

Restoration & Recovery: Regenerating land and communities

The BLRS Conference 2010 takes place at University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, South Wales, from 7 – 9th September 2010. The Conference aims to address the challenges for restoration and regeneration of land and communities during a period of economic uncertainty and recovery. The conference offers delegates an opportunity to focus on both the technical aspects of reclaiming brownfield sites and also regeneration including planning and community involvement in successful environmental, economic and social recovery. Themed sessions include Planning Regeneration and Economics, Legislation and Legal Liability, Funding, Risk Assessment, Tackling Contamination, Innovative Techniques, Biodiversity & Reclamation, Soils & Reclamation & Improving Water Quality. There are also two sessions specifically on Reclamation and Regeneration in South Wales.

A mixture of keynote speakers, plenary and workshop sessions are planned, together with one afternoon of site visits to projects in the area. Over 50 papers will be presented by speakers from all over the world, plus two sessions hosted by CL:AIRE and the British Society of Soil Science.

Location

The University occupies a prominent location close to the confluence of the Rhondda and Taff valleys at Pontypridd. The Rhondda Valley has been synonymous with the coal industry over the past 2 centuries and retains a strong link through the Rhondda Heritage Park museum, developed in the 1990's at the former Lewis Merthyr Colliery. South Wales was also at the heart of the industrial revolution and the area has many heritage features associated with the iron industry and an extensive network of ports on the Severn Estuary.

Cardiff, the capital of Wales, lies some 15 kilometres south of the University. The city has seen substantial investment over the past 20 years to create a vibrant community, with the Cardiff Bay Barrage providing a major benefit for development of the extensive waterfront of the Taff and Ely rivers. It is one of Europe's youngest capital cities and has much to offer visitors.

Land reclamation activity over the past 40 years has delivered a major transformation across Wales, with the coalfield of the South Wales region being a principal focus. The outcomes have been beneficial to communities, to the environment and to the development market, with many sites being developed for housing, employment, schools, hospitals and new highways. Regeneration activity continues with a focus on seven designated Strategic Regeneration Areas across Wales.

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

MONDAY 6th September

16.00 – 18.00 EARLY BIRD ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION
INFORMAL WELCOME

TUESDAY 7th September

09.00 – 10.30 ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION

10.30 – 12.30 CONFERENCE OPENING AND KEYNOTE SPEAKERS
Welcome & Opening address
Keynote addresses

13.45 – 15.45 SESSION 1A Planning regeneration and economics SESSION 1B Tackling contamination SESSION 1C Risk assessment

16.15 – 17.45 SESSION 2A Legislation & legal liability SESSION 2B Tackling contamination SESSION 2C Difficult sites

19.00 – 22.00 CIVIC RECEPTION

WEDNESDAY 8th September

09.00 – 10.30 SESSION 3A Biodiversity & Reclamation I SESSION 3B IPSS/BSSS Soils & Reclamation I SESSION 3C Regeneration in South Wales

11.00 – 12.30 SESSION 4A Biodiversity and reclamation II SESSION 4B IPSS/BSSS Soils & Reclamation II SESSION 4C Reclamation in South Wales

14.00 – 17.30 FIELD EXCURSIONS Brecon Beacons soils restoration after pipelines Blaenavon Bargoed Llan Darcy Ebbw Vale

19.30 CONFERENCE DINNER

THURSDAY 9th September

09.00 – 10.30 SESSION 6A CL:AIRE Sustainable Remediation Forum SESSION 6B Finance SESSION 6C Innovative techniques

11.00 – 12.30 SESSION 7A CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Development of Industry Code of Practice SESSION 7B Improving water quality

13.30 – 15.00 SESSION 8 Regeneration of land and communities

15.00 CONFERENCE CLOSURE

CONFERENCE OPENING AND KEYNOTE ADDRESSES

Welcome by Chair of BLRS Euan Hall

Keynote addresses from:

- 1 Gareth Hall, Director General, Economy and Transport, Welsh Assembly Government
- 2 Chris Going, Managing Director, Geoinformation Historic Ltd
- 3 Neil Humphries, URS Corporation
- 4 Euan Hall, The Land Trust
- 5 Xiandong Huang, Ministry of Land & Resources, China

SESSION 1A Planning regeneration and economics	SESSION 1B Tackling contamination	SESSION 1C Risk Assessment
<i>Learning lessons in monitoring brownfield land regeneration to greenspace through logic modelling</i> K J Doick Forest Research	<i>The use of brewery waste to improve the bioremediation of hydrocarbon contaminated soils – is this a sustainable option?</i> J Oruru, M Price, K Thomas, R Goru & K Patel University of Sunderland	<i>The definition of SPOSH: its relevance and application to Part2A gassing landfills</i> S Dack & S Shaw Mouchel Ltd
<i>Brownfield land regeneration to greenspace: improving the sustainability credentials of regeneration projects through process modelling</i> G Atkinson & K J Doick Forest Research	<i>Effect of NA-bentonite and mycorrhiza on remediation of cadmium contaminated soil</i> Z Hu¹, Xiumin Yang^{1,2}, N Li¹ Xiuhong Yang³ & Y Zhao¹. 1 Engineering Research Center of Mining Environment & Ecological Safety, Ministry of Education, China University of Mining and Technology, Beijing, 2 Heilongjiang Institute Science & Technology, Harbin, China. 3 Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing.	<i>Development of a screening tool to prioritise potential hazards to groundwater in urban environments</i> K Royse, V Banks, A Marchant & S Quigley British Geological Survey
<i>Pride Park, Derby, fifteen years on: how land reclamation-led development succeeded</i> F Westcott¹ & G Davies² 1 Eco-Bos Developments Ltd 2 Derby City Council	<i>Evaluating remediation options for contaminated canal sediments</i> T Mahdi¹, H Thomas¹, R Francis¹ & G Zheng² 1 Cardiff University 2 Chinese Academy of Sciences	<i>Establishing organic contaminant hazard and bio remediation potential using “smart” molecules</i> Brian Reid¹, K Semple² & H Davidson³ 1 University of East Anglia 2 Lancaster University 3 Alcontrol Labs
<i>Wrens Nest</i> P Russell & R Morgan Dudley MBC	<i>Major gas oil leak in shallow gravels: its clean up and groundwater remediation using monitored natural attenuation</i> G Richardson Sirius Geotechnical and Environmental Ltd	Assessing risks to ecosystems and using a net environmental benefit analysis framework to assist with environmental decision making S Deacon¹, J Nicolette², A Goddard¹ & N Eury¹ 1 ENVIRON UK Ltd 2 ENVIRON International
SESSION 2A Legislation and legal liability	SESSION 2B Tackling contamination	SESSION 2C Difficult Sites
<i>Environmental liability transfer in Europe: The transfer of research by the NICOLE brownfield working group</i> I Heasman, Westcott F, Connell P & E Visser-Westerweele NICOLE Brownfield Working Group	<i>Case studies of high frequency ground gas monitoring</i> J Naylor, S Talbot & P Morris Ground Gas Solutions Ltd	<i>Regeneration of Kilbowie Tip, Clydebank</i> S Lefroy-Brooks & C Sondermann LBH Wembley Geotechnical & Environmental
<i>Brownfield development legislation and regulations applied to remediation of contaminated soils</i> D Barrie Hyder Consulting Ltd	<i>St Anthony's Tar Works, Newcastle, the final chapter of a pollution legacy</i> G Richardson Sirius Geotechnical and Environmental Ltd	To be confirmed
<i>Design and construct for complex remediation schemes: challenges in contractor selection and scheme design at Grassmoor Lagoons, Derbyshire</i> F Westcott¹ & P Storey² 1 Eco-Bos Developments Ltd 2 Derbyshire County Council	<i>The regeneration of Ince Central Estate, Wigan: the largest Part 2A project in the UK</i> A Brown, J Crowther & D Field Mouchel Ltd	<i>Exposure of an anoxic and contaminated canal sediment mobility of metal(oid)s</i> W Hartley, N Dickinson Liverpool John Moores University

SESSION 3A Biodiversity & Reclamation I	SESSION 3B Soils & Reclamation I	SESSION 3C Regeneration in South Wales
<p><i>Japanese Knotweed: the myth untangled</i></p> <p>Maxime Jay</p> <p>Musketeers Group Ltd</p>	<p><i>Site redevelopment benefits from insitu manufacture of topsoil using PAS 100 green compost with enhanced soil carbon sequestration</i></p> <p>P Putwain</p> <p>Liverpool University Ecological restoration consultants</p>	<p><i>Beyond Restoration – re-shaping a former mining town for the 21st Century – the example of Bargoed in South Wales</i></p> <p>R Tanner</p> <p>Caerphilly CB Council</p>
<p><i>A consideration of appropriate and cost effective strategies for dealing with Fallopia japonica (Japanese knotweed) on redevelopment sites and possible legal implications in relation to the operations.</i></p> <p>James Macfarlane</p> <p>Cornwall Council</p>	<p><i>Utilising MBT organic material outputs in soil formation</i></p> <p>A J Rollett, A Bhogal, M Taylor and B J Chambers</p> <p>ADAS, Gleadthorpe</p>	<p><i>Forgotten Landscape: a sustainable future for heritage landscapes?</i></p> <p>S Rogers</p> <p>Forgotten Landscapes</p>
<p><i>Landform and soil factors in habitat translocation for biological conservation and ecological restoration: a new framework and tool</i></p> <p>R N Humphries</p> <p>URS Corporation</p>	<p><i>Soil creation and management on major construction projects – terminal 5 Heathrow.</i></p> <p>T O'Hare</p> <p>Tim O'Hare Associates</p>	<p><i>Regenerating South Wales energy industry: reclamation challenges of a brownfield energy development</i></p> <p>Sue Sljivic</p> <p>RSK Environment Ltd</p>
<p><i>Landfill to Greenspace: restoration of the Agadir landfill, Southern Morocco</i></p> <p>C Harrouni¹, A El Alami¹, G Jennions², H Fox³, H Moore³ & L Khouildi¹</p> <p>1. Institute Agromonie et Veterinaire Agadir, Morocco 2. Cranfield University 3. University of Derby</p>	<p><i>A code of practise for the use of sludge, compost and other organic materials for land reclamation</i></p> <p>T Chapman¹, G Merrington¹ and M Reeve².</p> <p>1. WCA Environment Ltd 2. Land Research Associates Ltd</p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>
SESSION 4A Biodiversity & Reclamation	SESSION 4B Soils & Reclamation II	SESSION 4C Reclamation in South Wales
<p><i>Reedbed habitat restoration at the Wigan Flashes: restoring the post-industrial landscape for wildlife conservation</i></p> <p>M Champion¹ & P Ashton²</p> <p>1. Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Greater Manchester & North Merseyside 2. Edgehill University</p>	<p><i>Beneficial utilization of dredge sediments for land rehabilitation</i></p> <p>W L Daniels¹, GR Whittecar² & C Carter III³</p> <p>1. Virginia Tech. 2. Old Dominion University Virginia. 3. Weanack Land LLLP Virginia</p>	<p><i>Coed Darcy urban village - delivering biodiversity during redevelopment of former oil refinery adjacent to a wetland of international importance</i></p> <p>J Box¹, J Nightingale¹, S Prosser¹, D McLaughlin¹, K Perry¹, M Tooby¹, C Sellars¹, K Hills¹, K Stanhope¹, J Girgis¹, P Pech¹ & N Williams²</p> <p>1. Atkins Ltd 2. St. Modwen Developments Ltd</p>
<p><i>The former Cronton Colliery, Merseyside: an exemplar for the creation of a sustainable public park rich in wildlife habitats</i></p> <p>D Evans · P Gateley, P Putwain</p> <p>Liverpool University Ecological Restoration Consultants</p>	<p><i>Interpretation, description and representation of anthropogenic deposits</i></p> <p>S Price, V Banks, H Burke, K Royse, R Terrington, S Thorpe & J Ford</p> <p>British Geological Survey</p>	<p><i>The reclamation of the former steelworks at Ebbw Vale, South Wales</i></p> <p>R Kenny</p> <p>Halcrow Group Ltd</p>
<p><i>Growing Biofuels on Tailings</i></p> <p>Peter Beckett</p> <p>Laurentian University</p>	<p><i>Greenwaste for greening brownfields- using compost to establish energy crops on previously developed land</i></p> <p>R Lord, J Atkinson, C Parry, K Bridgewood, R Green & E Oyekanmi</p> <p>Teeside University</p>	<p><i>The ecological value of coal spoil habitats</i></p> <p>J Sherry</p> <p>Countryside Council for Wales</p>
<p><i>Brownfield habitats: a haven for rare and scarce invertebrates</i></p> <p>Sarah Henshall</p> <p>Buglife: The Invertebrate Conservation Trust</p>	<p><i>Restoration of grassland soils and associated habitats following major pipeline installation across Wales – 3 years on</i></p> <p>Bruce Lascelles</p> <p>Hyder Consulting</p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>

Afternoon Field Excursions

<p>Bargoed Regeneration</p>	<p>Bargoed is a small upper Valleys town that has declined dramatically since the local colliery closed in 1977. It is typical of many former mining towns in the South Wales Valleys. The colliery site was reclaimed in the 1990s and now proposals to regenerate the town are underway. Delegates will see regeneration activities in progress as well as works that have been recently completed, comprising;</p> <p>Community Facilities: The new use of old buildings to provide public services is a valued way of retaining local landmarks and distinctiveness in any regeneration process. Bargoed’s library, which also contained a health centre, had to be demolished for the retail development to proceed and as a result the town’s health centre has been relocated to the former job centre. The library is planned to relocate to a grade II* listed building – the Hanbury Road Baptist Chapel.</p> <p>Public Realm Improvements: Comprehensive proposals to improve the public realm will be underway. These include the full length of Hanbury Road and High Street, where the pavements will be widened and a one-way system introduced to create a pedestrian dominated, rather than vehicle dominated town centre. A spectacular new public square will be created at Hanbury Square opposite the proposed new retail development.</p> <p>Improved transport infrastructure: These works include improvements to the railway station and environment; a new bus station and a park and ride car park. They are currently under construction and will contribute to a truly comprehensive transport interchange in the north of the town centre. In addition a major relief road has recently been constructed which necessitated the construction of new bridges a viaduct and a tunnel.</p> <p>Economic Regeneration A new 2.2 hectare plateau has been created to accommodate a major food store, several unit shops, a multiplex cinema and a public house. Whilst implementation has been delayed due to the current economic climate, the advance works are essential to the economic regeneration of this former mining town and will ultimately lead to major private sector investment in retail, leisure and office provision.</p> <p>If time permits there will be an opportunity to visit the evolving Bargoed Country Park (Parc Taf Bargoed) which was developed with help from European and millennium funds. This project saw three pit sites transformed into a country park, lakes, walks and bike trails.</p>
<p>Coed Darcy</p>	<p>The site comprises the whole of the former BP Llandarcy oil refinery, the UK’s first major oil refinery. The refinery was opened in 1921 and operated until, after a period of rationalisation, closure was announced 1997. BP’s desire to positively manage the industrial legacy led to a working partnership between BP, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and the Princes Foundation for the Built Environment to develop the concepts for the Coed Darcy Urban Village. The scheme involves the transformation of approximately 250 hectares of derelict land to create a thriving community comprising approximately 4000 houses with associated schools, community facilities and employment opportunities. The site was presented to the market in late 2005 and was purchased by St.Modwen Developments Ltd in May 2008. St.Modwen are now responsible for the reclamation of the site and progression of Coed Darcy in partnership with Neath Port Talbot CBC and the Princes Foundation.</p> <p>Industrial activity has left impacts by a range of contaminants, notably petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents and metals in a variety of media including an estimated 80,000m³ of sludge. A key part of the redevelopment is a pro-active approach to the remediation and risk management of contamination allied with a close working relationship with the Regulatory Authorities. Mitigation is targeted toward impacts on future site occupants, groundwater and the ecological environment, most notably the Crymlyn Bog SSSI. Reclamation and remediation will take approximately seven years and will be accompanied by a major programme of infrastructure works including new site entrances, highway links and service infrastructure.</p> <p>The site visit will take place wholly within the Coed Darcy boundary on an itinerary that pieces together a wide variety of interesting and stimulating regeneration and land reclamation activities.</p>
<p>Ebbw Vale Steel works & Heolgerrig Brickworks</p>	<p>The 200 acre Ebbw Vale steelworks closed in July 2002 with the loss of 1000 jobs. Corus completed demolition and decommissioning works in November 2005. Four days later, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council acquired the site using funding from Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). A £15 million reclamation programme commenced immediately, in order to address extensive redevelopment constraints such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground contamination associated with some 200 years of iron and steel making.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 15 hectares of reinforced concrete slabs, underlain by 47 basements of depths between 8 and 27 metres, occupying a void space of some 220,000m³. • Topography, including slopes up to 20m high of varying stability and 5 kilometres of retaining walls in equally variable condition. • The River Ebbw Fawr culvert, the Western Valley Trunk Sewer and numerous sewers and drainage systems, which run through the site. • Some twenty mine entries within, or in direct proximity to the site. Coal and ironstone seams are known to have been worked beneath the site. • Variable ground conditions, including made ground thickness of between 0.5 and 14 metres. <p>The first phase reclamation contract to prepare 50 acres for early development was completed in 2009. Delegates will see how these challenges have been overcome to enable future development of the site to progress, which during the summer of 2010, will host the National Eisteddfod of Wales prior to entering the main construction phase.</p> <p>Delegates will also get the opportunity to visit the Heolgerrig Brickworks. This £12m reclamation scheme involves the reclamation of a former colliery and brickworks site, to form a suitable development platform for a new retail store in Merthyr Tydfil. The site is underlain by shallow workings in both coal and ironstone seams and has substantial deposits of colliery spoil. The project involves:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The excavation and recompaction of 1.3m m 3 colliery shales and boulder clay; all material is being retained on site. • A £2.7m sub-contract to grout abandoned iron stone and coal workings with PFA/cement grout. • On site roads and drainage infrastructure. • New roundabout to access the site from adjacent highway • Creation of leisure and amenity areas, including a boating lake and karting area. • Creation of platforms for related development, e.g. filling station • Up to 7m high permacrib and other retaining walls required to achieve development areas.
<p>Blaenavon</p>	<p>Visit to the Blaenavon World Heritage Site. Steven Rogers (Forgotten Landscapes) and Jan Sherry (Countryside Council for Wales) will lead a visit to this important World Heritage site. The visit will address issues relating to conservation – natural and cultural; coal spoil management and future use; economic regeneration opportunities that the project offers; engaging the community and training and involvement of volunteers; access and interpretation; education – in fact, all of the aspects which make this project truly holistic.</p> <p>Delegates will have the opportunity to visit the newly opened Blaenavon World Heritage Centre and assess its facilities. The Centre has been deliberately developed to play a strong role in providing educational resources for school children as well as providing detailed information and interpretation for visitors. Then we move onto Keeper’s Pond / Foxhunter Car Park. These sites provide extensive views over the project area, including the Black Mountains, the Brecon Beacons and the South Wales coalfield. An understanding of land transformation relating to industrial processes can be gained from this location, as can the challenges facing land managers and wildlife conservationists. Coal spoils and heather moorland dominate the landscape. This will provide an opportunity to discuss management at the landscape scale. The visit continues with a visit to the Pwll Du Tunnel. Dating from the early 1800s, this tunnel was the longest of its type ever built for horse drawn trucks. It was a vital link in the emerging network of primitive railways used to transport raw materials and finished goods around the landscape. Until recently the south portal was completely buried under coal spoil. FLP has exposed and presented the portal to allow visitors to gain a better understanding of the complexity and importance of the transportation system in allowing Blaenavon to develop as one of the most important and longest lasting ironworks in South Wales. The end of the visit finishes at Big Pit. The very popular former mine lies at the heart of the inscribed site and ranks amongst one of the most important visitor attractions in Wales. Delegates will have the opportunity to explore the site and visit the award winning museum. Unfortunately, there will not be time for an underground tour.</p> <p>Hopefully, this visit will inspire you to come back as a heritage tourist with your family or friends. If not we will have failed in our attempts to help regenerate this economically depressed area of south east Wales.</p>

**Brecon
Beacons**

**Soil and ecological restoration after pipeline construction
Led by Bruce Lascelles (Hyder Consulting)**

The site, Mynydd Myddfai / Mynydd Bach-Trecastell, is an area of common land lying within the Brecon Beacons National Park at an altitude of approximately 380m (1250ft). A high pressure gas pipeline, 2.1m in diameter, was installed through this area, with re-instatement works completed in 2007. The installation required a working width of approximately 44m.

Through this site a range of soil handling and restoration techniques were employed, including double topsoil stripping and macro-turfing. The choice of soil handling methodology was driven by a number of factors, such as soil depth, habitat value and archaeological potential (which in places was a significant constraint but was considered by consultees to take precedence over the ecological restoration of the site). In total, a linear length of approximately 2km of the pipeline route was turfed, using a reduced working width of 36m, storing the turfs immediately adjacent to where they were removed from. The soils through this section predominantly comprised shallow organic surface horizons overlying mineral soil/weathered parent material. A number of pockets of deeper peat were, however, crossed which required additional measures and care.

The details of the methods used, and the challenges encountered, will be discussed. A particular focus of the discussions will be on the relative merits of the various soil handling techniques and the post-construction management requirements these can lead to. This will include discussion of what is or should be considered to be best practice. There are particular issues relating to post-restoration rush-dominance on sites such as this, and an important question is whether the exact soil handling methodology employed can help reduce the level of post-restoration vegetation management required.

SESSION 6A CL:AIRE	SESSION 6B Finance	SESSION 6C Innovative techniques
<p><i>Sustainable Remediation Forum –UK case studies and global perspective</i></p> <p>SuRF-UK Framework Overview Nicola Harries – CL:AIRE</p> <p>Case Study Professor Paul Bardos – r3 Environmental Technology Ltd</p> <p>Risk and Sustainability from NICOLE work and how it fits into NICOLE work Dr Alan Thomas - ERM</p> <p>International Developments Dr Richard Boyle Homes and Communities Agency</p> <p>Discussion and Questions</p>	<p><i>Insurance recovery – an alternative source of funding the costs of remediation contaminated sites</i></p> <p>John Malanchuk, Bill Baker</p> <p>Eisenstein Malanchuk LLP</p>	<p>Advanced investigative techniques & innovative surfactant remediation at a chlorinated DNAPL site</p> <p>J Teer¹ & J Baldock²</p> <p>1. QDS Environmental Ltd 2. Environmental Resources Management Ltd To be confirmed</p>
	<p><i>Funding remediation - options and strategy</i></p> <p>Ben de Waal</p> <p>Davis Langdon LLP</p>	<p><i>Process automation and its role in delivering efficiency for water and soils treatment</i></p> <p>J Daghli & O Kivlin</p> <p>Process Environment</p>
	<p>Euan Hall</p> <p>The Land Trust</p>	<p><i>Ex-situ thermally enhanced coal tar recovery – demonstration of innovation and sustainability in remedial design and implementation</i></p> <p>S McLaren & M Worboys</p> <p>Atkins Ltd</p>
SESSION 7A CL:AIRE	SESSION 7B Improving water quality	
<p><i>The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice, success to date and Version 2</i></p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>	
	<p><i>Catchment-scale assessments of the effects of abandoned metal mines on groundwater quality and stream ecology</i></p> <p>V JBanks¹, B Palumbo-Roe¹, P Wood², S Chenery¹, E Reid²</p> <p>1 British Geological Survey 2 Loughborough University</p>	
	<p><i>The Old River Irwell pollution study</i></p> <p>P Quimby, P Hunter, T Ross & F Hesketh</p> <p>The LK Group</p>	

SESSION 8 Regeneration of land and communities

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Paul Syms - University of Manchester

Generating social change through the reuse of brownfield land

Adrian Passmore - Chief Executive RegenWM

Brownfield land – how does the sector learn? An examination of the lessons from a Centre of Excellence in the West Midlands.

Social Events

<p>Early Bird Buffet</p> <p>Monday 6th</p>	<p>University of Glamorgan</p> <p>For those arriving the night before the conference, a buffet meal will be provided allowing delegates to meet and network in an informal setting.</p>
<p>Civic Reception</p> <p>Tuesday 7th</p>	<p>At the Rhondda Heritage Park</p> <p>Hosted by Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council.</p> <p>Starting at 7:00pm, conference delegates will have full access to the visitor centre inside attractions for the duration of the reception, along with exhibition and gallery. All delegates will be provided with a heritage information pack</p> <p>The Mayor of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council will officiate at the civic reception and formally welcome delegates to South Wales and the 2010 International Conference.</p> <p>A buffet meal will be served comprising locally sourced food and drinks.</p> <p>Throughout the evening delegates will be entertained by a Welsh Male Voice Choir. In addition there will be an opportunity to experience a mini 30 minute tour of the black gold experience with guides.</p> <p>The Rhondda Heritage Park based at the former Lewis Merthyr Colliery, Trehafod, is one of the top heritage and cultural visitor attractions in South Wales</p>
<p>Conference Dinner</p> <p>Wednesday 8th</p>	<p>Cardiff Millennium Stadium</p> <p>The Conference Dinner will be held at the Cardiff Millennium Stadium, one of the most impressive icons of modern Wales. Sporting the first fully-retractable roof in the UK, the venue is at the leading edge as a multi-purpose, multi-faceted event venue. The Millennium Stadium boasts a UEFA 5-Star rating and has hosted matches from two Rugby World Cups including the Final in 1999. It has also witnessed two Wales Grand Slam successes in the RBS Six Nations and staged six showpiece FA Cup Finals. In addition it has hosted the major artists of the music industry and motor-sports events.</p> <p>Delegates are invited to join us at the Millennium Stadium for dining in the Riverside Suite for a sit down 3-course conference dinner.</p>