

Number: WG17661



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

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## Summary of consultation responses

### Vibrant & Viable Places

New Regeneration Framework



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## 1 Introduction

1.1 The consultation document ***Vibrant and Viable Places: New Regeneration Framework*** was published on 22nd October 2012 and was open for responses until 14 January 2013. The consultation document included the following six main consultation questions on which respondents were invited to give their views:

- What is your feedback on lessons learnt from delivery to date?
- Should other national outcomes or principles be considered?
- What more can be done to achieve greater coherence and cross cutting action across departments?
- Do you agree with the national, regional and local approach set out?
- Do you have any comments on our proposals for how we will target and direct our funding?
- We want to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of regeneration activities, will the approach set out achieve this?

1.2 In total, 144 responses were received. The responses were drawn from the following sectors:

- Local authorities, including collaborations of local authorities – 27 (19%)
- Third sector organisations – 26 (18%)
- Private sector organisations – 18 (13%)
- Professional bodies – 12 (8%)
- Housing associations – 11 (8%)
- Public sector organisations – 10 (7%)
- Individuals - 10 (7%)
- Health organisations – 10 (7%)
- Politicians (national and local) – 5 (3%)
- Multi-disciplinary partnerships – 3 (2%)
- Community and town councils – 3 (2%)
- Other organisations – 9 (6%). These organisations included church, finance, maritime, higher education, retail, tourism, transport and regeneration organisations.

A full list of respondents is set out in Annex 1. As can be seen, responses were received from individuals and organisations representing interests from across the whole of the portfolio of the Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage and beyond to include the portfolios of all Cabinet members. Whilst a number of responses were received from organisations that have their headquarters in England, only one response was received from an organisation based in England which does not have an office within Wales.

1.3 Alongside the formal consultation process, three regional workshops were held during December 2012 and January 2013 with around 50 people attending each one and discussions took place at the regeneration summit held on 15 November 2012 which was attended by over 200 people.

## 2 Responses summary

2.1 A summary of the responses to the consultation is set out below. Overall comments are provided first and the remainder of the material is set out under the six main consultation questions to which respondents were asked to respond. The detail provided in many of the consultation responses will continue to inform the ongoing development of the regeneration framework. Many offers of specific assistance and support were made within consultation responses and these have been collated and will be responded to as the framework is implemented.

### Overall comments

2.2 The majority of those respondents that made overall comments were positive about the direction set out in the consultation document. In particular, the following were welcomed:

- the aspirations for both a cross-government approach and ensuring engagement with, and involvement of, all sectors
- the recognition that successful and sustainable regeneration depends on the alignment of mainstream programmes
- strong links with Communities First and other regeneration activity
- the move away from short-termism to longer-term strategies and funding timescales
- the commitment to a more holistic approach to regeneration at a regional level, with coherent regional plans within which local regeneration takes place
- a transparent and evidence-based approach to the allocation of funding

2.3 A small number of respondents considered that the document lacked sufficient ambition and noted that the approach it set out was not particularly different from that which has been in place for some time.

2.4 A significant proportion of respondents raised general queries about detailed delivery issues. In addition, a number of respondents highlighted areas which they felt had not received sufficient attention within the document. These included:

- more explicit consideration of why regeneration is difficult and the change of the culture of working that will be needed to achieve a more integrated and sustainable regeneration agenda
- the learning from the various elements of the review which were included as companion documents to the draft regeneration framework
- the need for well-balanced economies, rather than just 'strong' ones
- the potential for the framework to target areas of potential for sustainable regeneration, as well as tackle areas of poverty and deprivation

- how the framework would operate in practice in rural areas of Wales and how the Rural Development Plan could form part of the regeneration process
- the need for greater detail and consideration in a number of areas including:
  - integration of high level strategies such as the Programme for Government and Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan with the regeneration framework
  - integration of Welsh Government Bills (housing, planning, sustainable development, public health etc) with the regeneration framework<sup>1</sup>
  - integration with other spatial programmes such as City Regions, Enterprise Zones etc
  - the Minister's duty to have regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child as expressed in the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure<sup>2</sup>
  - the involvement of communities in regeneration
  - a greater emphasis on the development of skills and creation of jobs
  - energy
  - transport, including active travel and community transport
  - a stronger emphasis on housing-led regeneration (through construction, improvement and bringing empty homes back into use)
  - the Welsh language
  - the role of tourism
  - the value of heritage in regeneration and of specific aspects of heritage such as maritime, rivers and canals
  - the Supporting People programme
- ensuring that the skills and experience of potential delivery partners such as the Design Commission for Wales, the Environment Agency, housing associations, rural housing enablers and various funders, are fully harnessed
- the need within the framework for some flexibility for bottom up solutions
- the value of impact assessment (eg health impact assessment, equality impact assessment) in the further development of the framework

2.5 Respondents also took the opportunity to identify areas which they felt would be vital to achieving the vision and aims set out in the document:

- the implementation of a long-term, strategic approach underpinned by a whole-government approach, with the Welsh Government leading by example demonstrating a joined up approach across Ministerial portfolios
- the requirement for an overarching spatial plan within which the regeneration framework can operate
- a reduction in bureaucracy

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<sup>1</sup> Eg relevant Welsh Government health policy and legislation includes Public Health (Wales) Bill, Together for Health and Our Healthy Future

<sup>2</sup> Unicef's Child Friendly Cities initiative has a framework for action that can be used to inform policies and strategies

- the need to move away from an approach based almost entirely on public sector intervention and subsidy and one which includes private sector input, including the attraction of inward investment
- the crucial role of the private sector and the challenge of engaging the private sector in a meaningful way at national, regional and local levels in a context where it may be perceived that there are few incentives for such engagement
- joining up of governance arrangements, ensuring existing structures are built upon and clear links made to other geographically-based regeneration initiatives such as City Regions and Enterprise Zones, as well as strategic planning arrangements
- effective communication and genuine partnership working

2.6 While the majority of respondents welcomed the regional governance arrangements in principle, a significant number of respondents expressed concerns or raised queries about this aspect of the proposals. Specific issues noted by a number of respondents from the local government sector were the challenge to democratic accountability and the variation in regeneration needs, priorities and pressures within the proposed regions. A small number of respondents from other sectors expressed a preference for a direct funding relationship with the Welsh Government rather than with a regional governance structure. And other respondents noted the resources that would need to be invested in supporting this level of governance which could reduce resources available for local delivery.

2.7 A small number of respondents took the opportunity to make the case for the retention of status of an existing regeneration area so that access to funding could be maintained and the momentum of regeneration sustained. These respondents considered that a regional model would not be helpful in terms of fulfilling their ambitions for specific places.

2.8 A significant proportion of respondents explicitly stated their willingness to be involved in further development of the framework and/or supporting its implementation.

### **What is your feedback on lessons learnt from delivery to date?**

2.9 The strengths and limitations of the approach to date set out in the consultation paper were recognised by the majority of respondents. The regeneration area concept was felt by those involved directly to have been beneficial but to have had a number of challenges. These included annual funding, short time-frames for implementation, lack of revenue funding, rigid geographical boundaries, lack of regeneration skills in key sectors, spreading resources too thinly, insufficient involvement of the private sector, lack of clarity in relation to what community-led projects were being expected to deliver and lack of systems of evaluation.

2.10 Respondents highlighted learning from a range of other types of regeneration. For example, positive lessons were considered to have emerged from various forms of

housing-led regeneration, including WHQS programmes, the delivery of affordable housing, energy efficiency work such as Arbed, renewal areas and bringing empty homes back into use. The use of procurement by housing organisations to generate community benefits and targeted recruitment and training was now being replicated by other types of organisation and has further potential in line with Welsh Government policy.

2.11 Lessons from other countries were identified including from Scotland in relation to an outcomes based system of performance management through the National Performance Framework<sup>3</sup>.

2.12 Based on learning from previous implementation and experience, respondents identified a number of areas which they felt could usefully be incorporated in the framework. These include:

- that regeneration was considered to require strong leadership, co-ordination and management skills to bring together the various sectors and organisations that need to be involved.
- the need for high quality strategic planning
- an acknowledgement that regeneration can vary from fairly small scale time-limited projects to large scale projects that will be delivered over many years and that regeneration funding needs to be invested where it can add most value
- recognising the role of a wide range of partners, including those that are potential sources of funding, eg Big Lottery Fund and the private sector and how they might be engaged at a national level by Welsh Government
- that changes in behaviour are needed to have partnerships based on mutual respect and inclusivity
- that sustainable regeneration requires community engagement and regeneration should focus more on community resilience
- a longer-term approach needs to be supported by regular review periods to ensure projects stay focused
- there are challenges for rural areas in accessing regeneration funding if the allocation of resources is based around deprivation indices
- the need for join up between tackling poverty, community safety and crime reduction arrangements that are already in place at a local level
- that regeneration plays a crucial role in tackling health inequalities in 'at risk' communities
- the need for integration of top down and bottom up approaches

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms>



- 2.13 A number of respondents noted that care is needed in moving away from the current model; roles and responsibilities need clarity to achieve strong local delivery within the context of national and regional planning and strategy development.
- 2.14 The impact of welfare reform was identified by a number of respondents as making the need for regeneration of some communities greater, as well as potentially reducing the resources organisations have available to invest in services and initiatives.

### **Should other national outcomes or principles be considered?**

- 2.15 The alignment with Communities First programme outcomes was generally welcomed. However, it was noted that outcomes also need to work for non-Communities First areas in both rural and urban contexts. A number of respondents questioned whether there is a need for specific outcomes for rural areas.
- 2.16 A range of additional outcomes were identified by respondents under the three overall outcomes set out in the consultation document:

#### Prosperous communities

Creation of jobs  
Provision of appropriate land for development  
Provision of, and improvement to, infrastructure, including broadband and mobile phone coverage  
A high quality, well maintained transportation network  
Supportive procurement policies  
Change in GVA and productivity  
Community resilience to impacts of climate change and support transition to low carbon economy  
Level of fuel poverty

#### Learning communities

Improvement of broadband and mobile coverage  
Embracing of creativity and innovation  
More specific reference to arts and cultural activity  
Engender a better understanding of heritage, appreciation of local culture and the urban and natural environment

#### Healthier communities

Sustainability (in its broadest sense) and sustainable development  
Access to well planned, accessible open space and accessible natural green space  
Interventions with children and families during pre-school years  
Safe places for children and young people to play and 'hang out'  
Good access to health care facilities, according to need  
Opportunities for physical activity maximised

Access to food of poor nutritional value is restricted near areas where children congregate  
Well managed historic and natural environment  
Sustainable and quality local environments  
Access to services  
An emphasis on health improvement and preventative health measures

2.17 Some respondents suggested additional high level outcomes:

- engaged and empowered communities
- involved communities
- reducing inequalities (in particular in relation to health outcomes)

while others such as Hywel Dda Local Health Board made a plea for joining up the work they are doing on outcomes with the outcomes under the regeneration framework.

2.18 A number of respondents questioned whether there is a clear enough focus on housing in the suggested outcomes given that housing construction, improvement, renewal and bringing of empty homes back into use all have significant regenerative potential.

2.19 A number of respondents noted that further work will be needed to refine outcomes, define how they are measured and clarify how they are to be monitored. It was felt that using Results Based Accountability should ensure that measurements are focused on the difference regeneration makes to people rather than on outputs or processes.

### **What more can be done to achieve greater coherence and cross cutting action across departments?**

2.20 Respondents had different views as to whether Ministerial portfolios need to change in order to achieve greater coherence. Some felt that having all the elements of regeneration within one portfolio was essential, while others considered that closer working between portfolios could achieve the desired outcomes. There was more consistency in responses in relation to the need to treat the whole Welsh Government budget as having regeneration potential, eg through effective procurement involving community benefits and targeted recruitment and training.

2.21 The Total Place<sup>4</sup> approach which involves mapping and targeting of all public spending across selected areas has been found to have the potential for bring about significant savings and improved co-ordination and delivery of services and was cited by a number of respondents as providing a useful means to generate cross cutting action.

2.22 Ensuring effective linkage between all the key high level strategic documents such as the Tackling Poverty Action Plan and ensuring that legislation such as the Sustainable Development and Planning Bills support the regeneration framework

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<sup>4</sup> Total Place <http://www.localleadership.gov.uk/totalplace/>

was felt to be essential in order to reduce the complexity of the policy and legislative landscape.

2.23 Other practical suggestions for the Welsh Government include:

- mapping of regeneration interventions and economic development to take advantage of the clear overlap and mutuality between these two areas
- ensuring that the business case model considers cross cutting benefits and overall prioritisation of expenditure
- a greater use of health impact assessment in regeneration activities
- partnerships to be based on a shared vision and not around budgetary constraints
- more joint working between civil servants, local government and representatives of the private and voluntary sectors
- for the governance of the new framework to be as simple as possible
- provide clarity about the roles of the different sectors, through the provision of a clear framework or protocol setting out the roles and responsibilities across departments
- consider whether the outcomes approach could be supported by further work to develop shared indicators
- applying Results Based Accountability at all levels
- the membership of the Ministerial Advisory Group to include all relevant Welsh Government departments
- the development of a communications strategy to support the regeneration framework which provides a framework for communications with, and dissemination to, external partners
- the development of a single source of information about all grants available from the Welsh Government; this could be extended to include other major funders of regeneration in Wales

### **Do you agree with the national, regional and local approach set out?**

2.24 While many respondents appreciated the need for structures at different levels to support the framework, concerns were expressed about the potential for a multiplicity of delivery bodies and governance arrangements. There is a need to be very clear about the role of the different levels of governance and the value that each level brings. One means of doing this identified by a number of respondents is a strong spatial planning approach.

- 2.25 Respondents also noted that we need to ensure that the right activity is taking place at the right level so as to aid delivery of outcomes, rather than potentially slow things down. Retaining a community focus on regeneration was also felt to be vital and the recognition in the document that regeneration is fundamentally a local issue was welcomed. Local Service Boards were identified as having an important role to play at the local authority level as they comprise all relevant stakeholders. Likewise, Community and Town Councils can play an important role at local level.
- 2.26 A clear role for the Welsh Government and the Ministerial Advisory Group was felt to be developing the framework, principles and themes and then communicating the vision of the framework and the desired outcomes to external organisations, including organisations that are potential sources of funding.
- 2.27 Clarity was called for in relation to membership of the Ministerial Advisory Group, its terms of reference, recruitment procedures and how the various sectors would be represented on the group, accountability and means of dealing with potential/actual conflicts of interest. The involvement of the private sector in the Advisory Group was felt by a number of respondents to be vital but challenging.
- 2.28 Respondents pointed out the varying spatial scale of regional activity. Local authority chief leisure officers use four regions to structure their work. There is also a six region local government footprint, with six Communities First regional boards. The Welsh Local Government Association has three regional partnership boards and each of the current regeneration areas has a board. Two city regions have been proposed, Enterprise Zones and Local Growth Zones are developing and the Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan has a spatial element.
- 2.29 A number of responses from the local government sector raised the issue of democratic accountability which, it was felt, was not tackled in the consultation document. Other responses noted that this issue has been debated in relation to a number of regional arrangements, including that for Supporting People where an agreed split of responsibilities between regions and local authorities has been developed. Some flexibility is felt to be needed at regional level to reflect the links that some regions have with England and with each other.
- 2.30 A consistent theme within responses was that the new governance arrangements should be as simple as possible, not duplicate existing boards, be transparent, accountable and inclusive. In addition, the case for considering whether pre-existing regional structures/bodies could fulfil the required roles was strongly made. However, a cautionary note was raised in relation to whether all the sectors are fully engaged in existing structures.
- 2.31 A number of responses identified the need for careful consideration of decommissioning of the existing regeneration areas and their boards and absolute clarity about what is to be done and when.
- 2.32 There was consensus around the need for governance structures at all levels to have representatives from all sectors, including the third sector and the private sector, and for there to be a broad range of relevant skills around the table. The role of community representation on the boards was raised by a number of respondents. The role of the chairs of the various governance structures was identified as crucial, with the need for the chairs to be selected on the basis of a

clear set of skills and experience. The process for selecting board members at both national and regional level was felt to require careful consideration, with a clear and transparent process needed. Absolute clarity about role and purpose and safeguards will be necessary in order to ensure the benefits of regional collaboration are achieved.

- 2.33 The role of Welsh Government officials in supporting the delivery of the regeneration framework was raised by a number of respondents. Transparency about staffing structures and roles is sought as the new framework develops.
- 2.34 The potential for outcome agreements between Welsh Government and local authorities as the basis for measuring the delivery of regeneration outcomes was thought to be worthy of exploration.

### **Do you have any comments on our proposals for how we will target and direct our funding?**

- 2.35 The people and place based approach to funding was welcomed by respondents. However, the consultation responses demonstrated the clear tension between targeting funding at the most deprived areas and also aiming to make funding available for areas of opportunity. They also highlighted the relatively small amount of specific regeneration funding available to underpin the implementation of the new framework and the danger of spreading funding too thinly thereby reducing the likelihood of significant impact.
- 2.36 A number of themes emerge from the responses.

#### The regeneration potential of the whole Welsh Government budget

The regeneration budget is small, certainly when compared to the whole of the Welsh Government budget. A number of responses called for the whole of the budget to be treated as having regeneration potential and ensuring that community benefits and targeted recruitment and training feature in procurement wherever possible.

Respondents noted that the framework should reference the financial pressures currently facing many organisations, with an emphasis on doing more with less.

#### Prioritising funding

Respondents raised a number of issues and made a number of suggestions in relation to how funding might be prioritised under the new framework:

- the link to a decision on City Regions was felt to be a vital part of the context for deciding how funding might be prioritised
- a balance between urban and rural regeneration factors would need to be reflected in the project evaluation criteria
- one possible approach would be for funds to be directed to a number of themes, while another would be for funding to be based on the achievement of very clear outcomes. An alternative would be for priority to be given to reducing inequalities so, eg settlements/areas where

underlying health determinants are currently most unfavourable, would attract funding

- regeneration funding could be designed to explicitly support collaboration across the public, private and third sectors
- although an evidence-based approach was welcomed, a number of respondents noted that some investment should be available for untried approaches so as to support innovations in regeneration which will in turn contribute to the future evidence base
- funding should be made available for 'successful' places, eg brownfield sites, in order to bring them back into beneficial use
- funding should also be available for small scale initiatives that can make a big difference to peoples' quality of life
- the precise criteria for evaluation of funding bids should be subject to more detailed consultation as they emerge
- there should be a clear formula for the indicative funding allocations to regions
- strict requirements for match funding may mitigate against some projects or initiatives
- revenue for planning, mapping and development of ideas is welcome, but should be time limited

A number of additional funding criteria were suggested; the viability of plans for creating new jobs and enterprises, proposals for including disadvantaged groups in the implementation of projects, the depth and extent of plans for community engagement and plans for promoting appreciation of the natural and cultural environment.

A specific issue was raised by a number of respondents in relation to the future of housing renewal area funding. They consider that there is a strong evidence base indicating that the renewal area approach has significant benefits and should therefore be retained.

The future in relation to the funding of the existing regeneration areas was felt to require clarity.

#### The evidence base for funding

A number of respondents noted that existing evidence and data gathering processes, eg those that inform Single Integrated Plans, could form a central part of developing the evidence base.

#### Who takes the decisions

A number of different views were put forward. A small number of respondents felt that Welsh Government should take decisions about funding on the basis of existing evidence, rather than requiring regions to gather evidence and identify priorities for funding. A small number of respondents also considered that indicative funding should be provided to local authorities and not to regional boards.

#### Linking with other sources of funding

The importance of linking regeneration funding with other sources of funding was highlighted by a significant majority of respondents. Links between different funding streams need to be explicit. In particular, EU post 2013 structural funding needs to be incorporated into the framework, with further work required to clarify the alignment with EU funding.

Where projects are financed by several sources, Welsh Government has a crucial leadership role in ensuring that there is no unnecessary competition.

A number of respondents called for a review of the variety of funding sources currently going into regeneration, with the aim of considering how they could best be pooled/amalgamated for greater impact across Ministerial portfolios. Others felt that a simplification of current funding streams is vital in order for the aims of the framework to be achieved.

### Long-termism

Annual or short-term funding was identified by a number of respondents as problematic, noting the tension between short-term funding and long-term regeneration activity.

In line with the recognition that achieving regeneration outcomes is often a long-term endeavour, respondents noted the importance of stability in regeneration funding arrangements. This poses a challenge to the process of making changes to the distribution and allocation of funding.

### Proportionality

A number of respondents noted the need to ensure that processes are proportionate to the proposed outcomes from funding. Some concern was expressed that the five case business model is potentially time consuming for smaller scale projects. In addition, a small number of respondents noted the need for the development of high level business plans not to cause delay in delivery at the local level.

## **We want to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of regeneration activities, will the approach set out achieve this?**

- 2.37 Significant support for the use of Results Based Accountability (RBA) was expressed by a large number of respondents. RBA is now the preferred way of assessing outcomes from the Communities First programme and many local authorities, housing associations and third sector organisations are also using RBA to track what difference their work makes to the people who receive their services.
- 2.38 The use of RBA was felt to assist the funding of outcomes rather than of activities. However, it was also noted that there needs to be recognition that regeneration outcomes can take some time to be achieved.
- 2.39 A number of respondents noted that, in order for RBA to be used successfully, it needs to run through the whole framework and its implementation, including the

criteria for project selection. In addition, training, support and some resources will be needed for people to become familiar with RBA and to develop shared understandings at national, regional and local levels about how it can be used to best effect.

- 2.40 More broadly in relation to monitoring and evaluation, it was felt that recognition is needed of the resources required. Evaluation needs to start before a project begins in order to establish the baseline from which progress can be tracked and continue for a significant period after the project ends in order to effectively capture outcomes. One respondent noted that proportionality will be needed in terms of the balance between evidence gathering and data collection to support monitoring and evaluation and the actual delivery of outcomes.
- 2.41 Respondents noted that integration of evaluation at national, regional and local levels will be needed, possibly with agreed indicators across Wales and the three regions. The agreed approach will need longevity and be sufficiently robust to cater for changes in projects and the context within which projects are operating. Monitoring and evaluation should include assessment of community benefits from regeneration spend. It was also noted that there may be scope to join up data collection and monitoring with that undertaken in relation to the delivery of Single Integrated Plans.



### 3 Next steps

3.1 The consultation responses, discussions at the workshops and regeneration summit have informed the final regeneration framework document which will be launched on 11 March 2013.

3.2 The most significant changes made to the document as a result of the consultation include:

- a stronger link with tackling poverty and the jobs and growth agenda
- requesting applications from local authorities working with public, private and third sector partners, for targeted regeneration funding. This funding will be invested in fewer places on a more intensive basis
- ensuring that EU projects are integrated into the regional plans
- identifying three urgent priorities for the dedicated regeneration budget – town centres, coastal communities and Communities First clusters
- identifying practical mechanisms to ensure join up of Welsh Government policies and activities

3.3 As indicated in the consultation document, 2013/14 will be a year of transition allowing time for the further development of the approach, including the establishment of the new governance and funding mechanisms. We are committed to working in partnership with all relevant stakeholders during this period of change.

## Annex 1 Full list of respondents

### Local authorities and collaborations of local authorities (27)

Aberystwyth workshop  
Anglesey Economic Regeneration Partnership  
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council  
Bridgend County Borough Council  
Caerphilly County Borough Council  
Cardiff Council  
Carmarthenshire County Council Economic Development Department  
Central and South West Wales Regional Partnership  
Ceredigion County Council  
Conwy County Borough Council  
Flintshire County Council x2  
Gwynedd Council  
Industrial Communities Alliance Wales  
Isle of Anglesey County Council  
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council  
Monmouthshire County Council  
Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council  
Newport City Council  
North Wales Economic Ambition Board  
Pembrokeshire County Council  
Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council  
City and County of Swansea  
Torfaen County Borough Council  
Vale of Glamorgan Council  
Welsh Local Government Association  
Wrexham County Borough Council

### Third sector organisations (26)

ABC  
Arts Council  
Building and Social Housing Foundation  
Canal and River Trust in Wales  
Carnegie  
Chwarae Teg  
Community Transport Association Wales  
Cymorth Cymru  
Denbighshire Voluntary Services  
Keep Wales Tidy  
Maritime Heritage Trust  
National Day Nurseries Association  
Neath Port Talbot Council for Voluntary Services  
Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services  
Planed  
Planning Aid Wales  
Play Wales  
Princes Regeneration Trust

RCT People First x 2  
Fern Smith  
Swansea Council for Voluntary Services  
Voluntary Action Merthyr Tydfil  
Wales Co-operative Centre  
Wales Council for Voluntary Action  
Welsh Sports Association

Private sector organisations (18)

Mark Barry  
Alan Brown Associates  
British Parking Association  
Dave Price, Capita Symonds  
Capital Regional Tourism  
Robert Chapman  
Federation of Small Businesses  
Owen Davies, Hyder Consulting  
Pembrokeshire Business Panel  
Pick Everard Regeneration Team  
Pick Everard Wales View  
Keith Thomas, Per Consulting  
Purepages Group  
Stevens and Co  
Sustain Wales  
Juliet Luporini, Swansea BID  
Tourism Partnership, North Wales  
Winning Pitch

Professional bodies (12)

ACPO Cymru  
All Wales Chief Housing Officers' Panel  
Centre for Regeneration Excellence Wales  
Chartered Institute of Housing Cymru  
Community Housing Cymru  
Construction Skills Wales  
Design Commission Wales  
Institute of Civil Engineers  
Landscape Institute Wales  
Regeneration Skills Collective  
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors  
Welsh Heads of Environmental Health Housing Technical Panel

Housing associations (11)

Tai Ceredigion  
Cartrefi Conwy  
Cynon Taf Community Housing Group  
Gwalia  
Melin Homes  
Mid Wales Housing Newydd Housing Association

Newport City Homes  
NPT Homes  
RCT Homes  
Rhondda Housing Association  
Seren

Public sector organisations (10)

Big Lottery Fund  
Children's Commissioner for Wales  
Countryside Council for Wales  
Environment Agency Wales  
Heritage Lottery Fund  
National Museum Wales  
National Parks Wales  
Valleys Regional Park  
Wales Heads of Environmental Health  
Welsh Language Commissioner

Health organisations (10)

Anuerin Bevan Health Board  
Cardiff and Vale Health Board  
Consultants in Public Health Group  
Cwm Taf Health Board  
Hywel Dda Health Board  
Public Health Wales  
Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit  
Welsh Nursing and Midwifery Committee  
Welsh Optometric Committee  
Welsh Pharmaceutical Committee

Politicians (national and local) (5)

Councillor Richard Bertin  
Alun Cairns MP  
Councillor Ralph Cook  
Jane Hutt AM  
Dylan Rees, Llangefni Town Council

Multi-disciplinary partnerships (3)

Ceredigion Sustainable Futures Group  
The Civic Trust for Wales  
South East Wales Economic Forum

Community and town councils (3)

Barry Town Council  
One Voice Wales  
Penarth Town Council

Other organisations (9)

Boots

Coalfields Regeneration Trust

The Charity Bank

Kinmel Bay Church Board of Trustees

Newport University

Newport Unlimited

South East Wales Transport Association

Tourism Partnership Mid Wales

Western Valleys Regeneration Area Board

And 10 individuals