

WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT  
SPATIAL PLAN UNIT



WALES SPATIAL PLAN  
CONSULTATION PROCESS

**Kevin Murray Associates - Drew Mackie Associates**

**Wales Spatial Plan  
Consultation Process Report - March 2004**

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## Executive Summary

The Wales Spatial Plan Unit commissioned Kevin Murray Associates and Drew Mackie Associates to undertake a series of facilitated consultation events into the draft Wales Spatial Plan: *People, Places, Futures*. This is a report of these consultation events, held for a wide range of stakeholders around Wales between October of 2003 and January of 2004.

Prior to the main series of eight events across Wales, there were two 'launches', one in Llandudno and the other in Cardiff. These were followed by a trial event to test the engagement process & techniques.

Following a refinement of the programme and the 'toolkit' of tasks, the consultation events were undertaken across Wales. They were well attended by several hundred participants from a range of fields in the public and voluntary sectors - notably planning, environment and economic development. By comparison, the business, development, and political sectors were somewhat under-represented.

***The engagement process was generally deemed by participants to be a success in its accessible discussion of the Plan elements, and in thinking about how to take these forward on a collaborative basis.***

As the participation process continued, we learned lessons about the levels of awareness of participants (generally high) and about how to make any future events accessible and effective.

The events enabled participants to explore the Wales Spatial Plan in a number of different ways – from the national principles and core objectives, to their translation into actions and collaborations along specific themes. The output from these processes is summarised in the report, along with any resulting area-based recommendations.

In addition to setting out recommendations for each area identified in the Plan, an overview is provided of the findings on a sector basis – covering Environment, Economy, Community and Accessibility, effectively the four building blocks of the Plan. There was considerable diversity across Wales and there were few common themes. However, where they have been identified and are relevant, recommendations for the future of these have also been provided. This has included aspects such as:

- the need for environmental enhancement, not just protection
- the positive roles of maritime and inland water resources
- the need for economic diversification and skills sets to support this
- the need for transport strategies which augment access to economic opportunity
- the need for a strong ICT infrastructure and related culture – to build community strength and support economic opportunity
- the importance of looking outside Wales to address opportunities through linkage to England, the rest of the UK and Europe

The importance of these requirements – some of which have particular relevance for a given geographical area or sub-region – mean that the manner of taking

forward proposals using a cross sectoral approach is particularly important.

We also believe that the examination of the zonal area concept of the draft Plan has enabled a constructive dialogue to take place, but that consultation points towards an evolution of this concept in the next draft of the Plan.

Many consultees raised issues about the role and status of the Spatial Plan, particularly how its provisions would be followed through in different ways. Most participants welcomed the inclusive nature of the Plan and the broad directional framework for action that it was establishing.

However there were reservations expressed at most sessions about how the collaborative working could be taken forward effectively – either at national or localised area levels. Several suggestions were made about the Plan having stronger, more enforceable legal status, with many suggesting that without links to funding regimes it will not be able to ‘bite’.

***This partnership approach to the implementation of the Plan was one of the recurring themes of the consultation, with a strong recognition from the implementation discussions that a wide range of parties may be necessary to implement certain recommendations and aspirations.***

Whilst the role of many of the participating partners at each event was highlighted in taking the Plan forward, notably that of local government and many environmental organisations, as well as a range of statutory undertakers and the WDA, it was recognised that the positive support of the different arms of the Welsh Assembly Government and the contribution of nationwide Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies was absolutely essential to effective delivery of the Plan in an integrated manner.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Client and aims of process

This is a report of the series of consultation and engagement events held as part of the consultation on the draft Wales Spatial Plan: *People, Places, Futures*. The Welsh Assembly Government is preparing a separate report on the results of the formal consultation process.

The draft Plan was prepared by the Wales Spatial Plan Unit of the Welsh Assembly Government during 2003 and launched by Sue Essex AM, Minister for Finance, Local Government and Public Services, at two separate events – on 17 October 2004 in Llandudno, and on 20 October in Cardiff.

The Wales Spatial Plan Unit commissioned Kevin Murray Associates and Drew Mackie Associates to undertake a series of facilitated consultation events around Wales, enabling participants to explore and comment upon the draft Plan.

This report represents an overarching summary of this process. More detailed feedback from each session exists in a set of eight supporting technical reports which sit alongside this document.

This summary sets out the process and makes recommendations on both the process and content of the Plan, as drawn from the consultation. It is expected to contribute to the further development of the Plan, and also to the structure of further stakeholder involvement.

## 1.2 The events and participants

Prior to the series of eight events across Wales, there were the two launches, each with a wide range of senior level participants. These are listed at appendix 1 and 2. These launch sessions consisted of presentations by:

### At Llandudno

Sue Essex AM  
 Alan Pugh AM  
 Grant Duncan, Wales Spatial Plan Unit  
 Vincent Nadin, University of West of England  
 Kevin Murray and Drew Mackie

### At Cardiff

Sue Essex AM  
 Jane Hutt AM  
 Grant Duncan  
 Ken Sterret, Queens University Belfast  
 Kevin Murray and Drew Mackie



There was discussion at each of these events – mainly around the nature of the Plan, how it would be delivered or enforced, and how it related to other aspects of Welsh Assembly Government activity.



Prior to moving to the formal consultation events, a **trial event** was held in Cardiff to see if the approach helped people to access the issues, and whether the draft programme needed any refinement. The participants are listed in Appendix 3.

This trial event did yield a number of lessons relating to the presentation of information, the anticipated level of awareness of participants, and the way in which we used cards illustrating the key elements of the Plan.



Following a refinement of the event programme and the ‘toolkit’ of tasks, the consultation events were undertaken across Wales, each at a location within one of the ‘areas’ identified in the Plan. They were at:

Cardigan Bay (Pink Zone)	Aberystwyth, 11 November
East Powys (Pink Zone)	Newtown, 12 November
North East Wales (Orange Zone)	Wrexham, 26 November
Menai (Yellow Zone)	Caernarfon, 27 November
Rhayadar (Green Zone)	Elan Valley, 2 December
Swansea Bay (Yellow Zone)	Port Talbot, 9 December
Pembrokeshire Haven (Yellow Zone)	Picton Castle, 10 December
South East Wales (Orange Zone)	Treforest, 6 January

The participants for each of these events are listed in turn in appendices 4 to 11.

### 1.3 Summary of the approach

The Spatial Plan workshops were designed to:

- develop an overview of the provisions of the Plan as they apply to the local area in which the workshop is held
- allow everybody at a meeting to have a say in commenting on the Plan and suggesting how it may be implemented.
- allow participants to add, amend or reject local challenges
- provide a starting point for a continuing debate about the Spatial Plan

Following introductions to the Plan composition, both morning and afternoon sessions revolved around workshop group discussion. The morning sessions concentrated on the themes of the Plan, whilst the afternoon looked at potential delivery.

In addition, each event had a feedback sheet to assess whether the event was meeting its objectives.

## 2 Observations on consultation process

### 2.1 Participants

As the lists in the appendices illustrate, the participants came from a wide range of sectors and bodies across Wales, mainly from those specifically invited by the Welsh Assembly Government.

Prominent among participants were officers from local government – particularly planning and economic development functions, with some transport and community strategy representation. This also included representation from outside Wales in some instances, such as in the North East event at Wrexham.

The Welsh Development Agency, Environment Agency Wales, Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales and the Countryside Council for Wales were also represented fairly frequently, and there was always a reasonable representation of different environmental interests at each session.

In some events bodies such as Welsh Water, National Parks, the Tourist Board, Fire and Police Services, farming unions, Universities and Ports were specifically represented, notably where they had a localised interest or potential role to play.

Occasional representation came from the education, skills, churches and children's sectors. In addition the professional institutes such as the RIBA, RICS and RTPI were also represented at individual events.



Political representation by elected members was low, as was that by the business sector and the wider community. There was also some limited representation by different parts of the Welsh Assembly Government.

On balance, the main participants were those bodies and individuals likely to be involved in taking aspects of the Plan forward, possibly in some localised partnership network. Some already had such networks in operation – for instance in mid Wales.

### *Recommendations*

- 1 We recommend continuing to feed information updates and engagement opportunities to all participants and invitees (including those who could not attend).*
- 2 We recommend that, as the plan evolves in its content and proposals, WSPU develops a strategy for engaging with
  - the business and economic sector*
  - the development and property sector*
  - the wider community networks*
  - politicians – national and local*
  - the various WAG departments and functions**

## 2.2 Event preparation

Having compiled a comprehensive list of potential participants, over 200 invitations were sent to chief executives of Local Authorities, Community Strategy Partnership Officers, and other relevant agencies and stakeholders. Invitations were also sent to relevant Welsh Assembly Government departments.

Invitations were followed by telephone and email communication to help ensure that a representative cross-section of organisations was present at each event.

All those who responded to the invitation received joining instructions relevant to the location and venue they had chosen to attend.



The feedback showed that most venues were acceptable, but occasionally sub-optimal for reasons such as parking, public transport, or disabled access. Size of venue was also a problem for some events, although it had not been possible to predict numbers before booking venues and sending out invitations.

*Recommendations for the future*

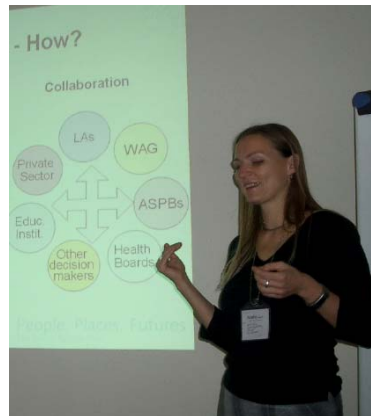
**3 We recommend**

- *an advanced review of venues in terms of capacity, accessibility and disabled access*
- *invitations by post and electronically*
- *send out more detail on how to get to the venue*

2.3 Event running

A structure for the day was developed and refined as a result of the pilot event. Further minor modifications were made as a result of individual events, with the aim of making the day more effective for participants.

The one-day events started with a brief presentation in which the format for the day was explained and the main points of the Wales Spatial Plan outlined. Interestingly most participants were already familiar with the Plan. General questions were taken, many of which focused on how the Plan would be taken forward and implemented by the Assembly and others.



Participants divided into groups, normally of around seven or eight, to:

- assess (and if necessary, change) the Zone Characteristics identified in the Plan and represented on a 'Sustainability Matrix' (below), which rated the four overarching Objectives of the Plan as being either Robust, Stable or Fragile
- use a set of cards portraying the objectives and actions given in the Plan to:
  - discuss the local relevance of the challenges
  - prioritise them
- suggest a timescale for their implementation

A facilitator accompanied each group throughout the event and recorded notes on the debate.



### Sustainability Matrix

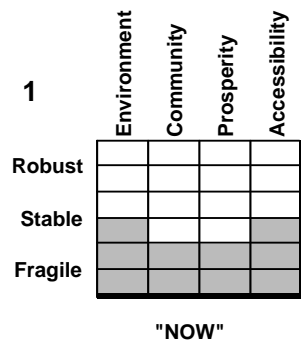
Participants evaluated how their area performed against the overarching themes of Environment, Community, Prosperity and Accessibility. They related this to the diagram which shows the performance of the Plan objectives. These are rated as being:

***Robust*** – able to withstand external shocks

***Stable*** – OK at the moment but could be changed by external shocks

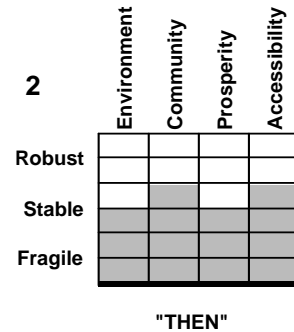
***Fragile*** – at risk

Participants were given a completed indicative diagram (see given "NOW" matrix) which represents a suggested 'first shot' at establishing local performance. They modified this to suit their own perceptions of area performance (adjusted "NOW")



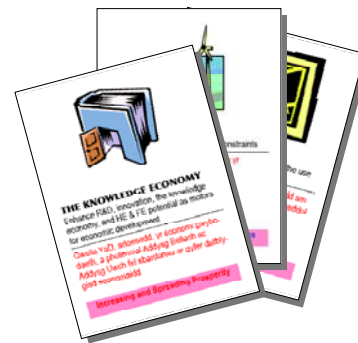
The diagrams show:

1. The NNowO Matrix set after group discussion (average of all groups)
2. The Matrix adjusted to show the affects of the implementation of the Plan (average of all groups)



## Priorities and Timescales

Having adjusted the “Now” baseline sustainability matrix, groups discussed the challenges set out in the Spatial Plan for their Zone. These were represented on a set of cards.



Participants were encouraged to:

- reject cards they considered inappropriate
- amend cards to make them more appropriate
- add new cards if they felt that the set was missing some essential element

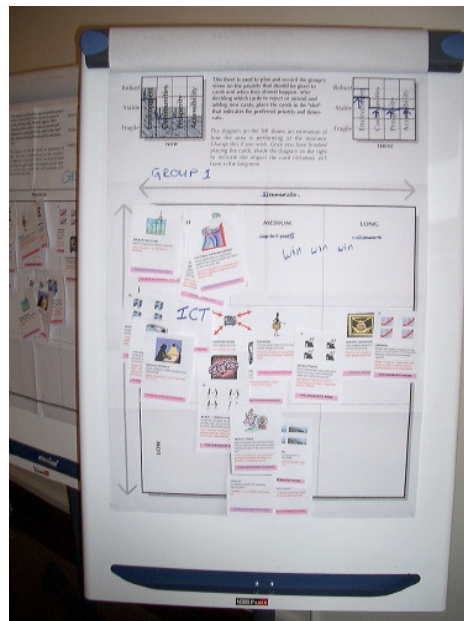
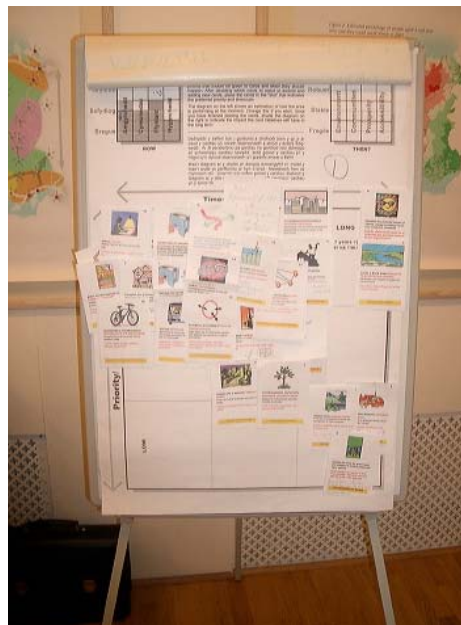
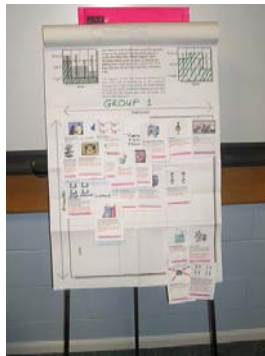
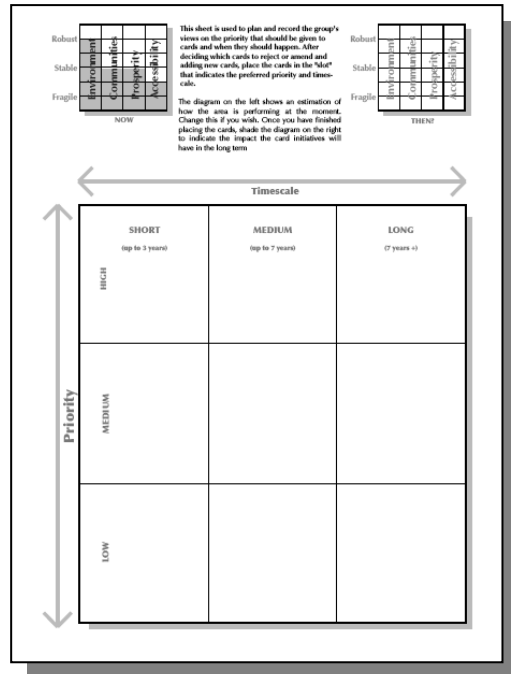
Once a set of cards had been agreed, the group moved on to planning when these actions should happen and how important they were. This was done on a pre-printed flip chart sheet that indicated:

Timescale (divided into short, medium and long)

Priority (divided into low, medium and high)

Participants stuck the cards in the appropriate cells in the matrix

The diagram shows the A1 sheet on which the Sustainability matrix is displayed and which forms the framework for card placement



## Feedback

Groups highlighted the actions which were given high priority. These were recorded in a chart that shows the number of groups placing a card in a matrix cell. An example is given below:

Challenge	Timescale			Priority			Weighted Priority
	Short	Medium	Long	High	Medium	Low	
Skills	5			5			15
Employment & Growth	5			5			15
The Knowledge Economy	4	1		5			15
Integration	4	1		3	2		14
Infrastructure	3	2		4	1		13
Competing Demands	4	1		3	2		13
Opportunities	2	3		3	2		13
Neighbouring Zones	2	2	1	3	2		13
Transport Hubs	2	3		2	3		12
Centres	2	2	1	3	1	1	12
Linkages	1	3	1	2	3		12
Irish Links	1	4		1	4		11
The Cultural Economy	3	1		3	1		11
Travel Times	1	2	2	1	3	1	10
Distinctiveness*	4			3	1		10
Urban Area Performance	3	1		2	2		10
Transport to Ireland	1	3	1	1	3	1	10
Brownfield Development	1	1	3	2		3	9
<b>Collaborative Work:</b>							
B) Identify & Develop Mechanisms	2	2	1	4	1		14
C) Ensure that Development	4	1		4	1		14
A) Bangor	3	2		3	2		13
E) Exploit the benefits	1	4			5		10
D) Identify Opportunities	1	3	1		2	3	7
Note: Actions with an asterisk indicate that one or more groups dropped them from the selection. Weighted Priority is determined by multiplying High priority scores by 3 and Medium by 2 and then adding across all priorities Dark cells indicate the degree of consensus light shading indicates little consensus.							

### Group Card Placements

## The “Then” Sustainability Diagram

A second, future based “Then” matrix was prepared to illustrate the effect of implementing these amended Plan provisions. Participants also commented on the Plan using flipcharts. Group spokespersons gave a five-minute presentation of findings.

Generally, we found these sessions worked well, with groups gaining a much more detailed awareness of the Plan, the area and potential actions. However, some groups felt they did not have enough time to prioritise in a fully considered manner.

## Implementation Discussion Themes

After lunch, the groups reconvened to consider the leading priorities drawn from the morning’s work. Themes were established from these and each group considered two themes, discussing:

***What actions are required to progress the theme?***

***Who should be involved in taking them forward?***

***What existing structures should be used and what new structures may need to be created?***

***Potential blockages and other factors affecting implementation***

Groups presented their findings on a pro-forma which emphasised these elements, and enabled consistency of feedback. Virtually all sessions managed to articulate joined up approaches to delivering their priorities locally. The sheer number of players required to deliver some elements was probably the most notable factor. Very few – if any - key themes could be delivered by one or two agencies, highlighting the importance of partnership working.



The detailed event reports also indicate that there was a problem of citing long lists of the ‘usual suspects’, with some difficulty in securing any real commitment to taking topics forward in some instances. However, generally, there was a desire to be involved in new opportunities for networking and collaboration.

## Reports

The detailed technical reports are available from each event, setting out:

- themed discussions
- general points raised
- an Appendix listing those attending

In general, these demonstrate that the event structure enabled the participants to get to a detailed level of knowledge of the Plan quickly, and to explore and advise how it might be taken forward. They have provided the WSP Unit with valuable information.

### *Recommendations for future*

#### *4 In any future event, there is a benefit from*

- *Having a trial event*
- *Reviewing the knowledge and expectations of participants*
- *Reviewing after each event and making adjustments to improve effectiveness*

## 2.4 Post event

Since the events, the report back from each one has been converted into a detailed summary and posted on the web site at:

<http://walesspatialplan.typepad.com/news/>

In addition, photographs and other supporting information has been provided.

It is the intention to post this report on the web site, as well as provide hard copies.

### *Recommendations*

#### *5 We recommend for the future of the process:*

- *Maintaining a flow of information on current and future issues, events and involvement opportunities*
- *Introducing further partnership and networking collaboration, ideally electronically*

## 3 Feedback on Spatial Plan composition

### 3.1 Strategic role and purpose

One intention of the consultation and engagement process was to explain the nature and purpose of the Plan. Feedback at the events indicated that this was achieved, with the exception of a very small minority of cases.

There was widespread support for the general strategic nature and integrating intent of the Wales Spatial Plan, but frequently expressed concern about how it would be 'implemented'. There was support for the four-themed approach and general vision. However there were worries about how the Plan connected to other policy and strategy arenas and how it affected decision making and budgeting at a national level. It was felt that without some 'teeth' to secure traction in delivery, it might be relegated to an ineffectual vision document with no means of implementation.

In particular, there was a concern about how it could affect policy and decision making within the different dimensions of the Welsh Assembly Government itself ('had all the ministers and civil servants bought into it?'), and a desire by many for it to be more explicit in the spatial expression of investment around infrastructure and new development.

In summary, there was a desire for it to make the right decisions at an all-Wales level, and for it to foster the appropriate decisions between strategic partners at the more localised regional or zonal levels. It was felt important that it did this by providing an operating framework, rather than directing 'top down', more localised partner working and delivery, for instance in south east Wales.

Some felt that the Plan should have a stronger statutory basis in the town and country planning activity of local authorities – rather than being a *material consideration*. This may be difficult to reconcile fully, given the much wider remit (for instance into health, social and training sectors) which the Plan seeks to embrace.

Another claim raised at several events was that neither the Plan nor the action points discussed at the consultation events focused enough on the environment, even though the driving concept was one of sustainable development. It was felt that there was an emphasis on economic development and social well-being, although it should be noted that there was arguably an under-representation of business and community organisations at some of the events. This suggested bias is not entirely borne out by the full set of consultations, where environment was a well aired topic. However, it could be more strongly articulated in the next version of the Plan.

One recurring criticism of the current draft version of the Plan was a perceived bias towards *description* of the current situation (drawing heavily on Census and other data), rather than *prescription* of future spatial direction, based on strategic choices. All workshop sessions contributed to the thinking about how to move this forward for the next draft.

## Recommendations

### 6 We recommend that, as the Spatial Plan moves forward to the next draft:

- *more work is done on how it may be implemented – for instance, whether through localised partnerships or direct WAG activity, and that this is expressly communicated in the next version*
- *clear guidance is given on the relationships between the Plan and other statutory plans and strategies, as well as Community Strategies – noting when it is directional, advisory and so on*
- *a clear indication is given about how the Plan composition may influence budget allocations and national policy, and over what issues and timescales*
- *greater emphasis is placed on the key strategic spatial choices – and also ideally on decisions – for taking Wales forward along the sustainable vision presented in the Plan*
- *there is a stronger expression of the role of the environment in relation to the future proposed actions*

## 3.2 Role of zones

The nature and specific content of the proposed zone types raised fairly consistent debate about their appropriateness – both for the Plan generally, but also for the particular local areas.



Whilst there was support for looking at localised areas, and trying to build strategic partnerships to secure services and a quality of life across local authority boundaries and service sectors, it was felt that there were a number of weaknesses. These included:

- that the zones tend to be territorially inward looking, both in terms of their own part of Wales, and in terms of international linkages. It was felt they should take on board links to England, Ireland and mainland Europe more overtly.

- a lack of regard for the real and potential role of maritime areas as part of the zones – whether as environmental, trade or energy resources
- a criticism that, while the coloured typologies might be interesting for identifying linkages and similarities, they did not work as a prescriptive tool, because they deflected from the unique qualities of each area, focusing unproductive debate about whether there was indeed any similarity. This did not necessarily appear to help future spatial planning.

Despite these criticisms, we felt these typological zones – with their broad vision and suggested projects and programmes, were a highly useful discussion tool, enabling participants to explore the draft plan spatially at both an all-Wales level and at the zone level.

However, having played their role, we consider there is a need to review and update these, with an emphasis on functional spatial zones for the future. In reality some of these may have to be overlapping to take account of functional realities, and avoid many of the 'boundary' disputes of the earlier versions.

### *Recommendations*

- 7** *We recommend a review and reconfiguration of the zone concept to take on board*
- *international linkages*
  - *maritime factors*
  - *removal of the linking coloured typologies (see also below at section 3.3)*
  - *new zonal definitions as (sometimes overlapping) functional zones*

## 3.3 Key observations and recommendations from each area

### 3.3.1 Cardigan Bay

The discussion about the attributes of the area produced some consensus on the need to diversify the economic base beyond the public and education sectors; recognition of the high quality of the environment; and the potential for more 'quality tourism'; and importantly, maintaining and strengthening Welsh culture.

The current pink zoning in the draft Plan was considered to be too simplistic, with insufficient distinction between north and south areas in the western part of the zone and considerable differences from the East Powys area, particularly concerning accessibility, which suggested the two should not have the same typology.



Discussion around the Plan proposal cards, and their prioritisation, produced ideas about taking action forward on:

- public services
- cultural development
- maintaining a supply of affordable housing
- economic development
- the knowledge economy
- infrastructure and connectivity

Further action was proposed to strengthen the role and position of Aberystwyth in Wales as a whole, given its significance to this part of Wales.

***Recommendations for Cardigan Bay***

- 8** *We recommend an update of this area to take account of*
- *the relationship with other parts of mid Wales*
  - *the need for economic diversification beyond the public sector*
  - *the role and potential of the maritime dimension*

**3.3.2 East Powys**

Whilst one of the smaller events, this was nevertheless a diverse and creative one, because of the range of participants and their willingness to engage in a range of issues constructively and in an integrated manner.

There were a number of challenges to the zoning of the area, which was designated pink in the Plan, suggesting similar characteristics to Cardigan Bay. This Pink Zone typology was not generally accepted. For example, while Aberystwyth is seen as the regional centre, which accommodates the knowledge economy, East Powys has more cross border issues and has more limited educational opportunities.

The sustainability matrix and zonal attributes produced lively discussion, particularly around population changes and work patterns. Young people were leaving, while at the same time others are moving in to the area, often across boundaries to take advantage of lower property prices. People could, for

example, work from home several days and make occasional trips to towns. Most commercial linkages are east-west, and generally cross-border relationships are therefore important.



Discussions and prioritisation of proposed action focused on:

- the need for affordable housing
- retaining and/or attracting skilled people for tourism and other industries
- addressing the potential dilution of Welsh identity
- added value work on products that currently go across the border to England
- economic development, particularly enhanced technology systems and support for the knowledge economy

The discussions on implementation identified the need for co-ordinated action by agencies already involved in existing programmes. This grouping appeared to demonstrate a strong existing basis for collaborative action, possibly through Mid Wales Partnership.

#### ***Recommendations for East Powys***

##### ***9 We recommend an update of this area to take account of:***

- ***the reconfiguring zone relationship with other parts of mid Wales (both pink and green categories)***
- ***the need for economic diversification beyond agriculture into sectors such as tourism***
- ***the key role and functional relationship across the border into England, including the effective functioning of housing markets***

### 3.3.3 North East Wales

A dominant theme in the discussion of zoning was that of cross-border issues, such as the need for more effective public transport links, to the extent that some participants suggested the area should realistically extend further into England. There was a related counter-effect from an influx of people buying homes, affecting the 'cultural balance'.

The statement that the North East zone has a diverse economic base was rejected strongly - it is still heavily influenced by the manufacturing and public sectors. The zone also lacks tourism and is only seen as a way station to North West Wales, rather than a destination.

The lack of economic diversity, and changing community structure was reflected in the articulation of the challenging 'where are we now' sustainability matrix. Prosperity alongside deprivation, low value tourism, dependence on inward investment and agriculture in the hinterland, and lack of educational attainment were all mentioned.

In the discussion promoted by the Plan proposal cards, participants felt environmental factors and action was not strongly featured in the Plan. Flood protection, sewage and waste treatment could all be pinch points for future development.



A strong cultural identity - developing 'Welsh-ness' without alienating the English - was considered to be important, together with a new approach to economic development which involved making positive linkages with the North West of England.

The action planning for the future should embrace issues such as:

- access/transport infrastructure
- community safety and health
- deprivation
- skills/education
- housing and
- brownfield sites

This session identified that, although actions depended on investment, many were also predicated on changes in attitudes – some requiring a cross border perspective. The issue of leadership in carrying initiatives forward was therefore also identified as a major theme.

***Recommendations for North East Wales***

***10 We recommend an update of this area to take account of:***

- ***the key role and functional relationship across the border into the North West of England, including the effective functioning of commuting and housing markets, as well as economic activity***
- ***the need for economic diversification beyond the traditional core into sectors such as technology and tourism***
- ***the need to address local skills and deprivation issues***

### 3.3.4 Menai

The area was felt to be too broad-brush and did not do justice to the diversity of geographic, economic, environmental and cultural differences within the area; for instance, there was insufficient regard to the high proportion of Welsh speakers in the area and the extent to which this underpinned local culture; the offshore environment should be included; both tourism and agriculture are insufficiently recognised. Some groups also highlighted the significance of, and differences between towns, and the importance of improved North-South transport links to address the physical and 'emotional' distance from the capital. There was a general sense that the area was 'not quite right'.

The sustainability matrix helped focus discussion around these and other issues, particularly: potential tensions between renewable energy (wind farms), landscape and tourism; the importance and fragility of Welsh culture; pockets of deprivation; full transport accessibility depending on car use, although public services were generally recognised to be good.

Group discussion of the proposal cards gave top priority to a cluster of objectives related to skills, the knowledge economy, employment and growth. Only slightly less priority was given to projects dealing with infrastructure, internal links and links with neighbouring zones. Objectives relating to towns and the development of brownfield sites were rated of less importance, but were nonetheless the subject of imaginative and constructive proposals.



Ideas for implementation of the Plan focused on proposal themes of:

- distinctiveness
- the role of key centres
- deprivation
- increasing employment
- transport and infrastructure; and affordable housing

This workshop was particularly distinctive because of the strong Welsh speaking representation, and the tensions which were thrown up between the need to sustain this distinctive identity and environment, while accommodating some of the necessary external pressures, which could bring social polarisation if wrongly handled. The idea of a settlement network along the Menai, as the focus for growth and services was perhaps the most distinctive spatial idea.

### *Recommendations for Menai*

- 11 We recommend an update of this area to take account of:**
- *the special nature of this zone both from a physical and cultural perspective*
  - *the need for economic diversification beyond agriculture and traditional activity into sectors such as technology and sustainable tourism*
  - *the opportunity to develop a complementary and integrated settlement network along either side of the Menai Strait to provide services for the wider hinterland*

#### 3.3.5 Cefn Gwlad

There was a strong sense in this session (and others) that the Green Zone seemed to be a 'left over' from the other zones; participants felt it did not have its own positive identity, other than being rural and remote. In addition it was felt that 'spatial' is not a good description for most of the Plan, which is mainly about integrating social and economic policy issues.

There were observations about the zone that population statistics, including students, provide a misleading picture, masking out-migration; wilderness features, historic environment and natural resources are underplayed and should be featured much more strongly; and renewable energy is a key resource for the area.

Discussion revealed concerns about the vulnerability of the environment, and rural communities – despite perceptions of their strength and attractiveness. Prosperity is considered fragile because of limited opportunities and one main employer. Compared with other parts of the country, both physical and broadband access is poor, leading to poor access to services. The positive side of this 'remoteness' is low crime rates and attractiveness to tourists looking for quiet holidays.



Environmental stewardship is therefore seen as very important in this part of the country. Action suggested to strengthen communities included:

- affordable housing
- educational provision
- retaining and attracting young people
- broadband access and other ICT development could help enhance prosperity

The main emphasis was generally on building on local strengths including natural resources, renewable energy, agriculture and lifestyle. The importance of having vibrant sustainable towns able to support indigenous economic development for the wider area was emphasised.

The combined issues and tensions between the environment, water and energy were all highlighted as issues which need progressive strategic policy for the area.

### *Recommendations for Cefn Gwlad*

#### *12 We recommend an update of this zone to take account of:*

- *the special characteristics of this zone, including the environment and relatively sparse population distribution*
- *the need to identify a positive - rather than residual role and purpose in the wider Plan*
- *the need for economic and social diversification beyond agriculture into sectors such as small business and tourism*
- *the need for a strategy to address the role of water as a resource with considerable economic and environmental potential*
- *the importance of having vibrant sustainable towns able to support indigenous economic development for the wider area*

### 3.3.6 Swansea Bay

Discussion about this area highlighted issues such as the changing importance of the port in relation to air and road transport; cultural identity being defined not just by Welsh-speaking (although this was important); tension between the relatively prosperous M4 corridor and poorer valleys; the close proximity of prosperity and poverty; and the considerable scope for economic regeneration, including the growth of the tourism economy. There was also some debate about its relationship to South East Wales and Pembrokeshire.

The complexity of issues in this area was reflected in the discussions, with a mix of positive and negative issues and contrasts identified. For instance, the wide range of environment types and qualities were emphasised – there is no standard type or policy solution.



Participants suggested that more ‘people-oriented’ elements to the Plan were needed to reflect, for example, health issues. Groups prioritised the following themes for action:

- the knowledge economy
- the role of centres
- local distinctiveness
- Swansea Bay leadership
- infrastructure and transport
- brownfield development

A range of specific actions and participating agencies were identified for each of the implementation areas. Not surprisingly, given the range and complexity of activities, leadership, effective partnership working, improved communication and conflict resolution were recurring themes. A fear of domination by Swansea was expressed by some participants.

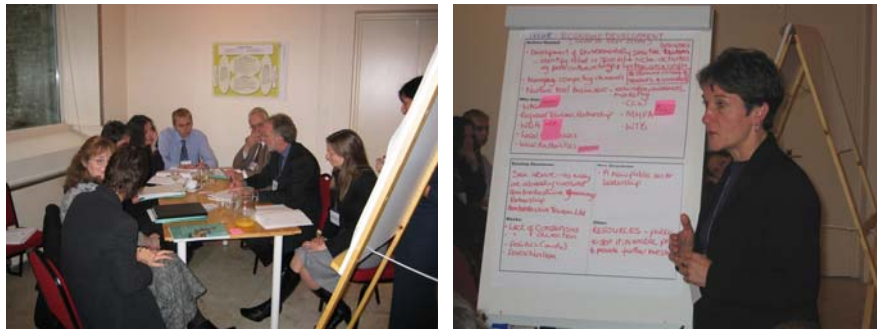
#### *Recommendations for Swansea Bay*

- 13** *We recommend an update of this area to take account of*
- *the complex, overlapping roles with the neighbouring areas, possibly by overtly recognising this overlap*
  - *the mixed environmental characteristics of this area are addressed in future policy action*
  - *the need to distinguish the area by type from the other comparators identified*
  - *the priority for economic regeneration in conjunction with minimising social polarisation in nearby areas*

### **3.3.7 Pembrokeshire Haven**

Discussion of this area produced observations that there are different English/Welsh-speaking identities within the area; there is a problem of out-migration of young people; more emphasis is needed on the uniqueness of the area in the Plan, including exploiting the potential to build sustainable tourism. Maritime and coastal issues were also identified as important, but underplayed elements.

Consideration by the participants indicated that the high quality environment was relatively robust; community identity and spirit was high but long term sustainability could be threatened by out-migration of young people. It was difficult to generalise across the area in terms of prosperity; and physical access problems were difficult to address because of the lack of a critical mass of users. Broadband access should be considered as an important connector.



Ideas for future action focused on

- brownfield development to minimise impacts on the environment
- emphasising distinctiveness as a key to tourism development and sustainable communities
- a mix of actions to enhance prosperity, including brownfield development, tourism, broadband and ICT – generally building on local strengths
- action needed to strengthen transport hubs and linkages on several fronts
- Pembrokeshire College could also have an important role in developing the knowledge economy and acting as a catalyst for collaboration with others

Two themes were prioritised for progression: economic development and infrastructure. Groups produced a wide range of ideas for practical action on these, with associated agencies and key interests. There was a good balance between aspiration and realism, with a recognition that many of the key actors were already attempting to act in concert on the key themes, but more needs to be done.

#### ***Recommendations for Pembrokeshire Haven***

- 14 We recommend an update of this area to take account of**
- ***the special identity, relative remoteness and mixed cultural identity***
  - ***improving connectivity by different modes to reduce perceived sense of peripherality***
  - ***exploiting the unique characteristics for enhanced roles in sustainable tourism***

### 3.3.8 South East Wales

The wide and varied nature of this area, as well as the range of interests at the event, produced a diverse set of questions and observations, including:

- the proposal for a polycentric approach, while acknowledging Cardiff's central role
- finer grain representation of the differences within the area, and clear rationale for the proposed area
- a greater emphasis on environmental aspects and interests – particularly those of the voluntary sector.

- the differences between the coastal area and the valleys, led some people to argue for representing these differences as two areas - others acknowledged that current zoning reflected social but not environmental realities



The environment, said one group, should be presented more strongly as a valuable asset and not just a constraint on development. As well as high quality natural environment, there is also a historical environment, which is worthy of note.

Social issues of cultural and ethnic diversity, and anti-social behaviour emerged more strongly than elsewhere, together with the need to prioritise development of skills and life-long education. Strategically, groups explored the relationships and linkages both within the area and to, for example, Bristol.



However, many groups found it difficult to apply judgements to the area as a whole, and emphasised the need to acknowledge local variations.

The delivery themes explored ranged from:

- developing infrastructure for a competitive, sustainable economy and
- narrowing the prosperity gap between valley and coast
- to fostering collaboration and integrating external stakeholders

In developing action proposals in more detail, and identifying actors to take them forward, a recurrent theme was the need for coordination and collaborative working of the many organisations and authorities in this area.

***Recommendations for South East Wales***

- 15 We recommend an update of this area to take account of***
- the complex functional interrelationship between the coast and the valleys is articulated to take account both of regional interdependence and locally distinctive identities***
  - the case for – and approach to – the functioning of South East Wales as a single area is effectively argued at the right level (eg European or UK level)***
  - the important environmental characteristics and opportunities of this area are addressed in future policy action***
  - the priority for economic regeneration in conjunction with minimising social polarisation in nearby areas***
  - appropriate mechanisms are identified for moving the area forward on a collaborative and cross-cutting agenda***

### 3.4 Key observations by theme/sector across Wales

#### 3.4.1 Environment

The environment was acknowledged to be an important dimension of the Spatial Plan at all events. The idea in the Plan of viewing the environment as a positive resource and opportunity was also widely supported, with some caveats. These tended to focus on the potential environmental impact of renewable energy – such as wind farms – which was a sensitive issue in places like the Menai coastal area and rural mid Wales.

In other areas, such as the North East, the need to provide adequate infrastructure to meet current and future needs in waste, sewage, water and flood protection was highlighted. Doing this in a long term environmentally friendly manner which did not compromise physical environmental quality was seen as a big challenge, for instance in the South East and Swansea Bay.

Although the rural areas tended to be regarded highly, with potential for sustainable tourism, their environments were considered to be fairly fragile and in need of management and care, with support from the specialist environmental sector.

Interestingly the environment emerged as a key theme in Swansea Bay and South East Wales, where sometimes lower quality or damaged man-made environments were viewed as having an important role in helping to reconfigure settlements and their economic and social opportunities. It was felt local groups could work with the main public sector bodies and ASPBs in delivering this.

In general, there was a theme running through the sessions that the environmental objectives may be underplayed in the actions proposed to deliver the Plan, and that its significance should not be lost. This included

- emphasising the significance of the maritime environment – not just the narrow coastal band, but also further out to sea, and also incorporating the important inland waterways
- mobilising and capturing the full positive input of different community and corporate stakeholders (such as Welsh Water and British Waterways Board) in contributing to imaginative environmental solutions which have social and economic benefits

#### ***Recommendations for the Environment***

##### ***16 We recommend***

- ***the retention and reinforcement of this component as a key building block of the Spatial Plan***
- ***strong reference is made to balancing the use of renewable energy and other environmental infrastructure (such as flood protection) with mitigation of its environmental impact***
- ***an emphasis is placed on positive environmental management and enhancement (not just protection), using a partnership of corporate and community stakeholders***
- ***the consideration of the environment is extended to embrace maritime and inland waterway resources, with a strategy to address the role of water as a resource with economic and environmental potential***

### 3.4.2 Economy

The nature and performance of the economy varies enormously across Wales, and there were few straightforward cross cutting themes. However, it should be stressed that economic development measures were prioritised ahead of other themes in the majority of workshops and there was widespread recognition that the objective of increasing and spreading prosperity was an important one. In many instances the relative fragility of the local economy had to be addressed to secure the long term social viability of towns and settlement networks.

Five key themes recurred, although not always equally:

**Diversification** of the economic base was viewed as crucial for a range of different reasons. In Cardigan Bay, it is to reduce overdependence on the University and public sector; in rural mid Wales and Menai it is to help move beyond a weakened agricultural base; in Swansea Bay and the North East it is to prevent overdependence on the manufacturing sector.

**Skills and learning** – particularly life long learning – were viewed as important to help communities adapt and equip themselves for new roles. This applied both to up-skilling traditional workforces and capturing and holding young people in areas where there have been losses, particularly rural and valley areas. Several agencies were involved in this and it was agreed there is a need for more consistent and effective action by local partnerships.

**Business networks** in growth sectors were advocated, both in more urban, but particularly rural, areas such as Cefn Gwlad. A progressive and learning demand side is as important as the quality of the supply of employees. Tourism and niche businesses – in both manufacturing and services – were seen as having potential for development, particularly in rural areas and smaller settlements. In larger towns it was often felt there was a need to stimulate and rejuvenate the private sector because of an overdependence on the public sector for employment.

**The role of ICT and the knowledge economy** recurred in both rural and urban areas, both as a means of accessing markets and as a local economic driver itself. Providing a stronger ICT infrastructure, particularly broadband, was considered very important to enable Wales to compete at an international and UK level. (It also had a role in social cohesion). The role of universities and technology based companies was prioritised as an essential driver of economic development, notably in areas with larger urban concentrations such as Swansea Bay and South East Wales.

**Spatial linkage** to assist the ‘spreading’ of prosperity was also a key issue in Swansea Bay and South East Wales, where it was considered important to stimulate access to economic opportunity in the Valleys, and not limit the benefits to the coastal strip. There were debates about whether this was a matter of improving transport access to coast based opportunities or attracting new development into the Valleys. A similar debate took place in Menai, with the idea of a complementary settlement network along the strait, to serve a much wider hinterland.

### **Recommendations for the Economy**

#### **17 We recommend**

- *the retention and reinforcement of this component as a key building block of the Spatial Plan*
- *the theme of economic diversification is retained, with more specific targeting of sectors for the different parts of the country*
- *skills and life-long learning are endorsed as a key component of the Plan – and specific follow up activity identified*
- *the roles of ICT and the development of the knowledge economy are prioritised to assist economic development activity in both urban and rural areas*
- *a general strategic approach to the location of economic development should link positively to settlement growth and regeneration plans*
- *the approach to spatial linkage of more deprived areas to economic opportunity should be articulated more strongly at the localised level – probably on a sub area basis*

### 3.4.3 Community

The theme of communities was a very important one. The overarching aspiration of achieving sustainable communities was supported. However there were different experiences and messages from different parts of the country.

Generally there was felt to be a sense of vulnerability of 'traditional' communities - urban or rural; under threat, if not disappearing, with the passing of industry and agriculture. Older generations were considered less adept – particularly in traditional towns – at changing to meet new circumstances, whilst there was out-migration of the young lifeblood from both rural areas and urbanised communities, such as the towns of the South Wales valleys.

Crime and antisocial behaviour reinforced the difficulties of many ailing and deprived communities, while rural areas such as parts of Pembrokeshire, mid Wales and Menai, all with better quality of life indicators, were attracting in-migration, particularly from England. At a high or critical threshold level, this was felt to weaken Welsh cultural and language identity and create something of a twin-track, polarising community. However it was also recognised that in-migration was an opportunity for economic diversification based on the skills, capital and positive energy of incomers

Celebrating Welsh culture and identity, and ensuring adequate provision of affordable housing, were seen as important ways of balancing some of the prevailing trends. This applied equally to rural and urbanised areas, although affordable housing is more pressing in the rural areas with strong in-migration pressures.

Building strong sustainable communities was acknowledged to be the desired priority, but this requires intensive partnership working, particularly across public sector and community sectors, including churches and youth groups.

***Recommendations for Community theme******18 We recommend***

- *the retention and reinforcement of this component as a key building block of the Spatial Plan*
- *the building of community capacity and confidence around change – for instance, equipping traditional communities with new skills and access to technology – is crucial to their long term well being*
- *the involvement of local community partnerships and networks is fully utilised to facilitate and embed to process of forward looking change, cited in the Plan*
- *the different modes of Welsh culture are positively celebrated and expounded in different ways, rather than treated as a defensive problem*
- *that the roles of affordable housing, heritage, cultural industries are all exploited as a means of fostering distinctive culture*

**3.4.4 Accessibility**

There is no doubt that accessibility varies enormously across Wales, given the very geography of the nation. The topic therefore came up frequently in discussion, and there were normally calls for a more integrated strategy and action. However, there were no consistent messages, because of the variety of circumstances. Perhaps the most important is the need for more strategic thinking by a range of players, including the private sector.

Interestingly, while transport was not a consistent top priority for action in itself, it was often a high priority in supporting economic well-being and community access.

In North Wales there was a general desire to strengthen the links with Cardiff and the south, although in the North East there was also a desire for stronger links to the English North West, notably in public transport, to take pressure off the road network. In the Menai area, there was recognition that transport improvements along the coastal corridor had brought some benefit, as well as new pressures from in-migration. Although public transport was felt to be reasonable, there was a recognition that the rural catchment would still depend heavily on car-based movement.

In Mid Wales there was a similar concern that the main axis was east –west, with a need for improved frequency (of rail service) and better north-south links. As with Pembrokeshire it was recognised that the population density is too low to support quality, high frequency public transport.

In South Wales, a major concern was to improve access to economic and social opportunity from the Valleys. This must partly come in public transport form, to balance the congestion arising from commuting along the M4 corridor, which was leading to pressures for new relief road investment around Newport.

Airports occurred as a strategic concern in discussions, both from Cardiff as a 'mass' airport with major international links, to an enhanced network of smaller airports in places like Ceredigion or Menai, to serve a more localised economic and business function.

Ferries and ports also featured as a key concern, arising from the changing long term roles of some operators, and the impact of the growth in cheap air travel. These focused on existing relationships with Ireland, but could also embrace new links to Devon and Cornwall.

ICT was offered as an important factor to address the remoteness and poor accessibility of many parts of the country. This was for a combination of business, tourism and community service reasons. However, it could also support more effective access to transport service options and information.

A major dimension of the transport and access challenge is therefore to balance the different levels of investment to provide the right balance of solutions across Wales, not just to respond to current patterns and pressures, but to help establish new ones.

### ***Recommendations for Accessibility***

#### ***19 We recommend***

- ***a review of the needs for transport investment priorities (capital & revenue) at a national level***
- ***a focus on the medium to long term needs and opportunities – for instance in tourism - not just a response to short term pressures***
- ***the active involvement of the private sector, both as a provider, but also as a consumer***
- ***a progressive strategy which allows for incremental change and continuous investment, covering air and sea, as well as land based transport***
- ***the viewing of ICT investment as a complementary connectivity dimension, notably in rural and less populous areas***

## 4 Taking the Spatial Plan forward

### 4.1 Whose Plan – ownership and status

Many consultees raised issues about the role and status of the Spatial Plan, particularly how its provisions would be followed through in different ways. Most participants welcomed the inclusive nature of the Plan and the broad directional framework for action that it was establishing.



However there were reservations expressed at most sessions about how the collaborative working explored in the afternoon sessions could be taken forward effectively – either at national or localised area levels. Several suggestions were made about the Plan having stronger, more enforceable legal status, with many suggesting that without links to funding regimes it will not be able to ‘bite’.

We interpreted from the different events that some saw the Plan as belonging primarily, if not exclusively, to the Welsh Assembly Government, while the majority saw the Plan as having a wider ownership, but with the lead co-ordinating responsibility resting with WAG. The risk with a very top down document is that, while it can be clear in directing certain things, it does not secure the common cause necessary to ensure the follow through of the principles across Wales. Our interpretation is that the second, more inclusive option is more likely to be effective in securing delivery across the wide range of stakeholders, provided that there is commitment to it across the different dimensions of both WAG and ASPBs, notably in relation to funding.

In this approach, the Plan is not a stand alone, ‘top down’ document, but a basis for further collaborative action in its delivery. We believe this is also the correct interpretation of the expectations expressed during the consultation process.

#### *Our recommendation on status and delivery*

##### *20 We recommend:*

- *A review of the current proposed status of the Spatial Plan to ensure that it will be effective*
- *An upgrade of this to make it more enforceable, if necessary*
- *An approach that the Plan is the ultimate responsibility of the Assembly, but that it has wider ownership among the different stakeholders across Wales, particularly those necessary for its implementation*

## 4.2 Regional and sub-regional networks

Following this collaborative theme, and drawing from the experience of most of the consultation events, we consider that it is logical and desirable to continue both the development of the Plan, and the implementation aspects, through collaborative networks at the area or sub-regional level. As noted, some of these will need to extend beyond Wales.

Some of the outputs of this collaboration can appear in the next version of the Plan. In other respects the inputs by collaborative partners may be more focused on effective processes that do not have a strong expression in the Plan, but are nonetheless very important to its implementation.

The key aspects of these should be that they are cross cutting in terms of sectoral topics and local authority areas. The focus should be on functional areas from a human perspective – catchments, settlement networks, commuting hinterlands or corridors, rather than on geographical, geological or topographical – even through the environmental dimension should continue to be very important.

### *Our recommendations on collaboration*

#### *21 We recommend*

- *The continuing development of both the Plan and its subsequent implementation, through broadly based collaborative networks at national and (sub)regional levels*
- *That these networks join up existing initiatives across themes and authority boundaries*
- *That their work contributes to and continues beyond the publication of the Plan, with a focus on implementation*

## 4.3 Connecting across WAG and ASPBs

As already noted the matter of securing commitment and integration across the policy and implementation agendas was raised on many occasions. Many of the ASPBs were well represented at the different sessions, and appear committed to the process.



However, representation from relevant departments and functions of the Assembly was less evident. Securing their participation in – and endorsement of – the Spatial Plan process and outputs will be absolutely crucial for several reasons – (1) to optimise policy alignment; (2) to minimise contradictions and (3) to ensure the credibility and perceived legitimacy of the Plan among the wider groups of stakeholders.

***22 Our recommendations on the inputs from the Welsh Assembly Government and Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies are***

- ***introduce mechanisms for building capacity and cross – theme alignment around the objectives and provisions of the Spatial Plan within all relevant sectors of the Welsh Assembly Government***
- ***maintain the active involvement of ASPBs in the Plan evolution and delivery mechanisms***

## Appendix 1

## PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES - WALES SPATIAL PLAN

National Briefing Event – North Wales

Friday 17<sup>th</sup> October 2003

North Wales Conference Centre - Llandudno

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Gareth Winston Roberts	Anglesey CDC for Planning
Einir Young	Bangor University
Gareth Wyn Jones	Bangor University
Helen Mrowiec	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Jan Tyer	CDN Planning
Richard Jarvis	Countryside Council for Wales
Paul Mitchell	Countryside Council for Wales
Roger Thomas	Countryside Council for Wales
P. Minto	Countryside Council for Wales
Bob Lowe	Countryside Council for Wales
Iwan T Jones	Cyngor Gwynedd
Tomos Evans	Cyngor Gwynedd
Lara Griffiths	Denbighshire County Council
Lyndsay Bowman	Denbighshire County Council
Dyfan Barr	Denbighshire County Council
Ken Jones	Environment Agency Wales
Cllr Meirion Matthews	Flintshire County Council
Chirs Kay	Flintshire County Council
Arthur Owen	Isle of Anglesey County Council
R. Hughes	Isle of Anglesey County Council
Jill Venus	Mid Wales Partnership
Alan Pugh	National Assembly for Wales
Denise Idis Jones	National Assembly for Wales
Paul Claydon	North Wales Fire Service
Oliver Bird	North West Regional Assembly
E.M.Jones	Powys County Council
Phil Jackson	PowysCC/TraCC
Richard Baddeley	RICS
Merfyn Williams	Sustainable Development Forum for Wales
Aled Sturkey	Snowdonia National Park
Dee Reynolds	Tourism Partnership Mid Wales
Dewi Davies	Tourism Partnership North Wales
Gwenan Davies	Wales Council for Voluntary Action
J M Lonsdale	Welsh Development Agency
K. Beard	Welsh Development Agency
Shan Wilkinson	Wrexham County Borough Council
Isobel Garner	Wrexham County Borough Council
Clive Nicholas	Wrexham County Borough Council
Morgan Parry	WWF/Wales Link

## Appendix 2

PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES - WALES SPATIAL PLAN  
 National Briefing Event – South Wales  
 Monday 20<sup>th</sup> October 2003  
 Cardiff International Arena - Cardiff

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
John J Hopkins	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Gareth Jones	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Eric Bowles	Brecon Beacons National Park
A. Powell	British Waterways
Rhys Dafis	Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg
M. Evans	C/o British Waterways
Paul Carter	Cardiff County Council (SEWTB)
Helen Williams	Cardiff County Council
Julian Stedman	Cardiff County Council
Alan Hooper	Cardiff University
Neil Harris	Cardiff University
EW Bowen	Carmarthenshire County Council
Cllr Pam Palmer	Carmarthenshire County Council
Emma Watkins	CBI Wales
Keith Davies	CCGC/Countryside Council for Wales
Tim Ball	Ceredigion County Council
Vicki Lloyd	Chamber Wales
Bailjit Gill	Commission for Racial Equality
Sylvia Davies	Council for National Parks
Julian Salmon	Country Land and Business Association
Russell De'ath	Countryside Council for Wales
L. Evans	ELWG
S. Hughes	ELWG
M.A. Jacob	Friends of the Earth Cymru
Julian Rosser	Friends of the Earth Cymru
Bill Horne	Gwent Police
James Welsh	House Builders Federation/Persimmon Homes
R G Woodhead	Herefordshire Planning Service
Jessica White	Merthyr Tydfil CBC
P R Crawford	Mid & West Wales Fire Brigade
Jeff Martin	Monmouthshire County Council
Lesley Punter	National Assembly for Wales
P. Rossiter	NC ELWa
S. Wild	Newport County Council
Noel Crowley	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Will Watson	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
S M Hurr	Pembrokeshire County Council
Nic Wheeler	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
Alan Langton	Planning Inspectorate
Dave Keast	Powys County Council
Keith Annis	Redrow Homes

Margaret Lewis	Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC
Cathy McLean	RICS Wales
Richard Essex	RICS Wales
Rebecca Phillips	Royal Town Planning Institute
Emma Harvey	South East Wales Transport Board
Rob Thomas	South East Wales Transport Board
Guy Hamilton	South Gloucestershire Council/TSPTU
Hugh Thomas	Swansea NHS Trust
R Crawshaw	SWWEF
Mark Tewdwr Jones	University College London
Don Webber	Vale of Glamorgan Council
Nigel Keane	Wales Social Partnership Unit
S Webb	Wales Tourist Board
C Jones	Wales Tourist Board
Stuart Cole	Wales Transport Research Centre
Mike Cuddy	Welsh Development Agency
Gareth Hall	Welsh Development Agency
Mark Stephens	Welsh Development Agency
Nicholas Neal	Welsh Development Agency
C Morris	Welsh Development Agency
Tom Bourne	Welsh Development Agency
Nich Pearson	Welsh Consumer Council
Clive Counsell	Welsh Health Supplies
Cllr Harry G Jones	WLGA
Kevin Bishop	WLGA

## Appendix 3

### PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN

Trial Workshop

Monday 27<sup>th</sup> October 2003

City Hall – Cardiff

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Karen Maddock-Jones	Countryside Council for Wales
Peter Wilson	DfTe
Jonathon Price	EcAD
Marion Davies	EPD
Simon Slater	Forum for the Future
Chris Riley	HSPD
Mary Hughes	Perm Sec Office
Jasper Roberts	Rural Policy
Mark Johncock	Spatial Plan Unit
Natalie Grohmann	Spatial Plan Unit
Grant Duncan	Spatial Plan Unit
Matthew Quinn	Spatial Plan Unit
Mike Cuddy	Welsh Development Agency
Rachel Jowitt	Welsh Local Government Association

## Appendix 4

### PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN

Cardigan Bay Event

Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> November 2003

University of Aberystwyth

<b>Names</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Gerwyn Jones	Ceredigion County Council
R Hughes-Pickering	Ceredigion County Council
Tim Ball	Ceredigion County Council
Keith Morgan	Ceredigion County Council
Mike Shaw	Ceredigion County Council
Eleri Ebenezer	Ceredigion & MW NHS Trust
Keith Davies	Countryside Council for Wales
Paul Varallo	Environment Agency Wales
Steve Fletcher	ELWa
Ellen Jones	Menter a Busnes
Mark Jones	Mid & West Wales Fire Service
Justin Lewis	Mid & West Wales Fire Service
Stephen Hurr	Pembrokeshire County Council
David Lewis	Snowdonia Society
Helen Woodbury	Welsh Assembly Government
Sarah Richards	Welsh Consumer Council
Adrian Leonard	Welsh Development Agency
Steffan Roberts	Welsh Development Agency
Marc Welsh	Wales Environment Link
Rachel Jowitt	Welsh Local Government Association

## Appendix 5

**PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN**  
**East Powys Event**  
**Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> November 2003**  
**Coleg Powys – Newtown**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Steve O'Sullivan	British Waterways
Deb Wozencraft	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Hazel Drewett	Countryside Council for Wales
Ken Jones	Environment Agency Wales
Alice Earp	Institute of Rural Health
Chris Lambert	National Trust
Jessica Bradley	NCET for Wales
Cllr Michael Jones	Powys County Council
Graham Davey	Powys County Council
Ian Fraser	Powys County Council
Steve Burgess	Powys County Council
Dave Keast	Powys County Council
Chris Wilson	Powys County Council
Nick Smith	Powys County Council
Mike Lloyd	Powys County Council
Gwenan Davies	Wales Council for Voluntary Action
Trish Armstrong	Wales Tourist Board
Dee Reynolds	Wales Tourist Board
Mike Bacigalupo	Welsh Development Agency

## Appendix 6

## PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES - WALES SPATIAL PLAN

## North East Wales Event

Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> November 2003

## North East Wales Institute

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Toni Garnett	Arena Network
Marc Evans	British Waterways
Charlie Seward	Chester County Council
Jenny Bicknell	Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust/Council for British
Archaeology	
Patti Fitton	Conwy County Borough Council
Mike Roberts	Conwy County Borough Council
Andrew Dale	Countryside Council for Wales
Richard Jarvis	Countryside Council for Wales
Susan Broadaway	Denbighshire County Council
Lara Griffiths	Denbighshire County Council
Andrew Martin	ELWa
Martin Mills	Environment Agency Wales
Chris Kay	Flintshire County Council
Mervyn Davies	Flintshire County Council
Richard Siddons	Forestry Commission
Ian Brooke	Government Office North West
Iain Jenkinson	GVA Grimley
Nick Ireland	GVA Grimley
Helen Worsley	National Grid Transco
Melanie Emery	North East Wales Institute
Imelda Bowers	North East Wales Institute
Stan Moore	North East Wales Institute
Jon Talbot	North East Wales Institute
Ernie Williams	North Wales Fire & Rescue
Steve Murray	North Wales Fire & Rescue
Gareth Clegg	North West Development Agency
Iain Smith	NWRA
Sue Gittens	Ramblers Association
Mary Robinson	Ramblers Association & Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Olivier Sykes	University of Liverpool
Huw Brodie	Welsh Assembly Government
Sasha Davies	Welsh Development Agency
Imogen Sherriff	Welsh Development Agency
Rachel Jowitt	Welsh Local Government Agency
Lawrence Isted	Wrexham County Borough Council
Michael Cantwell	Wrexham County Borough Council
Malcolm Phillips	Wrexham County Borough Council
Paul Roberts	Wrexham County Borough Council

## Appendix 7

## PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN

## Menai Event

Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> November 2003

Celtic Royal Hotel – Caernarfon

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Jas Chanay	
Vin West	Arfon Axess Group
David Evans	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Rory Francis	Coed Cadw (Woodland Trust)
Stan Yates	Conwy County Borough Council
Lindsey Williams	Conwy County Borough Council
Rob Dix	Conwy County Borough Council
Bob Lowe	Countryside Council for Wales
Arwel E Jones	Cyngor Gwynedd
Richard Thomas	Cyngor Gwynedd
Aled Davies	Cyngor Gwynedd
Sharon Warnes	Cyngor Gwynedd
S.E. Williams	Cyngor Gwynedd
Pete Wight	Cyngor Gwynedd
Meirion Davies	Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon
Dewi Rowlands	Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon
Dylan William	Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon
Ieuan Ellis	ELWA
Deborah Hemsworth	Environment Agency
Dafydd Iwan	Gwynedd County Council
Arthur Owen	Isle of Anglesey County Council
Dafydd Roberts	National Museum and Galleries
David Archer	National Park Authority
D G Robers	North Wales Fire and Rescue Service
David Evans	North Wales Fire Service
Alan James Bevan	North Wales Police
Ifan Hughes	North Wales Police
Owain Wyn	Owain Wyn Consultancy Services
Bob Newton	Retired
David Barraclough	Royal Town Planning Institute
Elwyn Thomas	Scottish National Park Authority
Morag McGrath	Snowdonia Society
Mair Jones	The National Trust
Gareth A Rennie	University of Bangor
Einir Young	University of Bangor
Professor Gareth Wyn Jones	University of Bangor
Trefor Wyn Jones	Welsh Development Agency

## Appendix 8

## PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN

Cefn Gwlad Event

Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2003

Elan Valley Hotel – Rhayader

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Eric Bowles	Brecon Beacons National Park
M C Shaw	Ceredigion County Council
Garfield Williams	Ceredigion County Council
Hazel Drewett	Countryside Council for Wales
Marita Fusser	Cymdaithas Eryri
Pete Wight	Cyngor Gwynedd
Michael Rolt	Elan Valley Trust
John L Evans	Elan Valley Trust
Morlais Owens	Elan Valley Trust and CPRW
Gareth O Shea	Environment Agency Wales
John Phillips	Farmers Union Wales/PRSN/PRP
Chris Lambert	National Trust
N S Willcox	Powys County Council
J B Wright	Powys County Council
J Thomas	Powys County Council
Mark Brown	Powys County Council
Edgar Jones	Powys County Council for Wales
Ruth Reed	Reed Architects
A D G Walker	Tourism Partnership Mid Wales
Jim O' Rourke	Urdd Gobaith Cymru
Siwan Gryndaf	Welsh Assembly Government
Jasper Roberts	Welsh Assembly Government
Dai Rogers	Welsh Development Agency
Simon Thompson	Welsh Development Agency
Gareth Llewelyn	Welsh Development Agency
M J Stephens	Welsh Development Agency
K L Latham	Welsh Development Agency Business Development

## Appendix 9

## PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN

## Swansea Bay Event

Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> December 2003

Princess Royal Theatre – Port Talbot

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mike Cherry	Black Environment Network
Richard Metford	Bridgend County Borough Council
Richard Dommett	British Waterway
Eifion Bowen	Carmarthenshire County Council
Nia Lewis	Carmarthenshire County Council
Stephen Conwill	Carmarthenshire County Council
David Whitehead	City and Council of Swansea
Kim Flanders	City and Council of Swansea
Rowland Lanchbury	City and Council of Swansea
Steve White	City and Council of Swansea
Dave McKenna	City and Council of Swansea
Karen Maddock Jones	Countryside Council for Wales
Phil Coombe	Environment Agency Wales
Eurgain Powell	Forum for the Future
P Bailey	Mid & West Wales Fire
Richard Bevins	National Museums and Galleries of Wales
Sian Jones	National Trust Wales
Tony Pew	Neath Port Talbot Council for Voluntary Services
Mike Richardson	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Owain Lewis	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Councillor Morgans	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Geoff White	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Simon Brennan	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
Jeanie Gray	New Opportunities Fund
Paul Loveluck	National Museums and Galleries of Wales
Dawn Blower	South Wales Police
Andrew Barker	South Wales Police
Richard Crawshaw	South West Wales Economic Forum
Andrew Bellamy	Swansea NHS Trust
Gordon Gibson	Sylfaen Gywnedol
Carys Jones	Wales Tourist Board
Mike Cuddy	Welsh Development Agency
Howard French	Welsh Development Agency
Phil Morris	Welsh Development Agency
Tim Hooper	Welsh Local Government Agency
S.P.Byrne	WUFO

## Appendix 10

### PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN

#### Pembrokeshire Haven Event

Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> December 2003

Picton Castle - Narbeth

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Linda Jones	Acanthus Holden Architects
Rob Sully	Carmarthenshire County Council
Amanda Reid	CAVO
Karen Maddock Jones	Countryside Council for Wales
Paul Varallo	Environment Agency Wales
Alex Wigmore	National Trust
Ifor Jones	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
Edward Holdaway	Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum
David Sandy	Pembrokeshire County Council
Kefyn Wakefield	Pembrokeshire County Council
David Astins	Pembrokeshire County Council
Stephen Hurr	Pembrokeshire County Council
Tony Mizen	Welsh Development Agency
Betsan Caldwell	Welsh Development Agency

## Appendix 11

## PEOPLE, PLACES, FUTURES – WALES SPATIAL PLAN

South East Wales Event

Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> January 2004

Glamorgan Business Centre – Pontypridd

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Steve Pritchard	Associated British Ports
Kelly Collins	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Ged McHugh	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Robert Murray	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Alan Powell	British Waterways
Richard Dommett	British Waterways
Mark Williams	Caerphilly CBC & WLGA
Jan Bennett	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Tim Peppin	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Justin Cooper	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Sian Davies	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Roger Tanner	Caerphilly County Borough Council
Margaret Hunt	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Vic Warren	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Claire Saralis	Cardiff Chamber of Commerce
Jason Dixon	Cardiff County Council
Rachel Jones	Cardiff County Council
David Holtam	Cardiff County Council
John Paxton	Cardiff County Council
Alan Hooper	Cardiff University
Neil Harris	Cardiff University
L.Mair Jones	Children's Commission for Wales
Chris Webb	Church in Wales
Robin Morrison	Church in Wales
D R Owen	Construction Industry Training Board
Emma Plunkett Dillon	Council for British Archaeology
Karen Maddock Jones	Countryside Council for Wales
Susan Howard	Countryside Council for Wales
Ryan Bowen	Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water
Jackie Boarer	Dwr Cymru /Welsh Water
Nick Moon	Finance Wales
Eleanor Knight	Finance Wales
Antony Wallis	Forestry Commission
Barbara Spence	Forestry Commission
Michael Jacob	Friends of the Earth
Tegwen Curnell	Glamorgan Federation of Women's Institute
J Walsh	Groundwork Wales
Howard Rees	Gwent Police
Simon Prince	Gwent Police
Jessica White	Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council

David Jones	Merthyr Tydfill County Borough Council
Rebecca Lockwood	Monmouthshire County Council
Adrian Wilcock	Monmouthshire County Council
Stuart Agnew	Newport City Council
Stewart Wild	Newport City Council
Wyn Mitchell	Newport City Council
Judith Ingram	NMGW
Milica Kitson	RCCW
Chris Ashman	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
Richard Essex	RICS Wales
Katie-Jo Luxton	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Cymru
John Sheppard	South East Wales Economic Forum
Margaret Everson	Steer Davies Gleave
Geraint Northam	Steer Davies Gleave
Matt Price	Sustrans
John Palmer	Sustrans Cymru
Geraint Hopkins	The National Trust
Clare Taylor	Torfaen County Borough Council
Duncan Smith	Torfaen County Borough Council
Deborah James	University of Glamorgan
Samantha Cherryman	University of Glamorgan
David Jenkin	University of Glamorgan
Chris Williams	University of Glamorgan
Andrew Wallace	Vale of Glamorgan County Council
Lucy Turner	Vale of Glamorgan County Council
Yvonne Prichard	Vale of Glamorgan County Council
Don Webber	Vale of Glamorgan County Council
Huw Isaac	Vale of Glamorgan County Council
Audrey Jones	Wales Assembly of Women
Richard Spear	Welsh Assembly Government
Lesley Punter	Welsh Assembly Government
Jonathon Fudge	Welsh Assembly Government
Tony Parker	Welsh Assembly Government
Ian Thomas	Welsh Assembly Government
Basil Hollington	Welsh Assembly Government
Kay Powell	Welsh Assembly Government
Beverley Delacruz	Welsh Assembly Government
Mary Hughes	Welsh Assembly Government
Mike Cuddy	Welsh Development Agency
Gareth Beer	Welsh Development Agency
Paul Williams	Welsh Development Agency
Kevin Bishop	Welsh Local Government Association
Mark Roberts	Wyn Thomas Gordon Lewis