Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan

Report on the findings of Visioning Workshops

March 2006

Sheila Davies

Director of Development and Regeneration

Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council

Valleys Innovation Centre,

Navigation Park,

Abercynon, CF45 4SN

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1.0   INTRODUCTION

1.1   In July 2005 Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council made the decision to discontinue their work on their unitary development plan and to start work on a Borough wide plan under the provisions of Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005. The timetable for the various statutory stages of production of the Local Development Plan is set out in the draft Delivery Agreement (December 2005).

1.2   The first step in the pre-deposit consultation process was to hold two visioning exercises; one with elected Members of the Council on 23rd January 2006 and the second with stakeholders which included representatives from a wide range of organisations involved in service delivery in the area and other interested parties on 24th January 2006. A full list of attendees at both sessions is provided as an annex to this report.

1.3   The purpose of this report is to record and analyse the information and opinions gathered over the two days and to provide the Council with a clear indication of the views and wishes of those attending the workshops and a basis on which to undertake further consultation with the wider community. The two days of workshops brought forward a wealth of information from the participants and to avoid an excessively long report the comments have been précised to some extent and repetition has been avoided where there was clear consensus between the two workshops.

2.0   THE VISIONING WORKSHOPS

2.1   A wide range of background information on the county was provided by the planning staff and included significant statistics such as population figures and employment rates, and maps showing transport links, topography and flood risk areas. This was circulated to all participants prior to the workshops and presented on walls, in large format, on the day.

2.2   On arrival everyone was asked to write down individually on cards what they thought were the two most important issues which should be addressed in the Local Development Plan. All those taking part were then divided into groups and initially spent time confirming and finding

consensus on the main issues facing the county before moving on to consider four very broad brush options for the possible future land use development of Rhondda Cynon Taf.

2.3   The four strategy options considered were:

NON INTERVENTION STRATEGY

- No framework to influence development

- Leave development to market forces

- Continuation of previous growth patterns

- Flexibility but risk of Call- ins/Appeals and determination by Assembly

LOCAL NEEDS STRATEGY

- Dispersed pattern of development

- Limited expansion in many settlements

- Provides for growth where it is needed

- Impact of development reduced

CONSOLIDATION STRATEGY

- Achieve balance of growth

- Address population decline in Valleys

- Development in South for local needs only

- Prevent further "overheating" along M4

 SUSTAINABLE GROWTH STRATEGY

- Maximising growth potential – north and south

- Emphasis on key locations near major transport routes

- New or expanded settlements

- Development to provide infrastructure improvements

2.4   In considering the options the groups were asked to remember that the plan now being developed would set out the land use for the county for the next fifteen years and would have a fundamental impact on the future health and prosperity of the residents, the economy and the environment. Having identified the opportunities and threats facing the area in the first session, it was then fundamental to question whether the options under discussion addressed those issues. The development plan represents a vital part of the strategies which

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together will seek to implement the Council's vision for Rhondda Cynon Taf.

2.5   The report has been structured so that the results from the workshops are given separately in order to identify areas of consensus or disagreement between the views of the two different groups of participants who took part in the exercises.

3.0   WORKSHOP 1: THE ISSUES

3.1   The issues identified below have been grouped into the broad categories with more individual comments in bullet points below.

Transport/Infrastructure

- Poor infrastructure – difficulty of movement and congestion
- Need for better infrastructure – transport and community facilities
- Poor public transport
- Need to make better use of bus and rail

Relationship with M4/Cardiff

- The M4 corridor and relationship with Rhondda Cynon Taf as a whole.
- Cardiff workers moving into south of Rhondda Cynon Taf leading to development pressure in the area
- Too much development in the south of Rhondda Cynon Taf could limit opportunities for the north

Employment

- Need for access to good quality employment and range of employment opportunities
- Attracting employment to the north of the borough.
- Need to review employment land allocations – provide land for a mix of business/employment uses
- Need to support indigenous businesses as well as attracting inward investment
- Commuting out for work figure are high - but IT could provide high quality jobs in Rhondda Cynon Taf

- Need to retain wealth in the borough through reducing spending leakage
- Low skills base – need appropriate education
- Improve tourism and leisure industry job opportunities

Housing

- Should better utilise valley floors which are allocated for employment but would provide good location for housing
- Need better mix of housing including family housing and affordable housing
- Should be more adventurous with construction techniques

Rhondda Cynon Taf

- External perception of the borough needs to be improved
- Objective 1 funding – lack of ambition compared with Ireland
- Deprivation, disparity of opportunity must be tackled
- Rhondda Cynon Taf must be considered as a whole and in the context of the region.
- Need to encourage people to stay and build homes

Environment

- Need for environmental improvement/protection to support/promote tourism
- River quality and Rights of Way
- Protection of the environment along the M4 corridor
- Wind farms – dictated by Welsh Assembly Government – need careful location if not to make the area undesirable for tourism , homebuyers, business
- Amount of land previously used for industry

4.0   WORKSHOP 1: OPTION 1, THE NON- INTERVENTION STRATEGY

4.1   This option was rejected by all and the need for a strong, visionary but realistic and implementable land use plan for the county was agreed. Without a clear vision for the future it was felt that Rhondda Cynon Taf would die and the phrase "would the last person to leave turn out the lights" was mentioned. The reasons for this decision were clear and based on past experience of failure to attract investment to the area and the lack of a cohesive, borough wide land use strategy. The latter, they felt, had led to numerous appeals and called in applications which were then decided by WAG rather than at a local level.

4.2   Whilst rejecting this option and recognizing the need for a new, less parochial approach, the members underlined that any strategy adopted must be informed by local knowledge and given the support of the communities involved. Also that the strategy must be realistic and while acknowledging the need for transport improvements, the topography of

the valleys must be recognized, leading perhaps to acceptance of further development in the south but more restrained growth in the north and central areas. Transport issues should be at the heart of the strategy taking a holistic view and maximizing and integrating the potential of rail, bus and cycling as well as use of the private car.

4.3   It was also recognized that the level of development likely to be achieved through such a strategy would not bring forth any community benefit but that Rhondda Cynon Taf must be sure that if it follows a route of more growth, the community should receive benefits reached through Sec.106 agreements and planning obligation. Planned growth should be more acceptable than incremental growth and the aim should be the integration of new development building on the strengths of the Borough.

4.4   The new plan process was also seen as an opportunity to market the national heritage and promote the landscape and the cultural heritage of the area. The interdependence and integration of the Council and other agencies' strategies was recognized as fundamental to the success of implementing a vision for the borough.

5.0   WORKSHOP 1: OPTION 2, THE LOCAL NEEDS STRATEGY

5.1   Discussion on this option centred mainly on what development would be required to meet local need and mechanisms that could be used to achieve it. Town centre development/redevelopment was seen as something which must happen to meet local needs for shopping and access to facilities through the retention of local services, particularly for those who do not have access to private transport. The environment of the town centres needs improvement through well-designed new buildings and more attention paid to the physical requirements for servicing and car parking. It was also felt that good quality new housing developments would help to regenerate town centres. Town centres need to adapt to new circumstances and roles, for example Pontypridd's relatively recent relationship with the university.

5.2   A greater mix of housing is required to meet local needs, particularly family housing with gardens and units to accommodate single person households in both the towns and the valleys. Executive housing is also required. All new housing developments should be located in areas which have the best transport links, both by car and public transport. Settlement boundaries should be reviewed and there is need for consistency in development control decisions. Use of the valley bottoms was suggested for housing rather than employment use but questions were raised as to whether or not housing development in the valleys would actually benefit local people.

5.3   Wind farms may be deterring investment but other forms of renewable energy should be considered. However renewable energy should be provided for new homes.

5.4   There is potential to meet employment needs at locations such as Hirwaun and
Llantrisant but better transport connections are needed to link communities with employment opportunities.

5.5   However, doubts were raised about only trying to provide for local needs. It was questioned whether this level of development would bring forth any infrastructure improvements and would such a strategy attract developers? One group felt that growth will be the major "engine" for the required improvements identified. The area has potential to attract more visitors through marketing of the environment and available leisure facilities but this needs more vision than encompassed in this strategy. Development will still go the preferred developer locations in the south. The importance of weighing the merits of all the options was emphasized as was the need for a properly planned strategy with detailed masterplans rather than piecemeal development.

6.0   WORKSHOP 1: OPTION 3, CONSOLIDATION STRATEGY

6.1   Part of this option includes the restriction of development in the southern part of the county which some members felt would result in development being transferred to neighbouring authorities and the positive 'spin offs" of development would be lost. Two groups stated that consolidation would not work and that maximizing opportunities in the south would achieve balance throughout Rhondda Cynon Taf. It was felt that restriction of development in the south would not necessarily push development to the north. Working with nearby local planning authorities was seen as essential and that strong links between the M4/Cardiff and the valleys are needed.

6.2   One group felt that the principle could be acceptable but, in common with all the other groups, reiterated the need for improved and innovative transport infrastructure south/north which some felt could be the key to stopping depopulation of the valleys. Others felt that the identification of good quality land for development would attract newcomers and also retain the existing population.

6.3   A new road link for Fawr and Fach to the A465 was suggested to maximize the benefit from the opportunities presented by the A465 for future development. However some felt that little planning obligation could be sought from development in the north.

6.4   There was a general acceptance that some of the employment land currently allocated for employment use could be used for housing. The need for mixed developments to promote sustainable communities was identified by all groups along with the need for a wider range of housing types to be provided.

6.5   Other more specific comments included the need for a Church village
        by-pass and improvements to Pontypridd. Generally it was agreed that
        the image of the valleys needs improvement and that education could
        play a strong part in this.

7.0   WORKSHOP 1: OPTION 4, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH STRATEGY

7.1   All Members accepted that this option represents the most ambitious of
        the strategies with the aim of maximizing growth potential in both the
        north and south of the borough and to follow sustainable development
        principles by facilitating the growth of existing settlements which have,
        or have the potential for, good transport links and community facilities.
        This option is seen as that most likely to bring forward community
        benefit from development. Members were aware that development
        adjacent to the A465 forms part of the Wales Spatial Strategy.

7.2   From the comments on the non-intervention strategy it can be seen
        that Members are of the opinion that it is time to adopt a more pro-
        active approach to development in the borough and to show confidence
        in Rhondda Cynon Taf as a place where people want to live and work.
        The need to consolidate the Borough's place in the regional strategy
        was recognized and also in the wider economy. Members were very
        aware of the pace of change in the global economy and were
        concerned that a strategic plan of this nature should not tie them to an
        unrealistic scenario for the future. Concern was expressed that there
        should be opportunity for review over the lengthy life of the plan.
        Having spent many years as Councillors there was also a strong
        feeling that the strategy must be realistic and achievable and that the
        people of the Borough need to see results on the ground.

7.3   Generally there was support for the adoption of a more dynamic
        strategy but the concerns about the adequacy of the transport
        infrastructure to cope with new development were again expressed.
        The relationship between employment, access and the impact on the
        natural and built environment was clearly recognized along with the
        impact on existing communities. However it was also recognized that a
        greater level of development brings the potential for improvements
        which might not otherwise be achievable.

7.4   Within such a strategy the Members felt that regeneration of town
        centres was essential, citing the example of Pontypridd, as a key
        factor. They also felt that there was a need to reassess the housing
        and employment allocations in the current local plans as a starting
        point for a new strategy. Support was offered for development based
        on existing settlements and it was suggested that Aberdare could
        potentially be such a location.

8.0 WORKSHOP 2: THE ISSUES

8.1   The basic issues identified in the first workshop were again identified by the stakeholder group and there was no disagreement between the workshops as to the main issues facing the Borough. The main headings below relate to the issues from the first workshop with additional areas of concern under each topic raised in bullet points below. The two sections of the report dealing with issues should be read in conjunction.

Transport and infrastructure – consensus.

Relationship with M4/Cardiff

- Understanding the relationship between Rhondda Cynon Taf & Cardiff & Heads of the Valleys
- Integration into the wider region

Employment

- The relationship between health, education, employment and housing
- Economic inactivity

Housing

- Surplus housing stock due to out migration
- Should the upper valleys be residential and/or mixed use?
- Quality land for affordable housing
- Sewerage capacity for new development
- Brownfield vs. greenfield development – contamination, costs, ecology
- Financial resources

Rhondda Cynon Taf

- Creating sustainable communities
- The current spatial concentration of deprivation
- Self esteem, lack of confidence, lack of optimism
- Adaptation to change – needs consistent decision making
- Education
- Links with wider strategies and delivery mechanisms

- Perception of personal safety needs to change
- Identity and attractiveness of Rhondda Cynon Taf to residents and investors
- Waste management

Environment

- Derelict land reclamation
- Protection of the environment

Town centres (new issue)

- Out of town retail and leisure v town centre regeneration

9.0   WORKSHOP 2: OPTION 1, THE NON- INTERVENTION STRATEGY

9.1   Again there was a wholesale rejection of non-intervention which was seen as a strategic withdrawal and lost opportunity, leading to no hope and no future. It was pointed out that history supports intervention and management of decline and that the Council has a duty to the communities of Rhondda Cynon Taf. It was felt that this option could lead to a scenario of population decline which would lead to an increase in the north/south divide and the disparity in income and opportunity. Such a strategy would lead to little development and in some areas such as Rhondda it would be difficult to maintain education services. Less input to such areas would increase problems for the disadvantaged groups in areas such as health care and facilities. A need exists for bold decision making and integration of all strategies.

9.2   The groups recognized that benefits for the community could be accrued through managed development and went on to discuss their aspirations for the Borough. Much emphasis was placed on the need to improve education which would lead to better employment potential, increased aspirations, a move away from a culture of disaffected youth and an improved external perception of the area. Although outside the immediate remit of land use planning, areas of excellence such as the university, theatre, film and music were identified as factors which could be built upon to reinvigorate the economy.

9.3   A strong local plan to enable difficult decisions to be made was seen as a vital component of the overall strategy for Rhondda Cynon Taf to address the issues identified above.
The need for certainty for the development industry was also highlighted. On a more localized basis it was suggested that three to four large sites should be brought forward, the future of Maerdy and Coedely should be given
consideration and that development in the south could benefit the Borough as a whole.

10.0   WORKSHOP 2: OPTION 2, THE LOCAL NEEDS STRATEGY

10.1   The negative aspect of concentrating purely on local needs includes the exacerbation of existing development issues and the option does nothing to address population decline and the current situation of trying to provide services across a dispersed settlement pattern. Also would developers be interested in this small-scale strategy and how much community benefit could be sought from a low level of development? This option could restrict employment opportunities and lead to an "introverted" pattern of development with no prospect of employment for the central valleys. It was felt that too many compromises have been made in the past and that it is now the time to take tough decisions.

10.2   However local needs must be considered as a fundamental part of any strategy adopted and the following issues were raised that must be given consideration.
A strong sense of community exists in many settlements and this should be built upon and supported. Links to other strategies and plans are vital to ensure that the land use patterns decided on enable and support other agencies in the delivery of essential services such as health, education and housing. The particular need for a variety of housing was identified as in Workshop 1, but the impact of development, particularly "executive" housing, on the natural environment should be carefully considered.

10.3   Again it was felt that town centre development should be a priority and housing encouraged in town centres to aid revitalization. The provision of an attractive environment through a higher standard of quality and design should retain some of the current leakage of spend outside the county through the creation of places where people wish to spend both their time and money. This also applies to the creation of more employment opportunities within the county and a decrease in out commuting for work. Employment strategy should also build on, and support, local industries that service the public services and local creative industries.

11.0   WORKSHOP 2: OPTION 3, CONSOLIDATION STRATEGY

11.1   All groups agreed that the restriction of development in the south would lead to development going to the west and east of the county. Land in the south of the borough is more easily developed and brings better opportunities for community benefits to be sought including much needed infrastructure improvements. It was suggested that such development could bring improvements for Llantrisant. Concern was expressed that following such a strategy could simply lead to a repetition of the mistakes of the past.

11.2   Differing opinions were expressed over development on the north. Whilst some felt this should be encouraged to improve the quality of life

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in the northern area and that the A465 road is a driver for growth, others felt that there was no suitable land for development and that protection of the natural environment should take precedence. Another view was that it is vital to provide employment opportunities to retain the existing communities while others asked what is wrong with depopulation? This was countered by the argument that that to accept decline in the north would leave a vulnerable section of society with increased issues of deprivation. One suggestion included the rediscovery of the mining industry.

11.3   The realism of such a strategy was questioned and the need for higher investment from the public sector was recognized along with the need to provide incentives for developers to take an interest in the north. It was considered that the current allocated employment sites will not come forward without improved transport links. The need for cross-links and access to the A465 was identified and it was suggested that the county needs a large-scale retail development with good access which would also reduce economic leakage.

11.4   Again the need for mixed development sites and a wider range of housing was discussed but various views were brought forward. Whilst some felt it was imperative to retain the character and cultural heritage represented by the traditional terraced housing others considered these areas to be an opportunity for clearance and the development of a higher quality built environment.

11.5   The crucial impact of the land use strategy on service delivery was again discussed and the implications for the provision of education and health services underlined. The need to build on the asset of the natural environment was emphasized and the potential to provide world class walking, cycling and climbing should be maximized.

12.0   WORKSHOP 2: OPTION 4, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH STRATEGY

12.1   To undertake a more bold strategy such as this it was felt that there needed to be strong political will to achieve change within realistic boundaries and that there must be corporate ownership of the strategy adopted. The danger of failing to meet community expectations should be carefully handled to avoid increasing the current feelings of underachievement and exacerbating the current inequalities across the county. A member of the group expressed the need for "a careful and clever" strategy which was accepted as an appropriate route. In adopting such a strategy it would be important to balance and integrate growth with existing communities; an example of the problems that can be experienced was that of Pontypridd accommodating the university. However it was felt that action must be taken to retain both skills and spend within the county.

12.2   Without a more dynamic strategy it was considered that there is a danger of losing investment to neighbouring boroughs. A confident

marketing strategy is needed for the plan to raise external perceptions and encourage developers/businesses to recognize the potential of the area. Whilst recognizing that the relationship with Cardiff is important and should be built upon, it was suggested that there is a need for a main town in the county on which to focus and build and identity for the whole area.

12.3   Inevitably the transport/infrastructure problems were raised and the need for a totally integrated transport strategy to be an essential component of the plan. Particular emphasis needs to be placed on creating communication links between the valleys and the promotion of mixed-use development.

12.4   The role of the regeneration of town centres was emphasized and the role they can potentially play in reducing leakage from the county. Whilst not disputing the potential role of town centres, one group had a prolonged discussion about what is actually being achieved through the current regeneration programmes and the need for tangible results on the ground.

12.5   In developing a sustainable growth strategy the need for protection of the natural and built historic was seen as fundamental both for their own sake and the part they can play in the revitalisation of this part of Wales. As in one of the other option groups, a debate was had about the potential of clearance and redevelopment and it was generally agreed there was a place for such action but that a careful balance should be held between new development and protection of the rich cultural heritage of Wales. The potential of Rhondda Cynon Taf as a destination for tourists, walkers, climbers and cyclists should be recognized and efforts made to make connections with national routes.

13.0   Issues identified by participants individually

13.1   As mentioned in the first section of this report, all participants were asked to write on the cards provided the two most important issues that should be considered in the new local plan. Some issues may have got lost in the workshop sessions and this quick exercise was designed to ensure that all areas of concern were highlighted. The following is a list of points which have not been picked up in the reports of the workshops:
- The needs of children and young people must be considered in both new development and refurbishment.
- The need to create a late night economy in town centre.
- The protection of wildlife and designated wildlife sites.
- Flooding and sewerage issues.
- Reconsideration of green wedges.
- Full integration of environmental issues throughout the process.
- Land stability.
- The health of rivers and lakes.

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14.0   ANALYSIS

General

14.1   This reports illustrates that there is clear consensus over the main issues facing Rhondda Cynon Taf from all those who participated in the workshops. There is very little variation in the opinions expressed by the elected members of the Council and the stakeholders and a strong will exists to use this opportunity to put in the place the right land use strategy as a fundamental part of the realization of the overall vision for the county.

Non- intervention

14.2   Little or no support was expressed for the adoption of a non-intervention strategy and the reasons for this are clearly laid out above. The danger of repeating past mistakes and reinforcing the current pattern of disparity was recognized along with the fear that adopting this option would effectively lead to this part of South Wales being by-passed in favour of what are perceived to be better locations for development. With this would come the loss of any benefit for the existing communities that could be accrued through the exercise of planning obligation.

Local Needs

14.3   The second option considered was a strategy based on local needs. These discussions usefully highlighted the development required to meet local needs and covered the areas of housing, employment and town centre development and revitalisation There was general agreement over the issue of providing a mix of housing, including affordable housing, refurbishment of exiting housing stock, the need for local and improved employment opportunities and better transport links.

14.4   However, whilst recognizing that meeting the needs of the existing communities should be fundamental to any strategy adopted, the general view was that this option was too restricted to address the wider problems identified.

Consolidation

14.5   The consolidation strategy was the third option explored. Both workshop sessions expressed concern that this would restrict growth in the south and does not recognize the relationship with Cardiff and the M4 corridor or the county's role in relation to the region. This option was expressed as an introverted view of the future of the county.

Sustainable growth

14.6   The fourth option represents the boldest strategy for Rhondda Cynon Taf and many felt that this option is now inevitable to address the problems besetting the county. Many spoke of the low self-esteem of the population and the need to find confidence and a positive future. The marketing of the county as a quality place to live and work was seen as essential and many facets were identified on which to build. The beauty of the landscape and the rich cultural heritage are strong building blocks on which a new identity and external perception can be built. However the need for realism and setting achievable goals and the difficulties of integrating development was clearly recognized.

14.7   This strategy is the only one capable of bringing forth environmental and transport improvements but should not be followed at the expense of existing communities. Any growth strategy should encompass planning to meet local needs and be undertaken with the support of the community as a whole. What is needed is a strategy that takes Rhondda Cynon Taf into a new phase based on sustainable development, an integrated transport strategy, enhanced education, housing and employment opportunities and a better quality of life across the county for all. Turning around the fortunes of an area cannot be achieved overnight but gradual steps must be taken towards the internal and external perception of the potential of Rhondda Cynon Taf.

15.0   CONCLUSION

15.1   At the beginning of the visioning exercise it was emphasized that the four strategy options being explored were very broad brush and did not represent the only ways forward. The analysis of the workshops illustrates that whilst recognizing the need for a bolder growth strategy, great concern was expressed that meeting the needs of local people should be core to any strategy adopted. Therefore the way forward for the LDP would appear to be a sustainable growth strategy that encompasses and recognizes development to serve local needs.

15.2   Some of the key issues facing the county and their inter-relationships were identified through the workshops. It is recommended that these issues should inform and shape the development of the LDP. Together they express the need for a revitalized economy supporting and maintaining communities with good transport links and improved

standards of housing and access to facilities including health services and education.

- Groups reiterated the need for improved and innovative transport infrastructure south/north which some felt could be the key to stopping depopulation of the valleys.

- Regeneration of town centres is essential and will assist the economy by reducing spend leakage and providing attractive and vibrant places to live.

- The need for cross-links and access to the A465 was identified and it was suggested that the county needs a large-scale retail development with good access which would also reduce economic leakage.

- It was felt that action must be taken to retain both skills and spend within the county.

- A greater mix of housing is required to meet local needs, particularly family housing with gardens and units to accommodate single person households in both the towns and the valleys. Executive housing is also required. This mix should help retain skills and population and is also part of understanding the relationship between health, education, employment and housing.

APPENDIX A

RHONDDA CYNON TAF LDP VISIONING EVENT WORKSHOP 1: 23 JANUARY 2006
LIST OF ATTENDEES – ELECTED MEMBERS

Councillor Mark Adams
Councillor David Barnsley
Councillor Robert Bevan
Councillor Raymond Butler
Councillor Anita Calvert
Councillor Stephen Carter
Councillor Anthony Christopher
Councillor Ann Crimmings
Councillor Annette Davies
Councillor Margaret Davies
Councillor Stuart Gregory
Councillor Thomas Haskins
Councillor Glynne Holmes
Councillor Emlyn Jenkins
Councillor Idris Jones
Councillor Simon Lloyd
Councillor Robert McDonald
Councillor Kenneth Privett
Councillor Russell Roberts
Councillor Robert Smith
Councillor William Weeks
Councillor Jeff Williams
Councillor Clayton Willis

RHONDDA CYNON TAF LDP VISIONING EVENT WORKSHOP 2: 24 JANUARY 2006
LIST OF ATTENDEES – STAKEHOLDERS

LDP Forum - Community Representatives

1. Graham Gwilliam, TARCA
2. Secretary TARCA
3. Margaret Morris, Taff Ely Access Group
4. David Furmage, Pontypridd YMCA
5. Gwyn Poole, Communities First Ynyshir/Wattstown
6. Keith Addis, CWMNI
7. Diane Prosser, DASH Training
8. Alan Woodruff, University of Glamorgan

LDP Forum - Specific/General Consultation Bodies

9. Mike Cuddy, WDA
10. Chris Lindley, CCW
11. Environment Agency
12. David John, Town Centre Forum
13. James Welsh, HBF
14. Antonia Forte, Devco
15. Claire Williams, Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Health Board
16. Robin Simpson, Mid/South Glam Branch of CRPW
17. Margaret Hannigan Pop, Groundwork Merthyr & Rhondda Cynon Taff
18. Jane Carpenter, CBI
19. Jeff Pride, Herian
20. Nigel John, Pontypridd Market Company

Thematic Partnership Co-ordinators

21. Clive Perry, Community Safety (South Wales Police)
22. Jeff Farrah, Community Safety (South Wales Police)
23. Matthew Easter, Living Space
24. Julia Paradine, Bro Dysg
25. Polly Hamilton, Social & Cultural Identity
26. Sheila Davies, Director of Development & Regeneration
27. Jane Cook, Service Director Development Control
28. Gareth Griffiths, Corporate Estates
29. Sue Gilby, Divisional Director Community Housing
30. Stuart Baldwin, Housing Strategy Manager
31. David Jones, Environment Manager
32. Gary Kiss, Head of Development & Planning, Education & Life Long Learning
33. Mike Keating, Director of Education & Lifelong Learning
34. Nigel Brinn, Strategic Project Manager
35. Bob Harper, Principal Engineer

WORKSHOP FACILITATORS

Nicola Gulley (Rhondda Cynon Taf)
Keith Warren (Rhondda Cynon Taf)
Gareth Hall (Rhondda Cynon Taf)
Owen Jones (Rhondda Cynon Taf)
Barbara Carroll (Enfusion)
Liz Payne (Enfusion)