

Monday 27th February 2017

Dear Cardiff Public Services Board Members and Support Team

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide feedback on your draft Assessment of Local Well-being sent to the office in January 2017.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The approach that you have taken to thinking about the **long-term** in your assessment is to be commended. The *Cardiff Tomorrow* sections provide a broad strategic focus on future challenges, especially in how they communicate the 'shift' required in addressing these issues. As part of this it was also notable how well the 'Liveable City' format of your assessment communicates the key challenges (including longer-term challenges) to Cardiff in terms of demographic change, infrastructure, Cardiff's regional role and inequality. You have the opportunity to build on both of these strengths by including more analysis of the potential impact of future trends on the Well-being of Cardiff, and of your communities and I encourage you to pursue this as a key area of work for the PSB as you move toward Well-being planning.

I was pleased to see that you have made a good start with your approach to **involving people and communities** in the development of your assessment, and I know that this is ongoing. It will be important for you to build on this as you move towards well-being planning, making sure that you continue to provide opportunities for a broad range of stakeholders and citizens to get involved in influencing the development of your objectives, and be able to demonstrate that their input has an effect on what you do.

The approach you've taken to structuring your assessment based on seven outcome areas is interesting, but I think that for the PSB to understand how you can maximise your contribution to the seven national Well-being goals, the **integration** and relationship between your outcomes and the goals could be more clearly considered and communicated. For example, there is a clear difference between the 'frame' used in your approach to a "clean, attractive and sustainable environment" and the 'Resilient Wales' national goal.

A key element of the legislation is the focus on **preventing problems** from occurring rather than just responding to them. This is an area where I would encourage you to give detailed consideration to what the data and evidence are telling you, in order to make sense of key challenges you have identified.

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

Your support team have worked hard to develop this assessment and the people who support your well-being planning will need your full buy-in and support. Key features of this are likely to be the leadership you show and your willingness to give people space and permission to explore new ways of addressing

old problems. This cultural change is what the Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG Act) is all about.

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

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

Kind regards



Sophie Howe,
Future Generations Commissioner for Wales

Feedback from the Office of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales on Cardiff Public Services Board Local Well-being Assessment Summary and Cardiff Liveable City Report 2017

1. Introduction

The following report provides feedback to Cardiff Public Services Board from the office of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales on the consultation draft of Cardiff's well-being assessment Summary and Liveable City Report published in January 2017. This feedback is based on our project team¹ reviewing the following key documents and discussions:

- Cardiff Public Services Board: Draft Well-being assessment: Summary January 2017
- Cardiff Liveable City Report 2017: Draft January 2017
- Neighbourhood Partnership Area documents for Cardiff: North, South, East, West, South East, South West
- Overview: Statistics Spreadsheet
- Phone discussion between the project team and members of the PSB team on 10th February

It is intended that this feedback should be used to inform both the publication of the assessment in spring 2017 where possible and recognising the timescales that exist, but it is more important that it informs ongoing processes of developing your assessment and Well-being planning.

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

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

While we understand from our phone conversation that the well-being assessment is an ongoing process, and that further work is currently being undertaken, it is important that the following comments are noted and acted upon as the well-being assessment is developed, adapted and built upon to inform well-being planning across the PSB.

2. National well-being goals

One of the issues we have considered is how effectively the seven national well-being goals have been reflected in the assessment as the WFG Act requires PSBs to demonstrate how they plan to maximise their contribution to the goals. It is important that there is a clear link between the data in assessments, its interpretation and our understanding of all aspects of well-being in our communities.

We understand that PSBs will develop different ways of reflecting well-being, in Cardiff's case through the 'Liveable City' frame and seven key well-being outcomes². The rationale for utilising this framework is clear and the summary document and phone conversation with the PSB team were really useful to help us to understand the vision and process that the PSB have developed, and how approaches have developed as a result of the Act around citizen engagement, long-term thinking and a wider range of measures.

While we recognise the evolution of the approach from previous partnership work, the assessment could be improved which a clearer explanation about how and why the seven outcomes were chosen. Why are these outcomes and associated measures particularly important to Cardiff, and other potential measures of the "city's performance" not used?

For the PSB to understand how it can maximise its contribution to the seven national well-being goals, we think that the relationship between the outcomes in the assessment and the national goals will need to be understood and clearly communicated. For example, there is a clear difference between the 'frame' used in Cardiff's approach to a "clean, attractive and sustainable environment" and the 'Resilient Wales' national goal. This local frame is welcomed, but a key question is how the PSB will *maximise* its contribution to "enhance a biodiverse natural environment, ecological resilience and capacity to adapt to change" (from the Resilient Wales goal)

² Cardiff is a great place to live work and play; Cardiff has a thriving and prosperous economy; People in Cardiff are Safe and Feel safe; people in Cardiff are Healthy; People in Cardiff achieve their full potential; Cardiff has a clean, attractive, sustainable environment; Cardiff is a fair, just and inclusive society.

While the seven national goals are referred to in the introduction, there is no reference to them under the seven outcomes or within the evidence or analysis within each section. The 'Cardiff Tomorrow' sections under each 'outcome' provide an opportunity for authors to develop and describe this link. This could also be addressed with a simple table explaining the contribution to each of the outcomes to the national Well-being goals as part of the introduction to the Liveable City report.

We would expect to see a stronger explanation of this relationship in future iterations of the assessment and throughout the Well-being planning process in Cardiff.

3. Data content – area and place

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

There is good use of Cardiff-wide, UK, regional and comparative data to inform your assessment. This gives us a broad understanding of the types of challenges to well-being and how Cardiff compares with other municipalities. However, in places the data needs much more interpretation to understand the *significance* of the issue for Cardiff as a whole, and what the comparison illustrates. Many sections only describe the data (please see comments on education data in point 5 below). Developing more effective interpretation and communication of the significance of challenges are two themes which we will refer to later in this feedback document.

It is clear that for some outcomes (e.g. deprivation) there is readily available data to enable us to understand the spatial inequalities across Cardiff. In other areas there is clearly less quantitative data to explain differences between localities. More qualitative data could be gathered and used to develop the narrative throughout the assessment in these areas. The data and measures only tell us part of the story about well-being and liveability across Cardiff.

There is scope for strengthening your analysis by a greater focus on individual communities across the Cardiff area. You have the opportunity to provide greater understanding of well-being in different areas and places, differences within areas or between areas, inequalities and in relation to particularly acute local issues. We believe that a Well-being assessment should provide a more localised (and less homogenous) understanding of well-being, and will be seeking evidence of this as well-being planning progresses.

It is very positive to see the development of Neighbourhood Partnership Area (NPA) documents for north, south, east, west, south east, south west Cardiff. At present they are clearly very data focused with 44 separate measures from *Ask Cardiff* and other sources. It is positive to hear that data is already being collected on assets and public services for each area. It is important that this data, once collected, is interpreted, and that qualitative data is added to help collaborative work in each area and across Cardiff as a whole.

It is also positive that the assessment has recognised the importance and challenge of maintaining critical energy, water, transport and other infrastructure which underpins well-being and public service delivery. However, what do these challenges specifically mean for Cardiff? Is there enough energy infrastructure and water supply to support economic growth? What level of flood risk management is required? Are Cardiff's roads resilient to climate change? A summary of the key infrastructural issues and the particular challenges to Cardiff would be beneficial.

4. Data content – public service needs

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

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

It is positive to see many of the sections under each 'outcome' provide quantitative and qualitative information on public services and we have learnt that the NPA documents will also gather information on public services. Data from *Ask Cardiff*, the National Survey for Wales and the Urban Audit provide a good resource for the PSB to reflect on the change that is required of public services in the face of the challenges laid out in the document. It is also good to hear that Cardiff Research Centre have been working on the population needs assessment as well as the well-being assessment. We look forward to seeing how this work on the PNA will inform the well-being assessment.

The assessment could be strengthened by more indication of *how* services may need to change to meet the new challenges. We recognise that this will form part of your work in the well-being planning process. We would encourage you to consider what the information you have gathered tells us about

whether services are adequate, whether there is a major gap in public services to address the outcome, the scale of the public service challenge from the outcome, and the potential role of the PSB and other sectors in developing collective action to address the issue.

Part of this could be the development of key messages to the PSB and the public sector more generally about the 'step change' which is likely to be required to meet the challenges laid out in the *Liveable City* document.

5. Quantitative and qualitative analysis

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

In general there is good use of quantitative data to describe the current situation. However, in many places the accompanying narrative is overly descriptive and would benefit from further interpretation to understand the *significance* of the data (this particularly applies to education and some of the environmental measures). This would help us to understand the situation more clearly. Generally, more work needs to be done to get a sense of scale, significance and implications for well-being.

In this respect, there is much better use of qualitative data and some outcome sections provide excellent intuitive analysis to help to describe the significance of the current situation (this particularly applies to *People in Cardiff are healthy* and *Cardiff is a fair, just and inclusive society*). Their balance of qualitative, quantitative data, interpretation and narrative should be used as a benchmark for other 'outcomes', especially in the *Cardiff Tomorrow* sections.

The comments below provide more detailed feedback on the outcome sections:

Cardiff is a great place to live work and play. It is very positive to see satisfaction with public services in Cardiff, and the Urban Audit provides excellent information about what aspects of Cardiff's 'liveability' are good. There is big focus on comparison and the narrative could do with more interpretation of what this comparison tells us. There is good use of information from the *Ask Cardiff* survey and National Survey of Wales. This section provides a very clear indication of

the shift required in housing and a more equal standard of living, but the implication of this shift for public services would benefit from more emphasis.

Cardiff has a thriving and prosperous economy. This section provides a good overview of economic growth and deprivation. *Ask Cardiff* information is utilised well. It is positive to see the link between unemployment, crime, mental health. The assessment would benefit from more of this integrated analysis throughout (see comments on Integration under point 9). The narrow focus of the measures could be enhanced with further qualitative analysis of some of the following issues: Are business start-ups sustained? What is the impact of the spatial distribution of employment across Cardiff. What is the role of social enterprises and the non-monetary economy in the area? Are there other aspects of economic capital which can provide a broader sense of this aspect of well-being, e.g. the economic asset of elderly people, the potential role of the City Region Project (see comments under point 11)?

People in Cardiff are safe and feel safe. This section *describes* the data, and would benefit from more commentary for each 'measure' and some interpretation, as it currently feels very 'performance' focused. We need a greater sense of the significance of these measures to liveability. *Ask Cardiff* data is used well and it is good to see that spatial differences are picked up in the *Cardiff Tomorrow* section - these could do with more emphasis earlier. The comparison with core cities is useful and there is excellent commentary on community cohesion and movement of people.

People in Cardiff are healthy. The complex issues of inequalities in life expectancy, healthy lifestyles, the impacts of demographic change and the impact on public sector are all explained clearly, supported by quantitative and qualitative data. This is an excellent level of interpretation of why issues matter to well-being – an approach that should be encouraged across all outcomes and measures.

People in Cardiff achieve their full potential. This section is particularly good at focusing on Cardiff's assets and educational disadvantage. However some parts of this section (schools, NEETs or Not in Employment, Education or Training, Job Seekers Allowance or JSA) feel very performance focused. What does this data tell us about well-being? Is this a significant problem or are we doing OK? The Cardiff Tomorrow section provides a good focus on future skills requirements – this needs to refer back to the Prosperity section.

Cardiff has a clean, attractive, sustainable environment. It is encouraging that the

Chair's foreword suggests placing this issue at the centre of the debate about Cardiff's liveability. The commentaries on environmental quality, flood risk and green space are well balanced. The measures provided seem to suggest a narrow view of this outcome and a number of questions are raised by this. Why is recycling used as a measure, with no interpretation about its impact on well-being. It is noted that the *Cardiff Tomorrow* section focuses on waste production as a key challenge accompanying economic growth. Why is recycling (and not waste production) used as a measure of environmental quality? Emissions are a major issue in Cardiff: should these be linked into the health section? Energy infrastructure is clearly an issue: what is the current situation? Is energy infrastructure able to support economic growth? What proportion of energy demand can be met by renewables? What biodiversity is in decline and under threat? This outcome could provide much more context for some of these basic questions about Well-being in Cardiff.

Cardiff is a fair, just and inclusive society. This section has an excellent introduction, is good on spatial differences, and provides very good interpretation on income deprivation, poverty, income and health inequalities. The *Cardiff Tomorrow* clearly sets out the challenges to the PSB from the trends covered.

6. Key challenges

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

We understand from the phone conversation that the assessment is intended as a stimulus to develop a conversation about challenges in Cardiff and how to address them. Despite our comments about interpretation, we believe the way the *Liveable City* document communicates the challenges to Cardiff is commendable. From the foreword to the last section there is clarity about *what* the major challenges are in terms of demographic change, infrastructure, Cardiff's regional role and inequality. To build on this, more interpretation of the significance of these challenges would help readers understand in turn the challenges to public services.

There is very rich data in the document that represents insightful analysis and this should feature more strongly in a broad summary within the main document. There are clearly some core issues which are described *within* the narrative that should provide a stronger backdrop to all of the outcomes:

inequalities in health and standard of living, infrastructural resilience, accommodating population growth, air pollution and flood risk, limited resources for social care, under-provision of housing, 60,000 people living in poverty, welfare reform, climate impacts, austerity, natural resource depletion. This is an area where existing data and information might help to provide a broad strategic context for the work of the PSB.

To this end we suggest the inclusion of a section towards the end of the document to focus further consultation and work on the *Liveable City Strategy* over the coming year which summarises the major challenges which need further debate. Key questions are: how can the PSB work with others across the city to address these major challenges to achieve the greatest impact and address multiple outcomes? How can they *maximise* their contribution to well-being by addressing these challenges? What are the key trade-offs and tensions between these challenges and outcomes?

7. Engagement, involvement and collaboration

The WFG Act clearly indicates that collaboration and involvement are two of the five ways of working which PSBs need to consistently apply to their work. As a consequence, we have been particularly interested in the level and method of engagement, involvement and collaboration across the partnership in producing the assessment, including engagement with communities, public, third sector and private sector organisations.

The phone discussion helped us to understand the work underway in consulting on the assessment. Clearly because of this current activity we have only a partial picture of the consultation material being used to inform the assessment. The Liveable City Forum launch in January 2017 has provided a good start to this process.

We can see the effort that has been put into the online survey *Ask Cardiff* (developed in collaboration with the Vale of Glamorgan Council) and understand the levels of collaboration across the partnership to develop the assessment. We look forward to hearing more about the current engagement and how it has informed the *Liveable City* approach in Cardiff.

The summary document provides a good overview of the process of producing the *Liveable City* Report, but this could be improved by providing a greater understanding of what the added value of collaboration and engagements is, and whether the approach has changed as result of the WFG Act (see later comments under point 12). It will also be interesting to understand the level of engagement with

the third sector and private sector in the process as it is unclear at present where their perspectives have fed in.

It was also good to hear how much this assessment has acted as a catalyst to develop collaborative working across the PSB. The final assessment should explain the benefits of this collaboration, the nature of their contribution, and where joint work could be improved. This collaboration is positive and should be built on as you move forward into well-being planning.

8. Integration

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

There is scope for greater consideration of data from each outcome (and associated measures) alongside that of the others, and consideration of the inter-relationships between data. The inter-relationships between unemployment, inequality, health and crime are mentioned briefly, but there are many inter-relationships between the key challenges discussed in point 6 which remain unexplored. This is an area for you to give further consideration as you finalise your assessment for publication, and as you move toward well-being planning.

It is pleasing to see the level of integration of information from the Local Development Plan team on strategic development sites. This should be continued as their input and data may help you to explore some of the inter-relationships described above and some of the regional and future trends issues highlighted in the next sections. The link with the population needs assessment (PNA) and other statutory data sources is also noted.

We understand that work is already underway and planned to further investigate the findings of the assessment with partners and exploring these inter-relationships between areas of policy should form a part of this activity. Integration across well-being themes should be an important issue for the PSB to consider as it develops its well-being plan, not least to understand how resources and the public sector might need to adapt to address issues which cut across traditional policy silos.

9. Foresight and future trends

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

The authors of the *Cardiff Tomorrow* sections provide a broad strategic focus on future challenges and this approach is commendable, especially regarding the 'shift' required in addressing these issues. This contrasts with the relatively narrow measures under each outcome which tell only a partial story of well-being. As discussed earlier these sections could be improved by developing a more qualitative context which includes long-term trends (this was done well in the health section).

More consideration of future trends on the outcomes is something we would expect to see improve as the *Liveable City Strategy* is developed. Exploring for example how vulnerable/resilient Cardiff's energy, water, transport and other infrastructure are to future trends would be beneficial. Is it able to support the economy and provide the foundations for well-being across the seven outcomes? What is the role of the PSB in developing resilience?

We understand from the phone conversation that there is an opportunity to include more analysis of the potential impact of future trends on well-being. We would encourage you to pursue this within the PSB as you progress your work.

A simple approach could be adopted to address this by summarising the short, medium and long-term challenges for each outcome, identifying where there are potential significant implications for the area and gaps in your understanding of long-term trends. This approach might help the PSB to prioritise critical challenges where collective action or more analysis is needed.

The Welsh Government will be producing their Future Trends Report in May 2017. The current plan is to include 6 key themes: population, economy, natural resources and climate change, health, land use and infrastructure and societal change. As it develops your assessment will need to take account of data included in this, but should aim to provide a clearer emphasis on long-term challenges to well-being in the initial assessment published in the coming months.

10. Cross boundary issues

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

Reference to the City Region project is positive, but could be improved by stating exactly *what* benefits are envisaged from this major development. The project is likely to impact on all aspects of community well-being across Cardiff. Even if the specific impacts are uncertain at present, it will clearly have an influence on cohesion, equality, resilience and so on. The current section could be adapted to be more interpretative about its impact, and references could be made to it where relevant under other outcomes (especially the prosperous outcome where it is currently missing from the narrative).

We believe that a more detailed understanding of key regional and cross-border issues which affect Cardiff would be beneficial to inform the well-being plan process. There is only limited reference to the region across the seven outcomes and where it is mentioned there is little interpretation. As mentioned previously, regional comparisons need further interpretation to understand their significance.

It is positive to see the data on commuting to understanding the flow of workers across the city region. In addition to this it would be useful to understand the nature of interrelationships with neighbouring authorities and other regional partners. In this respect, it will also be important for PSBs to consider the conclusions of neighbouring local assessments of well-being as plan production develops. This regional focus is something we would expect to feature in future iterations of the assessment to inform well-being planning in Cardiff, perhaps forming part of the broader context for the Liveable City document discussed in point 6.

11. Data quality and data gaps

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

We understand from our conversation that work is underway on poverty and in the six Neighbourhood Area Profiles (NAP) to develop a clearer picture of well-being especially at a more local level.

It is really positive to see the section in the summary '*Gaps in what we know*'. This provides a good basis to develop your understanding of where over time data sources can be improved. This is a really useful resource to understand what might be needed in the short term, medium and long-term, i.e. what is missing that matters now to inform plan development, what would be good to build over the medium-term and what longer-term data issues are. It would also provide an indication to Welsh Government, the office of the Future Generations Commissioner and Data Unit Wales on PSB needs.

Clearly, we have identified a major gap in interpretation of data and we hope that this can be addressed quickly to inform the Well-being plan process. It is important that the PSB build on existing work and plan for improving data quality during the next year and beyond, helping PSB partners to build in data research and management into their business and corporate planning.

12. Use of the sustainable development principle

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

It is really good to see the commentary in the summary document on how the sustainable development principle and five ways of working have been applied to the assessment. This could be built on and strengthened as follows:

Long-term - the table points to the evidence used for the assessment, but clearly there is some excellent forward thinking in the Cardiff tomorrow sections under each outcome, especially about the major challenges to well-being.

Prevention – using examples from children's services about preventative action is welcome but how has/could this be applied by the PSB to develop a broader preventative agenda?

Integration – this cites partnership work. However this is an area where you need to develop your understanding of interconnections across the different outcomes (see comments in point 8).

Collaboration – commitment to this is positive but what has changed in terms of the nature of collaboration as a result of the principle?

Involvement - Ask Cardiff - the National Survey of Wales and the Urban Audit are cited and there is a commitment to community and statutory partner consultation. What is different about the nature of the involvement as a result of the principle? This could be further developed to communicate how this has changed this approach from previous 'traditional' methods of developing evidence and consulting on well-being. What has been the added value of utilising the five ways of working? This would help the PSB organisations to begin to understand the value of its use as the *modus operandi* of the partnership.

13. Looking forward to plan production

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

It is positive to see that the summary provides a specific set of *Next Steps*, including a timetable, details on Liveable City Forum and associated workshops. This is all very clear regarding the production of the assessment. It will be important for the PSB to maintain an open and inclusive approach through the well-being planning process across all sectors and communities.

To help this, the assessment documents would benefit from a clearer indication of what the final plan, in Cardiff's case, the *Liveable City Strategy* will seek to achieve, and how stakeholders can remain involved.

14. Overview

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

A number of clear, recurring broad themes have emerged from our review and the conversation. It is evident that this has been a huge undertaking over a relatively short period of time, and that partners have put a great deal of effort into producing the draft assessment. We are impressed by the focus on

longer term challenges to Cardiff's well-being and are sure with further interpretation of data an even stronger assessment can be developed to inform the Liveable City Strategy.

We believe the following issues need to be tackled to improve the assessment:

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

Strategic context – a broader description of well-being challenges for Cardiff over the short, medium and long-term to provide the context for the seven outcomes and associated measures

Area and place – to complement the seven outcomes, a greater reflection of well-being within particular areas of Cardiff to better highlight the key issues for Well-being in different localities and the assets and inequalities across the area

Integration across themes – a greater focus on the inter-relationships between the seven themes and the implications of these across Cardiff and the Neighbourhood Partnership Areas.

Interpretation and significance of the data – a clearer narrative and synthesis of what the data tells us about well-being at a Cardiff and Neighbourhood Partnership level and more explanation on the significance of the data and key challenges to Well-being across all seven outcomes.

Regional context – a greater reflection of Cardiff's inter-relationships with neighbouring authorities (and PSBs) and the Cardiff City Region project.

Future trends – greater attention given to the potential impact of long-term trends on well-being in Cardiff as a whole and its communities.

It is recognised that some of these may be addressed in the PSBs proposed activities between now and the final publication of the assessment.

We hope that the issues raised above will inform this collaborative work so that these elements are reflected more strongly by the PSB in the final Assessment of Local Well-being and throughout the Well-being planning process.