



## **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936, SECTION 269**

### **LICENCE CONDITIONS FOR CAMPING SITES (TENTS) FOR THE FORMER BOROUGH OF SOUTH WIGHT**

#### **1. SITE DENSITY**

- (a) Site density should not exceed 30 units per acre (75 units per hectare) calculated on the basis of the campable area rather than the total site area (e.g. excluding crags, lakes, etc).
- (b) In addition to the density standard (paragraph (a) above), there should always be a separation of 20 feet (6 metres) between each unit in separate family occupation (see also paragraph 9)
- (c) For specified peak holiday periods only, an additional 10% of the number of units normally permitted can be allowed without the provision of additional facilities.

#### **2. TYPES OF UNIT**

This shall apply to pitches for touring units' and touring units shall mean tent, trailer tent, touring trailer caravan or motorised caravan and units may have an awning or ancillary tent or other similar equipment.

#### **3. DRINKING WATER AND WASTE WATER DISPOSAL**

- (a) There should be a water supply which is adequate as regards quantity and quality. Each pitch on a site should be no further than 100 yards (90 m) from a water tap; at each tap there must be a soakaway or gully.
- (b) Additional waste water disposal points (separate from drinking water points) should be provided so that each pitch is no further than 50 yards (45 m) from a waste water disposal point.

#### **4. TOILETS: WC's AND CHEMICAL CLOSETS**

- (a) The scale of provision should be one WC and one urinal for men and 2 WC's for women per 30 pitches, with some tapering of the scale in the case of very large sites - say over 100 pitches (see also paragraph (b) below). Where the spread of toilets over a site is important, distribution and distance requirements should be laid down as appropriate. The provision of separate toilets for the use of each sex may not be justified in the case of small sites - say less than 10 pitches.
- (b) Where the provision of WC's is not feasible, chemical closets should be provided on a scale of at least twice that for WC's.

## 5. DISPOSAL POINT FOR CHEMICAL CLOSETS

Whether or not WC's 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 cleaning 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.

## 6. WASHING POINTS

There should be a minimum of 2 wash basins each for men and for women per 30 units, adjacent to WCs

## 7. HOT WATER: SHOWERS

Showers should only be required on sites with 60 pitches or more on the basis of one shower for men and one shower for women per 60 pitches. Hot water should be available if showers are required, but should not be obligatory otherwise.

## 8. REFUSE DISPOSAL

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.)

## 9. PARKING OF VEHICLES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Vehicles and other equipment can be permitted in the twenty feet space between units in separate occupation, but in order to restrict the spread of fire from one unit to another, there should always be 10 feet (3m) clear space between units in separate occupation.

## 10. FIRE PRECAUTIONS

- (a) No pitch should be further than 100 yards (90m) from a fire point. At each fire point there should be 2 water (gas expelled) extinguishers each of 2 gallon (10 litre) capacity and complying with British Standard 1382 : 1948. In the case of small sites - say less than 10 pitches - the extinguishers need only be of one gallon (5 litre) capacity. Fire extinguishers should be contained in an insulated box to protect them from frost.
- (b) Beaters, of the type used by the Forestry Commission, should be provided at each fire point wherever there is a likelihood of fire spreading due to grass, etc, catching fire.
- (c) The fire points should be clearly marked and easily accessible. All fire fighting equipment should be maintained in working order and available for inspection by the Fire Brigade.

## 11. SITE NOTICES

- (a) Notices displayed prominently on the site should indicate the action to be taken in the event of an emergency and show where the Police, Fire Brigade, Ambulance and local Doctors and the Senior Licensing Officer can be contacted. Where practicable, a telephone should be provided.
- (b) A copy of the licence, with its conditions, should also be displayed prominently on the site.