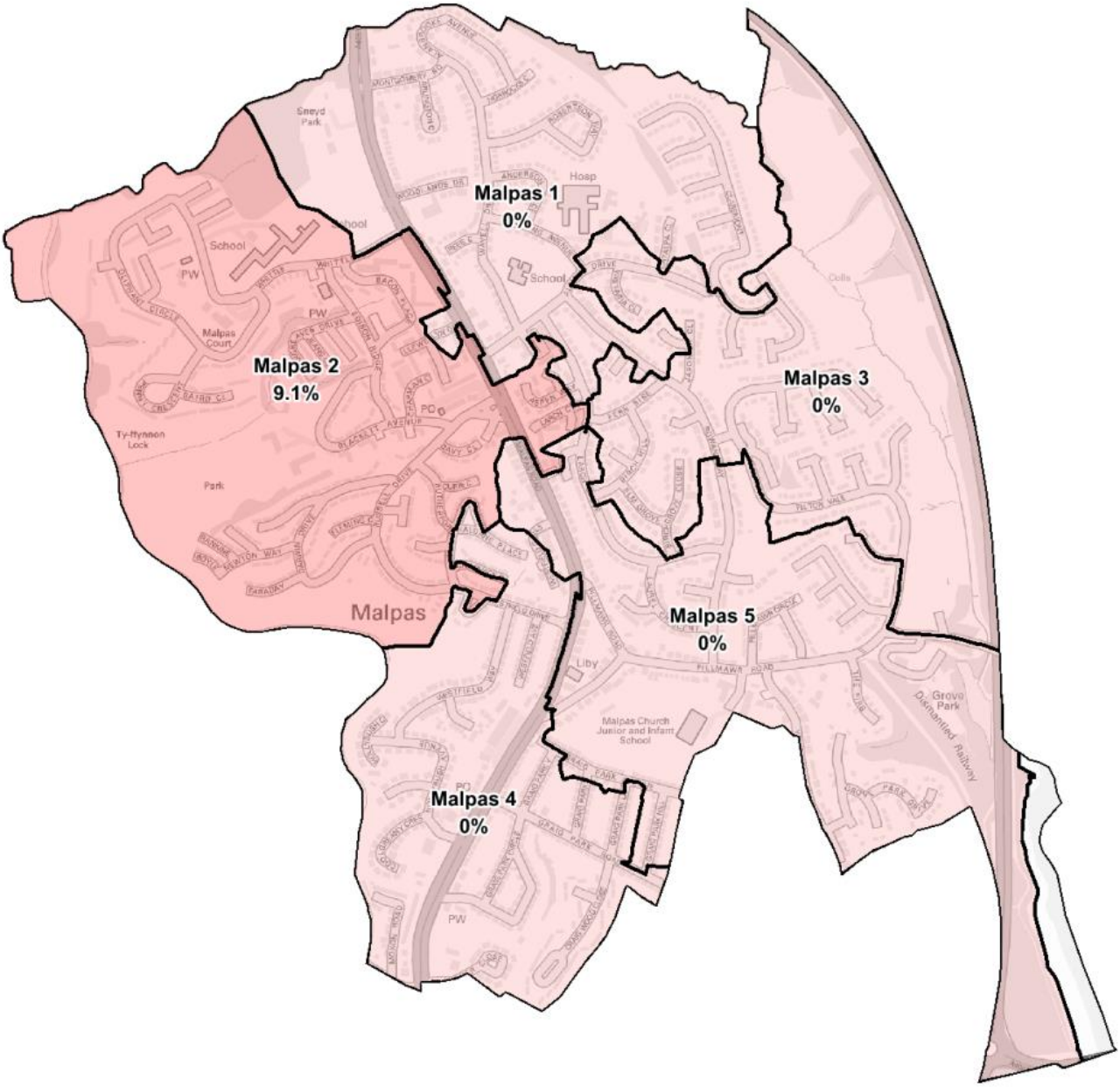
% Pupils FSM Eligibility

- 28.8 to 39.6%
- 20 to 28.8%
- 12 to 20%
- 4.2 to 12
- 0 to 4.2%

Job Seeker's Allowance claimants aged 17-24

This measure shows the proportion of people who claim Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) who are aged 17-24, rather than the proportion of 17-24 year olds who claim JSA. This means that the indicator is somewhat limited in its use for tracking relative levels of deprivation. This will be identified as a data gap where better information is needed going forward.

Percentage of Job Seeker Allowance Who Are Aged 17-24 - May 2016



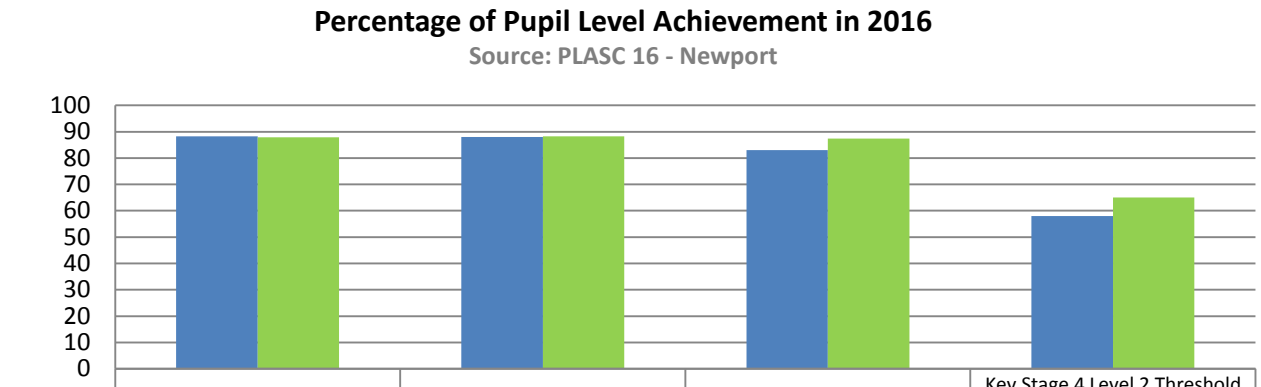
% of JSA Claimants Who Are Aged 17-24

- 29.4 to 55.6%
- 19.6 to 29.4%
- 13.2 to 19.6%
- 8.1 to 13.2%
- 0 to 8.1%

How skilled are our children and young people in Malpas?

Having a good education can play a crucial role in enabling young people to maximise the opportunities available to them, achieve their potential and make a positive contribution to the economy.

The graph below shows the levels of achievement obtained by Malpas school pupils in the foundation phase and key stages 2 to 4.



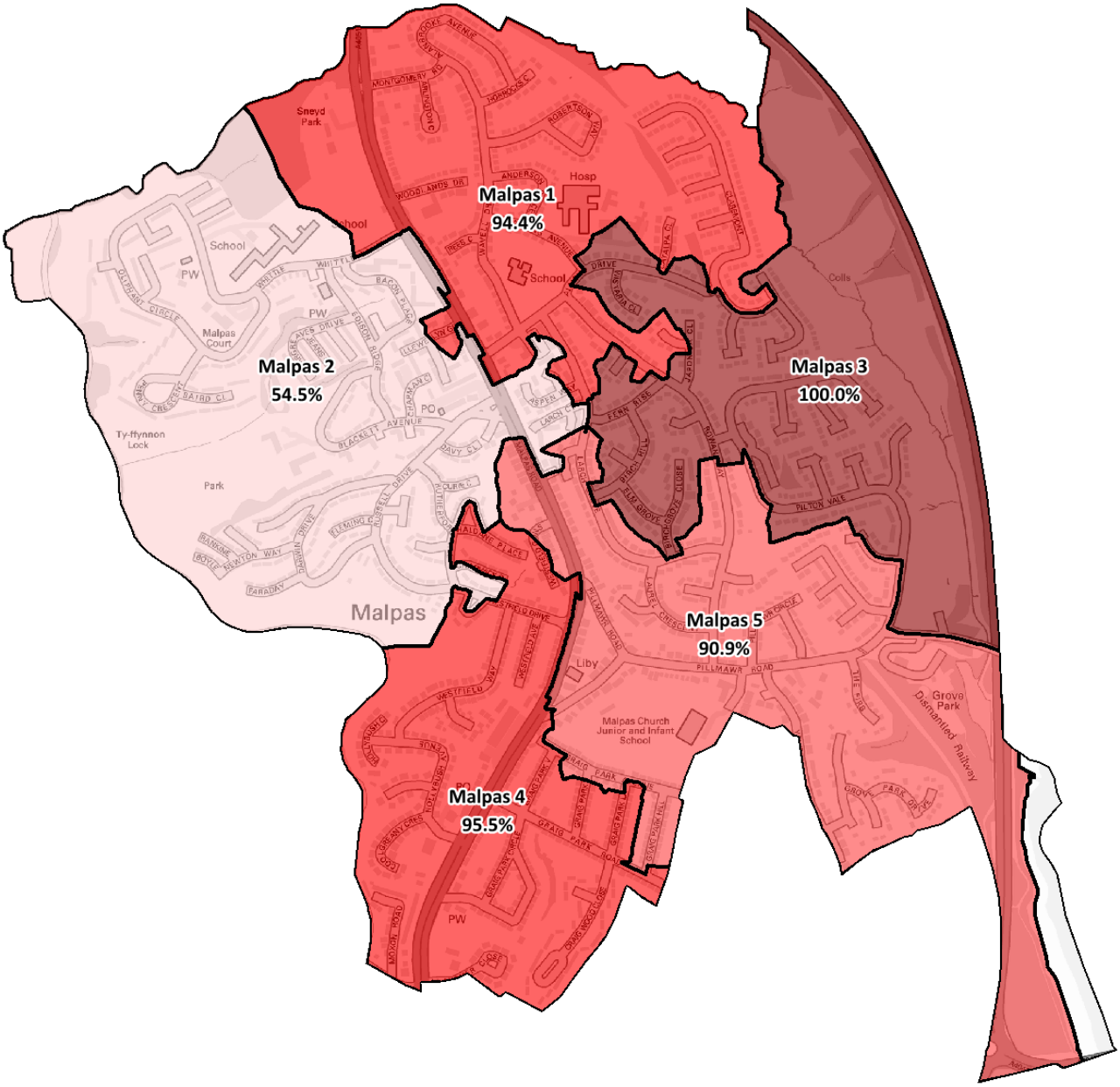
	Foundation Phase - Foundation Phase Indicator	Key Stage 2 - Core Subject Indicator	Key Stage 3 - Core Subject Indicator	Key Stage 4 Level 2 Threshold Inclusive (incl. English/Welsh & Maths)
Newport	88.3	88.0	83.0	58.0
Malpas	87.9	88.2	87.3	65.1

Foundation Phase

The Foundation Phase (formerly Key Stage 1) is the first phase of compulsory primary education (ages 5-7).

Malpas pupils tended to perform slightly below the Newport average at the Foundation phase. However the overall figure is affected by a huge variation in performance across the LSOAs, with Malpas 3 recording 100% whilst Malpas 2 achieved 54.5%.

PLASC16 - Foundation Phase
% of 7 year olds achieving the expected level at the end of Foundation Phase



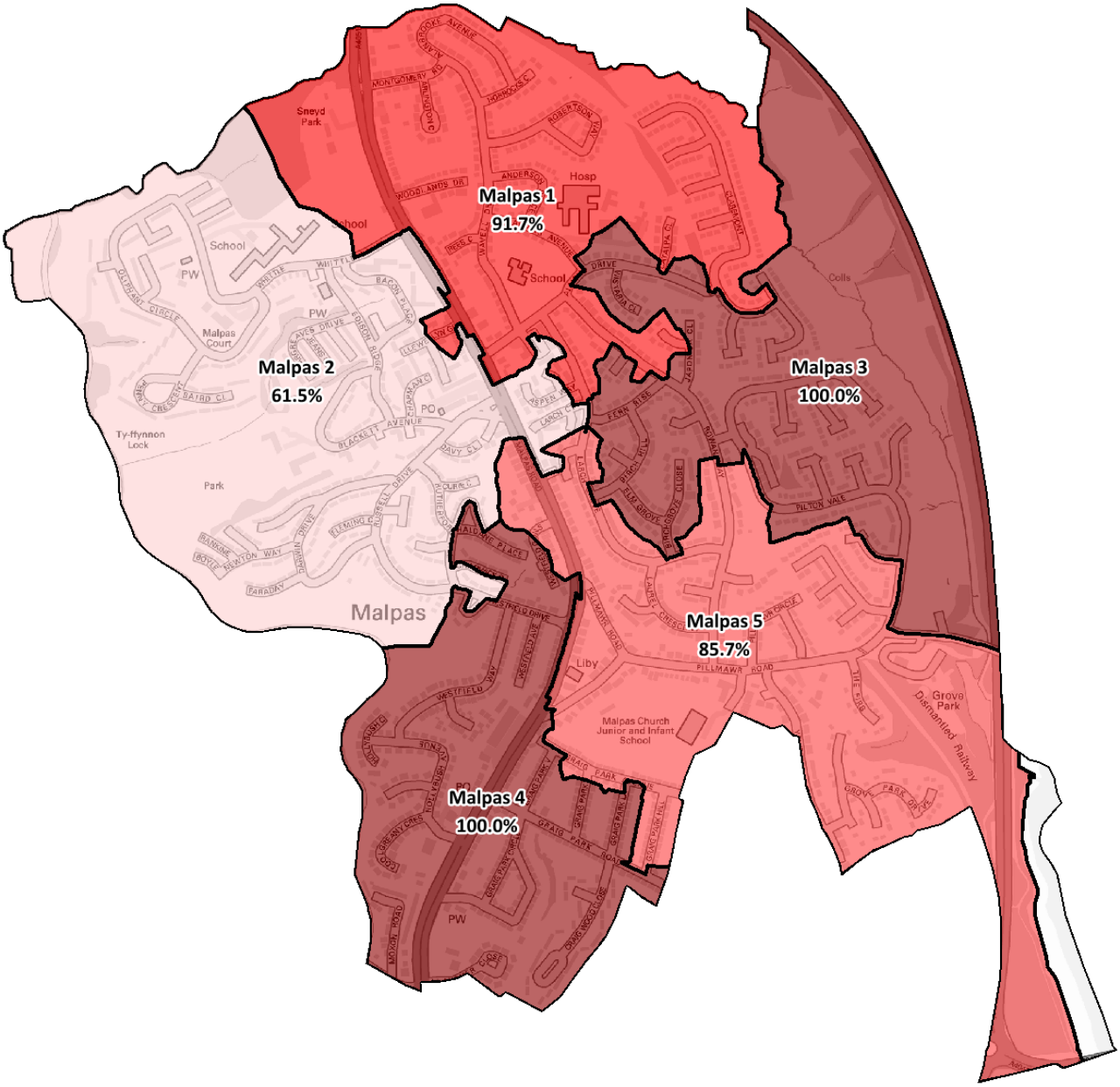
PLASC16 - Foundation
Foundation Phase Indicator

- 100%
- 94.4 to 100%
- 89.5 to 94.4%
- 78.3 to 89.5%
- 54.5 to 78.3%

Key Stage 2 (11 years)

Key Stage 2 is the second phase of compulsory primary education (ages 7-11). In Key Stage 2 Malpas pupils narrowly exceed the Newport rate but fall just short of the Wales average of 88.6%. However within the ward there are considerable variations by LSOA, with Malpas 3 and 4 achieving 100% whilst Malpas 2 was 61.5%. This variance will have affected the average rate for the ward as all other LSOAs in Malpas were above the Newport average.

PLASC16 - Key Stage 2
Core Subject Indicator



PLASC16 - Key Stage 2

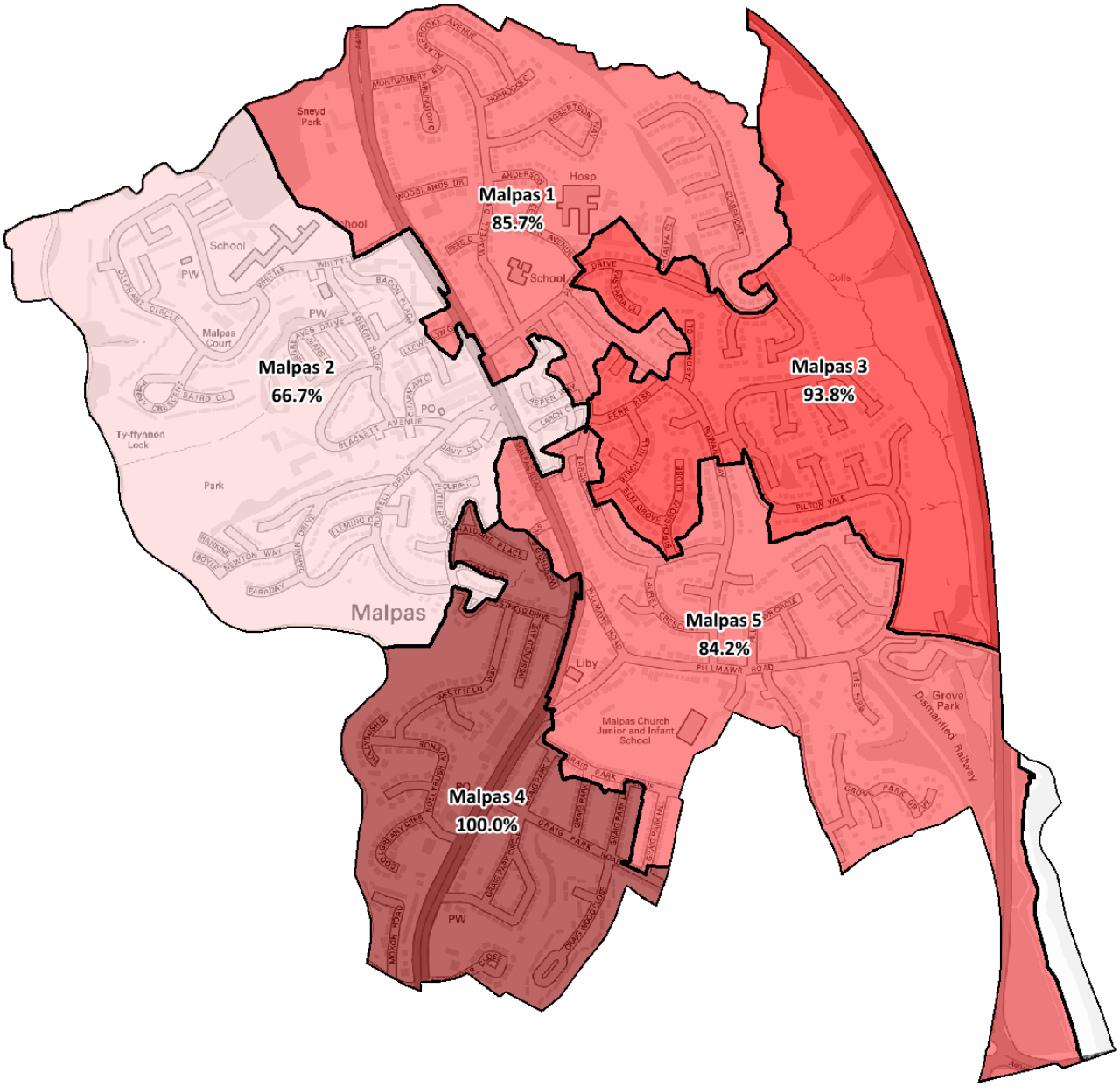
- 100%
- 90.4 to 100%
- 84.6 to 90.4%
- 77.7 to 84.6%
- 61 to 77.7%

Key Stage 3 (14 years)

Key Stage 3 is the term for the three years of secondary schooling known as Year 7, Year 8 and Year 9, when pupils are aged between 11 and 14.

At Key Stage 3 Malpas pupils achievement is 4.3 points above the Newport average, and better than the Wales rate. This however masks a huge variation within the ward with Malpas 2 at 66.7% compared to the 100% rate achieved by Malpas 4.

PLASC16 - Key Stage 3
Core Subject Indicator



PLASC16 - Key Stage 3

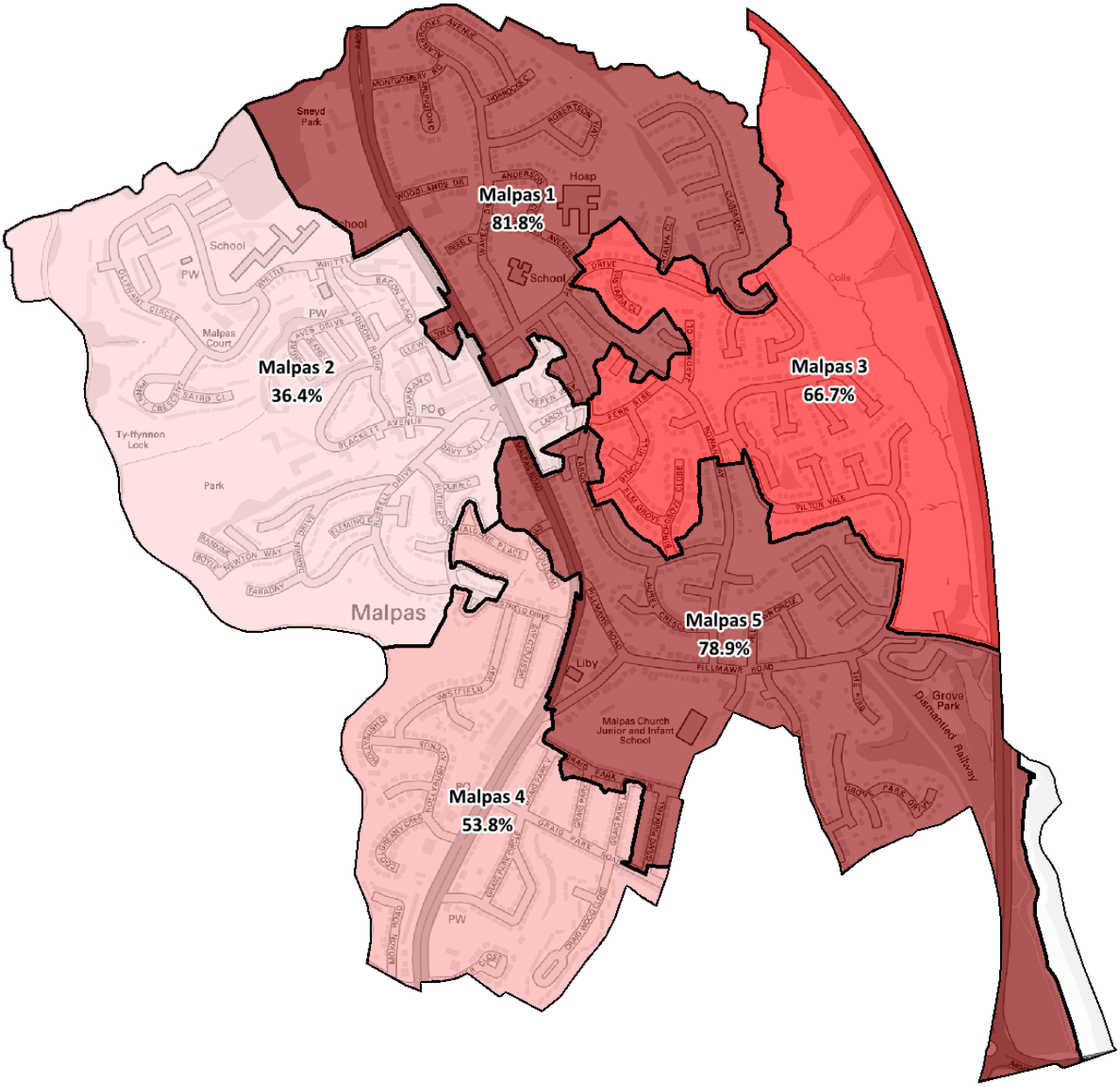
- 100%
- 90 to 100%
- 81.2 to 90%
- 70 to 81.2%
- 25 to 70%

Level 2 Threshold Inclusive

This measure relates to the achievement of a combination of qualifications at Level 2 equivalent to five GCSEs at grade A*-C, including English or Welsh first language and mathematics.

At Key Stage 4 Malpas pupils exceeded the Newport average by over 7 points and also bettered the Wales average at 57.9%. Again at this stage huge variances across the ward were noted with Malpas 2 at 36.4% achievement rate and Malpas 1 at 81.8%.

PLASC16 - Key Stage 4
% of Pupils Aged 15 Who Achieved Level 2 Threshold



PLASC16 - Key Stage 4 L2inc

- 75 to 89.5%
- 63.6 to 75%
- 55.5 to 63.6%
- 46.1 to 55.5%
- 9 to 46.1%

How deprived is our community?

	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	14.7	30.5	38.9	56.8
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies a single concentrated area of deprivation across the ward in relation to the Lower Super Output Area of Malpas 2 which ranks in the top 6% of most relatively deprived in Wales, particularly in terms of income, employment and education. No other Malpas LSOA ranks in the top 10% most deprived.

	Malpas 1	**Malpas 2**	**Malpas 3**	**Malpas 4**	**Malpas 5**
WIMD Rank	1,827	114	1,702	1,491	1,668
Income	1,742	61	1,699	1,174	1,605
Employment	1,594	57	1,392	1,286	1,578
Health	1,784	319	1,565	1,471	949
Education	1,586	122	1,237	1,093	1,503
Access to Services	1,692	1,577	1,101	1,494	1,416
Community Safety	1,547	335	1,825	1,195	1,479
Physical Environment	868	1,422	1,210	836	866
Housing	1,826	816	1,706	1,397	1,772

Key:

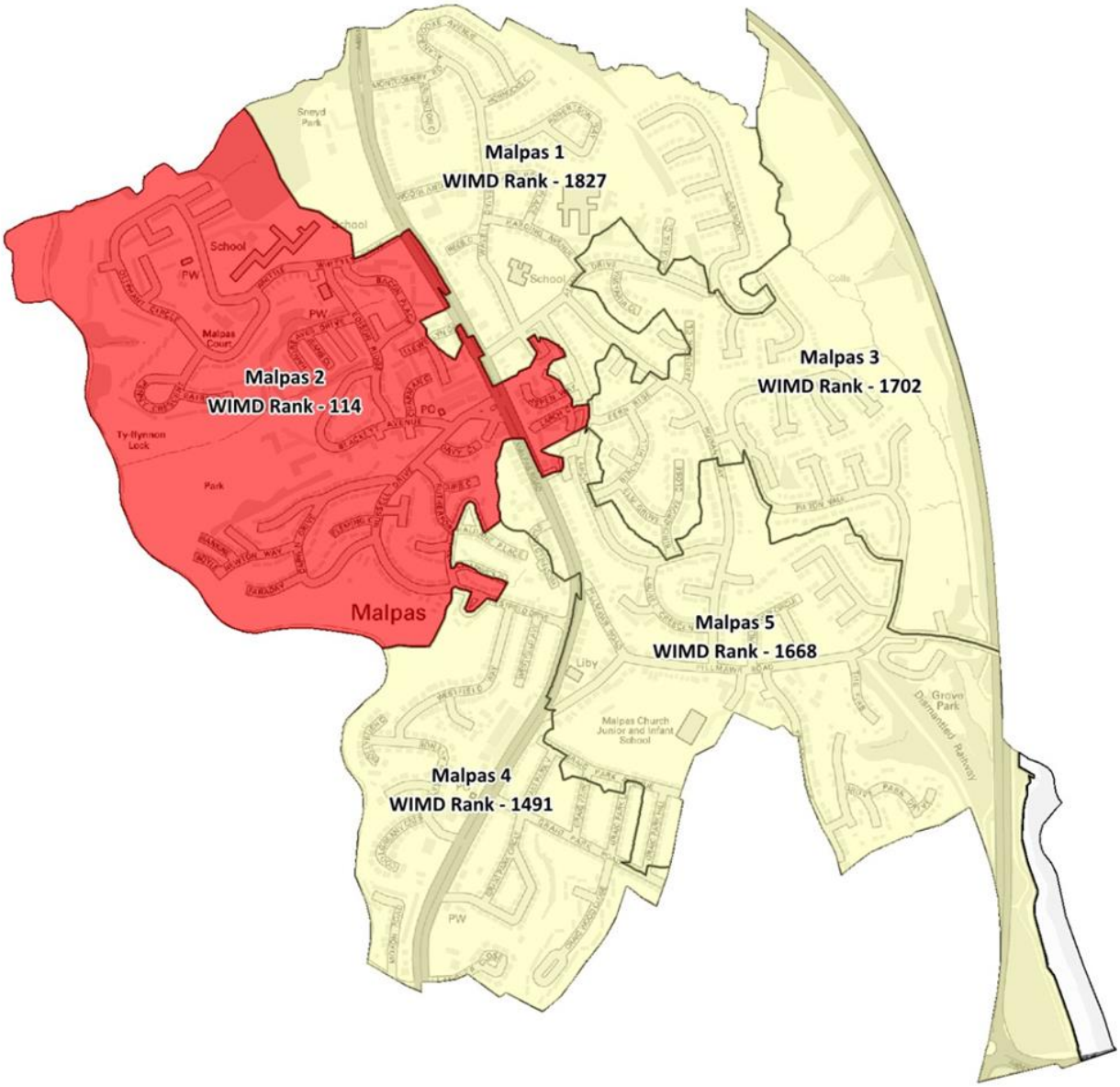
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

WIMD Rank Range:		
1 to 191	-	top 10% most deprived
192 to 382	-	top 20% most deprived
383 to 573	-	top 30% most deprived
574 to 955	-	top 50% most deprived
956 to 1,909	-	top 50% least deprived

The thematic image shows the WIMD rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area in Malpas.

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation - 2014



WIMD Ranking

1 to 191	Most Deprived	
192 to 382		
383 to 573	↓	
574 to 955	Least Deprived	
956 to 1,909		

Section 3: Social well-being

Social well-being encompasses areas such as health, housing and safe communities. Information which may be useful in assessing social well-being of an area might include measures around physical and mental well-being, health behaviours, life expectancy, quality and availability of housing, community safety and living without fear of crime.

How healthy is our community?

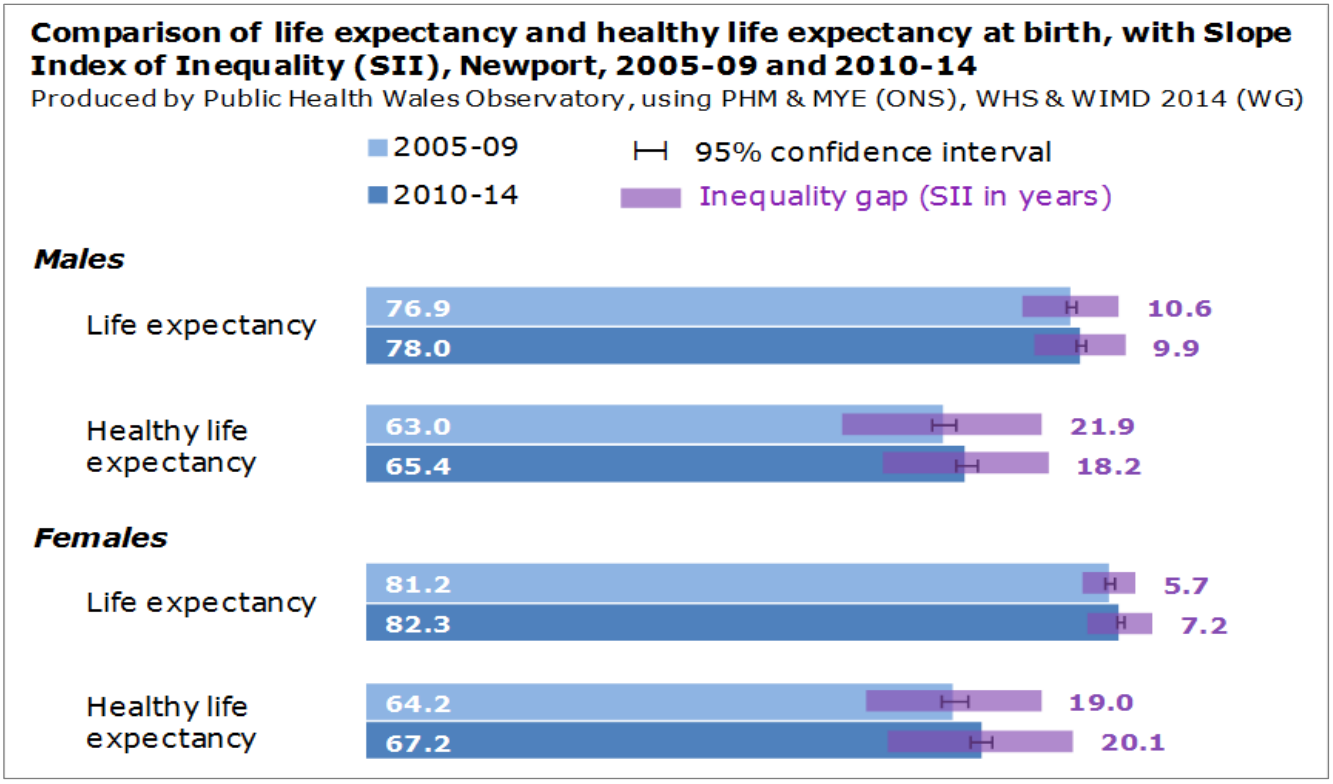
Life Expectancy

Measures of life expectancy are key to understanding the well-being of an area and its citizens. Life expectancy at birth is a widely used statistical measure of the average expected years of life for a new-born based on currently observed mortality rates. As such, life expectancy at birth is also a measure of mortality across all ages.

The life expectancy of males in Newport has gradually increased and the latest available data (2012-14) stands at 78.1 years, compared with 78.5 years for Wales.

The life expectancy of females in Newport has seen an increase to 82.4 years, compared to 82.3 years for Wales. The life expectancy of females is 4.3 years longer than the life expectancy of males.

There continues to be significant health inequalities between those living in areas with the highest concentration of deprivation compared to those living in areas with a lower concentration of deprivation.



Whilst life expectancy continues to increase the gap in years in life expectancy at birth of males between the most and least deprived areas of Newport is still significant but has decreased from 10.6 years in 2005-2009 to 9.9 years in 2010-2014. The gap in Wales has decreased slightly from 8.9 years to 8.8 years.

Conversely, the gap in years in the life expectancy at birth of females between the most and least deprived areas of Newport has increased from 5.7 years in 2005-2009 to 7.2 years in 2010-2014. This is now the same gap as the Wales average which has increased from 6.9 years to 7.2 years.

Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy life expectancy is an estimate of how many years a person may live in a 'healthy' state. Healthy life expectancy in Males in Newport has increased from 63 years in 2005-09 to 65.4 years in 2010-14. However the gap in years between the least and most deprived areas of Newport is substantial at 21.9 years in 2005-09 decreasing to 18.2 years in 2010-14. This compares to the Wales average which has decreased from 19.0 years to 18.7 years in the same period.

Healthy life expectancy for females has also increased from 64.2 years to 67.2 years. However, the gap in years in the healthy life expectancy at birth of females between the most and least deprived areas of Newport has increased from 19.0 years in 2005-2009 to 20.1 years 2010-2014. This compares to the Wales average which has increased from 18.0 years to 18.2 years in the same period.

Deprivation across the ward of Malpas varies. Malpas 2 is ranked in the top 6% of deprived ward in Wales. This would indicate that life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in this area will be lower than the rest of the ward and the Newport and Wales averages.

Health Status

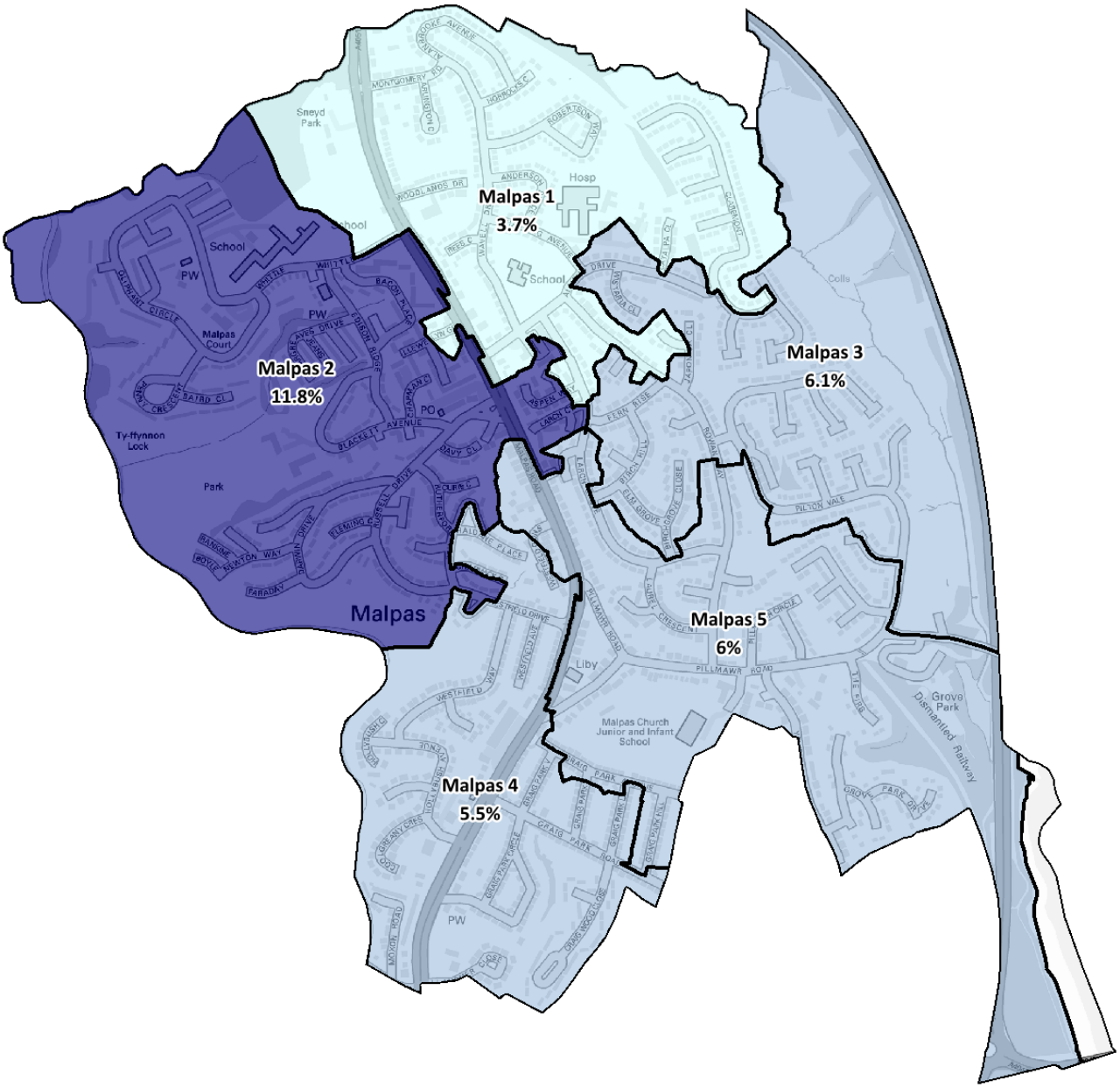
Feeling healthy can be a key element of well-being.

2011 Census	Malpas	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents	**7,997**	**100.0**	**145,736**	**100.0**	**3,063,456**	**100.0**
Limiting Long Term Illness						
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	843	10.5	15,515	10.6	364,318	11.9
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	976	12.2	14,801	10.2	331,537	10.8
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	6,178	77.3	115,420	79.2	2,367,601	77.3
General Health						
Very Good Health	3,476	43.5	66,667	45.7	1,428,697	46.6
Good Health	2,775	34.7	47,811	32.8	953,363	31.1
Fair Health	1,205	15.1	20,538	14.1	447,789	14.6
Bad Health	427	5.3	8,161	5.6	178,222	5.8
Very Bad Health	114	1.4	2,559	1.8	55,385	1.8
All People who provide unpaid care						
No Unpaid Care	6,882	86.1	129,132	88.6	2,693,226	87.9
1 to 19 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	665	8.3	9,548	6.6	212,436	6.9
20 to 49 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	169	2.1	2,549	1.7	54,046	1.8
50 or More Hours Unpaid Care a Week	281	3.5	4,507	3.1	103,748	3.4

From the table it can be seen that the percentage of people that rate their health as bad or very bad in Malpas is 6.7% compared with 7.4% in the whole of Newport and 7.6% in Wales. However this percentage varies across the ward with a rate of 11.8% in Malpas 2. This is shown in the map overleaf.

The table also shows the percentage of people whose activities are limited by illness. The percentage of people that activities are limited a lot and a little in Malpas is 22.7% compared with 20.8% for the whole of Newport and 22.7% in Wales.

Census 2011 - General Health



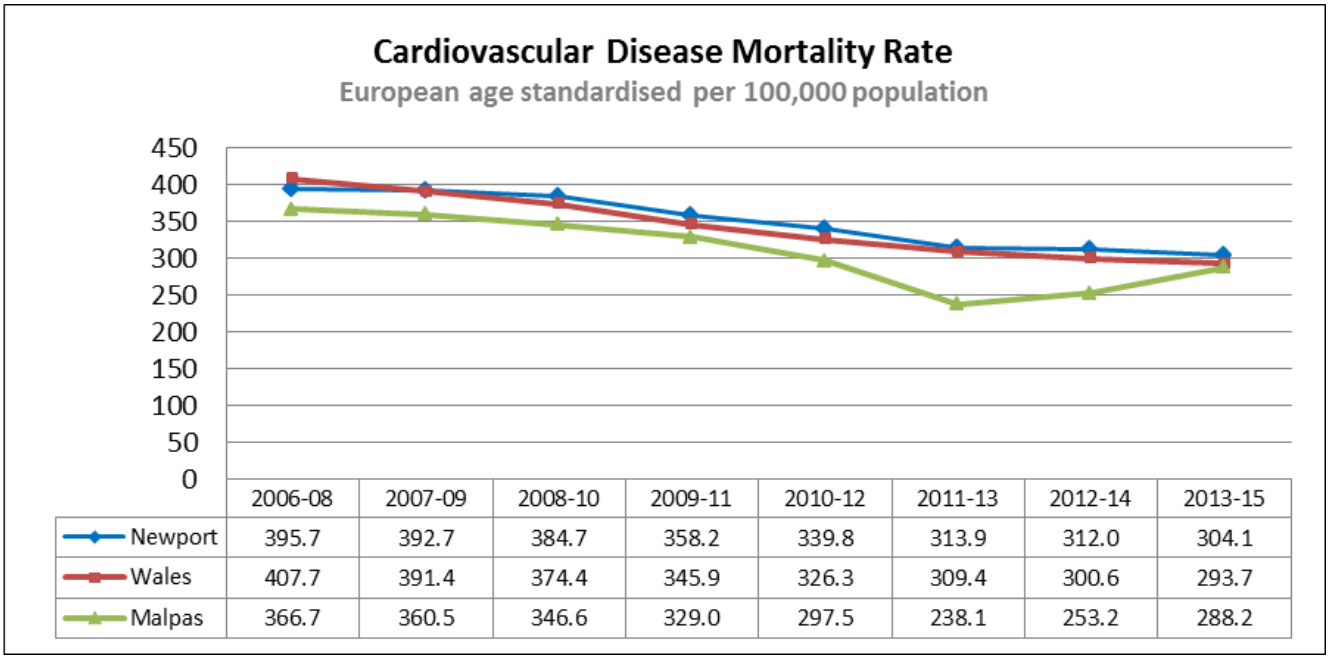
Census 2011 General Health
% LSOA - Bad and Very Bad Health

- 9.4 to 15%
- 7.5 to 9.4%
- 6.6 to 7.5%
- 5.3 to 6.6%
- 2.3 to 5.3%

Cardiovascular Disease

There are four main types of cardiovascular disease (CVD), these are coronary heart disease, stroke, peripheral arterial disease and aortic disease. Cause of death is based on the underlying cause of death as provided on the individual's death certificate. CVD is a big health problem and the leading cause of death both in the UK and worldwide. [4]

The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population in Malpas had decreased from 366.7 in 2006-08 to 238.1 in 2011-13. An increase to 288.2 was recorded in 2013-15. This is still below the Wales and Newport rates. In Newport the rate fell by 91.6 from 395.7 to 304.1 and the Wales rate reduced by 114.0 from 407.7 to 293.7 in the same period.



	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Newport	395.7	392.7	384.7	358.2	339.8	313.9	312.0	304.1
Wales	407.7	391.4	374.4	345.9	326.3	309.4	300.6	293.7
Malpas	366.7	360.5	346.6	329.0	297.5	238.1	253.2	288.2

The previous trends of CVD mortality in Newport and Malpas suggest number of deaths will continue to reduce but at a slower rate going forward.

There are nine main risk factors for cardiovascular disease. These are smoking, poor diet, lack of exercise or physical activity, being overweight or obese, excessive alcohol consumption, stress, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and diabetes.

A study of 2,500 men over 35 years which started in 1979 showed that those following four or five of the following healthy lifestyle behaviours were 60% less likely to have heart attacks and strokes. The lifestyle behaviours included not smoking, a low BMI (18-25), meeting the physical activity guidelines, a low fat diet combined with consuming five portions of fruit and vegetables a day and alcohol intake within recommended guidelines.[5]

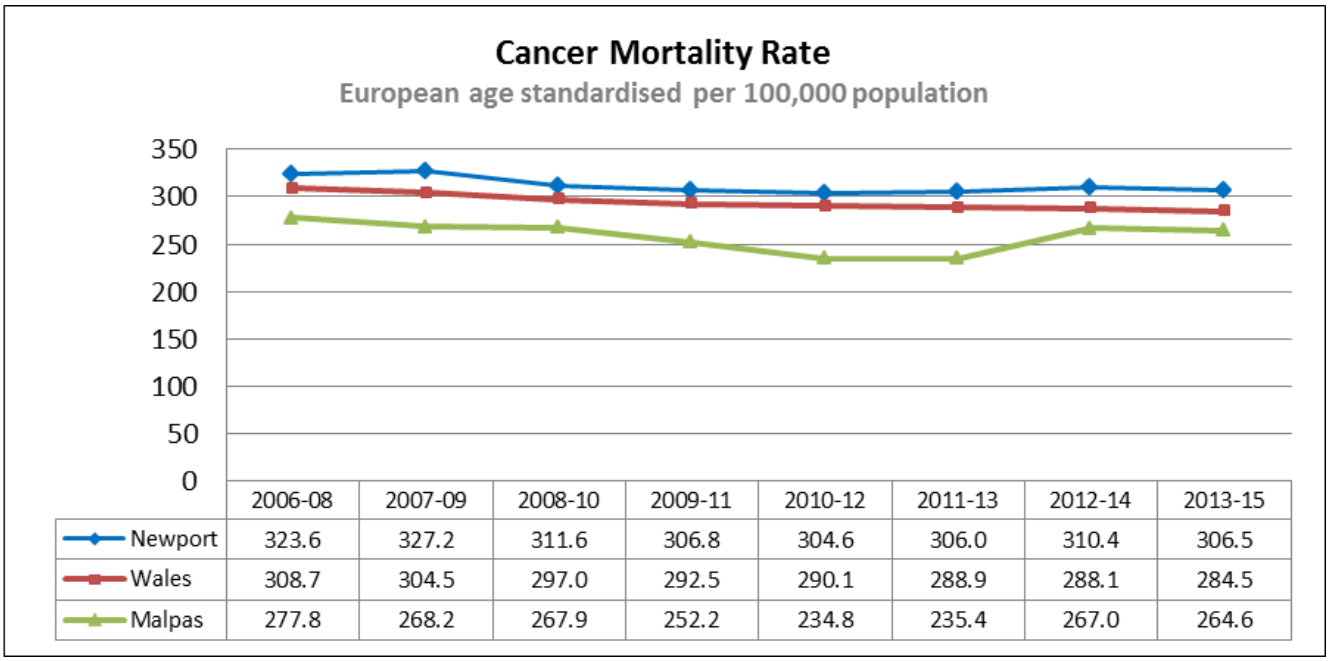
The reduction in CVD mortality could be partly due to reduction in smoking levels. All of the other risk factors listed above are not improving in the Newport area. This does suggest that the reduction in mortality could be partly due to improvements in treatment and medicines for these conditions.

Cancer

Cancer is a condition where cells in a specific part of the body grow and reproduce uncontrollably. The cancerous cells can invade and destroy surrounding healthy tissue, including organs. In the UK, the four most common types of cancer are breast, lung, prostate and bowel cancer. Cause of death is based on the underlying cause of death as provided on the individual's death certificate.

[4] NHS Choices
[5] Caerphilly Cohort Study, Prof Peter Elwood

The rate of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population in Malpas has varied but the overall trend is a decrease from 277.8 in 2006-08 to 264.6 in 2013-15. This rate has remained below the Newport and Wales averages. The rate in Newport has decreased from 323.6 to 306.5 and the Wales rate has decreased from 308.7 to 284.5 over the same period.



	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Newport	323.6	327.2	311.6	306.8	304.6	306.0	310.4	306.5
Wales	308.7	304.5	297.0	292.5	290.1	288.9	288.1	284.5
Malpas	277.8	268.2	267.9	252.2	234.8	235.4	267.0	264.6

The previous trends of cancer mortality in Newport and Malpas suggest a decrease in the future.

A recent study[6] has found that tobacco smoking was the biggest risk factor for cancer, responsible for over 19% of all new cases. Other factors included being overweight (5.5% of cases), having a poor diet (9.2%) and drinking too much alcohol (4%). As cancers usually have multiple causes, these figures do not mean that specific people can be identified whose cancer was caused by each of these factors, but they can help to estimate how many cases could be prevented by cutting out all of these harmful factors.

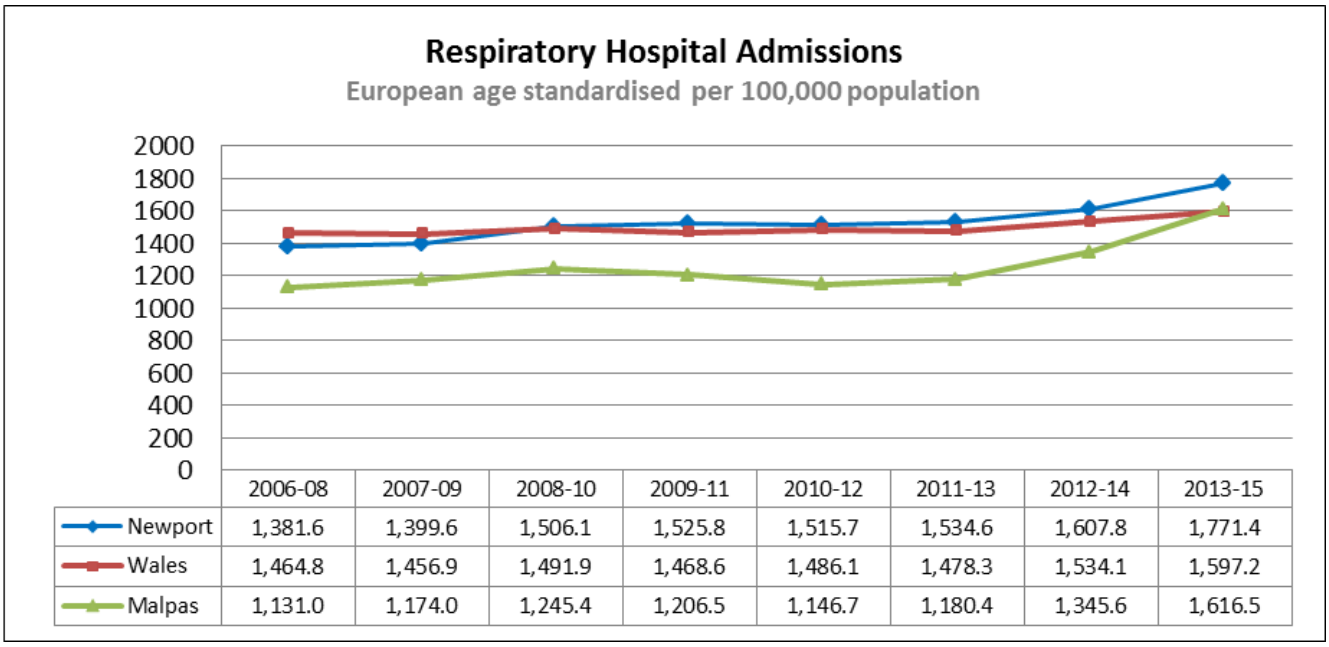
Another study of 2,500 men over 35 years which started in 1979 showed that those following four or five of the following healthy lifestyle behaviours were 40% less likely to develop cancer. The lifestyle behaviours included not smoking, a low BMI (18-25), meeting the physical activity guidelines, a low fat diet combined with consuming five portions of fruit and vegetables a day and alcohol intake within recommended guidelines.[5]

Respiratory Disease

Respiratory disease is a common cause of ill health, hospitalisation and death. It includes pneumonia, lung diseases due to external agents such as coal miners' pneumoconiosis, chronic lower respiratory diseases such as emphysema, asthma, chronic obstructive and pulmonary disease and acute upper and lower respiratory tract infections including a common cold and acute bronchitis.[7]

The number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population due to respiratory disease in Malpas has varied, but the overall trend is an increase from 1,131.0 in 2006-08 to 1,616.5 in 2013-15. This is below the Newport rate but is now above the Wales rate. The rate in Newport has increased from 1,381.6 to 1,771.4, and the Wales average which has increased from 1,464.8 to 1,597.2 for the same period.

[6] Parkin DM. The fraction of cancer attributable to lifestyle and environmental factors in the UK in 2010. British Journal of Cancer, 2011
[7] Ash Wales, 2011. Smoking and Respiratory Disease Factsheet. Accessed on 9th December 2011



	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Newport	1,381.6	1,399.6	1,506.1	1,525.8	1,515.7	1,534.6	1,607.8	1,771.4
Wales	1,464.8	1,456.9	1,491.9	1,468.6	1,486.1	1,478.3	1,534.1	1,597.2
Malpas	1,131.0	1,174.0	1,245.4	1,206.5	1,146.7	1,180.4	1,345.6	1,616.5

There are a range of factors that impact upon respiratory disease including inadequate lung development in childhood, smoking, passive smoking, genetics, air pollution, occupational exposure to materials such as dust, asbestos fibres and other irritant particles, social deprivation and socio-economic status.[7]

It is important to note that smokers are at greater risk of developing a number of diseases, which include a range of respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.[8] The UK Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health concluded in 1998 that contact with second-hand smoke causes lung cancer and heart disease among adult non-smokers and respiratory disease, cot death and asthma among children.[9]

Whilst smoking levels in Newport have decreased overall this does not seem to have impacted in respiratory disease hospital admissions. The previous trends of respiratory disease hospital admission in Newport and Malpas suggest that these rates will continue to increase.

Alcohol

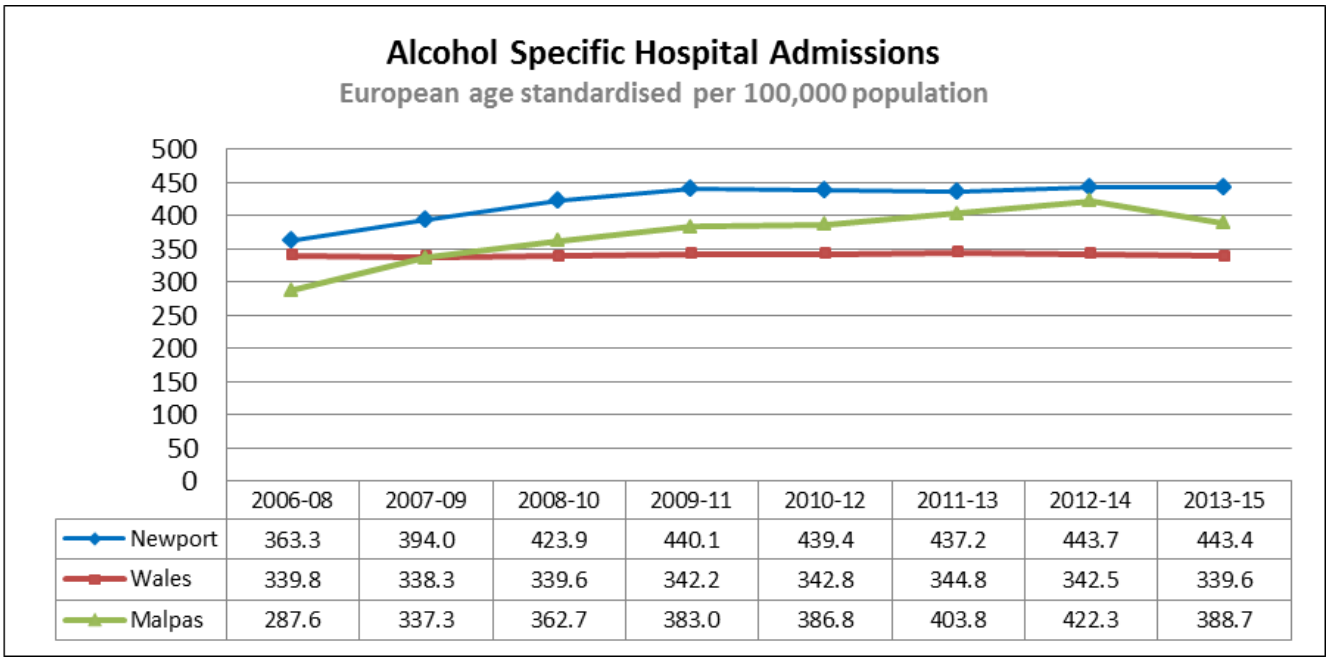
Alcohol has been part of our culture for centuries and many people use it sensibly. However, alcohol misuse has become a serious and worsening public health problem in Wales and for other parts of the UK. Alcohol misuse not only poses a threat to the health and well-being of the drinker, it can also cause harm to family, friends, communities and wider society through such problems as crime, anti-social behaviour and loss of productivity.[10]

Alcohol consumption above recommended limits can lead to a range of conditions such as liver disease, reduced fertility, high blood pressure, increased risk of various cancers and cardiovascular diseases.[4] Too much alcohol can also cause chronic inflammation of the pancreas which can impair its ability to secrete insulin and ultimately lead to diabetes.[11] Other problems that are linked to excess alcohol include assault, sexually transmitted infections, obesity, road traffic crashes, liver damage, unwanted pregnancy, falls and injuries, mental health problems, physical inactivity, self-harm, relationship problems, cancers, dental problems, homelessness, financial problems and workplace problems.[12]

In the Welsh Health Survey the percentage of people reporting drinking over the consumption guidelines has reduced in recent years, however these rates are still relatively high in Newport and Wales.

This can be evidenced by the level of Alcohol Specific Hospital Admissions. Alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) conditions are those, either as the primary diagnosis (main reason) or as a secondary diagnosis. This indicator measures the burden of alcohol-specific harm on hospital services.

[8] Royal College of Physicians Tobacco Advisory Group, 2000
[9] Department of Health, 1998
[10] Faculty of Public Health 2008
[11] American Diabetes Association
[12] Public Health Wales



	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Newport	363.3	394.0	423.9	440.1	439.4	437.2	443.7	443.4
Wales	339.8	338.3	339.6	342.2	342.8	344.8	342.5	339.6
Malpas	287.6	337.3	362.7	383.0	386.8	403.8	422.3	388.7

The rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions per 100,000 population in Malpas has varied but the overall trend is an increase from 287.6 in 2006-08 to 388.7 in 2013-15. This rate is now above the Wales average but below the Newport average rates. In Newport, the rate has increased from 363.3 to 443.4 and in Wales the rate has decreased slightly from 339.8 to 339.6 over the same period.

The previous trends of alcohol specific hospital admissions suggest that in Newport and Malpas the rates will increase.

This is driven by a number of factors including:

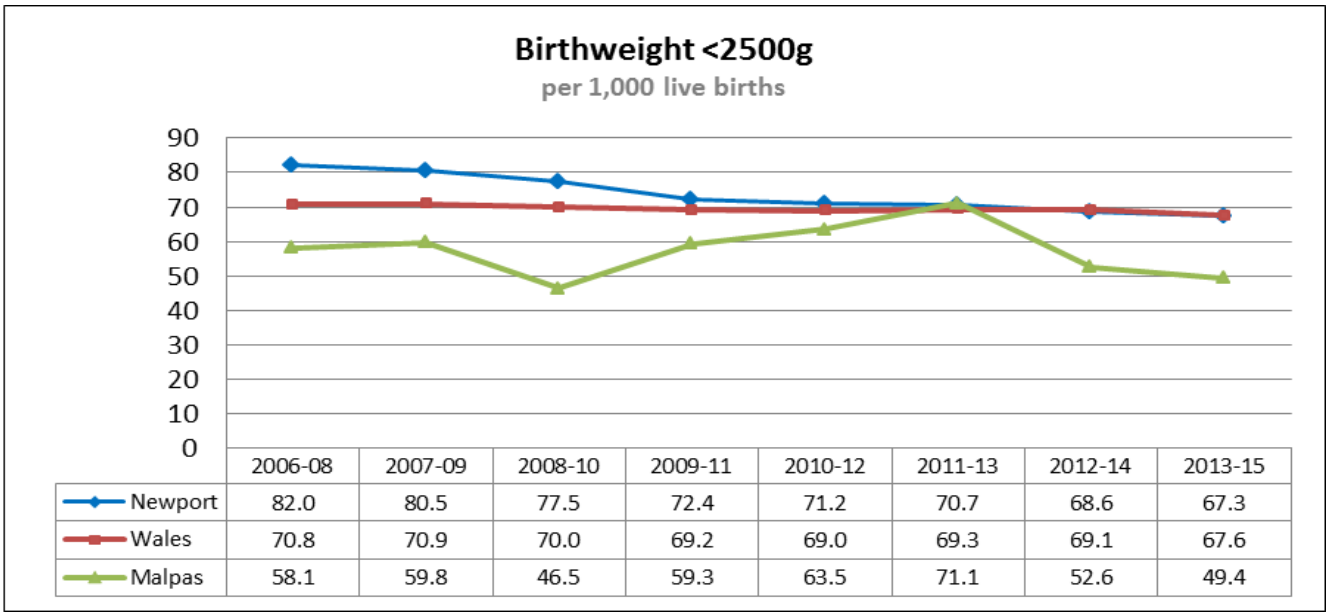
- Cost - lower unit price for alcohol e.g. supermarket drink promotions encourage drinking, happy hours in pubs;
- Size of glasses;
- Increased licensing hours for some establishments;
- Increase of people drinking at home with the closure of many local pubs;
- Increased availability / access to alcohol;
- Increases due to high levels of unemployment and areas of deprivation;
- Changes in culture, with the acceptability of drinking increased especially for women;
- Size of individual premises as larger venues could increase social drinking;
- Increase in acceptability of binge drinking e.g. stag/hen/birthday parties;
- Glamourising of alcohol on TV and in films;
- Harmful effects of alcohol are not reported in the media in the same way as other drugs; and
- Hospital being located in Newport could possibly increase hospital admissions.

A new collaborative study[13] suggests why people in deprived communities have higher levels of alcohol-related ill health than those in non-deprived communities, despite consuming similar levels of alcohol – the so-called "alcohol harm paradox". The research found that heavy drinkers living in low-income communities were almost 11 times more likely to combine heavy drinking with other harmful behaviours than those living in more prosperous areas. It is believed that this 'clustering of unhealthy behaviours' over time has an overwhelming impact on the ability of people to limit the health harms caused by alcohol.

[13] Bellis, Public Health Wales, Bangor University, Liverpool John Moore University, Alcohol Research UK 2016

Low Birth Weight Live Births

Low birth weights are those under 2.5kg. The rate of low birth weight births per 1,000 live births in Malpas has varied but overall there has been a decrease from 58.1 in 2006-08 to 49.4 in 2013-15. This rate is below the Newport and Wales averages. In Newport the rate has decreased from 82.0 to 67.3, and in Wales the rate has decreased from 70.8 to 67.6 over the same period.



	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Newport	82.0	80.5	77.5	72.4	71.2	70.7	68.6	67.3
Wales	70.8	70.9	70.0	69.2	69.0	69.3	69.1	67.6
Malpas	58.1	59.8	46.5	59.3	63.5	71.1	52.6	49.4

The trend in Gwent is predicted to continue with a reduction to 4.5% of live births across Gwent by 2025[14]. Previous trends in Newport and Malpas also suggest a decrease in future trends.

Low birth weight babies are at greater risk of problems occurring during and after birth, as well as at greater risk of chronic disease in adulthood[15]. The evidence of the links between low birth weight and poor lifestyle during pregnancy is strong.

Specifically, low birth weight is associated with poor maternal general health, a low level of education, poor nutrition, alcohol consumption and smoking both pre-conceptually and during pregnancy15.

There is evidence that poor maternal nutritional status at conception and inadequate maternal nutrition during pregnancy can result in low birth weight[16]. However, smoking is the major modifiable risk factor contributing to low birth weight. Babies born to women who smoke weigh on average 200g less than babies born to non-smokers.

The incidence of low birth weight is twice as high among smokers as non-smokers[17]. Smoking cessation in pregnancy is strongly affected by socio-economic status, with women of lower education, income and employment status far more likely to continue smoking than women from higher socio-economic status groups[18]. Other lifestyle choices of the mother linked to low birth weight also include their choice of diet, substance misuse including alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

[14] Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales Interim Reporting Tool
[15] National Public Health Service (NPHS), 2006
[16] Kramer, 2007
[17] Messecar, 2001
[18] Graham and Der, 2009

How safe is our community?

Community safety and living without fear of crime is an important measure of social well-being.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 specifies a number of statutory reviews and assessments which the board must take into account when preparing their assessment. There are a number to consider which relate to the safety of our community:

These are:

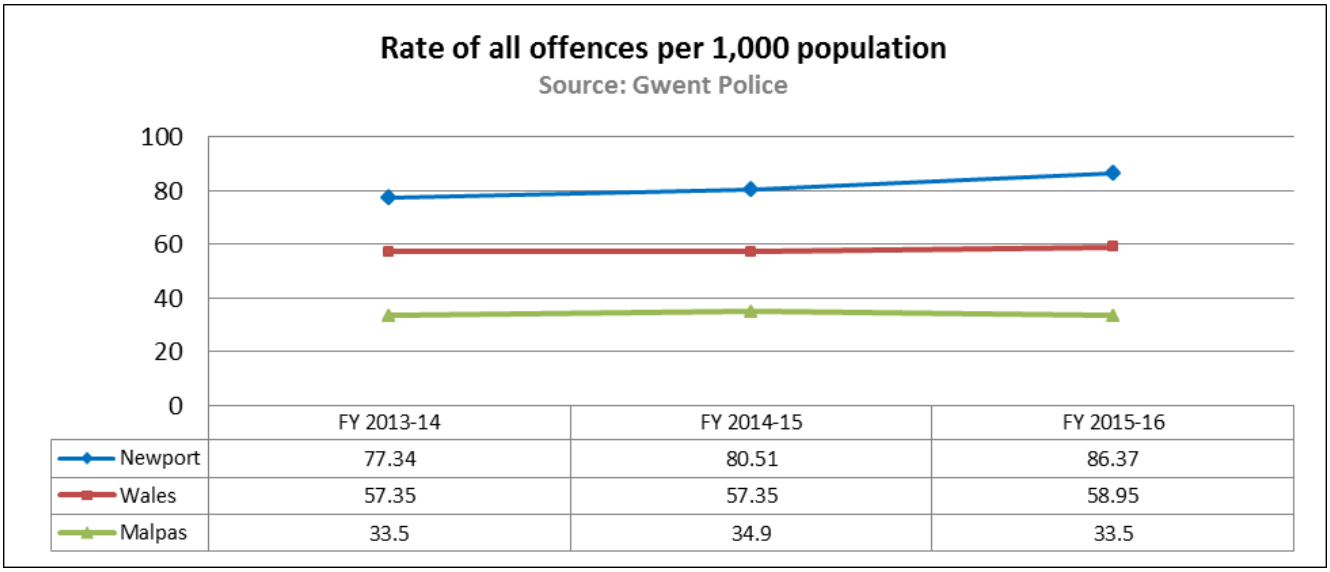
- strategic assessment prepared in accordance with regulations under section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c.37) relating to reducing crime and disorder in the local authority area;
- strategic assessment prepared in accordance with regulations under that section relating to the reduction of reoffending in the local authority area;

These strategic assessments will give a full analysis of crime and reoffending across the city and will be added to this Assessment of Local Well-being once complete. A short overview of crime datasets have been also considered below.

Criminal Offences

Rate of all offences per 1,000 population is the sum of all criminal offences. Data is collected by Gwent Police force and is a snapshot in time and therefore is not comparable with Home Office police recorded crime.

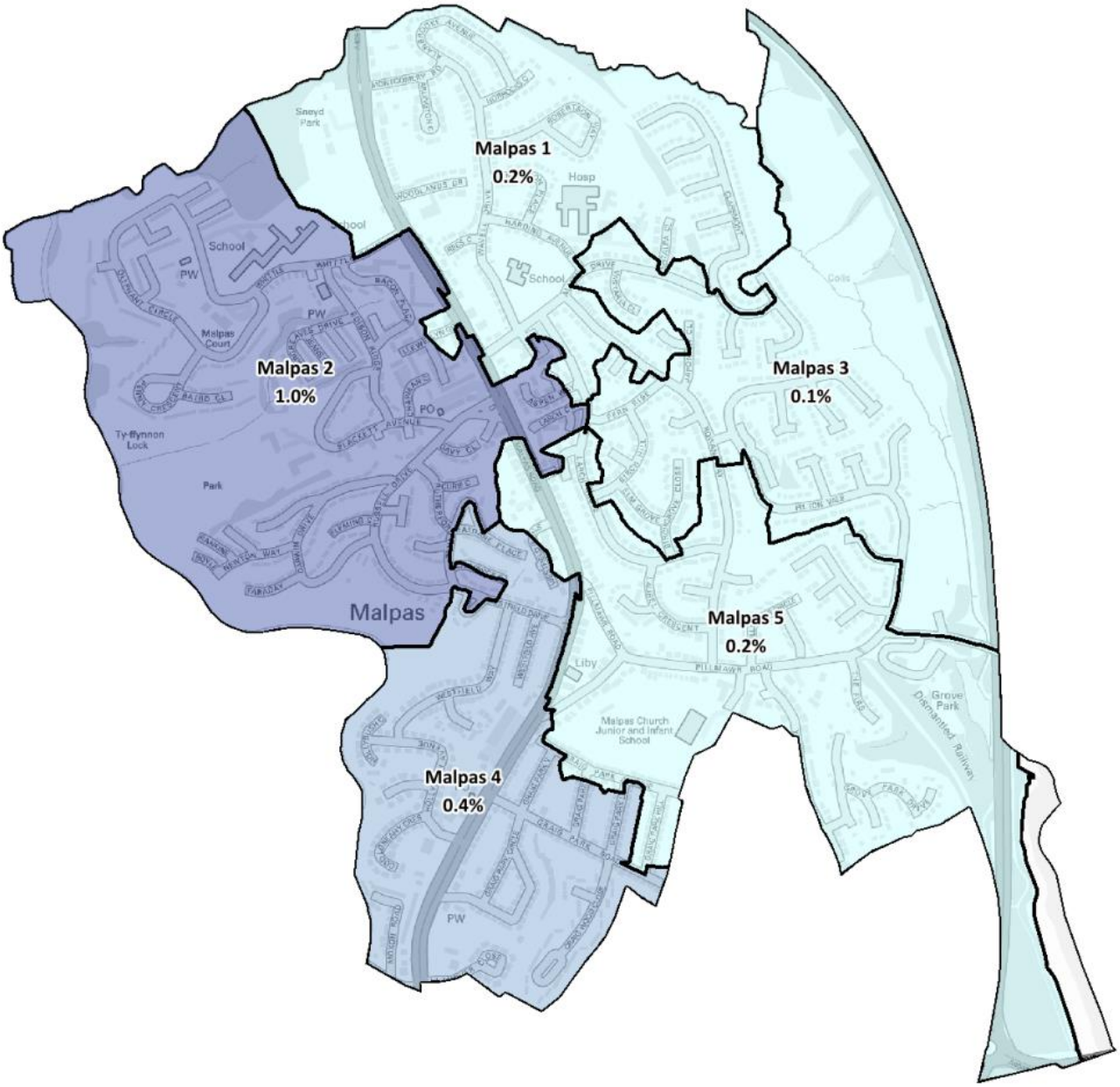
The number of offences per 1,000 population in Malpas has remained relatively constant with a rate of 33.5 recorded in 2015-16. This is below the Newport average which has increased from 77.34 to 86.37 for the same period and below the Wales average which has increased slightly from 57.35 to 58.95.



	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
Newport	77.34	80.51	86.37
Wales	57.35	57.35	58.95
Malpas	33.5	34.9	33.5

If we look at the map overleaf we can see that only 1.9% of all offences recorded in Newport in 2015-16 took place in Malpas. 1.0% in Malpas 2.

Police - Percentage of Incidents Recorded Within Newport 2015 /16



Police % of Incidents

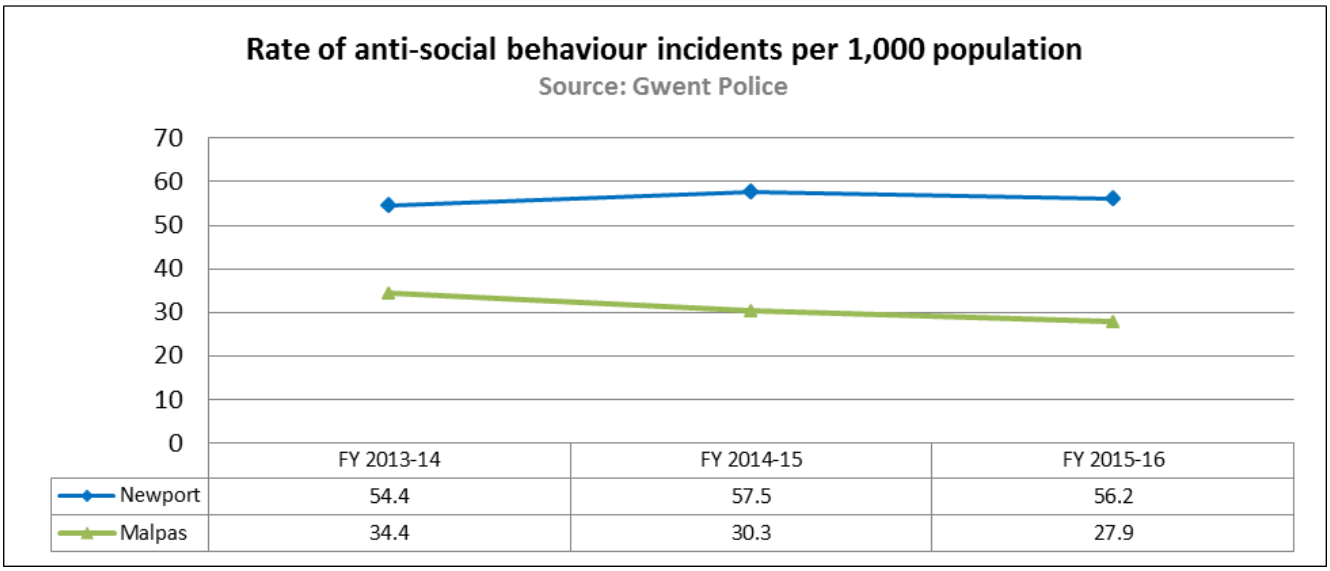
- 3.4 to 9.3%
- 1.3 to 3.4%
- 0.6 to 1.3%
- 0.3 to 0.6%
- 0 to 0.3%

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is any aggressive, intimidating or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person's quality of life. The legal definition of ASB is found in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and describes ASB as "Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household".

ASB doesn't just make life unpleasant; it also holds back the regeneration of disadvantaged areas. It creates an environment where more serious crime can take hold and has a negative effect on many people's lives.

The rate of ASB incidents per 1,000 population has decreased in Malpas from 34.4 in 2013-14 to 27.9 in 2015-16. This rate is well below the Newport rate which has increased slightly from 54.4 to 56.2.



	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
Newport	54.4	57.5	56.2
Malpas	34.4	30.3	27.9

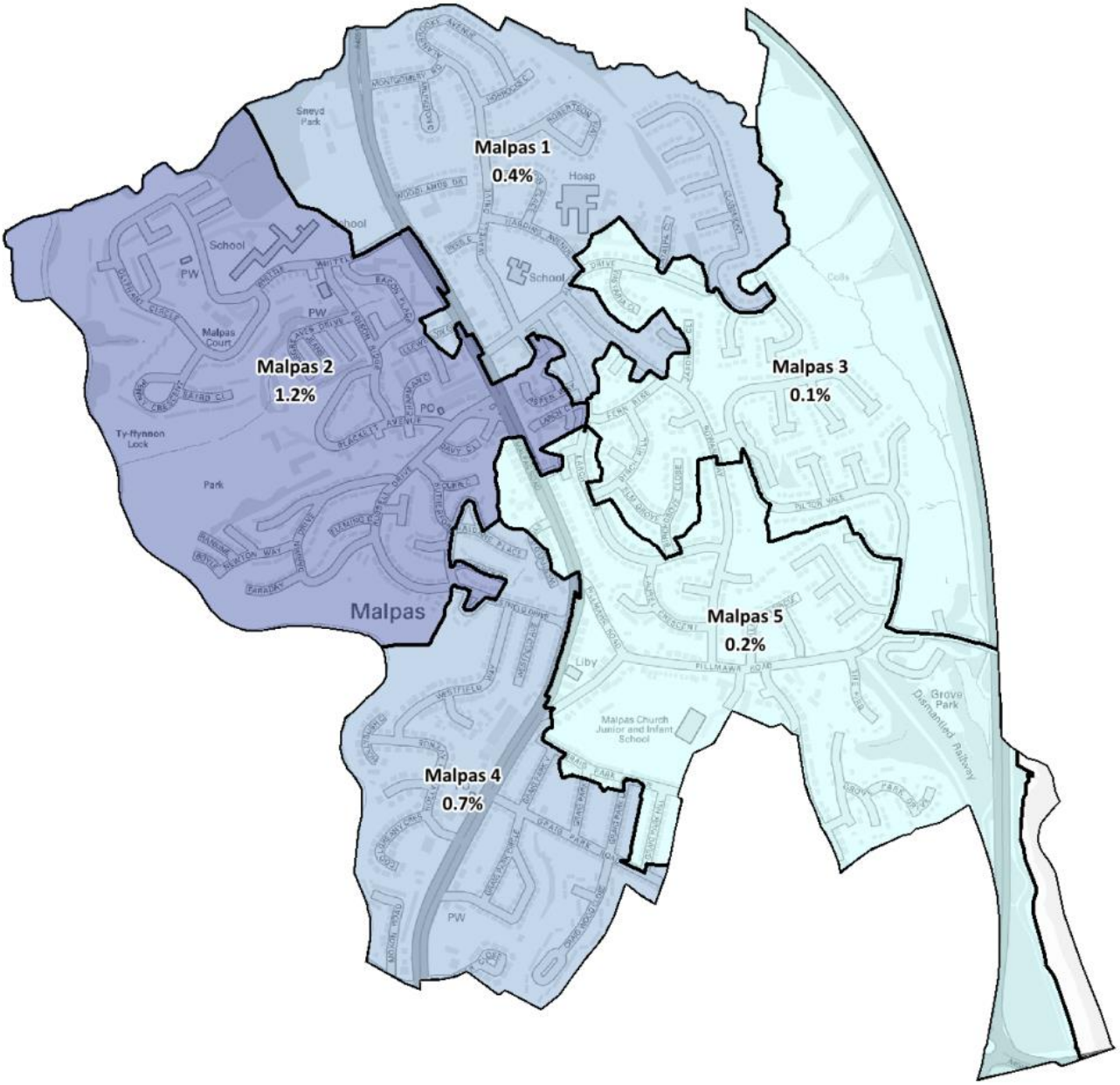
If we look at the map overleaf we can see that the highest rates of ASB in Malpas are in Malpas 2 where 1.2% of ASB offences in Newport take place. However, overall Malpas has one of the lowest rates of ASB in Newport.

Socio-economic factors such as employment, education, housing can be a widespread driver in towns and cities across the whole country and there is no single solution. This needs to be addressed in partnership with all agencies.

Other factors driving these trends include 'seasonal factors' such as off road biking, school holidays, Halloween, Bonfire Night and the Christmas period. Past experience shows that to a greater extent these drivers can be planned for and minimized through a proactive partnership approach. Annually, partners address these seasonal variations through a joint approach in problem solving. Each ward area within the city has its own individual and specific problems which impact on the number of calls generated.

A more extensive analysis will be included in the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment.

Police - Percentage of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded Within Newport 2015 /16



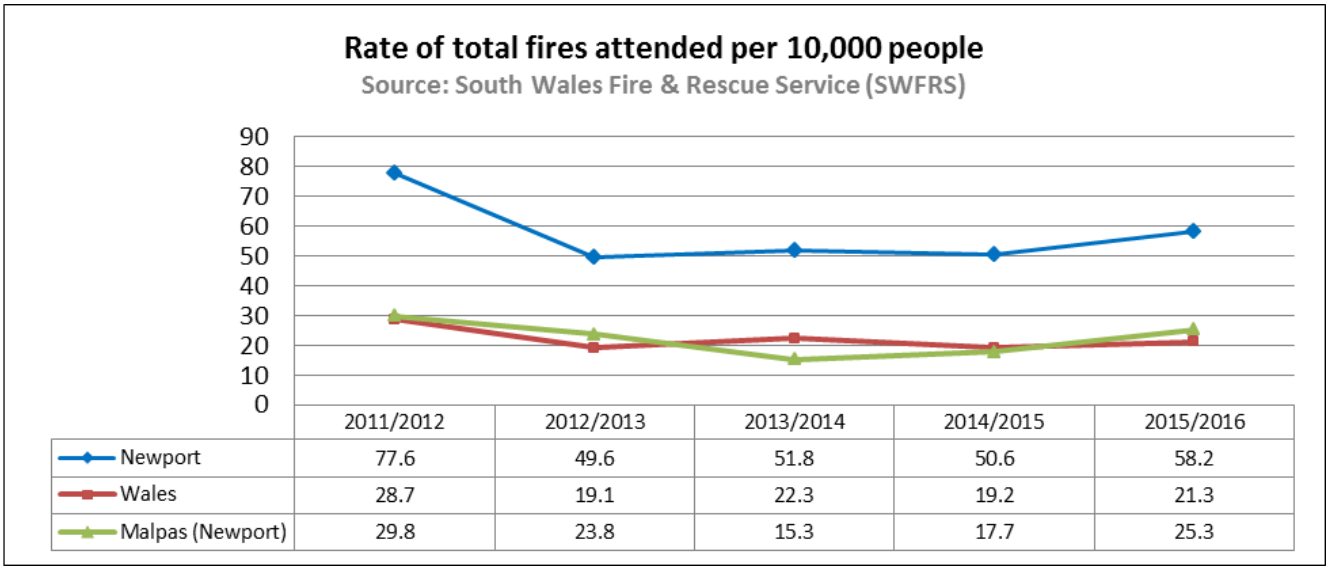
% of ASB Incidents

- 5.6 to 8.9%
- 1.5 to 5.6%
- 0.8 to 1.5%
- 0.4 to 0.8%
- 0 to 0.4%

Fires

A reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke and which the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) attended. These rates are based on population data based on mid-year estimates by local authority.

The rate of fires attended by the FRS in Malpas per 10,000 people has varied but the overall trend is a slight decrease from 29.8 in 2011-12 to 25.3 in 2015-16. This rate is below the Newport rate which has decreased from 77.6 to 58.2 and above the Wales rate which has fluctuated between 28.7 and 19.1 in the same period.



	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Newport	77.6	49.6	51.8	50.6	58.2
Wales	28.7	19.1	22.3	19.2	21.3
Malpas (Newport)	29.8	23.8	15.3	17.7	25.3

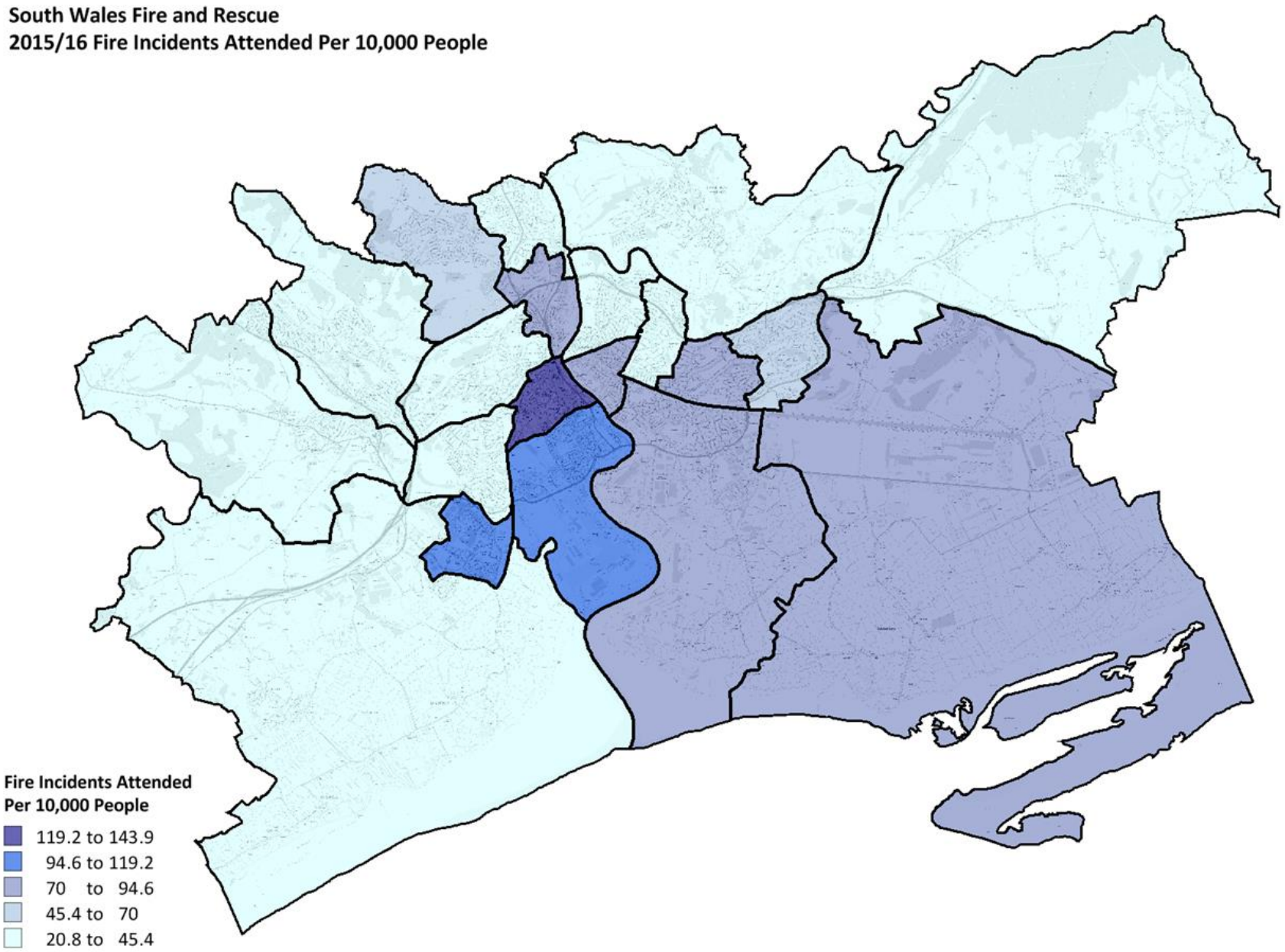
South Wales Fire and Rescue Service (SWFRS) area contains two large cities, being Newport and Cardiff. This will always give South Wales a higher than the average for total incidents due to the higher population base. Large parts of Wales are more rural giving a lower incident rate.

A significant proportion of the total incidents can be attributed to deliberate fire-setting in certain wards of Newport. Deliberate ignition of grass/refuse/vehicles in these wards is an issue for all partners with an interest in reducing ASB.

The highest rates of fires are experienced in Stow Hill (where the city centre is located), Pillgwenlly and Tredegar Park. The lowest rates are in Marshfield, Graig, Rogerstone, Allt-Yr-Yn, Gaer, Malpas, Caerleon, St Julians, Beechwood and Langstone.

An analysis of the incident types across Newport, indicates that there is a direct link to population and affluence density to number of incidents.

The Stow Hill, Pillgwenlly and Tredegar Park wards not only have the highest number of total incidents, but also they appear high on the deliberate fire-setting tables which closely links to Police data with ASB.


South Wales Fire and Rescue
2015/16 Fire Incidents Attended Per 10,000 People
Fire Incidents Attended
Per 10,000 People
119.2 to 143.9
94.6 to 119.2
70 to 94.6
45.4 to 70
20.8 to 45.4

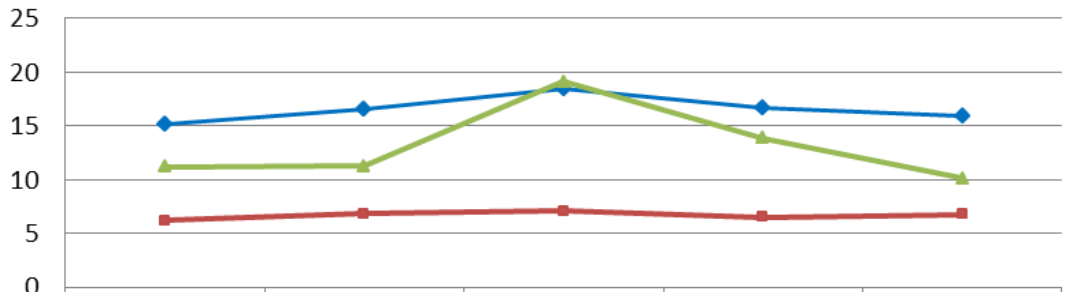
Other Fire Service incidents

Other incidents include Special Service Incidents to which the FRS provides an emergency response, with the exception of RTCs. These include releasing / rescuing people / animals, dealing with spills and leaks, flooding incidents, water provision and removal / retrieval of objects.

The rate of total other incidents attended by FRS per 10,000 people in Malpas has fluctuated with a rate of 10.1 recorded in 2015-16. This is below the Newport rate which was 15.9 but above the Wales average which was 6.8.

Rate of total other incidents attended per 10,000 people

Source: South Wales Fire & Rescue Service (SWFRS)



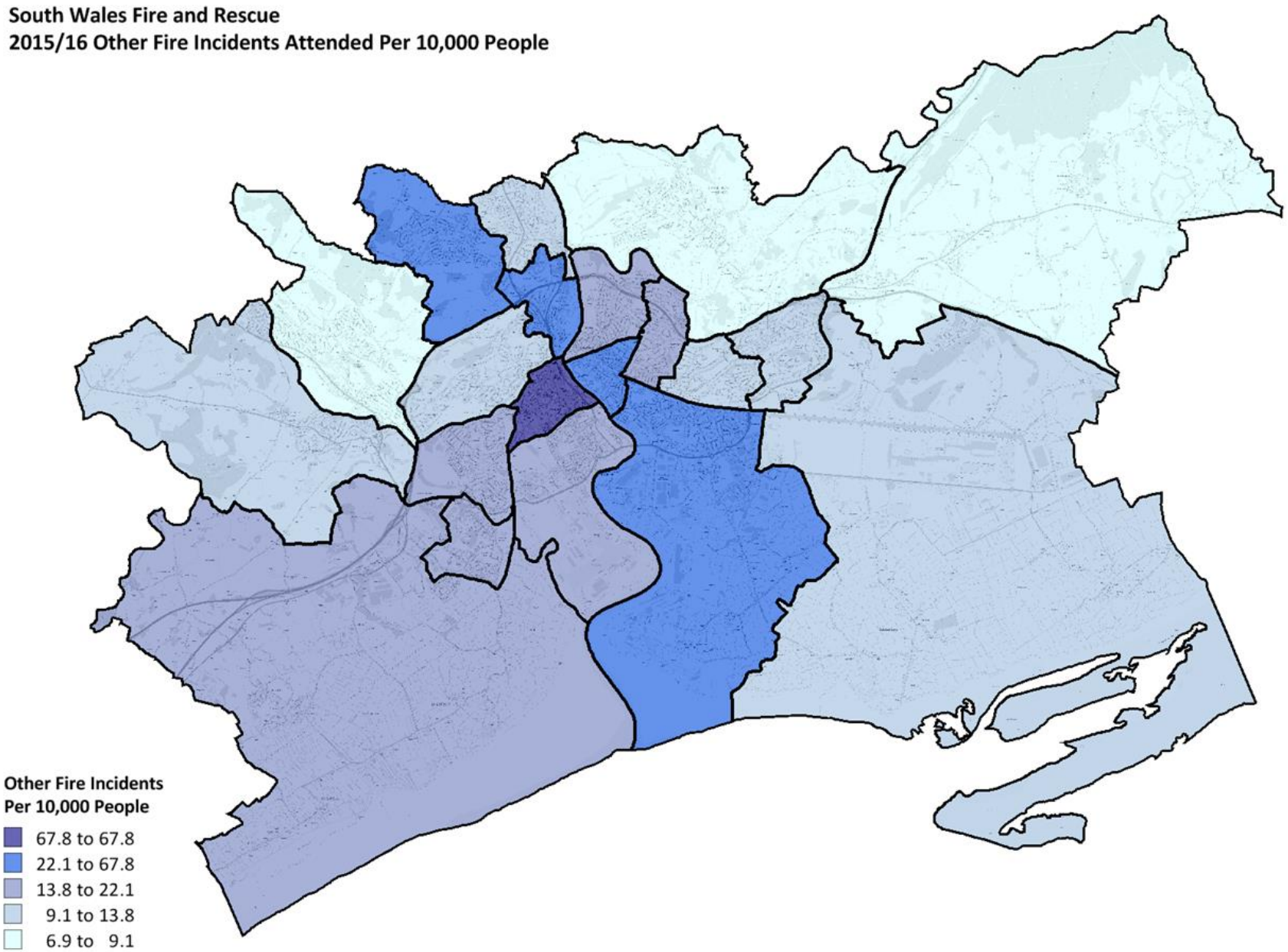
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Newport	15.2	16.5	18.5	16.7	15.9
Wales	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.8
Malpas (Newport)	11.2	11.3	19.1	13.9	10.1

The success of SWFRS educational campaigns in raising the profile of the Fire Service may have contributed to increased calls to the Fire Service, due to the general public now being more aware of the resources available to the Fire Service. Some high profile incidents highlighting successful rescues from water and animal rescues have also increased the awareness.

If educational campaigns continue to decrease incidents in other areas and Welsh Government continue to fund Fire Services in specialist functions, the likelihood, is for the breadth of special service incidents to increase over the long term as the Fire Service become a more specialist response service.

In the map overleaf we can compare the rates across Newport. The highest rates of other incidents are experienced in Stow Hill (where the city centre is located), Bettws, Shaftesbury, Victoria and Lliswerry. The lowest rates are in Rogerstone, Caerleon, and Langstone.

An analysis of the incident types across Newport, indicates that there is a direct link to population and affluence density to number of incidents. Lliswerry through the city centre to Bettws has a higher proportion of people so attracts the highest incident profile.


South Wales Fire and Rescue
2015/16 Other Fire Incidents Attended Per 10,000 People
Other Fire Incidents
Per 10,000 People
67.8 to 67.8
22.1 to 67.8
13.8 to 22.1
9.1 to 13.8
6.9 to 9.1

What are living arrangements like for the residents?

Safe and secure housing is another important aspect of social well-being. The 2011 Census indicates that Malpas consists of 3,415 dwellings – approximately 5% of the total number of dwellings in Newport at 63,445. The latest published StatsWales Dwelling Stock Estimates indicate that the total number of dwellings in Newport at 65,192 – a percentage increase of approximately 3%.

The 2011 figures indicate the household tenure for Malpas as comprising of 76% of properties which are either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan or in shared ownership. This compared with 64% for the whole of Newport. Social housing constitutes approximately 15% of the total housing stock for the ward compared with approximately 20% for Newport as a whole. The majority of the affordable housing stock is in Malpas 2.

Affordable Housing

The table provides a breakdown of affordable housing for 2016 for Malpas. Affordable housing is different from social housing in that it includes intermediate tenures, intermediate rents and other forms of social housing. Rents that are intermediate are set a rate higher than social rents but lower than market rents.

Affordable Housing	Malpas 1	Malpas 2	Malpas 3	Malpas 4	Malpas 5	**Malpas**	**Newport**
AbbeyField	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**10**
Aelwyd	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**10**
Almshouse	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**21**
Baneswell	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**68**
Charter	7	9	8	0	7	**31**	**2,402**
Derwen	0	13	0	0	0	**13**	**638**
Elim	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**24**
Gwalia	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**23**
Hafod	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**13**
Linc Cymru	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**255**
Melin	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**635**
Newport City Homes	2	470	5	17	9	**503**	**9,093**
Seren Living	1	15	0	0	0	**16**	**154**
United Welsh	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**90**
Total	10	507	13	17	16	**563**	**13,436**
% Total Ward Stock	**1.78%**	**90.05%**	**2.31%**	**3.02%**	**2.84%**	**100.00%**	
% Total Newport Stock	**0.07%**	**3.77%**	**0.10%**	**0.13%**	**0.12%**	**4.19%**	

Newport operates a common housing register system through which all affordable housing provided by each of the housing associations operating in Newport is allocated. Applicants are able to choose multiple areas in which they wish to live. Demand for accommodation in some areas of Malpas far out supplies the available stock. In Malpas 3 the number of people who are seeking to be rehoused in the area is 86 times higher than the number of affordable housing units.

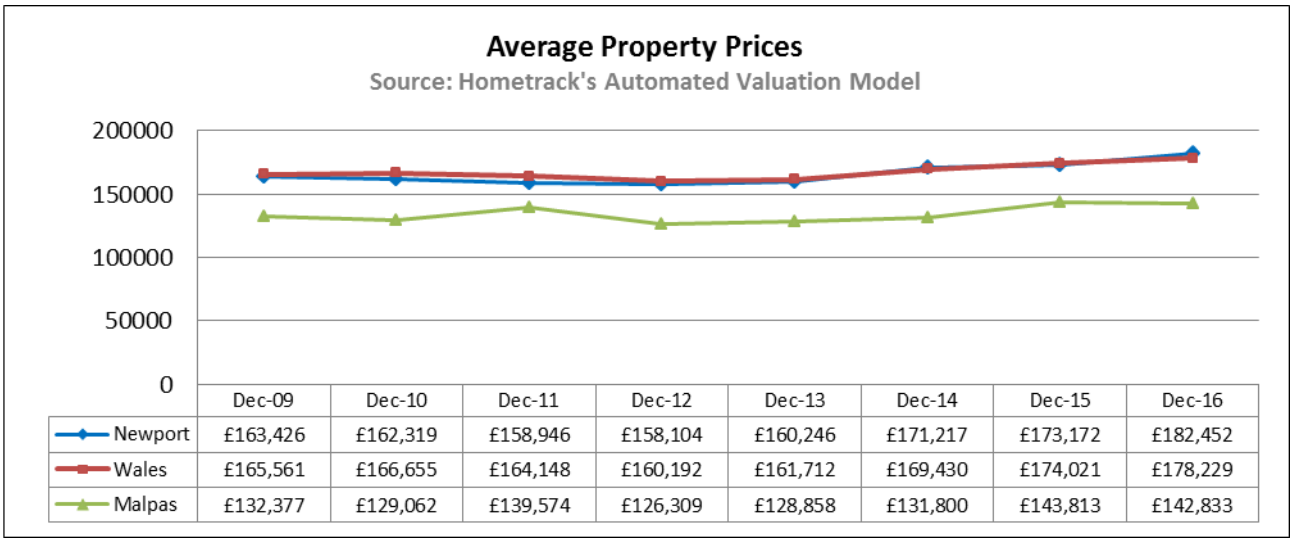
Lower Super Output Area	**Number**
Malpas 1	1,115
Malpas 2	1,698
Malpas 3	1,124
Malpas 4	1,120
Malpas 5	1,081

The most common reasons people were seeking rehousing were:

Reasons	Number
No permanent home	229
Health or medical reason	205
Overcrowding	148
Asked to leave by family or friends	144
To move nearer to family or friends	105

Housing Market

Average property prices in Malpas are lower than those in Newport as a whole.



	Dec-09	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
Newport	£163,426	£162,319	£158,946	£158,104	£160,246	£171,217	£173,172	£182,452
Wales	£165,561	£166,655	£164,148	£160,192	£161,712	£169,430	£174,021	£178,229
Malpas	£132,377	£129,062	£139,574	£126,309	£128,858	£131,800	£143,813	£142,833

There is also significant variance in property prices across the LSOAs that make up the Malpas ward.

Lower Super Output Area	Average Property Price
Malpas 1	£149,573
Malpas 2	£109,071
Malpas 3	£141,262
Malpas 4	£125,017
Malpas 5	£166,173

There have not been sufficient new market properties built in Malpas in recent years to calculate the premium they attract.

Private Rented Housing

As rising property prices and mortgage availability have prevented many people from buying a home the private rented sector has become an increasingly important part of the housing market. Around 7% of the housing stock in Malpas is privately rented, compared to 13% in Newport as whole.

Lower Super Output Area	% of private rented properties
Malpas 1	5%
Malpas 2	9%
Malpas 3	4%
Malpas 4	9%
Malpas 5	7%

Average weekly rents in the private sector in Malpas are in line with that in Newport as a whole, although data is limited due to the relatively small size of the private rented sector in the ward.

Average Weekly Rents	Malpas	Newport
1 Bed	No data	£103
2 Bed	£123	£125
3 Bed	£144	£144
4 Bed	£184	£184

Malpas 2 has the lowest average weekly rents for 2 bedroom properties in Newport at £102.

Section 4: Cultural Well-being

Cultural well-being encompasses areas such as customs, shared beliefs, behaviours and identity. Information which might be useful in assessing the cultural well-being of an area might include measures around heritage, language and traditions, and involvement in recreational, creative and cultural activities.

Currently there are limited measures available at a national level to support an assessment of cultural well-being. However, several measures are under development and will become available from the National Survey for Wales.

How is Welsh used?

There are two aspects to the data on people speaking Welsh in Newport. The first is to identify who can speak Welsh. The second is to identify whether they are using their Welsh, and where they have the opportunities to speak Welsh.

Speaking Welsh

There are different datasets on who speaks Welsh in Newport, but the results vary greatly. The census data is the information gathered from the whole population, whilst the others are smaller sample based datasets.

The percentage of people aged 3+ years who could speak Welsh at the time of the last Census (2011) in Malpas was 8.5% compared with 9.3% for Newport and 19.0% for Wales. The rate varies across the community with the highest rate in Malpas 1 at 9.2% and the lowest rate in Malpas 5 at 7.9%.

	All Usual Residents	All Usual aged 3 and over	Residents aged 3 and over who could speak Welsh	% Can Speak Welsh
Malpas 1	1,525	1,502	138	9.2
Malpas 2	1,773	1,687	137	8.1
Malpas 3	1,449	1,403	123	8.8
Malpas 4	1,629	1,580	134	8.5
Malpas 5	1,621	1,577	124	7.9
Malpas	**7,997**	**7,749**	**656**	**8.5**
Newport	145,736	139,849	13,002	9.3
Wales	3,063,456	2,955,841	562,016	19.0

There is evidence to suggest that Census data over estimates the prevalence of Welsh speakers in Newport.

If we look at the table overleaf, it is possible that parents overestimated their children's ability to speak Welsh. In 2011, parents completing the census said that 42% of children and young people aged 10-14 speak Welsh. The figure was 46% in 2001. In tracing that cohort from the 2001 to 2011 the figure drops from 46% of 10-14 year olds to 7.8% of 20-24 year olds speaking Welsh over a decade later. It is unlikely that individual skill levels would change this significantly over a decade and brings into question the validity of the data. However, this must also be seen as a positive that parents believe that their children can speak Welsh.

Furthermore, the 2011 Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) figures suggest that about 4% of the 24,000 pupils in Newport sought education through the medium of Welsh. This contradicts the figure of 34.8% of total 5–9 year olds which the 2011 census claim speak Welsh within the local authority area.

Whilst we have reason to question the validity of the census data on children and young people we have no basis to question the adult data. All the age groups between 20 and 39 show an increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers. All the age groups 40 and over show a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers. It is clear that Welsh language skills are significantly different by age group.

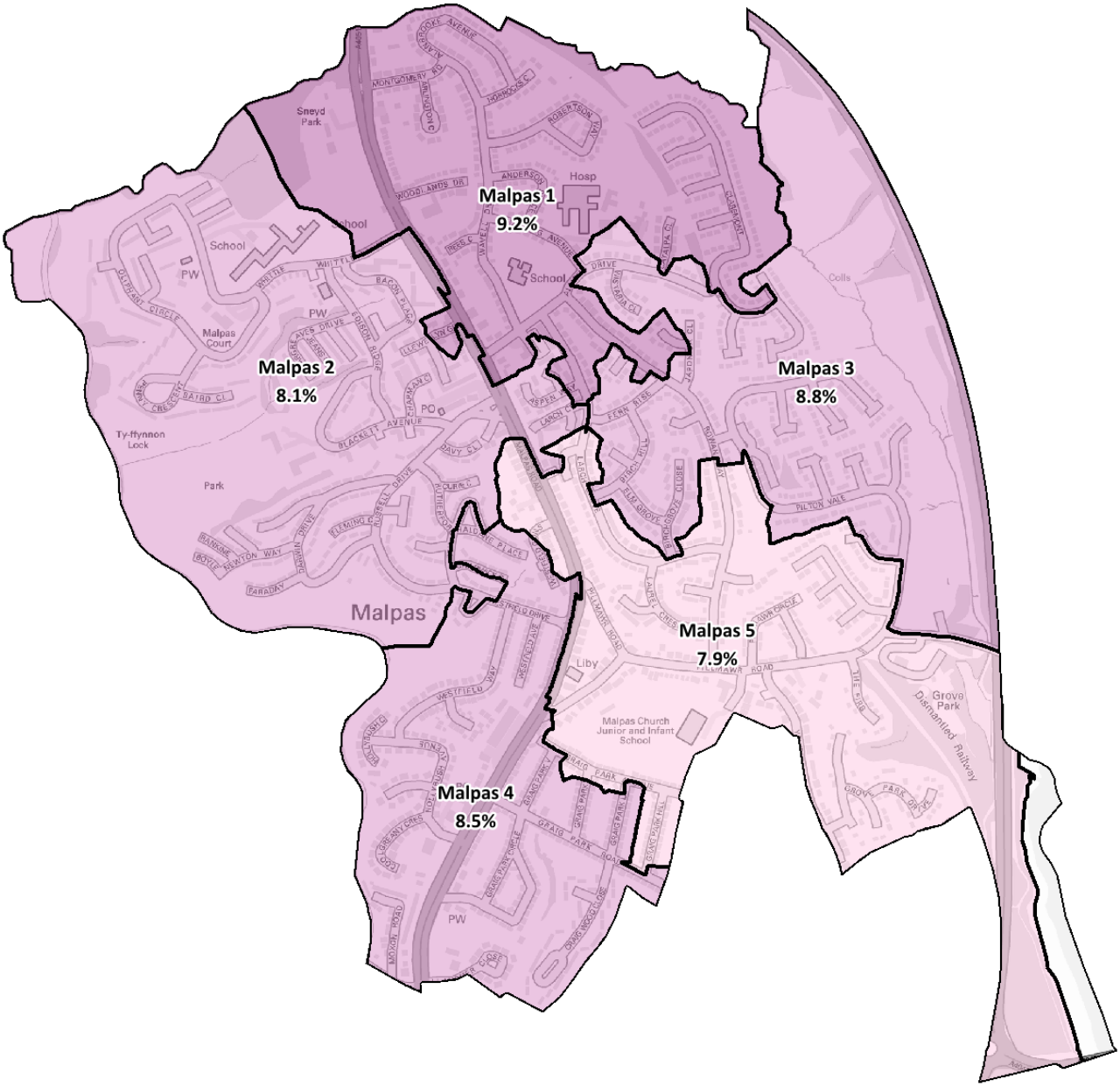
The older age groups are either losing their skills or moving away. The people in the younger age groups are either gaining skills in Newport, or have benefitted from a Welsh medium education, or are moving into Newport with Welsh language skills. If this trend continues in the long term it will result in a growth in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers in Newport.

% of people who can speak Welsh by age

Newport	2001 %	2011 %	% Diff	
Age 3 – 4	9.2	14.0	+4.8	↑
Age 5 – 9	36.3	34.8	-1.5	↓
Age 10 - 14	46.1	42.0	-4.1	↓
Age 15 - 19	21.4	23.0	+1.6	↑
Age 20 - 24	3.8	7.8	+4.0	↑
Age 25 - 29	3.4	4.9	+1.5	↑
Age 30 - 34	2.8	3.3	+0.5	↑
Age 35 - 39	2.6	3.1	+0.5	↑
Age 40 - 44	2.7	2.6	-0.1	↓
Age 45 - 49	2.8	2.4	-0.4	↓
Age 50 - 54	2.7	2.4	-0.3	↓
Age 55 - 59	2.6	1.9	-0.7	↓
Age 60 - 64	2.1	1.8	-0.3	↓
Age 65 - 69	2.9	1.7	-1.2	↓
Age 70 - 74	2.3	1.4	-0.9	↓
Age 75 - 79	2.6	2.0	-0.6	↓
Age 80 +	2.2	1.8	-0.4	↓
Total	10.0	9.3	-0.7	↓

The maps overleaf, show the percentage of people who can speak Welsh for each area of Malpas. As previously mentioned we have reason to question the validity of the data for 3-19 year olds, and this is sufficiently significant to affect the whole population percentage for each ward. It is likely that the figures overstate the proportion of Welsh speakers by ward. We will be examining the data to try and get more accurate ward level information.

Census 2011 - Welsh Language Skills



Census 2011 - Welsh Language
% Over 3yrs Can Speak Welsh

- 10.5 to 13.4%
- 9.6 to 10.5%
- 8.9 to 9.6%
- 8 to 8.9%
- 5.1 to 8%

Using Welsh Daily

The Annual Population Survey (2016) estimates, 18.9% of the population speak Welsh in Newport. Again, this is statistically lower than the Welsh average of 26.4%, but higher than the data provided by the census.

The 2015 National Survey for Wales (NSfW) asks ability to speak Welsh for those people over 16 years old.

	Newport %	Wales %
Daily Users	*1	11
Can Speak Welsh	6	20
Can't Speak Welsh, but have some speaking ability	2	4
Can't Speak Welsh	92	76

*estimate is not reliable

6% of the sampled population stated that they could speak Welsh the lowest of any local authority in the survey with the Welsh figure standing considerably higher at 20%. Only 1% of people over the age of 16 speak Welsh daily, compared with an average of 11% across Wales. However, it must be noted that the Newport percentage is not statistically viable due to size of the sample.

Using these two datasets we can see that only 1 in every 6 Welsh speakers in Newport uses the language on a daily basis, this compares to 1 in every 2 across Wales. This suggests that as well as having fewer Welsh speakers than the Welsh average, there also seems to be fewer opportunities for Welsh speakers to use the language in the city.

Welsh Language in the Future

In Newport we anticipate that the main growth of Welsh speakers will likely come through Welsh Medium education. This will likely be buttressed by people moving from other areas of Wales to Newport and wider legislative developments which require public bodies to offer services through the medium of Welsh.

The projected figures for pupils in Welsh medium education in Newport show a growth from 934 pupils in 2016/17 to 1,123 in 2021/22. This is outlined in the tables below which are based on PLASC figures from January 2016.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Ysgol Gymraeg Casnewydd	305	290	288	284	284	282
Ysgol Gymraeg Ifor Hael	186	168	163	158	153	147
Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Teyrnon	128	146	164	163	174	181
Primary Pupil Total	**619**	**604**	**615**	**605**	**611**	**610**
Ysgol Gyfun Gwent Is Coed *	81	135	210	303	396	463
Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw	234	217	179	149	92	50
Secondary Pupil Total	**315**	**352**	**389**	**452**	**488**	**513**
Pupil Totals	**934**	**956**	**1,004**	**1,057**	**1,099**	**1,123**
*Adjusted to account for pupils coming from Monmouthshire						

In Newport City Council's 5 Year Welsh Language Strategy there is a target to fill the places available in the Welsh medium primaries' reception classes. This would result in a growth from 4% of children and young people in Newport attending Welsh medium schools in 2016/17 to 5% in 2021/22.

	Actual 2016/17		Target 2021/2022	
	Pupils	**%**	**Pupils**	**%**
All primary pupils	13,101	100	13,734	100
Welsh medium primary pupils	619	4.7	737	5.3
All secondary pupils	10,058	100	11,464	100
Welsh medium secondary pupils	315	3.1	513	4.5
All primary & secondary pupils	23,159	100	25,198	100
Welsh medium primary & secondary pupils	934	4.0	1,250	5.0

Furthermore, national policy may result in a change of pace in the development of Welsh medium education. The Welsh Government's draft strategy 'A Million Welsh Speakers by 2050' sets an ambitious target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050.

As the data from the National Survey for Wales suggests, at present there are few opportunities to use the Welsh language in Newport outside of the family, friendship groups, education, and events that target Welsh speakers specifically, i.e. music events organised by Menter Iaith Casnewydd (the Welsh language venture for Newport) or theatrical productions at the Riverfront. Some businesses are known to be 'Welsh friendly' for example The Cwtch community centre and 'Crafted' in the city's Kingsway centre, but these are relatively few in number.

Children and adults learn to speak Welsh, but in order to maintain fluency they need opportunities to use it. When people don't have the opportunities to speak Welsh in work and in a social context they fail to develop their skills and loose fluency. As such, the use of the Welsh language in Newport is as important as counting the speakers.

The vision for Newport City Council's 5 year Welsh Language Strategy states 'The people of Newport can use Welsh in all parts of life.' In developing and implementing the strategy we would expect to see growth in opportunities to use the Welsh language in Newport for people with a broad range of Welsh language skills. We expect that this will result in more Welsh being used in Newport in the next 5 years and indeed, into the next 25 years.

This is supported by the experiences of other areas in South East Wales where it has become normal to hear Welsh spoken, when it would have been rare only a generation before. It is hoped that this will also be the experience of Newport.

Section 5: Environmental Well-being

Our environment and how we feel about it can impact on our wellness. Environmental well-being covers a broad range of areas. These include understanding the current state of our natural environment and the impact of our actions upon it. It also includes managing and safeguarding the environment and understanding any risks to ourselves and others from the environment around us.

What is the make-up of the environment?

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation domain for physical environment includes a number of indicator measures in relation to:

- **Air Concentrations** which is based on pollutant levels from 2012 DEFRA grids
- **Air Emissions** which is based on pollutant levels from National Atmosphere Emissions Inventory 2011 grids
- **Flood Risk** which is based on the proportion of households at risk of flooding from rivers and seas (National Flood Risk Assessment)
- **Proximity to Waste Disposal and Industrial Sites** which is based on the proportion of households within set distances of such sites in 2014

As a local authority Newport (29.5%) has the second highest proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% in Wales for physical environment. This was due to a high proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in Newport being among the most deprived for a combination of most of the physical environment indicators.

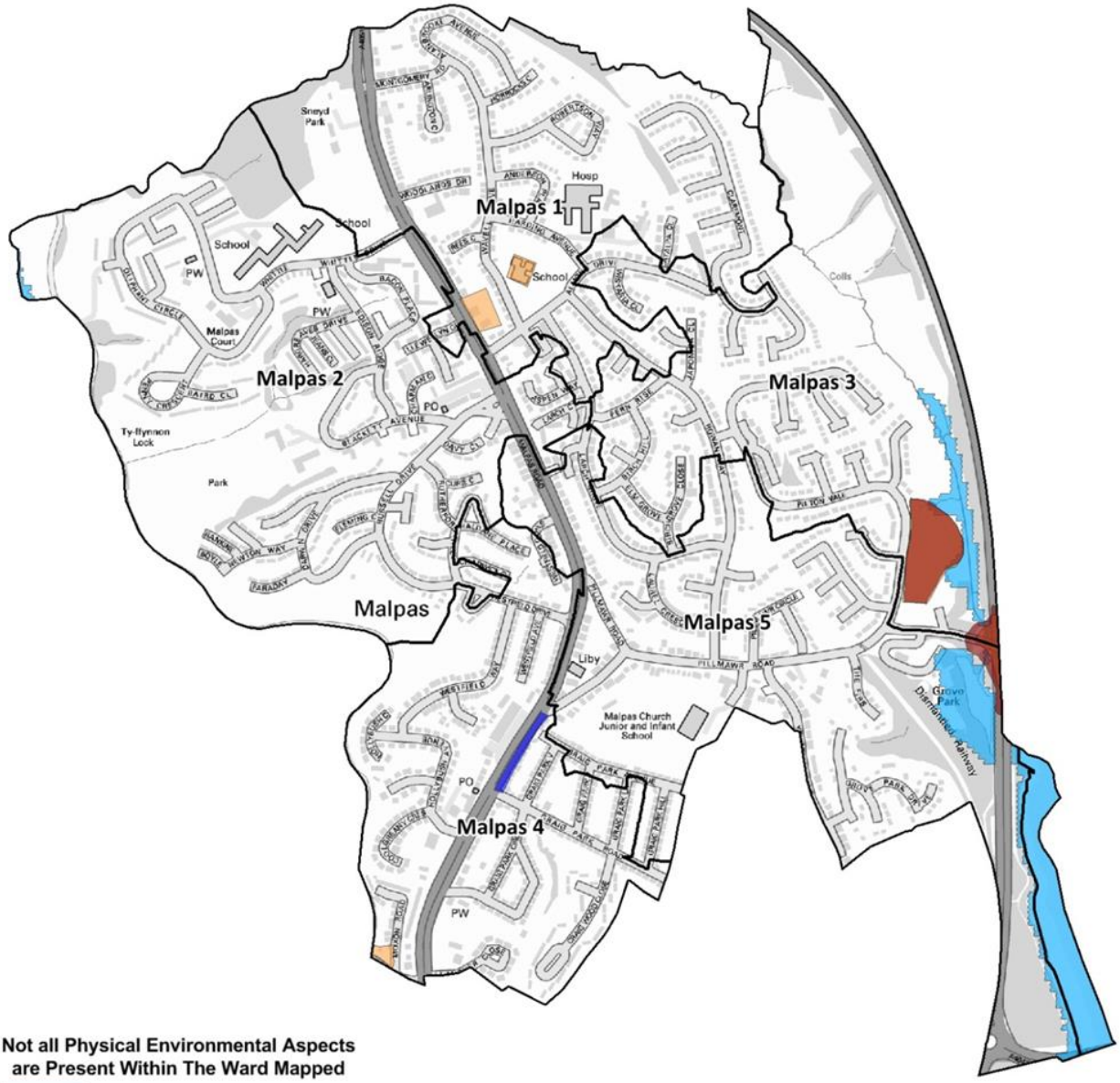
Newport has the highest percentage of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 50% in Wales (80%). This is because most of the Lower Super Output Areas in Newport were in the most deprived 50% for air quality and at least one other physical environment indicator.

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation domain for physical environment does not identify any specific issues for Malpas.

Lower Super Output Area	Physical Environment - WIMD Domain Rank
Malpas 1	868
Malpas 2	1,422
Malpas 3	1,210
Malpas 4	836
Malpas 5	866
Malpas 6	868

The following thematic image indicates the location of physical environment features across the ward which is included in the domain.

Physical Environment



Not all Physical Environmental Aspects are Present Within The Ward Mapped

- Potentially Contaminated
- Air Quality Management Areas
- EA Historic Landfill Sites
- Industrial Sites
- Zone C1 Flood Map
- Zone C2 Flood Map

What is the landscape like?

Open Space

The adopted minimum standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population for open space, sport and recreation is derived from the FIT (Field In Trust) minimum 'Benchmark Standards' for outdoor sport and play. This is the only nationally based standard provided for outdoor sport and play space and is therefore still recommended as best practice. The FIT standard represents a minimum level of provision and should be sought as such throughout Newport in both urban and rural areas.

The benchmark standards have been applied to outdoor sport and play provision and used to help identify any areas of Newport lacking in provision on a ward-by-ward basis.

A detailed breakdown and summary of formal, informal and equipped Open Space Provision for Malpas is provided below.

Malpas has a number of identified deficiencies in regard to open space provision across the ward. This is based on the Council's adopted minimum standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population for open space, sport and recreation which is derived from the FIT (Field in Trust) minimum 'Benchmark Standards' for outdoor sport and play.

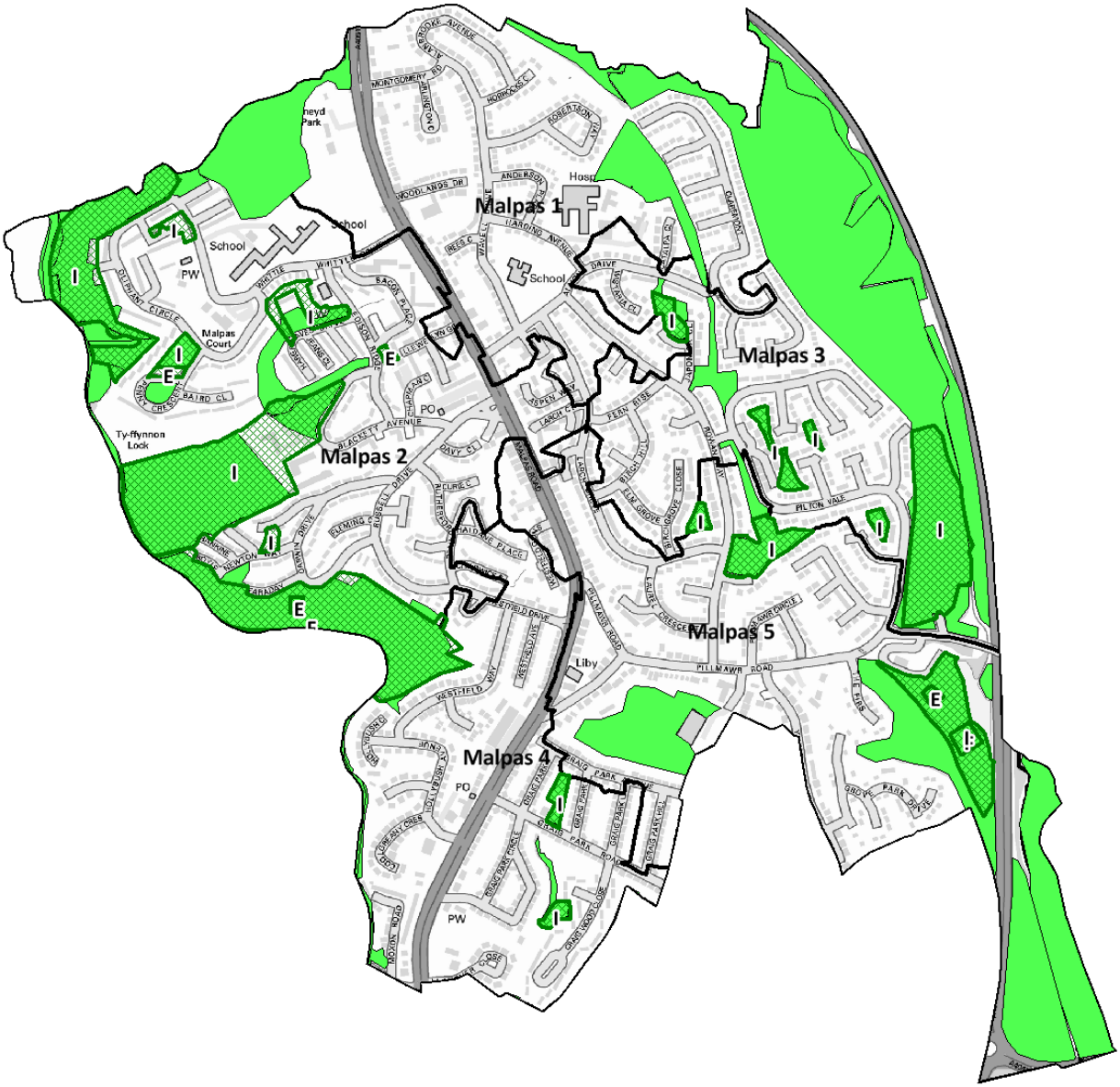
The FIT minimum benchmark standard assessment indicates that Malpas is in the top 30% of least deficient wards in terms of designated open space provision.

The ward has an overall surplus of 2.84 hectares in terms of provision but is deficient in relation to formal and equipped open space.

Ward	Population 2011	Open Space Category	FIT Requirement (hectares)	Actual Provision (hectares)	Shortfall / Surplus
Malpas	**7,997**	**Summary**	**19.2**	**22.04**	**2.84**
		Formal	12.8	4.98	-7.82
		Informal	4.4	16.77	12.37
		Equipped	2	0.29	-1.71

The following thematic image indicates open space provision and accessible natural greenspace across Malpas ward.

Outdoor Space Provision and Accessible Natural Greenspace



Accessible Natural Greenspace

E Open Space Provision Equipped

F Open Space Provision Formal

I Open Space Provision Informal

What are the air quality and emission levels in Malpas?

Air Quality is the leading cause of the environmental burden of disease in Europe. In February 2016 it was reported that 40,000 additional deaths per year are attributable to poor air quality19, with a health cost of £20 billion per annum. The health impacts of air pollution are far reaching and impact on us all.

Combined Pollution

Combined pollution scores include Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2), Particular Matter 2.5 (PM2.5) and Particular Matter 10 (PM10) across Wales. Newport is an area of high levels of combined pollution score compared with the rest of Wales.

Nitrogen Dioxide gets in the air from the burning of fuel that powers cars, trucks, buses, power plants, and off-road equipment. Short term exposure to high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide is known to cause inflammation of the airways. Long term exposure can cause bronchitis, asthma and reduced lung function in children.

Particulate material is generated from many sources, both natural and man-made. Within the urban environment road traffic produces a high proportion of particulate material. 80 % of the particulate generated from a vehicle comes from brake pads and tyre wear, with the remaining 20% from engine emissions20. These substances can penetrate deep inside the lungs. Short or long term exposure to high levels increases the risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory disease. The World Health Organisation (WHO) have been unable to identify a level of either PM10 or PM2.5 which does not cause damage to human health. However it is generally accepted that achieving a particulate free environment is impractical. Hence particulate standards that are considered to be the lowest practicably achievable have been set.

Responsibility to regulate industrial facilities falls to the Local Authority or National Resources Wales (depending upon the nature and scale of the facility). However within Newport the vast majority of air pollution is caused by road traffic. Road traffic emissions (and other sources) contribute to an elevated urban background level of pollution. And secondly, high traffic volumes on restricted road systems cause hot spots of particularly poor air quality. There is a fundamental link between transport and air quality within the Newport district.

There are also direct impacts on the economy due to poor air quality. Because air quality impacts the health population, including people of working age there are direct consequences for the loss of working days contributing to low productivity. The health impacts also cause a strain on the health services, which in turn increase the funding requirements. It is estimated that the health impact of poor air quality costs UK economy 20 billion per year.

Air Quality Management Areas

The local authority has the duty to investigate air quality. Where it is found to be failing the standards at the façade of a receptor (residents, school, care home or hospital) an Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) has to be declared.

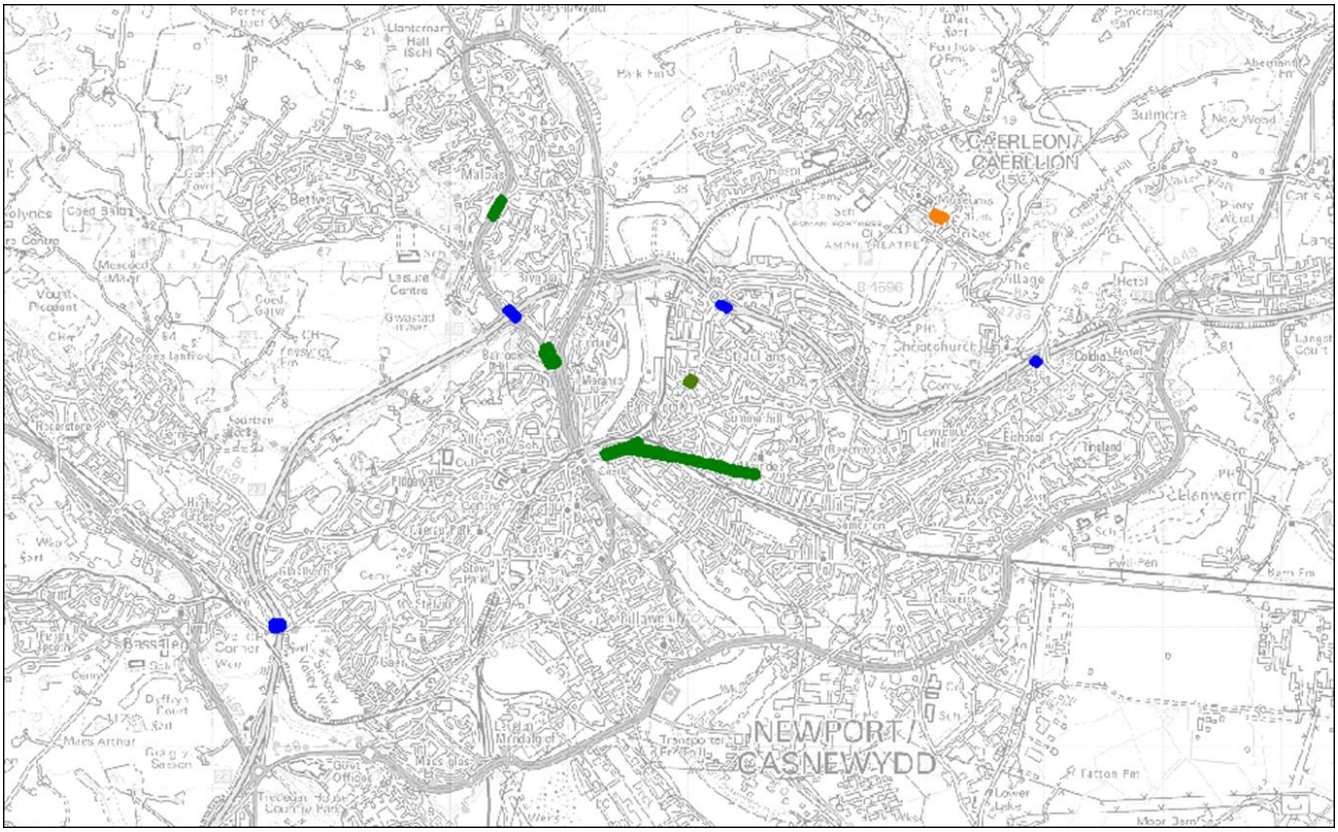
For example: narrow restricted roads with high traffic volume comprised mainly of older HGVs and cars that frequently get congested on a hill with residential houses on the kerb would likely result in very poor air quality and the designation of an AQMA.

Other areas of the district may have poor air quality, such as the verge of a motorway or A-Road, however as there are no receptor present, these areas are not generally monitored by the Council and will unlikely be designated as an AQMA. Newport currently comprises of nine Air Quality Management Areas.

The Air Quality Management Areas are listed in the table and shown on the map below. AQMA 1 is in the Malaps area.

[19] Royal College of Physicians. 2016. Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution [online]. London: Royal College of Physicians.
[20] Environmental Health News – February 2017 page 3

Air Quality Management Areas		
	Location	**Community Area**
1	Malpas Road / Graig Park Ave	Malpas
2	Caerleon Road	St Julians
3	Harlequin Roundabout, Malpas Road	Shaftesbury
4	Chepstow Road	St Julians / Victoria / Beechwood
5	Royal Oak Hill	Ringland / Caerleon
6	Malpas Road (M4 junction)	Shaftesbury
7	Caerleon Road (M4 junction)	St Julians
8	Glasllwch Lane	Allt-yr-yn
9	High Street, Caerleon	Caerleon



To improve air quality across the city and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) , an Air Quality Action Plan is currently being developed to identify actions to reduce traffic emissions across the road network in three key target areas:

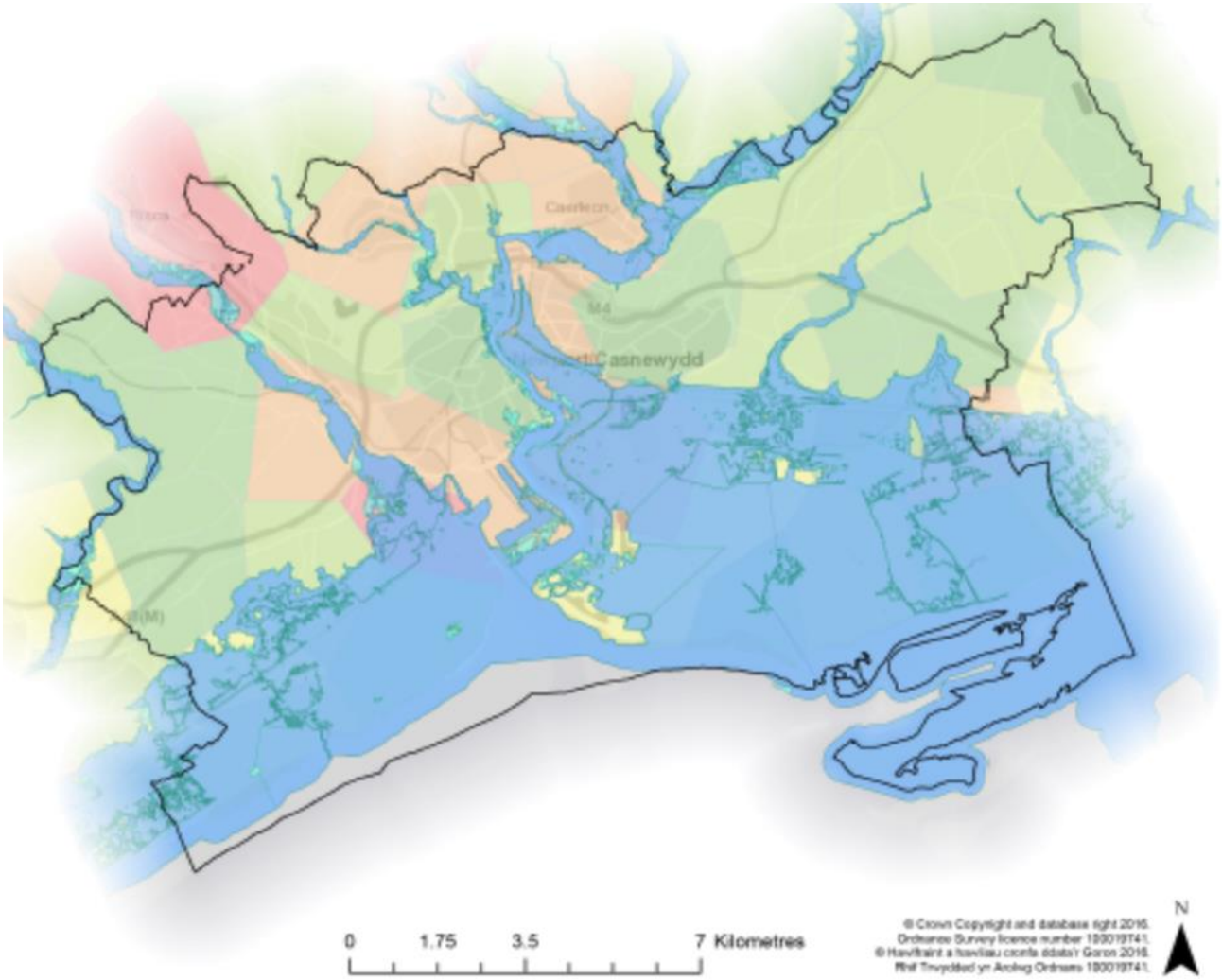
- Reduction in the overall volume of traffic.
- Improve the flow of traffic to minimise idling traffic.
- Change the vehicle fleet composition by promoting the use of less polluting forms of transport, in particular active travel.

What is the risk of flooding?

Flooding occurs when water arrives in a place quicker than it can drain away. This is usually rainfall, but can be from other sources. This causes estuaries, rivers, ditches, drains or sewers to overflow allowing water to flood surrounding houses, business, farmland and infrastructure.

Fluvial and Tidal Flooding

The map overleaf shows the different flood risk level if there were no flood defences. The areas shaded dark blue (flood zone 3) have a high probability of flooding. This is land assessed as having a greater than 1.0% probability of flooding (or greater than 0.5% from the sea) in any one year. Areas shaded light blue (flood zone 2) have a medium probability of flooding. This is land assessed as having a 0.1-1.0% probability of flooding (or 0.1-0.5% from the sea) in any one year. Map areas without blue shading (flood zone 1) are unlikely to be flooded by rivers and very unlikely to be flooded by the sea. In these areas there is less than a 0.1 per cent (1 in 1000) chance of flooding occurring each year. The majority of Wales falls within this area.



Legend

- Unitary Authorities
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

Communities at risk from fluvial flooding

MAX_SCORE

- 0
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 100
- 101 - 1000
- 1001 - 10000

Due to climate change, winter rainfall in Wales is projected to increase by an average of about 14% by the 2050s. Flooding will therefore continue to be a key threat to many communities. However, increased resilience, the natural environment and well planned developments can help provide resilience to flooding.

Flooding is the most frequent type of "natural" disaster affecting home and businesses and often disrupts the normal functioning of whole communities. The problem is estimated to cost the UK £1 billion per year. The consequences of flooding are not just financial, however, and even modest flooding events can significantly impact on the physical and mental well-being of the individuals affected for many years after the actual flooding event. From a health perspective, quite often the worst affected are the more vulnerable in society.

In Newport, the communities at the most risk are Duffryn and Rogerstone. The communities of Pye Corner, the Levels and those in City, including Somerton, Crindau, Maindee, Lliswerry and the Docks are also at risk.

Surface Water Flooding

Surface water flooding is not a significant flooding mechanism for many parts of Newport as fluvial and/or tidal flooding presents a more significant risk. However it presents a residual risk and, often exacerbated by blockages, localised surface water flooding in a few locations is relatively frequent. Notably historic surface water flooding includes the City Centre in 1997, Gaer Vale in 2000 and across the Borough in 2014. Surface water drainage issues can be exacerbated by high tides in the Severn and Usk Estuary causing river or drainage systems to back up and occasionally flood. This is a particular issue on the low-lying Caldicot and Wentloog levels. The wards with the highest proportion of properties at predicted surface water flood risk are Alway, Allt-yr-yn, Bettws, Graig and Ringland.

The following table provides an initial overview of surface water flood risk within Newport. Less densely populated wards have less property at risk but otherwise the predicted risk is relatively spread across the borough.

The predominant flood risk throughout much of Newport is from the Rivers Usk and Ebbw, and tidal flooding from the Severn Estuary. Flood risk from surface water and ordinary watercourses is localised, exacerbated by blockages and/or high tides restricting drainage.

The wards with the greatest proportion of residential properties at predicted risk of surface water flooding are ranked below. The wards with a greater proportion of properties at high predicted risk of surface water flooding include those with steeper topography or adjoining the levels. The densely populated flatter, tidal flood risk dominated wards have the greatest proportion of properties at low predicted risk of surface water flooding.[21]

Top five ranked wards, by proportion of properties at predicted flood risk (depth>0.2m)

	High	Medium	Low
Probability in any one year	**More than 1 in 30 chance**	**1 in 30 - 1 in 100**	**1 in 100 - 1 in 1,000**
1	Bettws	Alway	Victoria
2	Alway	Bettws	Pillgwenlly
3	Ringland	St Julians	St Julians
4	Allt-yr-yn	Beechwood	Bettws
5	Graig	Ringland	Alway

[21] Newport Flood Risk Management Plan Dec 2015