

Cardiff PSB Draft Well-being Assessment Statutory reviews and assessments

As required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act, a Public Services Board must take into account a number of assessments and reviews in preparing the Well-being Assessment. These are summarised below along with other assessments that have contributed to Cardiff's analysis of the city's well-being.

1. Climate change

a) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment - Summary for Wales 2021

This provides a national assessment of the potential risks and opportunities arising from climate change. The [Assessment](#) identifies the most significant risks for Wales to be:

- Impacts on the natural environment threatening terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine species, forests and agriculture.
- Increases in the range/consequences of pests, pathogens and invasive species
- Damage to infrastructure due to extreme weather and coastal erosion, including energy, transport, water and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- Increasing high temperatures impacting on people's health and wellbeing.
- Disruption to health and social care services due to a greater frequency of extreme weather.
- Increased severity and frequency of flooding of homes, communities and businesses
- Sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion impacting on coastal businesses
- Damage to cultural heritage assets as a result of temperature changes, flooding and landscape changes.
- Risks to food availability, safety and security due to impacts of climate change internationally

b) State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) for Wales 2020 (Natural Resources Wales)

This Report sets out some of the key challenges that need to be addressed if Wales is to meet the four long-term aims for the sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR):

- Stocks of natural resources are safeguarded and enhanced
- Ecosystems are resilient to expected and unforeseen change
- Wales has healthy places for people, protected from environmental risks
- A regenerative economy that does not function at the expense of the environment.

The report emphasises the importance of transformational change in our food, transport and energy systems and the need to take integrated approaches to the nature and climate emergencies. Reference is made to Cardiff's One Planet Strategy as an example of taking this approach.

c) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) South Central Area statement

NRW has a duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 to publish "area statements" for the areas of Wales that it considers appropriate for facilitating the implementation of the national natural resources policy.

The [South Central Area Statement](#) covers Cardiff, Bridgend, the Vale of Glamorgan, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taff.

Each Area Statement outlines the key challenges facing the particular locality and how natural resources can be better managed to achieve sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR).

Key challenges

1. *Climate change and biodiversity loss* – For Cardiff in particular it is managing the environmental impacts of growth (including development pressure on adjacent ecosystems) and adapting to climate change (through green infrastructure and other nature-based solutions) in a resilient and sustainable fashion.
2. *Rebuilding Resilient Ecosystems* - Resilient ecosystems that ensure nature works with and for us, rather than against us. Developing our understanding of what ecosystem resilience means, will provide benefits for us now and help meet the needs of future generations.
3. *Connecting people and nature* - Understanding and exploring the connection between people and the nature to ensure that the natural environment of South-Central Wales is appropriately valued and to identify the decision-making processes which can deliver SMNR.
4. *Working with our water environment* - The area suffers from a legacy of highly modified river bodies, ageing infrastructure and associated pollution and flood risks. It recognises the need to ensure that the water environments of South-Central Wales are protected and enhanced and appropriately valued.
5. *Improving people's health outcome through the natural environment* - As life expectancy starts to decrease for the first time in decades and with increasing health inequalities, natural resources can help address some of the big challenges, including air and noise pollution, flooding or health issues associated with physical inactivity.
6. *Improving air quality which can impact health, well-being and biodiversity* - Poor air quality is described by Public Health Wales as an urgent public health crisis, second only to smoking. There are no safe levels of air pollution. Recognition must be given to the role that resilient ecosystems can play in improving air quality in South Wales Central, putting the natural environment at the heart of the solution.

d) Health Impact Assessment of Climate Change in Wales (Public Health Wales)

This assessment is expected to be published in early 2022. However, in advance of this, in November 2021, Public Health Wales published infographics on the [Health and Well-being Impacts of Climate Change](#) contributing to information released around the international climate change conference, COP 26.

The infographics describe the potential health and well-being impacts of climate change in Wales - whether physical, mental or social and highlights that the impacts of climate change will not be felt evenly. Extreme weather will have a significant impact on health and well-being, as well as on particular population groups in society.

People on low-income are less likely to have the resources to adapt to or recover from floods or other extreme weather. Threats to food security could see the potential increase in food costs, and those living in areas of socio-economic disadvantage are more likely to be exposed to higher concentrations of air pollution.

More extreme weather events could also have significant impact on older people. As well as being at higher risk of heat related illness and mortality, social isolation may increase during heatwaves.

Older people are particularly vulnerable during flooding events that could lead to disruption to their health and social care support. Older adults are also more susceptible to the effects of poor air quality.

People with disabilities and long-term health conditions are also particularly vulnerable during heatwaves and flooding events. Heat waves can have negative impacts on conditions such as mental health problems, cardiovascular and respiratory disease, and diabetes. Sleep disturbance during heat waves can also have a profound impact.

The assessment highlights the need to address air quality and to adapt the city's infrastructure, our homes and workplaces to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events on health and well-being.

2. Childcare and nursery sufficiency assessment

In accordance with regulations made under section 26(1) of the Childcare Act 2006 (c.21), and section 119(5) (a) of the School Standards and Frameworks Act 1998 (c.31), a full Childcare and Nursery Sufficiency Assessment is carried out every three years.

The [latest Childcare and Nursery Sufficiency Assessment](#) was conducted in 2017 and noted that there were no significant childcare sufficiency gaps, and that for the vast majority childcare and nursery provision was meeting the needs of families in Cardiff. However, it was noted that demand for out of school childcare and nursery places was expected to rise due to changes in the welfare system and the projected growth in the population of Cardiff.

The next assessment is due to be published in December 2021. Following publication, a summary will be included here and the findings will be taken into account in the final version of Cardiff's well-being assessment.

3. Play Sufficiency Assessment

Play is a fundamental right enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In accordance with Section 11 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, Cardiff Council carried out its most recent [Play Sufficiency Assessment and Action Plan](#) in 2019.

The 2019 Play Sufficiency Assessment concluded that good progress had been made in providing opportunities for children to access play. However, there were still some areas where further improvement was required. Emphasis was placed on the importance of embedding a children's rights approach in public services, creating child friendly environments that have the potential for opportunities for play. The assessment identified the following key priorities for improving and ensuring sufficient play opportunities:

- Improve access to school grounds out of school hours;
- Ensure sufficient play opportunities within school hours;
- Develop opportunities in more rural areas and areas of high play deprivation.
- Further develop understanding of play requirements across Service Areas
- Ensure input from disability groups and play providers
- Review New Play Delivery Model ensuring sufficient play opportunities across Cardiff
- Source external funding to develop community play opportunities
- Deliver a programme of road/cycle route measures to improve safety and access
- Develop and expand the Street Play Initiative to improve opportunities for children and families to play in their communities and to secure safer streets for play.
- Secure opportunities for children, young people and families to engage in service development

Since this assessment progress has been made against a number of these priorities with Cardiff's Child Friendly Strategy and the city's commitment to becoming a Child Friendly City driving these priorities forward. The next update of the Play Sufficiency Assessment is anticipated in 2022.

4. Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Population Needs Assessment

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 introduced a duty on local authorities and Local Health Boards to prepare and publish a population needs assessment assessing the care and support needs of the population, including carers who need support.

The latest Population Needs Assessment was completed in 2017 and can be accessed [here](#).

The 2022 Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan assessment has been undertaken at the same time as the Well-being Assessments in each local authority area and so wherever possible evidence from the assessments has been shared to ensure the assessments provide a joined up assessment of place. Following publication, a link to the Population Need Assessment 2022 will be provided here.

5. Crime and Disorder Act 1998 - Strategic assessments

The strategic assessments required under the Crime and Disorder Act, have been undertaken as part of the evidence collected for the Safe, Confident and Empowered communities well-being objective. The evidence also draws on monthly assessments that informs the work of Cardiff's Community Safety Partnership.

The South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner is currently conducting a survey seeking feedback from residents on perceptions of safety and views on local policing. The findings of this consultation will be taken into account in the final version of Cardiff's well-being assessment.

6. Local Development Plan

Cardiff's current Local Development Plan (LDP) covers the planning period 2006-2026 and can be found [here](#). As well as providing guidance for the development and use of land in Cardiff, The LDP sets out some of the implications of Cardiff's predicted growth, including the need for more homes and more jobs.

A new Local Development Plan (LDP) is currently being prepared for Cardiff that will cover the period 2021-2036, with consultation taking place on 3 growth scenarios between November 2021 and February 2022. The options allow consideration of different levels of growth in jobs and homes:

- Option A (Baseline): About 19,000 new homes in total (residual requirement for additional 2,140 new homes); about 30,000 new jobs in total.
- Option B: About 24,000 new homes in total (residual requirement for additional 7,640 new homes); about 32,300 new jobs in total.
- Option C: About 30,500 new homes in total (residual requirement for additional 14,790 new homes); about 43,000 new jobs in total.

7. Welsh Government Future Trends Report 2021

This is due to be published in early 2022 and will be taken into account in the final version of Cardiff's well-being assessment.