

## **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 Section 5**

### **Model Standards for Touring Caravan Sites 1983**

#### **Density**

1. Site density should not exceed 75 units (caravan or motor caravans) per hectare (30 units per acre) calculated on the basis of the useable area rather than the total site area (i.e. excluding crags, lakes, roads, communal services etc), provided that, where tent camping is also permitted, the maximum number of units stationed on the site at any one time should be reduced by the number of pitches occupied by main tents stationed for human habitation.
2. Where the number of units on the site is to be limited by condition, it may be appropriate to prescribe maxima by reference to specified periods so as to permit up to 10% more units during such peak holiday periods as may be agreed between the site licensing authority and the licence holder without the provision of additional facilities, provided that:-
  - (i) the provisions of paragraph 1 above are complied with; and
  - (ii) the standards relating to spacing, as set out in paragraphs 3-5 below are complied with

#### **Spacing**

3. Every unit should be not less than 6 metres from any other unit in separate family occupation and not less than 3 metres should be permitted between units in any circumstances.
4. Vehicles and other ancillary equipment should be permitted within the 6 metres space between units in separate family occupation but, in order to restrict the spread of fire, there should always be 3 metres clear space within the 6 metres separation.
5. Emergency vehicles should be able to secure access at all times to within 90 metres of any unit on the site.

#### **Drinking Water Supply and Waste Water Disposal**

6. There should be an adequate supply of drinking water. Each pitch on a site should be no further than 90 metres from a water tap. At each tap there should be a soakaway or gully.
7. Waste water disposal points should be provided so that each pitch is no further than 90 metres from a waste water disposal point. The appropriate Water Authority should be consulted about the arrangements for disposal of water likely to be contaminated.

#### **Toilets: WCs and Chemical Closets**

8. The scale of provision should be 1 WC and 1 urinal for men and 2 WCs for women per 30 pitches and their location should be to the satisfaction of the licensing authority. The pro rata scale can be reduced where sites have over 120 pitches (see also paragraph 9 below). Toilets may not be justified where sites have less than 10 pitches but on sites with between 10 and 30 pitches at least 1 WC and 1 urinal for men and 2 WCs for women should be provided.
9. Where the provision of WCs is not feasible or justified entry should be confined to units with their own toilets or chemical closets provided.

#### **Disposal Point for Chemical Closets**

10. Whether or not WCs are provided a properly designed disposal point for the contents of chemical closets should be provided together with an adjacent adequate supply of water for cleansing containers. The method of disposal will need to be considered in the light of the particular circumstances and should be to the satisfaction of the local authority and the appropriate Water Authority. Where appropriate, the water supply should be clearly labelled as non-potable.

### **Washing points**

11. There should be a minimum of 4 wash basins supplied with water per 30 units, 2 each for men and women. They should be adjacent to the toilets.

### **Hot Water: Showers**

12. Showers should not be obligatory on sites with less than 70 pitches. If showers are required provision should be on the basis of 1 shower per 25 pitches and hot water should be available.

### **Disabled Persons**

13. Particular consideration should be given to the needs of the disabled in the provision made for water points, toilets, washing points and showers.

### **Electrical Installations**

14. Where there is an electrical installation other than Electricity Board works and circuits subject to Regulations under Section 60 of the Electricity Act 1947, it should be installed to the requirements of the Institution of Electrical Engineers' Regulations for Electrical Installations (the IEE Wiring Regulations) for the time being in force and where appropriate to the standard acceptable for the Electricity (Overhead Lines) Regulations 1970. SI 1970 No.1355. Any installation should be maintained in such a way as to prevent danger as far as reasonably practicable and should be periodically inspected and tested by a competent person in accordance with the IEE Wiring Regulations.

### **Refuse Disposal**

15. Adequate provision should be made for the storage, collection and disposal of refuse. (It is expected that site operators should normally be able to meet their responsibilities by making arrangements with the local authority.)

### **Fire Precautions**

16. Where fire extinguishers are provided no unit should be further than 90 metres from a fire point. At each fire point there should be two water (gas expelled) extinguishers each of 10 litres capacity and complying with British Standard 5423:1980, together with a means of raising the alarm in the event of fire (e.g. a manually operated sounder, gong or hand operated siren). All fire fighting equipment susceptible to damage by frost should be suitably protected.

17. Where standpipes are provided rather than fire extinguishers no unit should be further than 30 metres from a fire point. There must be a water supply of sufficient pressure and flow to project jet of water approximately 5 metres from the nozzle, together with a reel of small diameter hose of not less than 30 metres in length, having means of connection to a water standpipe (preferably a screw thread connection) and terminating in a small hand control nozzle. Hoses should be housed in a box painted red and marked '**A Hose Reel**'.

18. The fire points should be clearly marked and easily accessible. All fire fighting equipment should be maintained in working order and kept available for use and for inspection by the licensing authority.

19. Each fire point should exhibit a conspicuous notice indicating the action to be taken in case of fire and the location of the nearest telephone. The notice should include the following:-

#### **On discovering fire**

**1. Raise the alarm**

**2. Ensure the affected unit is evacuated**

**3. Call the Fire Brigade (the nearest telephone is sited.....)**

**4. If practicable, attack the fire using the firefighting equipment provided**

### **Liquefied Petroleum Gas**

20. Arrangements for the storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) on the site should be in accordance with the current national Code of Practice and regulations. **CAGE**

### **Site Notices**

21. A sign indicating the name of the site should be displayed at the site entrance.

22. Notices should be displayed prominently on the site indicating the action to be taken in the event of an emergency and show where the police, fire brigade, ambulance and local doctors can be contacted, and the location of the nearest public telephone. Where practicable a telephone should be provided on the site and the full address of the site should be displayed near the telephone.

23. At the sites subject to flood risk, warning notices should be displayed giving advice about the operation of the flood warning system.

24. At sites with overhead electric lines, warning notices should be displayed on the supports for the lines and at the site entrance. Where appropriate, these should warn against the danger of contact between the lines and the masts of yachts or dinghies.

25. A copy of the site licence with its conditions should be displayed prominently on the site.

### **Screening, Site Road, Etc.**

26. Any screening by the way of bushes or trees which are required by the District Council shall be maintained to a proper standard.

27. Site grass shall be kept cut to a reasonable level.

28. Any access, access road or site road shall be maintained in good condition.

### **Other Conditions**

29. Unless individual planning permission suggests otherwise no caravan or tent shall be permitted to remain on the site for more than twenty-one consecutive nights. The holder(s) for the time being of this site licence shall maintain a register of the users of each pitch on the site. Such registers shall be made in such forms as the Environmental Services officers shall from time to time approve but shall in any event contain sufficient particulars of the names and addresses of every person occupying a pitch on the site, whether with caravan or tent and the date of actual vacation of the pitch.

Unless individual planning permission suggests otherwise the site shall only be used for caravans and tents from the 1<sup>st</sup> March to the 31<sup>st</sup> October in each year. The site shall be completely cleared of all caravans, tents and structures of a temporary nature by the 1<sup>st</sup> November in each year.

### **Note 1**

If you are aggrieved by any condition attached to this licence you may appeal to a court summary jurisdiction within 21 days on the case of Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 or 28 days in the case of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 from the date of receiving this licence.

### **Note 2**

A Caravan means any structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is capable of being moved from one place to another (whether being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer) and any motor vehicle so designed or adapted.