



Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus
Torfaen
Public Services Board

DRAFT WELL-BEING PLAN FOR TORFAEN

Consultation version
October 2017



FOREWORD

Torfaen Public Services Board was established in April 2016 under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and brings together public services operating across the County Borough to improve resident's well-being.

Together, as public service partners and in consultation with the Torfaen community; we have undertaken an assessment of well-being which we published in May 2017 on our website, and have used this assessment to draft the first well-being plan for Torfaen. www.torfaenpublicservicesboard.co.uk

This document sets out how we will collectively respond to some of the key issues identified in the well-being assessment. However, we are very aware that more needs to be done. We must make the shift away from a previous voluntary partnership board, to a new statutory partnership that requires us to work collectively, collaboratively and differently to improve the well-being for people in Torfaen, both now, and for future generations. This will require a step change from 'business as usual' to a comprehensive partnership approach that improves well-being for our residents and adds value to the work being delivered.

This plan sets out our early key themes and objectives to improve well-being in Torfaen, for both the places we live in and the people who live here.

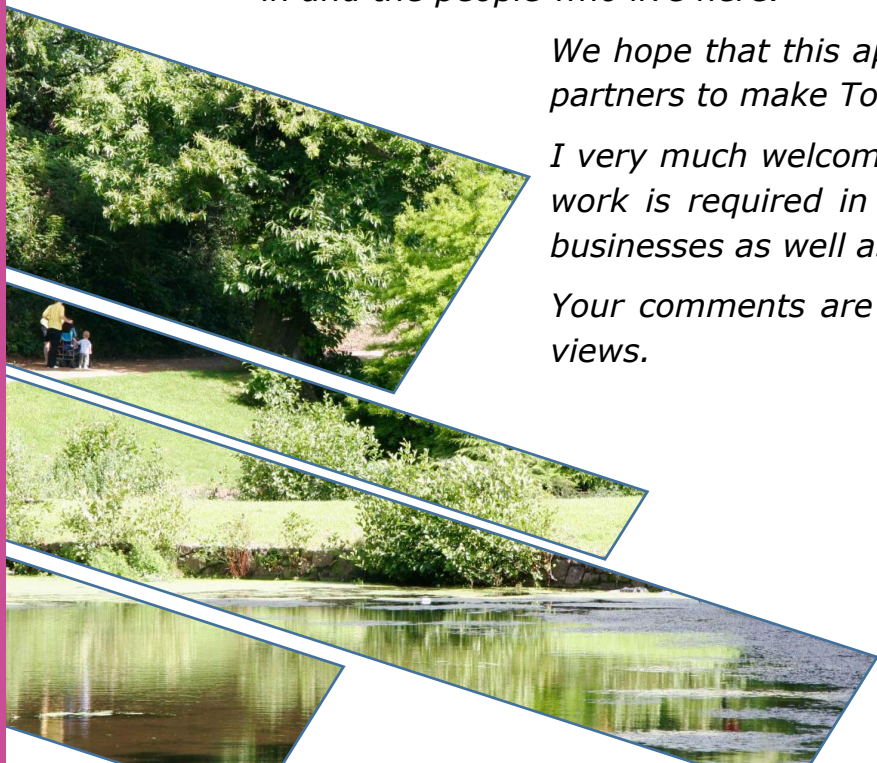
We hope that this approach will make significant improvements and we can all work together as partners to make Torfaen a great place to live, work and visit.

I very much welcome this first Well-being Plan for Torfaen. This is our starting point and further work is required in several areas over time which will require the involvement of people and businesses as well as public services.

Your comments are welcome on the content of this plan, and I look forward to receiving your views.

Cllr Anthony Hunt

Chair of Torfaen Public Services Board



CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Background	4
1.2 National well-being goals and new ways of working.....	5
2.0 WELL-BEING ASSESSMENT	7
2.1 Current Torfaen.....	7
3.0 DEVELOPING THE PLAN	7
3.1 How the well-being objectives emerged	7
3.2 Involving our citizens	9
3.3 Making the connections.....	9
3.4 How we are going to work together	10
4.0 OUR SHARED VISION FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS	12
5.0 OUR WELL-BEING OBJECTIVES	13
5.1 Objective 1 - develop a functional, connected network of natural areas that support the current and future well-being needs of local populations. .	14
5.1.1 Why we chose this objective	14
5.1.2 Using the five ways of working	15
5.1.3 Contribution to the well-being goals	16
5.2 Objective 2 – develop adaptation and mitigation responses to the impacts of climate change.	17
5.2.1 Why we chose this objective	17
5.2.2 Using the five ways of working	18
5.2.3 Contribution to the well-being goals	19
5.3 Objective 3 - provide children and young people with the best possible start in life.....	20
5.3.1 Why we chose this objective	20
5.3.2 Using the five ways of working	21
5.3.3 Contribution to the well-being goals	21
5.4 Objective 4 – prevent or limit the impact of chronic health conditions through supporting healthy lifestyles and enabling people to age well.....	22
5.4.1 Why we chose this objective.....	23
5.4.2 Using the five ways of working	23
5.4.3 Contribution to the well-being goals	24
5.5 Objective 5 - tackle the inter-generational patterns of poverty and develop economic resilience.....	25
5.5.1 Why we chose this objective.....	26
5.5.2 Using the five ways of working	27
5.5.3 Contribution to the well-being goals	27
5.6 Objective 6 - improve local skills through work-force planning, training, apprenticeships, and volunteering opportunities.....	28
5.6.1 Why we chose this objective.....	29
5.6.2 Using the five ways of working	29
5.6.3 Contribution to the well-being goals	30
5.7 Objective 7 - create safe, confident communities and promote community cohesion.....	31
5.7.1 Why we chose this objective.....	31
5.7.2 Using the five ways of working	32
5.7.3 Contribution to the well-being goals	32
5.8 Connections between our objectives.....	33
5.9 Monitoring	33
5.10 Summary	33
5.11 Next Steps	34
REFERENCES	35

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (The Act) establishes public services boards across Wales setting out statutory functions to assess the well-being of the area and form well-being plans on a five-year cycle. This is something that Torfaen Public Services Board (PSB) has willingly embraced – working together to improve well-being for people and places across the borough over the next 25 to 30 years and beyond.

The PSB is the local partnership which brings together the chief officers and leaders¹ of public services operating in Torfaen. More information can be found about the PSB - its membership, plans and meetings – on our website:

www.torfaenpublicservicesboard.co.uk

We published our first Assessment of Well-being in May 2017 on our website (as per the above link). This assessment will be updated as new information becomes available and further work is undertaken to better understand and to provide the right solutions.

Using the assessment as a starting point, we have talked to people who currently run and use our services. We could

have a very long list of actions, as in previous partnership plans, that we all work on separately and make some improvements here and there. However, our ambition is to do things differently, recognising the strong connection between the approach taken to working together and the effectiveness of the outcome for the people who live and work in Torfaen.

We understand that we cannot do everything, all at the same time, and must be realistic in addressing the areas where the PSB will have the most positive impact. By prioritising our activities and identifying those areas where, through positive collaborative activities, we can add value and benefit for our residents.

This is the first phase of long term planning and we will repeat the cycle every five years. We know there is still more to do to get a deeper understanding of some of the issues affecting our communities and what the solutions might be. We also need to better connect to our communities so we can work together to improve well-being, therefore, we will update this Plan in 2020 as well as at the end of the five years in 2023.

¹ Aneurin Bevan University Health Board; Torfaen County Borough Council; South Wales Fire & Rescue Service; Natural Resources Wales; Police & Crime Commission for Gwent; Gwent Police; Her Majesty's Prisons & Probation Service for Wales;

Wales Community Rehabilitation Company; Melin Homes; Bron Afon Community Housing; Torfaen Voluntary Alliance; Town & Community Council representation; Torfaen Leisure Trust.

1.2 National well-being goals and new ways of working

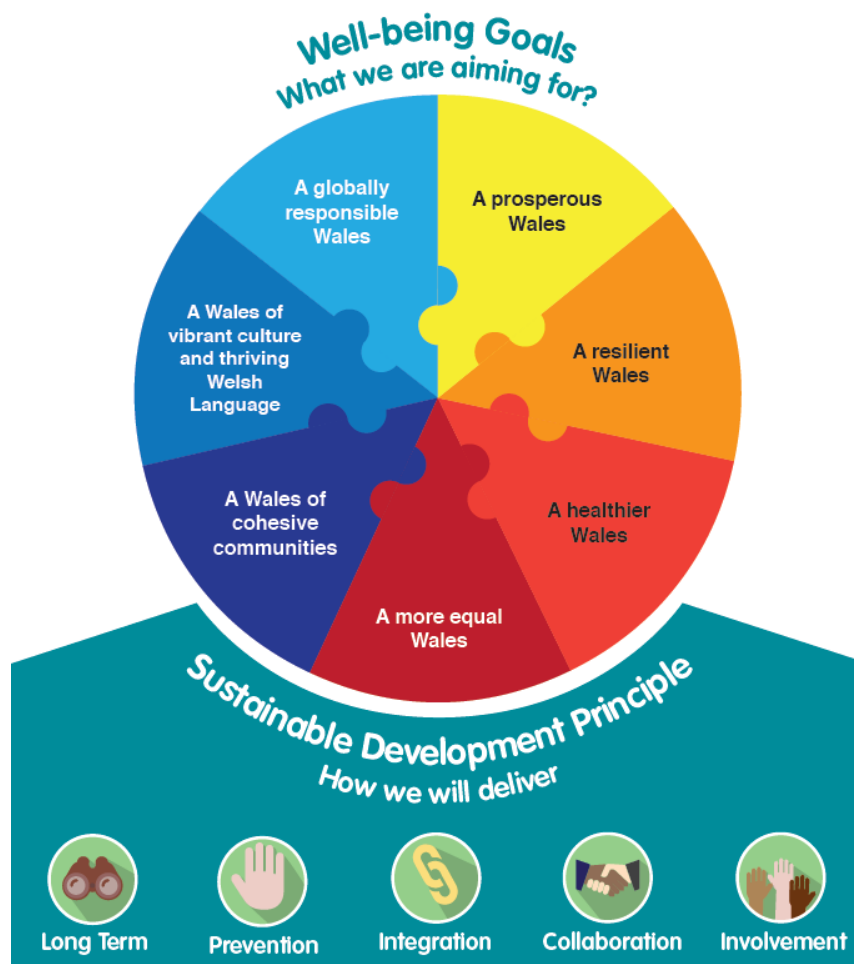


Figure 1: National Well-being Goals and the 5 ways of working.

Source: Welsh Government.

The Act sets out seven well-being goals which public services across Wales must work towards to improve social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being. These can be seen in Figure 1.

The Act also sets out how we must work using the Sustainable Development Principle, which states – “We must act in a manner in which we ensure the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

To show we applied the sustainable development principle we must use integrated, preventative and collaborative approaches that take account of the long-term and involve our communities. These are known as the five ways of working and are to be used by each public service organisation to develop and deliver well-being and, by public services boards in ensuring robust and effective partnership working.

Figure 2 below sets out how we have worked to the five ways during the development of this plan. Later in the plan we describe in more detail how we have used the five ways

of working in relation to each objective to maximise our contribution to each of the national well-being goals.

Integration	Our approach to well-being planning has considered how each of our objectives can improve social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being in Torfaen and its communities. Under each objective in Section 5 we have set out how it will contribute to achieving the well-being goals. We have also looked at the inter-connections between the well-being objectives and will be working on activities that can add value, benefit and maximise partner resources.
Long-term	We have set out our shared vision for the future, where Torfaen has responded to the long-term challenges facing its communities and some of the opportunities . Our well-being objectives set out the initial steps we need to take together to create more sustainable and resilient communities. We will need to think creatively to address some of the challenges or to adapt to lessen their impact including looking at technological advances, application of medical research, smarter use of resources and working with our communities who often have the answer.
Prevention	Preventing problems occurring or getting worse has been a key approach to developing this plan. We know that proactive responses are always going to be more effective than short-term reactive approaches and they are likely to be more cost effective in the long-run too. Working together on prevention and early intervention, rather than individually, will help us to break the cycle of some of the bigger intergenerational issues and take people with us on a journey of change for the better.
Involvement	The people working and living in our communities have helped us to develop our well-being objectives and we have listened to what they have told us to inform our approach.
Collaboration	In preparing this plan, partners have worked together, sharing expertise to begin to build a deeper understanding of the issues, and develop effective approaches to improve well-being. This work has been informed through sharing information, workshops and meetings.

Figure 2: How the Public Services Board is using the 5 ways of working.

2.0 WELL-BEING ASSESSMENT

2.1 Current Torfaen

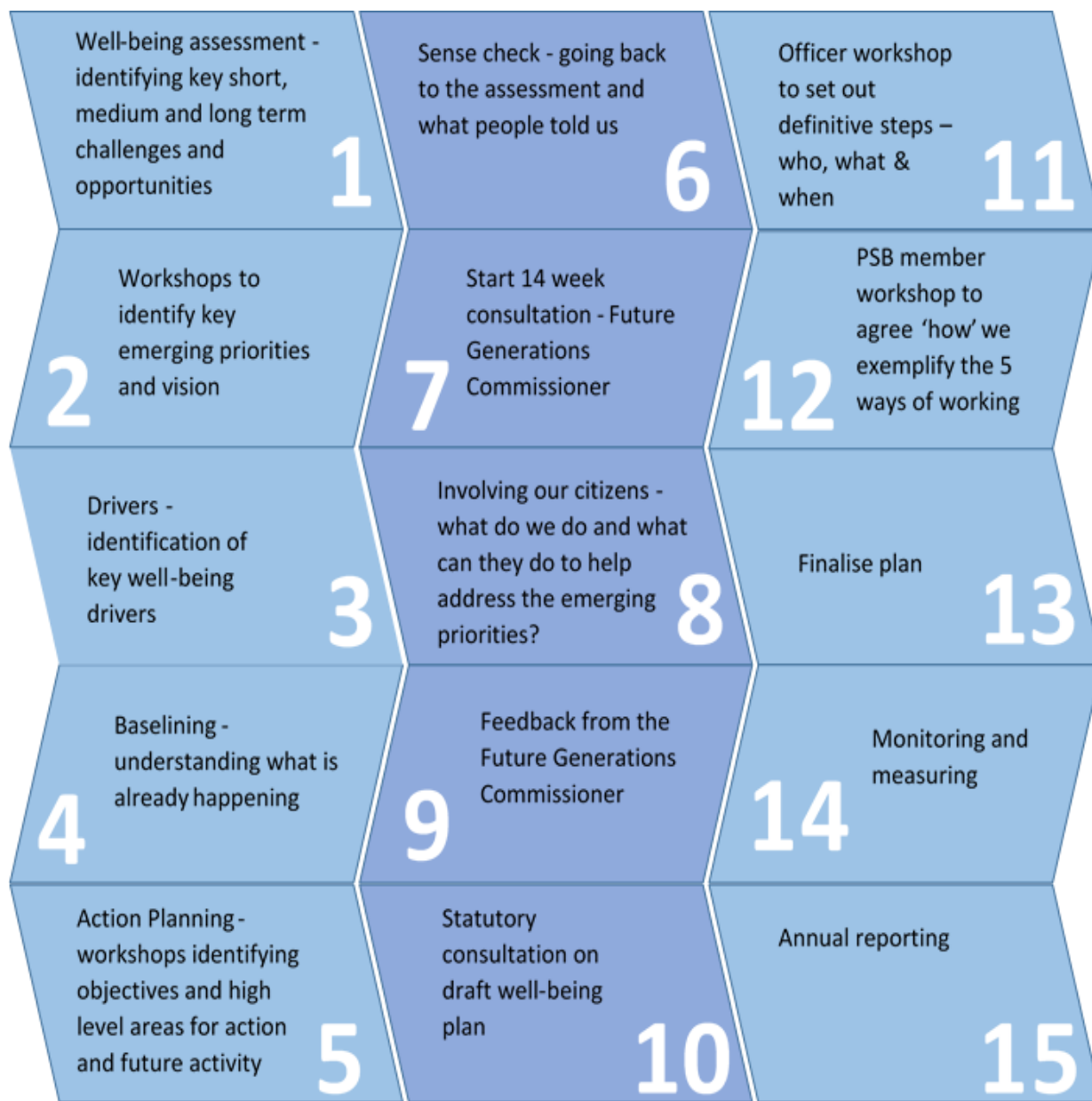
A central message from our [first well-being assessment](#) is one of widening inequality; how this is associated with, and impacts upon, just about every aspect of well-being. We used a place-based approach to collecting information and the views of people who live and work in Torfaen, building a picture of well-being for Blaenavon, Pontypool and Cwmbran. Some of the information confirmed what we already knew; that is, where our most deprived communities are, and how people in these areas often experience multiple, clustered difficulties which all affect their well-being. However, even in our less deprived areas

there are families and individuals who are struggling with poor health, no or limited educational qualifications and unemployment or low income levels which mean their well-being is also of a lower quality than others around them. We talked to people across the borough and heard how most of them value our green spaces, want safe and clean streets, affordable housing and good health. Our citizens also told us of the importance of affordable and timely transport to access education, employment and social activities. Some of these are the responsibility of single organisations and services, however the Act is about what organisations can do together to tackle the big issues and improve well-being on multiple issues for well-being that were identified in the assessment, from the data and from our conversation with our communities. We used these key challenges and opportunities to help us prepare a long-term vision for Torfaen.

3.0 DEVELOPING THE PLAN

3.1 How the well-being objectives emerged

Figure 3 below sets out the main steps taken to prepare the draft well-being plan. It takes as a starting point the key short, medium and long term challenges and opportunities.



To support our approach an Officer Support Group was established bringing together professional expertise, service and community insight. Along with looking at current local and regional activity the group considered what is working well and where we could be doing more. Priority areas were identified where the PSB can start to take collective action and build on our knowledge to improve the health of Torfaen, improve the wealth and prosperity of Torfaen and enhance and protect our natural environment to support well-being. These were then considered by the PSB and further we agreed to focus on a small number of issues where collectively partners can make a difference.

We have taken advice from the Future Generations Commissioner on the development of these objectives, in particular the importance of not rushing to solutions when deciding the collective steps we need to take to achieve our well-being objectives. As a result we have purposely kept the plan high level in some places to give us time to build our understanding. Our rationale is that these are big issues that will take longer to research and really understand what actions will be effective.

Figure 3: Our steps for preparing the plan.

3.2 Involving our citizens

Over the summer of 2017, we had a conversation with our communities about the emerging priority areas in terms of improving well-being in Torfaen and to ask what they thought public services could do collectively to effectively respond to the associated challenges and opportunities; what could communities, individuals, businesses and other organisations do to help; how/would people like to be involved or what could they do to help; how could public services help and support people to be involved.

333 people responded and 20 businesses also provided their views. The responses have been analysed and we will use them to support work to involve our communities in developing and delivering well-being over time. A summary of the responses can be seen in Appendix 1.

3.3 Making the connections

For some of the issues identified in the well-being assessment, there are already established regional and local partnership and collaboration arrangements that are working to improve outcomes for people affected by them. We need to better connect this activity at the frontline, through strategic planning and our culture and behaviours so that we avoid duplication, capture opportunities and maximise our collective reach to improve well-being.

Safer Gwent are largely addressing community safety issues with connections between Torfaen local policing

operations and the community safety team widening to embrace other public services.

Health and social care activity is being strengthened through the Gwent Regional Partnership Board and its Area Plan under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. This includes various sub-groups seeking to improve the health and well-being for our older population, children and adults with complex needs, carers and those who have learning or mental health problems.

The well-established Welfare Reform Project Group works to support people in poverty, seeks to identify those in need now and those likely to be hit by changes to UK policy of welfare reform. Whilst we cannot change UK policy, we are working to build coping mechanisms and resilience to change for families and affected households to better manage reductions in income and the wider impacts on their well-being.

The Children & Young People's Improvement Board for Torfaen oversees the improvement of educational attainment and will soon widen its reach to improve well-being and positive outcomes for all children and young people.

The Strategic Housing Forum brings partners together to work on issues around land, development, affordable housing, energy costs, refurbishing or redesigning existing

social housing stock, helping people to become home owners and to afford to buy their home, maintain and run it, and tenancy support, as well as preventing/responding to issues of homelessness and much more.

These and other local partnership groups will continue and their work has not been flagged as new areas of work for this well-being plan. Connections will continue to be made and information taken into account through the continual updating of the well-being assessment, thus raising any concerns and issues that the PSB may need to address in the future.

Support officers to the five Gwent public services boards have shared information and approaches to well-being assessments and the emerging issues, and we are now looking at common themes and possibilities for work to be tackled at a Gwent level as we seek to avoid duplication where we can.

We will also link with the emerging regional work that is supporting economic growth through the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the Taskforce for the Valleys.

3.4 How we are going to work together

We recognise the strong connection between the approach we take and the effectiveness of the outcome. The legislation however allows for a range of responses, from

minimal compliance, to using the Act to drive transformative change in public services.

Our ambition is to work together to exemplify the five ways of working to maximise our contribution to the [national well-being goals](#), and support the delivery of our well-being objectives. To do this we need to look at how we work within our organisations and how we work together. This will involve us using our collective assets: people (staff and citizens), land, buildings, and procurement to maximise well-being for the people of Torfaen and build resilient communities.

We know that to get the best out of our collective organisations skills and abilities, we will need to change the way we work together, including our cultures and behaviours so staff at all levels of our organisations fully understand the part they must play to improve well-being and have the right support, skills and expertise to do so. This will also involve us looking at how we do this differently, examples being the co-location of staff and how secondments could support this important work.

We want the people of Torfaen to work with us to help us achieve our well-being objectives. Although we involved people in developing our well-being objectives, there is still more work to do to fully capture community insights and collectively explore solutions. Going forward we will provide

more opportunities and ways for people to get involved and feel valued and build on our social capital.

There are also things we need to do with our assets of land, buildings and procurement including how resources can be pooled and best practice can be shared.

To enable this to happen and to support us to respond meaningfully to the legislation we have committed to establishing a joint programme of work relating to “how” we will work together. We will initially focus this new approach around our joint progress against one of our well-being objectives ([healthy lifestyles](#)) and the steps we will take to

meet this objective. The plan is to take the learning and use a “roll it in” approach with our other objectives to improve well-being; we have seven well-being objectives and these are set out in [section 5](#).

This new approach will also respond to our collective learning from working together on the well-being assessment, key recommendations for improvement that the Future Generations Commissioner has made to all PSBs across Wales and, advice provided by the Commissioner following the statutory consultation process.

4.0 OUR SHARED VISION FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

In the Torfaen of the future we want people to live in cohesive communities, where they feel safe and are empowered to take responsibility for their own well-being and to play an active part in local services and decisions. Where people will participate in cultural activities and the Welsh language will be embedded into our communities.

Future generations of children and young people will have the best start in life and will meet developmental milestones. Our citizens will live long happy, healthy and independent lives and there will no longer be sections of our community living in poverty.

People will live in good quality and affordable homes and local housing demand will be met. People will have the skills and qualifications to access decent work and the local economy will be prosperous with strong links to the regional economy.

Businesses will be cyber secure and have access to the latest technological advances. They will have secure supplies of raw materials and energy and will have adjusted to the exit from the European Union.

Natural resources will be protected and enhanced and resilient to a changing climate. Water and air quality will be good, soils will be healthy and ecological connectivity will be maximised. Our citizens' will understand and be able to realise the many benefits that our natural resources can provide.

Our communities and the key infrastructure they rely on will be resilient to the impacts of climate change. Opportunities associated with a changing climate will have been realised e.g. tourism, recreation and agriculture.

Torfaen will have resilience to rising energy and transport costs through improved efficiency, tackling fuel poverty, active travel and more local renewable energy generation.



5.0 OUR WELL-BEING OBJECTIVES

Based on the information we have collected in the assessment and from the public, the analysis carried out to date and the expert knowledge of public services officers, the emerging objectives can be seen in figure 4.

We have set out high level actions for each of our objectives over the short, medium and longer term. However, we will

be working on these during the consultation period to refine them and fully understand who can be involved, where and how. The final plan will reflect this work.

In the following sections of the report we identify the **short**, **medium** and **long-term** actions that will support us in meeting our objectives. We haven't specified time periods for achieving the objectives because we know we still have work to do with partners and other stakeholders to explore what we can do to best support our objectives.



Figure 4: Torfaen Public Services Board well-being objectives.

5.1 Objective 1 - develop a functional, connected network of natural areas that support the current and future well-being needs of local populations.

What we will do

In the short term	In the medium term	In the longer term
<p>i. Develop a strategy to support a shared approach to managing green infrastructure including approaches to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support biodiversity and ecological resilience. • Tackle irresponsible use of green space including grass fires, fly tipping and off-road bike use. • Identify strategic opportunities to develop active travel networks. • Promote outdoor physical activity. 	<p>ii. Review internal administrative, strategic, operational and partnership procedures and policies of all PSB partner organisations to reflect the priorities for natural resources as set out in the new green infrastructure management approach.</p> <p>iii. Exemplify the new green infrastructure approach in the uplands.</p>	<p>iv. Work with private and third sector landowners to encourage the adoption of the new green infrastructure management approach.</p> <p>v. Explore how we can support community ownership and management of greenspace.</p>

5.1.1 Why we chose this objective

The assessment told us that 'place' is important to people and that our natural resources are an important asset. In particular the outdoor environment which includes the air, land, water, wildlife and plants that make up the landscape which surrounds us. This natural environment has the capacity to deliver multiple well-being benefits to the citizens of Torfaen. These benefits include clean water, flood protection, space for leisure and recreation, food and fuel production, a sense of tranquillity, jobs and economic

activity associated with a range of sectors including forestry, fisheries, tourism, leisure and agriculture.

We also know that the ecological footprint for Torfaen is 3.13 global hectares per person. This means that if everyone in the world lived as we do in Torfaen then we would need 3.13 planets to support us.

If current and future generations are going to realise the benefits that the natural environment can provide, then

natural areas need to be in good condition or healthy. This means that we need to work together to develop approaches which protect and enhance characteristics that improve the health of our natural environment. We will do this by enhancing diversity, adaptability, extent, condition and connectivity between natural areas whilst minimising the risks from external factors such as pollution, development, climate change, anti-social behaviour, lack of management and successional planting and non-native species.

Developing new approaches to managing the public sector estate and our collective assets will help us to maintain and

enhance healthy functioning ecosystems, improve water and air quality, maintain healthy soils, increase ecological connectivity and contribute to flood management.

The way we manage our green infrastructure can help support longer-term social and economic resilience and Torfaen’s capacity to adapt to climate change e.g. managing water in the landscape and reducing the impact of temperature rise, particularly in urban areas and around key infrastructure.

This approach will enable citizens to understand and realise the benefits that good quality greenspace can provide.

5.1.2 Using the five ways of working

Integration	Developing a shared approach to managing our natural resources and ensuring that procedures and policies of all PSB partner organisations reflect the new approach will ensure environmental considerations are strategically integrated across all areas of activity to improve social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being.
Long-term	Introducing approaches that result in us working together to balance land use pressures and the impact of climate change, anti-social behaviour, lack of management and successional planting and non-native species will realise the benefits that natural resources can provide for future generations.
Prevention	Ensuring our natural assets are in good condition in the future means that we need to act now to improve the health of our natural environment by enhancing diversity, adaptability, extent, condition and connectivity between natural sites whilst minimising the risks from external factors such as pollution, development, climate change, anti-social behaviour.
Involvement	Supporting community ownership and management of greenspace and encouraging private landowners to adopt sustainable management approaches will support functional well-connected natural resources.
Collaboration	Working together to share expertise, knowledge and resources across the public sector will result in better outcomes for our natural assets.

5.1.3 Contribution to the well-being goals

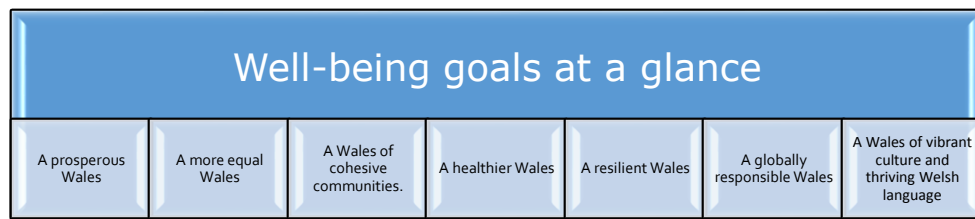


Figure 5: Contribution of objective 1 to the national well-being goals.

Natural resources provide our most basic needs, including food, energy and shelter. Better management of our natural resources means that we will be better able to address challenges such as climate change, tackling poverty and inequality, and improving people's physical and mental health. Sustainable management of natural resources will also support biodiversity and ecological resilience.

Good quality greenspace is a cost effective way of gaining positive health outcomes. As well as providing a place for us to be active, our green areas produce oxygen and cycling nutrients, help regulate climate, store carbon and have a role in water management (reducing flood-risk). They can absorb air-borne pollutants that are harmful to health and provide a pollination resource which is important for food production.

Working together to ensure all parts of our communities are able to benefit from access to greenspace and be involved in its management will contribute to a more cohesive and equal Torfaen.

Much economic activity is linked to the environment from forestry, fisheries, tourism and recreation to agriculture and green energy production. Maintaining and improving the quality of these resources can deliver benefits and opportunities for the local economy.

Working with regional partners to create safe, confident places will help to promote community cohesion. Addressing the barriers to people being more active, including those with protected characteristics, will contribute to a healthier, more equal and cohesive society i.e. making sure the experience is good and people feel safe.

Supporting more active travel will contribute to reducing local carbon emissions and improve local air quality.

Activity that recognises the limits of the global environment and supports healthy functioning ecosystems will contribute to well-being in the wider world.

Green spaces can provide opportunities for culture and recreation. Maintaining and improving the quality of our natural areas will provide culturally distinctive and attractive areas for local people to come together to participate in sport and recreational activities and contribute to a more cohesive and equal Torfaen. The better the quality and the more diverse our greenspaces are, the more attractive Torfaen will be to visitors

5.2 Objective 2 – develop adaptation and mitigation responses to the impacts of climate change.

What we will do

In the short term	In the medium term	In the longer term
<p>i. Build on Torfaen’s public sector climate change framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the PSB's carbon footprint using Natural Resources Wales 'Carbon Positive' methodology. • Undertake a local climate risk assessment as a first step towards adaptation. • Develop collective understanding of climate risks. 	<p>ii. Explore good practice approaches for effective adaptation.</p> <p>iii. Develop and implement an action plan to reduce emissions and build adaptive approaches.</p>	<p>iv. Use climate change projections and modelling to help build long-term resilience in our communities.</p>

5.2.1 Why we chose this objective

Our climate is already changing and will continue to do so. This will affect our communities, the services we deliver, our assets and infrastructure.

Projections suggest that, on average Torfaen is likely to face hotter dryer summers, warmer wetter winters, lower groundwater levels, less snowfall and frost, and a greater frequency of extreme weather events ^[2]

The Stern Review (2006) contained some powerful analysis of the economic implications of climate change. Its key

conclusion is that the financial cost of taking early action to mitigate the risks of climate change would be significantly less than taking a reactive approach ^[3].

Most of the energy that we use comes from fossil fuels such as natural gas, coal or oil. These are non-renewable resources and once they are gone they are gone. As supplies of fossil fuels reduce then we can expect prices to rise which will impact both businesses - increased production and transport costs; and households (more in fuel poverty). Our

transport system is also reliant on fossil fuels which will impact on both the economy and our communities.

Taking action to increase resilience to rising energy and transport costs through improved efficiency, supporting local renewable energy production, encouraging active travel and use of public transport will cut carbon emissions and reduce costs for households, businesses and other organisations.

Working together to understand the direct and indirect risks to service delivery, key infrastructure that we rely on, to our communities and businesses is an important part of developing effective local adaptation responses.

Identifying and pursuing new business opportunities associated with a changing climate e.g. renewable energy, tourism, recreation and agriculture could benefit future generations living in Torfaen.

5.2.2 Using the five ways of working

Integration	Developing shared approaches to respond to climate change and ensuring that procedures and policies of all PSB partner organisations reflect the new approach will help ensure strategic integration across all areas of activity.
Long-term	To ensure the long-term well-being of our communities, we need to start to prepare adaptation approaches locally that will help us respond to the impacts of climate change.
Prevention	Taking action to mitigate the risks of climate change, and developing adaptation responses that build resilience to the inevitable consequences of a changing climate will have clear benefits as reactive approaches will always be more expensive than proactive approaches.
Involvement	To effectively respond to climate change we will need to work with our communities to reduce Torfaen's carbon footprint and explore approaches for effective adaptation.
Collaboration	Working together to share expertise, knowledge and resources across the public sector will enable us to develop more effective adaptation and mitigation responses to the impacts of climate change.

5.2.3 Contribution to the well-being goals

Well-being goals at a glance					
A prosperous Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities.	A healthier Wales	A resilient Wales	A globally responsible Wales

Figure 6: Contribution of objective 2 to the national well-being goals.

Taking energy efficient actions to keep our buildings at a comfortable temperature all year round will reduce fuel costs, especially for the most vulnerable; support carbon reduction; improve physical and mental well-being and contribute to a more equal Torfaen.

Taking local action now to adapt to the wider impacts of climate change on our communities, and our organisations, will help create resilient, viable, safe and cohesive communities and support the physical and mental well-being

of future generations. Adaptation approaches need to ensure that the impacts of climate change do not further increase inequalities within our communities or have greater impact on vulnerable groups.

Reducing transport emissions through encouraging more active travel will help mitigate the impacts of climate change, improve air quality and support people to make healthier lifestyle choices. Improvements to public transport and walking and cycling routes can help support people to find employment or access training.

Increased local renewable energy generation will reduce carbon emissions and could also provide opportunities for employment and for new skills to be developed.

Reducing our carbon footprint will impact on the global environment.

5.3 Objective 3 - provide children and young people with the best possible start in life.

What we will do

In the short term	In the medium term	In the longer term
<p>i. Co-ordinate the systems of early years universal interventions and resource, proportionate to need, to: a) make the most of current antenatal support, ensure access to evidenced-based parenting and family support programmes and b) to encourage families to take up their Healthy Child Wales entitlement.</p>	<p>ii. Plan and coordinate partnership action to prevent and reduce impact of ACEs.</p>	<p>iii. Prevent and reduce childhood over-weight and obesity by implementing the partnership actions in the Gwent childhood obesity strategy.</p>

5.3.1 Why we chose this objective

The assessment of well-being shows that in some areas there are children born into families where they are at risk of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) which are known to have direct and immediate effects on a child's health and can affect them into adulthood. ACEs include growing up in households where they are exposed to drug and alcohol abuse (including smoking), domestic violence, verbal, physical and sexual abuse, or households where someone has been incarcerated, has a mental health condition and / or has experienced parental separation.

There is an abundance of research showing that investing in the first years of a child's life improves outcomes for them throughout the rest of their lives. What a child experiences in the early years of life can contribute to them reaching their educational potential, becoming part of a healthy workforce, being healthy in later life and the influence they will have on their own family.

Giving every child the best start will enable children to grow into healthy adults, who age well and are able to live to a healthy older age, enjoying a longer, healthier and fairer life.

5.3.2 Using the five ways of working

Integration	Working together and using our collective resources to explore the causes of ACEs and to plan and co-ordinate effective action; and to tackle childhood obesity will ensure that getting the best start in life is strategically considered across all areas of activity to improve social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being.
Long-term	Experiences in early years can impact on educational attainment, becoming part of a healthy workforce, being healthy in later life and influence the next generation of family. Taking action now to tackle ACEs and their often intergenerational patterns will have long term benefits.
Prevention	Taking action now to prevent the issues that are causing ACEs and childhood obesity will help support sections of our communities to reach their full potential and help break intergenerational impacts.
Involvement	Working with families to develop effective approaches will support better outcomes.
Collaboration	Using our collective assets - land, buildings, people and procurement to plan and co-ordinate partnership action to prevent and reduce the impact of ACEs and to tackle childhood obesity will maximise our ability to support children and young people to get the best possible start in life.

5.3.3 Contribution to the well-being goals



Figure 7: Contribution of objective 3 to the national well-being goals.

Childhood experiences can determine long-term development and overall life achievements. Taking early action and supporting people to live healthy lives, where they can achieve their educational potential and become part of a healthy workforce will contribute to a more prosperous Torfaen.

Supporting a child to have the best start in life will reduce the likelihood of abuse, maltreatment, physical injury and psychological problems. It will also help them to avoid health problems at a later date.

Tackling the issues that are causing health inequalities will help support sections of our communities in reaching their full potential and contribute to a more equal Torfaen. Those living in areas of deprivation are at greater risk of experiencing multiple ACEs, so tackling ACEs should lead to greater equality.

Having good access to open space for recreation and physical activity can support healthy lifestyles. Being active is an important part of a healthy lifestyle and making sure that children, regardless of their circumstances, have good access to open space, will support this.

Developing people’s ability to manage their own health and well-being by equipping them with the knowledge, skills and

confidence to do so and by strengthening local integrated well-being networks and community action to create more cohesive communities.

Improving feelings of safety and cohesion will help support people’s mental and physical well-being.

5.4 Objective 4 – prevent or limit the impact of chronic health conditions through supporting healthy lifestyles and enabling people to age well.

What we will do

In the short term	In the medium term	In the longer term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use our influence to shape the Regional Partnership Board’s Area Plan and align activity across the partnerships. ii. Adopt policies and procurement processes for delivering social and community benefits that help reduce poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Scale up successful programmes, e.g. Families First programmes approach to all adult populations. iv. Provide information, advice and assistance to support older people to live safely and independently in their own homes including preventing falls and loneliness. v. Implement the Care Closer to Home Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Anticipate and prevent need for health and social care services in older age. vii. Strengthen community action by building skills and confidence among citizens, so they can better manage their own health and care needs.

5.4.1 Why we chose this objective

Chronic diseases are the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in Wales and have a major impact on healthy life expectancy i.e. the years of life lived in good health. The assessment of well-being tells us that in Torfaen less than 1/3 of adults eat their 5 a day, over 1/3 adults are physically inactive and 35% drink above the recommended guidelines. Preventing and managing chronic conditions will help working age adults to reach a healthy older age.

Public services in Torfaen employ large numbers of people, many of them living in Torfaen or close by. Creating healthy workplaces and supporting staff to keep themselves and their families healthy, will also provide a healthy and

resilient local workforce. This will also equip our employees with the skills and confidence to signpost and inform people they come into contact with in terms of life enhancing skills.

The assessment tells us that the number of older people in Torfaen will continue to rise in the next 20 – 25 years. If we do not take action to keep people as well and independent for as long as possible then public services will not be able to cope with demand. We will work to support the Regional Partnership Board's Area Plan (in response to the Social Services & Well-being (Wales) Act) and the local delivery plan / ageing well national programmes.

5.4.2 Using the five ways of working

Integration	Developing a shared approach to supporting healthy lifestyles and enabling people to age well and ensuring these considerations are strategically integrated across all areas of activity will improve social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being.
Long-term	Taking action now to support people to live healthy lives and age well will support them to achieve their educational potential and go on to become part of a healthy workforce, and contribute positively to their communities. Supporting people in keeping their independence for as long as possible will also help public services manage demand for services.
Prevention	Enabling people to adopt healthy lifestyles and to better manage their own health and care needs will help working age adults to reach a healthy older age.
Involvement	Working with our citizens to provide the right support and to build their skills and confidence will mean they can better manage their own health and care needs.
Collaboration	Using our collective assets - land, buildings, people and procurement to support healthy lifestyles and aging well will support better effective outcomes.

5.4.3 Contribution to the well-being goals



Figure 8: Contribution of objective 4 to the national well-being goals.

Improving health can increase life expectancy. Taking action to reduce inequalities will reduce the impact of poor health on particular communities.

Supporting people to live healthy lives, where they can achieve their educational potential and become part of a healthy workforce will contribute to wider economic well-being.

Older people already contribute to the local economy through informal caring roles, employment and volunteering. Supporting more people to a healthy older age where they can continue to work for as long as they wish to, and are able to carry out caring roles where they can, will impact wider economic well-being in the longer term.

Improving access to good quality greenspace is a cost effective way of gaining positive health outcomes. Improving the built and natural landscapes to support people in keeping their independence for as long as possible and removing the barriers to people taking exercise and participating in sport will support healthier communities.

Having healthy functioning ecosystems is fundamental to our health - they produce oxygen and cycling nutrients, help regulate climate, store carbon and have a role in water management (reducing flood-risk). They can improve air quality (absorb air-borne pollutants that are harmful to health) and reduce noise.

Improving feelings of safety and cohesion will help support people's mental and physical well-being.

Developing people's ability to manage their own health and well-being by equipping them with the knowledge, skills and confidence to do so and by strengthening local integrated well-being networks and community action to create more cohesive communities.

5.5 Objective 5 - tackle the inter-generational patterns of poverty and develop economic resilience.

What we will do:

In the short term	In the medium term	In the longer term
<p>i. Extend financial inclusion and improve people's financial skills.</p> <p>ii. Reduce levels of food and fuel poverty.</p>	<p>iii. Reduce Poverty in working age by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting people to gain the skills and capabilities to find a job and progress once in work;• Influencing others to ensure that more jobs offer at least a Living Wage, with greater job security and opportunities for progression.	<p>iv. Reduce Child Poverty levels , by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting people to be good parents, helping parents share care and stay in work, minimising the adverse impacts of separation on children, and supporting children and parents' mental health;• Giving access to high-quality, flexible and affordable childcare to parents on low incomes, allowing them to work and improving children's pre-school development;• Ensuring all children from low-income backgrounds can succeed in school;• Ensuring all young people leave school with the support, advice, skills and confidence to move successfully into education, training or the labour market and towards independence; and• Raising and protecting family incomes so they can afford essentials, reduce stress and give children the opportunity to participate socially and educationally.

5.5.1 Why we chose this objective

The assessment of well-being tells us that more than half of our communities are amongst the most deprived in Wales, that 1 in 5 households in Torfaen are in material deprivation ^[4] and that there is a greater reliance on benefits here than other parts of Wales.

Average weekly pay is lower than the Wales average. Compared to the Wales average, people living in Torfaen have lower levels of qualifications and skills (Office for National Statistics) [3].

Torfaen also has a higher proportion of residents who are employed in the public sector and manufacturing. Responding to continuing economic austerity and the impact on public sector service delivery.

Evidence suggests that much of the inequality and poor life circumstances experienced in our communities is preventable or its impact can be reduced. This objective involves aims to build on the existing work of the PSB on tackling poverty and the impact of welfare reform. Improving life opportunities for people, and allowing them to fulfil their potential will help support economic well-being.

As well as the impacts to those directly affected by poverty, there are also wider social and economic well-being impacts.

Poverty is linked to significant additional public spending on health, education, social care and police and criminal justice services in Wales ^[1].

We know that future generations are always going to have demand for the sectors that are fundamental for everyday life e.g. food, energy, care, and the environment. Supporting this and existing economic activity is important because it will help ensure our communities and local economies are more resilient against external shocks.

It is also important that we work together in maximising the benefits from strategic developments and activity e.g. the new Strategic Critical Care Centre, Cardiff City Regional Deal & the Valleys Taskforce, Tidal Lagoon proposals etc.

5.5.2 Using the five ways of working

Integration	Developing a shared approach to tackling the intergenerational patterns of poverty and develop economic resilience and ensuring that procedures and policies of all PSB partner organisations reflect the new approach will ensure strategic integration across all areas of activity to improve social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being.
Long-term	Supporting people to break intergenerational cycles of poverty will help support their long term resilience to change and contribute to well-being. Working together to respond to national welfare reforms, interest rate changes and other impacts that affect our citizens will also support this objective.
Prevention	Using a range of information to identify people at risk of poverty and providing early information and support to avoid or reduce the impacts of poverty will help break cycles of intergenerational poverty.
Involvement	Working with our citizens and grass root services to reach people in poverty or at risk of poverty by gaining better understanding of the issues and what helps them the most when crisis occurs will help us to develop coping mechanisms and services that respond and support to alleviate and improve situations.
Collaboration	Using our collective assets - land, buildings, people and procurement to explore and understand the causes of poverty and support economic resilience will mean that we can plan effective, and co-ordinate actions that prevent and reduce the impact of poverty.

5.5.3 Contribution to the well-being goals

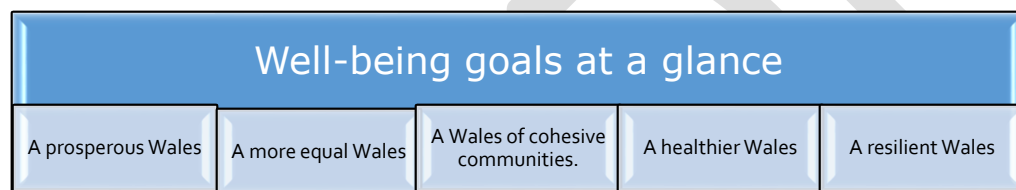


Figure 9: Contribution of objective 5 to the national well-being goals.

Taking action to address local poverty and inequality will help create a more equal Wales.

People who live in deprived communities tend to have lower life expectancy and live less years of life that are free from illness or disability. Additionally children from low-income households achieve worse results at school, increasing the risk that poverty will be passed from one generation to the next ^[1].

Improving life opportunities for all people, allowing them to fulfil their potential will help support economic well-being and create a more equal Torfaen. Involving the most

deprived communities in the decisions that affect them, and in local service delivery, will help to promote cohesion.

There is a strong relationship between health-harming behaviour and deprivation and the life circumstances that go with it, meaning that rates are higher in areas of higher multiple deprivation. Taking action to address poverty will help create a society in which people’s physical and mental well-being is maximised.

Parks and other forms of public greenspace/green infrastructure positively impact on well-being. Physical and mental health can be supported by providing equitable access to green space.

5.6 Objective 6 - improve local skills through work-force planning, training, apprenticeships, and volunteering opportunities.

What we will do

In the short term	In the medium term	In the longer term
<p>i Organise ourselves to maximise the well-being benefits from regional and local economic development opportunities.</p> <p>ii. Work with our citizens to improve skills and training by supporting opportunities to earn and learn, apprenticeships and volunteering.</p>	<p>iii. Fully engage with, shape and exploit opportunities for citizens arising from the Cardiff City Regional Deal and Valleys Taskforce.</p> <p>iv. Support citizens to engage in work based learning through all-age apprenticeships.</p> <p>v. Enable citizens and businesses to develop the necessary skills, networks and connections they need to support wider well-being in Torfaen.</p>	<p>vi. Build our understanding of the future skill requirements of businesses and respond accordingly.</p>

5.6.1 Why we chose this objective

The assessment of well-being tells us Torfaen has higher levels than the Wales average of people with lower levels of qualifications and skills. Torfaen has high numbers of low hour, low pay jobs and many people have low aspirations.

Working together to improve people's skills, address the skill requirements of local business will not only improve people's life chances and employment opportunities, but will also make Torfaen a more attractive place to do business.

In the future technological advances will likely change what people will be doing for employment, and this will present

important opportunities to support and strengthen our local economies across Torfaen. We need to build our collective understanding to make the most of these opportunities.

We also know there will always be demand for the sectors that we rely on to support our everyday lives e.g. care, transport and the environment.

It is also important that we work together to maximising the benefits for Torfaen from strategic developments and activity e.g. the new Strategic Critical Care Centre, Cardiff City Regional Deal, the Valleys Taskforce and the Tidal Lagoon proposals etc.

5.6.2 Using the five ways of working

Integration	Working on this objective will link to our other objectives by supporting people to take advantage of economic growth and employment opportunities (including those that support the natural environment and impacts of climate change); supporting families to avoid poverty or better manage the impacts of poverty and work to get out of poverty ;build a healthier workforce also supporting the foundation economy for health and social care related businesses; alleviate issues of poverty which can reduce tensions and support community cohesion.
Long-term	Working to breaking cycles of intergenerational poverty, to build resilience to change and aspirations whilst together we respond to national welfare reforms, interest rate changes and other impacts that affect our citizens.
Prevention	Taking early action to break cycles of low aspirations and unemployment to improve personal situations and the local / regional economy.

Involvement	Working with our citizens to ensure we understand what matters to them and work together to alleviate and overcome issues to provide job growth, business development and a vibrant economy.
Collaboration	Using our collective assets - land, buildings, people and procurement to plan and co-ordinate partnership action to improve employment and business growth, reduce the number of low paid, low hour jobs and support people to improve their skills and employment opportunities.

5.6.3 Contribution to the well-being goals

Well-being goals at a glance					
A prosperous Wales	A more equal Wales	A Wales of cohesive communities.	A healthier Wales	A resilient Wales	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Figure 10: Contribution of objective 6 to the national well-being goals.

Volunteering and learning new skills can be a route to work. Addressing the skill requirements of local businesses will support a thriving economy.

Having a wide range of skills and employment opportunities within communities helps make them more resilient and cohesive. Volunteering can better connect people and communities.

Improving skills can improve the life chances for people with protected characteristics and for young people from low income households. Supporting people to learn and use the Welsh language will open up employment opportunities.

Accessing employment has a positive impact on health. Volunteering can improve feelings of self-esteem and support physical and mental well-being. Adopting healthy lifestyles and improving life opportunities for all people supports them to fulfil their potential and become a productive part of the economy.

Many skilled jobs are linked to natural resources and there are many opportunities to improve local skills through the environment especially in relation to land management, forestry, fisheries, tourism and recreation and, green energy production.

5.7 Objective 7 - create safe, confident communities and promote community cohesion.

What we will do

In the short term	In the medium term	In the longer term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Community Mapping - Develop an understanding of the demographic and diverse composition of our local communities by mapping religious, ethnic, socio-economic and protected characteristics. ii. Identify and progress innovative and tested partnership initiatives that focus on early interventions to address crime and anti-social behaviour. iii. Working with partners in the development and implementation of initiatives to support and protect our most vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. As a partnership, involve the community to allow people to feel empowered and informed in order to deal with localised community safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Achieve a clear sense of belonging within the communities of Torfaen by delivering the appropriate service which understands the differences within each local neighbourhood.

5.7.1 Why we chose this objective

The assessment tells us that our citizens want to feel safe in their communities, want people to get along, have good community spirit and be more involved in local activities.

Feeling safe supports positive mental and physical well-being and helps people to get along together. Feeling safe helps

people feel able to go out into their communities and participate in activities. There are strong links between safety, healthy lifestyles and building the economy.

By working together we can enable all parts of the community to get involved in shaping their communities.

5.7.2 Using the five ways of working

Integration	Developing a shared approach to community cohesion and safety will support our activity in tackling intergenerational poverty, economic resilience, support healthy lifestyles enabling people to age well and contribute to improving social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being.
Long-term	Taking action now will break behavioural cycles and start to work with communities that lead to better understanding and tolerance will improve the safety and cohesion of our communities over time.
Prevention	Enabling people to enjoy their community and wider open spaces of Torfaen without fear for their own safety or that of their family will contribute to a safer, more cohesive Torfaen.
Involvement	Working with our citizens to seek and implement solutions will help to build community cohesion and community pride.
Collaboration	Using our collective assets to support people to feel safe and for our citizens work together will improve outcomes across our communities.

5.7.3 Contribution to the well-being goals



Figure 11: Contribution of objective 7 to the national well-being goals.

Having a safe and confident population will support people taking a pride in their area and so make it attractive to investors and visitors. Reducing the impact of crime and anti-social behaviour on local businesses will support the local economy.

Enabling all parts of the community to get involved in place making and local decisions will help support greater equality.

Taking action to improve relations between individuals and communities and to eliminate unlawful discrimination,

harassment, victimisation will help to support a more equal Torfaen. Supporting diverse groups of people (including those of different cultures and ethnicity) to get on well together is important for well-being and will help promote global responsibility.

Encouraging people to participate in the arts, sport and recreation will promote community cohesion and can reduce anti-social behaviour.

Introducing measures to tackle crime, anti-social activity and to improve safety will support greater cohesion in our communities. Improving feelings of safety will help support peoples mental and physical well-being e.g. people will feel able to enjoy the outdoors to walk, run, cycle and take part in other activities that keep them healthy.

Improving road safety will have a direct impact on physical well-being. Safer roads will allow more people to realise the health benefits of active travel.

Taking action to prevent illegal off-roading and wildfires in the uplands can help conserve the landscape and natural resources for present and future generations.

5.8 Connections between our objectives

We have spent time looking at the inter-connections between our well-being objectives and the steps we plan to take to meet them so that we can make the best use of partner resources, and maximise our contribution to the well-being goals.

Appendix 2 provides a summary of the link between our collective well-being objectives and the national well-being goals.

5.9 Monitoring

PSB members will sponsor areas of activity under the well-being objectives and receive progress reports from lead officers. Where there are blockages or concerns, the sponsor will discuss with the whole PSB to progress activity.

The PSB Overview & Scrutiny Committee will review the objectives and progress on the activities at least once a year.

The PSB will approve annual reports and publish on the PSB website each autumn from 2019 onwards.

5.10 Summary

In putting this **draft well-being plan** together we have used the [assessment of well-being](#), what people in Torfaen have told us through the assessment process in 2016 and through engagement work over the summer of 2017. We have worked with officers across all the PSB partner organisations to share their knowledge and expertise, their connections with their service users and customers.

This information has been discussed by officers, top level management and organisational leaders, drawing out the seven well-being objectives set out above and our aspirations for activity. These areas for action are high level and need further work; to explore the best way we can use our resources to develop the detail, making sure that our work includes our communities and resonates with our citizens to improve well-being.

We have looked at how we work together and how we need to change. We will spend the early years of this plan working on our culture and shared behaviours so that staff at all levels of our organisations understand their part in improving well-being and all are open to working across organisations.

We will apply this new approach to one of our well-being objectives so we can test out, learn and adjust before using it against all our activities. We will be clearer on which area of activity we will use as our test-bed by the time we publish the final version of this plan in May 2018.

5.11 Next Steps

Consultation of the draft well-being plan runs 16th October to 7th January 2018

Finalise the Plan for statutory partner approval and PSB sign off January to March 2018

Publish the Well-being Plan May 2018

Implementation commences May 2018

First annual report published October 2019

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- [4] Data Unit Wales (2016). Understanding Local Well-being Summary Data, October 2016.