

Cardiff Public Services Board
Well-being Assessment
Summary
March 2017

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Cardiff Assessment of Local Well-being 2017

What is a Well-being Assessment?

Following the introduction of the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#)¹ ('the Act'), the well-established partnership arrangements developed in Cardiff over the last decade have been placed on a statutory footing.

The Act gives the key public and third sector bodies working in Cardiff a legally-binding common purpose to improve the city's social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being for this and future generations, by forming a Public Services Board (PSB)².

Under the Act, the Cardiff Public Services Board must publish a Local Well-being Plan by May 2018, which sets out shared objectives for improving the well-being of the city. To give a robust evidence base for these objectives, the Cardiff PSB is required to publish a local Well-being Assessment bringing together a comprehensive view of the well-being of the city and its communities.

The Act places a 'well-being duty' on public sector bodies across Wales to take action to achieve seven well-being goals for Wales:

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales.³

The Act also requires all public bodies, including the Cardiff PSB, to act 'in accordance with the sustainable development principle.' In summary, this means that partners must act in a way which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

¹ <http://thewaleswewant.co.uk/about/well-being-future-generations-wales-act-2015>

² You can read more about the Cardiff Public Services Board at www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk

³ Read more about the seven well-being goals [here](#)

Five ways of working are set out under the Act to define the sustainable development principle:

Long Term - *Balancing short-term needs while safeguarding our ability to also meet the long-term needs of our communities.*

Prevention - *Acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse to help us meet our objectives.*

Integration - *Considering how our well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, or on partners' individual objectives.*

Collaboration – *Acting in collaboration with partners and stakeholders to meet our well-being objectives.*

Involvement - *Involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the Cardiff.*

The Cardiff Well-being Assessment 2017

What does well-being mean to Cardiff?

In 2010, major public service and third sector organisations in Cardiff developed a new partnership approach for addressing the most important issues affecting the capital city. They recognised that the long-standing and long-term issues affecting the city could not be solved by organisations acting in isolation.

In order to determine what citizens of Cardiff felt were the important issues facing the city, the Cardiff Partnership Board undertook a comprehensive Needs Assessment and undertook wide-ranging public consultation, going into communities across Cardiff to hold neighbourhood events, holding a city conference with key stakeholders. These provided the evidence base for inform the development of priorities for improving life in the city. On this basis, a vision for what Cardiff should look like a generation from now was agreed in the form of seven shared outcomes, and articulated through the 10 year 'What Matters' Strategy for Cardiff.

In preparation for the implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, the Cardiff Partnership Board refreshed its Needs Assessment of the city in 2015, re-examining the issues facing the city's communities and the priority outcomes which had been agreed by citizens and partners. These were reaffirmed by the Cardiff Partnership in 2015 and the vision and seven shared city outcomes have been adopted by the Cardiff PSB. You can read more about what people in Cardiff think is important to their well-being in the 'Great Place to Live Work and Play' section of the Liveable City Report.

Vision

'To become Europe's most liveable capital city'

The most successful cities in the 21st Century will be those that have a strong and inclusive economy, offer a high quality of life to all its citizens, are planned sustainably and are resilient to economic, social and environmental shocks. Delivering this vision requires adopting a broad approach which covers all aspects of city-life. These are defined by the seven shared city outcomes to which the Cardiff PSB is committed.

Seven Shared Outcomes

<p>Cardiff is a Great Place to Live, Work and Play</p>	<p>The city must work for our residents in terms of the quality of public services, standard of living, housing and the lifestyle it affords. The city should protect its abundant cultural, artistic and sporting heritage, and promote its status as capital city of a bilingual nation. People should feel part of their communities and that they can help shape the future of the city and its services. Ensuring that everybody has a voice and an opportunity to effect change in their lives and communities is fundamental to wider well-being.</p>
<p>Cardiff has a thriving and prosperous economy</p>	<p>A thriving and prosperous economy means a buoyant economic environment that can withstand challenges and be internationally competitive, while remaining low carbon, resource efficient and being mindful of the limits of the global environment. It should offer opportunities to citizens in the city and the wider region and create wealth that can be enjoyed by all. Economic prosperity which is accessible to all has far-reaching potential to improve the city and the lives of those who live in it, not just in terms of wealth, but also in terms of their health, their social well-being and the quality of their environment.</p>
<p>People in Cardiff are safe and feel safe</p>	<p>People from all sections of the community, and particularly the most vulnerable, should be free from harm, injury, or risk and should be secure in their surroundings. They should feel at home and welcomed in their neighbourhoods. Feeling safe means feeling confident that none of these things will be compromised. Safe and cohesive neighbourhoods improve the city's economic prosperity, making it a more attractive place to live, visit and do business, contributing to the city's social, physical and mental well-being.</p>
<p>People in Cardiff are healthy</p>	<p>Everybody has a right to be as healthy as possible. Health isn't just about being free from illness or infirmity, it's about physical, mental and social well-being. Helping people make lifestyle positive choices can improve well-being in the short- and long-term, reducing the incidence of serious illness and chronic conditions in later life. Socio-economic factors such as income, housing and access to health services, as well as access to green spaces, all have a major influence on health.</p>

<p>Cardiff has a clean, attractive and sustainable environment</p>	<p>The successful cities of the future will be those that achieve growth without limiting their social and environmental quality. Cities that maintain and enhance a biodiverse natural environment that supports resilience. This means minimising the wasteful consumption of valuable resources such as energy, water and food, and reducing harmful outputs such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, pollution and waste. Building a successful and sustainable city is also contingent on developing an effective transport system that makes use of the full range of public transport choices; the natural environment has a pivotal role to play in relation to health and well-being and in developing a sense of pride and belonging.</p>
<p>People in Cardiff achieve their full potential</p>	<p>Educational and work life achievements are often the most recognisable means of realising potential and enable people to access other enriching opportunities. A first class education is perhaps one of the most fundamental things that people should have, giving young people the skills and knowledge they need to be successful, and adults opportunities to pursue their interests or develop their career.</p>
<p>Cardiff is a fair, just and inclusive society</p>	<p>A vibrant and diverse city, with a proud history of multiculturalism and communities that pride themselves on being open and accepting. An equitable city, where organisations and the services we provide reflect the communities we serve. A city where people from every background can fulfil their potential and where greater equality of outcomes and life chances are promoted across all neighbourhoods.</p>

The figure below shows how the city outcomes map against the national Well-being Goals, demonstrating how we can respond to the local priorities set by our citizens and at the same time contribute to national ambitions for Wales' well-being.



Working sustainably

The development of the Well-being Assessment has taken in to account the five ways of working set out under the Act in the following ways:

Long Term - *Balancing short-term needs while safeguarding our ability to also meet the long-term needs of our communities.*

In developing the evidence base for the Well-being Assessment, the long-term trends affecting the city have been considered at both the strategic level and for each of the seven shared city outcomes. These are summarised in the Liveable City Report in the 'Cardiff Today' and 'Cardiff Tomorrow' sections, which introduce and summarise each chapter. Evidence has been drawn from a wide range of sources, including locally produced documents (for example, the city's Local Development Plan), regional studies (for example the Capital Region Growth and Competitiveness Report), national studies (for example the Welsh Government's Future Trends Report), and international studies (for example, the European Union's Urban Audit).

The Assessment identifies a number of some of the long-standing issues affecting our communities, such as the sustainable management of the city's growth, creating a more productive and inclusive economy and tackling unhealthy lifestyles.

Prevention - Acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse to help us meet our objectives.

The recent history of partnership working in Cardiff has supported a culture of thinking and acting in a joined-up way, cutting across the traditional lines of responsibility for service provision, and has helped partners to develop a more preventative approach. There is recognition that early intervention in one area can pre-empt the development of more serious problems down the line, reinforcing the fact that only by acting collectively now can we prevent and overcome problems in the future. There is compelling evidence that more must be done to stop problems escalating, not only in the interests of reducing costs for partners, so that resources can be spent in more effective ways in the long-term, but to also improve people's well-being.

The Well-being Assessment identifies a number of emerging areas where a preventative approach must be adopted. For example, the financial cost of responding to stressful experiences in young people's lives is significant. In Cardiff, the average annual cost of a placement for each child who becomes looked after by the local authority is £46,000 each year, with the gross annual spend by Children Services on placements for Looked after Children totalling £23m. Just as urgent is the impact of stressful experiences on the lives of the children themselves. There is a growing body of evidence that they can have an impact on children's development and on their educational and social outcomes long into adulthood.

Integration - Considering how our well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, or on partners' individual objectives.

The Cardiff Well-being Assessment has been structured according to the seven city outcomes which were developed jointly by partners and give an integrated and cohesive picture of well-being in the city. Public and third sector partners have agreed to deliver against these long-term aspirations and recognise that achieving them is not the responsibility of any individual organisation, but that we must come together to improve the city's well-being.

The seven outcomes have been mapped against the national Well-being Goals (see page 9) so that as the Cardiff PSB develops its local well-being objectives and the Cardiff Local Well-being Plan, we can demonstrate how we are contributing to their delivery.

Collaboration – Acting in collaboration with partners and stakeholders to meet our well-being objectives.

There is a strong track record of working in partnership and coordinating service delivery with public and third sector partners within the city and across the region. However, the Cardiff PSB recognises that the challenge now is to accelerate partnership working to ensure long-term sustainability and improved outcomes.

The Well-being Assessment sets out a shared view of Cardiff's well-being and the long-term trends predicted to influence the city's future. As the Cardiff Public Services Board develops well-being objectives and new ways of working in our localities, this shared view will be essential in identifying the important issues to address to improve the city's well-being and what assets and opportunities the city already has in place to help us do.

Involvement - Involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the Cardiff.

Partnership working in the city to date has underscored that we need to work with local organisations and partners who have first-hand understanding of the issues the city faces. We recognise that the solutions to solving many problems lie within our communities themselves and not within our organisations. We have a huge amount of talent, expertise, knowledge and willingness across the city's many stakeholders. An important role for partners is to facilitate, enable and support people and communities so that they can flourish. We must invest in supporting communities in building capacity to play a more leading role in shaping, delivering and managing services.

The Assessment also draws on the results of the Council's annual 'Ask Cardiff' survey, as well as other national and international surveys such as the National Survey for Wales and the EU Urban Audit, to develop a picture of Cardiff's well-being. You can read more about the results of the Ask Cardiff Survey 2016 and our engagement around the Assessment at page 30.

Developing the Cardiff Well-being Assessment 2017

Evidence base

In May 2016, Public Services Board partners met to start work on developing the Cardiff Well-being Assessment and agreed an approach which built on substantial work undertaken by the former Cardiff Partnership Board in 2015 to review and update its comprehensive Needs Assessment for Cardiff.

The evidence used to form the Well-being Assessment includes:

- the indicators chosen by the former Cardiff Partnership Board to inform the refreshed Needs Assessment it undertook in 2015;
- The 46 National Indicators which have been set out by Welsh Government under the Well-being of Future Generations Act to demonstrate progress towards delivering the national Well-being Goals;
- Survey data such as the Ask Cardiff Survey 2016, the European Union Urban Audit and the National Survey for Wales;
- Indicators which have been recommended by Public Services Board partners and other stakeholders;
- A number of statutory reviews and assessment to which the Assessment must in law refer (see page 13).

The data doesn't focus on the performance of the individual public and third sector organisations working in the city, but rather gives a rounded picture of the city's performance.

This is the first Well-being Assessment carried out for Cardiff and partners acknowledge that as time goes on we will need to review and improve its content to make sure that we continue to identify the key opportunities and challenges to becoming the most liveable European capital city.

Part of our consultation on the draft Well-being Assessment asked our stakeholders, partners and citizens whether we had identified the right information to give us a comprehensive view of Cardiff's well-being. You can read more about our programme for engagement on page 30 and there's more about the identified gaps in what we currently know on page 17.

Once the Local Well-being Plan is developed, it - and the evidence behind it - will be revisited on an annual basis, so that partners can ensure that the analysis of the city's well-being is accurate and that we're working together to make the right improvements for the city's well-being.

Structure

Cardiff's Assessment of Local Well-being is comprised of:

This summary document, which provides the context for the development of the Assessment and highlights some of its main findings;

[Cardiff Liveable City Report 2017](#), which gives an overview of Cardiff's well-being. The Liveable City Report brings together the Cardiff PSB's analysis of Cardiff's strengths and weaknesses as a place to live, work and visit under the seven Cardiff outcomes, as well as an analysis of predicted future trends, opportunities and challenges for the city. The report compares Cardiff's performance wherever possible with other major European and British cities. Where comparable data is not available, Welsh local authority areas are used as comparators.

The Liveable City Report has been designed to be as easy to engage with as possible for a wide range of audiences, including partners and stakeholders, senior decision makers in the public and private sectors, and most importantly, citizens. To support wider engagement, the Liveable City Report is also presented on the Cardiff Partnership website.

The first Liveable City Report was published by the City of Cardiff Council in 2015 in anticipation of the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act and gave an overview of the city's performance in comparison to other UK and European cities. In order to meet the more demanding requirements of a Local Well-being Assessment, the Cardiff PSB agreed to use the Report as a summary of the Assessment. The 2017 report therefore builds on the initial Liveable City Report, with the following enhancements:

- A wider range of performance indicators have been used (reflecting the requirement of the Act and feedback from partners)
- A greater focus has been placed on citizens' views, drawing on local, national and international survey work (see page 10)
- A greater emphasis has been put on future trends, challenges and opportunities, with 'Cardiff today' and 'Cardiff tomorrow' sections included for each city outcome.

An [online open data-portal](#) - Our aim is to be open with the data we've used to develop the Well-being Assessment so that the public and stakeholders can tell us if our analysis of Cardiff's well-being, and the priorities to be drawn from it, are correct. All the data will be open to use by the public, and the city's policy and research

communities. To keep the Assessment up-to-date, the full evidence base will be available on the Cardiff partnership website so that we can amend it as new data is released.

Neighbourhood Well-being Assessments – Assessments have been prepared looking in more detail at the well-being of each of Cardiff’s six neighbourhood partnership areas, in order to highlight some of the differences between the city’s communities. These assessments provide an insight in to the quality of life across the city and have been drawn upon extensively in the development of the Liveable City Report 2017. Work has already begun to supplement these assessments with detailed assets and service mapping at the neighbourhood level, which in turn will inform a new approach to neighbourhood and locality working and to community engagement.

Statutory reviews and assessments

Under the Well-being of Future Generations Act, the Public Services Board must take into account a number of assessments and reviews in preparing the Well-being Assessment. We can also refer to other reviews and assessments that we feel will contribute to the analysis of the city's well-being. More details are set out below:

Climate change risk assessment for Wales

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:

- Increases in hot-weather related death and illness
- Changes in soil conditions, biodiversity and landscape due to warmer, drier summers
- Reductions in river flows and water availability during the summer
- Increases in flooding on the coast and inland
- Changes in coastal evolution including erosion
- Changes in species including a decline in native species
- Increases in the risk of pests and diseases affecting agriculture and forestry.

The Assessment highlights the potential impact of climate change not only on the environment but on business, infrastructure and health and well-being. More frequent and more severe flooding (including flash floods) may pose a major risk to businesses in Wales

As the risk of flooding tends to be largest in towns and cities located near the mouth of rivers, or in areas with tidal influence, Cardiff is inherently at risk.

The consequences of flooding are not just financial. Even modest events can significantly impact on physical and mental well-being of individuals for many years. From a health perspective, quite often the worst affected are the more vulnerable in society.

The risks to Cardiff from flooding are addressed in more detail on page 58 of the Liveable City Report 2017. As Cardiff grows, we need to make sure that new developments take account of potential flood risk and consider mitigating measures and defences.

In terms of the impact of climate change on water availability, data on peatland habitat is included in the evidence base supporting the Liveable City Report 2017. Although peatland habitat in Cardiff is highly localised, across Wales it plays an important role in reducing the impact of droughts on water supplies. Peatland is also a critical natural asset for mitigating climate change as it locks up carbon from the atmosphere.

You can **read more**⁴ about the [Climate Change Risk Assessment](#) on the Welsh Government website.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) 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.

Area statements provide an evidence base for NRW to work with Public Services Boards and other stakeholders to take appropriate collective action to promote sustainable management of natural resources at the local level.

An Area Statement for Wales is yet to be published. However, in the meantime, Cardiff-level information has been provided by NRW that highlights the need to take mitigating measures to reduce the risk of flooding, improve the connectivity between green spaces and to provide access to green spaces. This has been explored in more detail under the Cardiff is Clean and Sustainable Outcome in the Liveable City Report 2017.

You can **read more**⁵ on the Natural Resources Wales [website](#).

Childcare sufficiency assessment

In accordance with regulations made under section 26(1) of the Childcare Act 2006 (c.21), a full Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is carried out every three years and a refresh is undertaken annually to monitor sufficiency.

The most recent assessments conclude that there are no significant childcare sufficiency gaps at present, and that for the vast majority childcare provision is meeting the needs of families in Cardiff. However, it is noted that demand for out of school childcare is expected to rise due to changes in the welfare system and the projected growth in the population of Cardiff. You can **read more**⁶ on the Family Information Service [website](#).

Nursery Provision

As detailed in the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (see link above), children in Cardiff are entitled to a part-time nursery place from the start of the term following their third birthday. Places are offered in a local community nursery school or nursery class within two miles of the child’s place of residence. If places are unavailable in local community nursery

⁴ <http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/climatechange/publications/riskassess/?lang=en>

⁵ <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/how-we-work/natural-resource-management-trials/?lang=en>

⁶ <http://cardiff-fis.info/childcare-sufficiency-assessment-csa/>

schools or nursery classes, parents may apply for nursery education place funding with a recognised provider.

Sufficiency of nursery provision is monitored and reviewed as required under section 119(5) (a) of the School Standards and Frameworks Act 1998 (c.31). Cardiff is the fastest growing UK Core City and it is expected that there will be a significant increase in the number of school age children. The development of school organisation proposals is considered as an option for managing an identified need as well as looking to recognised providers to meet demand. The Council's 21st Century Schools Programme is already investing £170m in nursery, primary and secondary school provision.

Play Sufficiency Assessment

In accordance with Section 11 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, an assessment of play sufficiency was carried out in 2013. At the time supervised provision was being heavily cut with the end of Cymorth funding. Since 2013, there have been significant changes to play services and the assessment for 2016, currently in development, will make reference to the introduction of a new play delivery model.

It is intended that the aim of the 'New Play Delivery Model' will be to provide 'easy access' doorstep play opportunities in the local community regardless of location. To provide new approaches including working with new partners in new market places as well as continued involvement with traditional partners. Areas for attention will also include addressing demand from Community First areas and promoting Welsh Language training to staff to provide an effective bilingual provision.

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 Population Needs Assessment

The Social Services and Well-being Act focuses on current users of health and social care services and their carers but also concerns people who are expecting to use these services in the future.

A needs assessment of these users in the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan region has been carried out to identify the key care and support needs, prevention issues, and assets such as people, buildings, organisations or services which contribute to enhancing or maintaining well-being.

The Cardiff Research Centre, which has been leading on the Well-being Assessment, has been a member of the population assessment steering group. This link has ensured that the local well-being assessment draws on learning from the population assessment.

As well as the underlying issue of inequality between and within our communities, the population assessment identifies the following cross-cutting needs:

- **Improving information and access to services** including access to information about support and services available; timely access to mental health and primary care services; accessibility of services and information; transport to aid access to services; improving awareness, signposting and access to different forms of advocacy
- **Tackling social isolation and loneliness** across our populations, but especially older people
- **Support for carers** including support for young and adult carers, and respite for young and adult carers
- **Improving transitions** between children's and adult services
- **Links with education** including improving involvement and engagement with schools; and vocational educational opportunities, apprenticeships and adult learning
- **Appropriate housing** to meet individuals' varied needs, and to enable people to remain independent as they age (for more information [click here](#))
- **Community involvement** including increasing engagement with individual care and support plans; engagement with service planning and design; and supporting volunteers and volunteering
- **Dementia** meeting the needs of people with dementia and their carers (for more information [click here](#))
- **Joining up / integrating services** across the statutory sector and working with the third sector, including improved communication between services
- **Substance misuse** including responding to changing patterns of misuse.

The population assessment also highlights the prevention issues to be addressed:

- **Building healthy relationships** including emotional and mental health, sexual health; prevention of child sexual exploitation; support for children and young people affected by parental relationship breakdown and Adverse Childhood Events
- **Practical life skills** including financial skills (for all ages)
- **Healthy behaviours** including tobacco use, alcohol, diet and physical activity
- **Healthy environment and accessible built environment** including tackling air pollution and making it easier for people, particularly older people and those with disabilities or sensory impairment, to get around.

To address the scale and breadth of care and support needs there will be a need to prioritise what the public sector itself has the capacity and resource to directly deliver. This assessment and the Social Services and Well-being Act itself presents a new opportunity to work increasingly closely with third sector organisations including charities, social enterprises and co-operatives, and communities themselves by building on their assets, to jointly meet the needs of the population.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 - Strategic assessments

The strategic assessments required under the Crime and Disorder Act have previously been integrated into the Needs Assessment undertaken for the Cardiff integrated partnership strategy, 'What Matters'. This was last updated in 2015.

The Needs Assessment, as well as updated relevant data, have been included under the People in Cardiff are Safe and Feel Safe outcome of the Well-being Assessment. Crime has seen a rapid and significant reduction in Cardiff over the past 10 years, in line with that experienced in other major UK cities. However, fear of crime remains higher than levels of actual crime suggest it should be. Levels of crime also vary significantly across the city, following patterns of income and health inequality.

The Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales office is currently undertaking a baseline crime and disorder audit that will be made available as part of the evidence base on the Cardiff Partnership website.

Local Development Plan

Cardiff's Local Development Plan covers the planning period 2006-2026. Informed by a wide evidence base as well as a sustainability appraisal, it provides guidance for the development and use of land in Cardiff. The LDP sets out some of the implications of Cardiff's predicted growth in the next decade, including the significant need for new homes and the key role which the city plays as economic driver of the wider city region. The implications are set out in more detail in the 'Meeting the Challenge of Growth' section on pages 10 and 11 of the Liveable City Report. The full set of LDP documents is available on the City of Cardiff Council's [website](https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/resident/Planning/Local-Development-Plan/Deposit-Plan/Pages/Deposit-Plan.aspx)⁷.

⁷ <https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/resident/Planning/Local-Development-Plan/Deposit-Plan/Pages/Deposit-Plan.aspx>

Regional Growth and Competitiveness Commission

The Growth and Competitiveness Commission has been established as part of the City Deal agreement between the UK Government, the Welsh Government and the ten local authorities of the Cardiff Capital Region.

In 2016, the Commission carried out an in-depth **review** of the Cardiff Capital Region economy. It identified the City Deal as being a unique opportunity to enable increased prosperity, inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The importance of the capital region to meeting the challenges of growth in Cardiff is reference in the Liveable City Report 2017.

The gaps in what we know

In bringing together the Well-being Assessment, gaps in what information is currently available have become apparent. Part of the public consultation on the draft Well-being Assessment asked our partners, stakeholders and citizens what other sources of information could be used to improve the Assessment.

Some of the current identified gaps in our data are below:

- The South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner's office is currently undertaking a Baseline Crime and Disorder Audit. Once this is complete, the results will be fed into the Well-being Assessment.
- Welsh Government has yet to release data regarding a number of national indicators; where appropriate these gaps have been supplemented using local information such as the Ask Cardiff survey, and will be updated once the final data is available.
- Neighbourhood assessments will be supplemented by an analysis, by Neighbourhood Partnership Area, of public sector assets (notably capital assets) and services, and community groups, as part of the revised approach to neighbourhood and locality working,
- In areas such as Adverse Childhood Experiences – stressful experiences that children witness or experience - local data is not yet available. There is a growing body of international evidence that these types of experiences can have long-lasting impacts on well-being during childhood and later life and this data gap is something which partners will aim to address.
- While the Assessment considers some aspects of well-being for specific communities (such access to employment for people from ethnic minority communities) work is currently underway to consider the well-being of specific groups in more depth and this will be published once available.
- In the medium term, part of the development of Cardiff's Well-being Plan will be to look at challenges facing the city in more depth, to explore the 'so what' and 'why' of the issues which the initial Well-being Assessment have highlighted. This is sometimes called a 'response analysis'. This will only be successful if we work with people on the ground – the communities who know their issues best and who have the skills and capacity to address them. This more in-depth approach will let us look at what assets the city has to help it address the challenges it faces.

What does the Well-being Assessment tell us?

Cardiff today is a relatively safe, attractive, prosperous and healthy city. People living here are generally happy with the city and its public services; they love its culture, sport and green spaces, though access to good jobs and city-transportation are often raised as issues which could be improved.

Cardiff has a population of 357,000 which has grown rapidly in the last decade, increasing by 11% from 2005 to 2015. This makes Cardiff one of the fastest growing major British cities over this period, far outstripping the demographic growth rates of other Welsh local authority areas. Growth is expected to continue with a projected growth of just over 20% between 2015 and 2035 - an additional 72,000 people.

Cardiff is part of the wider Cardiff Capital Region of 1.5m people. Cardiff is the commercial centre of the city-region, with over 80,000 people - a third of the city's workforce - commuting in and out of the city each day. Demographically, the city stands in contrast to the surrounding region, with a relatively younger and increasing population, with Cardiff projected to be the only local authority in the region with a growing population aged 16-64 between now and 2039.

The city's growth will bring with it challenges: new homes and communities will be needed, as well new ways of getting around the city and investment in energy and water infrastructures. The growth will not be even across all age groups: a projected increase in young people will mean more schools and teachers will be needed and will put more pressure on health services. An increase in people over the age of 85 will also increase pressure on the city's health services because older people are more likely to have long term conditions and complex care needs, and have longer, more frequent stays in hospital.

Most starkly, the Well-being Assessment has highlighted the inequalities faced by citizens across the city. Despite its relative affluence compared to other parts of Wales, Cardiff contains a number of the poorest wards in the country. There are significant differences between wards in the north and the south of the city, in terms of health outcomes, educational attainment, employment rates and crime levels.

A summary of Cardiff's economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being now and in the future is set out below. It is understood however, that these types of well-being, and issues discussed underneath each all fundamentally interlink. You can read the Liveable City report for more information.

Economic well-being

Cardiff is the economic powerhouse of Wales, playing a vital role in creating jobs for the people of the city and the wider city region.

The city's economy demonstrates strong performance across a number of headline indicators. Jobs growth is up over the past decade, with a particularly sharp rise over the last three years, with the majority of the jobs being created in the city centre and in southern parts of the city. There has been significant net growth in job numbers in banking, finance and insurance (20,000 jobs) and in public administration, education and health (10,000 jobs). Job numbers in sectors such as retail and hospitality, construction have remained broadly constant since 2006.

Unemployment has reduced significantly, is now at its lowest point since 2009, making Cardiff one of the best performing core cities. The number of new businesses being created and the overall business stock have both risen over recent years, but Cardiff is still only a mid-ranking core city.

The number of tourists visiting the city has maintained its long upward trend, as has the total amount of visitor spend, reflecting the city's emergence as a 'city break' destination and its role as host for major sporting and cultural events.

Cardiff's total economic output (GVA), though much higher than other parts of Wales, compares relatively poorly to the top performing major British cities. Furthermore, after a decade of year on year growth in the years preceding the economic crash, economic output per capita – a crucial measure of the city economy's productivity - is only now returning to pre-crisis levels. This suggests that while jobs are being created in the city economy, they are not necessarily enough 'high value' jobs being created. For example, 25% of the city's workforce currently earn less than the National Living Wage. Over the coming years Cardiff, like the British economy, must solve its own 'productivity puzzle.'

Doing so will mean enacting a shift towards creating and attracting more 'higher value' businesses and better paid jobs. Given the high skill levels and the presence of three universities in the city the raw materials for this shift are there. The development of the Central Square as a hub for the Creative Economy alongside major investments into the city's science and innovation infrastructure by the higher education sector suggest that this shift is beginning to take place.

The proceeds of economic growth have not been felt by all of the city's residents. Despite the jobs created and the investment in the city centre, many of the poorest communities in Wales can be found in its capital city. Large disparities in levels of unemployment,

household poverty and workless households exist across the city, and these economic inequalities closely align with health, crime and educational inequalities. These trends predate the economic crisis and subsequent recession, being evident throughout the period of economic growth the city experienced in the years preceding the 'credit crunch.'

Given the relative proximity of the nation's commercial engine to many of these communities it is clear that increasing the availability of employment, though important, is not the sole solution to tackling poverty in the city. For example, it is noteworthy that in many communities a high percentage (>40%) of those who are economically inactive are considered too sick to work. Other barriers, such as the cost and availability of childcare, are also raised by residents.

As Cardiff's economy has grown, so too has its population. Over the past decade Cardiff has grown by over 11,000 people, with a similar number projected to move in to the city over the coming decade. The city has the largest proportion of people in the 20-29 age group of all 'core cities', and demographic trends show that the city economy's workforce will grow significantly over the coming period. The city's Local Development Plan projects that over 40,000 new homes will need to be built and 40,000 new jobs created to accommodate this growth. These trends point a period of success for the city economy. However, the city's growth will need to be managed in a sustainable and resilient manner over this period of rapid growth to ensure that the city continues to function effectively as both a place to work and a place to live. Transport and congestion has emerged as a particular priority with residents and businesses, with associated issues such as air pollution caused by cars also being prioritized.

Looking to the future, global trends indicate that cities are where the majority of population and economic growth can be expected to take place in the 21st Century, and that new jobs, smart businesses and highly educated and skilled people will be increasingly concentrated in cities. These trends are also evident in Wales, with the majority of the growth in new jobs and businesses in the Cardiff Capital Region taking place in the capital city over the last 10 years, this can be expected to be true in Wales too. Connecting the jobs created in the city to residents of the wider city region will be a priority for Cardiff and for Wales. The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, the associated delivery of the Cardiff Metro and the establishment of effective city-regional governance will be fundamentally important in delivering sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Social well-being

Social well-being is about having a good standard of living, being able to take advantage of what the city can offer and feeling safe in your community. Education, housing, health and community safety all help to shape happy and prosperous lives.

People in Cardiff could be described as being healthier than ever before. Levels of general health are high, with life expectancy for men and women continuing to rise, and women in Cardiff projected to live longer than those in the majority of the Core Cities. There remain some significant issues for the city's health however. More than half of the population in Cardiff is overweight, obese or underweight; comparatively few people undertake physical activity; and – despite recent falls – there is a high number of people smoking and drinking to excess. 1 in 4 five year olds in Cardiff has an unhealthy weight, which could pose long-term issues for the city's health outcomes. Differences across the city are also pronounced, with a healthy life expectancy gap of 22 to 24 years between the richest and poorest communities. Much of this can be attributed to lifestyle factors: nearly twice as many adults living in the more deprived areas of the city are overweight or obese.

Almost a third of Cardiff households live in poverty with a high percentage of children living in workless and low income households. Marked differences exist in prosperity between the north and south of the city, with unemployment rates in Ely nearly ten times higher than those in Creigiau.

Cardiff is a highly skilled city and the performance of Cardiff schools has improved dramatically in recent years. However persistent gaps remain in the attainment of certain groups. The gap in attainment between pupils who receive free school meals and those that do not remains substantial and the majority of school leavers who do not make a successful transition to further education, training or employment live in the more deprived areas of the city, which may perpetuate long-standing inequalities.

Whilst Cardiff is widely regarded as a safe city, having seen a rapid and significant reduction in crime over the past 10 years, levels of crime also vary significantly across the city, following patterns of income and health inequality.

Whilst many people want to live in Cardiff, buying a house here is difficult for many: the average house costs around eight times the average salary. High house prices can mean a decrease in living standards as a higher proportion of income is spent on housing costs. It can also have a detrimental impact on people's mental well-being and is a driver of intergenerational inequalities. Homelessness, with the myriad of effects it has across all types of well-being, remains a substantial issue for Cardiff. It is also estimated that nearly

25% of households in Cardiff are in living in fuel poverty, with cold homes being linked to more deaths in winter, respiratory illnesses and impacts on mental health.

Looking to the future, efforts will need to be directed at encouraging healthy lifestyles, given the long-term impact on individuals and health services. While the prevalence of smoking is likely to continue to decline and the percentage of babies born with low birth weight is expected to improve, projections suggest levels of obesity will continue to increase, a key factor in terms of health outcomes. The gap between the economic outcomes of different communities seems unlikely to reduce, and given the close correlation between economic and health outcomes, the gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy of the people who live in the richest and poorest part of the city seems likely to increase without intervention.

Planning for and managing the city's growth will be difficult. Cardiff's rapid population growth will see an increase in the number of very young people and older people within the city, both leading to substantial pressures on the city's public services, particularly health services.

Work is ongoing nationally and internationally to study the impact of so-called 'adverse childhood experiences' – stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child. Indications are that these experiences can make individuals more likely to adopt harmful behaviours, perform less well in school, and can lead to mental and physical ill health in later life. It is something which the city will need to explore in more depth.

The need for affordable homes and jobs and the investment this will bring will provide a major opportunity to ensure all residents benefit from growth. Providing more pathways to employment and better paid jobs, affordable housing alongside improved educational outcomes will be fundamental to raising standards of living.

Although trends to date have shown a decrease in overall levels of recorded crime, the significant disparities between crime levels in our neighbourhoods are likely to continue unless work is undertaken to reduce them. Similarly, a small minority of children and adults are vulnerable to abuse, violence and exploitation which can have an impact on the rest of their lives. Further developing joined up approaches to protecting the city's most vulnerable residents will remain crucial.

The shape of crime will evolve and adapt. The internet has brought with it additional types of crime and has given a global reach to others such as consumer fraud. Online criminal networking is already showing its impact in areas such as child sexual exploitation and global terrorism.

Environmental well-being

Cardiff is a green city. It's well served by parks and open green spaces, and residents have easy access to the Brecon Beacons national park, and stunning coastlines in the wider city-region. Nearly half of residents feel that access to green spaces and parks is one of the city's key assets. Access to green – and blue – space has enormous benefits for mental and physical health, as well as offering opportunities to improve community relationships. Cardiff's green infrastructure, its recreational routes and cycle networks, river corridors and countryside offer enormous opportunities to support the local economy and increase the city's resilience.

Despite this, Cardiff faces significant challenges. Research suggests that across Wales, five deaths every day are caused by air pollution. Although carbon emissions per person in Cardiff have fallen in the last decade and are lower than both the UK and Wales averages, this is a key issue for the city and there is work to do if Cardiff is to meet the performance of similar local authorities. Levels of nitrogen dioxide found in the city centre are the highest in Welsh local authorities and exceed EU pollution limits. As the city grows the impacts of additional homes and vehicles in increasing emissions will have to be considered, given their potential impact on health if they aren't mitigated.

Over 60% of residents now think that transport in the city is a serious or very serious problem and it's an issue that was raised repeatedly during the Assessment consultation, either in terms of tackling the city's congestion or in terms of the need to encourage active modes of transports. Levels of car use in Cardiff are high and use of public transport comparatively low, although levels of walking and cycling compare well to other core cities and are growing. The city's reliance on cars also has a negative effect on Cardiff's air quality, with the impacts on health that this entails. The city has opportunities to encourage the use of public transport, as many journeys carried out in Cardiff are relatively short. This could reduce both carbon and nitrogen dioxide emissions as well as bringing other beneficial environmental and health impacts and supporting the city's economy.

Cardiff's recycling rates perform strongly compared to other British cities. The household waste recycling rate has risen from 4% to 58% since the recycling and composting targets were put in place. Street cleanliness, however, is consistently seen as a priority for residents and can have a detrimental effect on people's pride in their surroundings and community.

Parts of Cardiff are currently considered to be at high risk of flooding, from both coastal inundation and surface water flooding. This is something to be considered as the city grows.

Looking to tomorrow, growth will put significant pressures on the city's environment and natural resources and the environmental, social and economic benefits they bring to Cardiff and its surrounding area. More people will mean more houses will need to be built, more journeys made, more energy used and more waste created. Managing the environmental impacts of this growth and of climate change in a resilient and sustainable fashion will be a major long-term challenge for the city.

The latest UK assessment on climate change highlights flooding and extreme heat events as posing the greatest risk to infrastructure, the natural environment and our health and well-being. Though a small percentage of houses in Cardiff are deemed to be at high risk of flooding, some communities are at risk and, as the city grows, the risks for new communities will need to be mitigated.

The environment is key to health, as elements of 'social prescribing' attest. Providing access to parks and open spaces, and other green infrastructure such as cycle and walking networks, will be increasingly important, for both existing and new communities. As well as being important for the wildlife, they contribute to our physical and mental well-being and provide a focal point for communities.

Cultural well-being

As capital city of Wales, Cardiff is in a unique position in terms of its cultural well-being. It is evident that people love living in Cardiff. The city's theatres, museums, heritage buildings and parks, sporting and shopping facilities are amongst its best assets, helping to attract visitors from around the world.

Perhaps unsurprisingly given the abundance of arts facilities and events which can be found in the capital city, Cardiff comes top in Wales in terms of the percentage of people who have attended arts events, from theatre productions to music events to exhibitions to street arts events. The arts are a vital part of Cardiff's economy, attracting people and jobs to the city, but also have an important social impact, inspiring young people, enhancing people's day to day lives and improving their mental well-being.

Three quarters of people in Cardiff say that arts and cultural activities are very or fairly important to their well-being and just over seventy percent said the same about sport. Cardiff ranks third compared to other European capital cities in terms of people's satisfaction with our concert halls, theatres and museums; and joint fourth for our sports facilities. Cardiff has a wealth of assets on which to call in this arena, including five museums holding collections which are accredited to UK standards as well as one of Wales' six accredited archives.

As capital city, Cardiff has an important role in promoting Wales as a fully bilingual country. The 2011 census indicated that a little over 15% of people in Cardiff have one or more skills in the Welsh language. Cardiff also has a long history as an open and diverse city with over 100 languages spoken across the city.

People largely agree that Cardiff is a cohesive city, one where people feel that they belong to their communities and have positive relationships within them. We are joint 4th among Europe's capital cities in terms of people believing that foreigners are well-integrated and our engagement activity highlighted cohesion as a key asset. However this is not the everyday experience of all people living in Cardiff. Hate crimes – crimes based on a part of people's identity, such as sexuality, disability or race – occur across the city, having a negative effect on people's sense of belonging to their community and their feeling that they are safe in their own homes.

Being part of a strong social network and taking an active part in local community life is central to cultural well-being and can make people, and their communities, more resilient. Given the growth of the city and the pressures on public services, now more than ever it is imperative that communities and residents feel that they can be involved in shaping their city and the services they receive.

Compared to other areas of Wales, people in Cardiff largely feel that they can influence decisions in their area. However, Cardiff's voter turnout ranged from just under 40% in the 2012 local elections, to a little under 50% in the last Assembly elections, to nearly 70% in the last general election in 2015. These overall also figures mask differences across the city.

People in more affluent areas are much more likely to engage with the electoral process than people in poorer wards.

A significant proportion of people in Cardiff volunteer in some way. In addition to the benefits which volunteering brings to Cardiff's communities, it can help people gain confidence and self-esteem, learn skills and improve their CV, and give something back to those around them, fostering a sense of community. However, certain sections of the community – such as older people – are much more likely to volunteer than others. Many of Cardiff's citizens say that they don't know how to access volunteering opportunities.

Looking towards tomorrow, the city will need to work hard to meet its aspiration of being Europe's most liveable capital city. It will require maintaining high levels of citizen satisfaction with life in the city, building up the city's sense of community, and – fundamentally – ensuring excellent public services at a time of rapidly increasing demand and public sector austerity.

Community cohesion – the sense of belonging felt by communities, and the strong and positive relationships within them – will become more and more important as Brexit, conflicts, climate change, global terrorism and economic pressures have an impact on the global movement of people. As the population grows and becomes more diverse it is important that we continue to build on Cardiff's long history of being an open and inclusive city.

Engagement and consultation

Understanding what people in Cardiff think about well-being in the city has been vital to developing our Assessment and starting to identify the key challenges that are facing the city. The Cardiff Public Services Board must prepare and publish its Well-being Assessment by the end of March 2017, and then develop a Well-being Plan and objectives for the improving the city's well-being by May 2018.

Ultimately, the Cardiff Well-being Assessment and the Local Well-being Plan are about the critical opportunities and challenges facing the city and its people, so it is essential that partners, stakeholders and residents are part of this process.

Developing the Assessment - Ask Cardiff Survey 2016

To help us understand what people living here think of the city, we drew on national and international surveys such as the National Survey for Wales and the EU Urban Audit.

We also used the results of the 'Ask Cardiff' Survey 2016, which explores all areas of life, from people's opinions of services, how often they use our parks and leisure centres, to how concerned they feel about being able to afford a decent standard of living. In 2016 citizens were asked for the first time what they felt were the most important factors for their well-being now, and what they thought would be most important things affecting their well-being over the next five years.

Being fit and healthy were central to people's current well-being, along with having friends and family around them. In future, people thought that their health and mobility would affect them, as well as their finances, ageing and being able to afford decent accommodation. You can read more about what people in Cardiff feel about their well-being in the 'Great Place to Live Work and Play' chapter of the Liveable City Report.

The Ask Cardiff Survey has been running for a decade and receives the highest response rate of any local authority-wide survey among the Core Cities – over 4,000 responses in 2016. In order to maximize responses and to target particular communities who have traditionally not responded in high numbers, we used the following methods to distribute the survey to residents:

- Paper surveys were posted to a random sample of 3,000 households by electoral division. An additional 1,000 surveys were sent out in Cardiff East and to Cardiff City & South to boost response rate from those areas, meaning that a total of 5,000 addresses received Ask Cardiff through the post.

- Paper surveys and ballot boxes were distributed to Council buildings, Hubs and libraries.
- An online version of the survey was emailed to users of Libraries, C2C, Council Tax online account holders, Castle Key holders and Stretch Card Users. This totalled 86,670 unique email addresses.
- The survey was also emailed to members of the Citizens' Panel, totalling 6,357 residents.
- A social media campaign was coordinated via the City of Cardiff and the Cardiff Debate Twitter accounts with a combined audience of over 45,000 followers.
- The survey was also publicised "In Cardiff", the Council's newspaper which is published every quarter, and available at selected supermarkets and convenience stores around the city as well as Council-run buildings across the city.

And in order to improve responses from 'seldom heard' communities:

- Additional hand-delivery of surveys to homes and businesses in Cardiff East and City & Cardiff South.
- Promotional sessions at local supermarkets and community events.
- Working with Cardiff University to reach younger people.
- Running workshops with Welsh Refuge Council service users on particular elements of the consultation.

Well-being Assessment Engagement and Consultation

The draft Liveable City Report and Well-being Assessment were launched on 12 January 2017 at the city's first 'Liveable City Forum'. The Forum was a significant opportunity for leaders from the city's public, third and private sectors, as well as faith and equalities groups, to consider the draft Assessment and start to identify what the most important challenges and opportunities facing the city are.

Full public consultation ran from 12 January 2017 until 26 February 2017. The consultation and engagement process included an online consultation, engagement workshops with specific groups who are often 'seldom heard', as well as opportunities to participate through social media interaction and formal response. You can read the full results of the consultation in the Liveable City Consultation and Engagement Report.

Under statute, some stakeholders and partners were contacted directly for their feedback, including:

- The Future Generations Commissioner
- The Board's invited participants and partners

- The City of Cardiff Council's Policy Review and Performance Scrutiny Committee
- Voluntary organisations
- Representatives of the business community
- Trade Unions
- Those with an interest in natural resources
- Cultural bodies.

Given Cardiff's importance to the city region, we also asked our neighbouring local authorities what they thought of the Assessment. You can read more about how Cardiff's well-being links to its surrounding region in the Liveable City Report.

The online consultation was open to the general public and awareness raising activities by members of the Public Service Board included a press release, social media campaigns, and email dissemination to contacts including the Citizens Panel. We received nearly 500 responses to our online consultation, in addition to formal responses. Over 300 people took part in our targeted engagement sessions. The Public Services Board's social media campaign reached 1.7M social media users and over 3,100 clicks on the message to get further information.

However, the PSB members were also keen to engage with specific groups and interested parties, leading to the development of targeted engagement sessions. Twelve sessions were facilitated between 12 January and 15 March 2017:

- Liveable City Forum
- Cardiff Youth Council workshop with approximately 35 young people elected by their peers
- Members Briefing for elected Councillors
- A set of five workshops with 150 young people in Willows High School
- A joint forum with the Cardiff Access Focus Group and the 50+ forum
- Liveable City Policy Forum for approximately 60 policy experts from organisations across Cardiff
- Cardiff Third Sector Council's BME Network for professionals from ethnic minority organisations.
- Cardiff Council's internal BME Forum for council staff from ethnic minority backgrounds.

Due to the diverse nature of the groups each session varied significantly in length and activities to suit the needs of the members. Despite the differences all sessions were run with the same core areas:

- What participants want Cardiff to be like in 2035.

- What a city needs to function well for those who live in and/or use it.
- How well Cardiff is functioning.
- Cardiff's priorities for change to increase the well-being of the population.
- Initial thinking around solutions for the chosen priorities.

What did people tell us?

Some of the recurring priorities and challenges which came up during our Assessment engagement and consultation are set out below. You can read more about these in the full engagement report. They are divided by theme but that in reality many of these challenges connect multiple aspects of well-being:

Infrastructure: managing the implications of growth; getting and keeping the city moving; access to good quality healthcare; maintaining and increasing parks and open spaces; affordable and accessible housing

Environment and Transport: becoming a cleaner city; reducing air pollution/invest in green technology; improving public transport.

Health: encouraging positive public health behaviour; caring for an ageing population; encouraging cycling and walking.

Equality and opportunity: reducing inequality; reducing homelessness; putting people at the centre of services; inclusion of the whole population

Economy and education: stimulating the economy; becoming a Living Wage City; improving education; being prepared for the world of work

Community: being a safe city for the whole community; cohesive communities; having cultural activities and things to do.

This extensive consultation and engagement work has resulted in a far stronger Well-being Assessment, one which reflects people's views of what makes Cardiff a great place to live and work, as well as starting to help identify the key challenges which the city should address through its well-being objectives and Local Well-being Plan.

Next Steps - Developing Cardiff's Local Well-being Plan

The Public Services Board must prepare and publish a plan setting out its well-being objectives and the steps it will take to meet them by May 2018. We must set out:

- Why we feel these objectives will contribute within their local area to achieving the well-being goals
- How we have taken the Well-being Assessment into account in setting its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them.

The timetable for developing Cardiff's Well-being Plan is set out below.

Date	Activity
Spring 2017	Cardiff Assessment of Local Well-being published
Summer 2017	Drafting Cardiff Local Well-being Plan and Objectives
Summer/Autumn 2017	Draft Cardiff Well-being objectives with Future Generations Commissioner for advice
Autumn/Winter 2017	Draft Well-being Plan Statutory Consultation (12 weeks)
March 2018	Public Services Board member organisations agree Well-being Plan
April 2018	Approval and launch of Local Well-being Plan by the Public Services Board

We want to hear your views

Cardiff's Local Well-being Plan will set out the Public Services Board's objectives for improving well-being in Cardiff. It will be developed over the course of 2017 and published in April 2018.

We want to hear your views about how we can make Cardiff a better place now and for future generations. Formal consultation will run in Autumn/Winter 2017 but you can contact us at any time using the details below:

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