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PARTNERS IN PLANNING

Country and Coastal Parks 2 Ltd

Certificate of Lawful Development

Hayling Island Holiday Park, Hayling Island,

PO11 0QS

Date: 29/04/2026

Supporting Statement

An Application under Section 191 of the Town and Country
Planning Act 1990 for a Certificate of Lawfulness for an Existing
Use or Development (CLEUD)

Prepared by:

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LPL Project No: 1372

Date: 29/04/2026

Version: fv1

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Laister Planning has been instructed by Country and Coastal Parks 2 Ltd, owner and operator of Hayling Island Holiday Park, to prepare and submit an application for a Lawful Development Certificate (LDC) for an existing use or development (CLEUD) under S191 of The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA, as amended) for the following existing use at Hayling Island Holiday Park, Hayling Island, PO11 0QS (the application site):

"Confirmation that consent reference APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297 have been lawfully commenced at Hayling Island Holiday Park confirming the total number of caravans is 555no."

- 1.2. The purpose of the application is to confirm that application reference APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297 have been implemented and the lawful number of caravans that may be stationed on the land is 555. We set out the reasons why we believe that this is lawful in this report.
- 1.3. The following is provided in support of the application:
- This Supporting Statement and its appendices;
 - Completed application form (submitted via Planning Portal); and
 - Site Location Plan
- 1.4. The application fee will be paid under separate cover letter via the Planning Portal.
- 1.5. The Local Planning Authority (LPA or Council) is Havant Borough Council.

Site and Surroundings

- 1.6. Hayling Island Holiday Park contains the application site and a large area of land in use as a caravan site. The wider site contains mature trees and hedges particularly along the perimeter, providing the site with a palpable defining border. The application site is Hayling Island Holiday Park.
- 1.7. The caravan site is located approximately 500m north of West Town. It is accessed off Manor Road which feeds into the A3023 to the surrounding settlements and off the island. West Town provides access to a range of services, facilities and amenities including shops, eating and drinking establishments, sport and recreation area, medical and dental practices, pharmacy, and education facilities.
- 1.8. A Public Right of Way (PROW) cuts through the caravan site and can be found at the north and south of the developed area. The site is close to many significant natural and historic heritage assets however it is covered by none of them. The closest assets are listed buildings which surround the site. Those are the Grade II Listed: Flint Cottage (Historic England reference 1303499) adjacent to the site at the north west; Newton House Hotel (Historic England reference 1340209) adjacent to the site to the south west; Farm Cottage and Rook Farmhouse (Historic England reference 1390663) adjacent to the site to the



south east; and, the Grade II* Church of St Mary (Historic England reference 1091616) adjacent to the site at the north east. There are no other historic or natural assets at the site.

- 1.9. The Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation can be found in the water at the south of the island at a distance of approximately 1km. The Chichester Harbour AONB can be found at a distance of approximately 600m to the east. The Chichester and Langstone Ramsar Site, SSSI and Special Protection area can be found at a distance of 700m to the west. The Hayling Billy Local Nature Reserve is approximately 1.37km to the north.
- 1.10. According to the Environment Agency flood risk map, the site is fully situated within Flood Zone 1.



2. Definitions and Guidance

Legal Context

- 2.1. LDCs are determined based on a fact and degree judgment of the evidence, following the legal principles. Planning policies have no relevance to the determination of the application. Hence, it is important to set out the legal context relevant to this application.

Purpose of CLEUD Applications

- 2.2. The purpose of a CLEUD application is to establish that:

"...an existing use of land, or some operational development, or some activity being carried out in breach of a planning condition, is lawful for planning purposes under section 191 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990" (Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 001 Reference ID: 17c-001-20140306).

- 2.3. For the avoidance of doubt, uses or operations which are lawful at any time if no enforcement actions can be taken (because they did not involve development, did not require planning permission, because the time for enforcement action has expired, or for any other reason, and further, they did not breach the requirements of any enforcement notice currently in force), as set out in S191(2).

- 2.4. To demonstrate this, the PPG states that it is the Applicant who is:

"...responsible for providing sufficient information to support an application, although a local planning authority always needs to co-operate with an applicant who is seeking information that the authority may hold about the planning status of the land. A local planning authority is entitled to canvass evidence if it so wishes before determining an application. If a local planning authority obtains evidence, this needs to be shared with the applicant who needs to have the opportunity to comment on it and possibly produce counter-evidence" (PPG, 006 Reference ID: 17c-006- 20140306).

- 2.5. As with any application for an LDC, the onus is on the Applicant to provide sufficient information to support the application. The PPG sets out that:

"In the case of applications for existing use, if a local planning authority has no evidence itself, nor any from others, to contradict or otherwise make the applicant's version of events less than probable, there is no good reason to refuse the application, provided the applicant's evidence alone is sufficiently precise and unambiguous to justify the grant of a certificate on the balance of probability" (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 17c-006-20140306).

- 2.6. The relevant test is the 'balance of probabilities', not the stricter 'beyond reasonable doubt' applied to criminal convictions. Case law has confirmed that the LPA must accept the applicant's evidence if it has no other evidence to contradict the evidence or make the applicant's version of evidence any less likely.

- 2.7. The guidance quoted above provides the basis on which any S191 LDC application should

be assessed. This approach has been followed by the Applicant, demonstrated by the presentation of the evidence below to support the case and demonstrate, on the balance of probability, that the use undertaken at the land in question is lawful.

2.8. Also, of relevance to this application, TCPA Section 192(4) states:

"The lawfulness of any use or operations for which a certificate is in force under this section shall be conclusively presumed unless there is a material change, before the use is instituted or the operations are begun, in any of the matters relevant to determining such lawfulness."

2.9. Under the title 'How is a lawful development certificate obtained and what does it mean?', the PPG summarises what is stated in the above section of the act, as follows:

"Once a certificate has been granted following an application under section 192, it means that any proposed use or development in accordance with it must be presumed as lawful, unless there is a material change before the use or development has begun (section 192(4)). Examples of such a material change include:

- *a direction under article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 taking away the particular permitted development right relevant to the certificate; or*
- *a statutory amendment to permitted development rights"*

(Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 17c-002-20140306; Revision date: 06 03 2014)

2.10. As such, it is necessary for the applicant to demonstrate that there was no material change to relevant circumstances prior to the implementation of any LDC issued under Section 192 for the proposed use to be lawful.

Definition of a "Caravan Site" and "Caravan"

2.11. The House of Lords decision in 'Wyre Forest 1990' [Wyre Forest District Council and SoS and Other, 1990 [2 A.C. 357] dealt with permission for the use of land as a caravan site to which the council objected. The case considered the definition of a 'caravan site' and a 'caravan' and examined a case of whether a chalet was a 'caravan'.

2.12. Bridge L.J. states at Page 368, Part F:

"My Lords, I have to say that none of the foregoing observations dissuade me from the view that the terms 'caravan' and 'caravan site', when used at any time since DDay [being the commencement of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, which defined both terms in statute] in any formal document under the Planning Acts, prima facie have the meaning which they are given by the Act of 1960 as amended."

2.13. The case was allowed with the Council paying the appellant's costs. Therefore, the definition of a 'caravan site' and a 'caravan' are as set out in the 'Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960' (the 1960 Act).



Caravan Site

2.14. Section 1(4) of the 1960 Act provides the definition of a 'caravan site' as follows:

"the expression 'caravan site' means land on which a caravan is stationed for the purposes of human habitation and land which is used in conjunction with land on which a caravan is so stationed."

2.15. Planning control adopts the same definition arising from the 1960 Act, as set out in Section 336 (Interpretation) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (the '1990 Act', as amended). Section 336 of the 1990 Act states

"In this Act, except in so far as the context otherwise requires and subject to the following provisions of this section and to any transitional provision made by the Planning (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990, 'caravan site' has the meaning given in section 1(4) of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960."

2.16. A 'caravan site' is statutorily defined in both planning and licensing terms. There are elements of a caravan site which are used for the stationing of caravans and areas which are used for ancillary purposes such as roadways, private garden areas, service areas, car parking, open space and recreation areas, storage, caravan sales, etc.

Caravan

2.17. Section 29 of the 1960 Act provides the definition of a 'caravan' as follows:

"'caravan' means any structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is capable of being moved from one place to another (whether by being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer) and any motor vehicle so designed or adapted, but does not include—

(a) any railway rolling stock which is for the time being on rails forming part of a railway system, or

(b) any tent;"

2.18. The definition of a 'caravan' in section 29 above was amended by section 13 of the 'Caravan Sites Act 1968' (the 1968 Act) to cover 'Twin-unit caravans'. Section 13 of the 1968 Act was amended by 'The Caravan Sites Act 1968 and Social Landlords (Permissible Additional Purposes) (England) Order 2006 (Definition of Caravan) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006'. The definition of a 'caravan' is now therefore as follows:

"(1) A structure designed or adapted for human habitation which—

(a) is composed of not more than two sections separately constructed and designed to be assembled on a site by means of bolts, clamps or other devices; and

(b) is, when assembled, physically capable of being moved by road from one place to another (whether by being towed, or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer),

shall not be treated as not being (or as not having been) a caravan within the



meaning of Part I of the MI Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 by reason only that it cannot lawfully be so moved on a highway when assembled.

(2) For the purposes of Part I of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, the expression "caravan" shall not include a structure designed or adapted for human habitation which falls within paragraphs (a) and (b) of the foregoing subsection if its dimensions when assembled exceed any of the following limits, namely—

(a) length (exclusive of any drawbar): 65.616 feet (20 metres);

(b) width: 22.309 feet (6.8 metres);

(c) overall height of living accommodation (measured internally from the floor at the lowest level to the ceiling at the highest level): 10.006 feet (3.05 metres)."

- 2.19. For planning purposes, both the TCPA and The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended) (the GPDO, as amended) each adopt this singular definition of a caravan.

Interrelationship Between Planning and Licensing for Caravan Sites

- 2.20. A dual control system exists between the TCPA and the 1960 Act (as did previous planning acts that the TCPA replaced). The conventional differentiation applied is that planning permissions should be issued mainly on the basis of the principle of the use of the land as a caravan site and its external effects, and that site licences should be concerned with internal arrangements of the caravan site which affect only the users of the site and are primarily concerned with health and safety.
- 2.21. The licensing process, using model standards, would normally dictate the precise layout and spacing of individual caravans, the requirement for infrastructure, ancillary development, and other features of the caravan site.
- 2.22. Schedule 2, Part 5 of the GPDO covers permitted development at caravan sites and recreational campsites. Class A covers the use of land as a caravan site, and 'The use of land, other than a building, as a caravan site in the circumstances referred to in paragraph A.2' is permitted development. Class B covers 'development on caravan site required by conditions'. The following is permitted development:

"Development required by the conditions of a site licence for the time being in force under the 1960 Act".

- 2.23. Under normal circumstances, the roads, paths, hardstandings and other necessary infrastructure (including the laying out of recreational space) are covered by the site licence and would be permitted development should the site licencing require such features. Planning considerations should therefore only relate to the use of the land for the intended purpose (in this case, being the siting of caravans and tents), and not make any assessment of any operational development that would accompany the development.



Requirements for Site License

- 2.24. The 1960 Act set out in Section 1 that there is a prohibition of the use of land as a caravan site without a site licence. Operating a site without a licence makes the owner liable to an offence and a summary conviction.
- 2.25. Section 3 relates to applications for a site licence. Section 3(3) is most pertinent for planning purposes. It states:
- “A local authority may on an application under this section issue a site licence in respect of the land if, and only if, the applicant is, at the time when the site licence is issued, entitled to the benefit of a permission for the use of the land as a caravan site granted under Part III of the Act of 1947 otherwise than by a development order”.
- 2.26. TCPA Section 191(7)(a) confirms that a CLEUD issued under this section is treated as the same as if it were a planning permission.
- 2.27. It is clear that a licence could only be issued where the Authority is already satisfied that ‘the land’ or ‘caravan site’ benefits from planning permission. The licensing authority would confirm the planning status of the area to be licenced before issuance.



3. Planning History

- 3.1. For the avoidance of any doubt, the planning history for all the land within the same ownership area (which we shall demonstrate is a single planning unit in the section below) is set out in this section.
- 3.2. The Council's online public access facility provides information on planning history dating back to approximately 1995. A brief review illuminated that many important documents were missing, and the site clearly had a history prior to the 1990s. A technical officer provided the full planning history and the relevant decision notices and location plans. The site's first recorded planning permission was granted in 1950. The most recent consent was issued in 2023.

Planning Reference: HWU/01238

- 3.3. In 1950, the "Extension of the existing camping site" was granted under reference HWU/01238. With the description of development setting out the proposal was for an extension to an existing site, it strongly suggests that other adjacent land was already in use as a camping site. This is confirmed by the accompanying location plan, shown below. The location plan illustrates the application site within the red line, and the remainder of the land within the same ownership within the blue line. The land within the blue line is identified as the "Existing Site".

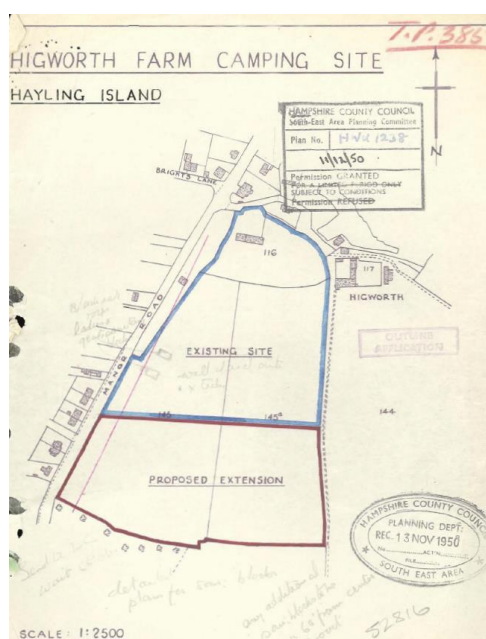


Figure 1 – HWU/01238 Location Plan Extract

- 3.4. This permission, which seems to have been in outline, was subject to a total of 4no. planning conditions.

Planning Reference: 13218

- 3.5. In 1961, permission reference 13218 was granted enabling "The use of land as a games and recreation area". The location plan, an extract of which is shown below, demonstrates the play area in a red line.



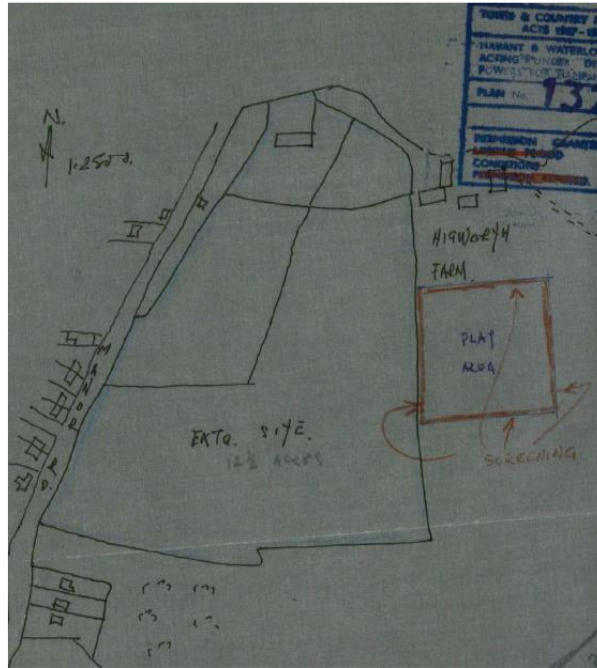


Figure 2 13218 Location Plan Extract

Planning Reference: 15380/13

- 3.6. The decision notice for application reference 15380/13 reveals it was granted in 1980 for *"Use of land as northern extension to Highworth Caravan Park (as amended by supplementary drawing received on 11th March 1980)"*. A location plan for this permission has not been provided.
- 3.7. Without a location plan it is impossible to be certain what land benefits from this permission. However, the description suggests it is a parcel of land at the north of the site, and in the next planning permission (1989) we will see a new section at the northeast.

Permission Reference: 89/52816/1

- 3.8. In 1989, permission reference 89/52816/1 was granted enabling *"Siting of mobile home for year round occupation"*. An extract of the location plan is shown below.

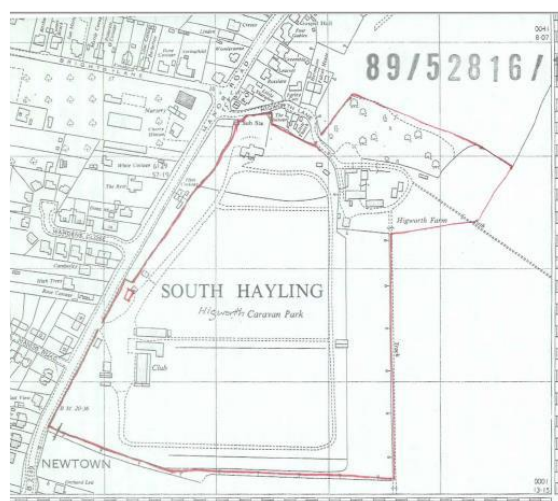


Figure 3 89/52816/1 Location Plan Extract



- 3.9. There is a second red line area shaped like a rectangle at the centre western area of the large red line. It appears this rectangular area is the land meant to benefit from this permission, as the description and an accompanying condition (condition 2) appear to refer to a single mobile home, and not many.
- 3.10. The permission is accompanied by a total of two planning conditions and it appears the purpose of this application was to enable the use of a mobile home (caravan) for a warden/manager for year-round residential use.
- 3.11. The permission supersedes consent reference 13218 and HWU/01238 that came before it.

Permission Reference: 95/52816/4

- 3.12. In 2001, permission reference 95/52816/4 was granted enabling "Use of land for additional 2 months per annum November and December so allowing use of caravan park for 10 months instead of 8 months".
- 3.13. The permission's location plan, shown below, illustrates the developed area within the red line, and the application site subject to this application within that blue line.

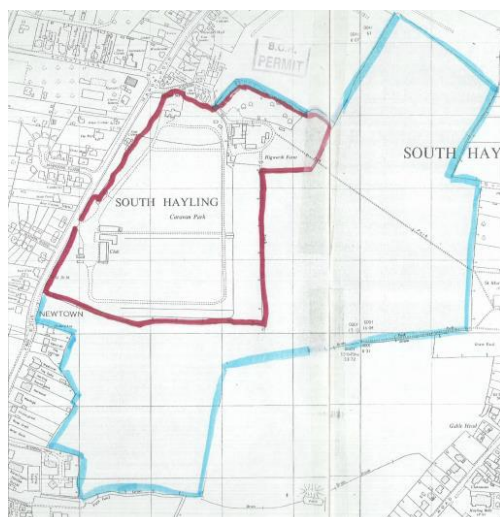


Figure 4 95/52816/4 Location Plan Extract

Permission Reference 07/52816/011

- 3.14. In 2007, permission reference 07/52816/011 was granted enabling "Change of use of recreation area to accommodate 22 static caravans. New recreation area".





Figure 5 07/52816/011 Location Plan Extract

Planning Reference APP/22/01096

- 3.15. In February 2023, a certificate of lawful existing use or development was granted under reference APP/22/01096 for:

"The use of adjacent land to the holiday park for recreation purposes and parking ancillary to caravan site as described in the written particulars, plans and other documents submitted with your application received on 14 November 2022"

- 3.16. An extract of the location plan is shown below:

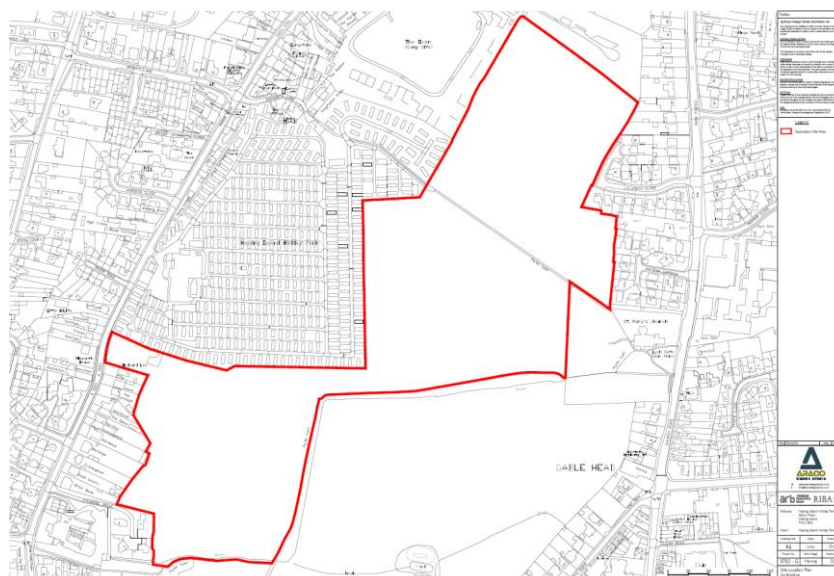


Figure 6 APP/22/01096 Location Plan Extract

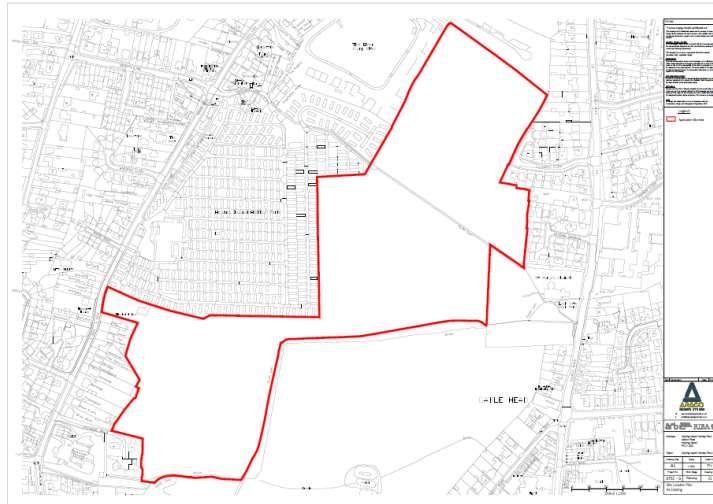
Planning Reference APP/23/00769

- 3.17. In January 2024, a certificate of lawful use or development was granted under reference APP/23/00769 for:

"The stationing of 112No. Static Caravans for occupation"

- 3.18. The extract of the Location Plan is shown below:

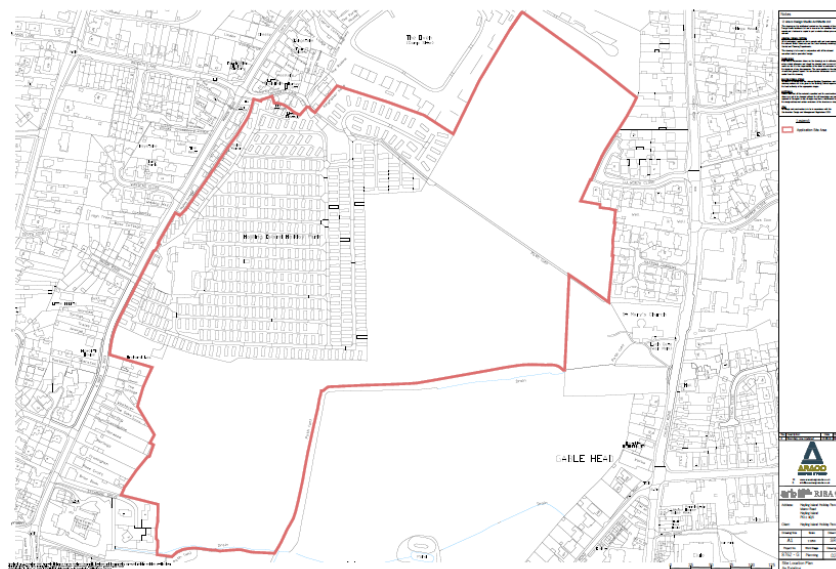


**Planning Reference APP/24/00297**

3.19. In October 2024, a certificate of lawful existing use or development was granted under reference APP/24/00297 for:

"Application for certificate of lawfulness relating to confirmation that the repositioning of 65 static caravans from land benefitting from consent reference 95/52816/4 and 07/52816/011, onto land benefitting from consent reference APP/23/00769, would not result in a material change of use of the caravan site."

3.20. The extract of the location plan is below:



3.21. There are no other known consents and there are no known enforcement matters affecting the application site.

4. The Applicants Evidence

- 4.1. The purpose of this proposal is to confirm that 555 static caravans may lawfully be stationed on the land following the recently granted LDC references APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297 which are now demonstrably implemented.
- 4.2. The evidence which the applicant puts forward to support their application is as follows:
 - Caravan Site Licence
 - The latest photographs
 - Planning History
- 4.3. We discuss each in turn below.

Caravan Site License

- 4.4. In March 2025 Havant Borough Council issued revised conditions to caravan site licence number 131.
- 4.5. The reason for updating the site licence was, as described on the "*Alterations of Conditions Attached to Caravan Site Licence*" document, to ensure the site licence conditions were aligned to more relevant and modern standards within an opportune moment whilst the site is undergoing a phased expansion.
- 4.6. The document was issued in accordance with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 (as amended). The owners understood their obligation and that it is offence not to hold the correct licence. The alteration was issued on 27th March 2025, as enclosed in Appendix 1.
- 4.7. The License plan is attached at Appendix 2.

Recent Photographs of the site

- 4.8. The photographs in Appendix 3 show the implemented consents in March 2025. The bases are being installed in accordance with the caravan site licence, and the services and infrastructure is being made. The bases and infrastructure is being installed within the red line of consent references APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297.

Planning History

The Planning History is set out at Chapter 3 of this report. The most relevant permissions for this application are the Lawful Development Certificates that confirm the lawful use to the land relate to the stationing of an additional 112 caravans (Planning Reference. APP/23/00769) and the transfer of 65 caravans from the historically developed land to the ancillary land (Planning Reference. APP/24/00297), all predicated on the permissions granted under reference 95/52816/4, 07/52816/011 and APP/23/00769.

- 4.9. The Delegated Report to consent reference APP/24/00297 sets out the Legal Considerations at paragraph 7 and at section 7.4 and 7.5 states:

"7.4 Considering the effect of the two planning permissions and the LDC under



reference APP/23/00769 up to 555 static caravans may be sited on the land (ie 443 + 112 = 555 caravans), with the limitation on their use restricted as per the above paragraph. There are no conditions or section 106 planning obligations that restrict the numbers of caravans sited on any particular part of the site.

7.5 The relocation of caravans within the site would therefore be lawful because it would not change the number of caravans on the land and would not lead to a material change of use. The restriction on the period within the year during which the caravans may be occupied is the same across the site and so this would continue to apply to the repositioned caravans."

- 4.10. These permissions provide conclusive evidence that the number of caravan units allowed on the site is 555 and this LDC proposal seeks to confirm the implementation of these consents.

Assessment

- 4.11. The TCPA Section 191(2) is clear that for an LDC for an existing use to be issued, it must be demonstrated that there is no breach of any terms of an enforcement notice that is in effect or that no enforcement notice could be issued, because *"they did not involve development or require planning permission or because the time for enforcement action has expired or for any other reason"*. There are no enforcement records for the site, as noted in the recent officer's reports pertaining to the recent decisions on site (e.g. APP/22/01096 (Use of ancillary land), APP/23/00769 (sitting for additional 112 caravans), APP/24/00297 (transfer for 65 caravans to ancillary land)).
- 4.12. The applicant submits that the evidence is overwhelmingly in favour that the existing use of the site is as described in the application:

"Confirmation that consent reference APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297 have been lawfully commenced at Hayling Island Holiday Park confirming the total number of caravans is 555no."

- 4.13. This use reflects the implementation of the LDC's issued by the council as a lawful proposed use of the site at the time. As summarised in the PPG, provided the CLOPUDs (TCPA, Section 192) are implemented correctly, then the applicant satisfies the requirements for the issuance of the CLEUD (the existing use is lawful according to TCPA Section 191(2)).
- 4.14. At the point of implementation of the CLOPUDs described above, there were no changes in circumstances. This is shown in the evidence above, noting that the Council's licensing team were satisfied regarding the licensing of the site after the recent LDC's were issued.
- 4.15. The site's current conditions are therefore confirmed to remain identical to the state as described in applications references APP/23/00769 (sitting for additional 112 caravans), APP/24/00297 (transfer for 65 caravans to ancillary land).
- 4.16. As such, in accordance with the TCPA, the proposed use subject to the CLOPUDs must be presumed as lawful, which has been implemented in good order, and now forms the existing use.



5. Conclusions

- 5.1. Laister Planning Limited has been instructed by our client, Country and Coastal Parks 2 Ltd, (the Applicant) to hereby submit an application under Section 191 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Existing Use for: "*Confirmation that consent reference APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297 have been lawfully commenced at Hayling Island Holiday Park confirming the total number of caravans is 555no.*".
- 5.2. To establish a lawful existing use, the applicant is required to supply sufficiently precise evidence in support of the application that demonstrates that the existing use is lawful: that it is not in breach of an extant enforcement notice and no enforcement notice can be issued for any reason, including because planning permission is not required.
- 5.3. The applicant has submitted photographs and documentation which confirm the lawful implementation of the use according to the previous LDC applications. This includes a caravan site licence issued by the Council, as well as photographs of additional caravan bases being installed.
- 5.4. The applicant has therefore demonstrated that the implementation of the LDC's (APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297) has occurred and the number of caravans that occupies the site is up to 555. TCPA Section 192(4) confirms that where an LDC for a proposed use is implemented, it must be presumed to be lawfully implemented unless there is a material change relevant to the LDCs. The applicant provides evidence that there was no material change in relevant legislation or site conditions prior to implementation, and the implementation is therefore lawful.
- 5.5. As such, the existing lawful use now allows 555 caravans at Hayling Island Holiday Park following confirmation of the previous permission references APP/23/00769 and APP/24/00297. We respectfully request that the CLUED should be issued without delay.



Appendices



Appendix 1: Site Licence 27 03 2025



Country and Coastal Parks 2 Ltd
Billing Aquadrome
Crow Lane
Great Billing
Northampton
NN3 9DA

Enquiries to: Stephen Edmonds
Direct line: 02392 446404
Email: Stephen.edmonds@havant.gov.uk

Date: 27th March 2025

Dear Sirs,

ALTERATION OF CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO CARAVAN SITE LICENCE
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 – Section 8

Havant Borough Council decided on 26th March 2025 to alter the conditions attached to caravan **site licence number 131** in relation to **Hayling Island Holiday Park, Manor Road, Hayling Island**.

The reason is to update the site licence conditions to a more relevant and modern standard during an opportune moment whilst the site is undergoing a phased expansion.

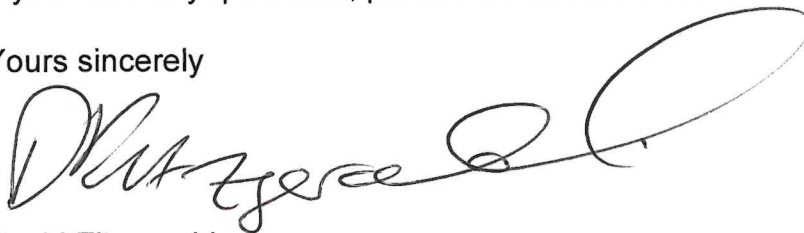
The new conditions issued on 27th March 2025 shall take effect twenty-eight days after receipt by the licence holder subject to any appeal. All previous conditions will be superseded at that time.

The new conditions are subject to some exemptions attached as Schedule 1.

You have the right of appeal against the alterations made to the conditions. The appeal form PH18 is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/park-homes-application-forms> If you do have any concerns about the new conditions you might like to discuss them with us first to avoid the time and effort that is associated with such an appeal.

If you have any questions, please contact the relevant officer on the above details.

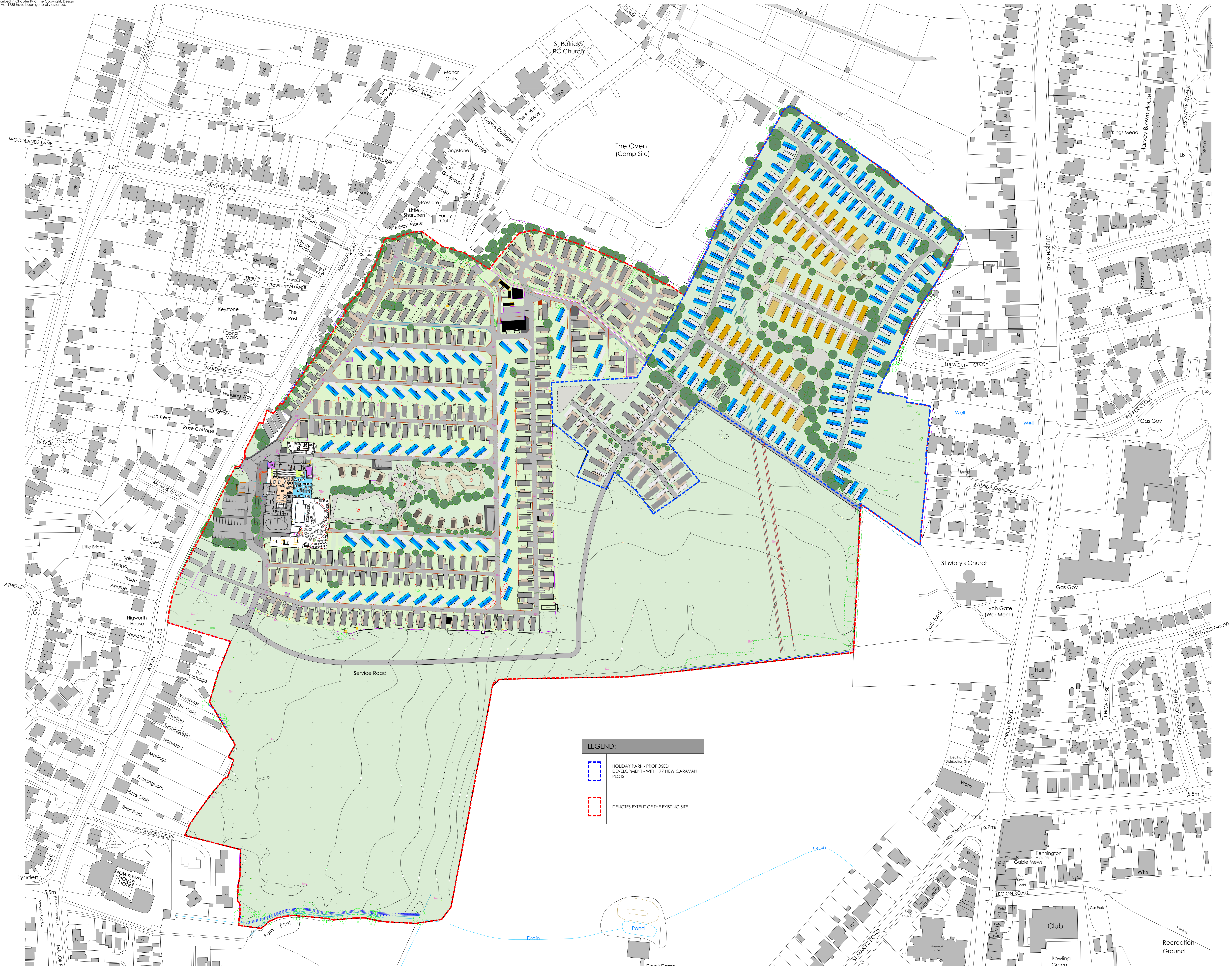
Yours sincerely



David Fitzgerald
Environmental Health Manager

Appendix 2: Site Licence Plan





REVISIONS

LICENSE

PROPOSED HAYLING
for MEADOW BAY VILLAGES
PHASE 1 LICENSE PLAN

7541 - L(0)01

DRAWN BY DSO CHECKED BY AB
SCALE 1:1000 DATE 09:12:2024

UNICK CONSULTING LIMITED
McCAFFERTY HOUSE, 3/2 99 FRITH RD,
GLASGOW G20 7BE
TEL: 0141-332 4224
FAX: 0141-332 4226
E-mail: info@unick.com



Appendix 3: Site Photographs









laister

PARTNERS IN PLANNING

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