

Application Ref: NP/21/0085/FUL

Case Officer	Kate Attrill		
Applicant	Mr Huw Pendleton, Celtic Holiday Parks		
Agent	Mr Gerald Blain, Gerald Blain Ltd		
Proposal	Change of use of land for the siting of 9 relocated static caravans, associated infrastructure, improvements to existing site access and ecological enhancement.		
Site Location	Meadow House Holiday Park, Stepside, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8NS		
Grid Ref	SN15330702		
Date Valid	23-Feb-2021	Target Date	01-Feb-2023

This item is being considered by the Development Management Committee as the officer recommendation for approval is contrary to the recommendation of the Community Council.

The application was previously considered at Planning Committee on the 8th of September 2021 and following a site visit, legal advice was sought on the potential for attaching a legal agreement to relocate 9 caravans approved by a previous permission to the site that is the subject of this current application. Legal advice confirmed that this was possible.

A further site visit took place on the 13th of February following the 1st of February Development Management Committee. Members walked the site itself, the previously approved northern section of the site and viewed the development site from a number of properties opposite.

Consultee Response

Amroth Community Council: Refuse
Coal Authority: No objections
Natural Resources Wales: Comments
National Trust: Objection
PCC Drainage Engineers: SAB approval required
PCC Transportation and Environment: Conditional consent
PCNPA Access Manager: No objection
PCNPA Tree and Landscape Officer: Conditional consent
PCNPA Planning Ecologist: Conditional consent
Dwr Cymru Welsh Water: No objection
Cadw: No response to date
Dyfed Archaeological Trust: No response to date

Public Response

A site notice and neighbour notification letters were posted in accordance with requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012.

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Several letters have been received from nearby residents which raise the following matters:

- Highway safety and increased congestion from any further development;
- Flooding risk from site and potential issues of surface water flooding.
- Potential of failure of the private water drainage system at the site and of the proposal.
- Unacceptable landscape and visual impact
- Lack of capacity within LCA 1 for any static caravan development and contravenes the Caravan, Camping and Chalet SPG advice.
- Potential for future development of Heritage Park site and other sites in the locality will create further harmful cumulative impacts.
- Recent works to implement the change of the touring field to statics have been harmful.
- Potential harm to wildlife
- Increased noise and emissions from cars parked at the caravans.
- Light pollution from the site, impacting on dark skies, wildlife and amenity.
- Visual intrusion to neighbouring properties and impact on residential privacy, particularly due to the elevated nature of the site when compared to neighbouring properties.
- Large screening trees have been removed at the site.
- Caravans in the newly developed part of the site are located close to and less than the required 3 metres from the boundary of the site.
 - Failure to comply with previous conditions and no enforcement of conditions on previous planning permissions.
- Note previous dismissed appeal which was dismissed in 2011 was for a similar application and the Authority should be consistent.
- Trees felled at the site have removed wildlife habitats and not all trees were authorised by TPO consent.
- There is an appearance of ribboning of development within the village with the replacement of the touring caravans with statics to the north of the site and this proposal along the road frontage.
- The site is visible in long distance views such as from Sandy Hill Road, Saundersfoot and is a visual intrusion.
- Will lead to an increase in light and waste pollution.
- Potential of harm from the decking which is proposed due to overlooking.
- How high will the hedges be that provide screening to the site.
- Removal of trees has exacerbated noise and disturbance from the club house.

Since the original Committee report was produced, a further two letters of objection have been received in addition to Members having received by e-mail a letter directly from another objector.

These letters have objected to the fact that the originals were not copied in full to Members, but as explained at Committee, standard practice (and as suggested by the Welsh Government Development Management Manual) is to summarise objectors concerns.

One of these suggested that an alternative site be considered, but the Planning Authority are obliged to consider the scheme submitted by the applicant.

Policies considered

Future Wales: The National Plan for Wales 2040

Please note that these policies can be viewed on the Policies page Pembrokeshire Coast National Park website –

[Local Development Plan 2 - Pembrokeshire Coast National Park](#)

LDP2 Policy 01 - National Park Purposes and Duty

LDP2 Policy 07 - Countryside

LDP2 Policy 08 - Special Qualities

LDP2 Policy 09 - Light Pollution

LDP2 Policy 10 - Sites and Species of European Importance

LDP2 Policy 11 - Nationally Protected Sites and Species

LDP2 Policy 14 - Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

LDP2 Policy 29 - Sustainable Design

LDP2 Policy 30 - Amenity

LDP2 Policy 31 - Minimising Waste

LDP2 Policy 32 - Surface Water Drainage

LDP2 Policy 34 - Flooding and Coastal Inundation

LDP2 Policy 38 - Visitor Economy

LDP2 Policy 40 - Self-catering development

LDP2 Policy 41 - Caravan, Camping & Chalet Development

LDP2 Policy 59 - Sustainable Transport

LDP2 Policy 60 - Impacts of Traffic

PPW11

SPG03 - Landscape

SPG08 - Seascape Character

SPG11 - Caravan Camping & Chalet

SPG12 - Biodiversity

SPG13 - Parking Standards

SPG16 - Sustainable Design & Development

TAN 05 - Nature Conservation and Planning

TAN 06 - Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities

TAN 10 - Tree Preservation Orders

TAN 11 - Noise

TAN 12 - Design

TAN 13 - Tourism

TAN 15 - Development and Flood Risk

TAN 18 - Transport

TAN 23 - Economic Development

TAN 24 - The Historic Environment

Constraints

Special Area of Conservation - within 500m
Rights of Way Inland - within 50m
ROW Coast Path - within 10m
Nat Trust Covenants
Recreation Character Areas
Surface Coal
High Coal Risk
Affordable Housing Submarkets
Seascape Character Areas
Landscape Character Area

Officer's Appraisal

Background and Site Description

Meadow House is a large caravan park accommodating just under 200 static caravan pitches. The holiday park is situated to the south of Summerhill. The road running through Summerhill and past the application site forms the National Park boundary.

Forty-seven of these pitches were permitted under a change from 55 touring pitches at the northern end of the holiday park (reference: NP/10/0450). It is 9 of these pitches which are now being proposed for relocation to an area of land within the holiday park. The overall number of pitches within the site is not proposed to be increased. The application site is situated at the south-west of the holiday park in an area defined by the holiday park boundary to the west and the club house to the east. Immediately outside of the boundary in this location is the county road joining Wiseman's Bridge to Summerhill.

There is a dwelling immediately adjacent to the south of the application site with several dwellings located to the west of the county road outside the holiday park boundary.

The ground levels within the application site slope downwards from east to west and north to south. The adjacent clubhouse building is at a higher level. The road running alongside the caravan park and directly adjacent to the application site slopes quite steeply from north to south. The road itself is considerably lower than the land within the application site, the boundary between the two being topped by hedgerow and mature trees providing additional height to their screening effect immediately adjacent to the site.

This boundary treatment has been thinned recently as part of groundworks within the application site, which has also been largely cleared with the removal of conifer trees. Works to create hedgebanks have also been undertaken.

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An application in 2011 to increase the number of caravan units within the site was refused on the basis of the policy position set out in the adopted local development plan at that time which was to restrict further caravan development. The subsequent appeal was dismissed with the Inspector commenting that the additional lodges would be contrary to the Plan policy and be “visually intrusive in the compact and intimate landscape in the vicinity of the appeal site.” He further commented that: “I am not convinced that the lodges would cause unacceptable harm to the amenity or enjoyment of residents of nearby dwellings, and no compelling evidence has been provided to indicate that harm would be caused to protected species in the area. I do not consider the proposed access and parking arrangements would compromise safety on the public highway.” The Inspectors reasoning is a material consideration in relation to this application.

Planning History

As outlined in the planning history above the site does have an extensive and also material planning history, which is summarised below:

NP/10/0450 - Variation of condition 2 of NP/320/93 for change of use of the site from 55 touring caravans to 47 static caravans - Meadow House, Summerhill, Amroth - Approve - 5 July 2011.

NP/10/451 – Alteration and extension to existing clubhouse and road improvements - Meadow House, Summerhill, Amroth – Allowed at appeal – 26 June 2012.

NP/11/180 – Stationing of 8 No. Lodges (no axel) – Dismissed at appeal – 26 June 2012 (same site as current proposal).

Current application

The application site is within the existing caravan park, although no caravans have previously been approved to be sited on the land where it is now proposed to place caravans. The proposal is seeking to relocate 9 caravans from the northern-most part of the site which was given planning permission to change 55 touring pitches to 47 static pitches in 2011. The relocation of 9 of these pitches is intended to improve the internal layout of the caravan park and to allow a greater degree of landscaping to the overall site. The reduction of nine units in the northern area of the site is shown on the submitted plans and are taken from across this area.

The proposed static caravans have been shown on plans each measuring 10.6m in length by 6.09m in width and reach a maximum height of 3.9m. Each caravan will have a private deck area and will be finished with an option of timber cladding or composite cladding to three different colour options, UPVC glazing, and dark roof covering.

Key planning issues

Based on the nature of the development, planning history and policy context the following are considered to be the main material considerations in determining this planning application:

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- Principle of Development
- Landscape and Visual Impact
- Amenity and Privacy
- Siting and Sustainable Design
- Highway Safety and Access
- Biodiversity and Tree Impact

Principle of development

Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 (FW which was adopted on 24th February 2022 and is the National Development Framework for Wales – is the national tier of the Development Plan. Policy 4 Supporting Rural Communities states that Strategic and Local Development Plans must identify their rural communities, assess their needs and set out policies to support them. On page 104, Future Wales states that: National Park Authorities are unique planning entities with a specific remit to reflect the distinctive characteristics of their areas... and that Future Wales policies respect the functions of National Parks in terms of their statutory purposes.

Policy 38 of LDP2 sets the strategy for considering visitor economy proposals and allows for limited camping, caravan and chalet development. Policy 41 of the Plan sets out in more detail where such proposals may be permitted – with new sites being permitted away from the coast and Preseli's and in locations not inter-visible with them. Policy 41 allows for extensions where the extension is in a well-screened location.

In this instance the proposal is not for a new site or an extension, but a reconfiguring of land within the existing holiday park.

When considering proposals for development the policy requires that:

- Sensitive locations are avoided;
- Units can be readily assimilated into the landscape;
- There are no unacceptable cumulative effects when considered in conjunction with other development in the locality;
- Opportunities for enhancement achieve an overall environmental improvement with clear benefits in reducing the impact on the surrounding landscape.

Meadow House Holiday Park is approximately 6.3 hectares in size. The application site occupies approximately 0.6ha. According to the definition contained in Table 7 of LDP2 the application site is defined as a static: medium site, although the overall holiday park is within the definition of a large static site.

The Authority has produced draft Supplementary Planning Guidance on caravan, camping and chalet development. It considers the capacity within the landscape of the National Park to accommodate additional development of this type and is based on a study undertaken in 2015 to inform the Local Development Plan revision process and forms part of the evidence base to LDP2. The SPG uses the 28 landscape character areas contained in the Authority's Landscape Character Area SPG. The application site is Landscape Character Area 1 – Saundersfoot Settled Coast (LCA1). Each LCA is considered in terms of its sensitivity to additional

development. As defined by the landscape Character Assessment (LCA) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). The area's special qualities are listed in this document, as follows:-

‘Although substantially settled, the area contains some attractive farmland and woodland patches which intersperse the smaller settlements and farmsteads

- There is a coastal feel with an open nature and attractive views along the coast, the view southwards from Amroth towards Tenby being notable for the prominent landmark of the church spire in the distance, seen above Monkstone Point in the middle ground
- Inland, the country estate landscape and parkland character around Hean Castle and Coppet Hall is very attractive and locally distinctive
- There are some habitats of international importance here, contributing to some parts of the landscape having a high ecological value
- The historical and archaeological features recorded here are such that the whole area merits a high historical value, especially industrial relics, such as the tramway and incline, which are comparatively rare surviving elements of local extractive industries. This industrial past is a historical quality possessed by many of the coastal towns and villages in the National Park
- The recent changes in holiday trends have eroded the original seaside town character, but the essential feel is not yet lost.
- Saundersfoot has a Conservation Area centred on the old town area along the sea front and the harbour (designated in September 1995).’

Due to the large number of existing caravan and camping parks situated in the south-east of the National Park there is a high sensitivity in LCA1 to new development. The particular sensitivities are identified as the undeveloped coastal edge with highly visible coastal slopes visible across the bay with views from the coast path and from the sea. The SPG advises that there may be very limited capacity for extending some static caravan sites where the extension is less prominent, and the existing sites are improved within the guidelines. Paragraph 4.4 of the Guidance makes reference to the need for sites to be considered on a case by-case basis.

As noted above the changes proposed to this as an existing caravan park, with no increase in units on land within the existing park could be in principle acceptable. However, any final conclusion will relate largely to the acceptability of the proposal in terms of the landscape and visual impact of development. This is considered in the following section of the report.

Landscape and Visual Impact

Policy 8 of LDP2 is a strategic policy which refers to the special qualities of the National Park and lists priorities to ensure that these special qualities will be protected and enhanced. Particularly relevant to this application area priority a) sense of remoteness and tranquility is not lost and wherever possible enhanced and c) pattern and diversity of the landscape is protected and enhanced.

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Policy 14 of the LDP2 seeks the conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park with criteria 'a' and 'b' resisting development that would cause significant visual intrusion and/or, that would be insensitively and unsympathetically sited within the landscape. Criteria 'c' and 'd' resists development that would fail to harmonise with, or enhance, the landform and landscape character of the National Park, and/or fail to incorporate important traditional features.

Policy 29 of the LDP2 requires all development proposals to be well designed in terms of place and local distinctiveness (criterion 'a'). Policy 30 of the LDP2 seeks to avoid development that is of an incompatible scale with its surroundings (criterion 'b') or is visually intrusive (criterion 'd').

As noted above, the ground levels within the application site slope downwards from east to west and north to south. The adjacent clubhouse building is at a higher level.

The road running alongside the caravan park and directly adjacent to the application site slopes quite steeply from north to south. The road itself is considerably lower than the land within the application site, the boundary between the two being topped by hedgerow and mature trees providing additional height to their screening effect immediately adjacent to the site. This boundary treatment has been thinned recently as part of groundworks within the application site, but the current application shows replacement landscaping treatment. It is considered that static caravan units placed within this land would be visually contained within the holiday park, particularly with the additional boundary treatments proposed which would provide additional screening along the boundary with the road and the property to the south.

As noted, the scheme will not result in an increase in the overall units at the site as the removal of other units in the northern area of the site can be secured by a section 106 agreement. It is using an area of land which has not been previously utilised. When approaching from the north of the site. It is the northernmost area of the caravan park that is most visible. The site is visually contained within the immediate vicinity and with the additional boundary landscaping proposed will be screened from neighbouring properties. This area of the site is not visible from the coast and will not appear as a skyline development. The plans accompanying the application show a layout compatible with the mitigation guidance listed for Landscape Character Area 1 – most notably that the density of caravans in the more prominent northern portion of the site is reduced, the proposed layout is not rectilinear but rather utilises the local topography and is introducing additional landscaping to further contain any visual impact. Lighting will need to comply with the requirements of Policy 9 of LDP2 and lighting detail can be secured by condition.

The applicant has submitted a landscaping scheme in order to provide mitigation against the visual impact of the proposed 9 static caravans. The landscaping scheme includes the creation of a hedgebank to the frontage to the public highway and planting along the site boundaries and between units. In terms of landscaping, the application proposes a good level of new soft landscaping throughout the site which will increase the screen planting around the caravan site.

Third party representations from neighbours as well as the National Trust have raised concern and objection to the proposal. They note that there will be a need to

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create improved access visibility to the site. This will result in a section of the hedgerow being removed to allow for improved visibility splay of 40 metres at the entrance. The landscaping scheme indicates that this impact will be mitigated by new planting including a section of new Pembrokeshire hedgebank set back behind the visibility splay.

Representations have further raised concerns regarding the cumulative impact of development and the lack of capacity for caravan development in the area.

As noted above Policy 41 allows for development where sensitive locations are avoided, where the site can be assimilated into the landscape, where there are no unacceptable cumulative effects and where there is an overall environmental improvement. Subject to the securing of the reduction in numbers elsewhere in the park (this will require a section 106 agreement) and conditions to allow for appropriate landscaping, the proposal as a matter of planning judgement is considered to be acceptable.

In addition, the agent has provided further information on the proposed materials and colours to be used for the proposed static caravan units and associated decking areas. Officers consider that Sierra Brown panels are likely to be recessive and less visible than the paler Sandalwood or Acadia and is therefore preferred for the walls and decking and this will be secured through a planning condition.

The previous appeal decision identified that a different scheme on the same site was visually intrusive. The policy context has changed since this appeal was determined with LDP2 and also the adoption of the caravan, camping and chalet development SPG. Additionally, the applicant is now proposing the relocation of units within the site which was not previously proposed. The Authority should consider all schemes on their individual merits and will need to take into account the differences in this scheme and the current policy context for this proposal. It is not considered that the previous determination at appeal that that scheme was not acceptable in visual terms provides a reason for refusal for this scheme.

Assessed against the current policy context; and subject to a section 106 agreement to secure the removal of units elsewhere in the overall site; and securing appropriate landscape mitigation, it is considered that the scheme can be supported in terms of its impact on the visual amenity and special qualities of the National Park.

Amenity and Privacy

Correspondence has been received which raises concerns on the privacy impact from the proposed static caravans on existing residential properties, as well as the potential for noise and disturbance from occupiers of the site. The site directly adjoins a property to the south known as Swn-y-Mor. Separated from the site by the adjoining public highway (C3015) is the property known as High Chaparral which adjoins the Oakland Caravan Park to the North. To the south of High Chaparral is the property known as Coombe Dingle. Further to the south is Caledonia followed by four other properties to the west of the public road.

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Policy 30 of LDP2 refers to matters of amenity and requires proposals to be appropriate to where people live and work, compatible with its setting, should not lead to an increase in traffic, odour, noise or light, and should not be visually intrusive.

The proposed caravans have been set back from the western boundary of the applicants' land ownership by around 7.5m to 10m they are then separated by the public highway to the neighbouring properties. This is an increase on the set back from the boundary of caravans elsewhere on the site.

In considering amenity impacts, a site visit was undertaken where the site was fully inspected, and the impact on adjoining properties was assessed from the adjoining carriageway which forms their road frontage. The layout of the units, the layout of neighbouring properties, the distances and separation by a public highway are considered to effectively mitigate privacy impacts to a large extent. Taken with improved landscaping along the western boundary which can be secured by condition this will further filter views between the site and neighbours. It is considered that subject to condition the proposal would not unacceptably impact due to a reduction in privacy.

Concerns regarding other impacts to amenity such as noise and disturbance are noted and there will be an increase in activity in this area of the site which was not present previously. However, this will be in the context of the existing wider caravan park. The Inspector on the previous appeals at the site noted that he was "not convinced the lodges would cause unacceptable harm to the amenity or enjoyment of residents of nearby dwellings". In assessing the impact on amenity, it is noted that the Inspector in assessing the impact on living conditions of the club house stated that the impacts of it would be on the adjoining occupiers of the static caravans. While there is potential for some guests to be noisier and to cause more disturbance, it is reasonable to assume that the site operator / manager would ensure that the noise and disturbance was not allowed to reach such levels that they would cause unacceptable disturbance to the occupiers of other caravans on the site, and this would likely act to protect the amenity of neighbours. Details of noise management at the site can be secured by a planning condition.

Having regard to the above the proposed development is considered to be acceptable in terms of amenity and complies with policy 30 of the LDP2.

Siting and Sustainable Design

The siting of the 9 static units and associated works are considered to be appropriate in this instance and will result in a layout that provides a good degree of separation between units and an orientation which respects each unit's privacy within the site and is less dense than elsewhere seen on the site. The design of these units is also considered to be acceptable and provides a good level of insulation to each unit.

Highway Safety and Access

Correspondence has been received which raises concerns about the potential for the access to be unsafe.

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The local highways authority has advised that the visibility splay proposed will involve removing a length of hedge along the boundary to the Class 3 road and lowering a small section of stone wall on the junction bell mouth. They note that a reduction in visibility standards can be made to 33 metres and that this can be secured by a planning condition.

As noted, the scheme will not result in an increase in the overall units at the site as the removal of other units in the northern area of the site can be secured by a section 106 agreement. In light of this and the advice of the Local Highways Authority, subject to conditions, it is considered that the scheme is in accordance with Policies 59 and 60 of LDP2.

Biodiversity and Tree Impact

The applicant has indicated that the proposal will retain all trees at the site. Appropriate tree protection measures can be secured by a planning condition as recommended by the Tree and Landscape Officer.

As no trees are to be removed as part of the scheme and effective tree protection will be secured by condition, the concerns regarding potential bat occupation of trees expressed by NRW have been addressed. They note the potential for dormouse occupation of the hedgerow to the frontage of the site which will need to be set back to allow for the highway works at the site. They consider that any impact on dormouse from the hedge works will be effectively mitigated by a dormouse conservation plan which can be secured by a planning condition.

The proposed external lighting in the form of low-level bollard lighting is welcomed and will result in a controlled level of lighting for the site and will have a design and be positioned to avoid light pollution. The installation of appropriate lighting can be secured with a planning condition.

The application is proposing significant new planting including native species of trees and wildflowers. It is considered that this will provide effective mitigation and enhancement for the development, and this can be secured by a planning condition. In light of the above the proposal is considered to have an acceptable biodiversity and tree impact and to be in accordance with LDP policies.

Other material considerations

Correspondence has been received which raises concerns of flooding risk from site. Pembrokeshire County Council Drainage Engineers have indicated that the proposal will require formal SAB approval prior to the commencement of works and an informative note will be added to cover this aspect.

The proposed foul drainage is to use the existing facilities at the site with a holding tank on site pumping to the existing on-site treatment works. Natural Resources Wales have not raised any objection to the current proposal, but an informative note will be added to any consent in respect of foul drainage discharge. Welsh Water has raised no objection to the proposed development in terms of water supply.

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The proposal has been identified as being in the high-risk area for coal. The application is supported by a mining report and the Coal Authority has advised that they do not object to the proposal but have requested the imposition of an informative note on to any planning permission.

Conclusion

Notwithstanding the objections received, following consideration of the policies contained within Future Wales, the Local Development Plan 2 and National Planning Policy in the form of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021) and having regard to all material considerations, subject to the completion of a section 106 agreement and imposition of appropriate conditions, it is considered that the development will be in keeping with the aims of the LDP2. The proposal is subject to effective landscaping and the reduction in units elsewhere on the site will have an overall effect that will conserve and enhance the existing character of the site and the special qualities of this area of the National Park. As such, the development is considered to be acceptable and complies with the requirements of Local Development Plan 2.

The proposal, to be acceptable, will require a legal agreement to ensure that the existing planning permission reference NP/10/0450 which could have a further 10 units provided cannot be further developed.

This cannot be secured by a condition and as such, will require an agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

A draft S106 has been received and its terms are under negotiation, and subject to its signing, delegated approval is requested for the application with the following conditions.

In reaching a recommendation, regard has been given to the requirements of sections 3 and 5 of the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. It is considered that this recommendation is in accordance with the Act's sustainable development principle through its contribution towards the Welsh Ministers' well-being objective of supporting safe, cohesive and resilient communities.

Recommendation

Delegate powers to the Director of Placemaking, Decarbonisation & Engagement to APPROVE the application subject to an appropriate agreement made under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and subject to the following conditions. Where an agreement is not completed within three months of the resolution of Committee is requested to also delegate powers to REFUSE the application.

1. The development shall begin not later than five years from the date of this decision.

Reason: Required to be imposed pursuant to Section 91 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

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2. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents:
 - 2020-01 - Site Location Plan / existing site layout
 - 2020-03 - Proposed Site Plan
 - 2020-04 - Proposed Landscape and Conservation Plan
 - 2020-06 - Proposed Landscape Strategy
 - 2020-05 - Proposed Single Unit Static Caravan (floor plans & elevations)
 - Ecological and Protected Species Survey and Recommendations (dated 3rd September 2020) by Neil Taylor Ecological Consultant.

Reason: In order to be clear on the approved scheme of development in the interests of protecting visual amenity and the special qualities of the National Park. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and 29 (Sustainable Design).
3. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the submitted plans and details, with no more than 9 static caravans sited at any one time in the positions shown on the approved drawing reference: 2020-03 - Proposed Site Plan.

Reason: In order to be clear on the approved scheme of development in the interests of protecting visual amenity and the special qualities of the National Park. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and 29 (Sustainable Design).
4. Any caravan sited shall comply with the statutory definition of a caravan given within the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 and the Caravan Sites Act 1968. Any caravan and associated decking shall be in accordance with the design approved in drawing 2020-05 - Proposed Single Unit Static Caravan (floor plans & elevations).

Reason: In order to be clear on the approved scheme of development in the interests of protecting visual amenity and the special qualities of the National Park. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and 29 (Sustainable Design).
5. The caravan(s) shall be occupied as holiday accommodation only and shall not be occupied as a person's sole or main place of residence. An up-to-date register shall be kept at the holiday accommodation reception building and be made available for inspection by the local planning authority upon request. The register shall contain details of the names of all of the occupiers of the accommodation, their main home addresses and their date of arrival and departure from the accommodation.

Reason: In order to ensure that the accommodation is occupied solely for holiday letting purposes only and not for any other residential purpose. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policy 41 (Caravan, Camping and Chalet Development), para 4.220 (supporting text).
6. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, no development within Parts 4

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and 5 of Schedule 2 (relating to temporary buildings, uses and caravan sites) to that Order (or any Order revoking or re-enacting that Order) shall be carried out without specific planning permission being obtained.

Reason: To preserve the character of the area. Policy: Local Development Plan - Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and 30 (Amenity).

7. Prior to the first use of permanent lighting at the site, full details shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Lighting shall be installed and operated in accordance with the approved details. No additional lighting shall be installed unless a revised Lighting Strategy is submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that animal and plant species and habitats listed under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are adequately protected, and to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the site and its setting within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 10 (Sites and Species of European Importance) 12 (Local Areas of Nature Conservation or Sites of Geological Interest) (Light Pollution) and 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park).

8. No development, including site clearance, shall commence until a Dormouse Conservation Plan for the works has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Dormouse Conservation Plan should include:

- i. A plan showing habitat to be lost, habitat to be created and habitat to be retained, which should identify the extent and location on appropriate scale.
 - ii. Details of protective measures to be taken to minimise the impacts.
 - iii. Details of timing, phasing and duration of construction activities and conservation measures.
 - iv. Timetable for implementation demonstrating that works are aligned with any proposed phasing of the development.
 - v. Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance of new and retained habitats.
 - vi. Actions to be taken in event previously unidentified species/habitat features are found.
 - vii. Ecological Compliance Audit, including key performance indicators.
 - viii. Persons responsible for implementing the works.
 - ix. Details of measures to prevent or reduce incidental capture or killing.
- The Dormouse Conservation Plan shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details

Reason: To ensure that dormouse are adequately protected, and to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the site and its setting within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 10 (Sites and Species of European Importance) 12 (Local Areas of Nature Conservation or Sites of Geological Interest) (Light Pollution) and 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park).

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9. Prior to commencement of any development a visibility splay shall be provided on the south-west side of the Caravan Park access giving a clear sight line of 33 metres along the nearside channel of the highway from within a distance of 2.4 metres back from the channel on the centre line of the access road.
Reason: In the interests of road safety. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies Policy 59 Sustainable Transport (Strategy Policy); and Policy 60 Impacts of Traffic
10. There shall be no obstruction to visibility over 0.9 metres above the level of the crown of the adjacent carriageway within the approved visibility splays.
Reason: In the interests of road safety. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies Policy 59 Sustainable Transport (Strategy Policy); and Policy 60 Impacts of Traffic
11. The off-street parking facilities (for all vehicles, including cycles) shown on the plan hereby approved shall be provided before the caravans are first occupied, and thereafter retained for that purpose.
Reason: To ensure the satisfactory provision of parking facilities and in the interest of highway safety and the amenity of the area, and to accord with Policy 59 of the Local Development Plan 2 for the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (adopted 2020).
12. Notwithstanding the details submitted on the colours for the wall cladding on the static caravans and associated decking, Sierra Brown colour is to be used on the wall cladding and associated decking.
Reason: In order to be clear on the approved scheme of development in the interests of protecting visual amenity and the special qualities of the National Park. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and 29 (Sustainable Design).
13. All retained trees, hedgebanks and hedge boundary features and/or any trees whose canopies overhang the site shall be protected by strong fencing, in accordance with BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations for the duration of the development, with the location and type agreed with this authority prior to commencement. The fencing shall be erected before any equipment, machinery or materials are brought onto the site for the purposes of the development, and shall be maintained until all equipment, machinery and surplus materials have been removed from the site. Nothing shall be stored or placed within any fenced area, and the ground levels within those areas shall not be altered, nor shall any excavation be made, without the prior written consent of the local planning authority.
Reason: In the interests of maintaining a suitable scheme of landscaping to protect the visual amenity of the area, to maintain the special qualities of the landscape, and habitats through the protection, creation and enhancement of links between sites and their protection for amenity, landscape and biodiversity value. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies: 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the

Item 5 - Report on Planning Applications

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park), 30 (Amenity), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997).

14. No development shall commence until a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. This shall reflect the recommendations of Part 6 of the Ecological and Protected Species Survey and Recommendations (dated 3rd September 2020) by Neil Taylor Ecological Consultant and associated Landscape and Conservation Plan. The LEMP shall include the following:
- i. Details of habitats, landscape, environmental and ecological features present or to be created at the site
 - ii. Details of the desired conditions of features (present and to be created) at the site
 - iii. Details of treatment of site boundaries
 - iv. Details of the extent, distribution and type of new planting
 - v. Details of the extent, distribution and type of new habitat creation on the site
 - vi. Specification of ground preparation and planting operations - including specification of topsoil quality and depth, remediation of compacted soils, planting season, plant protection, watering of newly planted stock, mulching etc. Schedules of plants, (trees and hedges, including replacement trees where appropriate),
 - vii. Plant species, planting sizes and proposed numbers/densities where appropriate,
 - viii. Hedge planting density and method (e.g. double staggered);
 - ix. Pembrokeshire Hedgebank implementation (including cross-section);
 - x. Details of scheduling and timings of activities
 - xi. Details of short and long-term management, monitoring and maintenance of new and existing landscape, environmental and ecological features at the site to deliver and maintain the desired condition
 - xii. Details of replacement measures should any landscape or environmental features die, be removed or become seriously damaged or diseased within five years of planting
 - xiii. Details of management and maintenance responsibilities including schedule setting out annual operations, frequency and standard of workmanship during the establishment period.
 - xiv. Details of timescales, length of plan, the method to review and update plans (informed by monitoring) at specific intervals as agreed
- The LEMP shall be carried out and maintained in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: A LEMP should be submitted to ensure necessary landscape and environmental management measures are agreed prior to commencement and implemented to ensure the site's landscape and environmental features are adequately managed for the long term. Policy: Local Development Plan - Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park), 30 (Amenity), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009), Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997).

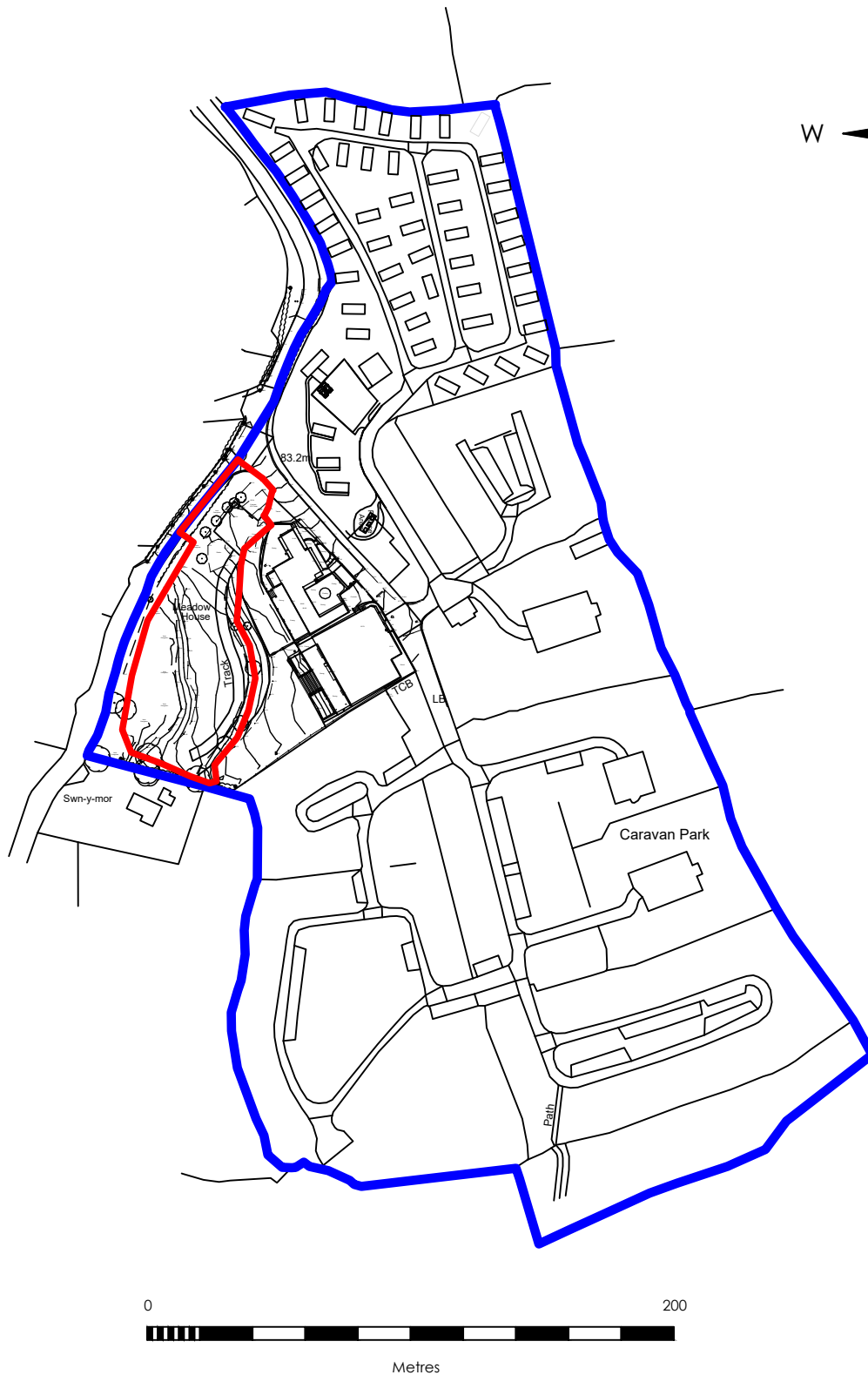
Item 5 - Report on Planning Applications

15. A noise management scheme detailing particulars of the transient noise sources (e.g. vehicles arriving leaving; loud amplified music/sound from vehicles etc) to be generated within the site together with their respective noise mitigation measures shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority before the site is used for caravans; and the development shall be used in every respect in accordance with the submitted management scheme.

Reason: In the interests of protecting the amenity of adjoining residential neighbours and in accordance with Policy 30 of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan.

16. No development shall commence until details of existing ground levels and proposed finished ground and floor levels have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: In order to be clear on the levels of the development approved to provide for a proper standard of development and appearance in the interests of conserving the amenities and special qualities of the area. Policy: Local Development Plan 2 – Policies 1 (National Park Purposes and Duty), 8 (Special Qualities), 14 (Conservation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park), 29 (Sustainable Design) and 30 (Amenity).



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Project:

**Proposed Relocation of Caravans @
Meadow House Caravan Park,
Summerhill,
Amroth**

Dwg. Title:

Location Plan

Client:

Mr H Pendleton

Scale:

1/2500

@A4

Drawing No:

01

Drawn By:

D.B

Checked By:

G.B

Date:

11/2020

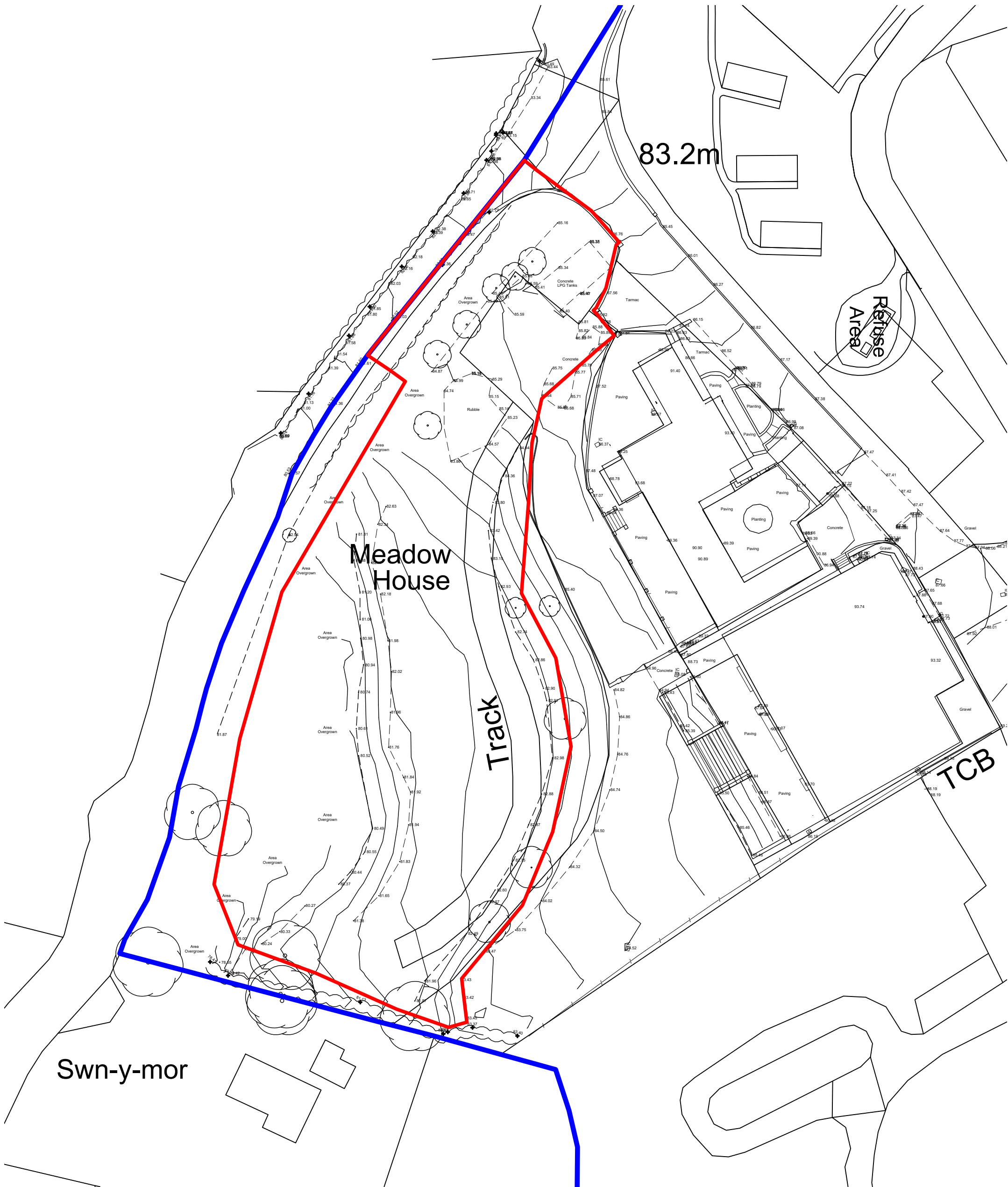


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83.2m

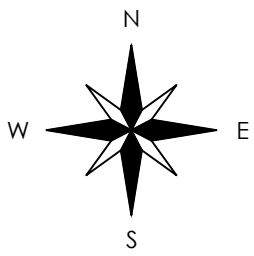
Meadow House

Track

Reuse Area

TCB

Swn-y-mor



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Project: Proposed change of layout, Meadow House Caravan Park, Summerhill, Amroth	Client: Mr H Pendleton
Dwg. Title: Existing Block Plan	Scale: 1/500 @A3
	Drawing No.: 02
	Drawn By: D.B.
	Checked By: G.B.
	Date: 11/2020



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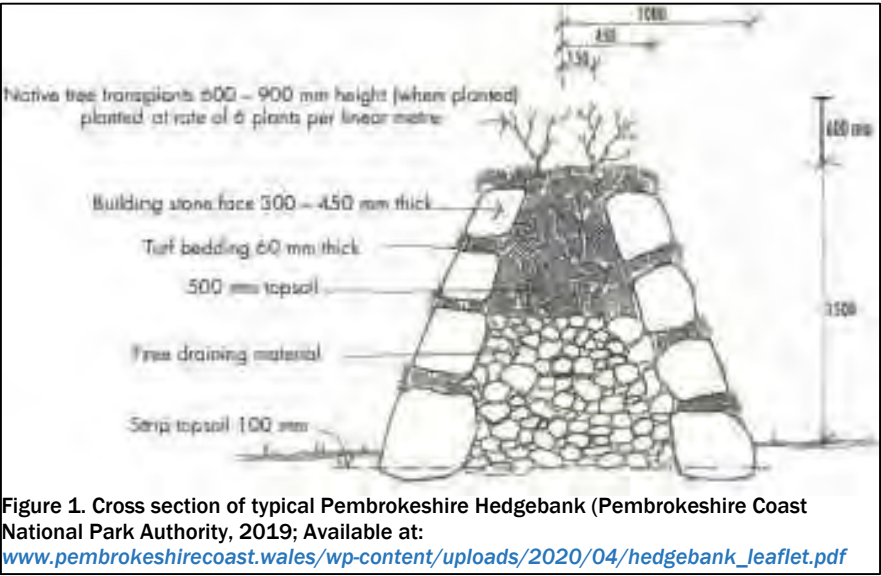
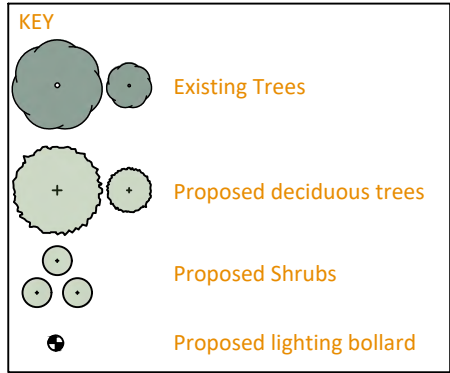
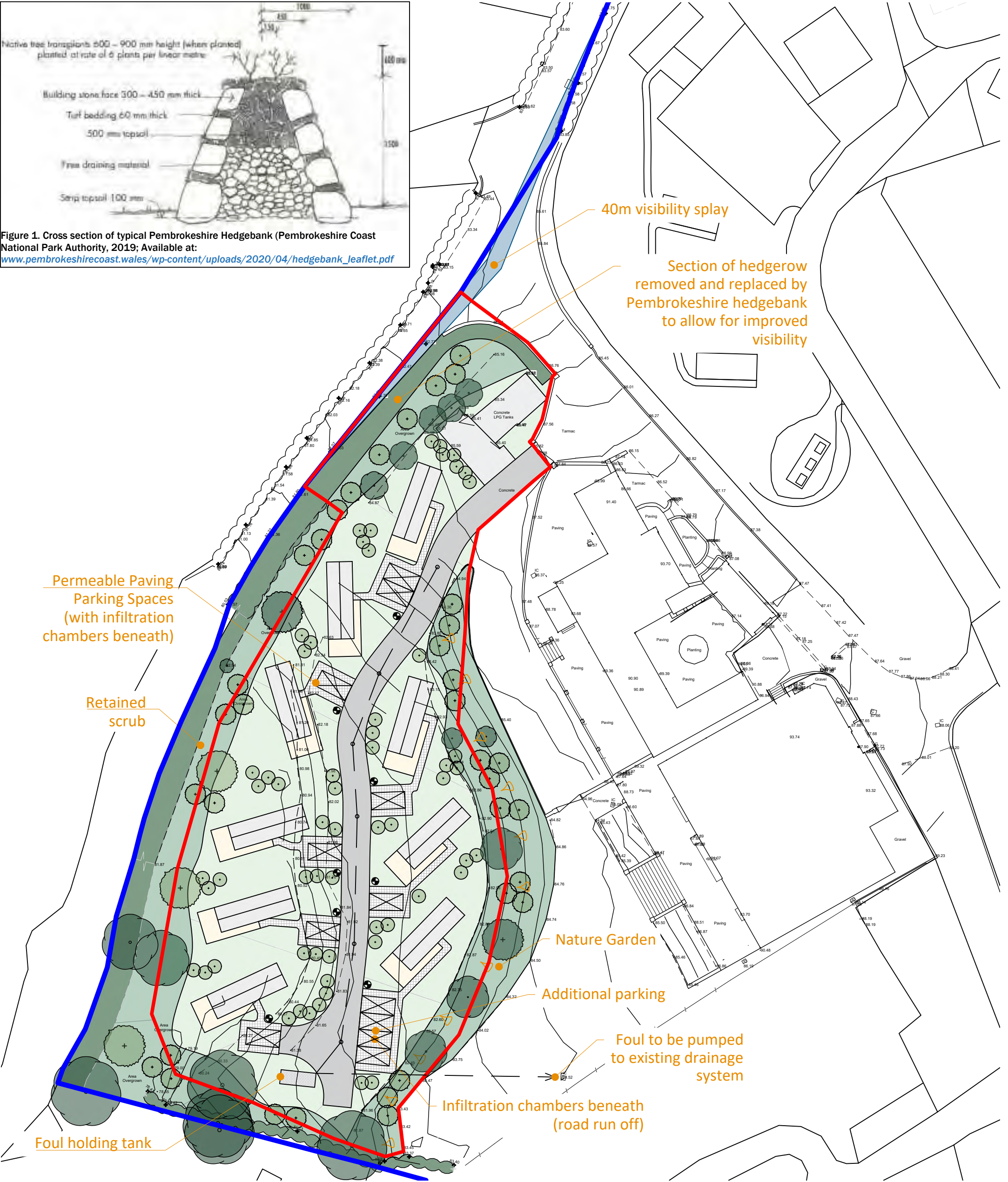


Figure 1. Cross section of typical Pembrokeshire Hedgebank (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, 2019; Available at: www.pembrokeshirecoast.wales/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/hedgebank_leaflet.pdf)



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Project: Proposed change of layout, Meadow House Caravan Park, Summerhill, Amroth	Client: Mr H Pendleton
Dwg. Title: Proposed Block Plan	Scale: 1/500 @A3
	Drawing No.: 03
	Drawn By: D.B.
	Checked By: G.B.
	Date: 11/2020



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KEY

- Existing Trees
- Proposed deciduous trees
- Proposed Shrubs
- Proposed lighting bollard

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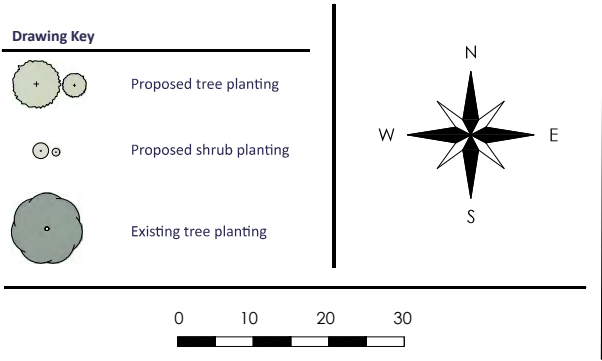
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Project: Proposed change of layout, Meadow House Caravan Park, Summerhill, Amroth	Client: Mr H Pendleton
Scale: 1/500	Sheet: @A2
Drawing No: 07	
Drawn By: D.B.	
Checked By: G.B.	
Date: 11/2020	

Proposed Block Plan A2

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Suggested Schedule of Planting

Larger Trees	
Common Name	Latin Name
Aspen	Populus tremula
Holly	Ilex aquifolium
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa
Midland Hawthorn	Crataegus laevigata
Common Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris
Silver Birch	Betula pendula
Downy Birch	Betula pubescens
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris
Field Maple	Acer campestre
White Poplar	Populus alba
Grey Willow	Salix cinerea
Wild Plum	Prunus domestica
Goat Willow	Salix caprea
Wild Service Tree	Sorbus torminalis
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna

Small Trees/Shrubs	
Common Name	Latin Name
Box	Buxus sempervirens
Gorse	Ulex europaeus
Broom	Cytisus scoparius
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus
Buddleja	Buddleja davidii
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea
Spindle	Euronymus europaeus
Dwarf Gorse	Ulex minor
Wayfaring Tree	Viburnum lantana
Elder	Sambucus nigra

Flowers & Low Flowering Shrubs (Wildlife Gardens)		
Common Name		
Aquilegia	Bluebell	Campanula
Berberis	Buddleja	Centaurea
Ceanothus	Comfrey	Cotoneaster
Escallonia		
Daisy family (including species of Aster, Chamomile, Chicory, Cornflower, Feverfew, Fleabane, Goldenrod, Hawkweed, Black/Lesser Knapweed, Marigold, Mayweed, Ox-eye/Shasta Daisy, Sunflower, Thistle)		
Everlasting Wallflower	Flowering Currant	Forsythia
Geranium	Heathers	Hebe
Honeysuckle	Ivy	Jasmine
Juniper	Lavender	Lungwort
Mahonia	Rosemary	
Labiate family (including Bugle, Dead Nettle, Marjoram, Mints, Self-heal, Thyme, Woundwort)		
Pea family (including Broom, Everlasting Pea, Bird's-foot Trefoil)		
Scabious	Sedum	



Landscape and Conservation Plan.

To be read alongside accompanying Ecological & Biodiversity Survey and Report

One: Protecting Breeding Birds

- There is very good habitat and potential nest sites for breeding birds in the extensive block of scrub in Area E and the small area of scrub within Area D, Hedgerows One and Two, and the Leylandii trees within Areas B and E.
- Therefore, there is always a possibility that within the breeding season birds may be nesting within the scrub, hedgerows and Leylandii trees.
- The breeding season is taken to be mid-February to August, as Blackbirds in particular have expanded their season.
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) implemented the European Birds Directive of 1979, along with the Bern Convention of 1979. All wild birds, their nests and their eggs are protected under the Act. It is an offense intentionally to:
 - Kill, injure or take any wild bird
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built
 - Take, damage or destroy an egg of any wild bird, or
 - Possess any live or dead bird or the egg of any wild bird, or any derivative.
- Therefore, any works to modify or remove the scrub in Area E or to fell the Leylandii in Area B must take place outside of the breeding season.

Two: Protecting Reptiles

- The scrub within Areas D and E and the headlands of unmanaged vegetation at the base of Hedgerow Two provide a very suitable habitat for reptiles. They may also use the various dumped items within Area B as suitable refugia.
- The Desk Top Search reveals that there are many records for reptiles along the coast and inland. However, there is a lack of surveyors with the necessary skills to record reptiles, so such records can be seen as an under-statement of the existence of reptiles in a given area.
- The southern boundary of Meadow House Holiday Park is only 50 yards from rough grasslands and only 150 yards from the scrub of the coastal headlands. These habitats, which are very likely to support reptiles, are linked to Meadow House by corridors of hedgerows and banks.
- So it is reasonable to assume that reptiles are present on Meadow House Park, even if seldom or never seen.
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 makes it an offence to intentionally kill or injure any of our native snakes and lizards, although it does not confer any direct protection to their habitats.
- However, where it can reasonably be predicted that reptiles could be killed or injured by site clearance, earthworks or construction, to carry out such activities in the absence of appropriate mitigation could legally constitute intentional killing or injuring, and could result in prosecution.
- Therefore, before any site preparation or construction takes place the following programme of Mitigation will be fully carried out. This gradually and gently encourages reptiles to move into areas of "receptor habitat" away from the areas of habitat to be modified or destroyed.
- The Receptor Habitats will be a wide arc of scrub retained in the south-western section of Area E and rank vegetation retained in the headlands along Hedgerows One and Two.
- All stored items and larger rubble and stones in Areas B, D and E will be removed carefully by hand and transported from the development site.
- The vegetation will be cut down in two stages.
- All cutting of scrub and grassland will be done by hand (e.g. by saw and brush-cutter), rather than by tractor-drawn mowers, so as to minimise the risk of causing reptile casualties.
- The vegetation will initially be cut to a height of 8-12 inches/20-30cm.
- The scrub of E will be cut working in an arc starting from the northern and eastern sides towards the scrub in the south-western corner of the field. A headland of scrub at least four metres wide will be retained. The small area of scrub along the southern side of Area D will be cut back to the base of the boundary bank/hedgerow.
- All the cut vegetation will be removed immediately from the site following the cutting.
- After a minimum of two days, the vegetation will be cut again to a height of about two inches/5cm working in the same direction. Again, all cut vegetation will be immediately removed from the site.
- During all phases of the site preparation, construction and final landscaping, all building materials, rubble piles, other discarded items and rubbish will be stored on bare soil and/or tightly mown grass, well away from the "Receptor" habitats.

Three: Creating the new Southern Visibility Splay

- The Leylandii in Area B and up to 40 metres of the northern end of Hedgerow One will need to be removed in order to facilitate the construction of the new southern splay to the entrance.
- Removal of the trees and hedgerow will take place outside of the breeding season for birds (Recommendation One).
- Rank vegetation on the hedge-bank will be mown down according to the instructions in Recommendation Two/Protecting Reptiles.
- The hedgerow will be re-created as a double row of native hedgerow species on a bank at least three feet/one metre high on the field side. On the road side the bank will be much deeper. Appendix Two details the Design, Planting and Management of New Hedgerows.
- The Leylandii will be replaced by plantings of native trees (Recommendation Six and Appendix Three/Planting and Management of Trees to become Landscape Features).

Four: Retaining a Substantial Area of Scrub

- The scrub covering much of the western third of Area E is a very valuable wildlife habitat, as described in Appendix One.
- A block of scrub will be retained in order to maintain ecological continuity within the site.
- This block will be at least 500 square metres in size.
- It could consist of a continuous width of 4 metres along the site-side of Hedgerows One and Two, which would give a block of about 700 square metres, or an arc of scrub concentrated on the south-east corner. At its widest this would be 7-10 metres.
- Along the outer edge (site-side) there will then be a one-metre wide headland of rank grassland (mown no more than once a year) to encourage a greater diversity of species.

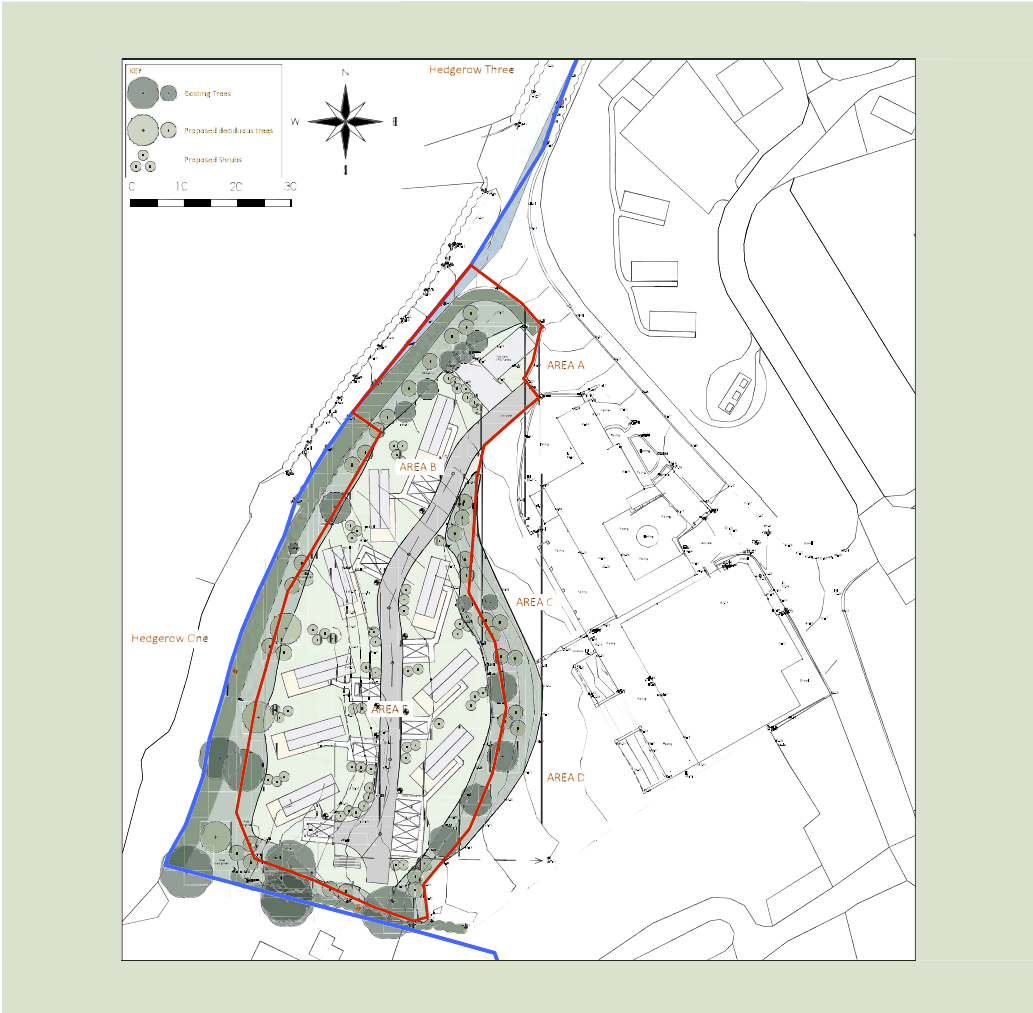
Five: Protecting the Retained Hedgerows, Trees and Scrub during the Development

- The retained length of Hedgerow One, all of Hedgerow Two and the solitary Leylandii and Lombardy Poplar just inside Hedgerow One, possibly the scrubby Oak and Hornbeam in Area E, and the retained block of scrub will be protected as valuable habitats and landscape features.
- During site preparation, construction and landscaping they will be protected from machinery by erecting continuous barriers along the lines of trees, hedgerows and scrub.
- These barriers will prohibit construction work between the barrier and the tree trunk. This protected land is commonly known as the Root Protection Area, and is calculated by multiplying the diameter of the tree at breast height in metres by 12, but is capped as a area with a radius of 15 metres (British Standard 5837: 2012).
- Trees will be protected from direct impact and from severance or asphyxiation of the roots.
- If there are no large trees in particular boundaries, the barriers will be erected 10 feet/three metres from the headland or scrub.
- Barriers will be left in place until all stages of the development are completed.
- All Ivy growth will be left intact as a current potential or future roost site for bats and breeding site for small birds. There will be no pruning and no severance of stems.
- In principle, because of their contribution to biodiversity, no rotting smaller branches, stumps of limbs or areas of rot within trunks or major limbs will be removed or tidied up. Removal of specific branches on grounds of public safety will be only on the advice of an arboriculturalist and/or with the agreement of the ecologist.
- Future management of the new caravan site will retain a headland of un-mown or lightly-managed grassland at least three feet/one metre wide along the base of the two hedgerows, retained scrub and blocks of newly planted trees.
- No static caravans or lodges will be located within ten feet/three metres of the edge of the rank headlands and scrub.
- It is possible that a skilled and suitably qualified arboriculturalist could effectively improve the shape and landscape presence of the Oak and Hornbeam by appropriate and sensitive surgery and pruning.

Six: Planting Native Trees within the New Caravan/Lodge Site

Planting trees within the development will contribute to the landscape, enhance biodiversity and contribute to the well-being of residents and their guests.

- The majority will be pure native species, as these support far more species of invertebrate than cultivars and/or non-native species. For example, Common Alder supports at least 90 species of insect while the non-native Italian Alder supports only six.
- Most native tree species support a large number of associated insect species:
 - Willow 268 Birch 229 Hawthorn 149
 - Blackthorn 109 Aspen and White Poplar 97
 - Crab Apple and Wild Plum 93
 - Scots Pine 91 Hazel 73.
- Native Tree Species that could be included in the planting:
 - Aspen Populus tremula
 - Blackthorn Prunus spinosa
 - Common Alder Alnus glutinosa
 - Crab Apple Malus sylvestris
 - Downy Birch Betula pubescens
 - Elder Sambucus nigra
 - Field Maple Acer campestre
 - Grey Willow Salix cinerea
 - Goat Willow Salix caprea
 - Willow Plum Prunus domestica
 - Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna
 - Hazel Corylus avellana
 - Holly Ilex aquifolium
 - Midland Hawthorn Crataegus levigata
 - Rowan Sorbus aucuparia
 - Silver Birch Betula pendula
 - Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris
 - White Poplar Populus alba
 - Wild Plum Prunus domestica
- Within the new caravan site trees will be planted with irregular spacing and not in straight lines.
- They will mainly be planted in informal clumps with lower, shrubby species on the outside.
- A row of trees will be planted inside the south-eastern fence dividing Area D from the existing caravan site.
- There will also be a row in an arc at the top of the bank along the eastern side of the field/Area E.



- The selection of species, planting and management should follow the detailed instructions given in Appendix Two: Planting and Managing Trees to become Landscape Features (pages 23-24).

Seven: Creating Areas of Wildlife Garden within the New Caravan/Lodge Site

The design will aim to create a rich and very varied wildlife habitat.

A: Flowers and low Flowering Shrubs

- There will be areas of flowers and shrubs, some of which can be closely associated with the new trees.
- The plants will mainly be native species, and should provide a seasonal range of flowering from April to September.
- Species will be selected not only for their visual qualities but also their scents and their attractiveness to insects, such as Bumble Bees, Honey Bees and Butterflies, all species currently under pressure.
- The wildlife garden areas will be designed and maintained with the specific aim of providing feeding and breeding habitat for Bees. This would be a good response to campaigns initiated by the Bumble Bee Conservation Trust, Friends of the Earth, Garden Organic, the RSPB and other conservation bodies.
- Increasing numbers of invertebrates will provide enhanced feeding opportunities for birds and bats.
- The planting schemes will include many of the following species:

Aquilegia	Berberis	Bluebell	Buddleja	Campanula
Centaurea	Ceanothus	Comfrey	Cotoneaster	Escallonia
Daisy family (including species of Aster, Chamomile, Chicory, Comflower, Feverfew, Fleabane, Goldenrod, Hawkweed, Black/Lesser Knapweed, Marigold, Mayweed, Ox-eye/Shasta Daisy, Sunflower, Thistle)				
Everlasting Wallflower	Flowering Currant	Forsythia	Geranium	
Heathers	Hebe	Honeysuckle	Ivy	Jasmine
Juniper	Lavender	Lungwort	Mahonia	Rosemary
Labiate family (including Basil, Bugle, Marjoram, Mints, Oregano, Self-heal, Thyme, Woundwort)				
Pea family (including Broom, Everlasting Pea, Bird's-foot Trefoil)				
Scabious	Sedum			

B: Action for Invertebrates, Lizards, Small Mammals and Hedgehogs

These areas will be enhanced for a range of species by an imaginative creation of mini-habitats and the installation of manufactured items. The habitat piles and the manufactured items will provide homes for ants, bumble bees, centipedes, common wasps, earwigs, ground beetles, millipedes, snails, spiders and woodlice. The habitat piles may also be used by Lizards, small mammals such as Wood Mouse and Common Shrew, and Hedgehog.

- Interlinked Areas of Longer Grass provide a specific habitat for ground invertebrates and also create a hidden corridor in which mammals such as Hedgehog can hunt and travel unseen.
- Habitat piles of:
 - sizeable logs and timbers which will slowly rot away
 - varying-sized stones
 - leaf-litter, including some garden waste.
- Small boulders: A number will be fitted into the borders in a range of aspects. Some will have chambers underneath.
- Schwegler manufacture a wide range of specifically manufactured "homes" for invertebrates and it will be valuable to install some of these. (The numbers given are the ordering code for products available from Jacobi Jayne & Co.).
 - Nesting Blocks for Solitary Insects:
 - Hardwood Insect Block 00370/6
 - Clay and Reed Insect Block 00377/5
 - Wood-concrete Insect Block 00 375/1

- They will be in a sunny position, protected from wind and rain. They will also be fixed to poles in the ground or hung from branches.

C: Linking to Other Habitats

- The overall design will ensure that where possible the various areas of Wildlife Garden are linked by strips of rank (less-managed) grassland, providing a hidden corridor for invertebrates, reptiles, small mammals and Hedgehog. These will also link into the major habitats immediately outside of the new caravan site – The retained scrub and Hedgerows One and Two.
- It would be valuable to involve an Ecologist with practical experience in designing a variety of wildlife habitats as early as possible in this aspect of the Development.

Eight: New Hedgerow

- The northern section of Hedgerow One will need replacing and there is also a possibility of planting a new native hedgerow along the top of the bank on the eastern of the main area E.
- Appendix Three (pages 25-26) details the design, planting and management of Hedgerows.

Nine: Erecting Nest Boxes for Birds on the Large Trees in Hedgerow Two

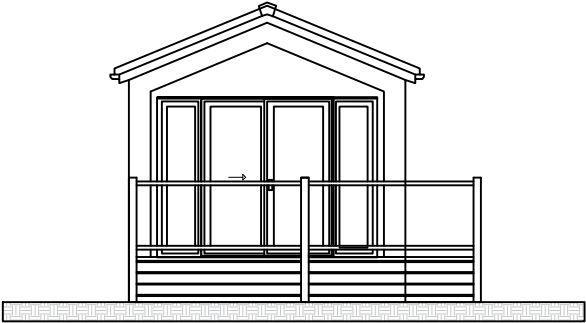
- Erect five Schwegler Nest Box 2GR with single oval hole 30 x 45mm. These boxes can be used by most Tit species, House Sparrow, Nuthatch, Pied Flycatcher and Redstart. These manufactured wood-crete nest boxes are available from Jacobi Jayne & Co.

- Choosing sites:
 - They will be hung on larger trees.
 - They will face out of direct sunlight in the late-spring and early summer (breeding season), so need to face north or north-west or be under the canopy.
 - Branches nearby will give places for birds to perch and watch for predators before flying into the box. At the same time these branches will not obstruct flight paths to and from the box and will not enable predators to get near the box.

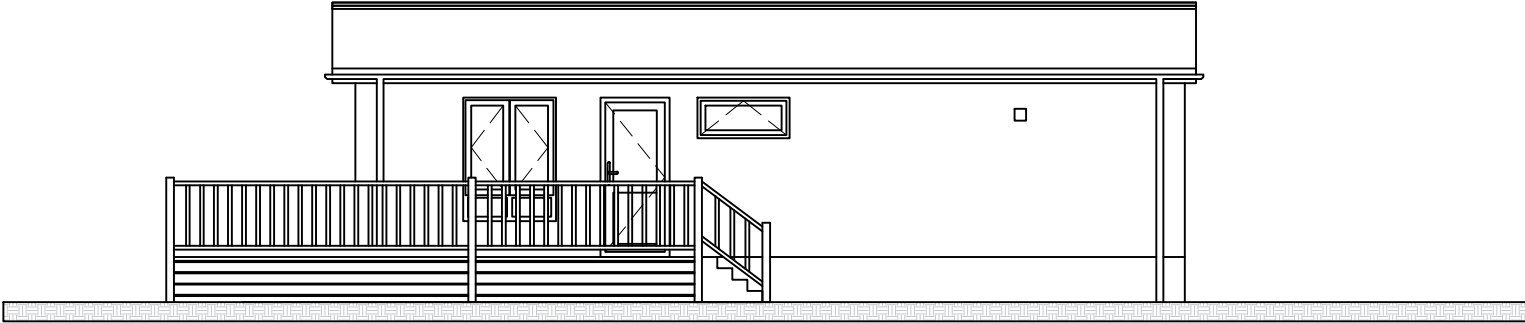
Ten: Erecting Roost Boxes for Bats on the Large Trees in Hedgerow Two

- The Desk Top Search shows that within a six-mile radius of Meadow House are many records of bat activity for fifteen species and well over 80 recorded breeding sites, summer roosts and hibernacula. These sites are connected to Meadow House by a network of corridors, including the coast, so it is reasonable to assume that many of these species at times will be foraging over the Holiday Park.
- Bat boxes will offer some of these species the opportunity to roost within the Park.
- Erect one Schwegler Bat Box 2F with Double Front Panel, one Schwegler FN (special) and one Schwegler FFF Bat Box high on the largest trees. (These boxes are available from Jacobi Jayne & Co.)
- The location of the boxes will aim for a variety of aspects in order to provide a range of mini-climatic conditions.

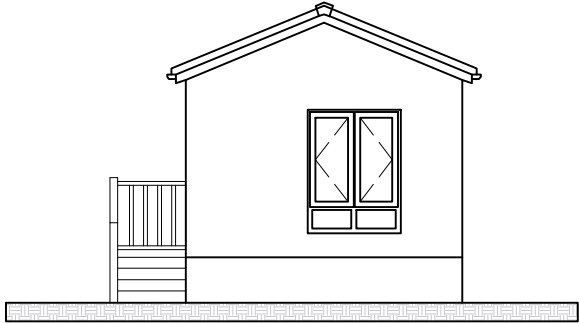
Proposed change of layout, Meadow House Caravan Park, Summerhill, Dorset		DATE	BY
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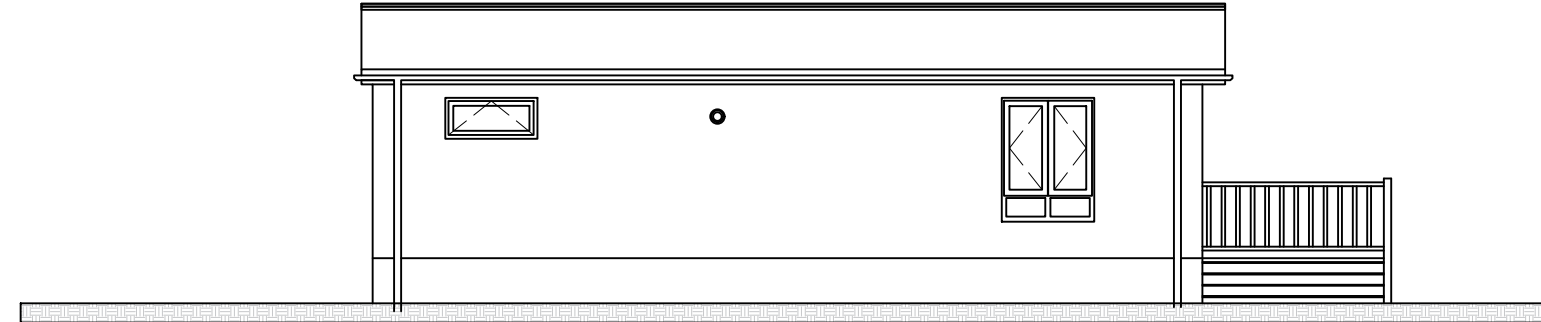
Front Elevation



Side Elevation

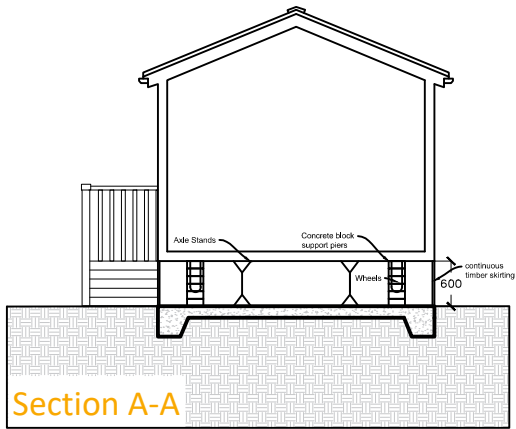


Rear Elevation

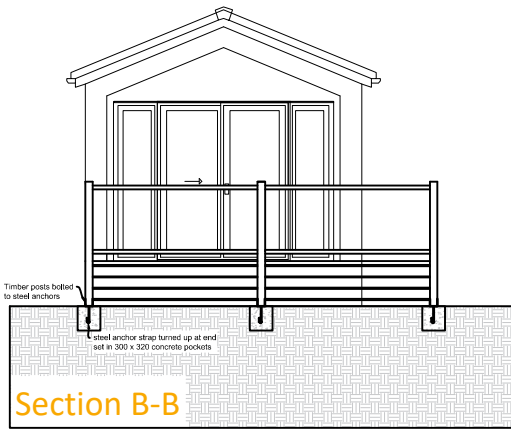
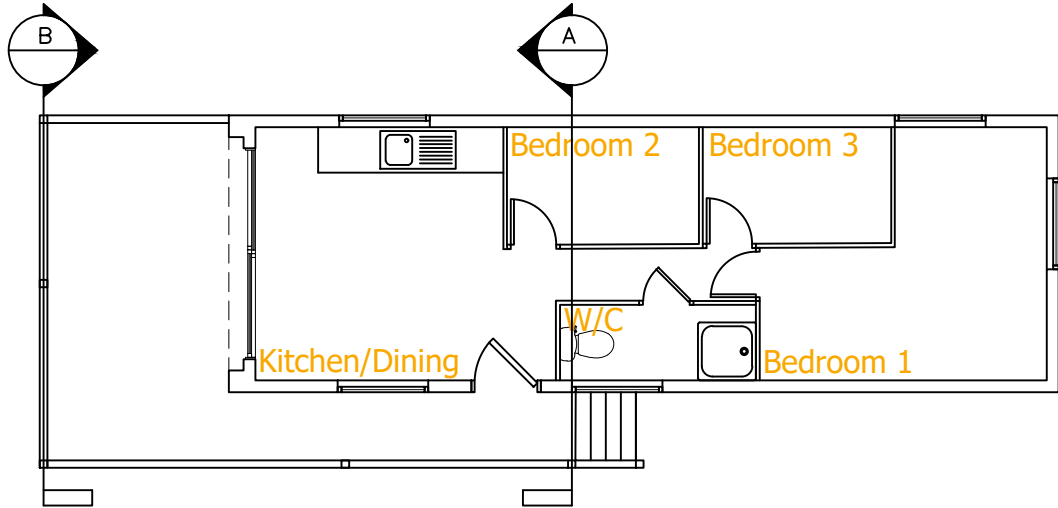


Side Elevation

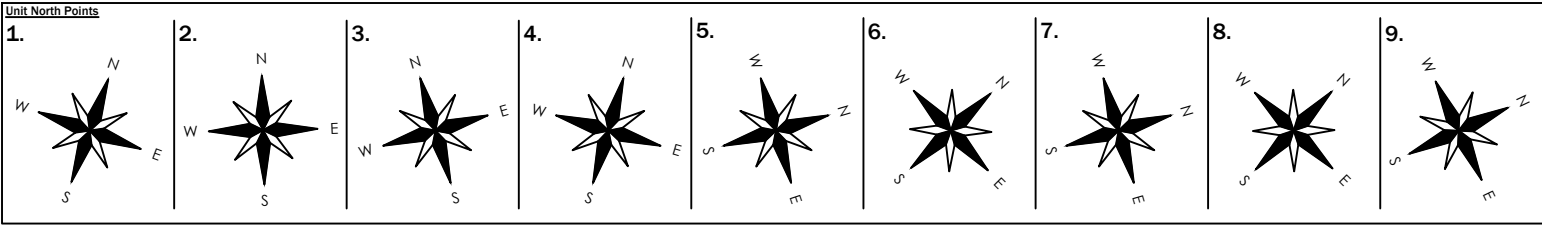
- Materials (see Materials and Finishes Palette)**
Fenestration, External Doors & Rainwater Goods
- UPVC - Anthracite Grey or White
Roof
- Britmet lightweight roofing sheets (or equivalent) - Charcoal.
Cladding
- Canexcel composite timber effect cladding - Acadia, Sandlewood & Sierra



Section A-A



Section B-B



Drawing Notes
REV A - 16.02.21
- North points added for each unit
- Materials added

0 5m

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This drawing must not be scaled and written dimensions must be checked on site prior to construction or manufacture.

Project: Proposed change of layout, Meadow House Caravan Park, Summerhill, Amroth	
Dwg. Title: Proposed Static Caravan Units	
Client: Celtic Holiday Parks	
Scale: 1/100	@A3
Drawing No: 05 REV A	
Drawn By: D.B	
Checked By: G.B	
Date: 11/2020	

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