

GENERAL INFORMATION

PETUS description of tool in use						
Name of the case	Millennium Coastal Park					
Name of the tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Statement and Environmental Impact Assessment; • Administration and project management system; • Business studies; • Visitor movement studies. • Design Guidance Strategy 					
Country	Llanelli and surrounding area, South Wales, UK					
City / region Total area (km2) Population Density (people/km2)	Coastal Park is 22km in length. Pop of surrounding wards is 11,194 (Burry Port, Elli and Hengoed).					
Tool user's profile a. Organisation name b. Field of activity c. Detailed contact/feedback (project website, e-mail, address, tel., fax)	a. Carmarthenshire County Council b. The Millennium Coastal Park project was created through a joint venture of the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) and Llanelli County Council (now Carmarthenshire County Council - CCC), and is managed collaboratively by Carmarthenshire County Council and the WDA. c. Rory Dickinson, Millennium Coastal Park Manager. http://www.heart-of-wales.co.uk/millennium/millennium.htm e-mail redickinson@carmarthenshire.gov.uk					
Reviewer, date	AL/JP Visit date: 12 th August 2003					
Short description of the case						
<p>The Millennium Coastal Park project involves the development of a unique recreational and wildlife area stretching along 22km of estuarine coastline. More than 1,500 acres of industrial wasteland have been transformed to regenerate the local economy and provide a nationally important resource. The area focuses on a continuous off road cycle track which runs the entire length of the park linking up national cycle routes. The area includes a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Ramsar site together with several listed buildings.</p> <p>The main aim of the project is to regenerate an area of industrial dereliction along the Llanelli coastline and 'give the coast back to the people'. By regenerating the coastal area as a good place to live, more people might move back generating further work. Through this it is hoped that environmental quality of degraded areas along the coast will be improved, safeguarding designated sites of international nature conservation and provide new educational and information facilities. The coastal park demonstrates high quality, original and appropriate park design and is a model of sustainable park development.</p> <p>This case study shows how the effective use of general tools can produce a sustainable and successful result. This case is associated to the key problem: Green – Blue: Green-Blue spaces quantitative aspects: ratios in urban areas to include increased of degraded/polluted/abandoned urban areas that need to be redeveloped i.e. brownfields to be turned into green areas, etc..</p>						
Sector	Waste	Energy	Water	Transport	Green/blue	Building & Land Use
					X	
Scale of project	Component	Building	Neighbourhood	City	Region	
					X	
Status of project	Starting up	Ongoing	Finished	Start date	End date (exp.)	
		X Development of different areas of the park is ongoing.	Most of park was completed in 2000.			
Key words						
Regeneration, industrial dereliction, coastal, recreation, leisure, park design.						
Project	a. A recreational park.					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Object (building, city park, wind farm, etc.) b. Type of activity (regeneration, renovation, new development, etc.) c. Type of product (plan, scheme, design project, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Regeneration of 1,500 acres of industrial wasteland into a recreational and wildlife area. c. Project.
<p>Tool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Character (according to WP3final0704.doc) b. Benchmarks (qualitative or quantitative) c. Availability (paid/ free) 	<p><i>Environmental Statement and Environmental Impact Assessment;</i> An EIA is a statutory process in Europe that is a result of Directive 85/337/EEC introduced in 1985 and since reinforced by amendments in 1997 and 2003 to assist with transparency, public participation and scope.</p> <p>Directive 85/337/EEC can be obtained from the European Union website http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/full-legal-text/85337.htm for free, but are usually completed at a cost by consultants.</p> <p><i>Administration and project management system;</i> The management system is a process tool.</p> <p><i>Business studies;</i> a. The business studies are a planning tool. b. The business studies identified a number of benefits if the project were to be developed, the benefits can be seen as goals for the project.</p> <p><i>Visitor movement studies.</i> a. Movement studies are a prediction tool. b. The Visitor Movement Study predicted that between 470,000 and 848,000 people would visit that park depending on weather, marketing and a successful event strategy. These figures act as quantitative goals for the project. c. The availability and cost of a copy of this study is unknown, but for further information can be obtained from ARUP Wales, the consultants who completed the study.</p> <p><i>Design Guidance Strategy</i> a. A tool consisting of guidelines for design of developments (including footpath markers) in the park. b. Design benchmarks and styles identified in the strategy acted as benchmarks for development. c. Copies of the Millennium Coastal Park design strategy are not available, but design strategies for individual projects can be commissioned from consultants.</p>
<p>Decision-making process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stage of the tool implementation (preliminary, midterm, etc.) b. Level (political, technical, etc.) c. Public participation 	<p><i>Environmental Statement and Environmental Impact Assessment;</i> Implemented at design stage to identify any impacts the project might have. Implemented at a technical level. Consideration of public impact but no participation required.</p> <p><i>Business studies;</i> The Development Strategy and Business Plan Report was implemented at the initial stage of the project prior to the funding application for the project.</p> <p><i>Visitor movement studies.</i></p>

	<p>The Visitor Movement Study was completed prior to the project receiving funding in November 1998.</p> <p><i>Design Guidance Strategy</i></p> <p>The Design concept was submitted prior to the project receiving funding in November 1998. Before work began public consultation involved the production of a video, newspaper displays, the establishment of the Millennium Park Forum and consultation with community councils and interest groups. This material was distributed to the public through libraries, schools, posted to every house in the Borough and meetings.</p> <p>A number of bodies were consulted on the development (a legal requirement of the planning process), these included the RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds) and the Countryside Commission for Wales. Further information regarding the Administration and project management system is not available.</p>
--	--

DETAILED INFORMATION

A. Detailed description of project and tool	
<p>1. Description of context (existing strategies, laws, policy, action plans, etc.): EU, national, regional, municipal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Assembly for Wales has a legal duty to pursue sustainable development in all it does. This is built into its constitution through section 121 of the Government of Wales Act. • Carmarthenshire County Council has a number of programmes working to improve sustainable development within the council, including the Local Agenda (LA) 21 process which has been the primary vehicle for promoting sustainable development in Carmarthenshire and the County's approach to LA21 is set out in the document 'Helping to Shape our Future' (April 2001). Launched at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, LA21 aims to make sustainable development a reality in communities around the world. This involves the environment, but also people and their entitlement to a reasonable quality of life. • The Local Government Act 2000 required municipalities to produce a community strategy. In Carmarthenshire the document is being produced by the 'Carmarthenshire Forum'. The forum have made Sustainable Development one of 4 guiding themes for the community planning process.
<p>2. Description of project</p> <p>a. Background (What caused the initiation of the project?; What was the problem? Who initiated the project?);</p> <p>b. Objectives/aims (sustainability statement – what issues of sustainability were attacked);</p> <p>c. Time interval and stages of project realization;</p> <p>d. Financing – amount, sources, institutions involved, partnerships, levels.</p>	<p>The Millennium Coastal Park project involves the development of a unique recreational and wildlife area stretching along 22km of estuarine coastline in South Wales. More than 1,500 acres of industrial wasteland have been transformed to regenerate the local economy and provide a nationally important resource. The area focuses on a continuous off road cycle track which runs the entire length of the park linking national cycle routes. The area includes a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Ramsar site together with several listed buildings.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Figure 1 – Aerial photograph of the Millennium Coastal Park</i></p>

e. Other sectors involved in the particular project/problem (conflicts and/or links)

In the early 1990s a joint venture was established between the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) and Llanelli County Council in order to redevelop an area of high industrial dereliction in South Wales. Inadequate sewage disposal operations and poor water quality were a problem in the area together with contaminated land. The area is close to Llanelli town and has beautiful views across to the Gower Peninsula which, combined with the natural habitats of local estuaries, provided a potentially pleasant environment in which to live and work.

The park comprises 14 separate elements developed by different companies at different times. The entire development is managed by collaboration between Carmarthenshire County Council and the WDA and is linked by an off road cycle route.



Figure 2 – Cycle path running the full length of the Park

The Park contains areas of both intensive recreation and quiet zones where association with nature is important. The 14 areas (described from east to west) are as follows:

- 1 *Bynea Gateway* – the eastern gateway entrance to the coastal park.
- 2 *Millennium Wetlands* – marshland covering approximately 250 acres that have been developed into a National Wetlands Centre by the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust. The Centre opened in 1990 and is now a nationally important site for a number of breeds such as Lapwings, Voles and Little Egrets.

The centre incorporates Dwr Cymru Welsh Water's (national water company) requirement to improve quality of discharge from one of its waste water treatment plants. This resulted in the design and construction of an innovative wetland area fed entirely by treated sewage. This involves UV radiation and a series of locks and weirs to treat sewage via a reedbed system forming a key part of the newly created wetlands.

- 3 *Loughor Estuary*

- 4 *Machynys Peninsula Golf Course* – a reclaimed island that was historically the most industrial developed area along the coastline. The site is due to open in summer 2004 as a Jack Nicklaus golf course with associated leisure facilities and a hotel. The lakes and water which are part of the course will assist with the management of the natural wetland area.

Breakwaters/fishtail groins have been added to the area to help preserve the coastline by diffusing wave energy. These were added in the late 1980's by the Llanelli County Council/WDA venture at a cost of £3 million and are made up of factory slag that was left on site. It is anticipated that the golf course and associated facilities together with the visitor centre will attract many more visitors.

5 *Lliedi Haven* – a sand dune/salt marsh environment that is a local nature reserve with wildlife habitats. These marshlands have been restored to the form of 35 years ago. This incorporates a boating lake and associated walks.

6 *North Dock (Millennium Quay) Watersports Centre* – the most modern dock in the area, opened in 1905. The dock experienced severe silting problems that prevented long term industrial use. During restoration 2.5 million tonnes of silt was removed and a pond liner put in place providing a marine lake with a water depth of maximum 2.5m. This has created a popular local amenity for use for watersports such as canoeing which it is hoped will be developed as a regional centre.

7 *Millennium Park Visitor Centre* – a new Visitor Centre is being built that will house a café, cycle hire, exhibition hall, information point and the Millennium Coastal Park Offices. Two land bridges have been constructed over the London to Carmarthen train route to allow access to the park which have been carefully landscaped into the environment. This is where all forms of transport converge including the railway, cycleway, road and footpaths.

8 *Sandy Water Park* – previously occupied by Dupont Steel works which closed in 1981. The site was taken over by the LCC/WDA venture who have developed the area into a local amenity park with a housing development.



Figure 3 – Sandy Water Park at the Millennium Coastal Park

9 *Eisteddfod Fields* - events fields were developed for the 2000 Eisteddfod (National Welsh Festival) and contain the necessary permanent infrastructure including electricity and drainage, to provide an events arena for the county.

10 *Coarse fishing* - this coarse fishing facility has been developed in the Lakelands area. Lakes were stocked for coarse fishing and in 2002 were the site of the world disabled fishing championships.

11 *Carmarthenshire woodlands* – previously Burry Port Power station this site was capped to prevent migrating contamination and now contains a giant earth sculpture, skateboard park and picnic and barbeque facilities.

12 *Burry Port Harbour* – one of the last working harbours in Carmarthenshire. The area consists of landscaped gardens and a tidal harbour where a fully serviced marina will be in operation from next summer.

13 *Pembrey Harbour* – this harbour ceased working due to the high silting levels. The Breakwater near Pembrey Harbour was restored due to its listing as a scheduled ancient monument.

14 *Pembrey Saltings* - the Saltings is a local nature reserve which is a sand dune environment. The cycle route runs through the area linking the entire Coastal Park to Pembrey Country Park.

Different areas of the Park are managed by different organisations, for

example the Millennium Wetlands by the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust who pay rent to Carmarthenshire County Council.

The Park employs four office staff and there are eight wardens working on the park.

Future of the Park - Carmarthenshire County Council has agreed to support the park for 75 years and will give £0.75 million a year to maintain and promote the park. The project is considered to be a continuing development.

It is hoped that the Park will play a significant part in the regeneration of Llanelli creating an area where people like to live and work for companies attracted into the area. A large number of houses have already been built within the vicinity of the park with a further 35 sites identified for development adjacent to the park. This would have been inconceivable if the area had remained in its previous derelict state. Some nearby areas have seen property prices increase by 100% as a result of the improvement.

The economic strategy has included the development of an improved road infrastructure for the whole area and the development of Llanelli town centre. Industry has shifted from the coast to the nearby inland towns along the M4 corridor.

The Millennium Coastal Park has won 'The National Lottery Helping Hand Amazing Space Award' a prestigious UK wide award given to projects funded by the Lottery that have helped to transform a public place. This is to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the UK National Lottery.

b. The aim of the project is to regenerate an area of industrial dereliction along the Llanelli coastline and 'give the coast back to the people'. It is hoped that the regeneration of the coastline will encourage people to move to the area to live and work. Further aims are to enhance the existing environmental quality of degraded areas along the coast, safeguard designated sites of international nature conservation and provide new educational and information facilities.

c. In the early 1990s a joint venture was established between the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) and Llanelli County Council in order to redevelop an area of high industrial dereliction. Initial proposals were drawn up and submitted to the Millennium Commission in April 1995. Submissions were invited from consultancies to take on development of the concept and prepare a more detailed Master Plan and Development Strategy.

The project received funding from the Millennium Commission totalling £13.5 million in December 1995, following the submission of a 'Design concept with Masterplan', 'Technical Report' and 'Development Strategy and Business Plan Report'. In 1996 an Environmental Statement was conducted by consultants. Outline planning applications were submitted on 30th May 1996 for five areas within the project boundary.

In 2004, Carmarthenshire County Council agreed to support the park for 75 years.

d. The project received funding totalling £27.5 million at the end of 1995. Half of this (£13.75 million) was provided by the National Lottery Millennium Commission, the rest from the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) (£5 million), Carmarthenshire County Council, Welsh Water, European Commission (£1.5million funding supported visitor and interpretation centres,

	the development of a wetland habitat and the creation of lakes), the Welsh Assembly, Forest Commission and CADW (Welsh historic agency).
<p>3. Description of tool</p> <p>a. Character (according to WP3final0704.doc) - calculation tools, process tools, assessment methods, generic tools, simulation tools, guidelines, framework tools, schemes, indicators and monitoring, checklists, case-specific tools;</p> <p>b. Availability of the tool (web-based / paper, paid / free, etc.)</p> <p>c. Based on existing tool or newly elaborated;</p> <p>d. Adaptation of the tool to the local context (are there local experts involved in tool's development?)</p> <p>e. Other tools implemented to support the project development</p>	<p><i>Environmental Statement and Environmental Impact Assessment;</i> This generic tool is a statutory process in Europe that is a result of Directive 85/337/EEC introduced in 1985 and since reinforced by amendments in 1997 and 2003 to assist with transparency, public participation and scope.</p> <p>The key elements of an EIA are Scoping (identifying key issues and concerns of interested parties); screening (decide whether an EIA is required based on information collected); Identifying and evaluating alternatives (list alternative sites and techniques and the impacts of each); Mitigating measures dealing with uncertainty (review proposed action to prevent or minimise the potential adverse effects of the project) and Issuing environmental statements (report the findings of the EIA).</p> <p>b. This is not a web based tool, but the general concept is available from reports, and the directive on EIA: Directive 85/337/EEC.</p> <p>c. This is a generic tool.</p> <p>d. There is not one set method for EIA, components of EIA can be adapted to the local context. However this adaptability is often criticised as it prevents comparisons between EIAs.</p> <p><i>Business studies;</i> Business studies were completed by consultants including a financial appraisal containing future expenditure and potential income.</p> <p><i>Visitor movement studies.</i> This is a monitoring tool. Three <i>visitor movement studies</i> have been undertaken which monitor people visiting the site. The studies investigated existing recreational and tourism use of the millennium coastal park, predicted levels of future demand and looked at visitor distribution and transport. This was undertaken through surveys, consultations and field observations. It is estimated between 800,000 and 1.2 million people have visited the Park each year. The availability and cost to undertake such as study is unknown but for further information contact ARUP Wales, the consultants who completed the study. The study concentrates specifically on the local situation.</p> <p><i>Design Guidance Strategy</i> Commissioned by the Coastal Park Management Team, this strategy provided guidelines for the design of the Millennium Coastal Park to ensure consistency in design throughout the park. This includes constructing paths with sustainable materials, using indigenous tree species in new woodlands, commissioning artists to design milestones and viewpoints and using locally sources materials such as anthracite and pennant stones for buildings. Complementary to the design guidance is the concept of public art that has been incorporated into the project. Cywaith Cymur – Artwork Wales in collaboration with Land Use Consultants worked on the design process to ensure that the proposals took into account all relevant considerations of the social, historical and aesthetic context of the study area. Design guidance is a generic concept, a specific guide was produced for the Coastal Park. As a specifically produced guide, the tool was adapted to the local context.</p> <p>e. <i>Administration and project management system;</i> An efficient and cost effective administration and project management system</p>

	(a process tool) was developed in order to realise the project on time and to budget. This has ensured that the project had a degree of independence from existing organisational processes whilst maintaining public accountability under central government and local authority guidelines on the other.
B. Tool implementation	
<p>1. Argumentation for choosing the tool</p> <p>a. What were the reasons for the implementation of the tool? (voluntary or requested by what local, national, etc regulation)</p> <p>b. Who took the initiative for choosing /elaboration the tool?</p> <p>c. What were the criteria for choosing the tool?</p> <p>d. Was there knowledge of other tools and were they considered?</p>	<p><i>Environmental Statement and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);</i> Whilst the project was designed to enhance environmental quality, the adjacent Pembrey Coast and Burry Inlet were proposed Special Protection Area/Ramsar sites and therefore warranted the preparation of a formal environmental assessment. An EIA lead to the preparation of a formal Environmental Statement under UK regulations has therefore been carried out. Additionally an EIA is a statutory requirement for projects of a certain size and scale and therefore had to be implemented within the project. No alternative tools fulfil the requirements.</p> <p><i>Visitor movement studies</i> Visitor movement studies are a useful method through surveying, consultations and field observations of investigating existing recreational and tourism visitors to an area, as well as helping to predict future visitor demand.</p> <p><i>Design Guidance Strategy</i> A Design Guidance Strategy was chosen to provide guidelines for the design of the millennium coastal park to ensure design consistency in design throughout the park. The tool was commissioned by the Coastal Park Management Team.</p>
<p>2. Barriers for the tool implementation</p> <p>What were the main problems in the tool implementation? (Regulation, information available, public awareness, lack of clear SD definitions and benchmarks, communication etc.)</p>	
C. Influence of the tool on the decision-making process	
<p>1. Description of the decision-making process/ procedures</p> <p>a. Stages</p> <p>b. Levels (political, technical, etc.)</p> <p>c. Sources of information used during the dmp;</p> <p>d. Who are the decision-makers?</p> <p>e. Who made the final decision for the project implementation? Was it political or technical decision?</p>	<p>The Millennium Coastal Park Team is now part of Carmarthenshire Councils Lifelong Learning and Leisure Division. Throughout the development of the study the Management Board of the park were given executive powers, therefore decisions did not have to go through the Committee system enabling decisions to be made much faster. The Director of the Parks team was a member of Carmarthenshire Councils Board of Directors.</p> <p>When applying for funding from the Millennium Commission, a consortia led by Land Use Consultants was employed to undertake the further development of the Coastal Park Concept. The consultants who formed the development team and the information they provided are listed below: Land Use Consultants: Project management, master plan design, development strategy. Chesterton: Business Plan and Economic Appraisal. Bradford Bowen & Partners: Quantity Surveying and Cost Appraisal. Environment & Development Company: Marketing Strategy. Mott MacDonald: Engineering Appraisal. Artworks Wales: Artistic Design.</p>

<p>2. Tool in decision-making process</p> <p>a. At what stage was the tool implemented? By whom? (experts, politicians, etc.)</p> <p>b. How did the tool output influence the process (added or skipped levels/stages in the existing decision-making process, etc.)?</p> <p>c. Quantitative goals or benchmarks defined? (If YES, which – and what were they compared to?)</p> <p>d. Was the tool used to support argumentations?</p>	<p><i>Environmental Statement and EIA</i></p> <p>a. These tools were implemented at the very beginning of the project to fulfil legal requirements.</p> <p>b. The report suggested that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor numbers should be monitored to investigate the impact on ecology and conservation: three visitor movement studies were completed. • impacts on water quality through construction should be agreed with the Environment Agency before construction. • local traffic may have minor impact on noise and air pollution – not significant. • careful design will ensure that amenity is enhanced. • an inventory of features of interest should be made so that they can be incorporated and interpreted within the park. <p>c. The suggestions identified in the report can equally be seen as goals for the project.</p> <p><i>Business studies</i></p> <p>a. The Development Strategy and Business Plan Report was commissioned during the initial stages of the project prior to the funding application for the project.</p> <p>b. The completed <i>Business studies</i> indicated that economic and community benefits identified would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £3.6million in additional income to the town stimulated by increased visitor numbers, • 600 person years in work in temporary construction jobs during development, • Longer term employment opportunities with up to 100 direct new jobs, • Up to 200 jobs created from the induced effect of tourism expenditure in the area, • Private sector investment in the order of £1 million such as from rental income of caravan parks etc. • Enhanced value and contribution to the wider regeneration of south Llanelli – the development has transformed the towns’ outlook to the coast stimulating confidence in the area and therefore helping to advance development in areas lying adjacent to the park. <p>This provided evidence of what benefits the development would provide and encouraged the Millennium Commission to grant funding to the project.</p> <p>c. The benefits identified can equally be seen as goals for the project.</p> <p>d. The tool supported the funding bid for the project.</p> <p><i>Visitor movement studies</i></p> <p>a. The Visitor Movement study was completed prior to the project receiving funding in November 1998.</p> <p>b. The Visitor Movement Study predicted that annual visitor attendance could range from 470,000-848,000 dependent on weather, marketing and a successful events programme (excluding numbers to existing attractions). At first the majority of visitors were expected to be those making day trips from their nearby homes.</p> <p>c. The predicted visitor attendance rates provide a quantitative goal for the project.</p> <p><i>Design Guidance strategy</i></p> <p>a. The Design concept was submitted as part of the application for funding from the Millennium Commission.</p> <p>b. Some design ideas were considered to be too expensive and would have</p>
---	--

	<p>had too much impact on the habitat of local birds such as the development of an esplanade across the seaside of the main bay.</p> <p>c. Design benchmarks and styles for the Millennium Coastal Park were specified within the strategy.</p> <p>d. The use of the tool was incorporated to prevent any unnecessary disagreements over the design quality of the project.</p>
<p>3. Transparency of decision-making process</p> <p>a. How was the information of the dmp disseminated? - directly (decision makers – public) or indirectly (decision makers - NGO, PR company, etc. - public); sources of dissemination used (mass media, internet, brochure, etc.)</p> <p>b. How was the public involved?</p> <p>c. Was there a public discussion over the project and at what stage of the project development?</p>	<p>a. Information concerning the project was disseminated from the Millennium Coastal Park Project team, part of Carmarthenshire County Council, directly to the public/media etc.</p> <p>b. Before site work began, public consultation involved the production of a video, newspaper displays, the establishment of the Millennium Park Forum and consultation with community councils and interest groups. This material was distributed to the public through libraries, schools, posted to every house in the Borough and meetings.</p> <p>c. A number of bodies were consulted on the development which is a legal requirement of the planning process, these included the RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds) and the Countryside Commission for Wales.</p>
D. Expert assessment/analysis/comment of the tool effectiveness	
<p>1. Assessment by tool users</p> <p>a. Were there measurable improvements as a result of the tool implementation? If YES, what? If no: why not?</p> <p>b. Were there any spun-off's or unintended consequences?</p> <p>c. General view on the tool? Lessons learned?</p> <p>d. Potentials for further use of the tool?</p> <p>e. Will the actors recommend it or use it in other cases - why / why not?</p>	
<p>2. Reviewer's assessment of the tool (usefulness, sustainability relevance, who are the actors excluded? etc.)</p>	<p>EIAs are completed in an attempt to improve the quality of a final decision regarding a project, the transparency and quality of the whole decision-making procedure, more effective public participation and better public acceptance of the final decision, the results consist of collected "objective" information regarding the potential impacts (quantitative or qualitative). A significant negative aspect of an EIA is that it is carried out prior to</p>

Suggestions and needs for further development of the tool	<p>development on a single occasion and therefore does not monitor long term change.</p> <p>Additionally the EIA covers only environmental issues, and does not consider the other pillars of sustainability (social and economic impacts), which require further assessments to be completed.</p>
E. Additional information on the case study available	
Websites	<p>Machynys Peninsula Golfcourse, Jack Nicklaus website http://www.nicklaus.com/design/machynys/</p> <p>http://www.heart-of-wales.co.uk/millennium/millennium.htm</p> <p>http://wwt.org.uk/visit/llanelli/</p>
References concerning the case but also the key words or problem (papers, articles, reports, laws, etc.)	<p>Llanelli Joint Venture (October 1995) <i>Llanelli Coastal Park Design Concept – A submission to the Millennium Commission</i></p> <p>Llanelli Joint Venture (October 1995) <i>Llanelli Coastal Park Development Strategy and Business Plan Report (Issue No.1) - A submission to the Millennium Commission</i>. Prepared by Land Use Consultants in association with Chesterton plc. Bradford, Bowen & Partners, Environment and Development Company, Cwaith Cymru, Artwork Wales, Mick Petts and Mott MacDonald.</p> <p>Llanelli Joint Venture (October 1995) <i>Llanelli Coastal Park Technical Report (Issue No.1) - A submission to the Millennium Commission</i>. Prepared by Land Use Consultants in association with Chesterton plc. Bradford, Bowen & Partners, Environment and Development Company, Cwaith Cymru, Artwork Wales, Mick Petts and Mott MacDonald.</p> <p>Millennium Coastal Park, <i>Llanelli, Environment Statement</i>, Non Technical Summary for Carmarthenshire County Council (1996).</p> <p>LDR International (1989), <i>South Llanelli 'A Development Strategy'</i>, Llanelli Borough Council and Welsh Development Agency Cardiff.</p> <p>Stevens and Associates (March 1999) <i>Millennium Coastal Park – Visitor Patterns and Recreational Demand Analysis – A study for the Millennium Coastal Park</i>.</p>
Other sources (Interviews, conferences, discussions, etc.)	Meeting with Joanne Patterson and Anna Lermon of the Welsh School of Architecture and Rory Dickinson, Tuesday 12 th August 2003 at Millennium Coastal Park offices, Llanelli.