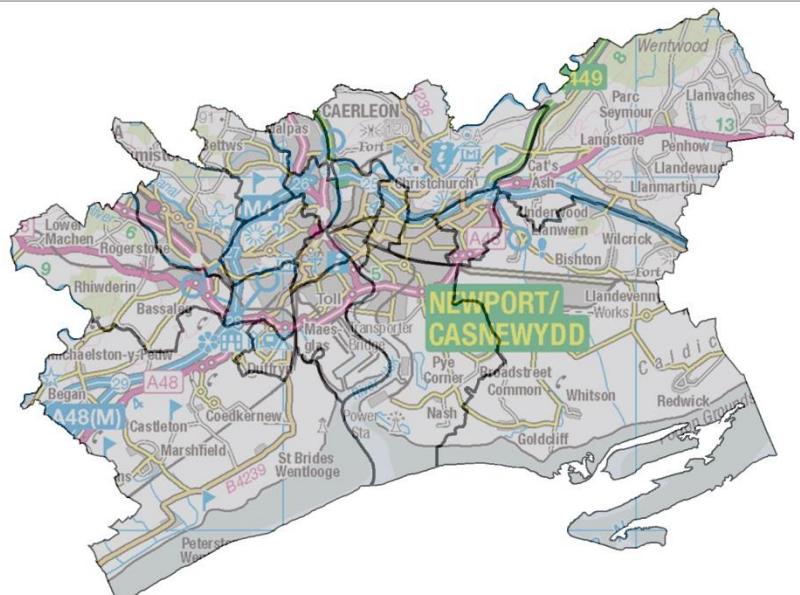


# Response Analysis RA1 – Understanding Outcomes



One  
Newport

*Final*



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## Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

### 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 Local Well-being Assessment 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.

There are two main elements to the Local Well-being Plan:

- 1) The local objectives; and
- 2) The steps the board proposes to take to meet the objectives.

**Once the Local Well-being Plan has been published it will be the main work-plan and focus of the Newport PSB going forward.**

#### Local Well-being Assessment

The Local Well-being Assessment was published on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2017. In Newport these have been named [Community Well-being Profiles](#). The Local Well-being Assessment comprises of one overarching Profile for Newport and 20 community level profiles at a ward level.

A sub group was convened by the PSB to develop the Local Well-being Assessment. This sub-group is now working on the development of the Local Well-being Plan.

### What are our local emerging priorities?

In May three prioritisation workshops took place to determine the main priorities for the Local Well-being Plan.

All PSB members were invited to attend all three workshops. Other partners and professionals specific to that area were also invited, and all sectors were well represented in the discussions. At the workshops attendees were asked to prioritise issues identified from the Local Well-being Assessment, considering how they could maximise the PSB’s contribution to the Five Ways of Working and the Well-being Goals. A matrix and the “guide to maximising your contribution graph” (from the statutory guidance) were used to undertaken this task.

The main priorities identified from the workshops and agreed by the PSB on 20<sup>th</sup> June were:

Theme	Emerging Priorities
Economic Well-being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve the perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest</li> <li>2. Drive up skill levels for economic and social well-being</li> <li>3. Support regeneration and economic growth</li> </ol>
Social Well-being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life</li> <li>5. Long and healthy lives for all (equalise up health life expectancy and life expectancy and health inequalities)</li> <li>6. Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and fear of crime.</li> <li>7. People have access to stable homes in a sustainable supportive community</li> </ol>
Cultural Well-being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. People feel part of their community and have a sense of belonging</li> <li>9. Participation in sports and physical activity is important for people’s physical and mental well-being and resilience.</li> <li>10. Participation in arts, heritage and history is important for people’s well-being</li> </ol>

Theme	Emerging Priorities
Environmental Well-being	11. Newport has a clean and safe environment for people to use and enjoy 12. Improve Air Quality across the city 13. Communities are resilient to climate change

Further information about the workshops is detailed in the [Choosing Emerging Priorities document](#)

## What is the response analysis?

The response analysis is the link between the Local Well-being Assessment and the Local Well-being Plan. The response analysis will inform the selection of local objectives and assess how local services (in a collective sense) are, and could be, addressing them.

## Response Analysis 1 (RA1) - Understanding Outcomes

The first part of the response analysis “RA1 Understanding Outcomes” has been developed from the non-statutory guidance and will enable the PSB to:

*RA1: Better understand the outcomes the PSB should be working towards and the contributions their interventions could make to them.*

This part of the response analysis is set out in this document and explores the following for each of the emerging priorities:

1) Outcomes

- a. Short term (3-5 years)
- b. Medium term (5-10 years)
- c. Long term (10-25 years)

2) Links

- a. To other emerging priorities
- b. To Well-being Goals

3) Influences

- a. To what extent can public service interventions influence the priority?
- b. What other factors will influence this priority?

4) Evidence

- a. Are there established outcome indicators which will guide monitoring and tracking arrangements?
- b. Are there particular challenges or gaps in current evidence?

5) Current Local Interventions

- a. What existing interventions are already in place locally?

## Who developed the response analysis 1 (RA1)?

This document was developed by the Local Well-being Sub Group along with other partners on behalf of the Newport Public Service Board. The Local Well-being Sub Group comprises of members from the four statutory partners, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, Natural Resources Wales, Newport City Council and South Wales Fire and Rescue.

## Chapter 2: Economic Well-being

### Improve the perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p>The following outcomes are all relevant in the short, medium and long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in number of people who think Newport is a good place to live</li> <li>• Increase in number of people are proud to say they come from Newport</li> </ul> <p><u>Short term (3-5 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in number of people think Newport is becoming a better place to live</li> <li>• Newport has a city brand</li> <li>• The positive profile of Newport has increased: the visitor economy has grown; inward investment enquiries are up.</li> <li>• City centre footfall has increased</li> <li>• Young people have an understanding of the potential in Newport for career and employment opportunities</li> </ul> <p><u>Intermediate term (5-10 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newport's brand is established</li> <li>• The positive profile of Newport has increased: the visitor economy has grown; inward investment enquiries are up.</li> <li>• People have understanding, pride and appreciation of what Newport offers.</li> <li>• Newport citizens are the city's own ambassadors.</li> </ul> <p><u>Long term (10-25 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newport is a city that residents are proud of, businesses want to invest and visitors want to visit.</li> <li>• Newport is a thriving city with a prosperous economy</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Support regeneration and economic growth:</b> Pulling together the Newport story, marketing the city and raising awareness of the Newport "offer" to attract inward investment, visitors and students is an important contributor to creating greater prosperity. This is a competitive marketplace with destinations everywhere seeking new business investment and more tourism to support jobs and increase spend in the local economy. Newport's ongoing regeneration and developments such as ICC Wales (Convention centre) and the semiconductor cluster offer new opportunities for promoting the city.</p> <p><b>Drive up skills for economic and social well-being:</b> It is important that residents are aware of the opportunities available to them locally for jobs, training and career pathways.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>People feel part of their community:</b> One of Newport's biggest problems has been negative perception. In 2016 only 44% of respondents to the Your Newport were proud to say they come from Newport. Local people need to be communicated with about Newport's many assets, facilities and services to challenge negative perceptions, help people feel connected to</p>

	<p>the city and their communities, and grow city pride. Newport residents can become the city's own ambassadors.</p> <p><b>Participation in arts, heritage and history is important for people's well-being:</b> The city has great strength in terms of cultural heritage which is an important asset in changing perceptions. Marketing has an important part to play in raising awareness of the city's cultural assets among local residents and encouraging participation.</p> <p><b>Participation in physical activity is important for people's physical and mental well-being:</b> The city has great strength in sporting facilities, which is an important asset in changing perceptions. Marketing and communications can help promote participation in physical activity.</p> <p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a safe environment for people to use and enjoy:</b> The environment of Newport plays a major role in how people perceive it as a place to live and work and can also provide a platform for changing perceptions. In the Your Newport Survey undertaken in 2016, access to parks, green spaces and the surrounding countryside was one of the most popular aspects of life in Newport. Newport's green infrastructure offers a significant draw for visitors, contributing to the tourism economy. As an important asset for quality of life in Newport, it also contributes to the city's offer for inward investment.</p> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> Public perceptions of an area from both within and outside of that area are heavily influenced by crime rates and perceptions of crime and disorder. In improving perceptions of Newport, it will be important to raise awareness of success in reducing crime and ASB and address incorrect perceptions.</p>
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p><b>A Prosperous Wales:</b> Improving perceptions of Newport will contribute to positive perceptions of Wales as a whole. Promotion of Newport will add value to the promotion of Wales and success in attracting investment and tourism to Newport will benefit the wider Wales economy.</p> <p><b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities:</b> Changing perceptions of Newport residents themselves will encourage greater connectedness to the city and increased community cohesion</p> <p><b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language:</b> Newport has many sporting and cultural assets. Raising awareness of them will encourage participation.</p> <p><b>A more equal Wales:</b> Raising awareness of the employment, training and learning opportunities in Newport is intended to help people achieve their potential, whatever their background or circumstances.</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>Local authorities can co-ordinate activity for changing perceptions, and city branding and marketing with key partners. However, buy-in from business and the community into the branding will be crucial to its success.</p> <p><u>Partnership</u></p> <p>There is clear evidence that the cities which attract greatest levels of investment and therefore those which create the best opportunities for their communities are the ones where partners across the city come together to tell a coherent story and commit time, effort and</p>

	<p>resource to work collectively.</p> <p>Evidence also suggests that city branding cannot be based on communication alone. Instead, city branding is about “place making” as well as place marketing, whereby public and private sector bodies are not just projecting the identity of a place but are also physically changing it to enhance the produce offering (source The Place Brand Observer). In this way, regeneration programmes and “product development” projects in the city by public/private sector partners are contributing to city branding.</p> <p>Small things matter in terms of branding a city e.g. the cleanliness of the streets. The way all agencies in the city deliver their services and interact with communities can impact on the brand.</p> <p>At the heart of successful city branding is people feeling proud of their city and becoming city ambassadors. In its work to contribute to economic, cultural, social and environmental well-being, the PSB can help to build the foundations for city pride.</p> <p>Newport City Council, working with the private sector and key partners such as Welsh Government, can support activity to market the city to external audiences e.g. for inward investment and tourism. In addition, part of the university’s focus will be to market its Newport campus to recruit students.</p> <p>There is also a strong history of working in partnership with other areas for external marketing, mainly driven by a necessity to pool budgets in order to make an impact. This has been the case for both tourism and inward investment with the Council working with other areas for specific markets.</p> <p>The Council is adopting the brand “Newport – City of Democracy” for Council publications and is looking at ways to improve citizen engagement. PSB partners, individually and collectively, could look to similarly improve engagement and the involvement of Newport people in local decision, thereby delivering on the brand values.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Buy in and belief in the brand by the private sector – particularly for inward investment / tourism promotion</p> <p>Buy-in and belief in the brand from the community</p> <p>Insufficient budget to make an impact in terms of external marketing</p> <p>Competition from other areas</p> <p>The city / public services do not live up to the brand values</p>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizen’s Panel biennial survey – Newport is a good place to live; Newport is becoming a better place to live; I feel proud to say I’m from Newport</li> <li>• Happy Cities Monitor</li> <li>• Tourism statistics – STEAM / ONS</li> <li>• Number of jobs created – ONS</li> <li>• Business perception survey (possible data gap - would need to be commissioned).</li> <li>• RSA Heritage Index</li> </ul>
<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p>There are marketing interventions at national, regional and local levels in support of economic growth.</p> <p><u>International Marketing:</u> UKTI markets the UK for foreign direct investment and works with</p>

	<p>Welsh Government to market Wales.</p> <p>Welsh Government seeks to raise the profile of Wales internationally through marketing, international trade missions and its network of overseas offices, in order to attract inward investment and tourism.</p> <p>For tourism, in particular, Visit Wales (part of Welsh Government) works closely with local authorities on marketing campaigns.</p> <p><u>Cardiff Capital Region:</u> The intention is that Welsh Government will work with CCR to promote the region at a global level e.g. through greater levels of visibility within the Welsh Government's overseas offices.</p> <p><u>Great Western Cities:</u> The priorities of the Great Western Cities partnership of Newport, Cardiff and Bristol include establishing a joint international marketing programme.</p> <p><b>Local</b></p> <p><u>City Branding:</u> Newport City Council is adopting the headline "City of Democracy" for city branding and for use in council publications and media. The decision follows discussions with Newport Economic Network, which has a wide range of representatives – schools, further and higher education, industry, tourism, sport, housing association and government - on the need to develop a coherent story for Newport which could become the basis of city branding. The consensus of the group was the need to find a unique proposition which respects the history of the city whilst also having relevance for the present challenges and future opportunities.</p> <p>It is also planned to establish a "Festival of Democracy" for the city, reflecting the strong history of the city, embodied by the chartist uprising of 1837, and providing a focus for debates about democracy in the modern world.</p> <p><u>Newport's Destination Management Plan:</u> Newport's Destination Management Plan (DMP) is a partnership document for key stakeholder in Newport's visitor economy and pulls together the different aspects of a destination that affect the visitor experience. It plays a major part in creating and re-enforcing Newport's sense of place and includes marketing activity for the city, which is focused on promoting Newport to external markets for tourism. The destination management approach is inclusive with a focus on bringing destination stakeholders together to co-ordinate activity.</p> <p>A Destination Management Group is being established for the City to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a coordinated, partner-led events programme to bring footfall into the City Centre and to stay in Newport, and establish the Festival of Democracy</li> <li>• Market the City and its destination offer based on two key products which present significant potential for attracting visitors to the city but which can also build local pride and contribute to well-being:</li> <li>• Heritage and year round culture and leisure</li> <li>• World-class sporting and business events</li> </ul> <p>Newport's heritage, cultural, sport and green infrastructure assets improve the image of Newport as a place to visit, work, live and study. Good 'place making' for the visitor economy is ultimately about improving the place for local people and encourages investment to move Newport up the value chain.</p> <p><u>Business Marketing:</u> Newport has an impressive range of conference and meeting venues and has been successful in attracting business tourism, which sits well with inward investment.</p>
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	<p>NCC uses the convention centre in Celtic Manor Resort to promote Newport as a location for business and also updates businesses and investors on developments in the city, to keep Newport front of mind in investment decisions. However, the partnership arrangements and joint budgets which underpinned marketing activity for inward investment have come to an end in recent years (i.e. the Capital Wales consortium of SE Wales local authorities and Welsh Government; joint NCC and Newport Unlimited marketing campaigns). These partnerships were largely about pooling resources in order to be able to make an impact.</p> <p><u>Individual organisations:</u> Individual organisations play a key role in promoting Newport through promotion of their own venues, attractions and events in the city e.g. Celtic Manor Resort, Friars Walk, Newport Now Business Improvement District, Newport Live, National Trust, University of South Wales, Coleg Gwent, National Museum, CADW, WRU, Football Association of Wales. (Many of these organisations are also working collectively as part of the Destination Management Group)</p> <p><u>Local communications:</u> Partners undertake their own communications with residents in Newport with an increasing use of social media. Key communication channels regarding developments in the city are the South Wales Argus and the Council's Newport Matters newspaper. Some areas also have their own community magazines.</p> <p><u>Ambassadors:</u> Newport business people have regularly acted as ambassadors in promotional activities for the city, giving their views on why Newport is a great place to invest.</p> <p>The Welcome to Newport scheme has trained people on the tourism frontline to spread the word about the city's many attractions.</p> <p><u>Festivals and events:</u> Festivals and events can play an important part in changing perceptions of a place and in raising its profile. Newport Food Festival attracts many thousands of people into the city centre and provides a platform for promoting the city's local food and drink producers. Community events such as Pill Carnival and Caerleon Arts Festival can also help change perceptions and contribute to a feeling of belonging to a community.</p>
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## Drive up skill levels for economic and social well-being

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><u>Short term (3-5 years)</u></p> <p>a) Newport has improved its performance relative to other cities (according to the Centre for Cities annual health check) in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment rate</li> <li>• average weekly earnings</li> <li>• percentage of adults with no qualifications</li> <li>• percentage of adults with NQF level 4 or above</li> </ul> <p>b) There is an understanding of the key growth sectors and their skills requirements in Newport and we are working in partnership to create skills pathways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business and education are working together to identify and address skills needs for Newport's existing and future workforce</li> <li>• People in Newport are acquiring the skills they need to find work</li> <li>• Every young person in Newport has the opportunity to engage with business by the age of 15 (e.g. through work experience; Young Enterprise etc)</li> <li>• Young people in Newport are aware of the LSkIP priority sectors / the significant capital investments in the area and the employment opportunities they present.</li> </ul> <p>c) The percentage of households in material deprivation has decreased</p> <p><u>Intermediate (5-10 years)</u></p> <p>a) Newport has continued to improve its performance relative to other cities (according to the Centre for Cities annual health check) in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment rate</li> <li>• average weekly earnings</li> <li>• percentage of adults with no qualifications</li> <li>• percentage of adults with NQF level 4 or above</li> </ul> <p>b) Education and skills provision are more in line with employer demands</p> <p>c) Newport businesses report that young people leaving education are work ready</p> <p>d) Newport businesses report that the city has a skilled workforce that meets the changing needs of businesses and is attractive to inward investors</p> <p>e) Fewer households are in material deprivation</p> <p><u>Long term (10- 25 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newport people are able to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.</li> <li>• Newport has a skilled and educated workforce that continues to meet the changing needs of business.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Support regeneration and economic growth:</b> A business's capacity for growth will depend in part on its ability to recruit people with the skills it needs; a business decision on where to locate will be influenced to a degree by the skills available in the local workforce. Economic</p>

	<p>forecasts have identified future trends such as the increasing skills demands of employers and the contraction of unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. In order to remain competitive the Newport workforce will need to respond to the skills demands of business and individuals will need to possess the right skills to enable them to benefit from new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Regeneration schemes can play an important role in skills development, including apprenticeships, particularly during the construction phase and for certain sectors and client groups.</p> <p><b>Improve perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest:</b> A skilled workforce contributing to a prosperous economy will help improve perceptions of Newport as a place to work and live. The availability of high quality education, training and career pathways that meet the needs of business will increase Newport's attractiveness as a place to locate business and to study.</p> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>People feel part of their community:</b> A person's ability to achieve their potential may help them engage more positively in their communities. The development of skills to help people into work is central to reducing deprivation in the city.</p> <p><b>Ensure people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> Having qualifications, employment and a career may divert people from crime and ASB.</p> <p><b>Provide children with the best start in life:</b> Engaging children in education and giving them the skills they need will help them reach their potential in later life. Tackling youth unemployment, for example, may contribute to preventing future generational cycles of poverty.</p> <p><b>Equalise life expectancy / reduce health inequalities:</b> The World Health organisation notes that employment is a key determinant of health. People living in material deprivation are less likely to be healthy. Therefore supporting people to acquire the skills they need to find work and to reach their potential may also contribute towards reducing health inequalities.</p> <p><u>Environmental well-being</u></p> <p><b>A Clean and safe environment:</b> Opportunities for volunteering and apprenticeships can lead to real economic prosperity for individuals, improved mental and physical health, better levels of educational attainment, and resilient services</p>
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p><b>A prosperous Wales:</b> The priority directly contributes to this goal by focusing on the development of a skilled and well-educated population in Newport, giving people the skills they need to find work and meeting the changing skills needs of business.</p> <p><b>A more equal Wales:</b> The priority continues directly to this goal. Skills development plays an important part in enabling people to achieve their potential no matter what their background or circumstances and will help ensure that prosperity is shared across the city.</p> <p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities:</b> Helping people acquire the skills they need to reach their potential can help them engage more positively with their communities and may contribute towards reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p><b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:</b> Support for the development of</p>

	Welsh language skills, particularly in the workplace, will contribute to a thriving Welsh language.
To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?	<p>Public sector agencies can influence the outcome in many ways including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing and targeting funding: at a national level (Welsh Government &amp; Higher Education Funding Council for Wales); at a regional level Cardiff Capital Region City Deal; at a local level (NCC &amp; RSLs)</li> <li>• Supply of provision</li> <li>• Filling gaps / sign-posting to provision (e.g. Newport City Council's Work-based Learning Academy)</li> <li>• Strategic planning and co-ordination of skills development programmes (Welsh Government, Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, LSkIP, PSB)</li> <li>• Provision of careers and employment services linking people with employers (Careers Wales, Jobcentre Plus etc)</li> <li>• Working with local communities and providing apprenticeships/training opps through regeneration schemes (NCC &amp; RSLs)</li> <li>• As large employers, providing training and apprenticeships within their own organisations (PSB members)</li> <li>• Quality assuring provision (Estyn, Quality Assurance Agency for higher education)</li> </ul> <p><u>Partnerships</u></p> <p>There are many examples in Wales of universities, FE colleges and schools working in partnership to provide education pathways and increase participation in post-16 education/training e.g. offering higher education in FE colleges to widen access to HE and provide an alternative learning environment to the traditional university that may be off-putting for some; universities and colleges working with schools to draw students into FE and HE from disadvantaged areas, increase participation among previously excluded or under-represented groups and develop gifted school students.</p> <p>A multi-agency approach to skills development is required in deprived areas where the barriers to participation will be manifold. As well as institutional barriers (e.g. place, time, cost of learning), or personal circumstances (such as access to childcare/public transport, health issues), there may also be significant issues around feelings of low confidence and self-esteem, and negative perceptions of learning that are embedded. There will be a need to develop soft skills such as personal confidence and self-assurance and remove other barriers before more technical skills can be acquired. The recent success in reducing the number of NEETs (young people not on employment, education or training) is evidence of the value of partnership working and early intervention.</p> <p>Schools, colleges and universities working together with business offers opportunities for developing provision that meets the specific skills needs of business.</p> <p>The city has a new Employability and Skills Group which brings together a wide range of partners to address worklessness and employability.</p> <p>As the largest employers in the city, the PSB offers potential for shared training, apprenticeship and secondment opportunities.</p>
What other factors will influence this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic conditions;</li> <li>• Reducing budgets;</li> <li>• Brexit - loss of European funding to support skills development and potential loss of</li> </ul>

<b>priority?</b>	<p>available skills e.g. for the tourism industry which has significant growth potential through the development of the Wales International Convention Centre but where currently approximately 25 % of recruitment to the tourism industry comes from EU nationals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with business / employers is critical to ensure provision is business demand led and addresses skills need;</li> <li>• Provision addresses growth sectors for inward investment and future infrastructure investment projects;</li> <li>• Post-16 provision is attractive to learners e.g. accessible (time, place, format etc) and affordable.</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Work-based learning programmes (apprenticeships) in key sectors (Source: LSKIP) AY 2015/16</li> <li>• % of Year 11 schools leavers that are NEET (Careers Wales)</li> <li>• % of Year 13 school leavers that are NEET (Careers Wales)</li> <li>• % of children living in workless households (Welsh Government)</li> <li>• % of working age people who are claimants (DWP)</li> <li>• Job seekers allowance claimants (DWP)</li> <li>• % of youth claimants (JSA and Universal Credit) (NOMIS / DWP)</li> <li>• % of children living in low income families (HM Revenue and Customs)</li> <li>• % of pupil level achievement at different key stages</li> <li>• Welsh index of multiple deprivation</li> <li>• Employability and skills audits</li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>7. Percentage of pupils who have achieved the “Level 2 threshold” including English or Welsh first language and Mathematics, including the gap between those who are eligible or are not eligible for free school meals. (To be replaced from 2017 by the average capped points score of pupils). Source: <a href="#">Welsh Examinations Database</a></p> <p>8. Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework. Source: ONS / <a href="#">Annual Population Survey</a></p> <p>10. Gross Disposable Household Income per head. Source: <a href="#">ONS Gross Disposable Household Income per Head</a></p> <p>16. Percentage of people in employment who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage. Source: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey, ONS</a></p> <p>17. Gender pay difference. Source: <a href="#">Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings</a></p> <p>19. Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation. Source: <a href="#">National Survey for Wales</a></p> <p>20. Percentage of people moderately or very satisfied with their jobs. Source: <a href="#">National Survey for Wales</a></p> <p>21. Employment rate: <a href="#">Stats Wales</a></p> <p>22. Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups.</p>

<p><b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b></p>	<p>There is intervention at a national, regional and local level as outlined below:</p> <p><b>National interventions</b></p> <p><u>Careers Advice</u>: Welsh Government is looking at options for greater alignment between Business Wales and Careers Wales to improve the advice and support given to businesses and individuals seeking careers advice.</p> <p><u>Employability</u>: Welsh Government is developing an Employability Delivery Plan to ensure a more integrated approach to employability. A new employability offer, called <b>Working Wales</b>, will be delivered from April 2019 and consist of 3 new programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult Employability Programme</li> <li>• Youth Employability Programme - Engagement (aimed at those furthest from the labour market)</li> <li>• Youth Employability Programme - Work focus (aimed at those closer to the labour market)</li> </ul> <p>Working Wales will replace the current suite of WG programmes: ReAct, Jobs Growth Wales, the Employability Skills Programme and Traineeships. Between now and April 2019 these programmes will be reconfigured to inform the new delivery approach.</p> <p><b>Regional intervention</b></p> <p>The <b>Learning, Skills and Innovation Partnership (LSkIP)</b> and South East Wales Employment and Skills Board covers the ten local authorities of Cardiff Capital Region in South East Wales and is driving priorities for skills investment and innovation across the region. It has published its <u><a href="#">Employment and Skills Plan</a></u> for the region to 2020.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to address issues for those entering work for the first time, returning to employment, transferring skills within establishments, across sectors and upskilling within work.</p> <p>It focuses on skills development for the following sectors (which are also key sectors for Newport): Advanced Materials and Manufacturing , Construction), Financial and Professional Services and Information Communications Technology together with the Human Foundational Economy which includes the Care, Health and Education sectors.</p> <p>It suggests six areas should be focused on in the SE Wales region between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to growth and opportunities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Infrastructure investment and Enterprise Zones; and</li> <li>– Foundational economy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Adult skills development</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship – SMEs and spin out companies</li> <li>• Skills utilisation and under-utilisation</li> <li>• STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics)</li> <li>• Employer Engagement</li> </ul> <p>Social inclusion and support for under-represented and disadvantaged groups is at the heart of LSkIP's drive for change in some of South East Wales' most deprived areas with a focus on employability, essential skills, apprenticeships and developing confidence.</p> <p><b>Local interventions</b></p> <p><u>Schools</u>: Newport City Council's Well-being Statement includes the objective "To improve skills, educational outcomes and employment opportunities". At a schools level, steps the</p>
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Council is taking to achieve this are:

- Improve school attainment levels and ensure best educational outcomes for children (including increasing the percentage of children achieving at least five A-C GCSEs including Maths, English/Welsh))
- Improve school attendance, reduce exclusions and improve safeguarding and wellbeing
- Reduce inequalities in education by improving educational outcomes for pupils disadvantaged by poverty
- Creating three new state of the art schools.

Following the publication of Successful Futures, ongoing work developing a new National Curriculum, involves schools collaborating with a wide range of partners, including employers, to develop a comprehensive and contemporary curriculum.

The Seamless Learning Pathways project encourages joint development of curriculum and community engagement between primary schools and their secondary school in order to promote academic attainment and greater cohesion across a school cluster.

There is regular monitoring of academic performance and attendance rates across the whole school population and vulnerable groups within that. Funding linked to specific groups e.g. Looked After Children and Free School Meals pupils is provided to schools to develop targeted support packages

The Local Authority is working to reduce the number of days lost to pupil exclusions and reduce the number of permanent exclusions. Examples of work to do this include the development of individualised education packages for learners.

Youth Engagement and Progression Framework: The Youth Engagement and Progression Framework is reducing the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Through focused partnership working, the percentage of Year 11 schools leavers that are NEET in Newport has reduced to 1.7%, which is below the Welsh average.

The Inspire to Achieve (ESF Funded) Project works with secondary schools and the Pupil Referral Unit to ensure that all young people at risk of becoming NEET are identified early and individualised packages are offered.

The Inspire to Work (ESF Funded) project works with young people aged 16 years + who are NEET, and also those young people at risk of disengaging from Education, Employment and Training.

The Early Identification Toolkit that is used to identify vulnerable children and young people who in the long-term may become NEET will be rolled out to Key Stage 2 during the academic year 2017/18 to identify appropriate support services for 'at risk' pupils.

Young Enterprise: Young Enterprise is a charity that operates with the support of business people in the Gwent area and empowers young people to harness their personal and business skills. It links school and the world of work, enabling young people to develop the knowledge and attitudes they need to succeed, building on 8 key skills: Communication; Confidence; Financial Capability; Initiative; Organisation; Problem-solving; Teamwork; Resilience.

YE offers Primary Programmes; Secondary Programmes and university-level Start-up.

#### Further Education / Vocational skills

Coleg Gwent is working with a range of partners to increase apprenticeship numbers and also

to introduce higher apprenticeships.

It is strengthening its employer engagement activity and is using this to reshape existing curriculum to make it better suited to local employer needs e.g. by including stretch & challenge work, digital literacy taught components, better work experience, skills competitions and WBQ challenges that push learners to work in their community on a variety of projects that develop wider employability skills (team work, effective communication, working independently to dead-lines etc). Linked to this, the college is upskilling its staff to ensure they understand the current needs of industry (particularly in the LSKiP priority areas).

Coleg Gwent is increasing full-time opportunities for learners to participate in training related to STEAM particularly at NVQ levels 3 & 4.

### **Higher Education**

The University of South Wales offers a wide range of higher education courses at the city centre campus and other campuses. The university has a strong focus on graduate employability and on widening access to higher education / increasing participation.

Specific new developments at the Newport campus are the National Cyber Security Academy and work with the Celtic Manor Resort to create a BA (Hons) Hotel and Hospitality Management course. Future developments will include growing provision in education, health, IT and business and finance.

### **Newport Knowledge Quarter**

Coleg Gwent, USW and NCC have created a task force, developing options to establish a Newport Knowledge Quarter in the city centre, anchored on the higher education of the University of South Wales's City Campus.

The aim is to lift educational aspiration, encouraging participation in further and higher education, and enhancing academic and vocational skills. It is also intended to maximise the contribution that further and higher education can make to the local economy, through prioritising the employability of graduates and increasing the pool of higher skilled labour.

Coleg Gwent's employer engagement strategy is also supporting developmental work for the Newport Knowledge Quarter to ensure that any new facilities really are 'state of the art', benefit from employer investment and reflect the foreseeable need for training in this region (in LSKiP priority areas).

### **Employability and Skills Group**

The Employability and Skills Group is a new grouping in Newport with representation from NCC, Job Centre Plus, Careers Wales, ABUHB, Welsh Government, REHAB Job fit, Working Links, GAVO, Coleg Gwent, USW , RSL representatives, Remploy and SHAW Trust. The main aims of the group are to collaborate on activities that will help reduce economic inactivity and unemployment in Newport, address worklessness, review skills requirements, identify employment opportunities, support businesses with their recruitment. The Group has recently undertaken a skills audit and will be developing an Employability and Skills Plan.

**Work-based Learning Academy (WBLA)**: The WBLA leads the Employment and Skills Group in order to identify growing and leading employment sectors in the city, ensuring that local training providers are supporting employers to recruit suitable staff. It also works with private sector developers and employers to create opportunities through recruitment and community benefit.

	<p>WBLA is currently creating collaborative apprenticeship programmes within PSB members for young people to access public sector opportunities and gain experience across a number of public sector bodies.</p> <p><u>Registered Social Landlords:</u> RSLs are strongly engaged in the development of soft and technical skills within communities. For example, employability is a key part of Newport City Homes' regeneration approach with 300 weeks' worth of apprenticeships have built into the regeneration contract for Pill.</p> <p><u>Basic skills and capacity building:</u> There are a number of national tackling poverty programmes targeted at the most deprived communities in Wales, including Flying Start, Families First and Communities First, which support partnership initiatives to improve basic skill levels, and increase personal capacity and confidence to assist more people to enter sustained employment, training or education. This includes work through Families First to avoid young people becoming NEET, programmes with DWP to move people into employment, help for families to reduce the risk of poverty through the development of better skills, play development and support for children with additional needs.</p> <p><u>Community education:</u> The Council (and others) provides accredited courses in ESOL, numeracy, literacy and digital skills.</p> <p>In addition, libraries work with partners to provide support and training to tackle digital exclusion including free drop-in "Digital Fridays" sessions with ONS (2,183 attendees in 2016/17). These are free drop-in sessions held at Newport's libraries where volunteers give advice and help people with a range of IT issues.</p> <p><b>Sector specific</b></p> <p><u>The National Cyber Security Academy</u></p> <p>The University of South Wales' National Cyber Security Academy (NCSA) has been established to correlate with Welsh Government's initiatives to bring Digital Businesses to the South Wales region, and to provide those Businesses with a high quality pool of work ready graduates.</p> <p>The NCSA eschews traditional teaching and assessment methods, and is instead based upon a learning and teaching strategy that directly engages employers and students on projects currently being undertaken by industry. This ensures that students gain work ready skills directly from industry and that their knowledge is relevant, timely and useful to employers.</p> <p>The NCSA is fully supported by the South Wales Cyber Cluster, which is the largest cluster in the UK embodying over 300 local organisations, many of whom are actively engaged with, and providing projects for the course.</p> <p><u>National Software Academy:</u> The National Software Academy, based in Newport, is a partnership between Cardiff University, Welsh Government and industry leaders delivering industry-focused degrees in software engineering. The degree has a focus on the skills, knowledge and hands-on experience. Over the past two years, the Academy has grown and from September 2017, it is anticipated that there will be some 200 students in the Academy and these numbers are likely to grow year on year. The NSA is relocating to the Information Station in Newport City Centre to allow for expansion.</p> <p><u>Alacrity:</u> Alacrity is an educational charity which mentors and trains graduates to create the next generation of hi-tech companies in Wales. The 12 month programme provides the skills</p>
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and knowledge required to run a profitable technology start-up.

Tourism skills: Newport's DMP includes Identifying the skills needs of hospitality providers and attractions in order to co-ordinate the skills required to underpin the city as a visitor destination. Initial work is under way with the private sector on the potential for developing a high level chefs' course to support the hospitality sector and enhance Newport as a place to live, work, invest and visit.

Banking and insurance: Newport based apprenticeship provider Acorn has achieved the first Banking and Insurance Higher Apprenticeships in the UK.

## Support regeneration and economic growth

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p>The following outcomes are all relevant in the short, medium and long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newport has improved its performance relative to other UK cities (Centre for Cities Annual Health Check) in terms of             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of jobs</li> <li>- employment rate</li> <li>- number of business start-ups per 10,000 population</li> <li>- % of knowledge intensive businesses</li> <li>- Gross Value Added (GVA) per worker (GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy, in economics)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase in the percentage of people who think Newport is a good place to live</li> <li>• Increase in the percentage of people who are proud to say they come from Newport</li> </ul> <p>The following may also apply:</p> <p><u>Short term (3-5 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local regeneration schemes have improved the local environment and created opportunities for local people and businesses</li> <li>• Newport businesses are growing and creating jobs</li> <li>• Increased vibrancy in Commercial Street and High Street</li> <li>• Increase in the percentage of people who think Newport is becoming a better place to live</li> </ul> <p><u>Intermediate term (5-10 years)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newport has a competitive environment</li> <li>• Newport businesses are prospering and creating more jobs</li> <li>• Transport connectivity has improved: the number of people using public transport has increased</li> </ul> <p><u>Long term (10-25 years)</u></p> <p>Newport is a thriving city with a prosperous economy that protects the environment.</p>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Improve perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest:</b> A thriving Newport economy and a regenerated city with better transport links, new homes, more jobs, shopping and leisure opportunities will increase people's enjoyment of the city and improve perceptions of Newport.</p> <p>Positive promotion of the city to external markets is required to communicate the Newport offer and attract inward investors and visitors, creating more jobs and increasing spend in the local economy.</p> <p><b>Drive up skills to improve economic and social well-being:</b> As well as delivering specific infrastructure for high quality learning environments e.g. city centre university campus, Newport Knowledge Quarter, regeneration schemes can create a wide range of valuable skills and training opportunities during the construction phase (e.g. Vibrant and Viable Places programme), improving people's employment prospects.</p>

	<p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Ensure people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> Incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour occur more frequently in deprived areas. Regeneration schemes can be designed to reduce crime and ASB. Economic growth and prosperity which benefits local people can also address the causes of crime e.g. by reducing worklessness and deprivation</p> <p>Businesses are more likely to thrive in safe and cohesive communities.</p> <p><b>Provide children and young people with the best start in life:</b> Job creation which reduces the number of workless households, lifts families out of poverty and improves financial resilience will help give children and young people the best start in life. Regeneration schemes can help deliver the right environment, facilities and services to improve the quality of life of young people, create opportunities and raise aspiration.</p> <p><b>Long and healthy lives for all* (health inequalities, equalise up healthy life expectancy and life expectancy):</b> Job creation can help foster healthier lives. The World Health Organisation notes that employment is a key determinant of health - people in employment are healthier, particularly those who have more control over their working conditions.</p> <p><b>People have access to stable homes in a sustainable supportive community:</b> Local regeneration schemes and access to local businesses and local jobs can foster and help sustain supportive communities. Newport's regeneration programmes to date have created new homes, including high quality affordable homes.</p>
	<p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a clean and safe environment for people to use and enjoy:</b> A clean and safe environment contributes to quality of life, an important part of Newport's offer for inward investment. The quality of Newport's natural and built heritage also contributes to Newport's tourism economy. Conversely a poor environment will adversely impact perceptions of Newport and the city's ability to attract visitors / investment.</p> <p>Regeneration schemes can transform a poor environment, creating safe spaces for people to use and enjoy. Conversely, regeneration programmes will only be truly successful if people perceive the areas as safe, orderly and appealing.</p> <p><b>Improve air quality across the city:</b> Improvements to the public transport infrastructure to support regeneration and economic growth should contribute to improvements in air quality. Regeneration schemes which include green solutions such as urban trees are known to improve air quality.</p> <p><b>Communities are resilient to climate change:</b> Economic growth which focuses on the green economy (low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive) can contribute to mitigations against climate change.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>People feel part of their community:</b> Regeneration projects which transform areas of Newport and improve quality of life for residents can contribute to a sense of feeling part of their community, particularly if they are involved in and can influence the regeneration plans for their own community. Shared economic prosperity which improves people's circumstances can similarly increase a sense of belonging and connectedness to the city.</p> <p><b>Participation in physical activity is important for people's physical and mental well-being</b></p>

	<p><b>and resilience:</b> Regeneration plans can incorporate options for active travel, access to green space and leisure facilities that increase opportunities for participation in physical activity by local people. Such developments can also support the visitor economy by contributing to the offering for visitors.</p> <p>Physical inactivity negatively impacts the economy: In Wales, physical inactivity costs £314 million per year in sickness absence and £57 million per year in death of working age people.</p> <p><b>Participation in arts, heritage and history is important for people's well-being:</b> Regeneration plans can incorporate arts and heritage projects to benefit the quality of life for local people. Such projects also have the capacity to create jobs, and increase the appeal of the place for tourism and inward investment thereby contributing to economic growth.</p>
<p><b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b></p>	<p>Supporting regeneration and economic growth will create new jobs, help reduce deprivation, and increase incomes and local spending power, thereby improving the economy of Newport and the SE Wales region and contributing more generally to <i>a prosperous Wales</i>.</p> <p>Regeneration schemes are designed to meet local needs and enhance assets / deliver features that will contribute to improved well-being in a number of ways. Schemes may be designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include walking / cycling routes and sports related amenities that create opportunities for physical activity and help to achieve <i>a healthier Wales</i></li> <li>• restore / improve and re-interpret the unique heritage assets of a place, creating opportunities for participation in the arts and supporting <i>a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language in Wales</i></li> <li>• improve facilities in neighbourhoods and re-design areas for better quality of life and less fear of crime / ASB, helping to create <i>a Wales of cohesive communities</i></li> <li>• Build in training opportunities and under-pin job creation with the aim of supporting people into work, reducing deprivation and sharing prosperity across the city to contribute to <i>a more equal Wales</i>.</li> <li>• Incorporate features such as environmentally friendly materials, energy efficiency schemes, urban trees and green spaces that support bio-diversity, thereby contributing to <i>a resilient and globally responsible Wales</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b></p>	<p>There are many ways in which individual public services influence the local environment for economic growth. In particular Welsh Government, local authorities, RSLs, FE and HE institutions have an important role to play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment; e.g. in infrastructure and regeneration projects</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Managing the public realm; enforcement</li> <li>• Business support: financial, research/consultancy, advice, incubator units</li> <li>• Education and training</li> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• Using local suppliers (subject to procurement rules)</li> </ul> <p><b>Partnership</b></p> <p>There is general consensus that partnerships and multi-agency approaches are the most effective way of addressing complex urban issues through regeneration. In addition, partnerships are often a pre-requisite for attracting public funding for regeneration schemes,</p>

	<p>add value to schemes and support more effective co-ordination of projects.</p> <p>The value of multi-agency working to deliver regeneration has already been demonstrated in Newport through major city centre projects and the Vibrant and Viable Places programme.</p> <p>Many local enterprise partnerships also include the private sector and local communities.</p> <p>Regeneration schemes can be a key stimulus and driver for private sector investment, playing a key role in facilitating the development of sites and premises where the market is unlikely to intervene and thereby underpinning economic growth.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic conditions including Brexit on availability of grant funding and potential impact on exports.</li> <li>• Competition from other areas.</li> <li>• Economic climate affecting the ability to attract private sector investment / grant funding.</li> <li>• City Deal: capital funding will need to align with regional priorities.</li> <li>• Management of the public realm by partners following regeneration e.g. enforcement.</li> <li>• Sufficient revenue spend to maintain capital investment projects upon completion.</li> <li>• Buoyancy of construction sector affecting ability to deliver regeneration projects – lack of tier 3 construction companies available for projects and possible lack of interest from contractors for bigger contracts.</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens Panel survey which asks residents whether Newport is a good place to live / Newport is becoming a better place to live / I'm proud to say I come from Newport.</li> <li>• Commercial property vacancy rates</li> <li>• City Centre footfall figures</li> <li>• City Centre Annual Health Check <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Business Start-ups (per 10,000 population)</li> <li>– Business stock (per 10,000 population)</li> <li>– % knowledge intensive business services</li> <li>– Jobs created</li> <li>– % Employment rate</li> <li>– GVA per worker</li> <li>– Housing stock</li> <li>– Housing affordability</li> <li>– Ultrafast Broadband</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>9. Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average)</p> <p>10. Gross Disposable Household Income per head. Source: <a href="#">ONS Gross Disposable Household Income per Head</a></p> <p>16. Percentage of people in employment who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage. Source: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey, ONS</a></p> <p>17. Gender pay difference. Source: <a href="#">Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings</a></p> <p>19. Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation. Source: <a href="#">National Survey for Wales</a></p> <p>20. Percentage of people moderately or very satisfied with their jobs. Source: <a href="#">National Survey for Wales</a></p> <p>21. Employment rate: <a href="#">Stats Wales</a></p>

<p><b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b></p>	<p>Interventions exist at a national, regional and local level by individual organisations and by partnerships:</p> <p><b>M4 relief road</b> with the aim of reducing M4 congestion at Brynglas Tunnels to the benefit of the Welsh economy. Currently the subject of a public enquiry.</p> <p><b>City Deal:</b> The £1.2 billion Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) City Deal aiming to invest, among other things, in physical and digital infrastructure.</p> <p>Key features of the City Deal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>South Wales Metro</i> - a new transport system providing faster, more frequent and joined up services using trains, buses and light rail, and linking with active travel – cycling and walking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <i>The Digital Network</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ exploring direct international connectivity;</li> </ul> </li> <li>– exploring mobile infrastructure across 4G and 5G technologies that add value to existing provision;</li> <li>– increasing Wi-Fi services across public transport;</li> <li>– digital solutions relating to smart housing &amp; citizen payments</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Housing Development and Regeneration</i> - working with Welsh Government on a strategic approach to housing and regeneration in a regional and coordinated way.</li> </ul> <p><b>Great Western Cities:</b> The Great Western Cities partnership with Cardiff and Bristol has been created as the UK's western economic powerhouse, focusing on working together to maximise investment across the three cities. Two of the partnership's priority areas are:</p> <p>Connectivity – cities will seek to significantly reduce journey times between the Great Western Cities, and will make the case for connectivity into the UK high speed network and for continued investment in the Great Western Mainline.</p> <p>Clean and Renewable Energy – cities will develop a joint strategy to unlock the potential of the Severn Estuary and Bristol Channel.</p> <p><b><u>Local interventions</u></b></p> <p>PSB partners, notably Welsh Government, NCC, RSLs and USW have funded and delivered major regeneration projects that have transformed parts of the city centre and levered significant private sector investment. RSLs are undertaking neighbourhood based community regeneration schemes and creating new affordable homes.</p> <p><b>Economic Growth Strategy 2015-2025:</b> NCC's Economic Growth Strategy 2015-2025 recognises that transformational change and successful delivery depends on partnership working with the private sector and key public sector agencies. It provides a framework for action to achieve a ten-year vision of the city's economy which is:</p> <p><i>'Newport - a vibrant ,versatile city: An area of visible change, with high aspirations, high achievement and shared prosperity'</i></p> <p>This Strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>People: Deliver Shared prosperity:</i> Growth should benefit all Newport's citizens.</li> <li>• <i>Place: Create an excellent economic environment:</i> A modern city's economic success relies on aligning physical (including infrastructure), cultural and social improvements to support innovation and growth.</li> </ul>
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- *Prosperity: Move Newport up the ‘value chain’:* Successful cities need to become more specialised, innovative, connected and productive.

**Newport Economic Network:** The Newport Economic Network brings together representatives from Business, Education, Housing, Sport, Welsh Govt, Leisure & Tourism and Newport City Council. The purpose of the Newport Economic Network is:

“A collective of stakeholders with a mutual interest to promote and develop the economy of Newport. The network will identify key priorities, marshal resources and co-ordinate activity to deliver economic opportunities for all communities across the city.”

Six sector groups will feed issues for discussion into the network as follows: innovation, skills and employment, connectivity, regeneration and infrastructure, destination management, business support and inward investment.

The network will engage the wider stakeholder community across the city through an annual city summit.

### **City Centre Regeneration**

Interventions include:

**City Centre Masterplan:** The Council is developing a new City Centre Masterplan to shape the regeneration of the city centre for the next ten years.

**Welsh Government Town centre repayable funding scheme:** £750k funding from WG to reduce the number of vacant, derelict, under-utilised and redundant sites and premises in the city centre. NCC is prioritising sites and premises for this.

**VVP legacy schemes:** Through VVP, partners have converted run-down landmark buildings into new homes and commercial space, created public space and created jobs and training opportunities during construction. Some legacy schemes remain to be completed in 2017/18 including POBL housing schemes at Griffin Island and 123 – 129 Commercial Street. Further schemes being considered.

**Market Arcade:** The Market Arcade Restoration Scheme aims to restore and regenerate this key heritage asset. Subject to HLF funding the proposal is to redefine its purpose as a sustainable commercial attraction.

**Newport Knowledge Quarter:** Coleg Gwent, USW and NCC are developing options to establish a Newport Knowledge Quarter in the city centre, anchored on the higher education of the University of South Wales's City Campus, to encourage participation in further and higher education and enhance academic and vocational skills. . The Newport Knowledge Quarter will be a multi-million pound project, the first in Wales and will be one of very little such collaboration across the UK. As well as providing a broad based further education provision, including manufacturing and engineering, it will provide clear progression routes into higher education with the following key subject areas provided in the knowledge quarter itself, education, health, hospitality, computing and IT, business and finance.

**The National Cyber Security Academy:** The University of South Wales' National Cyber Security Academy (NCSA) has been established to correlate with Welsh Government's initiatives to bring Digital Businesses to the South Wales region, and to provide those Businesses with a high quality pool of work ready graduates.

The NCSA eschews traditional teaching and assessment methods, and is instead based upon a learning and teaching strategy that directly engages employers and students on projects

currently being undertaken by industry. This ensures that students gain work ready skills directly from industry and that their knowledge is relevant, timely and useful to employers.

The NCSA is fully supported by the South Wales Cyber Cluster, which is the largest cluster in the UK embodying over 300 local organisations, many of whom are actively engaged with, and providing projects for the course.

**The National Software Academy:** The Academy is a partnership between Cardiff University, Welsh Government and industry leaders to deliver industry-focused software engineering degrees. The Academy is moving from Devon place into the city centre (Information Station) to expand and accommodate more students.

**Kingsway:** Creation of a new public space at the Commercial Street entrance by Queensberry.

**Newport Bid:** Grants to improve shop fronts

### **Outside the City Centre**

Interventions include:

**Compound Semiconductor Cluster:** Capital Cardiff Region project investing £37.9 million to support the development of a Compound Semiconductor industry cluster at the former LG site in west Newport. The project is expected to lever up to £375 million of private sector investment over the next five years and the creation of up to 2,000 high value high-tech jobs, with the potential for hundreds more in the supply chain and cluster development.

A new state-of-the-art facility will be constructed with the space leased for Compound Semiconductor manufacturing and applications development.

**Community Regeneration Schemes:** Local housing associations have strategic objectives that contribute to community regeneration. For example, Newport City Homes (NCH) objectives are:-

- Investing in homes: maintenance to homes and neighbourhoods to maintain the highest standards
- Provide New homes: maximising the provision of new homes to meet need
- Residents at the heart: Customer driven services to ensure the dwellings are well managed and residents supported to maintain their tenancies.
- Community sustainability focused on:
  - Employability – employment and training opportunities
  - Financial inclusion - help residents to maximise their household income
  - Tenancy Support – identify and provide or signpost to support needed

Specific schemes include

- Pillgwenlly: NCH £7.9 million scheme for Pillgwenlly includes demolishing some empty houses, underpasses and garages, construction of 11 new homes and a new community hub, plus the creation of two new areas of open space and car parking.
- Ringland: NCH has multi-million pound regeneration plans for Ringland to transform the area around the shopping centre into a modern, accessible space and vibrant community hub, while tackling anti-social behaviour and deprivation.

**Neighbourhood Hubs:** Work is underway at NCC to identify locations for community hubs in key locations, bringing together local services to better support communities.

**Tourism Destination Management Plan (DMP):** Destination Management is about managing

the various aspects of a place that affect the visitor experience - with the aim of benefiting residents, businesses and the environment to bring about sustainable growth of the visitor economy. Newport's DMP contains elements that contribute to city regeneration e.g. supporting appropriate accommodation development; introducing effective interpretation and signage in the City Centre and other attraction sites; developing 'arrival' points and gateways; improving 'connectivity' with walking and cycle ways.

As a regeneration project, NCC is bidding for Heritage Lottery funding for a long term programme of improvements and repairs to the Transporter Bridge, including an improved visitor centre and facilities.

Rural Development Plan and Living Levels: This partnership scheme will improve access for residents and visitors to this internationally important area, supporting economic development in rural areas of Newport

Wales International Convention Centre (ICC Wales) (Celtic Manor Resort and Welsh Government): Due to open July 2019 at Celtic Manor Resort. ICC Wales will attract major events from across the world and is projected to have an economic impact for the wider city region of £70m a year. With capacity for 5,000 delegates, it will be the largest facility of its kind in Wales and the south west of England.

Llanwern site – St Modwen: This £1 billion mixed-use redevelopment underway at the former Llanwern Steelworks site is anticipated for completion in 20 years' time. It includes 4,000 homes, with a supporting infrastructure that includes schools, a police station, health centre, supermarket and leisure facilities.

Celtic Business Park on the site comprises a major new 100 acre development which will be able to accommodate 1.5 million sq. ft. of new employment space. The site has planning consent for warehouse, light industrial and industrial units.

Newport Docks – Associated British Ports: ABP's Master Plan 2015 - 2035 includes proposed infrastructure developments such as the creation of new quayside, storage and warehousing and the identification of strategic development plots to support growing market sectors, new customers and power generation facilities. The Master Plan which would need to be reviewed if the proposed M4 Relief Road "black route" is given the go-ahead.

Re-development of former Sainsbury's site – Fear Group: The Fear Group's plans for this site include a 601-bedroom student village, an 84-bedroom hotel, a health plaza, convenience store and 144 residential units including affordable homes.

### **Business Support**

Welsh Government (WG): WG provides financial help and guidance for new and growing businesses as follows:

- *Business Wales* provides information and access to support for people starting, running and growing a business.
- The *Ultrafast Connectivity Voucher Scheme* offers grants to obtain an ultrafast broadband connection.
- Funding for particular initiatives e.g. the recent announcement of support Welsh businesses wishing to target the nuclear sector.
- *Tourism investment support scheme* supports tourism businesses to upgrade their facilities whilst directly benefitting energy efficiency or the environment
- *Jobs Growth Wales* supports businesses to employ 16-24 year olds for 6 months

	<p><u>University support:</u> USW's Exchange Business Clinic provides services to support start-ups , existing SMEs and social enterprises</p> <p><u>Coleg Gwent:</u> CG has a business support team to work with businesses on their training requirements.</p> <p><u>Newport City Council:</u> NCC helps businesses and start ups find suitable premises and financial assistance and advises on council related regulations. NCC funding packages include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vacant Commercial Floor Space Grants for independent businesses and franchisees towards the rent of commercial space in the city centre and district shopping centres. This is intended to reduce the amount of empty commercial space and increase vibrancy.</li><li>• General Business Development Grants to assist SME's across the city with rent, plant and equipment or ICT equipment linked to the creation of jobs.</li><li>• Start-up grants with UK Steel Enterprise.</li></ul> <p><u>Pop up Business School:</u> The Pop Up Business School organised with partners in 2016 resulted in 37 new business start-ups. Event to be repeated in 2017/18.</p> <p><u>Newport Business Account Managers Group:</u> This group brings together organisations that provide support to businesses in Newport as a way of co-ordinating effort. The group includes further and higher education, Welsh Government, Careers Wales, UK Steel Enterprise, Business Wales, Job Centre Plus, Princes Trust, and local enterprise agencies.</p>
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## Chapter 3: Social Well-being

# Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><b>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</b></p> <p><u>Short-term 5 year vision</u></p> <p>Collaborative approach to examine the evidence of what works to prevent ACEs and implementation/research as appropriate. <i>A particular focus on the first 1000 days</i></p> <p><u>Long term 25 year vision</u></p> <p>No more than one ACE for a child as interventions to prevent further ones will be introduced as soon as exposure to an ACE is identified.</p> <p><b>5 Healthy behaviours (includes physical activity)</b></p> <p><u>Short term 5 year vision</u></p> <p>Everyone takes up one more healthy behaviour. A particular focus on the first 1000 days. Engaging deprived populations to take up screening opportunities</p> <p><u>Long term 25 year vision</u></p> <p>90% of the population enjoy 4 or more healthy behaviours <i>and screening uptake</i> with no correlation of health harming behaviours and deprivation</p>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a clean and safe environment for people to use and enjoy:</b> A wide range of evidence suggests that contact with safe, green spaces can improve a number of aspects of mental and physical health and wellbeing as well as various social and environmental indicators. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact with green spaces and natural environments can reduce symptoms of poor mental health and stress, and can improve mental wellbeing across all age groups;</li> <li>• Access to green spaces can increase levels of physical activity for all ages; and</li> <li>• Having green spaces in an area can contribute to reduced health inequalities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Participation in physical activity is important for people's physical and mental well-being and resilience:</b> Active travel has a major co-benefit in health terms in addressing reducing the risk of many chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke as well as some musculo-skeletal conditions, some cancers and some mental health problems.</p> <p><b>People feel part of their community / Participation in arts, heritage and history:</b> Increasing self-efficacy and confidence among people is key to the prevention of harmful behaviours, arts and cultural participation can be an effective way of promoting positive engagement.</p> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Drive up skills to improve economic and social well-being:</b> Providing children and young people with the best start in life, gives them the best chance to reach their potential.</p>

	<u>Social Well-being</u>  <b>Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> Health inequalities tend to reflect geographical patterns of deprivation which in turn reflect crime and disorder rates.
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<b>Prosperous:</b> Individuals are more likely to: Perform better at school and less likely to be unemployed, receiving benefits or involved in crime. Be more confident, with better self-esteem, better physical health which supports people to be more work ready and more productive in work.  <b>Resilient:</b> Individuals will be empowered to engage with, and contribute to enhancing, the natural environment. Less bullying and isolation better mental wellbeing.  <b>Healthier:</b> Children are less likely to suffer abuse and maltreatment, physical injury and psychological problems. Children have better physical and mental health. Reduced levels of health harming behaviours across the life course. Adults will have reduced risk of developing cancer, heart disease, diabetes, low mental health and well-being.  <b>More equal:</b> Those living in areas of deprivation are at greater risk of experiencing multiple harmful experiences, so tackling ACEs, smoking in pregnancy/in the home and childhood obesity lead to greater equality right across the wellbeing goals but particularly gap in healthy life expectancy and life expectancy.  <b>Cohesive communities:</b> Reduction in youth offending, anti-social behaviour and other crime will lead to safer and more cohesive communities which in turn lead to more active communities. Reduction in violence perpetration in adults will lead to safer and more active communities. More active communities where people are active for short journeys or recreation are safer and the people are more connected increasing social capital. Addressing these harmful experiences will lead to constructing mechanisms for communities to co-produce a range of solutions to poor wellbeing.  <b>Vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:</b> Health is a resource for life and living, preventing or mitigating these harmful experiences in the early years will enable more people to derive mutual benefit from local cultural activities. Those more engaged in education are more likely to be given the opportunity and empowered to participate/engage in (e.g.) Welsh language, sports and culture. Participating in sports and arts can help to mitigate the effects of ACEs, by building confidence and providing diversionary activities. By increasing participation in society more broadly, cultural output will reflect more diverse life experiences, which will in turn reduce alienation.  <b>Globally responsible:</b> Prevent higher healthcare costs in adulthood. Consume less and use less carbon. Education in regards to children being informed in food, nutrition, physical activity in order that they can become involved in sports/healthier lifestyles for future generations.
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	Tackling these harms to wellbeing for future generations demands the <i>five ways of working</i> . Effective action on these harmful behaviours preventing every child having the best start in life is not a single organisational issue but requires involvement and action by all PSB member organisations working in collaboration for the prevention and long term wellbeing of Newport county borough's current and future generations. Likewise, working with parents, carers, families and all relevant staff to raise awareness of the impact that these harmful behaviours

	<p>can have on children will educate and create well informed, health-literate communities.</p> <p>Best buys to increase physical activity include interventions and policies, such as mass media campaigns; active transport strategies i.e. moving from driving to walking or cycling, promoting physical activity in work places, schools and communities, and providing advice and support in primary care.</p> <p>Best buys to reduce levels of unhealthy diet and obesity include interventions and policies, such as restricting the marketing of unhealthy food and beverages to children; primary care, school and workplace interventions promoting physical activity in work places, schools and communities, and providing advice and support in primary care.</p> <p>Disrupt obesogenic social norms – a sustained and targeted media strategy developed in consultation, particularly in deprived communities where rates of obesity are highest, which engages people and begins to challenge current status quo. Enabling parents, families and professionals to recognise the benefits of a healthy weight and the harms of overweight and obesity to children and their futures. Enabling children and young people to recognise the power of big brands and multi-billion pound targeted marketing on their choices.</p> <p>A collaborative approach with an emphasis on prevention and public health will help address the current future health, social and economic challenges across the life course in Newport. Fundamental to this is to incorporate co-ordinated, integrated approaches that create the conditions to make it easier for people to adopt health promoting behaviours and reducing harmful health behaviours.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Other influences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment we live in;</li> <li>• Personal ideology - the perception of what it means to be physically active;</li> <li>• Time constraints (physical activity) - a lack of time is often a reason given by working aged adults and adults with families in particular;</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge of health benefits;</li> <li>• UK and Welsh Government policies;</li> <li>• Levels of education and awareness;</li> <li>• Levels of prosperity;</li> <li>• Social pressures / tackling sociological norms;</li> <li>• Smoking cessation;</li> <li>• Socio-economic factors unique to Newport; The combination of vulnerable persons, multiple occupancy housing, transient communities local service provision, and community cohesion; and</li> <li>• Lifestyle choices;</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of adults who reported drinking over the recommended alcohol guidelines in the last week (WHS)</li> <li>• Alcohol specific hospital admissions (local data)</li> <li>• Number of individuals assessed for drug misuse (NHS Wales Informatics Service)</li> <li>• % of Flying Start children reaching or exceeding their developmental milestones aged 3 (Welsh Government)</li> <li>• % of all children with up to date immunisation schedule aged 4 (PHW)</li> <li>• Number of ACEs per person &amp; ACEs experienced (No local data – Wales level)</li> <li>• Rate of under 18 conceptions (ONS)</li> </ul>

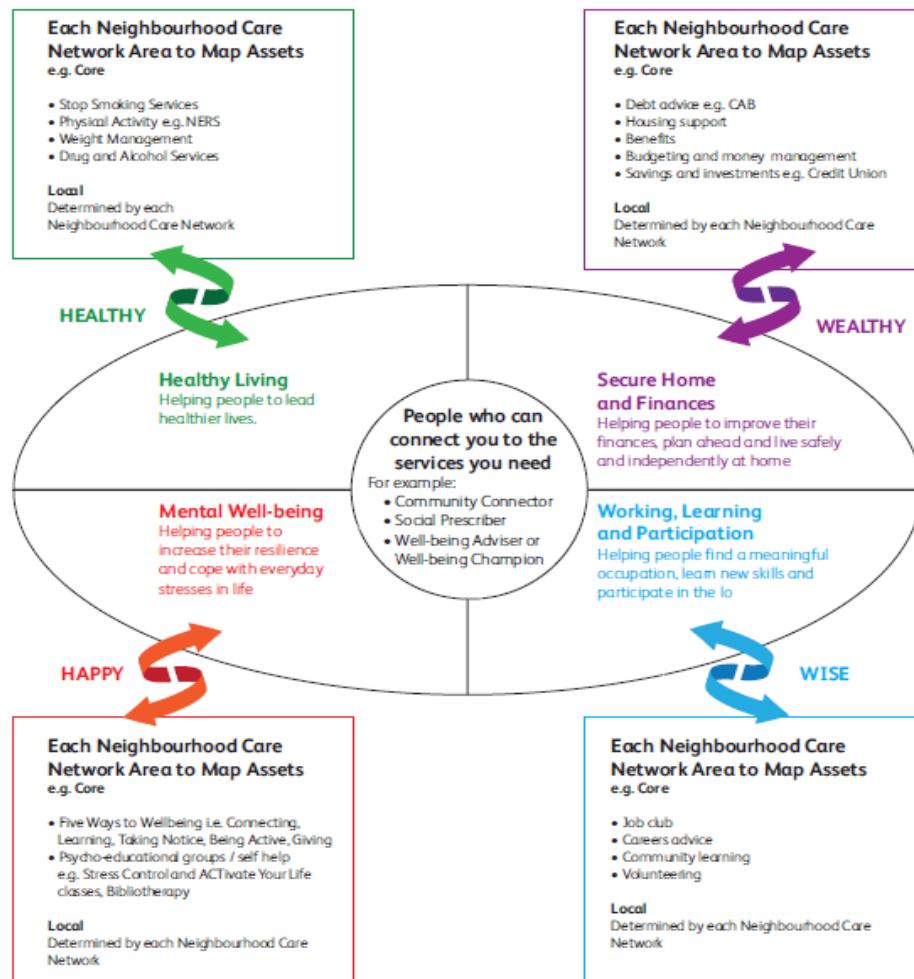
	<p><b>National Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low birthweight live births (local data)</li> <li>5. Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, eat fruit/vegetables daily, never/rarely drink and meet the physical activity guidelines).</li> <li>6. Measurement of the development of young children</li> <li>7. Percentage of pupils who have achieved the “Level 2 threshold” including English or Welsh first language and Mathematics, including the gap between those who are eligible or are not eligible for free school meals. (To be replaced from 2017 by the average capped points score of pupils).</li> </ol>
<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p><b>ACEs:</b> Wales is already pioneering a range of national policies and programmes which aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and intervene where children may already be victims of abuse, neglect or living in adverse childhood environments;</li> <li>• Better equip parents and care-givers with the necessary skills to avoid ACEs arising within the home environment and encourage development of social and emotional well-being and resilience in the child;</li> <li>• Ensure that indirect harms from for instance, domestic violence, substance use and other mental and behavioural problems in the family setting are identified, addressed and their impact on children minimised.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>Building a Brighter Future: Early Years and Childcare Plan 2013-2023</b> and <b>The Healthy Child Wales programme</b> set out the policy framework and plan for supporting families to ensure their children attain their health and developmental potential and aims to increase family resilience.</p> <p>Health visitors across Wales work in partnership with families to meet these goals, assess resilience and provide support to meet their needs.</p> <p>There are a number of national <b>tackling poverty programmes</b> targeted at the most deprived communities in Wales including Flying Start, Families First and Communities First. Flying Start is the Welsh Government’s Early Years programme for families with children less than four years of age. Core elements of the programme are: free quality, part-time childcare for two-three year olds; an enhanced health visiting service; access to parenting programmes; speech, language and communication support. Those families assessed as experiencing substance misuse, domestic violence or abuse, a history of violent or abusive behaviour or mental health issues can be referred to the Integrated Family Support Services.</p> <p><b>5 healthy behaviours &amp; physical activity:</b> here is a lot of investment from a range of partners on reducing obesity, physical inactivity and a poor diet. A vast number of assets to be more physically active exist right across the public sector and are growing in the commercial sector. These assets start with our incredible natural resources in Gwent, the rural regeneration, rights of way and work being undertaken on active travel go beyond traditional ‘sports centres’ and sports facilities. The urban planning allows for open spaces and connected neighbourhoods. There are a large number of third sector sports and leisure clubs and a growing running and cycling movement. There are many active national organisations operating locally and investment from national and local bodies in local opportunities to be active. There have been increasing efforts through Communities First along with Sports Development and less traditional partners like schools settings all making provision for physical activity.</p>

**Assets**

- *the practical skills, capacity, interests and knowledge of local residents*
- *the networks and connections in a community*
- *the effectiveness of local community and voluntary associations*
- *the resources of public, private and third sector organisations that are available to support a community*
- *the physical and economic resources of a place that enhance wellbeing.*

Strategically the Gwent childhood obesity strategy is engaging local partners from across the public sector and the Gwent Neighbourhood Care Networks have nearly all prioritised obesity as an area of action for their plans.

There are a wide range of wellbeing related and specialist services and support available to the population of Newport from a variety of, public, private and third sector organisations. Public Health Wales are currently undertaking a mapping exercise to identify those services.



There is an array of published evidence, for example, from NICE, which outline effective actions for addressing health behaviours, including policy interventions through to interventions at a community or individual level.

The plans developed by Neighbourhood Care Networks have a strong emphasis on prevention and healthy behaviours aiming to reduce obesity, reduce smoking and substance misuse and improve uptake of physical activity. Initiatives, such as the Living Well Living Longer screening and assessment service for chronic conditions in adults in the most deprived parts of Gwent is also helping to support people to make healthy lifestyle choices.

# Long and healthy lives for all

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><b>5 Healthy behaviours (includes physical activity)</b></p> <p><u>Short term 5 year vision</u></p> <p>Everyone takes up one more healthy behaviour. A particular focus on the first 1000 days. Engaging deprived populations to take up screening opportunities</p> <p><u>Long term 25 year vision</u></p> <p>90% of the population enjoy 4 or more healthy behaviours <i>and screening uptake</i> with no correlation of health harming behaviours and deprivation</p> <p><b>Chronic conditions</b></p> <p><u>Short term 3-5 years, intermediate term 5-10 years, long term 10-25 years</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risk factors that contribute to the development of chronic diseases are prevented / reduced and the health of the population is improved.</li> <li>• Structured and integrated care which improves positive outcomes and quality of life for patients with chronic conditions is provided in the appropriate setting.</li> <li>• People with chronic conditions are equipped, confident and able to manage their condition.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Participation in physical activity is important for people's physical and mental well-being and resilience:</b> Active travel has a major co-benefit in health terms in addressing reducing the risk of many chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke as well as some musculo-skeletal conditions, some cancers and some mental health problems.</p> <p><b>People feel part of their community / Participation in arts, heritage and history:</b> Increasing self-efficacy and confidence among people is key to the success of preventing or limiting the impact of chronic conditions, arts and cultural participation can be an effective way of promoting positive engagement.</p> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Drive up skills to improve economic and social well-being:</b> Preventing and limiting the impact of chronic conditions provides people with the opportunity to grow to their full potential.</p> <p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a clean and safe environment for people to use and enjoy:</b> A wide range of evidence suggests that contact with safe, green spaces can improve a number of aspects of mental and physical health and wellbeing as well as various social and environmental indicators. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact with green spaces and natural environments can reduce symptoms of poor mental health and stress, and can improve mental wellbeing across all age groups;</li> <li>• Access to green spaces can increase levels of physical activity for all ages; and</li> <li>• Having green spaces in an area can contribute to reduced health inequalities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour</b></p>

	<b>and the fear of crime:</b> Health inequalities tend to reflect geographical patterns of deprivation which in turn reflect crime and disorder rates.
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p><b>Prosperous:</b> Health is a resource for life; good health leads to a more economically active, more prosperous, more connected and less unequal population. Individuals are more likely to: Perform better at school and less likely to be unemployed, receiving benefits or involved in crime. Be more confident, with better self-esteem, better physical health which supports people to be more work ready and more productive in work.</p> <p><b>Resilient:</b> Individuals will be empowered to engage with, and contribute to enhancing, the natural environment. Less bullying and isolation better mental wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Healthier:</b> Children have better physical and mental health. Reduced levels of health harming behaviours across the life course. Adults will have reduced risk of developing cancer, heart disease, diabetes, low mental health and well-being.</p> <p><b>More equal:</b> Good health is a resource for life. Ill health can result in poor wellbeing through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• less contribution to family and community;</li> <li>• reduced employment opportunities;</li> <li>• less income;</li> <li>• poor school performance;</li> <li>• poor mental wellbeing and sense of poor self-image; and</li> <li>• jeopardizing cohesion and social sustainability</li> </ul> <p><b>Cohesive communities:</b> Empowering communities to recognise their own health problems, enable communities to seek to improve their own health through strengthening community action. Through reducing or delaying their reliance on social care and health interventions by such means as use of programmes which support prevention, early intervention, condition management, and which are integrated (where appropriate) community based.</p> <p><b>Vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:</b> Health is a resource for life and living, preventing or mitigating these harmful experiences in the early years will enable more people to derive mutual benefit from local cultural activities. Those more engaged in education are more likely to be given the opportunity and empowered to participate/engage in (e.g.) Welsh language, sports and culture.</p> <p><b>Globally responsible:</b> Prevent higher healthcare costs in adulthood. Consume less and use less carbon. Education in regards to children being informed in food, nutrition, physical activity in order that they can become involved in sports/healthier lifestyles for future generations.</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>The Health, Social Care and Voluntary sectors in Gwent have developed a vision: “For the population of Gwent to live well, active lives, independently for as long as possible, in supportive, resilient communities”.</p> <p>The <i>Care Closer to Home Strategy</i> outlines a shared commitment from local authorities and the health board to provide a range of services, outside of a hospital setting, to rebalance the care system to provide care in the most appropriate and responsive setting, avoiding hospital admission where possible.</p> <p>This strategy is a key enabler of the Health Board’s <i>Clinical Futures Strategy</i>. It sets out an integrated plan for interventions required by our communities outside of hospital settings, based on a number of integrated working themes, including person centred, workforce,</p>

	<p>sustainability, shared resources pooled budgets, community resilience and early intervention and prevention. It will inform the development of local borough action plans.</p> <p>Through the <i>Care Closer to Home Strategy</i>, individuals will have access to a skilled primary and community care workforce, reducing reliance on secondary care services. Those with long term conditions will be supported to manage their self-care and well-being through structured education programmes.</p> <p>Such an approach will require partnership working to identify which elements of service should integrate as well as to achieve reconfiguration of service delivery teams and accommodation. Regarding this latter issue, the model proposed in this strategy would ensure that health, social care and well-being facilities are brought together in Hubs which enables an efficient, focussed response to the broad continuum of health, social care and wellbeing needs existing within communities.</p> <p>It will also encompass legislative requirements from the <i>Social Services and Wellbeing Act</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater co production in the delivery of services;</li> <li>• Enhanced co-operation between Health and Social Care;</li> <li>• New transformative and sustainable models of service;</li> <li>• Improved provision of information, advice and assistance; and</li> <li>• A stronger role for the third sector.</li> </ul> <p>Much can be done in partnership to help people make healthy lifestyle choices including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with our partners to address the wider determinants of health;</li> <li>• Working with our citizens so that they become co-producers in the way that they manage their condition; and</li> <li>• Promoting early presentation by patients, through raising public awareness of clinical signs, symptoms and risk factors to be aware of.</li> </ul> <p>A collaborative approach with an emphasis on prevention and public health will help address the current future health, social and economic challenges across the life course in Newport. Fundamental to this is to incorporate co-ordinated, integrated approaches that create the conditions to make it easier for people to adopt health promoting behaviours and reducing harmful health behaviours.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Other influences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment we live in;</li> <li>• Personal ideology - the perception of what it means to be physically active;</li> <li>• Time constraints (physical activity) - a lack of time is often a reason given by working aged adults and adults with families in particular;</li> <li>• Social and cultural values placed on the importance of physical activity;</li> <li>• Financial constraints ;</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge of health benefits;</li> <li>• UK and Welsh Government policies;</li> <li>• Levels of education and awareness;</li> <li>• Levels of prosperity; and</li> <li>• Lifestyle choices</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of adults who reported their general health status as fair / poor (WHS)</li> <li>• % who described their health as bad or very bad (census)</li> </ul>

<p><b>there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of people whose day-to-day activities are limited (census)</li> <li>• Cardiovascular disease mortality rate (HHS Information Service)</li> <li>• Mental well-being (SF36 mental component summary score) (WHS)</li> <li>• % of adults who reported being a current smoker (WHS)</li> <li>• Percentage of people who are lonely.</li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Comparison of life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth (PHM, MYE (ONS), WHS &amp; WIMD)</li> <li>3. Percentage of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, healthy weight, eat five fruit or vegetables a day, not drinking above guidelines and meet the physical activity guidelines)</li> <li>29. Mean mental well-being score for people</li> </ol>
<p><b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b></p>	<p>There are a wide range of wellbeing related and specialist services and support available to the population of Newport from a variety of, public, private and third sector organisations. Public Health Wales are currently undertaking a mapping exercise to identify those services which are shown in the diagram below:</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the four pillars of well-being: Healthy, Wealthy, Happy, and Wise, each represented by a quadrant and a stylized arrow icon. A central circle contains the text "People who can connect you to the services you need".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Healthy:</b> Represented by a green arrow. Services include Stop Smoking Services, Physical Activity e.g. NERS, Weight Management, and Drug and Alcohol Services.</li> <li><b>Wealthy:</b> Represented by a purple arrow. Services include Debt advice e.g. CAB, Housing support, Benefits, Budgeting and money management, and Savings and investments e.g. Credit Union.</li> <li><b>Happy:</b> Represented by a red arrow. Services include Five Ways to Wellbeing i.e. Connecting, Learning, Taking Notice, Being Active, Giving, Psycho-educational groups / self help e.g. Stress Control and ACTivate Your Life classes, Bibliotherapy.</li> <li><b>Wise:</b> Represented by a blue arrow. Services include Job club, Careers advice, Community learning, and Volunteering.</li> </ul> <p>Local services are determined by each Neighbourhood Care Network.</p> <p>There is an array of published evidence, for example, from NICE, which outline effective actions for addressing health behaviours, including policy interventions through to</p>

	<p>interventions at a community or individual level.</p> <p>The plans developed by Neighbourhood Care Networks have a strong emphasis on prevention and healthy behaviours aiming to reduce obesity, reduce smoking and substance misuse and improve uptake of physical activity. Initiatives, such as the Living Well Living Longer screening and assessment service for chronic conditions in adults in the most deprived parts of Gwent is also helping to support people to make healthy lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Replication of the Pillgwenlly Neighbourhood Action Plan across other areas of Newport, with potential development into Local Area Coordination could provide a way of establishing place-based multi-agency team to get a better understanding of the long term social problems issues facing areas of Newport that experience considerable social and economic disadvantage.</p> <p>Whilst there are many examples of projects and services undertaken in Newport county borough these are often short-term funded. Due to the nature of the funding and target driven approach, it has been challenging for these projects and services to apply the 5 ways of working. Small changes across multiple parts of the system, such as minor adjustments to routine practice, has the potential to achieve a greater impact on our outcomes than developing short-term projects.</p>
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# Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and fear of crime

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p>Crime and community safety outcomes are often a combination of very immediate impacts and longer term consequential effects e.g. stones thrown at buses can result in services being suspended which has an immediate impact e.g. people can't get to work or to the shops, and a longer term impact on social, economic and environmental wellbeing as behaviour changes, people become isolated, businesses and services suffer and a spiral of decline comes into motion. Similarly regeneration programmes primarily aimed at physical and economic development will only be successful if people perceive the areas as safe, orderly and appealing.</p> <p>There are also complex links between different types of criminal behaviour for instance involvement in minor crime and ASB is considered an entry route for young people into more serious organised crime, so tackling ASB, having effective youth justice/criminal justice approaches, diversionary activities etc. can prevent involvement in more serious criminality in the longer term.</p> <p>As these outcomes are often preventative it is difficult to measure the impact made over the long term however the findings of research suggest that a number of assumptions can be made about the impact of tackling crime and community safety outcomes.</p> <p>The following outcomes are all relevant in the short, medium and long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved perception of safety, in local neighbourhoods and the city centre in the short term can lead to more vibrant and cohesive communities in the medium to long term.</li> <li>• Reduction in recorded crime rates in the short term can lead to lower fear of crime and increased wellbeing in the long term.</li> <li>• Reduction in deliberate fires reduces harm and costs to businesses and property owners in the short term and can lead to economic growth in the long term</li> <li>• Reduction in violent crime.</li> <li>• Reduction in ASB incidents.</li> <li>• Reduced first time entrants into criminal justice system.</li> <li>• Reduction in youth offending.</li> <li>• Reduction in reoffending.</li> <li>• Increase public confidence in the public services in terms of dealing with crime and ASB.</li> <li>• Increased footfall in the city centre as a result of less fear of crime.</li> <li>• Reduction in Organised Crime Group activity.</li> <li>• Reduction in hate crime.</li> <li>• Reduction in domestic violence (led at the Gwent level).</li> <li>• More people think Newport is a good place to live and becoming a better place to live.</li> <li>• More people think that people from different backgrounds get on well together.</li> <li>• Reduction in drug and alcohol offences – can lead to reduced acquisitive crime, reduction in harm and gang related activity in the medium/long term.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Short (3-5 years) and intermediate (5-10 years)</u></b></p> <p>Outcomes will include, reduced rates of offending, increased incident reporting rates, improved perceptions of safety.</p> <p><b><u>Long term (10-25 years)</u></b></p>
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	<p>Outcomes of improved community safety and cohesion are often related to wider wellbeing outcomes for instance improved educational achievement, better social and economic inclusion, economic growth, physical and mental health improvements etc. However it is difficult to demonstrate a direct causal link as these improvements would also require holistic and integrated interventions by a range of partners e.g. community development, promotion of healthy lifestyle habits etc.</p>
<b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b>	<p>Maintain multi-agency/partnership commitment to an integrated approach to tackling the problems caused by serious and organised crime via Safer Gwent forum.</p> <p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a clean and safe environment:</b> Anti-social behaviour and crime thrive in physical environment which is in decline and disrepair, and can result in a further spiral of decline through vandalism, deliberate fires and use for criminal activity.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>People feel part of their community:</b> People are less likely to positively engage in their communities if they experience crime and anti-social behaviour. This can have knock-on effects for local services and the businesses as people become socially isolated and excluded.</p> <p><b>Participation in physical activity:</b> People are less likely to participate in physical activity if their communities are affected by crime and ASB. Physical activity and sports is a proven way of diverting people from crime and ASB.</p> <p><b>Participation in arts, heritage and history:</b> People are less likely to participate in the arts, culture and history if their communities are affected by crime and ASB. Arts and cultural participation can be an effective way of diverting people from crime and ASB and promoting positive engagement.</p> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Support regeneration and growth of the local economy:</b> The successful regeneration of the city centre is linked to the perceptions of residents and potential visitors. However regeneration can also create new opportunities for criminal activity. Economic growth and prosperity which benefits local people can address the causes of crime. Businesses are more likely to thrive in safe and cohesive communities e.g. improved night-time economy.</p> <p><b>Drive up skills to improve economic and social well-being:</b> People are better able to live up to their potential when they live in safe and cohesive communities. Crime and ASB rates commonly reflect other indicators of deprivation</p> <p><b>Improve perceptions of Newport as a place to <u>live, work, visit and invest</u>:</b> Public perceptions of an area from both within and outside of that area are heavily influenced by crime rates and perceptions of crime and disorder.</p> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Provide Children with the best start in life:</b> Children who experience adverse childhood experiences are known to be affected by poorer life outcomes. Studies have linked developmental factors in early life to involvement in criminality, substances misuse and mental ill-health.</p> <p><b>Long and healthy lives for all:</b> Life expectancy tends to reflect geographical patterns of</p>

	deprivation which in turn reflect crime and disorder rates.
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p><b>A prosperous Wales:</b> Crime impacts on individual's potential to positively participate in society, the economy and the workforce, both for victims and perpetrators. Criminality reduces productivity, growth, skills development and wealth creation.</p> <p><b>A resilient Wales:</b> Crimes such as arson, vandalism and environmental crime can impact on ecosystems and prevent people enjoying the natural environment</p> <p><b>A healthier Wales:</b> Areas affected by crime tend to also be affected by other indicators of deprivation and poorer life outcomes e.g. in terms of health. Crime is known to impact on mental wellbeing and is linked with key causes of ill health and mortality. Fear of crime prevents people from accessing key services and healthy life-style behaviours.</p> <p><b>A more equal Wales:</b> More deprived communities also tend to be those most affected by crime. Furthermore the impact of crime on these communities can stifle economic and social development and sustain marginalisation. The presence and heightened impact of crime on vulnerable communities and particularly individuals is also relevant.</p> <p><b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities:</b> this wellbeing goal is heavily dependent on the absence of crime and ASB, and the fear of crime within communities.</p> <p><b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language:</b> participation in the arts, sports and recreation can be maximised in communities that are free from criminality</p> <p><b>A globally responsible Wales:</b> some elements of crime e.g. organised crime groups operate through international networks and are contributors to violent crime and exploitation of vulnerable people in countries across the globe.</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>Evidence suggests that public services can have a considerable impact on crime, ASB and fear of crime, although the main focus of the response analysis is to consider the impact of collaborative partnership approaches. Less research has been undertaken on the effectiveness of partnership approaches. A 2011 Home Office <a href="#">research review</a> concluded "The findings of the studies included in the review are mixed. However, on balance, the evidence suggests that the principle of applying partnership working as a component of initiatives to tackle complex crime and disorder problems is effective."</p> <p>The experience of PSB partners in Newport is that multi-agency approaches stand the best chance of bringing about positive outcomes in key community safety concerns. Collaboration is also a proven way of mitigating the impacts of reduced funding to public services by reducing duplication and improving coordination of service delivery and sharing of resources. Locally this has been demonstrated by the joined up approach to community engagement in response to the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. The recent Pill Area Focus work has demonstrated that a strong multi-agency approach can help restore confidence in public services and improve key aspects of wellbeing in a relatively short time provided it is well coordinated, well supported, uses all the available resources and powers, involves the community and considers sustainability of impact.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>The reason why Newport has historically had a relatively high crime rate are not fully understood and further research may be needed to gain a clearer understanding of these factors, however they may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The urban and diverse nature of Newport compared to other parts of Wales.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively high levels of deprivation with particular geographical concentrations of multiple deprivation;</li> <li>• Newport's regional hub location being attractive to organised crime groups. Links that Newport has with criminality elsewhere in the Gwent area and more widely across the country;</li> <li>• Socio-economic factors unique to Newport; The combination of vulnerable persons, multiple occupancy housing, transient communities local service provision, and community cohesion may be factors that are contributing to and possibly driving, crime and disorder in hotspot areas across the city.</li> <li>• Different approaches to policing with other similar areas.</li> <li>• Differences in reporting and recording of crime.</li> <li>• Genuine higher levels of crime in Newport compared with other similar areas.</li> <li>• Budget pressures and changes to National anti-poverty programmes affecting the funding for diversionary activity.</li> <li>• Regeneration displacing crime/ASB creating new opportunities for criminal activity. Regeneration changing the nature of night time economy.</li> <li>• Economic restructuring impacting on the availability of job opportunities.</li> <li>• Behavioural/sociological trends such as the impact of social media on ASB, crime trends e.g. spates of deliberate fires, damage to vehicles etc.</li> <li>• Non-controllable factors such as weather conditions e.g. bad weather during key periods like school holidays influences ASB and deliberate fire rates.</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<p>There is a wealth of data to measure the shorter term outcomes connected to crime and community safety including quantitative data, detailed strategic assessments and qualitative evidence from engagement work. It is however harder to demonstrate the causal links between community safety outcomes and wider wellbeing outcomes although the geographical patterns appear to show clear correlations. For example the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that community safety reflects the domains of: employment, income, education, health, housing etc.</p> <p>Recent work such as the Pill Area Focus project has placed an emphasis on engaging with communities and responding to their community safety concerns in a collaborative way whilst also integrating wider wellbeing interventions which are designed to make the community more resilient and to reduce the causes of crime to sustain improvements in the longer term.</p> <p><b><u>Key performance indicators (as used in the Newport Community Wellbeing Profile)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences rate per 1,000 population</li> <li>• Anti-social behaviour incidents per 1,000 population</li> <li>• Rate of violence against the person per 1,000 population</li> <li>• Percentage of people who feel safe in their local area (day/night)</li> <li>• Percentage of people who feel safe in the city centre</li> </ul> <p><b><u>National Indicators</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area and when travelling.</li> <li>26. Percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live</li> <li>27. Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; the people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect</li> <li>31. Percentage of dwellings that are free from hazards</li> </ol>
<b>What existing interventions</b>	<b>Crime Prevention</b>

<p><b>are already in place locally?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking action to prevent and reduce crime by working with local partner organisations and communities to tackle crimes that present the greatest threat, harm and risk and especially those crimes committed against the most vulnerable.</li> <li>• Reducing re-offending in Gwent; Using the most appropriate outcome to deal with people who offend; Identifying and progressing innovative and tested partnership initiatives that focus on early interventions to address crime and causes of offending behaviour e.g. Youth Offending Service</li> <li>• Reducing the availability of illicit drugs and educating and raising awareness of the impacts of drug and alcohol misuse e.g. Operation Jewel/Pill Area Focus Plan, work with Gwent Drug and Alcohol Service</li> <li>• Working with partners in the development and implementation of initiatives to support and protect our most vulnerable groups e.g. Vulnerable People Resettlement Project, Sex Worker's Diversionary Pathway</li> <li>• Dealing effectively with the threat of terrorism and the potential impacts on our communities e.g. PREVENT Strategy</li> </ul> <p><b>Supporting victims</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with partners to protect vulnerable people from domestic abuse, sexual violence and female genital mutilation e.g. Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence programme</li> <li>• Working effectively and collaboratively with partners in Gwent and nationally to effectively tackle all forms of crime concerning human exploitation and modern slavery</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Cohesion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining the views of all Newport's communities on policing and crime matters and ensuring the services provided meet the diverse needs of our communities</li> <li>• Working with our communities to minimise the effect of organised crime and reduce radicalisation and the growth of extremism</li> </ul> <p><b>Tackling anti-social Behaviour</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Listening to and working with local people and individuals to identify causes and solutions to local ASB issues</li> <li>• Working with the Safer Gwent partnership to design a well organised joint approach to dealing with ASB</li> <li>• Active prevention and partnership working using resources effectively to deal with ASB incidents across Newport</li> <li>• Identifying and progressing innovative and tested partnership initiatives that focus on early intervention and address anti-social and offending behaviour</li> <li>• Working with partners to provide diversionary activity and increase awareness of the impact of ASB</li> <li>• Planned interventions to tackle 'hot dates' of the year e.g. summer holidays, Operation Bang during Halloween/Bonfire Night</li> </ul> <p><b>Area based approaches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focussing multi-agency activity on specific geographical 'hot-spot' areas to achieve community safety objectives, including: Safer City Centre priority work, Pill Area Focus, Operation Ash to tackle deliberate fires in Lliswerry and Ringland, reactive ASB interventions e.g. Ringland, Duffryn, City Centre, Pill, and Gaer Firebreak.</li> </ul>
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# People have access to stable homes in a sustainable supportive community

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><b><u>Short Term (3-5 years)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and maintain existing homes at the required standard.</li> <li>• Understand and quantify the need for additional homes: by location, size and type and identify plans to deliver these homes. Maintain the evidence provided through the analysis of the local market and a plan to deliver.</li> <li>• Right support to enable households to remain and enjoy their homes &amp; neighbourhoods, establishing the interdependences with other priorities (wellbeing, community safety). Formulate and implement a plan to provide support to support the sustainability of communities – The plan should define the success criteria and align actions to deliver.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support services that are designed to meet the needs of the residents and the communities and are delivered in a way that meets the specific requirements of the population and neighbourhoods.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b><u>Intermediate Term (5-10 years)</u></b></p> <p>Maximising the provision of new homes – the right tenure options in the right communities to meet need Neighbourhoods that people are proud to call home.</p> <p><b><u>Long term (10-25 years)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People to find and keep good quality homes which are appropriate for them and that they can afford in a supportive community.</li> <li>• As mentioned below long term outcomes of stable homes in a sustainable supportive community are related to wider wellbeing outcomes. These evidenced below.</li> <li>• A fully implemented plan for the maintenance of existing stock and the provision of new units to meet growing local need and support the growth aspirations of the City of Newport.</li> <li>• Housing and communities that enhances the city of Newport as a great place to live.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p>A good home and community can provide us with a sense of belonging and connection to where we live and acts as a springboard to develop other aspects of our life. It provides shelter, security and space for family life and activities, privacy, personal identity and development. This is why stable homes are so heavily linked to the other emerging priorities and the Well-being Goals.</p> <p>There are clear links with the following other emerging priorities:</p> <p><b><u>Environmental Well-being</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Newport has a clean and safe environments for people to use and enjoy:</b> Clean recreational green spaces are important for people's well-being and green spaces are used to support the well-being of residents and community cohesion.</li> <li>• <b>Communities are resilient to climate change:</b> Energy efficient homes – minimising the cost (in money &amp; fossil fuel) of heating homes.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Cultural Well-being</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>People feel part of their community (community cohesion &amp; resilience):</b> As stated above</li> </ul>

	<p>a stable home can provide a sense of belonging when people have access to stable homes in a sustainable supportive community they are more likely to have a sense of belonging and feel part of their community. Well managed communities where agencies work together to limit the impact of anti-social behaviour. Agencies to support formal and informal participation in society through volunteering, community activities and events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Participation in physical activity is important to people's well-being:</b> The design of local communities and housing developments are an important factor in encouraging people to walk and cycle. Active Travel is evidenced as the most sustainable way to be physically active.</li> <li>• <b>Participation in arts, heritage and history is important for people's well-being:</b> The rebirth of Newport as a desirable and fashionable place to live is linked to its heritage and cultural image. The emerging image of Newport as a fashionable city with growing creating industries enhances pride in the city as place to work and live.</li> </ul> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improve perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest:</b> Newport to define its offer as a good value place to live and work and attract inward investment. The "housing offer" must match the economic aspirations through the provision of the right homes of the right tenure in the right place to attract and retain the skills to help Newport prosper.</li> </ul> <p>The “<b>Newport Offer</b>” should attract and retain people to the City, recognising that desirability to work and live in the City is the result of the “complete package” including employment, opportunities, housing solutions, public services and infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Support regeneration and growth of the local economy:</b> Local regeneration schemes and access to local businesses and local jobs can foster and help sustain supportive communities. Newport’s regeneration programmes to date have created new homes, including high quality affordable homes. The provision of great public services with excellent local and regional transport links can see Newport outperform the City Region ambitions. The Newport offer should exploit the investment in the City to define itself as a place to work, shop and enjoy leisure for those who live within either the City or the City Region.</li> </ul> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Provide children and young people with the best start in life:</b> Good health is strongly linked to stable homes and community. Good housing can improve health and well-being; but poor housing conditions can damage health. For children, the effects can last a lifetime (ref: Public Health Wales).</li> <li>• <b>Long and healthy lives for all* (health inequalities, equalise up healthy life expectancy and life expectancy):</b> Good housing can improve health and well-being; but poor housing conditions can damage health, particularly in relation to asthma, damp and mould. Housing and health risk factors include: Indoor damp and mould problems, injuries and poisonings, carbon monoxide, indoor temperature, indoor air quality, chemicals, lead, noise, radon and second-hand smoke. (ref: Public Health Wales).</li> <li>• <b>Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> If people live in a supportive sustainable community they are less likely to fear crime. Neighbours are more likely to look out for each other.</li> </ul>
<b>What are the links with the Well-being</b>	Homes which are secure, adequately heated and free of serious condensation and dampness and which provide adequate space and supports independent living are important for good

<b>Goals?</b>	<p>physical and psychological health (<b>Healthier Wales</b>) and positive educational outcomes (<b>Prosperous Wales, More Equal Wales</b>).</p> <p>Good homes are essential as part of a successful neighbourhood and local community. (<b>Cohesive communities</b>). Well-designed homes can help to create a positive appearance and, depending on location, make provision for - or help to ensure - accessible links to shops, schools, other local facilities, open space and the countryside and employment opportunities (<b>Prosperous Wales</b>). The oversight of the neighbourhood by public bodies can help foster a positive reputation and provide opportunities for residents to influence their local environment, to develop social contacts with neighbours and to minimise crime and anti-social behaviour (<b>Cohesive communities</b>).</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>Housing solutions are delivered by the direct providers (e.g. housing associations, private landlords, and private builders) but the supply of housing is only one element in a successful community. The success in delivering this priority will require all public services to understand their contribution in delivering supportive communities through the targeting of their activities at what the community needs. Investment in key and valued activities can reduce demand (and cost) for reactive services.</p> <p>The role of the strategic housing is crucial, the Local Housing Strategy has a – identifying need and understanding demand for housing and support services and in facilitating the delivery plan. The long-term vision of the strategy is crucial in delivering success, the step-change required to regenerate the most disadvantaged communities cannot be achieved with an annual or three year planning cycle. The 10/20+ year vision provided by the strategy is welcomed.</p> <p>The role of the Local Housing Strategy in aligning the roles of all tenures in delivering the housing solution is crucial. The strategy can align housing providers and other service providers' activities to help successful planning to achieve the stable housing/sustainable communities objective.</p> <p>Public agencies and third sector partners working within the community should share business intelligence to identify community needs and allocate responsibility for their delivery. Effective joint-working will improve efficiency in times of pressure on public finances.</p> <p>The local authority and other public bodies have a crucial role to play in the supply of land to facilitate the development of new housing. The release of land in the right location will play a significant role in facilitating the development of new homes to meet current unmet need.</p> <p>The local authority should continue to maximise the return from investment from grant funding (and Section 106 agreements) for new affordable housing. The allocation of such resources should ensure that the maximum number of high quality homes are built for each pound invested.</p> <p>The operating environment is a rapid changing and the delivery solutions must be able to respond in real time to these factors. Government policy (including financial priorities) and economic factors will require public bodies and their delivery partners to be dynamic in responding to emerging risks and opportunities.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this</b>	<p>Welfare reform impacts the ability of households to access housing and execute choice within the housing market.</p>

<b>priority?</b>	We have a comprehensive risk map that contains all external factors that are threats or opportunities in relations to the housing / community objectives.
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % Homes occupied</li> <li>• Net increase in housing supply</li> <li>• Homelessness cases</li> <li>• Households on waiting list</li> <li>• Satisfaction with home</li> <li>• Satisfaction with neighbourhood</li> <li>• New build against housing market analysis "requirement"</li> <li>• Affordability index: % of homes against average income.</li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>26. % of people satisfied with local area as a place to live.</p> <p>31. % of dwellings which are free from hazards (Annual Housing Hazards and Licences data collection)</p> <p>33. % of dwellings with adequate energy performance (to be developed)</p> <p>34. Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless per 10,000 households (Statutory homeless data)</p>
<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p>Local housing associations have strategic objectives that directly align with this objective.</p> <p>Newport City Homes has clear strategic objectives:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents at the heart: Customer driven services to ensure the dwellings are well managed and residents supported to maintain their tenancies.</li> <li>• Investing in homes: maintenance to homes and neighbourhoods to maintain the highest standards</li> <li>• Provide New homes: maximising the provision of new homes to meet need</li> <li>• Community sustainability: our offer is currently focussed in 3 areas:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employability – employment and training opportunities</li> <li>- Financial inclusion - help our residents to maximise their household income</li> <li>- Tenancy Support – identify and provide or signpost to support needed</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>We then have a number of cross-cutting initiatives (working across all 4 objectives) that support the stable homes/communities theme. These include Pillgwenlly regeneration and the Ringland Regeneration.</p>

## Chapter 4: Cultural Well-being

# People feel part of their community and have a sense of belonging

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><u>Short Term 3-5 years</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People feel a sense of belonging and ownership of their communities</li> <li>• People from different backgrounds getting on well</li> </ul> <p><u>Intermediate Term 5-10 years</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of community activists and an active civil society</li> </ul> <p><u>Long Term 10-25 years</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community integration being led by local communities</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has clean and safe environments for people to use and enjoy:</b> The environment of Newport plays a major role in how people feel about the local area and their sense of belonging. An engagement programme was carried out to inform the Community Well-being Profiles. Access to parks, green spaces and the surrounding countryside was one of the most valued aspects of life in Newport.</p> <p>Environmental projects can be a great way to bring people together, and create a sense of pride in their local area. All sectors of community can be engaged and benefit from green infrastructure, however it is most beneficial to those more vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Improve air quality across the city:</b> Significant behaviour change is required to address poor air quality in Newport, such as reducing car use by encouraging people to use active travel or public transport. This will require community engagement and provides an opportunity to bring people together around a common issue.</p> <p><b>Communities are resilient to climate change:</b> Communities and the third sector have an important role to play responding to climate impacts, particularly supporting vulnerable people. This will again require community engagement.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Participation in physical activity is important to people's well-being / Participation in arts, heritage and history is important for people's well-being:</b> taking part in sports, physical activity, arts, heritage and history can help to connect people to their community and feel a sense of belonging.</p> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Improve perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest:</b> One of Newport's biggest problems has been negative perception. A sense of belonging and ownership of their communities will allow people to challenge negative perceptions, help people feel connected to the city and their communities, and grow city pride. Newport residents can become the city's own ambassadors.</p> <p><b>Drive up skills to improve economic and social well-being:</b> A person's ability to achieve their</p>

	<p>potential may help them engage more positively in their communities. The development of skills to help people into work is central to reducing deprivation in the city.</p> <p><b>Support regeneration and growth of the local economy:</b> Regeneration projects which transform areas of Newport and improve quality of life for residents can contribute to a sense of feeling part of their community, particularly if they are involved in and can influence the regeneration plans for their own community. Shared economic prosperity which improves people's circumstances can similarly increase a sense of belonging and connectedness to the city.</p> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Provide children and young people with the best start in life / Long and healthy lives for all</b> Increasing self-efficacy and confidence among people is key to the success of preventing or limiting the impact of chronic conditions, feeling like you are part of a community and actively taking part in a community can be an effective way of promoting positive engagement.</p> <p><b>Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> people are less likely to positively engage in their communities if they experience crime and anti-social behaviour. This can have knock-on effects for local services and the businesses as people become socially isolated and excluded.</p> <p><b>People live in stable homes in a sustainable supportive community:</b> Stable home can provide a sense of belonging, If people have access to stable homes in a sustainable supportive community they are more likely to have a sense of belonging and feel part of their community.</p>
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p><b>A prosperous Wales:</b> Communities thrive when people are better connected. Local economies expand, businesses succeed, education grows, support systems become more efficient, etc.</p> <p><b>A resilient Wales:</b> As mentioned previously environmental projects can be a great way to bring people together, and create a sense of pride in their local area. All sectors of community can be engaged and benefit from green infrastructure, however it is most beneficial to those more vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>A healthier Wales:</b> Feeling like you belong in your community can have a positive impact on your physical and mental well-being. Social support is particularly important in increasing resilience and promoting recovery from illness<sup>1</sup>. Lack of social networks and support and chronic loneliness produces long-term damage to physiological health via raised stress hormones, poorer immune function and cardiovascular health. Loneliness also makes it harder to self-regulate behaviour and build willpower and resilience over time, leading to engagement in unhealthy behaviours<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>A more equal Wales:</b> If people feel valued and appreciated within their community they are more likely to have a sense of belonging, be treated well and fulfil their potential.</p> <p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities:</b> When people live in an attractive, viable, safe and well-connected community they are more likely to feel a sense of belonging and ownership for that</p>

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<sup>1</sup> Pevalin and Rose 2003

<sup>2</sup> Cacioppo and Patrick 2009)

	<p>community.</p> <p><b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language:</b> Culture, heritage, arts and sport can play a significant role in helping connect people from different backgrounds and as such build communities.</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>The Welsh Government Community Cohesion Strategy defines Community Cohesion as “what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together, whatever their backgrounds or circumstances. Cohesion within and between communities is an essential component of people’s quality of life and of their local and national identity.”</p> <p>Community cohesion involves everyone, and how people relate to others who are different. It is not just about how people from different ethnic groups, religions or nationalities, relate and get on, although this is a vital component. It also involves us working to break down the barriers to inclusion in our society caused by income equality, or caused by isolation and loneliness amongst older people; or by barriers preventing the inclusion of disabled people.</p> <p>Work places, community activities, sports, arts activities and schools are places in which we can meet people who are different from ourselves and discover that, in the words of Jo Cox, the Labour MP, "we are far more united and have far more in common with each other than that which divides us.". The public sector has a vital role that others play in strengthening cohesion and do so in partnership with community organisations, the private sector and individuals.</p> <p>Work on equalities, on community cohesion, and on community safety strengthens overall community resilience, where work to strengthen equal rights and opportunities and foster good relations prevents downstream community safety incidents such as hate crime and vulnerability to radicalisation.</p> <p>Research for the Social Integration Commission in 2015 estimated that the cost to the UK of a lack of integration is approximately £6 billion each year, specifically through long-term unemployment (£1.5 billion), recruitment and career progression (£0.7 billion) and, in areas relating to community health and well-being, costs to the UK economy including suicide (£1.7 billion), cardiovascular diseases (£1.2 billion) and health and social care among the isolated (£0.7 billion)</p> <p>The Casey Review published in 2016 highlighted that resilience, integration and shared common values and behaviours – such as respect for the rule of law, democracy, equality and tolerance – are inhibitors of division, hate and extremism. They can make us stronger, more equal, more united and able to stand together as one nation.</p> <p>Recommendations include :</p> <p>Build local communities' resilience in the towns and cities where the greatest challenges exist, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing additional funding for area-based plans and projects that will address the key priorities identified in this review, including the promotion of English language skills, empowering marginalised women, promoting more social mixing, particularly among young people, and tackling barriers to employment for the most socially isolated groups.</li> <li>• Developing a set of local indicators of integration and requiring regular collection of the data supporting these indicators.</li> <li>• Identifying and promoting successful approaches to integration.</li> </ul>

	<p>The 2004 Egan Review into sustainable communities identified social and cultural factors as one of the seven key factors that make a place sustainable, through building a vibrant, harmonious and inclusive community.</p> <p>Under this heading the Review identified a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sense of community identity and belonging</li> <li>• tolerance, respect and engagement with people from different cultures, background and beliefs</li> <li>• friendly, co-operative and helpful behaviour in neighbourhoods</li> <li>• opportunities for cultural, leisure, community, sport and other activities</li> <li>• low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour with visible, effective and community-friendly policing</li> <li>• all people are socially included and have similar life opportunities</li> </ul> <p>The conclusions of the Egan review chime with a large body of research evidence.</p> <p>A growing body of research supports the suggestion that community and neighbourhood empowerment - giving residents the opportunity to take part in collective activities that influence the areas they live in - contribute to the wellbeing of residents and communities.</p> <p>New Economics Foundation (Nef) argue that 'co-production' - or resident involvement in the delivery of services is key to this, because this can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide mutual support systems that can identify and tackle problems before they become acute, encourage behaviour that will prevent them happening in the first place, and advise people who find themselves in difficulties</li> <li>• build social networks that will prevent crime, support enterprise and education, keep people healthy and make things happen locally</li> </ul> <p>provide supportive relationships that can help people or families continue to survive and thrive when they no longer qualify for all-round acute professional support.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Our communities are increasingly diverse and face challenges due to economic migration, deprivation and poverty, intergenerational differences, the rise of hate crime and the threat of extremism.</p> <p>These are factors that we have limited control over and will require effective planning and a coordinated response e.g. backlash and community tensions post terrorist incident.</p>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of people who agree that Newport is a good place to live (Newport Citizens Panel)</li> <li>• % of people who agree that Newport is becoming a better place to live (Newport Citizens Panel)</li> <li>• % of people who are proud to say they come from Newport (Newport Citizens Panel)</li> <li>• No. of Hate Crime / % of 1000 population Hate Crimes (Police data)</li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>23. % of people who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area (National Survey for Wales)</p> <p>26. % of people who feel satisfied with local area as a place to live (National Survey for Wales)</p> <p>27. % of people agreement that they belong to the area / that people from different backgrounds get on well together / and that people treat each other with respect (National Survey for Wales)</p>

	<p>28. % of people who volunteer (National Survey for Wales)</p> <p>30. % of people who feel lonely (Using the De Jong Gierveld loneliness scales - National Survey for Wales) – data has only been provided at a national level so far.</p>
<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p><b>Community Cohesion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership working to deliver the Welsh Government Community Cohesion programme with the following priorities           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Work at a strategic level to break down barriers to inclusion and integration across marginalised groups</li> <li>2) Work at a local level to break down barriers to inclusion and integration for particular groups and communities</li> <li>3) Supporting migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and settled communities during the integration process</li> <li>4) Supporting communities in preventing hostility and extremism, and managing consequences</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Obtaining the views of all Newport's communities on policing and crime matters and ensuring the services provided meet the diverse needs of our communities</li> <li>• Working with our communities to minimise the effect of organised crime and reduce radicalisation and the growth of extremism</li> </ul> <p><b>Area based approaches</b></p> <p>Focussing multi-agency activity on specific geographical 'hot-spot' areas to achieve community safety objectives, including: Safer City Centre priority work, Pill Area Focus, Operation Ash to tackle deliberate fires in Lliswerry and Ringland, reactive ASB interventions e.g. Ringland, Duffryn, City Centre, Pill, and Gaer Firebreak.</p>

# Participation in sports and physical activity is important for people's physical and mental well-being and resilience

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><u>Short Term (3-5 years)</u> Everyone to take up one more healthy behaviour (physical activity being one of them). A particular focus on the first 1000 days.</p> <p><u>Long Term 10-25 years</u> In 25 years (2043) 90% of the population enjoy 4 or more healthy behaviours with no link of health harming behaviours and deprivation</p>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p>Participation in physical activity is linked to the following other priorities:</p> <p><u>Environmental Well-being</u> <b>Newport has a clean and safe environments for people to use and enjoy:</b> The environment we live in is an essential factor that contributes to physical activity levels. Outside spaces are important and encourage active recreation and play for families and individuals. Also key are options to walk and cycle in the natural and built environment connecting communities to work, school and places of interest.</p> <p><b>Improve air quality across the city:</b> Car use is a significant contributor to local air pollution. A significant proportion of car use is for short trips that can relatively easily be taken with active transportation options – walking or cycling. Active Travel is one of the most sustainable ways of being physically active. Walking and cycling are both a zero emission mode of transport so increasing the number of people travelling actively should improve air quality as well.</p> <p><b>Communities are resilient to climate change:</b> Car use is a significant contributor to climate change. A significant proportion of car use is for short trips that can relatively easily be taken with active transportation options – walking or cycling.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u> <b>People feel part of their community:</b> Physical activity has the potential to facilitate community building and strengthening by encouraging greater participation and contributing to the social capital in communities. In particular, community-based physical activity interventions show promise in fostering social connections, cooperation, reciprocity, collective identity, and trust in the community.</p> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u> <b>Improve the perceptions of Newport as a place to work, visit and invest in:</b> Opportunities for people to be physically active and with active travel connectivity can only improve the perception of Newport as a place to work, visit and live.</p> <p><b>Support regeneration and economic growth:</b> Physical inactivity in Wales costs £314 million per year in sickness absence and £57 million per year in death of working age people.</p> <p><u>Social Well-being</u> <b>Provide children and young people with the best start in life:</b> Physical activity is key to children and young people being a healthy weight. The harm to child health and well-being caused by obesity are serious and wide ranging and include physical, [psychological and social harms]. Obesity harms children in the short term but also as most (between 55 and 80%) go</p>

	<p>on to become obese adults.</p> <p><b>Long and healthy lives for all:</b> Regular physical activity can make an important contribution to improving quality of life for adults i.e. both physical and psychological. Physical activity is a vital component in maintaining a healthy body weight and along with eating a healthy balanced diet, is the most effective way of avoiding becoming overweight or obese. Physical inactivity also known as sedentary behaviour is in itself a risk factor for numerous conditions such as high blood pressure and can contribute significantly to illnesses such as, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers. Physical activity is also a very important factor in maintaining muscle and bone strength during adulthood; this is an important element of ageing healthily and reducing the risk of falls in old age.</p> <p>There is good evidence from many studies, including the Caerphilly Study, that enjoying four or more healthy behaviours (not smoking, maintaining a healthy weight, eating lots of fruit and vegetables, being physically active, having a moderate alcohol intake) can reduce the risk of diseases such as diabetes by 72%, vascular diseases by 67%, dementia by 64% and cancers by 35% when compared to those who have none or just one healthy behaviour. In addition, these risk factors also have impact on other diseases e.g. oral health.</p> <p><b>Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> Sport and recreation programs have also been linked with reductions in anti-social behaviour and crime.</p>
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p>Increasing physical activity would support all of the well-being goals.</p> <p>Physical activity contributes to wellbeing and is essential for good health. It can reduce the risk of many chronic conditions, like coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, cancer, obesity, mental health problems and musculoskeletal conditions. Low physical activity levels have been linked with dementia, especially vascular dementia, and there is lots of good evidence of the protective effects of regular physical activity (<i>Healthier Wales</i>).</p> <p>It is also said that benefits from increasing physical activity could deliver cost savings for health and social care services, as well as improved productivity and reduced absenteeism in the workplace (<i>Prosperous Wales</i>), reduced congestion and pollution through active travel (<i>Healthier Wales, Prosperous Wales, Resilient Wales, Cohesive Communities, Globally Responsible Wales</i>) and healthy development of children and young people (<i>Healthier Wales, More Equal Wales</i>).</p> <p>Good health is a resource for life. Obesity, poor diet and physical inactivity with the ill health they cause result in poor wellbeing through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• less contribution to family and community; (<i>Cohesive Communities</i>);</li> <li>• reduced employment opportunities (<i>Prosperous Wales</i>);</li> <li>• less income (<i>Prosperous Wales, More Equal Wales</i>);</li> <li>• poor school performance; (<i>Prosperous Wales, More Equal Wales</i>);</li> <li>• poor mental wellbeing and sense of poor self-image (<i>Healthier Wales</i>);</li> <li>• Jeopardizing cohesion and social sustainability (<i>Cohesive Communities</i>).</li> </ul> <p>Mitigating the impact of climate change has considerable cross over with action to reduce obesity and improve physical activity, namely improved outdoor environment to make active travel and physical activity the ‘norm’, restoring the primacy of walking, cycling and public transport, rather than car use (<i>Prosperous Wales, Resilient Wales, Healthier Wales, Cohesive</i></p>

	<b><i>Communities, Globally Responsible Wales)</i></b>  In addition, sport and recreation are a strong part of the national identity in Wales. Taking part in sports and recreation can have positive effects on well-being by connecting with your community and improving health ( <b><i>Vibrant Culture, Healthier Wales</i></b> ).
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	Best buys to increase physical activity include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass media campaigns to promote physical activity (increase participation by 2.4% - costs £1.40 per person);</li> <li>• Promoting physical activity in workplaces, schools and communities (workplace interventions increase physical activity participation by 12% - costs £4.11 per person);</li> <li>• Supporting active travel strategies (increasing cycling and walking in urban areas will save the NHS £0.9 billion)</li> </ul> Providing primary care advice and support more cost effective than prescribing statins (cost per person £20-£440, costs for statins £10,000 to £17,000 for every extra year of good health)
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	Other influences to levels of physical activity are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment we live in;</li> <li>• Personal ideology - the perception of what it means to be physically active. Some research has suggested that people perceive sport as the only form of being physically active.</li> <li>• Personal knowledge of the importance of physical activity;</li> <li>• Time constraints - a lack of time is often a reason given by working aged adults and adults with families in particular;</li> <li>• Financial constraints - similarly, a lack of finances to spend on exercise activities is often a reason given for lack of physical activity;</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge of health benefits associated with physical activity; and</li> <li>• Social and cultural values placed on the importance of physical activity.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of children who were physically active for 60 minutes every day in the last week (Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Wales) – data is only at a Gwent level, no local data.</li> <li>• % of adults who reported meeting physical activity guidelines in the past week (National Survey for Wales)</li> <li>• % pf adults who reported being physicall active on no days last week (National Survey for Wales)</li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>3. % of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (National Survey for Wales)</p> <p>5. % of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Wales) – data is only at a Gwent level, no local data.</p> <p>38. % of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week (Adult: National Survey for Wales, Children: Sport Wales School Sports Survey)</p>

<sup>3</sup> Carnegie Research Institute, Leeds Met University (2007). The National Evaluation of LEAP: Final Report on the National Evaluation of the Local Exercise Action Pilots.

<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p>There is a lot of investment from a range of partners on reducing obesity, physical inactivity and a poor diet. A vast number of assets to be more physically active exist right across the public sector and are growing in the commercial sector. These assets start with our natural resources in Gwent, the rural regeneration, rights of way and work being undertaken on active travel go beyond traditional ‘sports centres’ and sports facilities. The urban planning allows for open spaces and connected neighbourhoods. There are a large number of third sector sports and leisure clubs and a growing running and cycling movement. There are many active national organisations operating locally and investment from national and local bodies in local opportunities to be active. There have been increasing efforts through Communities First along with Sports Development and less traditional partners like schools settings all making provision for physical activity.</p> <p>Newport has benefited from investment in high profile sporting venues, and has associations with leading sporting organisations and brands.</p> <p>The Celtic Manor Resort, as a Ryder Cup golfing location, the Newport International Sports Village, with a significant swimming pool, tennis courts and the National Velodrome are just some .The Football association of Wales now has a foothold bringing in regional events at Dragon Park, and Rodney Parade is a well know venue in its own right, home to the Newport Dragons, offering a range of sporting events. These venues now need investment to take their offer into the 21st Century.</p>
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# Participation in arts, heritage and history is important for people's well-being

<b>What is the desired outcome?</b>	<p><u>Short Term 3-5 years</u></p> <p>Increase the number of people attending arts, heritage and history sites and events. Focusing on access for all sectors of the community.</p> <p><u>Intermediate Term 5-10 years</u></p> <p>Promotion and increase in communities supporting arts, heritage and history through volunteering.</p> <p><u>Long Term 10-25 years</u></p> <p>Communities leading on the support of the arts, heritage and history.</p>
<b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b>	<p>There are clear links with the following other emerging priorities:</p> <p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a clean and safe environments for people to use and enjoy:</b> There are close links between the environment and culture. Newport's environment has been shaped by its past. There are opportunities for cultural projects celebrating Newport's history while promoting its environment.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>People feel part of their community (community cohesion &amp; resilience) / Participation in physical activity is important to people's well-being:</b> taking part in sports, physical activity, arts, heritage and history can bring communities together and make our lives richer. It can engender a huge amount of pride and confidence within their local community.</p> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Improve perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest:</b> The city has great strength in terms of cultural heritage which is an important asset in changing perceptions. Marketing has an important part to play in raising awareness of the city's cultural assets among local residents and encouraging participation.</p> <p><b>Drive up skills to improve economic and social well-being:</b> The arts can develop a young person's ability to question and make connections, and to grow the capacity for independent, critical thought. The arts can inspire young people with new ambition and confidence, challenging poverty of aspiration and breaking the cycle of deprivation caused by low educational achievement. The arts can be the key that unlocks the door to further and higher education, and in time, for some, even to employment.<sup>4</sup></p> <p><b>Support regeneration and growth of the local economy:</b> The arts are part of a wider creative sector that is a vital engine for our economy across the UK. The sector – one of the fastest growing in the UK – contributes directly in terms of job and wealth creation, through the making, distribution and retailing of goods and services. The sector in Wales provides</p>

<sup>4</sup> Arts Council for Wales

	<p>employment for more than 30,000 people in over 4,200 active businesses, generating around £1.8 billion in annual turnover<sup>5</sup>. Regeneration plans can incorporate arts and heritage projects to benefit the quality of life for local people. Such projects also have the capacity to create jobs, and increase the appeal of the place for tourism and inward investment thereby contributing to economic growth.</p> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Provide children and young people with the best start in life / Long and healthy lives for all*</b> (<b>health inequalities, equalise up healthy life expectancy and life expectancy</b>): Increasing self-efficacy and confidence among people is key to the success of preventing or limiting the impact of chronic conditions, arts and cultural participation can be an effective way of promoting positive engagement.</p> <p><b>Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime:</b> people are less likely to participate in the arts, culture and history if their communities are affected by crime and ASB. Arts and cultural participation can be an effective way of diverting people from crime and ASB and promoting positive engagement.</p>
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p><b>A prosperous Wales:</b> As mentioned above the arts are part of a wider creative sector that is a vital engine for our economy across the UK. The sector in Wales provides employment for more than 30,000 people in over 4,200 active businesses, generating around £1.8 billion in annual turnover.</p> <p><b>A resilient Wales:</b> There are close links between the environment and culture. Newport's environment has been shaped by it's past. There are opportunities for cultural projects celebrating Newport's history while promoting its environment.</p> <p><b>A healthier Wales:</b> Taking part in the arts can engender a huge amount of pride and confidence within the local community. Getting involved in the arts can build a community's resilience, give it a voice, and contribute in a tangible way to that community's health and well-being.</p> <p><b>A more equal Wales:</b> Taking part in heritage, arts and history can connect people to their community and build skills so they can fulfil their full potential no matter what your background or circumstances.</p> <p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities:</b> Participation in the arts, sports and recreation can be maximised in communities that are attractive, safe and well-connected and free from criminality. They can also be alternatives to divert people from ASB and crime.</p> <p><b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language:</b> Participation in arts, heritage and history will help to promote and protect culture and heritage.</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>Public service could increase participation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass media campaigns;</li> <li>• Promotion campaigns in workplaces, schools and communities;</li> <li>• Promoting the importance of arts, culture and heritage for people's well-being</li> <li>• Enabling and mobilising communities to take part and lead;</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Arts Council for Wales

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considering access and transport (including active travel opportunities);</li> <li>• Considering costs</li> </ul>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Taking part in arts, heritage and culture is also influenced by other factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial constraints of the individual;</li> <li>• Personal ideology, social and cultural values – whether you believe it is for you;</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge of the benefits to social networks and personal well-being</li> <li>• Socio- economic factors – deprived communities are less likely to take part in the arts.</li> <li>• Budget pressures and changes to national anti-poverty programmes affecting the funding for arts projects in communities</li> <li>• Non- controllable factors such as weather conditions e.g. bad weather during key periods like school holidays can reduce participation in arts, heritage and culture.</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of people who visited an arts event / heritage site / museum in the last 12 months (National Survey for Wales)</li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>35. % of people participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year (National Survey for Wales)</p> <p>39. % of museums and archives holding archival/heritage collections meeting UK accreditation standards (National Survey for Wales)</p> <p>40. % of designated historic environment assets that are in stable or improved conditions (National Survey for Wales)</p>
<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p>In Newport the offer is strong, with assets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World class heritage sites such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tredegar House</li> <li>- Roman sites in Caerleon including the National Roman Legion Museum and the Roman Fortress Baths</li> <li>- the unique Transporter bridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• City centre museum and art gallery</li> <li>• City centre Riverfront theatre and arts centre</li> <li>• Dolman Theatre</li> <li>• the Fourteen Locks canal centre</li> <li>• a medieval ship of international importance (of greater significance than the Mary Rose according to historians),</li> <li>• Significant stories from the industrial revolution such as the Chartist rising of 1839 which create a strong sense of place.</li> <li>• Good selection of local tourism destinations</li> <li>• Track record of hosting major events.</li> <li>• Excellent location and access – motorways, soon to be electrified rail service.</li> <li>• New group of Newport Ambassadors.</li> <li>• Excellent city centre public art.</li> <li>• One of the finest secular medieval buildings in Wales – its castle – but its isolated location rules out the possibility of improved physical access at present;</li> <li>• Events such as the Food Festival and the Big Splash;</li> <li>• Events and clubs at a local community level;</li> </ul>

## Chapter 5: Environmental Well-being

### Newport has a clean and safe environment for people to use and enjoy

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><u>Short Term 3-5 years</u></p> <p>Newport develops its Green Infrastructure Vision and associated planning guidance</p> <p>Newport has completed, confirmed, adopted NRW's green infrastructure mapping methodology and is actively engaging and updating datasets</p> <p>Throughout the PSB partners, all have a good understanding of the broad well-being benefits of well managed green infrastructure.</p> <p>Critically they are able to demonstrate how/where they see it fitting in within their respective services e.g. health, crime &amp; anti-social behaviour, climate resilience, mitigating poor air quality, economic opportunity etc.</p> <p>Sites have been prioritised, graded, and Newport has in place a long term Green Infrastructure Vision (Supplementary Planning Guidance type approach), and plan for usage &amp; adoption across wider stakeholders</p> <p>Detailed data has been collected and analysed on provision, usage and latent demand of Newport's Green Infrastructure which drives forward new opportunities/projects (which then feedback into reprioritisation of resources and datasets).</p> <p>Green spaces vision and plan developed and adopted by all PSB partners. The green spaces and natural resources of Newport can play an increasing role contributing to all of the PSB's priorities. In order to maximise this role it is important that green spaces and natural resources aren't seen as an isolated issue. The first step is for the PSB to agree a vision of Newport as a clean green city and then develop a plan or strategy which all partners adopt and work towards. This can inform development planning as well as operation decision making and will ensure that incrementally Newport's green spaces are maintained and improved.</p> <p>Understand and target environmental crime and antisocial behaviour which deters people from using Newport's parks and countryside. (Links to 14. Improve / Increase community resilience (fear of crime, arson, ASB etc.).</p> <p>Promote use of Newport's green spaces for recreation and exercise. (Links to 5. Participation in physical activity is important for peoples physical and mental well-being)</p> <p><u>Intermediate Term 5-10 years</u></p> <p>All communities in Newport have access to high quality green infrastructure which has meaningful &amp; measurable impact on their well-being.</p> <p>Communities have clear mechanisms for how they can lever benefits, create jobs, and prosper from Newport's green infrastructure resource</p> <p>Communities are taking an active role in managing, deciding upon and benefiting from their green infrastructure network based on their well-being needs, but actively supported by PSB partners who facilitate and enable this mass participation.</p>
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	<p>Quality assurance standards such as Green Flag &amp; others have been set, and all PSB partners are contributing to the green infrastructure network because of the benefits it delivers.</p> <p>Measureable levels of fly tipping, arson, crime and other anti-social behaviour have stabilised and a downward trend evident.</p> <p>All PSB partners can clearly articulate and demonstrate the benefit of green infrastructure in their services and are working together to maximise tangible benefits (measured and set from the data &amp; trend analysis from short term section)</p> <p><u>Long Term 10-25 years</u></p> <p>All communities have access to high quality (subject to a QA/QS process), connected greenspaces which contribute significantly to their wellbeing especially health and economic performance</p> <p>Many are actively involved in the decision making, and day to day management of Newport's green infrastructure resources and all residents of Newport are aware of its importance and focal point for communities</p> <p>All PSB partner assets are leading by example, e.g. electric cars, green roofs, water retention, habitat and biodiversity improvements in grounds, energy reduction/generation and active travel. As a measureable output sickness and staff stress is reduced as all partners are prioritising green infrastructure well-being schemes within their business</p> <p>Newport is actively renewing things like footpaths, cycle ways, urban tree replacements, green connections, improving habitat connections etc.</p> <p>Newport's is completely navigable on traffic free sustainable/active travel routes, that form part of the connected green infrastructure network</p> <p>Newport's green infrastructure supplies high quality recreation opportunities, free from anti-social behaviour &amp; crime, and generates multiple economic &amp; cultural benefits.</p> <p>Newport's City centre is clean and green, thriving with urban wildlife (otters in rivers, planting for pollinators etc.) , community growing, flood &amp; climate resilient, connected to active travel routes, and wider regional schemes with businesses and residents enjoying &amp; benefiting across the well-being spectrum alike</p> <p>Newport is well connected with neighbouring LA's green infrastructure which have become vital parts of everyday life both in terms of protection against harm and provision of benefits e.g. physical &amp; mental health, air quality, flood, climate, crime reduction, focal points for events, jobs, inward investment etc.</p> <p>Newport is seen a desirable place to live, work and play, and that equality is raised across the board through the medium and distribution of Green Infrastructure as a resource/delivery mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b>	<p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Improve Air Quality across the city:</b> Poor air quality deters people with respiratory illnesses from going outdoors. Also it is known that in some circumstances appropriately planted trees can reduce levels of air pollution.</p> <p><b>Communities are resilient to climate change:</b> Urban trees are known to have a cooling effect</p>

mitigating the impact of heatwaves. Well connected greenspaces, with the right species in the right place can offer a refuge for biodiversity that will ensure the survival and reversal of decline. Safeguarding pollinators and habitat across an area such as the Gwent Levels will be vital, and a well-functioning landscape can support local community resilience to the effects of climate change.

#### Cultural Well-being

**People feel part of their community:** Environmental projects can be a great way to bring people together, and create a sense of pride in their local area. All sectors of community can be engaged and benefit from green infrastructure, however it is most beneficial to those more vulnerable groups.

**Participation in physical activity is important for people's physical and mental well-being and resilience:** It will benefit those most vulnerable from climate change, poor air quality, poor economic outlook, and poor physical and mental health. Newport's parks and green spaces represent a great opportunity to increase physical activity through outdoor recreation – and it is free to the user. Newport's green infrastructure resource can be used to lever new economic opportunities based on improving the natural environment that give a real sense of purpose and quality of life.

**Participation in arts, heritage and history is important for people's well-being:** There are close links between the environment and culture. Newport's environment has been shaped by its past. There are opportunities for cultural projects celebrating Newport's history while promoting its environment. Culture can play an important role in people's values and in changing behaviours.

#### Economic Well-being

**Improve the perceptions of Newport as a place to live, work, visit and invest:** A cleaner greener, healthier Newport will attract and retain more inward investment, generate a sense of pride and ultimately change the current negative perceptions. The environment of Newport plays a major role in how people perceive it as a place to live and work.

**Drive up skill levels for economic and social well-being:** Opportunities for volunteering and apprenticeships which can lead to real economic prosperity, improved mental and physical health, better levels of educational attainment, and resilient services.

**Support regeneration and economic growth:** A cleaner greener, healthier Newport will attract and retain more inward investment. Regeneration should follow the principles of Sustainable Development working through nature based solutions.

#### Social Well-being

**Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life:** Children need access to safe clean places to play outdoors.

**Long and healthy lives for all:** Social Prescribing around the use of high quality greenspace is a massive opportunity to improve the health of the residents of Newport.

**Ensuring people feel safe in their communities, by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour and fear of crime:** Environmental crime and antisocial behaviour can discourage people from using their natural green spaces for recreation and associated wellbeing benefits. If people don't feel safe they won't benefit, and physically accessible is not the same as psychologically (this can differ across demographics e.g. age, gender, health, ethnicity).

<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p><b>A prosperous Wales:</b> The environment of Newport can play an important role in how people perceive it as a place to live and work. Environmental crime and antisocial behaviour can deter investment and reduce an area's competitiveness.</p> <p><b>A resilient Wales:</b> Maintaining and improving Newport's parks and green spaces to benefit people and the wider environment will support healthy, biodiverse ecosystems which are more resilient to change.</p> <p><b>A healthier Wales:</b> Newport's environment can play an increasing role in improving mental and physical health. Access to green spaces for outdoor recreation and exercise is good for people's physical and mental health, and it is free to the user.</p> <p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities:</b> Residents of Newport told us that they wanted to see Newport's parks and green spaces protected and improved. Volunteering to support environmental projects can be a great way to bring people together, and create a sense of pride in their local area.</p> <p><b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language:</b> Newport has a rich industrial heritage which has shaped its local environment. It is situated on the historic Gwent levels which are both historically and archeologically important.</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>This priority had the highest public support during engagement for the Well-being Assessment.</p> <p>Newport City Council are responsible for managing much of the public space in the city.</p> <p>Development is regulated by Newport City Council.</p> <p>The Living Levels partnership project, led by RSPB, is working to protect and improve natural resources of the Gwent Levels</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Businesses and land owners have a major influence on land management</p>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<p>Green flag: Quality Assurance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of sites meeting full green flag criteria</li> <li>• Numbers of sites meeting community managed criteria</li> </ul> <p>** challenges: resources, buy-in, selection</p> <p>NRW's Green Infrastructure Dataset:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % accessible “urban” green space</li> <li>• % of total greenspace/green infrastructure</li> <li>• % of high quality nature</li> </ul> <p>** challenges: incorporating &amp; verifying LA' open space data &amp; ground truthing sites in communities with staff &amp; stakeholders</p> <p>NRW's urban tree dataset (possibly i-tree)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Urban tree cover</li> </ul> <p>NRW's national forest inventory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of total forestry coverage</li> </ul>

	<p>** accuracy /errors, i-tree resources, and updating</p> <p>Open Access mapping, WORS (Wales Outdoor Recreation Survey)</p> <p>Newport's Active Travel Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X km of active travel routes</li> <li>• % or general trend of usage</li> <li>• Counters</li> </ul> <p>NRW's Habitat Connectivity Opportunities Mapping dataset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify sites/areas that have the highest potential to reconnect &amp; improve fragmented habitats (especially important in creating resilience against climate change/extreme weather effects, mitigation of pollution and reducing further biodiversity loss)</li> </ul> <p>FtAW dataset (Fly Tipping Action Wales)</p> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>25. Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling.</p> <p>26. Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live.</p> <p>28. Percentage of people who volunteer.</p> <p>29. Mean mental well-being score for people.</p> <p>38. Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week.</p> <p>40. Percentage of designated historic environment assets that are in stable or improved conditions.</p> <p>43. Areas of healthy ecosystems in Wales.</p> <p>44. Status of Biological diversity in Wales.</p>
<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p>NCC managed green infrastructure e.g. public spaces such as parks and paths, nature reserves, forestry, flood schemes, urban trees, cycle trails, heritage attractions; long distance trails (WCP etc.)</p> <p>The living levels partnership project is working on the Gwent Levels to reconnect people and communities to their landscape and provide a sustainable future for this historic and vibrant place.</p> <p>Wentwood forest area is one of Wales premier ancient woodland sites (over 1000ha) a joint NRW &amp; Woodland Trust Wales site that offers recreation, and wider green infrastructure benefits such as air quality mitigation, flood attenuation, health and wellbeing effects.</p>

# Improve Air Quality across the city

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p>Using 2017 as a baseline:</p> <p><u>Short term 3-5 years</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% improvement in air quality (nitrogen dioxide and particulate)</li> <li>• 15% of all journeys across the city to be low/zero emission (including active travel).</li> <li>• All PSB partners enacting clean air policies</li> <li>• Newport CC and PSB's shared Green Infrastructure Plan adopted</li> </ul> <p><u>Intermediate terms 5-10 years</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% improvement in air quality (nitrogen dioxide and particulate)</li> <li>• 30% of all journeys to be low/zero emission (including active travel).</li> </ul> <p><u>Long term 10-25 years</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% improvement in air quality (nitrogen dioxide and particulate) 50% of all journeys to be low/zero emission.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a clean and safe environments for people to use and enjoy:</b> Air pollution has an impact on wildlife as well as on people's health.</p> <p>Appropriate planting of urban trees can help improve local air quality. Such green solutions will contribute to this priority. Well connected greenspaces, with the right species in the right place can offer a refuge for biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Communities are resilient to climate change:</b> Urban trees are known to have a cooling effect mitigating the impact of heatwaves.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>People feel part of their community (community cohesion &amp; resilience):</b> Significant behaviour change is required to address poor air quality in Newport, such as reducing car use by encouraging people to use active travel or public transport. This will require community engagement and provides an opportunity to bring people together around a common issue.</p> <p><b>Participation in physical activity is important for people's physical and mental well-being:</b> Active travel is a form of physical activity and is good for people's health and well-being.</p> <p><u>Economic Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Improve the perceptions of Newport as a place to work, visit and invest in:</b> By modernising our transport infrastructure Newport has an opportunity to challenge negative perceptions about the city. Newport is a size where, with political will, the PSB can make a real difference.</p> <p><u>Social Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Provide children and young people with the best start in life:</b> Poor air quality has a negative effect on people's health, especially those suffering from Asthma and other respiratory disease. Encouraging young people to walk and cycle to school will reduce poor air quality while engendering healthy behaviours for life and reducing child obesity.</p> <p><b>Long and healthy lives for all (equalise up healthy life expectancy, life expectancy and reduce health inequalities):</b> Poor air quality has a negative effect on people's health,</p>

	especially those suffering from Asthma and other respiratory disease.
<b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b>	<p>Reducing levels of emissions from transport will contribute to reducing Newport's carbon footprint and support the move to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Direct improvements to air quality and measures such as appropriate planting of urban trees will contribute to the resilience of Newport's natural resources.</p> <p>Improvements to air quality and increasing levels of active travel will have a direct benefit to people's health.</p>
<b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b>	<p>A significant amount of robust scientific evidence is available that proves air pollution is detrimental to human health and the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment to ensuring low/zero emission forms of transport are utilised throughout their respective service areas and encouraging others to do the same.</li> <li>• Support and encourage a change in culture in the general public and private sector with regard to various methods of transport.</li> <li>• As one of the few remaining municipally owned bus companies, Newport Bus should move towards a 100% low-emission fleet.</li> </ul> <p>Appropriate mitigation measures such as active travel routes and appropriate use of green solutions such as urban trees.</p>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Addressing poor air quality will also be influenced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK Government's proposed long-term policy to phase out diesel and petrol vehicles.</li> <li>• Auto manufacturer's plans to move to hybrid and electric vehicles.</li> <li>• M4 relief road and ending charging on the Severn bridges.</li> <li>• Vehicle choices made by businesses and industry</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<p><u>Indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in Air Pollution (<math>PM_{10}</math> <math>PM_{2.5}</math> <math>NO_2</math>)</li> <li>• Number of Vehicles and the fleet Composition (City Wide, Bus Fleet, Taxi Fleet and respective organisations of the PSB)</li> <li>• Electric Vehicle Charging Points</li> <li>• Active Travel Usage</li> </ul> <p><u>National indicators</u></p> <p>4. Levels of nitrogen dioxide (<math>NO_2</math>) pollution in the air.      14. The Ecological Footprint of Wales.      25. Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling.      26. Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live.</p>
<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p>There are a few progressive corporate travel plans in place that encourage low/zero emission transport.</p> <p>Newport City Council comments upon air quality issues on planning applications.</p>

# Communities are resilient to climate change

<p><b>What is the desired outcome?</b></p>	<p><u>Short Term 3-5 years</u></p> <p>5 key elements, Awareness, Response, Recovery, Engagement and Built Environment.</p> <p><b>Awareness:</b> PSB partners understand the predicted impacts of climate change and how they may affect the citizens of Newport and the services they receive.</p> <p><b>Engagement:</b> How will PSB partners work together to raise awareness and to ensure appropriate preparatory measures are in place? Key groups, (vulnerable groups, businesses, potential partners) have been identified and engagement planned/ beginning.</p> <p><b>Responding to the impacts of climate change:</b> Incident management – managed by the LRF</p> <p>Individual organisations and the PSB as a whole understand long-term changes needed in our response to extreme climate change events (e.g. we can answer the question - how will PSB partners respond to a prolonged heat wave, flooding?). Response includes a focus on vulnerable communities/people.</p> <p><b>Recovery &amp; mitigation:</b> Individual organisations and the PSB as a whole understand their role in mitigation, and their role in recovery after extreme climate change events (consider both increased intensity, but critically, increased frequency). Collectively, we need to learn lessons from weather-related incidents and recognise where current practices have made us vulnerable in the first place. The aim, therefore, should be to return not to our former state, but to move to a different more resilient one.</p> <p><b>Built environment:</b> Adaptive measures have been identified and implementation is being planned (e.g. better building design, planning, and use of green mitigation solutions).</p> <p><u>Intermediate Term 5-10 years</u></p> <p>Newport PSB is prepared for climate change impacts. Details depend on planning identified in the short term.</p> <p><u>Long Term 10 – 25 years</u></p> <p>Newport PSB has adapted to climate change impacts. Details depend on planning identified in the short term.</p>
<p><b>What are the links with the other priorities?</b></p>	<p><u>Environmental Well-being</u></p> <p><b>Newport has a clean and safe environments for people to use and enjoy:</b> Newport's natural resources can play an important role mitigating the impacts of climate change, for example urban trees create shade and cooling; appropriate land management can reduce the risk or severity of flooding and healthy ecosystems are known to be more resilient to change (such as climate change)</p> <p><b>Improve air quality across the city:</b> Many actions that benefit local air quality also reduce carbon emissions, such as lower vehicle emissions, reduced need for travel, green corridors and renewing urban trees. Poor air quality could exacerbate the impacts of climate change, particularly to vulnerable people.</p> <p><u>Cultural Well-being</u></p> <p><b>People feel part of their community:</b> Communities and the third sector have an important</p>

	<p>role to play responding to climate impacts, particularly supporting vulnerable people.</p> <p><b>Economic Well-being</b></p> <p><b>Improve the perceptions of Newport as a place to work, visit and invest in:</b> Many improvements to the built environment, such as urban trees will make Newport more attractive as a city.</p> <p><b>Support regeneration and economic growth:</b> It is important that future developments take account of and mitigate the predicted impacts of climate change. Well managed Green Infrastructure is a key cornerstone of this approach, and is most effective when integrated into regeneration from the outset not as a token afterthought.</p>
<p><b>What are the links with the Well-being Goals?</b></p>	<p><b>A Prosperous Wales:</b> Climate change represents a risk to the economic prosperity of Newport. By taking a proactive and preventative approach to these challenges the impacts are likely to be reduced and Newport's competitiveness enhanced.</p> <p><b>A resilient Wales:</b> One aspect of this priority is to ensure the urban environment is adapted to mitigate climate impacts, such as appropriate planting of urban trees and sustainable urban drainage schemes. Such measures will increase connectivity and provide new habitats for wildlife.</p> <p><b>A Healthier Wales:</b> Climate change represents a major risk to people's health, particularly vulnerable individuals and groups. By taking a proactive and preventative approach which is centred on vulnerable communities health impacts will be reduced.</p> <p><b>A more equal Wales:</b> It is known that deprived communities are more likely to be affected by climate change events and that they take longer to recover, when they happen. This priority will reduce this inequality.</p> <p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities:</b> Communities being resilient to climate change will support community cohesion.</p> <p><b>A globally responsible Wales:</b> This priority supports a globally responsible wales by raising awareness of the predicted impacts of climate change and focussing effort on adaption.</p>
<p><b>To what extent can public service interventions influence the outcome?</b></p>	<p>Climate change represents a very real threat to the well-being of present and future generations of Newport citizens.</p> <p>The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 (UK CCRA17) Evidence Report predicts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More frequent flooding to communities, businesses and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Effects on health and well-being from high temperatures.</li> <li>• Water shortages.</li> <li>• Impacts to the benefits nature provides.</li> <li>• Threats to UK and Global food production.</li> <li>• New and emerging pests and diseases.</li> </ul> <p>The following particular risks and opportunities have been identified for people and the built environment:</p> <p><b>PB1:</b> Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures</p> <p><b>PB2:</b> Risks to passengers from high temperatures on public transport</p> <p><b>PB3:</b> Opportunities for increased outdoor activities from warmer temperatures</p> <p><b>PB4:</b> Potential benefits to health and wellbeing from reduced cold</p>

	<p><b>PB5:</b> Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding  <b>PB6:</b> Risks to the viability of coastal communities from sea level rise  <b>PB7:</b> Risks to building fabric from moisture, wind and driving rain  <b>PB8:</b> Risks to culturally valued structures and the wider historic environment  <b>PB9:</b> Risks to health and social care delivery from extreme weather  <b>PB10:</b> Risks to health from changes in air quality  <b>PB11:</b> Risks to health from vector-borne pathogens  <b>PB12:</b> Risk of food borne disease cases and outbreaks  <b>PB13:</b> Risks to health from poor water quality  <b>PB14:</b> Risk of household water supply interruptions</p> <p>The UK CCRA17 Evidence Report includes a separate report for Wales that provides further information for each of the above risks and links to the supporting literature.</p> <p>It is known that deprived communities and vulnerable people are disproportionately impacted and take longer to recover from extreme weather events.</p> <p>Public services interventions which influence this outcome include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Resilience forum</li> <li>• Flood response</li> <li>• Health services</li> <li>• Social services</li> <li>• Housing Associations</li> <li>• Development planning</li> <li>• Emergency services</li> <li>• Utility services</li> </ul>
<b>What other factors will influence this priority?</b>	<p>Other influences to community resilience to climate change include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK and Welsh Government policies</li> <li>• Local Resilience Forum (LRF) activities</li> <li>• Levels of prosperity/education</li> <li>• Partner adaptation plans.</li> </ul>
<b>What evidence is there to demonstrate the outcomes?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NRW's community flood risk register</li> <li>• % urban tree cover</li> <li>• No. of contingency plans in place</li> <li>• No. contingency plans tested</li> </ul> <p><u>National Indicators</u></p> <p>14. The Ecological Footprint of Wales.  32. Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea.  33. Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance.  34. Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales.  42. Emissions of greenhouse gases attributed to the consumption of global goods and services in Wales.</p>

<b>What existing interventions are already in place locally?</b>	<p>The Gwent Local Resilience Forum is a group of statutory partners who are responsible for planning for and responding to large scale emergencies.</p> <p>Newport City Council's civil contingencies unit provides emergency planning and business continuity support services.</p> <p>Natural Resources Wales and Newport City Council are responsible for managing flood risk.</p>
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## Chapter 6: Next Steps

### Response Analysis 2-3 (RA2-3) – Linking interventions to outcomes

The next part of the process is to complete the second part of the response analysis. This is also set out in the non-statutory guidance. As stated in the guidance this will enable the PSB to:

*RA2: More objectively consider the range of options for addressing particular priorities*

*RA3: Plan services delivery with a clearer idea of how particular activities and investments will translate into the desired outcomes, both in the short and long term.*

This part will be developed with partners in a number of intervention workshops. These workshops will explore interventions that could be put in place that would maximise the PSB's contribution to the Well-being Goals.

The workshops will take place as follows:

Date	Workshop
28th September	Social Well-being
29th September	Environmental Well-being
11th October	Cultural Well-being
13th October	Economic Well-being