

# AGENDA

## Newport Public Services Board - 14 March 2017

11.00 am (Tea and coffee available from 10.45 am)

**Pillgwenlly Millennium Centre, Courtybella Terrace, Newport  
NP20 2GH**

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Apologies
3.
  - a) Minutes of the special meeting held 2 February 2017
  - b) Minutes of the meeting held 13 December 2016

### Strategy and Policy

4. Assessment of Local Well-being and Local Well-being Plan – Emma Wakeham, Newport City Council (report attached)
5. Meetings of the PSB – Richard Jefferies, Newport City Council (report attached)

### Delivery

6. Single Integrated Plan 2016/17 – Performance Report Quarter 3 (report attached)
  - a. Economy and Skills – Beverly Owen, Newport City Council
  - b. Health and Wellbeing – Will Beer, Public Health Wales
  - c. Safe and Cohesive Communities – Supt. Matthew Williams, Gwent Police
7. Pill Action – Supt. Matthew Williams, Gwent Police; Keir Duffin, Newport City Council; Will Beer, Public Health Wales  
*(The Pillgwenlly Ward Members will be invited for this item)*
8. Newport Third Sector Partnership – Jane Shatford, GAVO (report attached)
9. Partnership Evaluation – Nicola Dance, Newport City Council (report attached)

- 10 Welsh Government Support to PSBs 2017-18 - Amelia John, Welsh Government (letter attached)
- 11 Meeting Dates:  
25 April 2017 – Civic Centre, Newport  
20 June 2017 – Venue to be agreed

# Minutes

## Newport Public Services Board

**Date:** 2 February 2017: Pillgwenlly Millennium Centre, Courtybella Terrace, Newport

**Time:** 2.30 p.m.

**Present:**

**Statutory Partners:**

**Newport City Council:** Councillor R Truman (in the Chair); W Godfrey (Chief Executive) R Cornwall (Head of People & Business Change), T Mckim (Partnership Manager); N Dance (PSB Coordinator), A Powles (Asst. Head of Education) and V Self (Service Manager, C&YPS) and M Durkin (Democratic Services Officer)

**Aneurin Bevan Health Board:** D Jenkins (Chief Executive),

**South Wales Fire and Rescue Service:** S Jenkins and J Scrivens

**Natural Resources (Wales):** A Robinson

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**Invited Partners:**

**Welsh Government:** A John

**Heddlu Gwent Police:** CI M Williams and DCC J Williams

**Public Health Wales:** G Richardson

**Office of Police & Crime Commissioner;** J Cuthbert Gwent Police and Crime Commissioner; and L Webber, Head of Justice and Rehabilitation

**Probation Service:** H Nicholls

**Coleg Gwent:** G Handley, Campus Director

**GAVO:** S Tiley Asst Chief Executive

**RSLs:** C Doyle Chief Executive, Newport City Homes

**Apologies:** N Prygodzicz (ABHB), CFO H Jakeway and B Jones (S Wales Fire & Rescue Service), C Davies (Natural Resources Wales), Supt G Fernquest and J Farrar, Chief

No	Item	Action
1	<p><i>(A number of residents came to the meeting and the Chair gave them an opportunity to address the meeting prior to the agenda being considered. Residents were assured that all groups within the community would be involved in any work being proposed in Pill by the PSB and that a meeting would be arranged on this. The Chair explained that the aim of this meeting was to agree actions to be taken forward and confirmed that Pillgwenlly was a priority for the PSB. The residents present said how the actions of the PSB would affect them and that they were there to support the work of the PSB).</i></p> <p><b>(A) Pill Action Plan</b></p> <p>C I M Williams, Gwent Police reported upon the Pill Area Focus Plan which had been developed and circulated following discussion at the last PSB. Key performance indicators were to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce crime and the fear of crime by area</li> <li>• Improve public confidence in police and partners tackling issues in the local area</li> <li>• Develop a well-connected and engaged approach to area development</li> </ul> <p>The Plan set out the objectives, action, outcomes and success measures relating to infrastructure and environmental, prevention, education and intervention, ongoing transformation together with the lead organisations.</p> <p>C I Williams referred to the recently established Pill Residents Board which already had a significant number of residents involved. Much work had already been done and C Doyle also referred to the contribution made by Newport City Homes in the area.</p> <p>The Board thanked CI Williams and members of the area focus group for the significant development work which had progressed but recognised that there is much more focus needed on medium and long term objectives for the area. This includes the need to publicise the positive work being undertaken, and improvement in engagement generally, particularly with all parts of the community. Whilst enforcement by the Police was very necessary dealing with anti-social issues the PSB wanted to see more investment and the needs of the community being met in the longer term, including community wellbeing and regeneration of the area.</p> <p>Councillors Ali and Hyatt, Pillgwenlly Ward Members contributed to the discussion in which they gave their</p>	<p>C I M Williams</p> <p>T McKim</p>

support to CI M Williams and the team working in the area and that in their view the overall picture was an improving one.

Reference was made to the need to resource the work appropriately

### **(B) Developing the Vision for Pillgwenlly**

The Partnership Manager referred the Board to the Building Communities Trust (BCT) and that the Pill Group had been in discussion with them with a view to investing both staff time and seed corn project monies in Pill, known as the Invest Local Project. It was agreed that any vision must be developed with the local community and representative organisations.

### **(C ) Understanding the Area - Background Data, Pill Project Report and Engagement**

The Pill focus action plan was a summary of activity and planned activity to address community safety concerns in the short to medium term – this now forms part of the Safe and Cohesive theme in the Single Integrated Plan. In order to develop a longer term approach a wider view of the area was required. The report referred to the wellbeing assessment ward data and the Pill Group Briefing report which complemented work which had already started in Pill. Much progress had been made since this report and was detailed. Further work required was also outlined which would fit in well with and form part of the Wellbeing Plan for Newport.

The PSB was now in a stronger position to understand and co-ordinate an area focus plan that both complemented the long term thinking of the Pill group and ensured focus and alignment to the principles of the WFG Act, working to develop a model of good practice that could be applied across Newport, greater Gwent and through Welsh Government.

Regarding engagement the Partnership Manager referred to responses to a questionnaire to residents which was distributed by a number of partners to understand residents' views and their main concerns. C I Williams confirmed that the Police were already dealing with the issues that most concerned residents and positive work also being undertaken moving forward.

Following discussion around this background partners agreed to a number of actions.

#### **Agreed**

1. Pillgwenlly as a priority for all Partners
2. To develop vision for Pillgwenlly through community

<p>involvement.</p> <p>3. Note and support the progress of the Safe and Cohesive theme action plan, and leads within each partner organisation.</p> <p>4. Develop medium to long term plan for Economy and Skills, and Health and Wellbeing themes, as part of the Single Integrated Plan (SIP).</p> <p>5. Coordinate all partner activity in Pillgwenlly through this approach.</p> <p>6. Report progress through the SIP to the PSB.</p> <p>7. Ensure ongoing communication and engagement, with the press and local communities.</p> <p>8. Develop sustainable approach as part of the PSB Wellbeing Plan.</p> <p><i>(Carl Sargeant AM, Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children joined the meeting by telephone and a dialogue took place between the Chair and other PSB members with him.</i></p> <p><i>In conclusion the Cabinet Secretary gave his ongoing commitment and support to the PSB in its work in Pill and that of his team. In response to a request for possible funding he would examine the Business Plan when available. He hoped to see immediate action undertaken in Pill)</i></p> <p>9. Arising from the actions agreed above a meeting with all the Pill community (and the BCT) would be arranged as soon as possible (with PSB members attending if they wish), the outcome of that meeting to be considered by the SIP Board which needed to meet prior to the next meeting of the PSB on 14 March, 2017.</p> <p>A co-ordinated press release would also be made on the progress made from this meeting.</p> <p><i>(Councillors Ali and Hyatt, Pillgwenlly Ward Members were invited to the meeting for these items)</i></p> <p>11 Consideration to be given at the next ordinary meeting of the PSB on opening up PSB meetings to the public.</p>	
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# Minutes

## Newport Public Services Board

**Date:** 13 December 2016: University of South Wales, Newport City Campus

**Time:** 10.00 a.m.

**Present:**

**Statutory Partners:**

**Newport City Council:** Councillor R Truman (in the Chair); W Godfrey (Chief Executive) B Owen (Strategic Director – Place), T Mckim (Partnership Manager); N Dance and E Wakeham (Policy & Partnership Officers) and M Durkin (Democratic Services Officer)

**Aneurin Bevan Health Board:** P Robson (Vice Chair, ABHB), N Prygodzicz

**South Wales Fire and Rescue Service:** SO S Jenkins

**Natural Resources (Wales):** S Morgan

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**Invited Partners:**

**Welsh Government:** A John

**Heddlu Gwent Police:** Chief Constable J Farrar, Chief Inspector M Williams

**Public Health Wales:** W Beer

**Office of Police & Crime Commissioner;** J Cuthbert (Gwent Police and Crime Commissioner; L Webber, Head of Justice and Rehabilitation

**Probation Service:** Apologies received

**University of South Wales:** S Godber

**Coleg Gwent:** G Handley, Campus Director

**GAVO:** M Featherstone, Chief Executive

**RSLs:** C Doyle, Chief Executive, NCH

**Future Generations Commissioner,** S Howe was also in attendance

**Councillor T Bond,** PSB Scrutiny Policy Review Group attended as an Observer

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**Apologies:** D Jenkins (Chair Aneurin Bevan Health Board), CFO H Jakeway (South Wales Fire Service), C Davies (Natural Resources Wales), N Davies (Wales Probation Service) and Dr G Richardson (Public Health Wales)

No	Item	Action
1	<p><b>Minutes</b></p> <p>The Minutes of the meeting of the Public Services Board held on 13 September, 2016 were confirmed as a true record.</p> <p>Re Minute 5, Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, the Partnership Manager reported that she would be contacting members on the draft wellbeing objectives.</p>	<p><b>M Durkin</b></p> <p><b>T McKim</b></p>
2	<p><b>Future Generations</b></p> <p>Sophie Howe, the Future Generations Commissioner spoke to the Board on her role and vision. Her role was to advise, promote and encourage sustainable ways of working. She had spoken to people working and living in organisations and communities across Wales to establish what they thought her priorities should be. The Future Generations and Wellbeing Act placed an obligation on public bodies to adopt five ways of working including planning for the long term, preventing problems before they arose or got worse, integrating services, collaborating with the right partners, through the Public Services Board (PSB) function, and crucially, involving people in their decision making.</p> <p>She made particular reference to the demographic change in terms of older people and significant issues arising from an ageing population whilst recognising that there were a growing number of people with skills, experience and time which should possibly be utilised. There were also significant challenges facing public services.</p> <p>The Commissioner considered that PSBs should focus on a small number of objectives using the goals set out by the Act and the Wellbeing assessment. It being critical to involve the communities in any decisions being taken about them.</p> <p>In conclusion Ms Howe expressed her wish to work alongside and support the PSB in any future initiatives.</p> <p>A general discussion ensued on points raised by Ms Howe and possible ways forward on particular issues recognising the need for innovative ideas too. The Chair thanked Ms Howe for her most interesting presentation.</p>	<p><b>S Howe</b></p>

<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>The State of Natural Resources Report</b></p> <p>S Morgan presented the State of Natural Resources report.</p> <p>The report set out the state of Wales' natural resources. It assessed the extent to which natural resources in Wales were being sustainably managed, and recommended a proactive approach to building resilience. For the first time the report linked the resilience of Welsh natural resources to the well-being of the people of Wales. In the report Natural Resources Wales (NRW) were looking at how pressures on Wales' natural resources were resulting in risks and threats to long-term social, cultural, environmental and economic well-being, as set out in the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act).</p> <p>The way in which NRW would report on the state of natural resources would develop and evolve over time. NRW wanted to work with a variety of partners to improve the way they assessed how Wales was managing its natural resources. The WFG Act set out seven well-being goals that described 'the kind of Wales we want to see'. The report considered how natural resources and ecosystems supported these seven well-being goals. This was the first time that this analysis had been done.</p> <p>It was hoped that this report would enable policy makers and decision-makers in other parts of the public sector to begin to consider the key risks to the resilience of our natural resources and the benefits they provided. Whilst this was still work in progress, Wales now had the opportunity to use the new legislative framework and emerging research to improve the approach to management of natural resources. The aim, building on this first report, was to gather the information needed to be capable of feeding into the complex decisions being made on the use of natural resources. NRW would work with partners on this.</p>	<p><b>C Davies</b> <b>S Morgan</b></p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Local Assessment of Wellbeing</b></p> <p>The Board considered a report on the proposed consultation process for the draft Assessment of Local Well-being. The statutory guidance on the WFG Act 'Shared Purpose – Shared Future' set out a requirement for each PSB to prepare and publish an assessment of the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in its area no later than a year before it published its local well-being plan. This meant that the Assessment must be published by April, 2017.</p> <p>In Newport a project task and finish group had been convened to develop the Assessment on behalf of the PSB. The task and finish group had compiled a consultation draft of the Assessment. In preparing its assessment of local well-being each PSB s required to fully consult with a number of statutory consultees.</p>	<p><b>E Wakeham</b></p> <p><b>All Board members</b></p>

	<p>The PSB were supportive of the proposed process and emphasised that any other Plans from partner agencies should be taken into account to ensure a joined up approach. The partners would give individual feedback on this document and it was agreed that, where possible and necessary, partner bodies would assist with the consultation process through communications with stakeholders.</p> <p>The final version following consultation would be submitted to the PSB at its March, 2017 meeting.</p> <p><b>Agreed</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That the consultation process and consultation questionnaire as detailed in the Report be approved</li> <li>2. That each partner organisation of the PSB be involved in the consultation process.</li> </ol>	
5	<p><b>Single Integrated Plan 2016-17 Updates</b></p> <p>The key themes within the Single Integrated Plan were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy &amp; Skills</li> <li>• Health &amp; Wellbeing</li> <li>• Safe &amp; Cohesive Communities</li> </ul> <p>A performance dashboard had been compiled for each of the Themes for the first quarter and each was circulated to the PSB</p> <p>The dashboards set out a summary of performance under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key achievements &amp; successes</li> <li>• Underperformance &amp; risks</li> <li>• Key performance measures</li> <li>• Plans for next quarter</li> </ul> <p>Lead Officers updated the PSB on progress and responded to questions.</p>	<p>B Owen W Beer E Wakeham M Williams</p>





## **Public Services Board (PSB)**

**14 March 2017**

### **Assessment of Local Well-being and Local Well-being Plan**

#### **Purpose**

To set out the next part of the process for the finalisation of the Assessment of Local Well-being and agree the next steps to work towards the development of the Local Well-being Plan.

#### **Summary**

The statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) 'Shared Purpose – Shared Future' sets out a requirement for each Public Services Board to prepare and publish an assessment of the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in its area no later than a year before it publishes its local well-being plan. This means that the Assessment must be published by 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017.

In Newport a project task and finish group was convened to develop the Assessment on behalf of the PSB. The task and finish group has compiled a consultation draft which was presented to the PSB on 13<sup>th</sup> Dec 2016.

In preparing its assessment of local well-being each PSB is required to fully consult with a number of statutory consultees. This consultation process is now complete and the consultation responses have been compiled.

#### **Recommendations**

- 1) PSB to review the consultation responses and allow the task and finish group to further develop the Assessment in light of the responses received.
- 2) PSB to agree the prioritisation matrix and process.
- 3) PSB to review and discuss timelines.

#### **Contact**

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One Newport Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team, Newport City Council

## **Background**

The statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) 'Shared Purpose – Shared Future' sets out a requirement for each Public Services Board to prepare and publish the Assessment of Local Well-being for the local area no later than a year before it publishes its Local Well-being Plan. The guidance also states that the Local Well-being Plan must be published no later than 12 months following each local government ordinary election.

This means that the Assessment must be published by 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017 and the Local Well-being Plan must be published by 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018.

## **Approach**

In Newport a project task and finish group was convened to develop the Assessment on behalf of the PSB. The task and finish group has compiled a consultation draft of the Assessment.

The Newport Consultation Draft Assessment of Local Well-being contains an assessment of the state of well-being of Newport as a whole and 20 community (wards) assessments which comprise the whole area.

Each assessment is split in to six chapters:

- Introduction;
- Community Overview;
- Economic Well-being;
- Social Well-being;
- Environmental Well-being;
- Cultural Well-being;

## **Consultation**

In preparing its assessment of local well-being each public services board was required to fully consult with a number of statutory consultees. A consultation draft was presented to the PSB on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2016. The consultation period took place between 21<sup>st</sup> December 2016 and the 12<sup>th</sup> February 2017.

Responses were received from the following stakeholders:

- Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
- Fairness Commission
- Future Generations Commissioner
- Welsh Government
- Llanvaches Community Council
- Marshfield Councillor
- Natural Resources Wales
- Newport City Homes

- Newport City Council Environmental Health
- Newport City Council Housing Strategy
- Newport City Council Scrutiny PSB Policy Review Group
- Public
- Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Gwent Regional Team

A full report of the consultation responses is attached in Appendix 1. Some of the key points raised have been listed below:

### Overarching Comments

- Description of the Newport approach to the Assessment
- Description of the Engagement
- Investigate splitting the population into more age categories (over 75s, under 5s)
- Making links across the four chapters.
- More updated information on Gypsy Traveller
- Better integration of the engagement evidence with the qualitative evidence.
- More explanation of how the issues identified through the data impact on well-being of individuals and communities across Newport.
- More analysis of Newport's place in the region
- Clearer understanding of the relationship between the issues identified and the seven well-being goals.

### Economic Wellbeing

- Add in Basic Skills Data
- Add in Business Start Up Failures

### Social Wellbeing

- More information on the Housing Market and Homelessness
- Add in Offending Data and information
- Add in Sexual Health Data / Suicide Rates / Liver disease

### Cultural Wellbeing

- Additional information in the Cultural Well-being

### Environmental Wellbeing

- Add in a section on Soils and Climate Change
- Improve the Air Quality information

### **Next Steps**

The task and finish group will work on amending the Assessment in light of the consultation responses.

In addition, to identify priorities for the Local Well-being Plan the task and finish group proposes the PSB hosts a number of prioritisation workshops utilising the prioritisation

matrix (Appendix 2) developed by Caerphilly CBC. This matrix was developed from a prioritisation matrix originally used for the Population Needs Assessment process.

### **Timescales**

A full timetable is listed below which details the activities to be undertaken in order to develop the Local Well-being Plan. As is detailed below the draft Local Well-being Plan must be sent to the Future Generations Commissioner for 14 weeks before the 12 week statutory consultation period. With this in mind the Draft Local Well-being Plan needs to be completed by June 2017.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Item</b>
7 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2016	Project Plan agreed by PSB (complete)
13 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2016	Progress Report to PSB (complete)
13 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2016	Consultation Draft to PSB (complete)
21 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2016 – 12 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2017	Consultation Period (complete)
14 <sup>th</sup> Mar 2017	Consultation Report to PSB
Apr 2017	Prioritisation Workshops
25 <sup>th</sup> Apr 2017	Final Assessment to PSB
By 3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2017	Publish Assessment and send copy of Assessment to Welsh Minsters, Commissioner, Auditor General for Wales, Scrutiny Committee
May 2017	Drafting Local Well-being Plan and Well-being Objectives
13 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2017 (TBC)	Draft Local Well-being Plan agreed by PSB
Jun-Sep 2017	Draft Local Well-being Plan to Future Generations Commissioner for 14 weeks
Sep 2017	Amend Local Well-being Plan in light of feedback from Future Generations Commissioner
10 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2017	Consultation Draft of Local Well-being Plan to PSB
16 <sup>th</sup> Oct-31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2017	Statutory 12 week public consultation period
Jan 2018	Finalise Local Well-being Plan in light of consultation
Jan-Feb 2018	Local Well-being Plan to Cabinet / Council / Relevant Boards
31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2018	Local Well-being Plan to be agreed by PSB

### **Further information**

[Local Well-being Assessment Consultation Draft](#)

[Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015 – The Essentials](#)

[Shared Purpose: Shared Future – Statutory Guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations](#)

[National Indicators](#)

**Contact**

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One Newport Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team  
Newport City Council

**Appendix 1**  
**Consultation Responses**

Friday 10<sup>th</sup> February 2017

Dear Newport Public Services Board members and support team,

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide feedback on your draft Assessment of Local Well-being sent to the office in December 2016.

The first thing I want to do is to make it clear that I fully appreciate the challenges that you have faced in the development of the assessment this time around, and I congratulate your team on their hard work and efforts.

My primary focus in providing this feedback is to help you consider how well your work so far will help you to set your collective objectives and undertake well-being planning. For me Public Services Boards are one of the biggest opportunities for the public sector in Wales to change the way we do things in Wales and to collaboratively make decisions and deliver services that will benefit future generations.

Your assessment is a key part of this, and whilst I appreciate that it may not be a full picture by the time you publish it, it is important that it sets out a clear and informed picture of the well-being of Newport and your communities, that is relevant now and into the future. **Your assessment should enable you to clearly identify key challenges for your area and communities, and to develop collective objectives that address these challenges.**

I attach a document that gives you detailed feedback on your draft assessment, and what you should think about building on both in the short term as you move towards well-being planning and in terms of assessing well-being in the future.

During 2017-18 one of your key tasks will be to develop your collective well-being objectives as part of your Well-being Plan. The legislation requires you to seek my advice on how to take steps to meet your objectives in accordance with the sustainable development principle (five ways of working).

Below I set out some of the things I will be looking for as my office continues to work with you. In my view those PSBs who have showed they are already taking account of the five ways of working will be well placed to develop objectives and Well-being Plans, which will have benefits for all organisations involved in terms of maximising their collective contribution to the goals and addressing inter-generational challenges.

I was pleased to see that you have made a good start with your approach to **involving people and communities** in the development of your assessment, through your engagement work. I would encourage you to build on this to make sure that you continue to provide opportunities for a broad range of stakeholders and citizens to get involved in

influencing the development of your objectives, and be able to demonstrate that their input has an effect on what you do.

It is clear that the provision of a Newport-wide assessment supported by 20 area profiles provides a strong evidence base. Whilst you have included some data on **long term trends** I think there is potential for you to have a greater focus on the long term in your work going forward, and to explore which of your communities are particularly vulnerable to the long term trends you identify. I did note that one of your engagement questions focused on what people would like to see more or less of in 20 years' time, which is interesting.

I think you have the opportunity of exploring further the **integration** between policy and challenges under the four themes (economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being), and making greater links with the seven well-being goals. This will be particularly important in thinking about the relative roles of your different organisations in **maximising your contribution** to the goals.

A key element of the legislation is the focus on **preventing problems** from occurring rather than just responding to them and I see this as a key priority for your well-being planning. This is an area where I would encourage you to give detailed consideration to what the data and evidence is telling you, in order to make sense of key challenges you have identified.

And **collaboration** is key to all of this – you now have the opportunity to take your partnership working to a new level, collaborating with resources and finding new ways to deal with old problems. Your assessment should be helping you to identify the most fruitful opportunities to do this.

Your support team have worked hard to develop this assessment and the people who support your well-being planning will need your full buy-in and support. Key features of this are likely to be the leadership you show and your willingness to give people space and permission to explore new ways of addressing old problems. This cultural change is what the Well-being of Future Generations Act is all about.

In anticipation of the requirement for me to provide advice on how you should take steps to meet your collective objectives I would like to see further detail of how you will use your assessment as you move towards well-being planning. I would appreciate you letting my office know how you have responded to our feedback. With this in mind it will also be important for you to provide my feedback to the scrutiny committee that has the lead for scrutinising the work of the PSB. The need for a more constructive approach to scrutiny has been identified as an important part of maximising collective action at the local level.

I hope that our feedback is clear and useful at this stage. However, I must reiterate that I don't see the development of your assessment as a one-off event. Going forward I will be providing opportunities for PSBs to share learning and best practice which I hope you will be involved in, in order to provide the best platform for you to fulfil your ongoing obligations under the Act.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sophie Howe', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Sophie Howe,  
Future Generations Commissioner for Wales

## Feedback from the Office of the Future Generations Commissioner on

### NEWPORT Public Services Board Draft Assessment of Local Well-being

#### 1. Introduction

The following report provides feedback to Newport Public Services Board from the Office of the Future Generations Commissioner on the draft of the Newport Well-being Assessment published in December 2016. This feedback is based on our project team<sup>1</sup> reviewing the following key documents and discussions:

- Newport Community Well-being Profile 2016
- Newport Well-being Assessment Engagement Programme 2016
- Community Well-being Profiles 2016 – (as a sample of 20): Pilgwenlly; Lliswerry; Rogerstone; Caerleon
- a discussion between the project team and members of the assessment team on 3rd February.

It is intended that his feedback should be used to inform both the publication of the assessment in spring 2017 where possible, and the ongoing processes of developing your assessment and well-being planning.

The assessment has been reviewed by the project team using a set of criteria, developed specifically to focus on aspects of assessment production, methodology and analysis and the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act. These criteria enable us to review the wide range of approaches to local assessment of well-being that have been used across Wales. This has also enabled us to provide bespoke feedback to PSBs, highlighting strengths and potential areas for improvement. This consistent approach will also enable the Commissioner to identify key issues and highlight opportunities for shared learning, at a Wales-wide level, for the wide range of public sector and other bodies involved in well-being planning.

While we understand that the Well-being Assessment is an ongoing process, and that further work will be undertaken in coming months, it is important that the following comments are noted and acted upon as the well-being assessment is developed, adapted and built upon to inform well-being planning across the PSB.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Alan Netherwood, Netherwood Sustainable Futures, Dr. Andrew Flynn, Cardiff University and Dr. Mark Lang, Mark Lang Consulting

## **2. National well-being goals**

One of the issues we have considered is how effectively the seven national well-being goals have been reflected in the assessment the WFG Act requires PSBs to demonstrate how they plan to maximise their contribution to the national well-being goals. We understand that PSBs will develop different ways of reflecting well-being; in Newport's case, economic, environmental, social and cultural well-being. However it is important that there is a clear link between the data, its interpretation and our understanding of all aspects of well-being in our communities.

It is positive that the assessment has listed the well-being goals in each of the 21 community profiles. This could be improved by providing an explanation of why these have been included and how they relate to each profile. It would be helpful to have some explanation of *how* the issues that arise in each profile contribute or impact on the national well-being goals, and the assessment could be improved by explaining the relationship between what the data is telling us and the implications for the goals. As well as being more explicit about this, there could be a stronger reflection of community cohesion, resilience, and how the globally responsible Wales is relevant to the Newport area.

## **3. Data content – area and place**

The WFG Act requires well-being assessments to focus on the area and 'place' and reflect the variety of communities across your area. We have considered the extent to which the data content of your assessment does this.

Clearly, the provision of a Newport-wide Assessment and 20 area profiles provides a strong focus on 'place'. This provides an excellent basis for building more interpretation and analysis at both levels. A recurring theme in this feedback is the potential for greater interpretation of the data, more analysis of what the data is telling us (with the exception of the economy section and parts of the environment section). In terms of 'place' more interpretation of the data would enable us to understand which issues are a priority, where, and the significance of the risk or opportunity, inequalities and the state of well-being. This would enable a greater understanding of which issues will need a collective response by the PSB.

You could also include a summary of critical energy, water, transport and coastal protection infrastructure. This means not just description, but an interpretation of key challenges and trade-offs. This type of information is of key relevance to the PSB, service delivery and future community well-being.

#### **4. Data content – public service needs**

We think it is important that you have a clear picture of the different needs of people and communities now and in the future, and that the implications of these needs are understood. We have considered the extent to which the data content of the assessment focuses on public service needs, within communities and for particular groups of individuals.

A priority for my office is encouraging public bodies and PSBs to make sure that they are firstly involving people and communities in ways that give them greater insights into people's lived experiences of public bodies, and secondly acting upon these insights when they make decisions and deliver services.

It is very positive to see the strong narrative and interpretation on asylum seekers, migrants, gypsy communities and subsequent service pressures in the Newport Profile. The assessment would benefit from a similar analysis for service pressures as a *whole* across Newport for *all* parts of the population. This type of analysis and interpretation could be used throughout the different sections and profiles, including specific public service needs and provision in the 20 Community Profiles.

While the Population Assessment required by the Social Services and Well-being Act is referenced, it would be beneficial for the assessment to give further detail on these links. It is noted that this was discussed during the phone call with the assessment team. It is also positive to see that the consultation focused on public services, and particularly what citizens would like to see more of and less of. The inclusion of a clearer summary and analysis of what they suggested would help the PSB to understand where there are gaps and strengths in public service provision.

#### **5. Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis**

We recognise the challenge of balancing data, insights and evidence to produce a rounded understanding of the well-being of communities and individuals of the short, medium and long term. One of our main considerations has been the extent to which both quantitative and qualitative analysis and methods in assessments provide a broad picture of environmental, economic, cultural and social well-being, together with initial commentary on the implications of this 'picture' for communities. i.e. what really matters?

The assessment provides a detailed and excellently presented data set on Newport as a whole and for the 20 Community Profiles. This is commendable. It is clear that a lot of investment has gone into this resource utilising LSOA and MSOA data.

As discussed in point 3 above, the assessment provides a consistent and wide ranging compendium of local data, but in general, there could be greater interpretation, analysis and synthesis of key issues. Lists and tables need more interpretation to identify and

communicate the critical issues for well-being at all levels. Qualitative data from the consultation has been used well in the profiles: but again, a lack of interpretation of this makes it harder to determine what well-being issues are most critical to address.

Starting each section with a question is positive. Generally, these sections would benefit from being clearer on how *significant* the well-being issues highlighted are for Newport and the 20 Community profiles, and the implications of this for public services. This is done well in places e.g. the narrative on the local economy and on flooding. This approach would help the reader to identify inequalities and which specific issues and geographical areas need to be addressed by well-being planning.

The assessment is indicator focused, which appears to result in narrative being driven by indicators rather than the well-being challenges it seeks to illustrate. It also results in a wealth of information that gets in the way of the assessment identifying the critical issues for well-being. An example being Education, there are a range of indicators measuring educational performance, but without analysis of what the significant issues are on education in Newport and where are they felt most. Clearly the 'headline' is implicit in the data but would benefit from being made more explicit. Addressing this balance between data and key messages would benefit the assessment.

The following paragraphs provide more specific feedback on each theme.

**Economic well-being** – this provides an *excellent* interpretation of the data to describe the key challenges to Newport's economy, its role within the region, weaving in future trends and the role of deprivation in the area. In this case the data supports the narrative describing what the data is telling us. Adopting a similar approach and style in other parts of the documents would improve the Newport and Community Profiles.

**Social well-being** – there is a very clear description and evidence of the determinants and drivers of social well-being in terms of health. This is illustrated spatially, however, greater description of how these generic issues apply specifically to Newport and areas of Newport would help us to understand which are critical issues and where there are inequalities e.g. access to a healthy diet. A consistent approach to 'localising' these well-being issues would help in this section. Of the other issues covered in this section: homelessness, housing and community safety – the narrative is particularly indicator focused (see comments above.) and would benefit from a clearer explanation of the significance of these issues to Newport and its areas.

**Environmental well-being** – this section provides a robust Newport wide narrative – which is especially good on flooding - but in other areas for key issues the significance needs to be more clearly communicated for example is there enough

open space in Newport, is this a critical issue? This could be explained for all issues covered in this section: climate change impacts; landscape; water; air; carbon and ecological footprint. It is positive that this section focuses on the *assets* of Newport and their positive impact on well-being. This is an approach that could be used to strengthen other parts of the assessment (see comments in point 6.)

**Cultural well-being** – this section could be improved by providing a general description of cultural well-being (as in the economic section) using the indicators to illustrate this. What is the data telling us about Welsh language; arts; sports; and culture? This section would benefit from a better description and understanding of cultural assets in Newport – including for example the nature and characteristics of its music, food, drink and arts scene.

## **6. Key challenges**

It is important that well-being assessments, in assessing the state of well-being, focus on key challenges to well-being over the short, medium and long term, as well as the positive attributes and assets in the area. This includes the trade-offs between different well-being goals, tensions, and deficits within Newport.

The assessment and the community Profiles could be improved by developing an understanding of assets as well as deficits. As well as physical assets such as the environment and landscape, other assets could be reflected such as cultural assets (see point 5), but also social assets, such as community networks, volunteering, the non-monetary economy, businesses networks, community finance. These have a positive impact on well-being and contribute to community cohesion and resilience. These are important attributes of local well-being and need a higher profile in the assessment

In general, there is limited analysis on which challenges are short, medium or long term, and how these impact on well-being, for example; long term road maintenance; working poverty; food poverty; energy security; water security. Given the medium term outlook of austerity for public services and Brexit – what might these mean for Newport, and particular communities in terms of these areas of policy? While data might not be available, these are key issues for well-being over the medium term, and the assessment would benefit from acknowledgement of these (and other) key challenges. Tensions and trade-offs have been described well for example on flooding and welfare reform and should be replicated in other parts of the assessment.

## **7. Engagement, involvement and collaboration**

The WFG Act clearly indicates that collaboration and involvement are two of the five ways of working which PSBs need to consistently apply to their work. As a consequence, we have been particularly interested in the level and method of engagement, involvement and

collaboration across the partnership in producing the assessment, including engagement with communities, public, third sector and private sector organisations.

It is pleasing to see the wide range of stakeholder engagement in the *Engagement Programme* report and the range of other methods which have been used to gather both quantitative and qualitative data to inform the assessment.

It is unclear at the moment who undertook the assessment and who might use the work moving forward (and this was discussed during the phone call with the assessment team) The Community Profiles could be improved by briefly describing the engagement process and highlighting the collaborative activity of PSB partners and others in contributing to the assessment so far. This could describe the roles of statutory partners and the wider regional work that has been undertaken through GSWAG.

It is unclear from the assessment to what extent the private sector and third sector have been involved or consulted on well-being in the area. This is clearly important for their insight into all aspects of well-being, but particularly in terms of the local economy, community cohesion and public service provision in partnership within Newport. This either needs to be reflected more strongly if consultation and engagement with these sectors has occurred, or needs to be addressed in future work on the assessment and Plan. It is noted that plans for engagement with these sectors were discussed during the phone call with the assessment team.

## **8. Integration**

One of the key aims of the WFG Act is to develop integration at all levels across the public sector. We believe it is important to understand the inter-relationship between environmental, social, economic and cultural well-being. As a result we have been keen to consider the level of integration between traditional policy and organisational silos in producing the assessment.

Providing more clarity on the method of assessment production and understanding the nature of the collaboration [see point 7] would enable us to understand the extent to which activity has been integrated and cut across themes and organisations. Clearly the Council has taken a major role and extended a great deal of effort in developing this resource. What is the role of the other organisations on the PSB and what has been the nature of their contribution?

Policy integration is an area for you to give further consideration to as you finalise your assessment for publication and as you move toward well-being planning. There is scope for greater integration and more exploration of the relationship of policy/challenges between each theme. There appears to be only limited evidence that data from each section has been considered alongside that of the others, or that the inter-relationships have been

considered, although there is some mention of the importance of the environment across the sections. It is important that the data listed in the assessment is explored across traditional silos to interpret what this means for well-being in the area.

## **9. Foresight and future trends**

One of the key challenges from the legislation is to consider the short, medium *and long term* well-being throughout the assessment and Plan process. We are interested in the level of foresight and use of future trends analysis in producing the assessment and recognition of the well-being of future generations.

There are some good examples in the assessment where long term data has been used around flooding, ageing population, economic change and climate change. It was also positive to see a question on what people would like to see more of or less of in 20 years-time as part of the consultation.

However, generally, there needs to be far greater attention given to the potential impact of long term trends on Newport under the four themes and within the Community Profiles; there was some discussion of the challenges this poses during the phone call with the assessment team. It is something we would expect to see improve as the assessment develops and you move toward well-being planning, i.e. which communities are particularly vulnerable/resilient in the long term, and how are they vulnerable or resilient?

A simple approach could be adopted to address this issue. Summarising the short, medium and long term challenges for each section (also see point 6), identifying where there are potential significant implications for the area, and gaps in your understanding of long term trends might help the PSB to prioritise critical challenges where collective action is needed.

The Welsh Government will be producing their Future Trends Report in May 2017. The current plan is to include 6 key themes: Population, Economy, Natural Resources & Climate Change, Health, Land Use & Infrastructure & Societal Change. As it develops your assessment will need to take account of data included in this, but should aim to provide a clearer emphasis on long term challenges to well-being in the initial assessment published in the coming months.

## **10. Cross boundary issues**

Integration and collaboration are central to public bodies applying the sustainable development principle to their activities. One of our aims has been to review the extent to which the assessment has considered cross boundary issues for regional and national action.

A more detailed analysis of key regional and cross border issues which affect Newport would be beneficial, to inform the well-being plan process. The assessment could provide a clearer explanation of the area's 'role' within the region and it will also be important for PSBs to consider the conclusions of neighbouring local assessments of well-being as plan production develops. The relationship with GSWAG is a positive example of regional collaboration, and it will be of interest to see the assessments in the region influence each other through the well-being plan process.

It would be helpful to see some interpretation of how the City Region Project might impact on *all* aspects of community well-being across Newport. Even if the specific impacts are uncertain at present, it will clearly have an influence on cohesion, equality, resilience and so on. The project's potential influence should be included for all sections of the assessment, beyond the 'Economic well-being' section, as it is likely to have multiple impacts across different parts of Newport. Greater insight could also be provided on the significance of commuting patterns to well-being in Newport, critical issues for transport infrastructure and the nature of inter-relationships with Cardiff, Caerphilly, Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent and Monmouthshire and other regional partners.

## **11. Data quality and data gaps**

The WFG Act intends that well-being planning will be a continuous process where the evidence base will be gradually improved over time, to enable public bodies and others to understand and plan for well-being in their communities. We are keen to understand the approach of PSBs to data quality and data gaps during the assessment and data issues moving forward.

This is an area where the assessment process in Newport needs to improve, as at present there are few indications of data gaps, or much reflection about data quality. A section summarising key data gaps and needs would be beneficial for the PSB to understand how it might improve their understanding and where resources may be needed. This would enable the PSB to build on existing work and plan for improving data quality during the next year and beyond, helping PSB partners to build in data research and management into their business and corporate planning.

An overall analysis of this type will also be important to understand if there are any patterns in data needs from across the four themes, and how these gaps can be best addressed. It would also provide an indication to Welsh Government, the Office and Data Unit Wales on PSB needs.

## 12. Use of the sustainable development principle

The statutory guidance places a responsibility on PSBs to *maximise* their contribution to the well-being goals by utilising the sustainable development principle in the way that they operate. We have been keen to understand how the sustainable development principle and five ways of working have been utilised during well-being assessments.

Clearly there are elements of your approach which show how the five ways of working have been considered as part of the process of assessment development.

- *Involvement and Engagement*– via the activities outlined in the Engagement Programme (point 7)
- *Long term* – use of readily available climate, housing and population data (point 9)
- *Prevention* – early years intervention discussed in the Developmental Milestones section on Social Well-being.

However, there is little evidence that the sustainable development principle has been applied as a *modus operandi* to this Assessment. See comments on *Integration* (point 8) and *Collaboration* (point 7), There are references to the 5 ways of working, but a clearer indication of the significance and application of these principles to the assessment would be useful – i.e. how the principle has changed the approach of the PSB to this work, and how the principle will shape the well-being planning process.

## 13. Looking forward to plan production

A critical issue for our review of this assessment was whether the documentation was clear about how the work would be carried forward to develop local objectives and plan production.

This is an area where we believe the assessment could be clearer about next step and how individuals and organisations can remain involved. It is acknowledged that this was discussed during the phone call with the assessment team, and that a provisional plan is likely to be discussed by the PSB in March.

## 14. Overview

The documentary analysis above has identified a number of areas where we believe the assessment could be strengthened, both in the short term, before its publication and over the medium term as the response analysis develops and the Plan is produced. In addition to this we organised a phone call to discuss the assessment with members of the PSB team who had been involved in the process. The aim of the phone call was to provide us with an opportunity to clarify/explore particular issues that our initial review has highlighted and to

enable the PSB to flag up issues which are part of the broader context of assessment production.

A number of clear, recurring broad themes have emerged from our review and the conversation. Clearly the level and presentation of data through the Profile documents is particularly positive, as is the provision of data for 20 community areas across Newport. As mentioned previously, this structure provides a strong basis for the PSB to begin to prioritise issues for the well-being plan at a local level and determine what further assessment is needed.

We believe the following issues need to be tackled to improve the assessment, which are applicable to Newport as a whole and the individual community areas:

*Interpretation of the data* – more explanation of how the issues identified through the data impact on well-being of individuals and communities across Newport

*Integration across themes* – a greater focus on the inter-relationships between environmental, social, cultural and economic well-being across Newport

*Regional context* – more analysis of Newport's place in the region and its inter-relationships with neighbouring areas and communities, and their impacts on well-being, including the potential influence of the City Region Project

*Challenges* – provide a clearer analysis of short, medium and long term challenges (and opportunities) to well-being for particular communities across Newport and at a regional level.

*Future trends* – greater attention given to the potential impact of long term trends on well-being in Newport as a whole, for particular communities

*Moving forward* – provide a clearer description of how the Assessment data is intended to be used, how data gaps are to be managed and how well-being planning will progress in Newport

*Well-being goals* – a clearer understanding of the relationship between the issues identified and the seven national well-being goals.

It is recognised that some of these may be addressed in the PSBs proposed activities between now and the final publication of the assessment whereas some could be addressed as the assessment evolves and is kept as a 'live' document.

We hope that the issues raised above will inform the ongoing work of the PSB so that these elements are reflected more strongly as the PSB moves forward.

## **Welsh Government response to the consultation on the draft assessment of local well-being for Newport, required by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.**

Thank you for sight of the Newport PSB Assessment of Local Well-being as a partner among what is clearly a wide range of stakeholders consulted.

Welsh Government acknowledges that the preparation of an assessment and the supporting evidence is a significant undertaking and recognise the amount of work that has been accomplished.

We have structured our response to the consultation on your assessment as follows (we will be using the same approach in responding to each of the assessments):

- General comments providing an overview of thoughts on the assessment
- More specific comments on the way in which the analysis has been undertaken and presented and the way in which the statutory requirements have been met
- A final summary table which identifies the areas we would suggest could benefit from further development. We are adopting a consistent approach to these matters which have been categorised as follows:
  - Category A – these are significant issues which we would hope would be addressed prior to publication of the well-being assessment. They might relate, for example, to compliance with the statutory requirements or a fundamental issue with the quality of the analysis
  - Category B – these are matters which are important and would support a better informed well-being plan and we would hope could be addressed alongside the development of the plan
  - Category C – these are matters which would strengthen the assessment but could be addressed over time

## **Overall Thoughts**

This Assessment demonstrates the commitment Newport PSB has made to embrace the challenge of well-being assessment. Although our evaluation identifies some areas for further development, which is to be expected with such a significant shift in practice over a challenging time-scale, the Assessment engages meaningfully with the key areas identified in the statutory and non-statutory guidance.

The greatest scope for improvement exists in the way the evidence is analysed and presented. The style of the Assessment is largely descriptive and it could benefit from more reflection and critical analysis and better integration of the engagement evidence with the quantitative analysis. In our view, the main way that the Assessment could be improved would be to concentrate on drawing out those findings which are significant for Newport, rather than presenting all findings in a graphical format.

It is clear that a huge amount of work has gone into producing the Assessment. A particular strength of the Assessment is the work which has been done at community area level - splitting up each area down to LSOA where possible – ie. Langstone 1,2,3. This shows an appreciation for the differences within those communities.

## **Comments on particular aspects of the Assessment**

### **Statutory Requirements**

The Assessment appears to have covered all the statutory requirements contained in the Act. Along with identifying and assessing the well-being of twenty community areas, the Assessment documents the national indicators that were used, and references to the statutory reviews and assessments considered are clear.

Please see further paragraph in relation to Future Trends.

### **Structure and Format**

Structuring the Assessment around the four well-being themes makes sense and is logical. However, sometimes the structure means some sections can become a bit repetitive – for instance, the factors affecting weight gain. If some of the less pertinent evidence (for example where no significant differences in data are identified) were summarised rather than explained in detail it would be easier to see how sections could link up between and within themes.

In terms of presentation, the maps add variety and are a good way of presenting information over the community areas, and are particularly good for highlighting the environmental issues. There is some scope for more creativity in the analysis and presentation of data which would aid accessibility and draw attention to key messages. For

instance, infographics could be used to summarise the information at the end of each chapter.

The Assessment could be improved if more conclusions were drawn about what the comprehensive data presented is telling you. In addition, because a significant amount of data is presented, it would help if the Assessment included more summaries. For instance, the data included to illustrate how skilled children are is vast and would benefit from a summary explaining the picture for Newport, the key issues which seem to matter when it comes to education, and what this means for well-being, both now, and in the future. The Assessment would also benefit from some final conclusions drawing together the key threads of the Assessment and the main things you want a reader to take away – these should be things which start to inform the priorities for the Local Well-being Plan.

### **Engagement**

It is clear the PSB have engaged with its citizens widely and to good effect. The mix of surveys and direct contact at events is impressive and shows a real appetite to understand how the citizens of Newport feel. The recognition of “seldom heard” groups and the attempts to engage with them is a welcome element of the engagement programme.

The engagement findings have been used extensively throughout the Assessment and are presented well. We recognise that the Assessment will benefit from the inclusion of the Schools Survey data once this becomes available. There would be an opportunity for strengthening the impact of the engagement work by presenting the findings within the relevant chapter at the appropriate point to break up the stats and add more context and insight. Additionally, if the data allows, it would be interesting to present the findings from engagement with marginalised groups.

### **Balance and Comprehensiveness**

The Assessment provides thorough evidence on social, economic and environmental well-being, but it would benefit from additional information on cultural well-being, which is likely to be an area for future development across Wales. The environment theme is particularly thorough and goes further in making the link to well-being than is the case with the issue explored in other chapters. This chapter has an interesting narrative and provides more insight in to linkages, it would be helpful if this approach could be replicated in other parts of the assessment.

However, it seems a larger proportion of the environment evidence and data which are included are presented at a national level; if local level evidence is available it would be beneficial to include this information, or alternatively the Assessment should recognise this as an evidence gap.

Based on the feedback we have received from policy specialists across the Welsh Government, there are some very specific areas which we highlight for your consideration. For example:

- The Assessment could benefit from discussing the national indicator for air quality under the WFG Act, which shows that Newport is one of the three local authority areas in Wales with the greatest challenges for air quality as a population average.
- It could consider other wider UK based reports such as the JRF Monitoring poverty and social exclusion or JRF Anti-Poverty Strategy to further develop the assessment in time.
- Some evidence setting out the conversations which have taken place with strategic partners who are invited participants to the Public Service Board, for example the National Probation Service and CRCs, on matters such as youth and adult offending.
- A perceived lack of evidence from partners such as Probation, Community Rehabilitation Companies and Youth Offending Teams, who would provide background on needs of offenders within custody and in the community

### **Reflective and Critical Approach**

On the whole, the Assessment usefully identifies evidence gaps at the start of each chapter and these make sense in relation to the evidence provided. The Assessment is clear in identifying explicit gaps, such as the mental health component score in the area (and their future trends), and the availability of the most recent Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, and acknowledging the importance of reviewing the evidence at a later date.

The Assessment could be further strengthened by summarising why the additional evidence identified would be useful and how it would link to well-being. Additionally, the links to well-being are not explicit in the Assessment so there are few summaries of how the evidence gaps inhibit well-being analysis.

### **Quality of Analytical Approach**

The range of data sources is vast and provides substantial coverage of the issues. However, the Assessment could benefit from additional academic evidence which could add the well-being dimension to some of the data. For instance, when looking at the data on qualifications or on employment, wider evidence would aid the understanding of what impact this has on people's lives and well-being.

In terms of focus, the Assessment could be improved if it were to concentrate on statistically significant differences. Often, data are presented where there are very small differences which are unlikely to be significant (although this is not made clear in the text); the inclusion of such data adds a large amount of unnecessary information which can muddy the waters and make it unclear what the really important messages for Newport are.

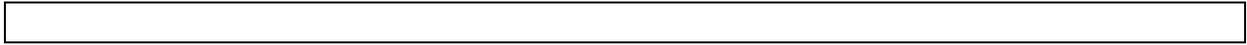
Similarly, line graphs are most beneficial where a notable difference can be seen (for example pg 89 SF 36, but this is one of many). Where there are no notable differences, the narrative may suffice.

### **Future Trends**

The Assessment describes the likely future population trends, but stops short of looking at the impact of such trends (e.g. likely issues for services). The Assessment would benefit from looking at other future trends aside from population growth to give a broader picture of the potential future scenarios for well-being. We recognise that at this stage that interim information is available at a national level, which will be strengthened over time. Therefore challenges may arise due to a lack of evidence for what the implications might be for the area, however the Assessment could benefit from presenting these gaps in evidence.

### **Areas for development**

Category A
<p>Category B</p> <p>Drawing conclusions (see “Structure and Form”)</p> <p>Additional information relating to Cultural well-being (see “Balance and Comprehensiveness”)</p> <p>What are the significant differences with Newport and with other areas? (see “Quality of Analytical Approach”)</p> <p>Future Trends (see para)</p> <p>Specific comments that might develop the assessment further (see “Balanced and comprehensiveness”)</p>
<p>Category C</p> <p>Presenting the information – using a variety of methods (See “Structure and Form”)</p> <p>Drawing on further statutory reviews, assessments (see “Statutory Requirements”)</p> <p>Engagement (see para)</p> <p>More explicit links to well-being (see “Reflective and Critical Approach”)</p>



<b>1. The draft assessment is a fair and accurate reflection of the state of Well-being of the people of Newport</b>				
Strongly agree	Agree x	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Please explain your answer				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise that more data could be included, but the datasets included in the draft do appear to give a balanced picture.</li> <li>The Group recognised the excellent work done on the Ward Profiles, which have clearly been an invaluable resource in approaching this task, and must put us in an advantageous position in comparison with other areas.</li> </ul>				
<b>2. The draft assessment is a fair and accurate reflection of the state of Well-being in each community and the whole area</b>				
Strongly agree	Agree x	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Please explain your answer				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assessment includes lots of information from a broad range of sources / partner agencies.</li> <li>The broad approach taken to defining community was a positive, and should not be tightened up too much. What younger generations would define as community may differ from traditional interpretations, which tend to focus on geographical boundaries.</li> </ul>				
<b>3. The draft assessment demonstrates sufficient engagement with stakeholders</b>				
Strongly agree	Agree x	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Please explain your answer				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assessment includes a lot of information from a broad range of sources / partner agencies.</li> <li>The public consultation had a positive response, although low in relation to overall population numbers – however the Group recognised that this was an excellent response rate for an exercise of this type.</li> <li>The Group recognised the need to get cross-community representation, and the extensive efforts made to reach seldom heard groups in the recent consultation.</li> </ul>				

<b>4. The draft assessment is robust enough to inform the development of the Well-being Plan</b>				
Strongly agree	Agree x	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<p>Please explain your answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment is a robust document in terms of putting all the data together.</li> <li>• It may be that data gaps or problems are revealed through the response analysis. That process may bring out different aspects where we don't have the right data.</li> </ul>				
<b>5. Are there any gaps that haven't been identified in the draft assessment?</b>				
<b>Work / Employment</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment looks at levels of employment and sectors of work, but not the quality of employment, level of job security, or level of wages. For example, it doesn't show the number of people on agency working conditions, zero hours contracts or the part time/full time split.</li> <li>• Instability of employment is an important indicator, as it can impact upon people's health through increased stress levels, and factors such as getting into debt are a greater risk.</li> </ul>				
<b>Housing</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information on housing focusses upon the social rented sector and homelessness. The vast majority of tenure in Newport is owner-occupier, and it would be good to see more information within the document, e.g. using the evidence gathered through the excellent work in Newport using WG Arbed funding, to improve living conditions.</li> <li>• There also needs to be equal emphasis placed on the private rented sector, as the sector of choice for many people, especially young professionals.</li> <li>• The assessment would also benefit from more information on the new legislation for landlords, and the role of the private rented sector in future social housing solutions.</li> <li>• The information on housing should fully reflect the makeup of Newport, including making links between housing developments with other data to establish not only where growth is happening, but what the makeup of the growth is. Data relating to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the demographics (e.g. whether areas are growing with mainly families / students / young professionals / ethnic groups and other cultural information);</li> <li>○ how much impact people relocating from other cities has on housing (gentrification of streets, landlords owning multiple properties).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
<b>Connectedness</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Group suggested that information could be included on people's "connectedness", e.g. access to good public transport services, or their own car. Officers advised that this was included in the census data and, although not updated, this would likely be a stable figure and therefore a good indicator.</li> <li>• Clearer connections should be made within the assessment to access to transport, including data on travel to work, access and use of public transport/ dependency on public</li> </ul>				

transport.

- The connectedness of the city is important in assessing how attractive Newport is to visitors, and how we link in with other areas.
- STEAM data (on tourism economic impact) should also be considered.
- Consider including information on the projected growth of the city and the link with deprivation, access to services and education planning of school places. This would inform the next step of looking at what infrastructure was needed to support growth, particularly in relation to access to transport.

#### **Business Start up failure**

- Consideration should be given to including information on the proportion of businesses that fail in the first year.

#### **Health**

- The group felt that there were a number of areas relating to health that warranted further information within the assessment, as indicators of long term health issues that could impact wellbeing in the future:
- Sexual health – acknowledging that it would be difficult to get Newport level data on this, but more information is needed as this is a long term problem.
- Health of people post 70, with the emphasis on providing information on the link between retirement age and chronic health problems.
- Suicide rates, particularly men aged 45 and below.

#### **Skills/ literacy**

- Levels of literacy and basic skills. Acknowledge that this will be historical data but it would still be helpful in assessing needs associated with adult illiteracy.
- As an indicator of financial literacy, include information on numbers of people with bank accounts.

#### **LGBT**

- It was noted that there was a lack of information included within the assessment relating to the consideration of the needs of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) communities, particularly relating to links with hate crimes.

#### **School**

- Information on school bullying this should be included within the assessment, and linking with its effect and impact upon other areas, such as pupil achievement and mental health and links with strategic equalities work.

#### **Culture and Sport**

- Additional data on culture and sport would be useful, and links with its effect on health, including accessibility of older people using sport facilities and the impact on wellbeing.

**6. Please add any further comments you may have on the draft assessment.**

- The Group recognised the problems with providing a summary for the document, which might risk placing undue emphasis on some aspects over others. It was suggested instead that headings or additional commentary could be incorporated, to build the overall picture through the document and link between different sections.
- It was noted that the National Student Survey now included questions around whether students feel part of the community. It was suggested that this could be a useful source of data in future.
- It was suggested that, where possible / available, including comparative data with Gwent as well as the all-Wales picture may be beneficial, particularly as a number of PSB partners work on the Gwent footprint, and regional commissioning was set to be an increasing feature of public services in the future.

## **Aneurin Bevan University Health Board response to draft Newport Community Well-being profile**

The draft Well-being profile represents an excellent effort to pull-together a wealth of information relating to Well-being in Newport. Given the breadth of the assessment and the challenging timescales for its production this draft provides a good basis for the final well-being assessment and we hope that the feedback below will be helpful in contributing to an improved final draft.

Where possible, the profile highlights the significant disparity in well-being, and factors affecting well-being, between the areas of greatest and least deprivation. This is a strength of the profile and important because for many indicators of well-being, Newport as a whole, appears comparable to the Welsh average (NB. A significant exception to this is the 'Rate of total fatalities and injuries from fires, per 100,000, 2011-2016' on page 110). However, in moving into the response analysis stage of the well-being assessment it will be important not to focus solely on the most disadvantaged as this will not reduce health inequalities sufficiently. To reduce the steepness of the social gradient in health, actions must be universal, but with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to the level of disadvantage.

A brief analysis of the history and the geography of the Newport could provide important context and further strengthen the profile. Given the breadth of the assessment and the challenging timescales for its production this draft provides a good basis for the final well-being assessment and we hope that the feedback below will be helpful in contributing to an improved final draft.

The Well-being of Future Generations Act emphasises the importance of working in an integrated and joined up way. Although the well-being assessment is structured around the four themes of social, cultural, environmental and cultural it is important that connected issues or problems are not described in isolation, and that the interconnections are highlighted for example, how the economic impacts on social aspects of well-being.

### **Comparisons**

Has any work been undertaken to identify LA in England with similar characteristics to Newport that could be used for comparison and bench-marking purposes? Could this form part of the on-going well-being assessment work? Comparisons with Wales may not tell the whole story because on many so indicators Wales compares poorly with the rest of the UK and internationally.

## 5 ways of working

**Prevention-** the well-being assessment could be strengthened by highlighting the issues that are preventable, and where we may be able to prevent problems from occurring in the first place rather than just responding to them.

### Consistency

For some issues, narrative is provided on the interventions and services in place to address the issue but this isn't consistent throughout the profile. A concise description of the health services in the area and an overview of issues related to how Newport residents experience these services, for example access equity may be helpful.

### Presentation and interpretation of data

When reporting changes in indicators over time it is important to have sufficient data points (a minimum of five). Rates based on small numbers of events tend to be unreliable. The use of 95 per cent confidence intervals are important to give an indication of the random variation that would be expected around an estimate or rate. Care should also be taken when interpreting shifts in the data and making comparisons between local statistics and the Wales average. In some instances it may be important to state whether any differences are statistically significant. All charts should have a clearly labelled axis and include the unit of measurement (e.g. rate, percentage, number).

The findings of 'Your Newport Survey 2016' are used supporting evidence throughout the profile. There were 662 responses to the survey (0.42 per cent of the population) but more detail is needed to describe the survey design, sampling frame, method of data collection and analysis. It is important to give an indication of the sampling error (i.e. the accuracy of the estimates and therefore the importance that can be placed on interpretations). Sampling error is affected by a number of factors including sample size, sample design, sampling fraction and the variability within the population. It is also important to highlight any potential sources of non-sampling error in terms of systematic bias (i.e. where results are unrepresentative of the population because, for example, more males than females completed the survey), non-response bias and time period bias (i.e. whether the timeframe for the survey could have skewed the responses)

There are also a few specific issues that could be considered for inclusion:

- The Newport Community Well-being Profile might benefit from a life course perspective when describing the significant inequalities that exist within Newport. This should highlight the importance of giving every child in Newport the best start in life through a universal and proportionate approach to social protection. This is important because disadvantage starts before birth and accumulates throughout life. Action to reduce health inequalities must start before birth and be followed through the life of the child. Only then can the close links between early disadvantage and poor outcomes throughout life be broken. The foundations for virtually every aspect of human development – physical, intellectual and emotional

– are laid in early childhood. What happens during these early years has lifelong effects on many aspects of health and well-being – from obesity, heart disease and mental health, to educational achievement and economic status. Later interventions, although important, are considerably less effective where good early foundations are lacking. This is described in the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) section of the profile, which explains how ACEs have a deleterious effect neurological, immunological and hormonal systems and are strongly associated with poor outcomes in later life.

- A more specific age group table for the Newport population, than is used on page 10, for example, including the age groups 0-5 and over 75 could strengthen the demography section.
- Liver Disease – a significant chronic disease which is very relevant in Newport due to the following high risk factors: obese population; excessive misuse of alcohol; and a potential high prevalence rate of hepatitis due to a large drug-injecting population and a large group of minority ethnic communities known to have a greater incidence of hepatitis. This specific chronic disease should be included with the other chronic diseases discussed in this document i.e. CVD, cancer and respiratory disease.
- Loneliness- There is growing evidence on the scale and impact of loneliness on the well-being, particularly for specific groups of the population including older people, carers and veterans.
- Rough Sleepers/Street Homeless - as these form a very significant population group in the City , this could be included in the section on homelessness.
- Houses of Multiple Occupancy - which are often domains of acute and chronic poor well-being for their residents eg. Injecting Drug Users, Ex Offenders, EU Migrants , including Roma communities. This could be considered in the section on housing.
- Could the breastfeeding data be changed to Breastfeeding at 10 days: measured by the % of babies exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth. The rationale for this is that breastfeeding is the healthiest way to feed a baby. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for the first 6 months of a baby's life. Breastfed babies have less chance of diarrhoea and vomiting and having to go to hospital as a result, fewer chest and ear infections, less chance of constipation, less likelihood of becoming obese and therefore developing type 2 diabetes and other obesity related disease in later life. Breastfeeding also benefits the mother by lowering the risk of breast and ovarian cancer, using up to 500 calories a day, economically saves money and can help build a strong bond between mother and baby. This indicator links to the Early Years Outcomes Framework.
- **Healthy Lifestyles and deprivation**
  - **What lifestyle choices are people in Newport making?** Evidence suggests that people with high well-being are more likely to have a healthy diet, engage in physical activity and less likely to smoke. We'd suggest that this is changed to 'unhealthy lifestyles arise because of inequalities in the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. There is a

‘social gradient’ in health – the lower someone’s socio-economic position, the worse their health. The Marmot Review (Fair Society, Healthy Lives, 2010) highlighted the range of interacting factors that shape health and well-being. These include material circumstances, the social environment, psychosocial factors, behaviours, and biological factors. In turn, these factors are influenced by social position, itself shaped by education, occupation, income, gender, ethnicity and race.

- **Oral Health:** The key point about tooth decay in children is that it is almost entirely preventable is missing. Poor dental health is the most common single reason why 5-9 year olds are admitted to hospital, in some cases children are admitted to hospital for multiple extractions under general anaesthetic.
- In the section about the Gypsy and Traveller population it states that 3 Czech Roma households living in bricks and mortar were seeking re-housing. Czech Roma are not the same as Gypsies and Travellers. Czech Roma are EU migrants (or asylum seekers) who lived a nomadic lifestyle due to persecution in Eastern Europe.
- The Newport Community Well-being Profile might benefit from delineating the assets and strengths within Newport which can be nurtured and build upon for future generations, as opposed to the needs and deficits that may require special attention and direct involvement of public services. The principle of social protection is concerned with preventing, managing, and overcoming situations that adversely affect people’s well being. Social protection consists of policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age. However, an exclusive focus on needs and deficits in a community can result in people feeling disempowered and dependent, becoming passive recipients of services, rather than active agents in their own lives. There is now widespread recognition that co-producing solutions with people, building on individual strengths and abilities, is a more sustainable way of building resilience in the community. This focus on assets and strengths also helps to ensure that we focus on the things that matter to communities.

### **Future trends and the response analysis**

The provision of comprehensive and high quality health and social care has clear positive impacts on health of the public. However, the NHS system as it is currently organised is unsustainable, particularly in the face of anticipated changes to treatments, technologies,

care delivery, funding growth and demography and patients' needs and preferences. The NHS 'Five Year Forward View' notes that the sustainability of the health system is dependent on a 'radical upgrade in prevention and public health'.

As part of the response analysis we need to acknowledge where we have evidence gaps, in relation to this we would highlight the urgent need for a focus on health systems research to design economically and environmentally sustainable and integrated models of health and social care that place a greater emphasis on prevention and have the capacity to manage multiple morbidities and end of life care in an increasingly ageing population.

### **Typographical issues that could be corrected in the final document**

- The contents page could have sub-headings and hyperlinks to enable the reader to easily navigate the text and find a specific topic.
- The term 'well-being' should be spelt the same way throughout the document.
- The word 'communities' is used on page 3 instead of Electoral Ward which could be confusing as we also have Community Councils in Newport. Also it should either list them (as it implies in the document), or ask the reader to refer to the map on the opposite page.
- The 'dedicated asylum youth service' (page 14) should probably read 'dedicated asylum seeker youth service'.
- The bullet points at the bottom of (page 100) should have capital letters at the start, in keeping with the style used in the document.

### **References**

Marmot, M. (2010) Fair Society, Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review): Strategic review of health inequalities in England post-2010.

NHS Five Year Forward View (2014) NHS England





## Newport Fairness Commission (NFC) response to the public consultation of the Community Well-Being Profile (Newport) 2016

February 2017

VERY IMPORTANT: The NFC sees its role as facilitating a critical reflection on policy and Newport City Council practice, rather than it being a recommender of specific policy and/or practice. Therefore, selective extracts from this response should not be used to support particular Council policies, and interpretations of the well-being profile data, as if these policies and interpretations are also being recommended by the NFC.

## Introduction and overview

This document has been produced by a working group comprised of NFC members at its December 2016 meeting, and was set-up specifically for the purpose of responding to the Community Well-Being Profile (Newport) – the first draft being published by Newport City Council for public consultation at this time too. The working group met in January 2017 and divided the work into four main areas corresponding with the four well-being types identified in the profile – namely, economic well-being, social well-being, cultural well-being, and environmental well-being. Members of the working group were designated one area each (Terry Price for economic well-being; Kate Thomas for social well-being; Elin Maher for cultural well-being; Gideon Calder for environmental well-being) – with the Chair of the NFC (Steve Smith) coordinating the four responses in preparing a first draft of the NFC’s response, which was then shared with the other members of the working group for comment. A final draft of our entire response was then prepared by the Chair and is presented here.

The Community Well-Being Profile provides a rich set of data and analysis reflecting the obligations under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) for councils to produce such a document, accompanied with some contextual explanation of the Act and its overall aims and objectives. The profile is generally clearly laid out, and offers a wealth of information on the current state of well-being (defined according to various criteria) across Newport, with predicted trends. However, it is not a decision making document, and does not explore, amongst other things; the contentious issues concerning the meaning of well-being and how this term might be variously understood; the relationship between well-being (whatever meaning used) and other social values, such as fairness; and what kind of priorities and trade-offs should be made between groups of people regarding their well-being, and particularly given the extensive cuts made to local government funding in recent years and which plan to be extended to the medium-to-long-term future.

The well-being profile will clearly be of considerable use in informing these debates (and for this reason should be commended), but it needs to also be critiqued in the light of the subsequent contentious questions and concerns which will no doubt ensue as a result of considering the above issues. As such, it is also the NFC’s view that we must not miss the opportunity to consider the place of fairness in a future Wales intent on enhancing the well-being of all its citizens and across its often disparate and divided communities. For example, and more specifically, the various references to the value of equality within the profile might have been better served by also referencing to the value of fairness, and the four parameters of debate about fairness defined by the NFC in its report to Council in November 2013 (see the NFC website <http://www.newportfairnesscommission.org/>). In addition, there were times when there was understandably considerable focus on certain social categories, such as age and ethnicity, but with the profile perhaps lacking information on other social categories, such as gender and disability. Moreover, it is also important to recognise the possibility of cross-cutting divisions and their implications, within many citizens occupying multiple social categories of disadvantage and vulnerability, which again might have been explored more in the profile.

Regarding the public involvement in measuring and informing this profile, while this is an essential and commendable part of the consultation process, it is notoriously difficult to gain a fully informed and representative picture of public perceptions. The NFC recognises that Council has made considerable and concerted efforts to provide such a picture, but we are still left with questions relating to the representativeness of the responses made, given how many citizens were included.

As a result, the question of what weight should be given to these responses becomes a moot point, alongside the other statistical information provided by Government agencies, and so on.

In summary, the NFC concludes that all these issues combined, demonstrate the importance of seeing this profile as an extremely useful 'work-in-progress' underpinning *further* consultation and meaningful debate on effective data management and collection regarding the City of Newport, and, in turn, how the values of well-being *and* fairness can be meaningfully understood and promoted within and across the City.

## **Breakdown of the profile into *types* of well-being**

Given our conclusions and analysis in the introduction and overview above, the following provides a more detailed interpretation of the data collected in the profile according to each type of well-being identified by the profile, in the light of (a) some of the main themes identified for each of the well-being types (b) some of the main limitations of the data collected, and (c) how these themes and the limitations of the data bear on the four parameters of debate about fairness, and identified by the NFC in its report to Council in November 2013 (and referenced above).

It is also important to highlight that, given the wealth of data provided by the profile, the analysis below provided by the NFC is also a 'work-in-progress' and so should not be interpreted as a definitive or exhaustive statement from the Commission regarding the subsequent issues that ought to be, or will be, considered in the future. In short, the NFC sees community profiling of this kind, and the part it will play as the Well-Being of Future Generations Act (2015) is fully implemented, as an excellent opportunity to develop a more coordinated response to enhancing well-being across both Wales and Newport, alongside the promotion of other significant social values, such as fairness.

### **Type 1 - Economic well-being (also including education):**

*(a) Some of the main themes identified in the profile regarding this well-being type*

- There are significant differences between wards across Newport regarding the experience of economic well-being, with poverty being deeply imbedded in certain parts of Newport.
- The percentage of low income families in Newport has declined across the City, but still the figure is high compared with Wales overall.
- Workless households are decreasing in Newport but the numbers are still high compared with Wales overall.
- Economic forecasts are avoided by the profile because of the difficulty in interpreting data and in making economic predictions.
- The development of the City centre is perceived by the public and Council as central to the economic development of Newport.
- While business activity is increasing in Newport there is a very heavy reliance on the public sector for jobs and economic activity more generally.
- Pay increases are less in Newport compared with Wales overall.
- The highest paid workers in Newport tend not to live in Newport.
- Young unemployed figures are still relatively high, despite large reductions in these figures compared with the rest of Wales and the UK.
- Newport workers are more skilled compared with Wales overall.
- Regarding the future generation of workers in Newport, the educational achievements at Nursery or Foundation level is higher than could be expected given other social indicators, but with considerable variances across the City – with similar results for Key stage 2

(measured at 11 years). However, at key stage 3 (measured at 14 years) the results are not so good – with Newport’s rankings across Wales declining in all subject areas except for Maths. Again, the variances across the City are significant.

- Nevertheless, the results for GCSE achievement has improved but has improved at a lesser rate than in Wales overall.
- The gender gap in educational achievement has also decreased in Newport, with girls losing ground on boys and, in fact contrary to national trends, becoming worse than boys in many subjects.
- The gap in educational achievement between Free School Meal students (FSM) and non-FSM students has decreased at a greater rate than Wales overall.

*(b) Some of the main limitations of the data collected*

- To better understand economic differences across the City it would have been useful to also have information on assets and wealth. There is a large amount of data presented in the profile on earned income and benefits, but none of these other key indicators of economic disparity. Is it possible to obtain data concerning the ownership of assets across the City and also incomes which are earned *and* unearned?
- When looking at relative levels of economic disadvantage it would be useful to know whether, or the extent to which, more negative measures aggregate with individuals. So, are some citizens subject to multiple adverse measures of economic indicators, and if so, how many are who are they? This question is obviously important when examining possible policy solutions as these citizens may require more sophisticated multiple interventions, than would be otherwise needed. Moreover, even in more deprived areas some individuals may be shouldering a disproportionate share of vulnerability and disadvantage, compared with other individuals living in the same areas.
- There is excellent data presented in the profile on qualifications and educational achievements, but how does this data ‘fit’ with future workforce needs? So, an important issue regarding the enhancement of future economic well-being is not only the *level* of education and qualifications achieved, but the *type* of achievement and its relationship to future labour market supply and demand trends. Also, how does Welsh Government’s policy regarding its priority for education relate more precisely to economic well-being enhancement, and the relationship between policies on, say, nursery provision and child care for those parents encouraged to engage in paid work?
- A significant future consideration regarding economic well-being is the issue of ‘Channel-shift’ – i.e. the push to transform and transfer service-delivery online. The question this ‘shift’ then raises is how some consumer and other groups might be more excluded from economic activity as a result, thus undermining their economic well-being. It is also unclear from the profile how much business views are included and sought, and what strategies (if any) will be put in place by business to deal with this problem, and other related issues.
- Given the extension of eligible ages for state pension entitlements, and the anticipation that the workforce will become older in the future, should the working age statistics more routinely extend beyond the age of 65? Also, how do issues such as gender and disability overlap in relation to the labour market – there are for example gender statistics presented in the profile, but little or no combinations with other social categories which might, again, signify multiple economic disadvantage.
- Information on wages and gender comparisons are based on averages, however there are little or no indicators of wage differentials i.e. what is the range of typical wages – top to

bottom, plus are there differentials in job security? Also, how are different wage levels distributed within and between sectors, and across social categories such as age and disability. Also, how does the statistical data relating to gender and education, correlate, or *not*, with the statistical data in relation to gender and employment? Is there any data from private businesses indicating any gender, age or disability differentials? What implications does any of this data have on issues of fairness, and the four parameters of debate about fairness identified by the NFC?

- Information on benefits, qualifications, and material deprivation also does not readily compare with data on social categories such as gender, and disability.
- To what extent are compensatory resources provided for those geographical areas who perform less well within Newport, and in recognition of differentials across the City concerning economic well-being and educational achievement? This is a particularly important question, given some quite worrying trends in school attainment as children grow-up compared to Welsh averages overall, and the quite stark contrasts between some wards within the City.

*(c) How do (a) and (b) above bear on the four parameters of debate about fairness as identified by the NFC?*

Parameter 1            Equal treatment while recognising difference

It is important when developing and considering the well-being profile to consider further questions which are not addressed in the profile but relate directly to this parameter. For example, how can the data be used to set economic priorities, particularly in regard to the effect of Council policy on different sections of the community? So, what trade-offs should be made between groups within Newport concerning economic well-being, and what decisions should be made regarding the targeting of disadvantage groups given the differentials that exist across the City between groups or wards? And, how should these trade-offs be balanced when promoting economic well-being for the City *overall*?

Parameter 2            Mutual obligations between citizens and local government

Again, there are clearly large disparities across the City in terms of both individual and group economic well-being, and across a range of measures. Given these disparities, it is important to address the question as to what obligations local government has in relation to enhancing employment and education for disadvantaged areas, and the subsequent obligations placed on individual citizens when/if these local government obligations are fulfilled? Also, what onus of responsibility is placed on local government to reduce these disparities, given additional sociological data which is long-established and publically available. That is, concerning the profound effect of class advantage/disadvantage and the inheritance of 'cultural capital' on educational achievement, and the resulting disparities of economic well-being for future generations?

Parameter 3            Interdependency and reciprocity within community relations

Economic well-being is a key determinant in enabling citizens to positively participate in the life of the community over periods of time, for their own and others' benefit. The current and future economic patterns result in many areas of the City experiencing inevitable and entrenched barriers to participation. Further data needs to be collected to fully identify those most at risk of the latter outcome, raising a number of questions directly relating to this parameter. For example, how much redistribution should occur to ensure the widest economic participation

possible across the City? How much are certain contributions undervalued in our community, given what might be seen as the overly-persistent link made in the profile data between paid work and economic contributions? For example, which forms of unpaid work should be also focused on in any economic well-being profile to determine the various ways interdependency and reciprocity is manifested within and across Newport?

Parameter 4 Transparency and accountability in decision-making

Council has systematically attempted to gather public views and perceptions concerning the well-being profile, and this is to be commended in relation to this parameter. However, what is less clear is how this information will then aid decision-making and the setting of priorities. In this context, it is important to identify not only what these decisions and priorities might be, but also *how* these decisions and priority-setting are made, *and* what this might mean for different communities engaged in this process. It is centrally important for Council to both provide and publicise some kind of overview of the 'next steps' of public engagement in this regard, and precisely how these choices might be conveyed and opinions sought, alongside identifying and articulating the key principles that govern this engagement process?

## **Type 2 – Social Well-Being**

*(a) Some of the main themes identified in the profile regarding this well-being type*

*Long term trends in budget restrictions and the status and effectiveness of preventive measures*

- Even in the spotlight of the newly introduced Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015), budget cuts and future proposals to reduce local government funding, will likely perpetuate and entrench disadvantage for vulnerable groups across the City.
- Moreover, in the future, local government responses will have to either abandon or radically reform traditional ways of providing 'lower impact/preventative services' as a response to receiving less funding.
- Therefore, it is vital that all citizens understand that service commitments are being made in terms of defining more tightly those mutual obligations and responsibilities between funders, providers, and service-users (and see observations in relation to parameter 2 below). The question which follows is whether this tightening will be able to maintain affordable quality services supporting the quality of life only for those who are defined as especially vulnerable and disadvantaged? And, whether maintaining affordable quality services for a more widely defined set of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups is sustainable in the future?

*Integration of service provision and inter-agency collaboration*

- The Well-Being of Future Generations Act (2015), quite rightly, focuses on the integration of the provision of different government agency services to service-users, and also between providers. Subsequently, opportunities will be provided for greater collaboration on data production and interpretation between stakeholders that will, hopefully, allow better targeted resources.
- There should also be a move away from what might be termed a 'stake-holder mentality and organisational protectionism' about budgets, toward the notion of shared responsibilities in joint assessments for those needing services, including services towards unpaid carers. We also anticipate that this will produce more openness and transparency between partner organisations.
- However, there is a trend towards centralising certain public services which might make it more difficult to identify and address local issues. Plus, many partnerships between the statutory and non-statutory sectors have seen greater disparities in power relations.

- Therefore, greater collaboration should be underpinned by a more ‘benign and equal balance’ in the distribution of power, but recognising that this aspiration can be threatened by over-governmental reliance on private sector services, and as the public sector has shrunk.

*Public involvement and citizen responsibilities*

- Individual citizens (and those whose care citizens are responsible for) will likely have increasing responsibilities to enhance their own well-being and those who they are caring for as government services are continually reduced.
- Recognition of an individual’s life experience (both positive and detrimental), and in particular the effects of adverse influences on their well-being will need to be accommodated for and addressed to combat social divisions across the City.
- It is to be welcomed that the newly appointed Public Service Boards (PSBs) have brought together diverse stakeholders, but again it is important to stress that currently all services are dependent on adequate future central government spending if the various detrimental effects of the cuts to date are to be prevented. If this funding is not forthcoming, then it is likely to lead to large diminutions of well-being for those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged, and greater inequalities and divisions across the City.

*(b) Some of the main limitations of the data collected*

- Decreases in the demand for specific health treatments such as drug treatment programmes, could be linked to less funding being provided, and/or pressures on other spending priorities.
- There is a need to follow local indicators of, for example, poor mental well-being in children, and to establish if there is a link between these indicators and detrimental life style choices in adult life.
- The profile perhaps focuses on those areas where there is copious data and where this data is most prominently presented or focussed on by particular agencies. This could mask or ignore other perspectives or sources of data, and subsequently alternative understanding of social well-being promotion not reflected in the data.
- Young people’s ‘risky behaviour’ has shown a strong association with negative health outcomes, but local data has not been collected via ‘Public Health Wales’ which might highlight the detrimental outcomes of Adverse Childhood Experiences on social well-being.
- Major detrimental influences on well-being in later life such as dementia or loneliness and isolation is also not reported.
- Health improvement needs to be correlated with identified effective support, through for example, housing and community interventions, which then leads to declines in ‘high risk behaviour’.

*(c) How do (a) and (b) above bear on the four parameters of debate about fairness as identified by the NFC?*

Parameter 1            Equal treatment while recognising difference

It is important when developing and considering the well-being profile to consider further questions not addressed in the profile directly concerning this parameter. For example, how can the data be used to set social well-being priorities, particularly in regard to the effect of policy on different sections of the community? What trade-offs should be made between groups within Newport concerning their social well-being and the targeting of disadvantage groups given the differentials that exist across the City between groups or wards? How should these trade-offs be balanced when promoting social well-being overall for the City?

Parameter 2 Mutual obligations between citizens and local government

Again, there are clearly large disparities across the City in terms of both individual and group social well-being, and across a range of measures. Given these disparities, it is important to ask the question as to what obligations local government has in relation to enhancing social well-being for those disadvantaged areas, and the subsequent onus of responsibility placed on individual citizens when/if these obligations are fulfilled? Also, what is the onus of responsibility on local government to reduce these disparities, given additional sociological data which is long-established concerning the profound effect of class advantage/disadvantage and 'cultural capital' on social well-being, and the resulting social well-being of future generations?

Parameter 3 Interdependency and reciprocity within community relations

Social well-being is a key determinant enabling citizens to positively participate in the life of the community over periods of time, for their own and others' benefit. Clearly the current and likely equality/inequality patterns result in many areas of the City experiencing entrenched barriers to this participation. Further data need to be collected to fully identify those most at risk of this latter outcome, raising a number of questions concerning this parameter. For example, how much resource redistribution should occur to ensure the enhancement of social well-being and the widest participation possible across the City? How much are certain contributions to the enhancement of social well-being undervalued in our community? For example, which forms of unpaid care work should be also focused on in any well-being profile to determine the various ways interdependency and reciprocity is manifested within and across Newport?

Parameter 4 Transparency and accountability in decision-making

Council has systematically attempted to gather public views and perceptions concerning the well-being profile, and this is to be commended in relation to this parameter. However, what is less clear is how this information will aid decision-making and the setting of priorities for the promotion of social well-being. In this context, it is important to identify not only what these decisions and priorities might be, but also *how* these decisions and priority-setting will be made, and what this might mean for different communities engaged in this process. It would be important for Council to provide and publicise some kind of overview of the 'next steps' in this regard, and how the choices might be conveyed and opinions sought, alongside articulating the key principles that govern this process?

### **Type 3 – Cultural well-being**

New Zealand's Ministry for Culture and Heritage's definition of Cultural well-being:

"The *vitality* that communities and individuals *enjoy* through: participation in recreation, creative and *cultural* activities; and the freedom to retain, interpret and express their arts, history, heritage and traditions."

<http://www.mch.govt.nz/what-we-do/our-projects/completed/cultural-well-being>

(a) *Some of the main themes identified in the profile regarding this well-being type*

- There is limited measures available at national level to support a full assesment of cultural well-being.

- The Well-being of Future Generation Act (2015) specifies a number of statutory reviews to take into account: for example, play opportunities and strategic assesment (and as linked to section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988)
- This part of the profile is seperated into sub-sections: Engagement, How is Welsh used in the Community, Speaking Welsh, Using Welsh Daily, Welsh Language in the Future, How Cohesive are our communities, and Hate Crime. But what else do we know anout cultural well-being in Newport, Arts and Heritage and Sports?
- The older age groups are either losing their skills in relation to this type of well-being or moving away.
- The people in the younger age groups are either gaining skills in Newport, for example, having benefitted from a Welsh medium education, or are moving into Newport already 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.
- An interesting question emerges (and reflects national thinking on this issue) that Welsh *use* needs more focus than Welsh *speaking*.
- From April 2013 to July 2016, there is a significant growing trend indicating that the level of 'feeling a sense of belonging to the City' has steadily increased, particularly in the majority perception that Newport is becoming 'a better place to live'.
- Community accord seems buoyant in Newport but reported hate crimes have remained between 98 and 110 incidents per year over the past few years but hate *incidents* have risen from 203 in 13/14 to 258 in 15/6.
- There is no evidence to date of serious inter-community conflict in Newport.

*(c) Some of the main limitations of the date collected*

- *How is Welsh used in the Community?*

This section depends soley on data of speakers and does not examine the societies and agencies that exist in Newport that *use* the Welsh language.<sup>1</sup> Regarding the latter, there are two Welsh speaking churches, The Newport Welsh Society, Merched y Wawr, Menter Iaith Casnewydd, Urdd clubs, plus informal Welsh learning groups across the City. Filling these gaps in data would demonstrate better the vitality of the Welsh language within the community, and would reflect more qualitative measures of use rather than just drawing from quantitative data on the numbers of Welsh speakers.

- *Accuracy of Census data and the question of the 'good intention' of the responder:*

While we might agree that the census data does not depict the most accurate picture (for example, the correlation between pupils in school and the numbers of Welsh speakers recorded in the census), is there not a further question of identifying what might be termed 'genuine good intention' here on behalf of the responder? Shouldn't we therefore accept the goodwill of the responder and note that there is a will for the child to be a fluent Welsh speaker at some point, evne though this might not be the case in many instances? Also, how can we be so sure that those students and staff not in Welsh Medium schools are not Welsh speaking? In short, specific circumstances are complex and nuanced, and these could have been more fully represented and articulated in the profile.

<sup>1</sup> There is a further set of data available for the use of the Welsh Language called the Welsh language use survey: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/Welsh-language-use-survey/?skip=1&lang=en>.

Disappointingly, this data base was not used for the profile.

- *What else do we know about cultural well-being in Newport? Arts & Heritage?*

This part of the profile is very short. So, should this profile explore the cultural opportunities available in the area as well as the numbers of users of these opportunities? For example, there is no mention of the locations available to partake in arts and heritage within Newport City, and the extent to which these facilities are used from year-to-year by citizens?

*(c) How do (a) and (b) above bear on the four parameters of debate about fairness as identified by the NFC?*

#### Parameter 1 Equal treatment while recognising difference

It is important when developing and considering the well-being profile to consider further questions not addressed in the profile, and directly relating to this parameter. For example, how can the data be used to set cultural well-being priorities, particularly in regard to the effect on different sections of the community? What trade-offs should be made between groups within Newport concerning their cultural well-being and the targeting of disadvantage groups given the other differentials identified in the profile that exist across the City between groups or wards? How should these trade-offs be balanced when promoting cultural well-being in the City overall? Are there good reasons to treat certain cultural endeavours differently given the definition of what might be understood as specifically Welsh culture. For example, the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 gives the Welsh Language official status in Wales, which means that Welsh should be treated no less favourably than the English language in Wales. However, given the percentage of speakers in Newport isn't that high in density, perhaps there is need to invest in assisting Welsh speakers to be able to use their language and target these groups accordingly.

#### Parameter 2 Mutual obligations between citizens and local government

Again, there are clearly large disparities across the City in terms of both individual and group cultural well-being, and across a range of measures. Given these disparities, it is important to ask the question as to what obligations local government has in relation to enhancing cultural well-being for those disadvantaged areas, and the subsequent onus of responsibility placed on individual citizens when/if these obligations are fulfilled? Also, what is the onus of responsibility on local government to reduce these disparities, given additional sociological data which is long-established concerning the profound effect of class advantage/disadvantage and 'cultural capital' on well-being enhancement? There are also important questions regarding the enhancement of cultural well-being as related to this parameter, and concerns the proper relationship between community and private provision, versus local government provision. For example, in a city where the percentage of Welsh speakers is low and community and private provision is also low, does local government have a heightened set of obligations to fill this gap in line with its goal of promoting the Welsh language? Also, how does leisure, arts, and sports facilities relate to the affordability of subsidised services from local government? And, how important are these facilities for the enhancement of health, and so other types of well-being identified in the profile, and particularly for disadvantaged communities across the City?

#### Parameter 3 Interdependency and reciprocity within community relations

Cultural well-being is a key determinant of enabling citizens to positively participate in the life of the community over periods of time, for their own and others' benefit. Clearly the current and likely equality/inequality patterns result in many areas of the City experiencing inevitable and entrenched barriers to this kind of participation. Further data need to be collected to fully identify those most at risk of this outcome, raising a number of questions concerning this parameter. For example, how much resource redistribution should occur to ensure the widest cultural participation possible across the City? How much are certain contributions to the enhancement of cultural well-being

undervalued in our community? Which forms of unpaid cultural activities should be also focused on in any well-being profile to determine the various ways interdependency and reciprocity is manifested within Newport? More specifically, in relation to the Welsh language, it important to note that language transfer between generations is a key aspect to linguistic longevity, but how is this process facilitated within Newport?

#### Parameter 4 Transparency and accountability in decision-making

Council has systematically attempted to gather public views and perceptions concerning the well-being profile, and this is to be commended in relation to this parameter. However, what is less clear is how this information will aid decision-making and the setting of priorities for the promotion of cultural well-being. In this context, it is important to identify not only what these decisions and priorities might be, but also *how* these decisions and priority-setting are made, and what this might mean for different communities engaged in this process. It would be important for Council to provide and publicise some kind of overview of the 'next steps' in this regard, and how the choices might be conveyed and opinions sought, alongside articulating the key principles that govern this process? Also, it is important to note that only 20% of participants of the people panel survey felt that they could influence decisions affecting their local area. How accessible, then, are these kinds of consultations for the wider population of Newport? Is there enough 'follow on' campaigns from decisions made i.e. 'you said this so we did this'? Budget constraints might limit Council's capacity to operationalise this process but this then raises questions about the ability local government has to raise participation levels in policy making and in its consultation.

#### Type 3 – Environmental well-being

##### *(a) Some of the main themes identified in the profile regarding this well-being type*

- Parks and green spaces are especially highly valued by respondents to the Your Newport survey – with a substantial number of respondents stating that they would like to see green spaces better maintained, or further green spaces created (including cycle paths and children's play areas).
- Litter and fly-tipping are the most frequently raised environmental 'negatives' in the Your Newport survey.
- In the survey undertaken through the Newport Citizens Panel and Communities First clients, these statement receive 'positive' net rates of agreement:
  - Protection of wildlife
  - Enjoyment of outdoor spaces
  - Protection from flooding
  - Development and protection of land
  - Transport and travel

... while these receive more negative responses than positive:

- Attractiveness, cleanliness and safety of neighbourhoods
- Attractiveness, cleanliness and safety of city centre
- CO2 emissions in Newport are consistently higher than the Welsh average – and although the gap has recently closed, this has been down to a rise in the Wales-wide levels, rather than a reduction in Newport's (which have also risen).
- Newport's capacity of renewable energy equipment is above that in all of the other former counties of Gwent, bar Monmouthshire.

##### *(b) Some of the main limitations of the data collected*

- It would be helpful to have a breakdown of residency for those survey respondents rating their neighbourhood negatively (see above) – and to know, e.g., whether they are concentrated in certain parts of the City.

- The data in the section ‘What is the makeup of the Environment in Newport?’ (p. 134ff) is difficult to interpret – but also seems particularly crucial. Key terms such as ‘Lower Super Output Areas’ are not defined.
- It would be helpful to have a clear comparison of council wards, in terms of quality of the physical environment. This is especially important due to the intersectionality between the environment and other aspects of deprivation and inequality (see below).
- While data on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are included (pp. 145, 146), separate data on NO<sub>x</sub> (nitrogen oxide) emissions are not. (It does though feature in the combined pollution data on p. 147.) We know that NO<sub>x</sub> is actually more harmful at the local level (e.g., in its effects on air quality, and as a threat to children’s health) than CO<sub>2</sub> – hence the current pressure for tighter regulation of diesel engines, which are a major cause.

*(c) How do (a) and (b) above bear on the four parameters of debate about fairness as identified by the NFC?*

**Parameter 1 Equal treatment while recognising difference**

It is important when developing and considering the well-being profile to consider further questions not addressed in the profile concerning this parameter. For example, how can the data be used to set environmental well-being priorities, particularly in regard to the effect on different sections of the community? What trade-offs should be made between groups within Newport concerning their environmental well-being and the targeting of disadvantage groups given the other well-being differentials that exist across the City between groups or wards? How should these trade-offs be balanced when promoting environmental well-being overall? More specifically, environmental factors are in some respects a great equalizer: air and water quality, e.g., affect us all. But in other respects, they affect people differently according to where they live; their income; their age; whether, how much and where they work, and so on. We also know that there are correlations between ethnic and cultural background, and, for example, use of green spaces and the countryside. The data from the profile gives us a broad picture, but not enough to gauge how environmental factors intersect with other aspects of potential deprivation and inequality.

**Parameter 2 Mutual obligations between citizens and local government**

Again, there are potentially large disparities across the City in terms of both individual and group environmental well-being, and across a range of measures. Given these disparities, it is important to ask the question as to what obligations local government has in relation to enhancing environmental well-being for those disadvantaged areas, and the subsequent onus of responsibility placed on individual citizens when/if these obligations are fulfilled? More specifically, environmental factors such as recycling rates, reliability of public transport as an alternative to the car, the availability of cycle paths and provision and use of parks, are clearly pertinent to the obligations between citizens and government – and to people’s well-being, both in the present and future. Again, the data presented in the profile gives only a partial picture on this score.

**Parameter 3 Interdependency and reciprocity within community relations**

Environmental well-being is a key determinant of enabling citizens to positively participate in the life of the community over periods of time, for their own and others’ benefit. Clearly the current and likely equality/inequality patterns result in many areas of the City experiencing inevitable and entrenched barriers to this participation. Further data need to be collected to fully identify those most at risk of this outcome, raising a number of questions concerning this parameter. More specifically, the environment highlights perhaps more strongly than any other aspect of well-being relations between current and future generations. In some senses, these are not reciprocal: those yet to be born cannot do anything for us. But we do a good deal to shape the circumstances in which they will live, and their opportunities for well-being. Every aspect of this well-being profile

has a direct bearing on those relations. But it also, focussing only on the present, highlights how the use of shared public spaces, amenities and vital resources such as air and water is a primary aspect of our interdependency.

Parameter 4 Transparency and accountability in decision-making

Council has systematically attempted to gather public views and perceptions concerning the well-being profile, and this is to be commended in relation to this parameter. However, what is less clear is how this information will aid decision-making and the setting of priorities for the promotion of environmental well-being. In this context, it will be important in the future to identify not only what these decisions and priorities might be, but also *how* these decisions and priority-setting will be made, and what this might mean for different communities engaged in this process. It would be important for Council to provide and publicise some kind of overview of the 'next steps' in this regard, and how the choices might be conveyed and opinions sought, alongside articulating the key principles that govern this process? More specifically, environmental well-being certainly raises important questions around transparency – e.g., in the provision of data such as that provided in the profile, and the importance of open consultation on how shared spaces and resources are used and allocated. Various *potential* issues are raised by the data presented, from the point of view of transparency and accountability – but these tend already to be dealt with via the statutory monitoring of e.g. air and water quality.

*End*

	<b>Additional Feedback Received</b>
1.	<p><b>From:</b> Local Councillor _____</p> <p><b>Received:</b> 09.01.17</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Marshfield - Assessment of Local Wellbeing</p> <p>A couple of mistakes:</p> <p>Page 10/11 – Marshfield 5 is shown as Marshfield 4 therefore figures in text are stated incorrectly.</p> <p>Page 12 - The population is not likely to increase significantly as there are no major housing sites proposed in the current LDP for the Ward.</p> <p>Pages 15, 17 &amp; 20 - % LSOA's are stated in the text when there are only 4 (Marshfield 2-4).</p>
2.	<p><b>From:</b> NCC, Environmental Health</p> <p><b>Sent:</b> 22.12.16</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Air Quality</p> <p>I'm the scientific officer at the council responsible for air quality and contaminated land. I've read through the consultation website and saw the Environmental Area Statement to be developed 2017/18 – what is the scope of this statement? And who is working on it?</p> <p>Also I'm currently drafting a revised air quality action plan which covers many areas of the city – education, transport, cycle routes, planning, buses, taxis... and so on. Should this be a document that could figure when developing the local well-being plan?</p> <p>To give you some idea of what goes into the strategy and how it may look, I've attached Manchester City Councils action plan. I'm planning on developing ours along the same lines.</p>
3.	<p><b>From</b> NCC Housing Strategy</p> <p><b>Received:</b> 22.01.17</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Housing &amp; Gypsy Traveler Accommodation</p> <p>I was hoping it would be possible to have a chat with someone about the housing section of the local assessment of well-being? I think I was on maternity leave when they were compiled and there is some data on housing I would have liked to have contributed. We've got an up to date Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) that shows the need for affordable housing by ward broken down by type as well as demand and contains details of future supply. Things in respect of Gypsies and Travellers have also moved on as we have recently had our Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment approved by Welsh Government so that could be reflected in the assessment too.</p>
4.	<p><b>From:</b> Member of the Public</p> <p><b>Sent:</b> 07.02.17</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> 2016 Community Well - being Profile Pillgwenlly</p> <p>Thank you for speaking to me on Friday 2nd Feb regarding the "Accessible Natural Greenspace" as indicated on page 62 of the 2016 Pillgwenlly Consultation Draft V0.3 December 2016.</p> <p>You indicated what you thought was the reason our river Usk mud banks were described as "Accessible Natural Greenspace" but said that you would confirm and write back to me with the definitive explanation. You also stated that you would make enquiries regarding the possible closure of Pill Y.M.C.A. playing fields that also appear on the graphic as "Open Space Provision Formal". The consultation end date is 12/02/17 and I have not yet received your response.</p> <p>As the consultation period end is so close, I would be grateful if you would please respond as a matter of urgency.</p>
5.	<p><b>From:</b> Environmental Health</p> <p><b>Received:</b> 06.02.17</p>

	Additional Feedback Received
	<p><b>Subject:</b> Draft assessment of local wellbeing consultation</p> <p>Regarding your <a href="#">consultation</a> on the draft assessment of local wellbeing:</p> <p>The webpage says</p> <p>In preparing and publishing the assessment (situation analysis) of the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area the board must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out the communities that comprise the area;</li> <li>• Analyse the state of well-being in each community and the whole area;</li> <li>• Analyse the state of well-being of the people in the area;</li> <li>• Include predictions of future trends of the area;</li> <li>• Refer to the <a href="#">National Indicators</a>; and</li> <li>• Take into account a number of statutory reviews and assessments when preparing their assessment.</li> </ul> <p>Regarding Air Quality, I can't see a prediction of future trends, nor a reference to the relevant National Indicator.</p> <p>Could you work with my colleague Peter Mackintosh to remedy this please?</p>
6.	<p><b>From:</b> Llanvaches Community Council.</p> <p>1. Within Langstone the statistics show that there is an ageing population with no provision for doctors surgeries or a chemist and that there is no other ward without this service. 2. Public transport is poor within the ward.</p>
7.	<p><b>From:</b> Member of the Public</p> <p>Having just discovered this document on 03/02/17, and not having the luxury of having it's technical terms and/or jargon explained to me, I can only guess at what most of it means. But one page stands out to me; that is page 62 which shows large tracts of accessible green spaces that are actually under water at high tides. These areas are mostly mud banks at low tide and are only accessible with specialist clothing such as waders or dry suits and at high tide, in a boat. If this is how Pillgwelly's green spaces has been calculated, then the calculations do not stand up to scrutiny. The above demonstrates how accurate, truthful and robust I believe that this whole document is.</p>
8.	<p><b>From:</b> Newport City Homes</p> <p>The assessment gives statistics and gives a good general over view of Newport Each area profile gives good overview of the area. We can only comment on the areas in which we have stock. These areas include Bettws, Ringland and Pillgwelly.</p> <p>The figures are low compared to the overall population. We would also question whether some of the figures could be duplicated, if people completed the survey and are also part of the consulted panels. Although the figures for engagement appear low, the answers appear accurate for the questions asked, as they were not area specific but about Newport as a whole. With a greater response rate, these responses would not have changed as people relate more to the area they live then Newport as a whole.</p> <p>The data included allows a feel for the area and overall well-being based around the Future Generations Act themes.</p> <p>There a few areas missing that could be useful to feed into the assessment. The housing market needs assessment, which would give a feel for future needs of area. It is important to understand why people move and where people want to be. Greater understanding is needed on the housing products that are going to be required in the future and what will make people stay in communities and the city. A snapshot of housing waiting list would enable a view of what residents require as a specific point in time.</p> <p>Commercial portfolio information for each area would be extremely useful for understanding where investment is happening. It would help to show the future viability of areas, proximity to services and facilities is important for communities; an understanding of investment would help to direct services.</p>

	<b>Additional Feedback Received</b>
	Further intelligence is needed on where there are going to be gaps in services and what future demand is likely to be. Resident feedback around each area may be helpful to allow areas to be ranked on views of those who live there; residents would have greater interest in the area that they live. More information is needed on children's and older people's health and well-being.
9.	<p><b>From:</b> Member of the Public</p> <p>More needs to be made of the lack of natural, accessible green spaces and the poor air quality issues.</p>

## Appendix 2 – Prioritisation Matrix

### Scoring Criteria

	Issue	Weighting Score	Weighting criteria
<b>1. Data Trends and Research - Score 0 - 2</b>			
	Data trends/research	0	Data trend indicates that no intervention is required
		1	Data trend indicates that some intervention is required
		2	Data trend indicates that significant invention is required
<b>2. Collaboration – Score 1 - 4</b>			
	Collaboration	1	Collaboration would add minimal value
		2	Collaboration would add some value
		3	Collaboration would add significant value
		4	Collaboration is critical
<b>3. Integration – Score 1 - 3</b>			
	Integration across well-being goals	1	Contributes to 1-2 goals
		2	Contributes to 3-4 goals
		3	Contributes to 5 or more goals
<b>4. Involvement – Score 0 - 6</b>			
	Identified by the public	0	Not identified by the public
		1	Issue is of some importance
		2	Issue is of moderate importance
		3	Issue is of significant importance
	Identified by stakeholders	0	Not identified by stakeholders
		1	Issue is of some importance
		2	Issue is of moderate importance
		3	Issue is of significant importance
<b>5. Long-term – Score 0 - 3</b>			
	Long-term	0	Interventions likely to have no long-term impact on well-being goals
		1	Interventions likely to have minimal long-term impact on well-being
		2	Interventions likely to have moderate long-term impact on well-being
		3	Interventions likely to have significant long-term impact on well-being
<b>6. Prevention – Score 0 - 6</b>			
	Impact of preventative action	0	Likely to have negative or no

	on well-being		impact on well-being
		1	Likely to have minimal positive impact on well-being
		2	Likely to have moderate positive impact on well-being
		3	Likely to have significant positive impact on well-being
	Impact of preventative action on service demand	0	Likely to have no impact or increase service demand
		1	Likely to have minimal impact on reducing service demand
		2	Likely to have moderate impact on reducing service demand
		3	Likely to have significant impact on reducing service demand
<b>7. Strategy or Policy Drivers – Score 0 - 2</b>			
9.	Strategic/policy drivers	0	There are no significant strategic/policy drivers
		1	There are some significant strategic/policy drivers
		2	There are many significant strategic/policy drivers
<b>8. Resources – Score 1 - 3</b>			
	Use of resources (efficiency/effectiveness)	1	This will require significant additional resources
		2	This will require moderate additional resources
		3	This will require minimal additional resources

## Public Services Board (PSB)

14 March 2017

### Meetings of the Public Services Board

#### **Purpose**

To consider options for making the work of the Public Services Board (PSB) more open to the public.

#### **Background**

At the special meeting of the PSB held on 2 February 2017, members agreed to consider whether to hold its meetings in public, allowing members of the public to observe the work of the Board.

This report considers the implications of holding meetings in public as well as other options of increasing openness and making the work of the PSB more transparent and accessible by the public.

#### **Options for Increasing Openness and Transparency**

##### **a) Holding Meetings in Public**

There is no statutory requirement for the Public Service Board meeting to be held in public but there is no statutory reason why it cannot be held in public, either.

Public meetings will, of course provide the Board with more open and transparent discussions and members of the public would be able to witness first-hand how the Board works, its role and functions.

Research has been done with other PSBs and to date the findings are as follows:

Local Authority area	Open to the public?
Newport	No
Monmouthshire	No
Cardiff	No
Torfaen	No
Caerphilly	No
Blaenau Gwent	No

Carmarthenshire	No
Pembrokeshire	Yes
Cwm Taf	No
Powys	No
Denbigh	No
Swansea	Yes
Ceredigion	No
Wrexham	No
Neath Port Talbot	No
Bridgend	No
Vale of Glamorgan	No

Of the 17 Boards who have responded, only two (Swansea and Pembrokeshire) to date are open to the public. (In Swansea, a closed pre-meeting takes place immediately before the open meeting where PSB members have the opportunity to raise any issues which cannot be discussed in the public meeting).

Should members consider the Board should meet in public, there are perhaps some things to bear in mind:

- Current terms of reference say that the venue for each meeting will be decided at the preceding one, with the intention to rotate the hosting of meetings around members.
- Thought would need to be put into venues as there would be need for a public viewing gallery or area to be made available with enough spare agenda available to go around. Members of the public should not sit “at the table” or alongside members and supporting officers so there is clarity on who’s who.
- In terms of the venue, the Board would also need to have meetings at locations with access for potential disabled members of the public as well as its own membership and support.
- The current terms of reference say that the agenda will be split into two parts, reflecting the two purposes of the partnership: ‘Strategy and Policy’ and ‘Delivery’. If the meetings are held in public, each of the two parts would need to be further split, taking account of public debate and private/ confidential.

- Currently minutes are available via the One Newport PSB website. If the Board is to be truly open to the public, the website should also include access to all public documents circulated as part of the agenda.
- Amendments to Terms of Reference would need to be considered to incorporate any new arrangements.

Clearly this is a matter for the PSB to decide. As mentioned earlier, there is no statutory requirement for the meeting to be held in public but nothing that says it can't.

The research to date shows the vast majority of PSB meetings are not held in public.

Currently the Terms of reference say that the Board may invite other individuals or bodies to participate in its activity as it deems appropriate, so long as they exercise functions of a public nature and that technical experts and guests may be invited to meetings to advise on specific agenda items and/or issues. Whatever the decision of the PSB in relation to their future meetings, these flexibilities should remain.

Finally and to ensure democratic accountability, Newport City Council's Streetscene, Regeneration and Safety Scrutiny Committee scrutinise the work of the Board. These sessions will be held in public, subject to existing access to information legislation

The Council's Head of Law and Regulation has offered the following advice:

Although the PSB is now a statutory body, the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 doesn't apply and neither does the Public Bodies (Admissions to Meetings) Act 1950. This means that there is no statutory requirement for the meetings of the PSB to be held in public or for the public to have access to agendas, reports and Minutes.

The Well-Being of Future Generations Act provides the statutory framework for the PSB but, otherwise, it's entirely a matter for the PSB to set its own terms of reference and to manage its own proceedings. The "mandatory" meetings have to be held within 60 days of the PSB being established and within 60 days of each local election but other meetings are entirely at the Board's discretion. The statutory members are required to be represented at each meeting and any invited participants are restricted to bodies exercising functions of a public nature.

Holding their meetings in public would not mean that members of the public would have the right to speak or participate in the meetings.

However, the statutory guidance makes it clear that, although non-public bodies and individuals cannot "participate" in PSB business, they can be consulted and engaged to consider their views on well-being issues. So, even if the PSB continued to meet in private, to conduct business and undertake their statutory functions, they could invite others to make representations on specific issues or hold special public meetings where they want to canvass public opinion on certain issues.

If all meetings were to be held in public, then procedures would need to be put in place for public access to agendas, written reports and minutes. The agendas would also need to be structured to allow for confidential items to be discussed in private with the press and public excluded.

**b) Publishing agendas and reports**

If the PSB decides not to meet in public, an option for increasing openness and raising awareness of its purpose and work might be to publish its agendas and reports (except those containing confidential information) on the One Newport website. This is the approach taken by Cardiff PSB, for example, who make their papers available online after the meeting. Currently only the minutes of One Newport PSB are published.

**Recommendation**

PSB members are asked to consider:

1. whether they wish future meetings to be held in public;
2. if they do not wish future meetings to be held in public, whether they wish agendas and non-confidential papers to be published on the One Newport website;

**Contact: Richard Jefferies, Chief Democratic Services Officer, Newport City Council. Telephone 01633 210729; email [richard.jefferies@newport.gov.uk](mailto:richard.jefferies@newport.gov.uk)**

# Newport Public Services Board

14 March 2017

## Single Integrated Plan Performance Management

### **Purpose**

To offer the Board the opportunity to scrutinise quarter 3 progress of each theme as set out in the Single Integrated Plan (SIP).

### **Summary**

The One Newport Performance Management Framework 2016-17 specifies that performance of each of the SIP Themes are to be reported to the Public Services Board (PSB) on a quarterly basis as per timetable overleaf.

A performance dashboard has been compiled for each of the Themes for the third quarter:

- Economy & Skills (Theme Lead: Bev Owen)
- Health & Wellbeing (Theme Lead: Will Beer)
- Safe & Cohesive Communities (Theme Lead: Supt Matthew Williams / Glyn Fernquest)

The dashboards set out a summary of performance under the following headings:

- Key achievements & successes
- Underperformance & risks
- Key performance measures
- Plans for next quarter

These reports have already been reviewed by the SIP Board.

### **Recommendations**

PSB members are asked to scrutinise the attached reports and agree as a true reflection of the performance in quarter 3. When scrutinising the following questions should be considered:

- 1) Performance Measures
  - Are the performance measures on track to achieve target by the end of the year?
- 2) Underperformance & Risks
  - Are there mitigating actions in place and are they appropriate?
  - Will the mitigating actions achieve the desired outcome?
- 3) Do you have any questions for the Theme Leads which have not been addressed in these reports?

## Timetable

PSB Meeting	Quarter
13 <sup>th</sup> September 2016	Q1
13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	Q2
14 <sup>th</sup> March 2017	Q3
June 2017 (To be arranged)	Annual Report

## Contact

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Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team

Newport City Council

### Key Achievements & Successes

#### Physical Regeneration

- Commercial Street recorded its best December total since 2012, evidencing shoppers continuing to support the revitalised city centre.
- Vibrant and Viable Places (VVP) – on target to deliver the programme outputs by March 2017.
- City Centre master-Plan refresh 2026 underway
- Commercial floor space created/refurbished is on target.
- Job creation through VVP is on target.

#### Access to employment

- WBLA investigating employment/training opportunities afforded by 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools, M4 Relief Road and Convention Centre projects for support through Worklessness Group
- Newport Jobs Fair attracted 4138 visitors and 46 businesses offering over 500 vacancies.
- Monitoring database on track to facilitate alignment of Families First, Flying Start and Communities First programmes, identify duplication and gaps in provision
- Panel established by Worklessness Group to appoint consultants to deliver a skills audit for the city

#### Economic Growth

- Business Support grants launched for High St/Commercial St in the City Centre. This will complement the success of Friars Walk in the wider city centre.
- Fourth Newport City Summit held at University of South Wales, attended by 114 organisations and focusing on the Newport of tomorrow.
- 14,000 people visited Newport City Centre for the Food Festival in October.
- Fake Free campaign launched to support legitimate Newport businesses and deter rogue traders, particularly in the city centre.

#### Learning Pathways

- Programme of essential skills courses is available to adults with identified need.
- Links with partner organisations such as Communities First, Flying Start, Family Information Service are providing targeted learning opportunities and support for families and “hard to reach” groups.

#### Connectivity

- Usage of Wi-Fi in public buildings, buses and city centre continues to increase
- 9,000 new users of Newport City Connect free public Wi-Fi (total: 51,000 users)

#### Youth Opportunity

- Collaborative working on the NEET agenda to maintain the record low rate in 2016 (figures indicate that performance in 2016 improved on 2015).
- WEFO approval of Inspire 2 Work NEET programme expected

Performance Measures	Target	Actual	RAG
No. of businesses supported by NCC	500 by end Q4	457 by end Q3	G
Commercial floor space created/refurbished (m2)	42,683	44,263	G
No. of people supported into employment (Community Development Programmes)	600 by end Q4	461 by end Q3	G
No. of people who maintained their employment for at least 13 weeks	200 by end Q4	256 by end Q3	G
No. of job clubs held	400 by end Q4	220 by end Q3	G
No. of people attending essential skills courses (literacy, numeracy and digital skills) Numbers build through academic year	230 by end Q4	151 to end Q3	G

### Plans for next quarter

Develop medium and long-term plans for Economy and Skills to support the work of the Pill Area Focus Group

Pop-up business school in city centre for existing business and potential start-ups (Partners: NCC, Business Wales, Newport Now, C1st and RSLs)

Ten local authorities in SE Wales considering funding contributions towards City Deal.

Underperformance & risks	L/M /H	Mitigating actions
Uncertainty over Welsh Government regeneration funding arrangements from April 2017 post Brexit.	M	Using existing funds to identify priorities in readiness of further funding. HLF bid approved.
Welsh Government have advised that no funding is available for Newport Station new footbridge	H	Continue to promote the project and seek to identify alternative funding streams
Uncertainty over funding for Bus Rapid Transit project in short and medium term	H	Ask Welsh Government to identify funding streams

## Key Achievements & Successes

**Alcohol & Drugs** - Floating support in place for people with enduring alcohol problems. New alcohol guidelines disseminated to professionals in the community

**Food & Nutrition** - 6 premises have engaged in the Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme. Six schools engaged in the PhunkyFoods programme, two developing a whole school approach. Gap analysis of Gwent Obesity Strategy underway.

**Integrated Health & Social Care Delivery** - 8 surgeries now part in the Older Person's Pathway project. Care Closer to Home (CCTH) strategy currently in draft form is undergoing sign off by the Gwent Partnership, ABUHB and LA cabinets.

**Mental Wellbeing & Resilience** - ACTivate your Life and Stress Control group sessions continue to be popular, with positive evaluation responses received. Progress continues towards Newport becoming a dementia friendly city.

**Physical Activity / Active Travel** - The Active Travel Act Duties are progressing. 157 attended the first "Walk the Port" event. Planning for 2017 event is underway.

**Smoking / Tobacco Control** - Newport to have the first secondary school in Wales to be part of the "smoke free gates" scheme. Keys to smoking sessions continue to be delivered in schools

## Plans for Next Quarter

SIED training for professionals working in Leisure and the community

Play sufficiency assessment updated action plan to be submitted in March 2017

All schools signed up to Smoke Free Gates. 3 more high schools to engage with JustB

Production of the Integrated Route Network Map for both walking and cycling / Receive outcome of Local Transport Fund bid to complete improvements to cycle routes by Bettws lane, Lliswerry Rec and replace 3 bridges by the Rec.

RSPH Health Improvement and Behaviour Change training for professionals working in the community to take place

Develop medium and long-term plans for Health and Wellbeing Theme to support the work of the Pill Area Focus Group

## Performance Measures

### Alcohol & Drugs

Organisations targeted with new alcohol guidelines

20

10

Professionals attended Steroid and Image Enhancing Drugs (SIED) training

30

0

### Food & Nutrition

Premises signed up to breastfeeding welcome scheme

50

6

Individuals attending breastfeeding awareness training

200

25

Schools running PhunkyFoods Programme

6

6

Children taken part in PhunkyFoods Programme

150

180

Foodwise programmes completed in Newport

5

1

% of Foodwise attendees completing the programme

70%

88%

% of Foodwise attendees achieving a reduced BMI

70%

83%

### Integrated Health & Social Care Service Delivery

Appropriate measures to be agreed

### Mental Wellbeing & Resilience

Dementia sessions

50

43

Dementia Friends

500

505

### Physical Activity / Active Travel

NERS referred clients attending first exercise session

80%

95%

NERS referred clients completing 16 week consultation

50%

59%

NERS referred clients completing 52 week consultation

50%

71%

### Smoking / Tobacco Control

Primary school pupils attending keys to smoking

200

309

Schools signed up to Smoke Free Gates

30

10

No of schools signed up to JustB

4

1

## Underperformance & Risks

Expansion of Foodwise programmes at risk due to uncertainty of funding streams, personnel change and difficulty with recruiting clients

L/M/H

### Mitigating actions

Once funding has been confirmed and personnel changes have been undertaken develop an approach to work together on Foodwise delivery for the future.

Failure to develop Risk Stratification Tool (RST) for certain GP surgery IT systems

M

Ongoing development of RSP with ABUHB IT to ensure stability of use

### Key Achievements & Successes

A multi-agency Pillgwenlly Area Focus group was established in December 2016 and an action plan agreed to tackle crime, ASB and community cohesion issues going forward.

Engagement with the Newport Youth Forum and the RSL Youth Forum to raise awareness on Extremism and Radicalisation, Hate Crime, reporting mechanisms and exploring opportunities to widen engagement.

Newport Syrian Resettlement team established and engaging with partners to support the integration process of the newly arrived households.

Multi-agency meetings continue to take place during peak ASB times and provide support to address key issues as they arise. Operation Bang (Halloween and Bonfire Night) saw additional diversionary activities and as a result ASB calls were down 30% on the previous year

Deliberate fires across Newport including refuse type incidents are an ongoing issue across the whole of the city. Actions days, with key partners, to engage local communities are taking place to educate people on the dangers and cost of setting fires. Issues of fly tipping are also be addressed.

Following the positive Inspection by HMIP (Feb 2016) and the subsequent reports of Newport YOS having made the most significant improvement of all the Welsh YOS, a new post inspection improvement plan has been developed and is being progressed.

Purple Flag self assessment completed and decision made to recommend to Cabinet that an application is progressed.

Police and NCC carried out 3 joint weekend licensing operations in December. All city centre off-licenses were also visited. A reduction on licensed hours was secured for one outlet.

### Underperformance & risks

	L/M/H	Mitigating actions
Serious public disturbances in Pill occurred in October with high profile media coverage and concerns expressed by residents	M	PSB have responded with a new Pill Area Focus SIP theme and prioritisation of resources
Increase in crime and ASB rates in the city centre, since Q2.	M	ASB - mainly caused by one group, ASBI powers have been used and problems have decreased. Crime - increases in shop theft and public order offences linked to the Christmas period

### Performance Measures

	Target	Actual	RAG
PREVENT referrals that proceed to Channel panel	75%	No referrals	NA
Reporting of Hate Crime	Increase	72 (Q3)	Green
Number of first time entrants into the Youth Justice System	50	7 (Q1) 11 (Q2) 18 (Q3)	Amber
Number of ASB incidents reported to Gwent Police	Reduce	1649	Green
Quarterly crime rate in the city centre	-1%	+14% on Q2	Amber
Quarterly ASB rate in the city centre	-1%	+24% on Q2	Amber

### Plans for next quarter

Deliberate fire starting project to commence in Broadmead and Moorland Park, led by NCC, SWF&R and NCH. This pilot approach focussing on resident engagement to clear rubbish accumulations could form a future model for wider rollout across Newport.

Pill Area Focus Group meeting and action plan agreed for implementation. Public survey underway and community engagement activities planned. Special PSB meeting planned for 2<sup>nd</sup> February. All SIP themes to consider contribution to wellbeing of the Pill community

Continued partnership working on a range of community cohesion issues and including increased Pill Focus

Additional safeguarding training a and online radicalisation training arranged.

NCC Cabinet to decide on Purple Flag application. Multi agency workshop planned for March to inform application and plan for assessment in June.

## Public Services Board

14 March 2017

### Adoption of Newport Third Sector Scheme, Establishment of a Newport Third Sector Partnership and Recruitment of a Representative of the Community Sector to the Newport Public Service Board

#### Purpose

The purpose of this report is two-fold:

- Firstly, that under the provisions of the Newport Third Sector Scheme a Newport Third Sector Partnership (TSP) be established as a sub-group of the Newport Public Service Board (PSB),
- Secondly, to accept the nomination of the chair of the TSP as one representative of the community sector on the Newport Public Service Board. (With GAVO retaining its position on the PSB as the other representative of the community/third sector as defined in the PSB's Terms of Reference.)

#### Background

In 2015 the Newport Local Service Board (LSB) adopted the '*Newport Third Sector Scheme – Working together for the benefit of the community (2015)*' (Appendix A). This Scheme is an agreement between Statutory Organisations and the Third Sector in the City and County of Newport, which establishes the foundation for a strong and effective working relationship that benefits all those who live and work in the area.

First launched by the National Assembly for Wales in 1998 the Assembly requested that all statutory organisations within each of the 22 counties of Wales develop local 'compacts' that reflect the principles of the Voluntary Sector Scheme, now called The Third Sector Scheme (Appendix B). The Scheme itself emerged from the Government of Wales Act 2006, which '*requires Welsh Ministers, in the exercise of their functions, to promote the interests of relevant Voluntary/Third Sector organisations*'.

Previous Newport Compacts were signed in 1999 and 2012 and this most recent 2015 version includes additional statutory partners and incorporates strategic priorities for Newport. The purpose of The Scheme is to set out an agreement as to how this relationship

should be established, maintained and monitored. This is defined in the scheme's Terms of Reference, thus:-

*'Purpose of the Partnership:*

*The TSP will bring together senior planners and decision makers, comprising of representatives from the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, the Council, Gwent Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Natural Resources Wales, South Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Education and Probation and the Voluntary /Third Sector, to further develop the relationship between the public and third sector, in a way which maximises synergy with the Single Integrated Planning Process and the Well-being Plans. This group will sit as a sub group of Newport's Public Services Board, to provide a mechanism for consistent engagement and dialogue with the Voluntary / Third Sector in Newport'.*

For The Newport Third Sector Scheme to be successfully implemented and supported it is essential that it be embedded in the partnership architecture of the PSB, thus defining the interface with the Third Sector in Newport, promoting positive action and monitoring.

The Newport LSB agreed that a Newport Third Sector Partnership (TSP) be established and that this group would be a sub-group of the LSB. As a sub-group of the LSB it was felt that the TSP would elicit more commitment from all parties and have the full backing and confidence of Third Sector Organisations in Newport.

### **Current Context**

Unfortunately, when the Newport LSB was replaced on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 with the PSB, the decision to adopt the Third Sector Scheme did not automatically transfer over with the change. It is, therefore, requested that the PSB formally adopts the Scheme and its provision of a TSP.

Adopting this framework would provide a clear route of communication between the local Third Sector Forums and the local PSB via the TSP. It would also provide clear evidence of Newport PSB's commitment to working positively and openly with the Third Sector, maximising the contribution of the Third Sector given the legislative requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

### **PSB Subgroups**

The PSB's Terms of Reference set out the following provisions with regard to sub-groups:

1. The board is able to establish sub-groups to support it in undertaking its functions and the board can authorise sub-groups to exercise a limited number of functions

2. A sub-group of a public services board must include at least one member of the board, and can include any invited participant or other partner
3. The sub-group's functions will be guided by the board's terms of reference
4. Those terms of reference cannot authorise a sub-group—
  - (a) to invite persons to participate in the board's activity;
  - (b) to set, review or revise the board's local objectives;
  - (c) to prepare or publish an assessment of well-being;

### **Membership of the TSP**

The Terms of Reference of The Third Sector Scheme state that membership of the TSP should be made up of the following:

1. Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations (GAVO) (2 representatives)
2. Third sector (Thematic representation) Individuals from the third sector will be elected to the group and act as the “voice” of the sector feeding in to the SIP Themes and delivery models ( 5 representatives);  
THEMES: 1. Economy and Skills; 2. Health and Wellbeing; 3. Safe & Cohesive ; 4. Vulnerable Groups; 5. Tackling Poverty
3. Newport City Council (1 elected member and 1 officer)
4. Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (1 representative)
5. OPCC (1 representative)
6. Gwent Police (1 representative)
7. Natural Resources Wales (1 representative)
8. South Wales Fire and Rescue Service (1 representative)

### **Nomination Process for the TSP**

GAVO in Newport facilitates a number of Third Sector Forums – The Newport Third Sector Forum (formerly the Newport Voluntary Sector Forum), the GAVO Newport Children & Families Forum and the Newport Health and Well-being Forum – and it is the responsibility of these forums to nominate representatives to the five themed positions that makes up the TSP. At the same time, the statutory bodies were asked to nominate their own representatives to sit on the TSP.

As the five Third Sector representatives were elected by and from the membership of the Newport forums, they are able to reflect the issues facing the wider sector in Newport and report them to the TSP. In turn, these representatives will be able to report back to the sector from the partnership.

As a sub-group of the PSB, there has to be a relationship between the TSP and the PSB. This provision is covered in the 'Reporting' section of the Terms of Reference for the Third Sector Partnership which states that- *'The group [ i.e. partnership], will report on its progress to the Newport PSB... as a main requirement and additionally through internal sector mechanisms including, GAVO Local Committee and Newport Forum'*. In this regard and to ensure two-way engagement between the PSB and TSP, it is proposed that the chair of the sub-group (TSP), who will be one of the Third Sector Representatives of the sub-group, be an invited participant on the PSB.

### **Community Representation on One Newport PSB**

At its meeting in June 2016, the PSB requested that GAVO works with the community sector to agree a representative to serve on the PSB. It is further proposed that the chair of the sub-group (TSP), (one of the Third Sector Representatives of the sub-group), fulfil this role of community sector representative on the PSB. This would be additional representation to GAVO's already established role as specified in the Terms of Reference of the PSB

### **Recommendations**

PSB members are asked to:

1. Formally adopt the Newport Third Sector Scheme (2015) and establish the Newport Third Sector Partnership as a sub-group of the PSB
2. Recognise that the chair of the TSP be elected from its Third Sector members
3. Agree that the chair of the TSP represents the community sector as an invited participant on the PSB in addition to GAVO's already established role as specified in the Terms of Reference of the PSB

**Timetable**      Immediate

**Contact**            **Martin Featherstone, Chief Executive Officer, Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations, Ty Derwen, Church Road, Newport NP19 7EJ Tel: 01633 241564 Email: martin.featherstone@gavowales.org.uk**

## Third Sector Scheme for Newport

### Introduction

This Scheme is an agreement between Statutory Organisations and the Third Sector in the City and County of Newport which establishes the foundation for a strong and effective working relationship that benefits all those who live and work in the area.

First launched by the National Assembly for Wales in 1998 the Assembly requested that all statutory organisations within each of the 22 counties of Wales develop local compacts that reflect the principles of the Voluntary Sector Scheme, now called The Third Sector Scheme (Appendix A). The Scheme itself emerged from the Government of Wales Act 2006 which *'requires Welsh Ministers, in the exercise of their functions, to promote the interests of relevant voluntary/Third Sector organisations'*.

Previous Newport Compacts were signed in 1999 and 2012 and now need to be brought up to date, to include partners and strategic priorities for Newport and to adopt a robust framework to take forward its implementation.

### Context and Background

The vision for Newport as stated in the One Newport's Single Integrated Plan 2013-2016 (Appendix B) is –

*"Working together to create a proud and prosperous city with opportunities for all."*

The Plan's identified **outcomes** are:-

- People in Newport achieve their full potential
- Newport has a prosperous and thriving economy
- People in Newport are healthy and thriving
- People in Newport live in a safe and cohesive community
- Newport is a distinctive and vibrant city

In the current climate of financial cuts to local authority and other statutory services it is more important than ever that all parties should work together to strengthen partnership working, sometimes referred to a 'co-production' which, according to the Welsh Government's Third Sector Scheme 2014 *'...means building services around the person and the community and unlocking potential resources of time, money and expertise to combine with, not replace state support'*.

The national Scheme goes on to say that The Welsh Government recognises ‘... *that quality of life cannot be delivered by the state alone, and we need to capitalise and build on community action and volunteering, and help communities to be resilient at the local neighbourhood level*’.

Two pieces of recent legislation also focus on the need for better engagement, consultation, funding, monitoring and representation in the planning and delivery of services.

**The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015** (Appendix C) is focused on improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

The Act will make the public bodies listed in the legislation:-

- 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.

Public bodies need to make sure that when making their decisions they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future.

It will expect them to:

- work together better
- involve people reflecting the diversity of our communities
- look to the long term as well as focusing on now
- take action to try and stop problems getting worse - or even stop them happening in the first place.

The Act calls for the establishment of Public Services Boards (PSBs) for each local authority area in Wales. Each PSB must improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area by working to achieve the well-being goals.

**The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014** (Appendix D) provides the legal framework for improving the well-being of people who need care and support, and carers who need support, and for transforming social services in Wales.

The Act will transform the way social services are delivered, promoting people’s independence to give them stronger voice and control.

The Act will promote equality, improve the quality of services and enhance access to the provision of information people receive. It will also encourage a renewed focus on prevention and early intervention.

## The Agreement

By adopting this revised Newport Third Sector Scheme all organisations, be they public services/ bodies or Third Sector, agree to an effective working partnership that is based on an appreciation of each party's distinctive contribution.

## A Working Framework for Newport

The replacement several years ago of stand-alone partnerships such as The Children and Young People Partnership, Community Safety and Health and Well-Being, and bringing them together under the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) had the effect of eliminating many of the formal and informal opportunities for Third Sector organisations and service planners/providers to enter into dialogue about how best to meet the needs of the community.

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 the Local Service Board was replaced by a larger Public Service Board with prescribed representation quotas there needs to be a communications framework, recognised by all parties that enables two-way 'conversations' between Third Sector organisations and the LSB/PSB. The purpose of the Scheme is to set out an agreement as to how this relationship should be established, maintained and monitored.

For The Newport Third Sector Scheme to be successfully implemented and supported it must be embedded in a framework that promotes positive action and monitoring.

It was therefore proposed and agreed by the (then) Local Service Board that a new Newport Third Sector Partnership (TSP) be established. This group will be a sub-group of the Public Services Board and will have the responsibility of not only monitoring the effectiveness of the Scheme but more importantly '*.....to further develop the relationship between the public and third sector in a way which maximises synergy with the Single Integrated Planning Process ....to provide a mechanism for consistent engagement and dialogue with the voluntary/third sector in Newport*'. (TSP Terms of Reference)

The TSP will be made up of representatives from the following:-

- Aneurin Bevan University Health Board

- Newport City Council
- Gwent Police
- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Voluntary/Third Sector
- National Resources Wales
- South Wales Fire & Rescue Service

For more information about the TSP and its membership please refer to the Terms of Reference in Appendix E

### **Shared Values and Purpose**

Contained in the national Third Sector Scheme is a list of Values and Purpose which are shared by The Welsh Government and the Third Sector regarding the role of individuals and communities in a modern democracy, which underpin all aspects of the Scheme. They are equally applicable to all service providers and are common themes running through the two acts mentioned above. These are:-

- To ensure that people are not treated less favourably because of their gender, race, faith or belief, sexual orientation, age, pregnancy and maternity, being married or in a civil partnership, being a disabled person, or being transgender;
- Is inclusive and enables people to participate in all its economic, social and cultural activities;
- Empowers people to participate in the development of their communities and recognises the value of such a contribution;
- Relies on people's voluntary action to foster community leadership and enhance local democracy;
- Comprises public, private and voluntary sectors which complement each other and seek to tackle social issues in a spirit of partnership between them;
- Enjoys the benefits of a healthy environment and a thriving competitive economy, alongside vibrant community life, as a result of its commitment to sustainable development

### **What is the Third Sector?**

The term 'Third Sector' is used as an inclusive and overarching description of a very diverse range of organisations that share a set of values and characteristics. It is widely accepted that Third Sector Organisations are:

- Independent, non-governmental bodies;
- Established voluntarily by people who choose to organise themselves;
- 'Value-driven' and motivated by social, cultural or environmental objectives, rather than simply to make a profit;
- Committed to reinvesting their surpluses to further their social aims and for the benefit of people and communities in Wales.

Even with the common values-based approach, there is a broad range of organisations which make up the fabric of the Third Sector including community associations, self-help groups, voluntary organisations, charities, faith-based organisations, social enterprise, community businesses, housing associations, development trusts, co-operatives and mutual organisations.

\*NB. Definition taken from 'Third Sector Scheme – January 2014'

## **Shared Outcomes**

It is important that all parties work to promote the Third Sector Scheme across their organisations and make the following broad commitments:-

1. Recognise the contribution that Public and Third Sector organisations/bodies play in providing public services and community activities in Newport;
2. Adhere to the principles of the Welsh Government's 'Code of Practice for Funding the Third Sector' which sets out how Third Sector Organisations should be funded and what is expected from the Third Sector in return;
3. Support the function of the TSP as the main driver for developing and maintaining communication links between the public and third sector in Newport from community/grassroots level to the PSB; including the sharing of good practice, supporting continuous engagement as well as the rapid identification and resolution of problems;
4. Recognise volunteering as an important part of citizenship and support volunteering initiatives. See Welsh Government's '*Volunteering Policy – Supporting Communities, Changing Lives. August 2015* Appendix F
5. Promote consistent principles of engagement with the community in Newport
6. Recognise the role of the Newport Third Sector Forum as the main representative mechanism for community and other third sector organisations in Newport

## **Shared Delivery**

Newport's Third Sector Partnership (see Terms of Reference) will after its first meeting, draft an Action plan. It is expected that the Action Plan will focus on key workstreams that can be delivered in partnership, to strengthen voluntary and community sector work. The ways of working set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 will support development of a joint Action Plan.

- 1.** Long term
- 2.** Prevention
- 3.** Involvement
- 4.** Integration
- 5.** Collaboration

## Appendices

Appendix A – Welsh Government Third Sector Scheme – January 2014

<http://gov.wales/docs/dsjlg/publications/comm/140130-third-sector-scheme-en.pdf>

Appendix B – One Newport Single Integrated Plan – ‘Feeling good about Newport , 2013-2016’

<http://onewportlsb.newport.gov.uk/documents/One-Newport/SIP-2015-16-FINAL.pdf>

Appendix C - The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

<http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en>

Appendix D - The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/pdfs/anaw\\_20140004\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/pdfs/anaw_20140004_en.pdf)

Appendix E – Newport Third Sector Partnership – Terms of Reference (see below)

Appendix F – Welsh Government Volunteering Policy – Supporting Communities, Changing Lives. August 2015

[http://www.gavowales.org.uk/file/VOLUNTEERING\\_POLICY.pdf](http://www.gavowales.org.uk/file/VOLUNTEERING_POLICY.pdf)

Appendix G – Third Sector Scheme Partners (see below)

# NEWPORT

## THIRD SECTOR PARTNERSHIP (TSP)

### Terms of Reference

#### Purpose:

*The TSP will bring together senior planners and decision makers, comprising of representatives from the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, the Council, Gwent Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Natural Resources Wales, South Wales Fire and Rescue Service and the Voluntary /Third Sector, to further develop the relationship between the public and third sector, in a way which maximises synergy with the Single Integrated Planning Process. This group will sit as a sub group of Newport's Public Services Board, to provide a mechanism for consistent engagement and dialogue with the Voluntary / Third Sector in Newport.*

#### The TSP Aims & Objectives:

**To improve services by establishing more effective mechanisms for Third Sector engagement throughout the joint planning processes**

- review current arrangements for Third Sector participation and representation in planning processes and identify areas for improvement;
- create a culture which supports the involvement of third sector organisations in the planning and implementation of existing and new services;
- ensure appropriate mechanisms are in place to engage the diverse range of audiences within the voluntary and community sector e.g. young people, children, older people, ethnic minority groups, vulnerable groups;
- identify named primary contact points public sector partners;
- Provide feedback to contributors on the response to and outcome of consultation exercises.

**To optimise the use of resources in support of the third sector:**

- To adhere to the Code of Practice for Funding (which details the principles by which Welsh Government will financially assist the Third Sector)  
[http://www.wcva.org.uk/media/159304/090224volsecfunding\\_eng.pdf](http://www.wcva.org.uk/media/159304/090224volsecfunding_eng.pdf)

- ensure that the grant aid procedures and other formal financial arrangements are applied fairly and consistently throughout the third sector, with security of funding given as far as possible within available resources;
- develop a process for jointly agreeing priorities and ensure that the breadth of roles and activity by the voluntary sector are accurately reflected in a funding strategy;
- share resources and information from the third sector;

**To promote Volunteering:**

- support volunteering initiatives in the City that contribute to the objectives of the SIP
- work with GAVO to build up a comprehensive picture of volunteering activity and develop opportunities in the county
- work with GAVO to ensure that equalities are respected in volunteering activities
- Ensure that the potential for volunteering is considered in policy initiatives in relation to lifelong learning, social inclusion, healthy living, community safety, sustainability etc. Welsh Government Volunteering Policy – Supporting People, Changing Lives – August 2015  
[http://www.wcva.org.uk/media/159304/090224volsecfunding\\_eng.pdf](http://www.wcva.org.uk/media/159304/090224volsecfunding_eng.pdf)

**To co-ordinate and extend Community Development:**

- Co-ordinate community development efforts by all agencies so that the work of Tackling Poverty programmes (Communities First/ Families First / Flying Start), other Council / Health core business and individual third sector organisations are complementary and share best practice;
- Develop / sustain mechanisms, such as networks and forums that enable the third sector to elect representatives with expertise in different areas of SIP activity to offer mandated views at relevant meetings;
- To work together on partnership bids for external funding.

### **Third Sector Partnership Membership:**

1. Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations (GAVO) (2 representatives)
2. Third sector (Thematic representation) Individuals from the third sector will be elected to the group and act as the “voice” of the sector feeding in to the SIP Themes and delivery models ( 5 representatives);

#### THEMES:

1. Economy and Skills
2. Health and Wellbeing
3. Safe & Cohesive
4. Vulnerable Groups
5. Tackling Poverty

3. Newport City Council ( 1 elected member and 1 officer)
4. Aneurin Bevan University Health Board ( 1 representative)
5. OPCC ( 1 representative)
6. Gwent Police ( 1 representative)
7. Natural Resources Wales ( 1 representative)
8. South Wales Fire and Rescue Service ( 1 representative)

*Where applicable an alternate representative can be nominated to attend the meeting on an organisations behalf*

### **MEETING ARRANGEMENTS AND FREQUENCY**

Meetings will be held twice a year and normally held at GAVO Offices, Ty Derwen, Newport. Meeting administration will be managed and recorded by GAVO. These minutes will be circulated not less than ten working days prior to a meeting.

### **PERFORMANCE OUTPUTS**

An Action Plan with tasks and deadlines will be developed after the first meeting of the TSP.

### **REPORTING**

The group will report on its progress to the Newport PSB and GAVO Local Committee and Newport Forum.

### **ACCOUNTABILITY**

The group will remain accountable to Newport PSB, GAVO Executive Committee & Local Committee and GAVO membership (Newport)

### **REVIEW ARRANGEMENTS**

These Terms of Reference will be reviewed and monitored annually.

## **Appendix G**

### **Newport Third Sector Scheme Partners**

#### **Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations (GAVO)**

GAVO is the largest County Voluntary Council in Wales, covering Newport, Monmouthshire, Caerphilly and Blaenau Gwent. GAVO works in partnership regionally with Torfaen Voluntary Alliance (TVA) across the Greater Gwent footprint. GAVO is an umbrella organisation providing support, advice and information to the community and Third Sector and representing third sector voice and issues at the Newport Public Services Board and at a strategic level across the city and county of Newport. GAVO supports joint working through the One Newport Single Integrated Plan and is a dedicated partner to the Newport Public Services Board.

#### **Newport City Council**

Newport is the Unitary Authority that has the strategic responsibility for delivering all local government services in the City and County. This includes education, social services and all street services. It is also the planning authority and is responsible for setting and collecting Council Tax as well as running local elections. It works closely with partners and communities to sustain the quality of life in the City and County. The Council is the lead organisation for community planning and developing the Single Integrated Plan for Newport and administers Newport Public Services Board.

#### **Gwent Police**

Gwent Police cover an area of 600 square miles bounded by Abergavenny in the North, Newport in the South, Chepstow in the East and Caerphilly in the West. The Gwent policing area is mixed, rural and urban, and the road network carries large volumes of traffic through the M4 linking Wales to London. Gwent Police actively encourages and develops working partnerships with the voluntary sector, local authorities and businesses with a shared goal of creating safer communities. For Gwent Police these partnerships mean additional resources to fund the equipment and services needed to help reduce crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour. Dedicated Neighbourhood Teams are available in every ward in Newport, tackling the issues that matter most to local communities.

#### **Aneurin Bevan University Health Board**

Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) was established in 2009 and covers the local authority areas of Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Torfaen, Monmouthshire, Newport and South Powys. It is responsible for the delivery of safe and quality hospital, intermediate, primary and community services for approximately 600,000 people, and for mental health services in South Powys. ABUHB is a partner to the Newport Public Services Board.

## Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

The Police and Crime Commissioner was elected in November 2012 and is the person responsible for representing the people of Gwent and ensuring that the service provided by the police is efficient and effective. The Commissioner holds the Chief Constable to account for the delivery of local policing, publishes a Police and Crime Plan, sets the force budget and precept, regularly engages with the public and communities and appoints the Chief Constable. The Commissioner also works with partners to prevent and tackle crime and re-offending. The Commissioner is supported by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, and replaces the former Gwent Police Authority. The OPCC is a partner to the Newport Public Services Board.

## Natural Resources Wales

NRA is the largest Welsh Government Sponsored Body formed in April 2013, largely taking over the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission Wales and the Environment Agency in Wales, as well as certain Welsh Government functions. The NRA is a partner to the Newport Public Services Board.

### Roles and Responsibilities:-

- **Adviser:** principal adviser to Welsh Government, and adviser to industry and the wider public and voluntary sector, and communicator about issues relating to the environment and its natural resources
- **Regulator:** protecting people and the environment including marine, forest and waste industries, and prosecuting those who breach the regulations that we are responsible for
- **Designator:** for Sites of Special Scientific Interest – areas of particular value for their wildlife or geology, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and National Parks, as well as declaring National Nature Reserves
- **Responder:** to some 9,000 reported environmental incidents a year as a Category 1 emergency responder
- **Statutory consultee:** to some 9,000 planning applications a year
- **Manager/Operator:** managing seven per cent of Wales' land area including woodlands, National Nature Reserves, water and flood defences, and operating our visitor centres, recreation facilities, hatcheries and a laboratory
- **Partner, Educator and Enabler:** key collaborator with the public, private and voluntary sectors, providing grant aid, and helping a wide range of people use the environment as a learning resource; acting as a catalyst for others' work
- **Evidence gatherer:** monitoring our environment, commissioning and undertaking research, developing our knowledge, and being a public records body

- **Employer:** of almost 1,900 staff, as well as supporting other employment through contract work

### South Wales Fire and Rescue Service

The service's mission is to make South Wales safer by reducing risk. It does this by:

- Serving the communities' needs
- Working with others
- Facing challenges through innovation and improvement
- Reducing Risk through education, enforcement and response
- Succeeding in making South Wales safer

It serves the ten unitary authority areas of Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Monmouth, Merthyr, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Torfaen and the Vale of Glamorgan. The South Wales Fire and Rescue Service is a partner to the Newport Public Services Board.

**ONE NEWPORT PUBLIC SERVICES BOARD**

**14 March 2017**

**One Newport’s Partnership Evaluation**

**Purpose**

To evaluate the Public Services Board’s effectiveness including how the wider partnership structure functions to support the work taking place.

**Background**

The Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015 required the establishment of a Public Services Board, which has now been in place for 1 year. In order to evaluate the Board’s effectiveness and how the wider partnership structure functions a partnership evaluation is proposed.

This follows on from two previous evaluations carried out in 2013 and 2015 that looked at the effectiveness of the former Local Service Board.

**Proposal**

The evaluation will enable the following questions to be asked:

- 1) Has the Public Services Board (PSB) ensured that it has a well understood strategic direction?
- 2) Has the PSB established effective governance arrangements within the partnership?
- 3) Is the One Newport Partnership able to build capacity within partners and partnerships to achieve agreed outcomes?
- 4) Are the PSB and the One Newport Partnership actively consulting with the public in the development and review of their work?
- 5) Are the PSB and the One Newport Partnership likely to achieve the outcomes detailed within the Single Integrated Plan?

**Recommendations**

PSB members are asked to:

1. Note and agree the 2 questionnaires that will be circulated to members of the different partnership groups (Appendix A); and
2. To complete the online survey when circulated.

**Timetable**

Date	Deliverable
15 March 2017	Circulate online survey
16 April 2017	Completion deadline
June 2017	Report on results to PSB

**Contact**

*One Newport Policy, Partnership & Involvement Team, NCC*  
[nicola.dance@newport.gov.uk](mailto:nicola.dance@newport.gov.uk); [wayne.tucker@newport.gov.uk](mailto:wayne.tucker@newport.gov.uk)

# One Newport Partnership Evaluation 2017 Questionnaire 1

To be completed by Public Services Board, and Single Integrated Plan (SIP) Board Members.

Which Board are you a member of (Tick all that apply):

- Public Services Board
- Single Integrated Plan (SIP) Board

## Dimension One: Strategic Leadership & Direction

**0.a** The One Newport Partnership has a clear and shared understanding about what it is accountable for and for what it is holding others to account.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't Know

**0.b** The Single Integrated Plan has specific objectives which aim to improve the wellbeing of the population of Newport.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't Know

**0.c** Please provide any comments:

## Dimension Two: Effective Governance

**1.a** The members have agreed the terms of reference for the Board that specifies the responsibilities, knowledge and accountabilities of the individuals who sit on the Board.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't Know

**1.b** The Board is compliant with Shared Purpose: Shared Future (Wellbeing of Future Generations Act) and meets the statutory responsibilities of the partnership.

Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**1.c** The Board holds member agencies to account.

Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**1.d** The Board has a planning, reviewing and improvement system linked to achieving specific objectives and improving co-operation and effectiveness of the Board.

Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**1.e** Please provide any comments:

### Dimension Three: Capacity

**2.a** Board members are clear about the roles, responsibilities and reporting arrangements.

Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**2.b** The Board has identified both its required resources in light of the work programme and dedicated staffing requirements and negotiated a funding arrangement.

Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**2.c** The Board has effective sub-groups to deliver the Single Integrated Plan.

Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**2.d** Please provide any comments.

### Dimension Four: Engagement

**3.a** The One Newport Partnership actively consults with the public in the development and review of its work.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**3.b** The One Newport Partnership actively consults / engages with partners & stakeholders in the development and review of its work.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**3.c** Please provide any comments:

### Dimension Five: Improving Outcomes

**4.a** The One Newport Partnership can demonstrate improvements to the outcomes as described within the Single Integrated Plan.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**4.b** The One Newport Partnership can show how its own work and work with other partnerships improves the wellbeing of the population of Newport.

Strongly Agree

Agree

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Don't Know

**4.c** Please provide any comments:

## Dimension Six: Merging and Collaboration

The Wellbeing and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides for two or more public services boards to be able to merge and to collaborate if it would assist them in contributing to the achievement of the wellbeing goals (see page 36 of statutory guidance).

**5.a** Replacing each local area PSB with a Gwent Regional PSB (including the local authority areas of Newport, Torfaen, Caerphilly, Monmouthshire and Blaenau Gwent) assists us in achieving the wellbeing goals.

Strongly Agree

Agree

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Don't Know

**5.b** Please provide any comments including an explanation of your views:

On behalf of the One Newport Public Services Board thank you for taking the time to answer these evaluation questions.

Your feedback is gratefully received and will help us to make any improvements to the partnership where necessary.

## One Newport Partnership Evaluation 2017 Questionnaire 2

To be completed by partners working under the Priority Themes.

Which of the SIP Priority Themes are you involved in (Tick all that apply):

- Economy & Skills
- Safe & Cohesive Communities
- Health & Wellbeing

### Dimension One: Strategic Leadership & Direction

**0.a** Partners working on the above theme(s) have a clear and shared understanding about what they are accountable for.

- Strongly Agree    
  Agree    
  Disagree    
  Strongly Disagree    
  Don't Know

**0.b** Partners working on the above theme(s) have specific objectives which aim to improve the wellbeing of the population of Newport.

- Strongly Agree    
  Agree    
  Disagree    
  Strongly Disagree    
  Don't Know

**0.c** Please provide any comments:

### Dimension Two: Effective Governance

**1.a** Partners have agreed a terms of reference that clearly outlines their responsibilities, knowledge required and accountabilities.

- Strongly Agree    
  Agree    
  Disagree    
  Strongly Disagree    
  Don't Know

**1.b** The role of the theme(s) in relation to Shared Purpose: Shared Future (Wellbeing of Future Generations Act) is recognised.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**1.c** Partners are held to account.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**1.d** A planning, reviewing and improvement system linked to achieving specific objectives and improving co-operation and effectiveness is in place.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**1.e** Please provide any comments:

### Dimension Three: Capacity

**2.a** Partners are clear about the roles, responsibilities and reporting arrangements.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**2.b** Partners have identified both required resources in light of the work programme and dedicated staffing requirements and negotiated a funding arrangement.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**2.c** Please provide any comments.

### Dimension Four: Engagement

**3.a** Partners actively consult with the public in the development and review of their work.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**3.b** Partners actively consult / engage with partners & stakeholders in the development and review of their work.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**3.c** Please provide any comments:

### Dimension Five: Improving Outcomes

**4.a** Partners can demonstrate improvements to the outcomes as described within the Single Integrated Plan.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**4.b** Partners can show how its own work and work with other partnerships improves the wellbeing of the population of Newport.

- Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

**4.c** Please provide any comments:

**Dimension Six: Merging and Collaboration**

The Wellbeing and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides for two or more public services boards to be able to merge and to collaborate if it would assist them in contributing to the achievement of the wellbeing goals (see page 36 of statutory guidance).

**5.a** Does replacing each local area PSB with a Gwent Regional PSB (including the local authority areas of Newport, Torfaen, Caerphilly, Monmouthshire and Blaenau Gwent) assist us in achieving the wellbeing goals.

- Strongly Agree       Agree       Disagree       Strongly Disagree       Don't Know

**5.b** Please provide any comments including an explanation of your views:

On behalf of the One Newport Public Services Board thank you for taking the time to answer these evaluation questions.

Your feedback is gratefully received and will help us to make any improvements to the partnership where necessary.



Councillor Ray Truman  
Chair of Newport Public Services Board  
Newport City Council  
Civic Centre  
Newport  
NP20 4UR

ray.truman@newport.gov.uk

28<sup>th</sup> February 2017

Dear Chair

### **Support for Public Services Boards 2017-18**

The Minister for Public Services recently approved funding on a regional basis in connection with Public Services Boards for 2017-18. This support will be to assist Public Services Boards as you move to the preparation of the local well-being plan, and to continue to assist in the consolidation of work on the assessments of local well-being.

The funding is being offered on a broader footprint mirroring the Local Health Board areas, encouraging the adoption of consistent approaches and reducing duplication of effort across PSBs.

The support available will be up to a maximum of £74,026 for the Gwent region over a one year period only. The funding will only be paid in respect of activities which have been approved as described in the criteria in the attached Annex 1.

The documents relating to the funding are set out in the attached enclosures:

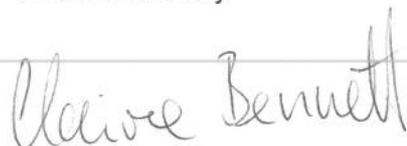
- Annex 1 sets out the purposes for which the funding can and cannot be used.
- Annex 2 is the Funding Proposal Form.

Public Services Boards who wish to access this funding will need to identify a lead authority to submit the bid and complete the proposal form at Annex 2 by Friday 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, based on the criteria set out in the attached Annex 1. Proposals received after this date will not be accepted.



If you have any queries on the funding and the criteria relating to it, please contact Hilary Maggs,  
Local Government Partnerships Team, [hilary.maggs@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:hilary.maggs@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Claire Bennett". The signature is written in a dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Claire Bennett  
Deputy Director, Local Government: Transformation and Partnerships

## **Criteria**

The criteria relates to funding offered to Public Services Boards (PSBs) for the financial year 2017/18.

Proposals for funding must demonstrate how the group of PSBs would be enabled to build their strategic capacity and capability to support the preparation of well-being plans as well as consolidate work on the assessments.

The funding will be available for the following purposes and can be used for one or more of the criteria set out below:

- Addressing gaps in the evidence base. The funding could be used to invest in consolidating gaps in data and enable PSBs to undertake additional evidence gathering.
- Enabling the assessments to become an ongoing process. Funding could be used towards making assessments available and able to be interrogated online.
- Continuing to support community engagement. Effective engagement with communities continues to be an important aspect of the work of PSBs and in order to encourage the coordinated ongoing approach to community engagement the funding could be used for this purpose.
- Ensuring appropriate analytical capacity and capability is in place. It is important that the steps chosen to meet the priorities in the well-being plans are the right steps. Specific work could be carried out by PSBs to identify effective interventions which would help towards work on the priorities identified in the well-being plan. The type of work will be for you to decide locally but will involve securing additional analytical capacity to find effective solutions.

## **Monitoring and payment arrangements**

- The Funding Recipient must monitor the progress of the work funded to ensure that the money is being spent as required and that financial controls are adequate.
- The Funding Recipient must submit to the Welsh Government on a quarterly basis a Progress Report which must demonstrate the extent to which the agreed objectives in the Funding Proposal are being met and must describe how the work which the funding is being used for relates to PSBs more generally.

- The Funding Recipient must submit proposals by Friday 31 March 2017 on the proposal form at Annex 2.
- The funding period will be from 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018 with the funding being paid in one instalment at the end of the funding period on completion of a satisfactory claim form.

### **Ineligible Activities**

Proposals which do not demonstrate how they will contribute to supporting the preparation of the well-being plans and/or ongoing work to consolidate the assessments of local well-being will not be funded. This means, for example we would not be able to fund the following activities:

- development of or maintaining specific projects chosen by the PSBs, other than as part of the preparing the well-being plan or consolidating the assessment;
- general partnership support.

Upon receipt of a satisfactory Proposal Form which meets the criteria set out above, the Welsh Government will issue an award letter together with terms and conditions of the funding.