Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Gundrys Farm Caravan Park

On behalf of Royale Parks (Dorset) Limited

November 2025

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1. Introduction

1.1.1 Royale Parks (Dorset) Limited ('the Appellant') has instructed Pea Green Ltd to prepare an EIA Scoping Report for the appeal (Planning Inspectorate Ref: APP/D1265/C/22/3313965) against the Enforcement Notice (Ref: ENF/17/0094) issued on 4th October 2022 by Dorset Council. The Scoping Report seeks to determine the required content of an Environmental Statement (ES), further to an EIA Screening Direction issued by the Secretary of State on 7th June 2024.

1.1.2 The site is located at New Forest Court (referred to as "Gundrys Farm Caravan Park" in the EN), School Lane, Three Legged Cross, Wimbourne, Dorset, BH21 6RU (the "Site"). The site comprises approximately 14.4ha of land and is shown edged red in Figure 1.1 below.

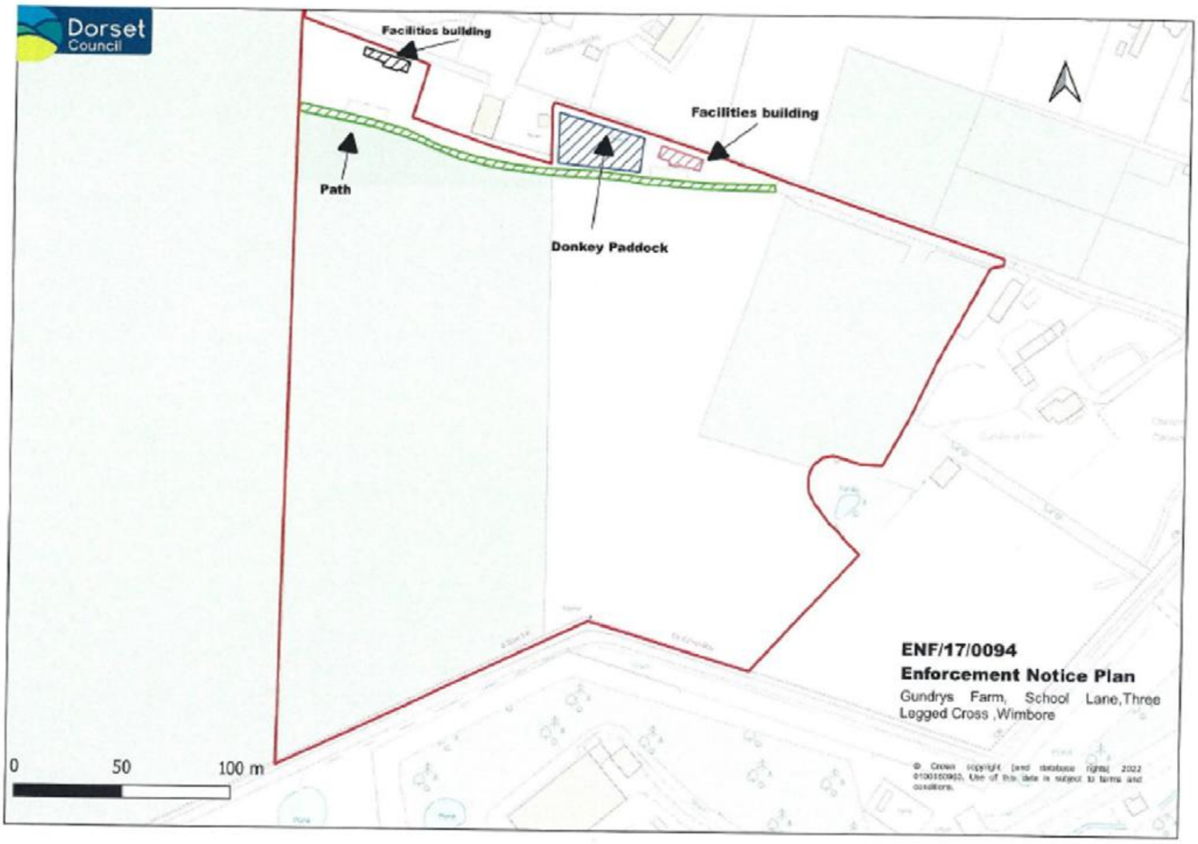


Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

1.1.3 The Appellant has commissioned a range of environmental surveys to inform the development of the proposals and inform the scope of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA is being undertaken to ensure that all environmental effects are appropriately assessed, and any measures needed to mitigate them are identified, in accordance with the EIA Regulations[1].

[1] Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England) Regulations 2017, SI 2017/571

1.1.4 This document is an EIA Scoping Report, which aims to set out an appropriate and proportionate approach to the EIA and its constituent assessments. The report provides a description of the existing site conditions and its environmental constraints, provides an overview of the alleged Unauthorised Development, and then provides detailed methodologies for each of the technical assessments that are proposed for inclusion in the EIA. The report also identifies those study areas that are not required as part of the EIA because of an absence of potentially significant effects.

1.1.5 The technical studies that have been identified through a scoping exercise as having the potential to have significant environmental effects, such that they should be included within the EIA, are as follows:

- Ecology
- Transport
- Air Quality
- Noise

1.1.6 The objective of this process is to reach an agreement with Dorset Council and key stakeholders as to the approaches to be taken in the EIA. The Scoping Opinion to be issued by Dorset Council will be a response to this Scoping Report and mandates the content of and approaches to be taken in the EIA.

2. Regulatory Framework

2.1 The EIA Regulations

2.1.1 The legislative framework for EIA is set out in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England) Regulations 2017, SI 2017/571.

2.2 EIA Screening

2.2.1 The alleged Unauthorised Development has been subject to an EIA Screening Direction (Ref. APP/D1265/C/22/3313965) under the terms of Section 37 of the EIA Regulations, dated 7th June 2024. A copy is presented at Appendix A.

2.2.2 The Screening Direction states that the alleged Unauthorised Development falls within the description at 12(e) of Schedule 2 to the EIA Regulations and exceeds the threshold criteria for developments under 12(e) as the site area is c.14.4 hectares and the site also falls near to 'sensitive areas' as defined by Regulation 2 of the EIA Regulations, namely the Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar.

2.2.3 In the absence of mitigation, the Secretary of State considered that there was the potential for significant effects on the designated sites as a result of direct and indirect disturbance (noise and light emissions), effects on air quality and the potential for predators such as foxes to be attracted to the site.

2.3 EIA Scoping

2.3.1 Under Section 15 of the EIA Regulations, any person minded to make an EIA application may ask the relevant planning authority to state in writing their opinion as to the scope and level of detail information to be provided and in an Environmental Statement (ES).

2.3.2 A request must include, in relation to an application for planning permission:

i. a plan sufficient to identify the land;

ii. a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development, including its location and technical capacity;

iii. an explanation of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment; and

iv. such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.

2.3.3 The EIA Regulations state that an authority must not adopt a scoping opinion in response to a request until it has consulted the consultation bodies, but must, within 5 weeks beginning with the date of receipt of that request for a scoping opinion, or such longer period as may be agreed in writing with the person making the request, adopt a scoping opinion and must send a copy to the person who made the request.

2.3.4 The EIA Regulations state that, where a scoping opinion has been issued, the ES must be based on the most recent scoping opinion or direction issued (so far as the development remains materially the same as the development which was subject to that opinion or direction). Therefore, it is important that LPA’s carefully consider the content of Scoping Opinions as they mandate the content of the subsequent ES.

3. Planning Context

3.1 Planning Policy

3.1.1 The development plan is formed by:

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
- The East Dorset Local Plan 2002 (as saved) (the "EDLP"); and
- The Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy 2014 (the "ESCS").

3.1.2 The NPPF is built around a commitment to sustainable development and establishes the social, economic, and environmental objectives of the planning system. Paragraph 85 states that 'planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development.'

3.1.3 The site is located within the South East Dorset Green Belt according to the Adopted Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan Proposals Map – West Moors and Three Legged Cross Inset.

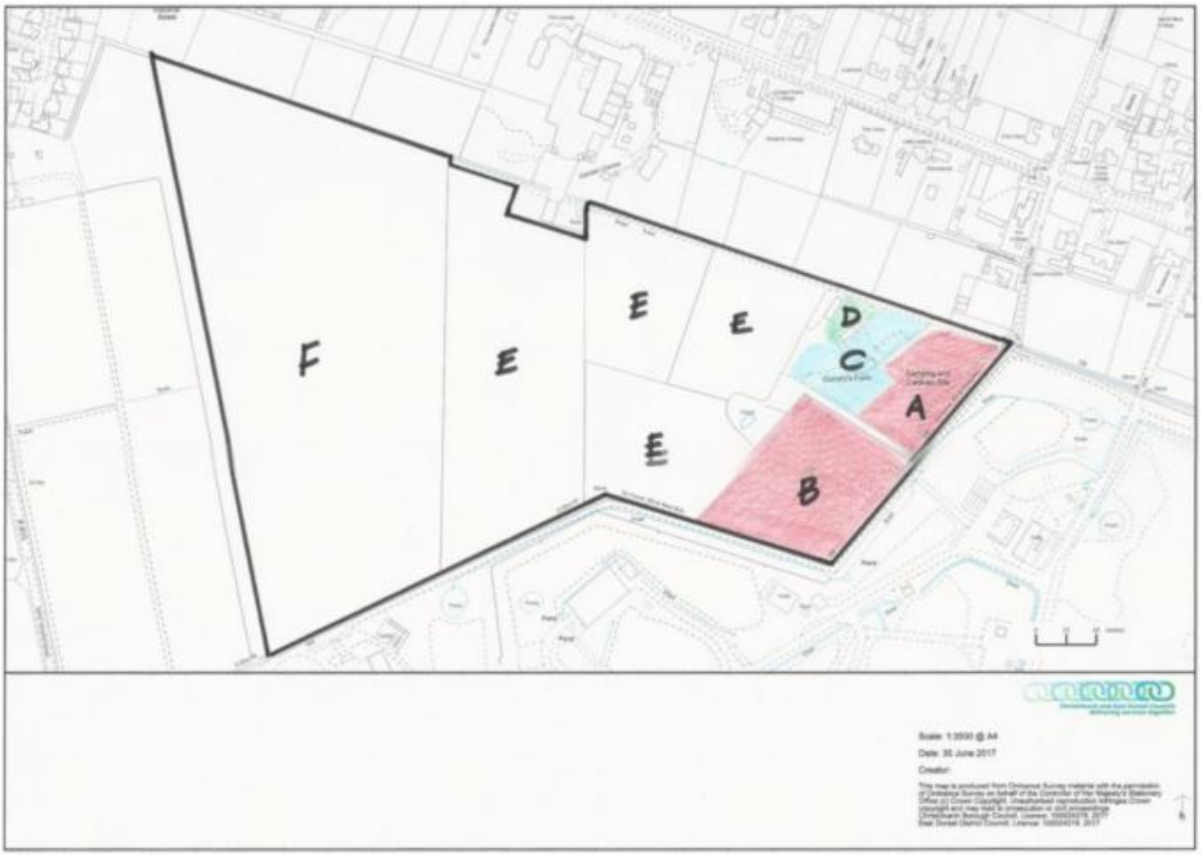
3.1.4 Policy TODEV2 in the East Dorset Local Plan (2002) Saved Policies deals with the development of tourist accommodation. It sets criteria for where and how new or extended tourist facilities (such as hotels, guesthouses, or holiday parks) can be permitted, ensuring they are appropriately located, do not harm the environment, and contribute positively to the local economy. It states that development will be permitted if: "*the site is well screened from external views by means of landform or landscaping and it would not harm residential amenity.*"

3.1.5 Other policies of relevance to each technical assessment proposed for inclusion in the EIA are identified in the corresponding sections of this report.

3.2 Planning History

3.2.1 The following is a brief summary of key planning history relevant to this Scoping Report. The full planning history of Gundry's Farm Camping and Caravan site will be expanded upon in the Appellant's Statement of Case.

3.2.2 The plan provided below separates the Gundry's Farm site into areas labelled A-F, which was originally prepared by Dorset Council as part of assessing a planning application. The enforcement area is those sections of the site labelled 'E'. Area C is the farmhouse and its curtilage, operating under a separate Lawful Development Certificate. Area D is a caravan storage area, also operating under a separate Lawful Development Certificate. Areas A and B are caravanning and camping fields also operating under separate Lawful Development Certificates. Area F is the westernmost field within the area of ownership which lies outside of the enforcement area and not subject to any formal planning status.



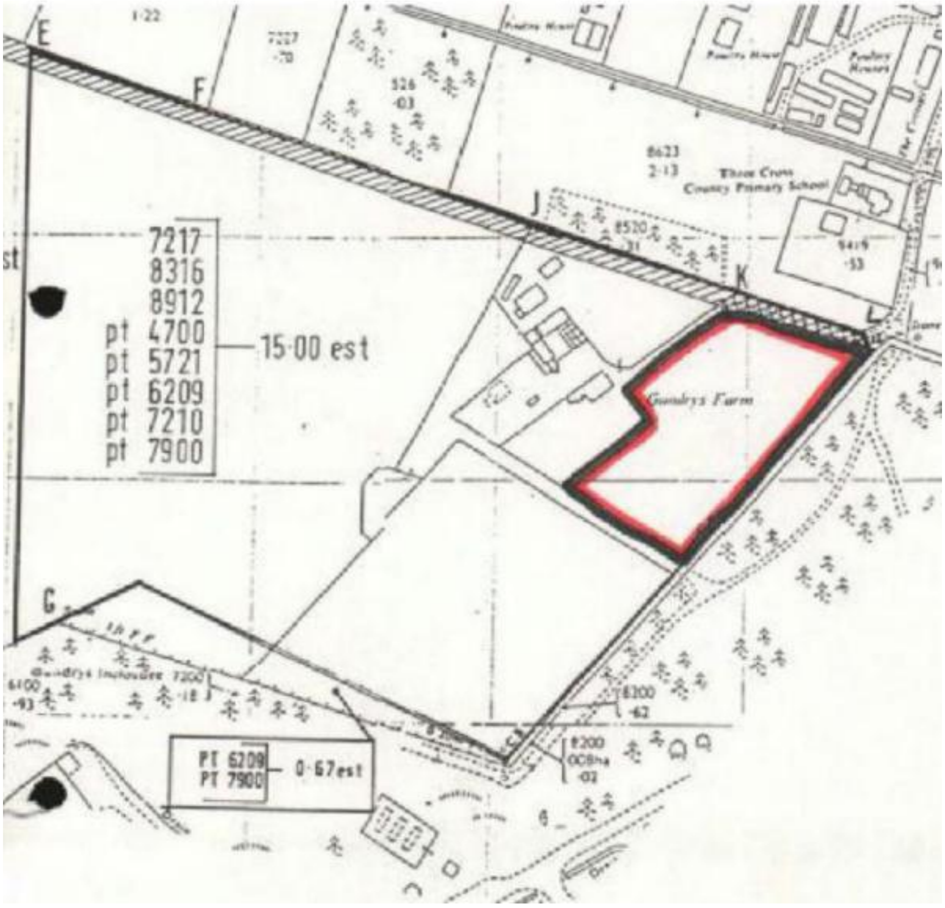
3.2.3 No historic decision applies directly to the appeal site but there are consents applying to other parts of the Gundry's Farm site.

96/9024 - Lawful Development Certificate (the 1997 LDC)

3.2.4 The 1997 LDC (Ref: 96/9024) was an LDC was issued over Area A on 4th March 1997 under Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA, as amended) Section 191 (S191) for an existing use of part of Gundry Farm's caravan park as follows:

3.2.5 The First Schedule states*: "Between the period from Easter to the end of September each year use as a caravanning and camping site for up to 24 caravans and tents (24 in total making no distinction between caravans and tents) without the benefit of planning consent."*

3.2.6 The area covered by the LDC is understood to be as follows:



10/0135 – Lawful Development Certificate (the 2010a LDC)

3.2.7 The 2010a LDC (Ref: 10/0135): An LDC was issued under TCPA S191 on 23rd February 2010 for the area marked 'D' in the above key plan which confirms an existing use as: *"The use of the land for the stationing of up to 25 caravans for storage purposes only, the use having been established over a period of not less than 10 years."*

10/0136 – Lawful Development Certificate (the 2010b LDC)

3.2.8 The 2010b LDC (Ref: 10/0136): An LDC was issued under TCPA S191 on 20th April 2010 for the land marked 'B' for the following existing use: *"Development in the form of 12 (twelve) electricity hookup points, the development having been in existence for more than 4 years as of the application date."*

10/0137 – Lawful Development Certificate (The 2010c LDC)

3.2.9 The 2010 LDC (Ref: 10/0137): An LDC was issued over Area B on 28th May 2010 under TCPA S191 for the following existing use of the area marked blue on the location plan below: *"On the land edged in red on the attached plan, in the area shaded blue, the use of the land as a campsite for up to 30 caravans, tents and motorhomes (30 in total making no distinction* *between caravans, tents and motorhomes) between Easter and 30 September of each year only."*

11/0393 – Lawful Development Certificate (The 2011 LDC)

3.2.10 The 2011 LDC (Ref: 11/0393): An LDC was issued on 1st June 2011 under TCPA S191 for the use of area C on the marked plan as residential curtilage of the farmhouse.

3/17/2370/CLE – Refused Lawful Development Certificate Application (The 2017 LDC Application)

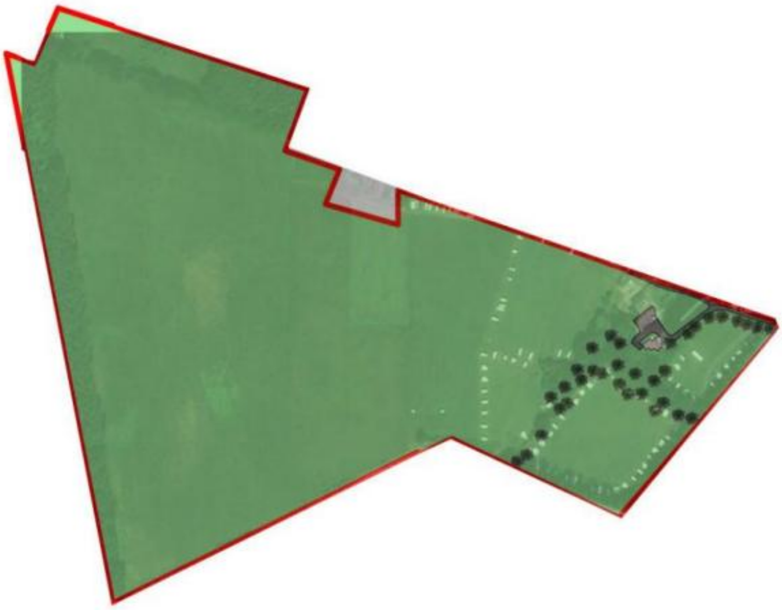
3.2.11 A 2017 Application for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development for the eastern part of the enforcement area was refused on 7th November 2017 on the basis that the applicant had not provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the use was lawful having occurred for 10 continuous years. This decision was not appealed and has no further relevance to this scoping exercise.

The 2024 Site Licence (Lic No:5270/2024)

3.2.12 Whilst outside of the enforcement area, the 1997 and 2010c LDCs are the consents which underpin the site licence issued on Gundry's Farm on 14 March 2024, a copy of which is attached at Appendix B.

3.2.13 Though the site licence expressly refers only to these two consents, which relate to Area A and B, the site licence plan extends the licenced area boundaries to all parts of the site (Areas A-F). An extract of the site licence plan is provided below. Consequently, later in this report under

"The Alleged Unauthorised Development", we consider a scenario where the model standards contained in the site licence extend to the enforcement area.



3.3 The Enforcement Notices - ENF/17/0094

The 2018 EN

3.3.1 On 14th November 2018, an Enforcement Notice was issued under Ref ENF/17/0094 (the LPA has then used the same reference for the subsequent Enforcement Notices). This covered the entirety of the ownership, not just the current appeal site. For brevity reasons, the Notice's allegations are not listed here.

3.3.2 An appeal was made by the Appellant, under Ref APP/U1240/C/18/3218259.

3.3.3 The 2018 Enforcement Notice was withdrawn by the LPA and no longer exists. Costs were awarded against the LPA for the withdrawn Notice.

The 2020 Enforcement Notice

3.3.4 A 2020 EN was issued but withdrawn after it was incorrectly served.

The 2021 Enforcement Notice

3.3.5 The LPA then issued an Enforcement Notice on 21st April 2021, under the same reference: EN/17/0094. This related to a wider area of the Gundry's Farm site than the Enforcement Notice subject to the ongoing appeal.

3.3.6 This alleged the following:

"3. THE BREACH OF PLANNING CONTROL ALLEGED

Without planning permission the material change of use of agricultural land edged red on the attached plan, to a mixed use of agriculture and the stationing of caravans, motorhomes and tents for human habitation, caravanning and camping activities and comprising operational development to facilitate the caravanning and camping use, namely toilet/shower buildings with ramp/decking access and septic tanks, water/fire safety points and electrical hookup installations."

3.3.7 The 2021 Enforcement Notice was again withdrawn by the LPA prior to an Appeal being determined.

The 2022 EN

3.3.8 The Enforcement Notice subject to this appeal ("the EN") was then issued on 4th October 2022. The EN was appealed on 30th December 2022 (Reference: APP/D1265/C/22/3313965), on a number of grounds, including Ground a) [deemed planning application].

3.3.9 The alleged breaches of planning control as set out in the EN are provided at Section 5 of this report. The location plan is contained at Figure 1.1 of this report.

3.3.10 The EN was accompanied by a Regulation 37 Notice (the "Reg 37 Notice") that the alleged development was found to be EIA development, should an Appeal on Ground a) be made. The appropriate documentation would be required to support a Ground a) Appeal. The Reg 37 Notice was subsequently amended by the LPA on 6th March 2023, after the date by when an Appeal must be lodged.

3.3.11 An EIA Screening Direction was issued by the Secretary of State on 7th June 2024 confirming that the alleged development was EIA development.

4. The Site

4.1 Site Location

4.1.1 The access to the entire site is via School Lane, located at the north-eastern end of the land ownership. Immediately north of the site is a garden centre. To the east and south is a military Installation. To the north, there is a single dwelling located along School Lane as well as some agricultural fields. Beyond this, School Lane, the site's access, leads to the B3072 Ringwood Road, which runs roughly north-east to south-west, and hosts a series of parcels containing either residential or commercial properties. The B3072 Ringwood Road leads to the main part of Three Legged Cross to the north-west of the appeal site. To the west of the site is a woodland plantation, and beyond is agricultural fields.

4.2 Site Description

4.2.1 The majority of the site comprises open areas of neutral grassland, modified grassland, gorse scrub, bramble scrub, buildings, sparsely vegetated urban land, individual trees, and shallow ditches. The site is largely flat.

4.3 Existing Site Uses

4.3.1 We consider there to be two Baselines for the purposes of assessment. The first being how the previous operator operated rallies. The second being how a typical 'good' rally field operator would operate. The technical chapters of the ES will present assessments based on both baselines, as relevant to their assessment methodologies.

The Historic Baseline

4.3.2 The site has historically been used for 73 days of rallies per year between March and October. Data provided by the previous and current owners indicate that the rallies attracted around 30 caravans, but that around 10% of those rally days attracted over 100 caravans to the site. For the remainder of the time, the site is used for agricultural purposes.

- The data provided includes a log of rallies recorded by the previous owners (copies provided at Appendix C). They recorded 73 days of rallies in 2012, the highest number in the provided records. The numbers of caravans per rally have then been clarified to us by the recollections of the previous owners. Their testimony will be contained in Statutory Declarations submitted with the appeal documentation.

Typical operator Baseline

4.3.3 We also include a Typical Operator baseline, which is 73 days of rallies between March and October and 11 days of rallies between October and March, most with 30 caravans, with around 10% rally days having over 100 caravans on site, and an agricultural use for non-rally days.

- This is based on the same data provided by the previous and current owner, and on surveys of exempt organisations/rallies representing a typical number of rallies through the winter months[2]. The previous owner did not operate through the winter, whereas a typical or 'good' operator would also operate a proportionate number of rallies through the winter months. This scenario accounts for wintertime use.

[2] The 'Centre Events' January 2025 document prepared by the Caravan and Motorhome Club recorded the club's planned rallies throughout 2025. **A copy is provided at Appendix G**. The document records a total of 4339 rally days between January and December 2025 across all operators. Of those, 671 days were in winter months. As such only 15.4% of yearly total rallies on average are in winter months. Using the Caravan Club operations as a framework for a typical operator baseline scenario, we apply the 15.4% average to the 73 days of rallies recorded at the appeal site to extrapolate a typical operator winter rally season (11 days).

5. The Alleged Unauthorised Development

5.1.1 The alleged Unauthorised Development is described in the EN. This relates to an alleged change of use to a caravan site from a mixed-use agricultural use and caravan site for exempt organisations.

5.1.2 The EN states that the following was undertaken in breach of planning control:

Without planning permission, the unauthorised material change of use In the Land:

A. Contrary to section 171A(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 the unauthorised material change in the use of the Land edged red on the attached plan marked as 'Planning Unit A' from a lawful mixed use of agriculture and a caravan site for exempt organisations In accordance with Part 5 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 and schedule 1 of the Caravans [sic] Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 to a mixed use of agriculture and an unauthorised caravan site consisting of:

i. The stationing of caravans (with or without awnings), motorhomes, campervans, trailer-tents and tents for the purpose of human habitats; and

ii. The storage of caravans,

iii. The keeping of donkeys,

and

B. Contrary to section 171A(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the carrying out of unauthorised operational development on the Land edged red on the attached plan market as "Planning Unit A", which facilitates the unauthorised material change In use of the land alleged in section A above. The unauthorised integral operational development consisting of the following:

i. Hard standings and tracks;

ii. Toilet and shower blocks;

iii. Sceptic [sic] Tanks

iv. Electrical hook-up equipment;

v. Fire hydrants;

vi. A water/waste water facility

vii. Location signs.

viii. Animal shelter and concrete base"

5.1.3 The activities described in Part A of the above are uses of land and could be laid out in a multitude of different ways. However, in order to present a robust assessment, the EIA needs to be based upon reasonable assumptions as to the quantum, scale and layout in order to assess the potential environmental effects. Therefore, the Appellant has developed three scenarios that will form the basis of the assessment.

5.1.4 The EIA will be based upon the stationing of seasonal and short-stay touring caravans or motorhomes across the appeal area for holiday use, with caravans stored on the land out of season, the keeping of donkeys, as well as the operational works set out in the Enforcement Notice.

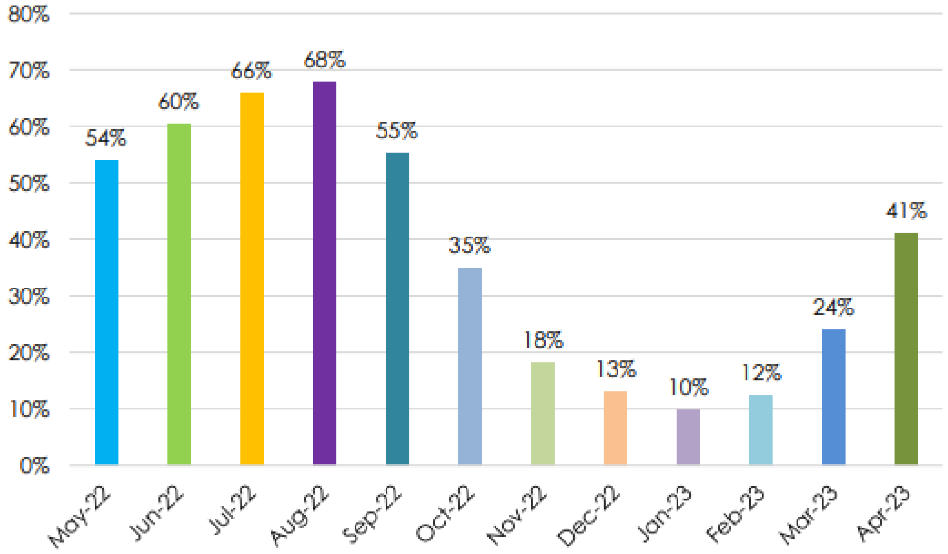
5.1.5 The EIA will test three scenarios for caravan and motorhome stationing at the site, based upon these assumptions:

- **Proposed Scenario 1 (the historic use scenario):** A maximum of 123 caravans occupied in the summer season and 19 units occupied in the winter; a mix of 40% permanently stationed seasonal[3] caravans and 60% short-stay.
- **Proposed Scenario 2 (the 'site licence' scenario):** A maximum of 105 caravans occupied in the summer season and 16 units occupied in the winter; a mix of 40% seasonal and 60% short-stay.
- **Proposed Scenario 3 (the 'worst case' scenario):** A maximum of 232 caravans occupied in the summer season and 35 units occupied in the winter; a mix of 40% seasonal and 60% short-stay.

5.1.6 **Scenario 1** is based on the maximum number of units evident on the enforcement area on Google Earth historic aerial imagery. The imagery identifies 74 units in the enforcement area in June 2017, not counting the 11 that are in storage (the highest number depicted on aerial imagery available). The June 2017 aerial image is provided at Appendix D. This data is then extrapolated with standardised occupancy rates available from the British Homes and Holiday Parks Association (BH&HPA) as set out at page 14, Figure 4.5, of their 'Pitching the Value – 2024 Economic Benefit Report' (a copy is provided at Appendix E). We provide an extract of Figure 4.5 below for ease of reference.

[3] 'Seasonal' caravans is an industry expression meaning touring caravans that stay on one pitch for the entire season, instead of being towed on and off for short stays. They are essentially used as semi-permanent holiday homes.

Figure 4.5: Average occupancy rates on holiday parks and campsites surveyed



Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=560

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5.1.7 This scenario assumes 74 units in peak season all over the enforcement area, based on evidence from the aerial photograph. Then, taking the average occupancy rates for June from Pitching the Value, 74 units represents a theoretical 60% occupancy. In which case, 100% occupancy would be 123 caravans. Then, the occupancy rate for November – March is an average of 15.4%. Which when applied, equates to 19 units during the winter months.

5.1.8 The split between seasonal/permanently stationed pitches and the short-stay has been provided by the Appellant as their typical operating scenario at touring caravan parks, and how they would like to run the business going forward. It is noted that the Appellant has indicated that lawful fields at the entrance of the site are operated as seasonal/permanently stationed pitches where caravans stay on site throughout the open period.

5.1.9 The plan at Figure 2 below represents both Scenario 2 and Scenario 3, which we go on to explain below.

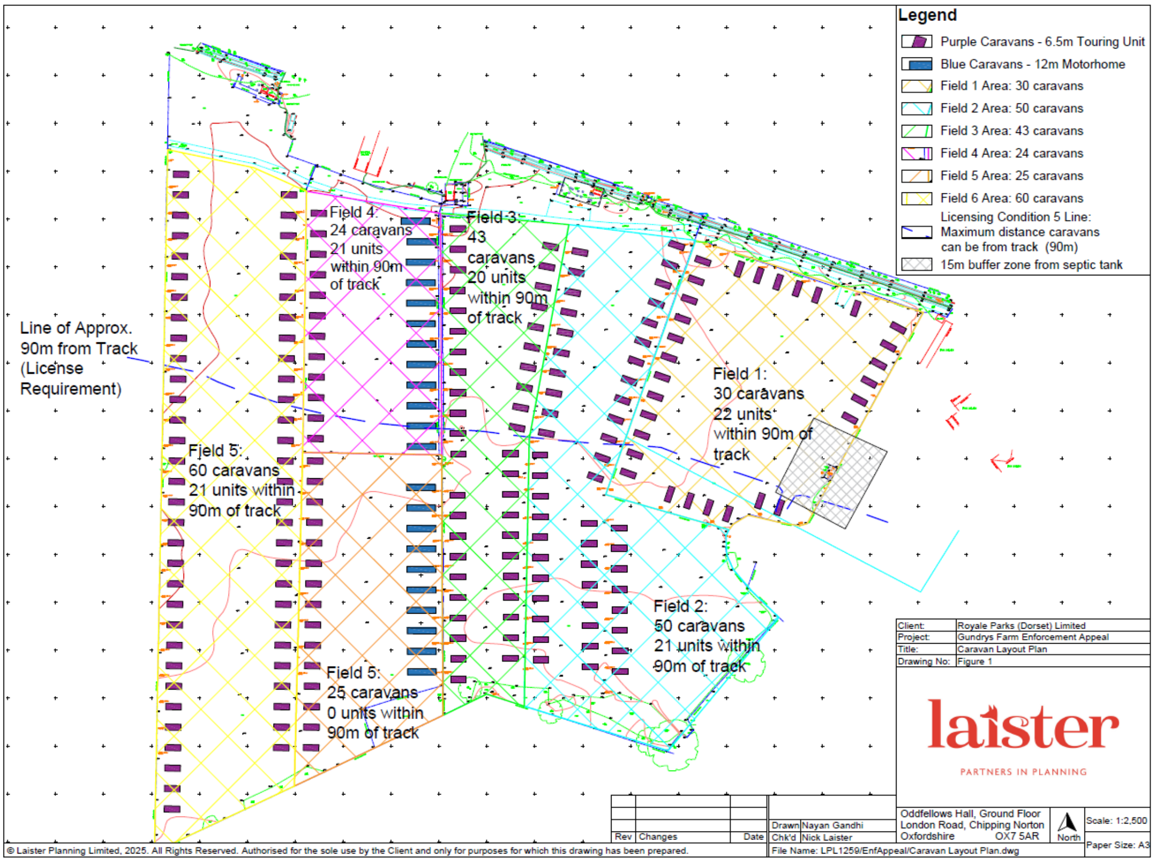

Figure 2: Scenarios 2 & 3 Layout Plan

5.1.10 **Scenario 2** considers the extent to which the site can be used and meet the conditions of the site's current Caravan Site Licence (CSL). We have taken the likely conditions of the licence from the current site licence (Appendix B), which licences the site for 54 caravans pursuant to the two CLEUDs on the eastern fields. This extends its licenced area into the enforcement area, so is a robust basis for this scenario. Condition 5 requires all caravans to be within 90m of a secure access point for emergency vehicles. Consequently, Scenario 2 is based on how many caravans can realistically be stationed according to the licences model standards on the hook up points within 90m of the access track. (It is assumed that no further access tracks can be laid without express planning permission, so this scenario is based on what can be achieved with the development specified in the EN). The blue dashed line on the above layout plan represents 90m from the access track that runs along the north of the site. 105 caravans can be stationed within this area using the spacing standards in the licence and it represents a 'licence compliant' proposed scenario. If the Ground (a) appeal is allowed, it is anticipated that the licence would be similar to this.

5.1.11 **Scenario 3** is the 'worst-case' scenario, based on how many caravans can realistically be stationed according to the spacing standards in the current CSL and aligning caravans with all of the hook-up points within the enforcement area. This disregards the 90m emergency vehicle standard in the current site licence. Note that the Appellant does not currently consider that this layout can be implemented but is included as a theoretical worst case.

Operational Development

5.1.12 In terms of operational development that supports the accommodation element, the EIA will assess the effects of permanent electrical hook up points; access tracks; toilet and shower block; electrical hook-up points; fire hydrants; a water/wastewater facility; a septic tank; location signs and an animal shelter and concrete base. These structures/engineering works would apply to all of the development scenarios set out above.

5.1.13 Given that the Secretary of State noted the potential for light to affect sensitive receptors, the EIA will also make assumptions in relation to the lighting design of external areas. The lighting strategy will be developed in full accordance with best practice guidance, including

- BS EN 5489-1: 2013 Code of Practice for the design of road lighting: Part 1 Lighting of roads and public amenity areas;
- BS EN 13201-2: 2015 Road lighting – Part 2: Performance requirements;
- ILP GN01: The reduction of obtrusive light; and
- ILP GN08: Bats and Artificial Lighting.

6. EIA Methodology

6.1 EIA Approach and Methodology

6.1.1 The ES will be prepared to fully comply with Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations: 'Information for Inclusion in Environmental Statements'.

6.1.2 The EIA Regulations state that:

> *"…an ES should include a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment, which should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development, resulting from:*
>
> *(a) the existence of the development;*
>
> *(b) the use of natural resources;*
>
> *(c) the emission of pollutants, the creation of nuisances and the elimination of waste."*

6.1.3 As such, a consistent approach will be adopted throughout the EIA to ensure that likely significant effects are identified and evaluated in a transparent manner. Each environmental assessment topic will adopt the following approach:

- Baseline Assessment and Identification of the Study Area;
- Identification of Sensitive Receptors;
- Identification of Embedded Mitigation Measures;
- Identification of Potential Impacts during Construction and Operation of the alleged unauthorised Development (including indirect, direct, adverse and beneficial);
- Assessment of Impact Significance;
- Identification of Potential Impacts Mitigation Measures;
- Assessment of Residual Impacts; and
- Assessment of Cumulative Impacts.

6.2 Baseline Conditions

6.2.1 Each assessment will identify the current conditions at the site, to develop an understanding of the sensitive environmental receptors and how these might be affected by the alleged Unauthorised Development. The baseline conditions will be informed by site survey and desk-based research.

6.3 Significance Criteria

6.3.1 The assessment of significance will be undertaken for all potential effects to determine their relative importance. The following criteria will be considered when assessing their significance:

- Magnitude (size of effect);
- Spatial extent (size of the area affected);
- Duration (short, medium, or long term);
- Nature of the effect (direct or indirect, reversible or irreversible);
- Sensitivity of the surrounding environment and receptors;
- Inter-relationship between effects;
- International, national or local standards; and,
- Relevant planning policy.

6.3.2 Where appropriate and not restricted by the requirements of specific guidance, the significance criteria below will be used to categorise predicted effects. Where alternative classifications have been used in order to comply with specific guidance, they will be explained in the methodology sections within each technical assessment.

6.3.3 The effects identified in the assessments can be adverse, neutral or beneficial aligned with a significance level of negligible, minor, moderate or major.

6.4 Mitigation and Monitoring

6.4.1 Mitigation is defined as those measures that are required to avoid, remedy or offset the identified environmental impacts of a project. Those mitigation measures that are identified through the EIA process and which are designed in to the proposals such that they appear on the parameters plans and are integral to the development will be considered to be part of the development for the final assessment as presented in the ES. This ‘embedded’ mitigation will be described in each technical chapter prior to the assessment of potential impacts.

6.4.2 Mitigation that is not embedded into the proposals and which requires a commitment from the Appellant to carry out further actions will be specified in the Mitigation section of each technical chapter and summarised in the Summary of Mitigation, Monitoring and Residual Effects chapter. These measures would then be secured through the application of conditions attached to the planning permission or through an appropriate legal framework, such as the Section 106 agreement.

6.4.3 In some circumstances it may be necessary to specify a programme of monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures. Where these are deemed necessary, the processes, reporting requirements and any follow up actions will be defined in the relevant technical ES chapter and summarised in the Summary of Mitigation, Monitoring and Residual Effects chapter.

6.5 Residual Effects

6.5.1 Each ES chapter will conclude with a summary of the residual effects of the development once all related mitigation measures have been taken into account.

7. Alternatives

7.1.1 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations requires that an ES contains:

> *'A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.'*

7.1.2 Therefore, the ES will define the following types of alternatives considered by the Appellant:

- The 'do nothing' alternative: Consideration of the future environmental conditions in the absence of the development;
- Alternative sites: Consideration of alternative locations for this development.
- Alternative layout and designs: A description of the alternatives considered by the Appellant, including the Scenarios described in Section 5, above and their associated environmental effects.

8. Ecology

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The assessment of the potential effects of the proposals on ecological receptors will be informed by the findings of a desk study, site surveys and published best practice guidance. It will aim to ensure that the development incorporates mitigation and enhancement measures that will result in an overall improvement in ecological conditions as a result of the development. The assessment will be undertaken by RPS TetraTech.

8.2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context

8.2.1 This section identifies the relevant legislation, policy and guidance that will be taken into account in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) for this scheme.

Legislation

8.2.2 The principal legislation relating to ecology and development are summarised as follows:

8.2.3 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019 – transposes the EC Habitats Directive and Birds Directive into national law, enabling the designation and protection of 'European sites' and the protection of 'European protected species' and the habitats on which they rely to complete their lifecycle.

8.2.4 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – provides a national level of protection to specific animals and plants and controls the release of non-native species.

8.2.5 Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 – extends the protection of certain species from reckless as well as intentional acts. Part III requires that government departments have regard for the conservation of biodiversity, something that is extended by the NERC Act 2006.

8.2.6 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 – requires planning authorities to consider impacts on "habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity" when determining planning applications. Section 41 (S41) lists habitats and species of principal importance, which are to be considered, irrespective of whether they are covered by other legislation. The S41 list was originally taken forward under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (first published 1994) but is now prioritised under the Biodiversity 2020 Strategy (see National Policy below).

8.2.7 The Environment Act 2021 sets out requirements for legally binding targets (Environmental Targets (Biodiversity) (England) Regulations 2023), plans and policies for environmental protection.

8.2.8 The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 set out the description of any irreplaceable habitat, modifications for irreplaceable habitat, and define and list irreplaceable habitats for the purposes of biodiversity net gain.

8.2.9 During the COP15 meeting in December 2022, a new set of international goals for biodiversity was adopted called the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). In total, 188 governments (including the UK) agreed to the GBF, committing to address the loss of biodiversity through the adoption of four goals to be achieved by 2050. All parties that adopted it committed to setting national targets to ensure it was achieved by this date.

8.2.10 Schedule 15 of the Environment Act 2021 sets out provisions for biodiversity net gain and amends the Planning Act 2008 ('the Planning Act'). The Government's consultation on implementation of Schedule 15 indicated that a single 'core' Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment may be developed, with a view to incorporating the requirements into updated National Policy Statements (NPSs) (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2022). The stated intention is for the requirements to be implemented no later than November 2025.

8.2.11 The Environmental Targets (Biodiversity) (England) Regulations 2023 sets out the targets with respect to biodiversity that are legally binding on the government. It is split into several categories relating to the restoration of habitats and species extinction risks.

8.2.12 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 – protection of 'important' hedgerows from being uprooted or destroyed. Importance is determined based on adjacent land use, age, historic value and ecological value (specific criteria are set out).

8.2.13 Protection of Badgers Act 1992 – protection of badgers and their setts from killing injury and certain acts of cruelty. Protection of setts from damage, obstruction or destruction.

National Planning Policy

8.2.14 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has since its earlier versions (e.g. 2012, 2018) been revised, most recently in 2024 (with a minor further amendment on 7 February 2025 to correct cross-references). The 2024 version consolidates national planning policy into a single up-to-date document, replacing earlier versions.

8.2.15 The principle of sustainable development remains central in the NPPF. The latest version continues to emphasise planning's role in "protecting and enhancing the natural environment" and delivering biodiversity outcomes. The NPPF acknowledges that sustainable development involves positive improvements to the natural environment, not just avoidance of harm.

8.2.16 In the 2025 NPPF, Chapter 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment retains and refines provisions to ensure that planning is environmentally sustainable. Key policy expectations include that planning decisions and policies should:

- protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological value, soils (with consideration of status or quality);
- recognise the intrinsic character, beauty, and ecological value of the countryside, and the benefits from natural capital (including soils, trees, woodland);
- maintain the character of undeveloped coast, improving public access where feasible;
- minimise impacts and provide net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks resilient to pressures;
- prevent development from causing or being adversely affected by pollution (soil, air, water, noise), land instability, etc. and seek to improve environmental conditions (e.g. air quality) where possible;
- remediate and mitigate degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land, where appropriate.

8.2.17 In addition, the revised NPPF more explicitly embeds biodiversity net gain (BNG) expectations. The policy now anticipates that development proposals should deliver at least a 10% net gain in biodiversity, unless clearly justified otherwise, and that planning authorities should adopt criteria based or spatial policies to guide where biodiversity gain should be delivered, how it should be mitigated, and how ecological networks should be incorporated.

8.2.18 The earlier Government Circular on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) and supporting documents (such as “Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice”) remain helpful historical references but must now be read in the context of the updated legislative and policy framework (especially the Environment Act, the 2024 Regulations, and updated PPG).

8.2.19 The replacement of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) framework is now largely completed; current strategic guidance is more directly anchored in national environmental targets, the Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP), Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS), and local biodiversity strategies. The role of Local Biodiversity Partnerships is evolving to align with these newer instruments and strategies.

8.2.20 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2024) supports the NPPF and provides guidance across a range of topic areas. Relevant to this chapter is the guidance set out in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and EIA (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021-2024). These sections offer guidance to inform the accurate assessment of impacts from the alleged Unauthorised Development.

8.2.21 The guidance states that the planning system should conserve and enhance the natural and local environment and requires local planning authorities to consider the opportunities that developments may provide to conserve and enhance biodiversity and contribute to habitat connectivity in the wider area.

Local Planning Policy

8.2.22 Dorset Council are currently in the process of preparing a Local Plan covering all of the previous sub-categories of the Dorset Local Plan; this is still in its consultation phase, so does not hold significant weight. Therefore, the East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan (2014) is still the adopted policy applicable to the determination of this appeal.

8.2.23 The Local Plan places a strong emphasis on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity within the area. Development proposals are required to protect, maintain, and enhance the condition of nature conservation sites, habitats, and species, particularly those identified as priorities in national and local Biodiversity Action Plans. Where development may have an adverse impact on biodiversity, appropriate mitigation or compensation measures must be provided to ensure no net loss of biodiversity value. The plan also encourages the creation, restoration, and management of ecological networks and green infrastructure, ensuring that new development contributes positively to the connectivity and resilience of local habitats.

8.2.24 Special attention is given to the internationally important Dorset Heathlands. Development within 400m of these protected heathlands is generally not permitted due to the risk of harm to these sensitive environments. For proposals located between 400m and 5km from the heathlands, development may be allowed only if effective mitigation measures, such as financial contributions to heathland management projects, are secured.

8.2.25 The plan also supports the use of natural solutions for flood management, which can provide additional benefits for biodiversity. Where possible, new development should incorporate natural flood management techniques and habitat creation to support wildlife and ecosystem services. Furthermore, the design of new developments must respect and enhance the natural environment, integrating biodiversity considerations into the layout and landscaping of sites.

Policy ME1: Safeguarding Biodiversity and Geodiversity

8.2.26 Policy ME1 states:

> *"The Core Strategy aims to protect, maintain and enhance the condition of all types of nature conservation sites, habitats and species within their ecological networks including nationally and locally designated sites, ancient woodland and veteran trees, and priority habitats and species as identified in the UK and Dorset Biodiversity Action Plans."*

"Development should avoid harm to biodiversity and geodiversity. Where harm is unavoidable it should be mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for."

"Development proposals should protect and enhance areas of biodiversity and geological interest and provide for the appropriate management of these areas."

Policy ME2: Protection of the Dorset Heathlands

8.2.27 Policy ME2 states:

"In accordance with the advice from Natural England, there will be a presumption against any net increase in residential development (including tourist accommodation) within 400 metres of protected heathland."

"Between 400 metres and 5 kilometres of heathland, residential development will be permitted provided that adequate measures are put in place to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects upon the heathlands' integrity."

Policy ME6: Flood Management, Mitigation and Defence (relevant to biodiversity)

8.2.28 Policy ME6 states:

"Where appropriate, opportunities should be taken to incorporate new and enhance existing biodiversity features as part of the design and implementation of flood risk management measures."

Policy HE2: Design of New Development (relevant to biodiversity)

8.2.29 Policy HE2 states:

"Development will be permitted if it is compatible with or improves its surroundings in: … landscaping, including the retention and enhancement of existing landscape features, and provision for new planting to enhance biodiversity."

The Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework 2020-2025 Supplementary Planning Document

8.2.30 The objective of the SPD is to set out a strategy for the avoidance and mitigation of impacts of new residential development upon the Dorset Heathlands (including tourism development). It seeks to establish a framework under which applications for development likely to have a significant effect on the Dorset Heathlands can be permitted (or should be refused) so that any adverse effects on the integrity of the Dorset Heathlands are avoided.

8.3 Site Context

8.3.1 The site is not designated for ecological reasons at either statutory (i.e. SSSI, NNR etc.) or non-statutory level (i.e. LNR, SBI (Site of Biological Importance) etc.). The site primarily comprises a series of modified and neutral grassland fields, bordered along the eastern boundary by a mature treeline; with small patches of scattered scrub also present throughout the fields.

8.3.2 Further details of habitats and designated sites in the surrounding area are presented in the following section of this chapter.

8.4 Proposed Assessment Methodology

8.4.1 The ES chapter will initially include an outline of the legislative framework in respect of nature conservation. It will then define the approach taken to the various desk-based and site surveys undertaken and set out the findings of these works.

8.4.2 Primary baseline data is collected in accordance with standard best practice methodologies published by Natural England, Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and other recognised bodies, as appropriate.

Baseline

Desk Based Assessment

8.4.3 A desktop study has been undertaken and involved a search of existing information relating to designated sites, habitats of conservation concern and protected/priority species. Sources consulted included the Local Record Centre, Natural England open data and MAGIC mapping.

Designated Sites

8.4.4 There are eleven statutory designated sites of importance located within a 10km zone of influence (ZoI) of the scheme:

- Dorset Heathlands SAC located adjacent to the eastern boundary;
- Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar located adjacent to the eastern site boundary;
- Holt and West Moors SSSI located adjacent to the eastern site boundary;
- Moors River System SSSI located 1.25 km east;
- Holt Heath NNR located 1.41 km south-west;

- Horton Common SSSI located 1.5 km north-west;
- Lions Hill SSSI located 1.55 km south-west;
- Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar located 4.8 km east;
- River Avon SAC located 4.8 km east;
- New Forest SPA and Ramsar located 7.96 km north-east; and
- New Forest SAC located 7.96 km east.

8.4.5 Seven non-statutory Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are situated within 2 km of the site:

- The Nursery SNCI;
- Lower Common SNCI;
- West Moors Deport SNCI;
- Mannington Sub-station SNCI;
- Barewood Copse SNCI;
- Biddles Meadow SNC;
- Moors Valley SNCI.

8.4.6 All designated sites will be considered in the assessment, but particular focus will be given to the effects upon European designated sites (the SPA, SAC and Ramsar); along with their nationally designated component SSSI's.

Habitats

8.4.7 The site primarily comprises a series of modified and neutral grassland fields, bordered along the eastern boundary by a mature treeline; with small patches of scattered scrub also present throughout the fields. Detailed UKHab habitat surveys have been undertaken across the site.

Protected Species

8.4.8 A range of protected species surveys have been undertaken or are planned. These include surveys for:

- Botanical surveys;

- Reptile surveys;
- GCN (HSI) surveys;
- Badger surveys;
- Breeding bird surveys;
- Species-specific nightjar surveys; and
- Bat activity surveys (night-time walkover, emergence and static device).

8.4.9 The findings of these surveys will help to determine whether the species are taken forward into the assessment as important ecological receptors.

Assessment

8.4.10 The Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) of the proposals upon identified ecological receptors will be undertaken with reference to the Ecological Impact Assessment Guidance published by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2018). The EcIA will:

- establish a robust and accurate ecological baseline for the site;
- identify and evaluate the nature conservation/biodiversity interest present;
- identify any potential effects arising from the alleged Unauthorised Development (construction and operational stages);
- establish the character and significance of those identified effects;
- identify mitigation measures to address the significant effects;
- assess any residual effects and the need for any compensation; and,
- assess cumulative effects from other surrounding developments.

8.4.11 For the avoidance of doubt, the assessment will include an assessment of the potential effects of lighting upon protected species and the adjacent designated sites, to account for the comments made by the Secretary of State in their EIA Screening Direction.

Establishing Importance

8.4.12 The CIEEM EcIA guidance confirms that detailed assessment of ecological features that are 'widespread, unthreatened and resilient to project impacts' is not necessary. It is therefore necessary to determine which ecological features are sufficiently important (and potentially affected by the Scheme). Decisions on relative importance will be outlined in the assessment and consider quality, extent, rarity (including local rarity) and threats or declines of a feature. Relevant statutory and non-statutory designations, legislation and policies will be taken account of, although not all populations of legally protected species show the same rarity, so contextual information is vital. Importance could also relate to the supportive function of the feature (i.e. providing a buffer, connections or opportunities for expansion / climate change resilience of a neighbouring feature).

8.4.13 The importance of a feature is identified within a defined geographical context. The scales relevant to the ecological features are presented in Table 8.1. These criteria provide a starting point for the assessment but specific site conditions together with information on the local and wider context may result in different criteria being applied.

Table 8.1: Evaluation of Ecological Features

Geographic Context	**Criteria**
International and European	Designated or proposed/candidate Special Areas for Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar Sites and their qualifying features, some of which may depend on land outside the designation boundaries. Candidate or proposed designations are treated as of equal value to fully designated sites. Under the NPPF, land that is set aside as compensation for adverse effects of development on European Sites should also be regarded as of European value. Species populations or habitat areas (such as those listed in Annex I, II or IV of the Habitats Directive or Annex I of the Birds Directive) of international importance due to relative size, rarity or quality of the feature.
National	Designated or proposed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Marine Nature Reserves (MNR) and their qualifying features, some of which may depend on land outside the designation boundaries. A viable area of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW). Species populations or habitat areas (including legally protected or NERC Act S41 species or habitats) of national importance due to relative size, rarity or quality of the feature.

County	Designated or proposed Site of Biological Importance (SBI), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) and their qualifying features where they occur within the designation boundaries. 'Important' hedgerows (as described under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997) where these occur as an extensive network. Species populations or habitat areas (including legally protected or NERC Act S41) or Nationally Scarce species or habitats of district or county importance due to relative size, rarity or quality of the feature. Sites should comfortably exceed Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) criteria if these exist but not meet SSSI selection criteria.
Local	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) unless also designated at a higher level, and other nature conservation designations (under local planning policies). Green infrastructure designations where these contribute to local landscape connectivity and/or buffer other ecological features valued at least this geographic scale. Species populations or habitat areas (including legally protected or NERC Act S41 species or habitats) of local importance due to relative size or quality. Features that appreciably enrich the local ecological resource, although these may themselves be common and widespread, such as long-established hedgerows, woodlands and ponds.
Immediate Zone of Influence (IZoI)	Populations of common and widespread species or habitats without protection or conservation designation. Isolated and small fragments of NERC Act S41 habitats or species (only where better representative examples of such habitats or species are common nearby).

Characterisation of Impact

8.4.14 The proposals may result in multiple potential impacts on an important ecological feature, and the CIEEM approach requires that only those that are likely to occur and have significant impacts need be assessed, although a precautionary approach to scoping potential impacts is recommended. The following characteristics are used to describe impacts (not all may be relevant in all cases):

- Positive or negative.
- Extent.

- Magnitude.
- Duration.
- Timing.
- Frequency.
- Reversibility.
- Significance of Effect

8.4.15 Once an impact has been described it is necessary to determine if the effect is 'significant'. In the context of CIEEM EcIA guidance a significant effect is one that either 'supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for 'important ecological features'. This can include impacts on the structure and function of sites and habitats or the conservation status of habitats and species (i.e. does the impact alter the extent, distribution or abundance of the feature?). The decision on significance is made irrespective of the geographical scale of importance of the feature; if an effect is found not to be significant at the level at which the receptor has been valued, it may be significant at a more local level. A significant negative effect is not necessarily one that would make the proposals unacceptable.

Likelihood of Effect

8.4.16 The following four-point scale has been used to express the degree of confidence in the prediction of impact significance, for residual impacts this scale will also indicate the reliability of mitigation proposals.

- Certain/near certain
- Probable
- Possible
- Extremely unlikely

Mitigation and Residual Effects

8.4.17 Recommendations will be made to mitigate any significant detrimental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the alleged Unauthorised Development on any identified important ecological feature. Any other mitigation that is not related to an important ecological feature but is nonetheless considered necessary would also be set out. Once the appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring have been proposed, the residual impacts remaining once they are taken into account will be identified.

Biodiversity Net Gain

8.4.18 In accordance with the Environment Act 2021, the alleged Unauthorised Development will be assessed to determine the biodiversity impact of the proposals with a view to achieving an overall net gain in biodiversity. However, it is not necessary for the proposals to achieve the statutory 10% biodiversity net gain enhancements as the deemed planning application was made before the statutory regime was introduced.

9. Transport

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This section of the ES Scoping Report identifies the proposed scope of assessment for Traffic and Transport. It sets out how the traffic and transport receptors will be identified and the proposed approach to assessment. This section also considers the potential impacts arising from the construction and operation of the development to be assessed and identifies the proposed scope and scale of the EIA for traffic and transport.

9.1.2 A Transport Assessment will be prepared to support the EIA process by RPS Tetratech. The Transport Assessment and the EIA would utilise the same baseline data, however, the Transport Assessment will be prepared in accordance with its own relevant guidance and best practice. It will focus on the operational capacity of the highway network and the impact upon the operation and performance of key highway links and junctions. The ES chapter will make use of the findings of the TA to evaluate the environmental effects associated with traffic and transport effects.

9.2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context

9.2.1 Relevant planning policy will be taken into account for this assessment of Traffic and Transport including:

- National Planning Policy Framework;
- Planning Practice Guidance;
- DfT Circular 01/2022 – The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development;
- Dorset Draft Local Transport Plan 2026 to 2041; and
- Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy.

9.3 Site Context

9.3.1 Access to the site for all modes of travel is via the Gundry's Farm Caravan and Camp site and School Lane which connects with Ringwood Road.

9.3.2 School Lane is an unadopted private road which provides access to Gundry's Farm Camping and Caravan site as well as several residential properties and O'Marah Construction Ltd business unit. School Lane is accessed off Ringwood Road at its northern end.

9.3.3 Ringwood Road is a single carriageway road which forms a mini roundabout junction with the B3072 and Verwood Road to the north-west and continues as Horton Road to the south-east. Ringwood Road is subject to a posted speed limit of 40mph, except for the section along the frontage of Sunny Acres which is subject to a posted speed limit of 30mph. A footway exists along the entire length of the carriageway between the mini roundabout junction and where Ringwood Road continues as Horton Road.

9.3.4 The A31 is located to the east accessed via Horton Road and the Ashley Heath Roundabout. The A31 is a dual carriageway road subject to the national speed limit of 70mph in the local vicinity. The A31 provides routes on to the Strategic Road Network linking to the M27 to the northeast of the site.

9.4 Proposed Assessment Methodology

Relevant Guidance

9.4.1 Guidance documents relevant to traffic and transport that will be considered within the assessment process include the following:

- Environmental Assessment of Traffic and Movement, IEMA, 2023 (the 'IEMA guidelines'); and
- DMRB LA104: Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, Transport Scotland, Welsh Government and Department for Infrastructure Northern Ireland, 2020).

Impact Assessment Criteria

9.4.2 The approach to determining the significance of effects is a two-stage process that involves defining the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the receptor. This section describes the criteria that will be applied in this chapter to assign values to the magnitude of impacts and the sensitivity of the receptors.

9.4.3 The significance of transport environmental effects will be assessed by considering the interaction between the magnitude of the impacts and the sensitivity of the receptors in the vicinity of transport corridors.

9.4.4 Consistent with the IEMA guidelines, the following will be considered within the traffic and transport assessment; a description for each of these impacts is set out below.

- Driver delay (including delays to public transport);
- Severance;

- Non-motorised user delay;
- Fear and intimidation (non-motorised user amenity); and
- Road safety.

9.4.5 Paragraph 3.11 of the IEMA guidelines recognises that professional judgement should be used as part of the assessment and states the following:

> *'The assessment of certain impacts may therefore depend more on description and judgement than any commonly agreed method, However even where impacts are well studied, the methods of assessment are in state of evolution. There may be a number of alternative assessment methods, in which case the competent traffic and movement expert should provide reasons, simply states for the actual choice of method'.*

Driver Delay (including delays to public transport)

9.4.6 The IEMA guidelines note that driver delay (which includes delays to public transport) can occur at several points on the network, although the effects are only likely to be significant when the traffic on the highway network is predicted to be at or close to the capacity of the system. An assessment of driver delay (which includes delays to public transport) will be undertaken in conjunction with the Transport Assessment.

Severance

9.4.7 Severance is only likely to occur on highly trafficked roads and result from the perceived division the road and traffic creates between communities on either side.

9.4.8 The IEMA guidelines states that increases in total traffic flows of 30%, 60% and 90% could result in slight, moderate and substantial changes in severance respectively.

Non-motorised User Delay

9.4.9 The IEMA guidelines sets out that an assessment of pedestrian delay serves as a proxy for the delay that other modes of non-motorised users may experience when crossing roads.

9.4.10 Changes in the volume, composition or speed of traffic may affect the ability of people to cross roads. In general, increases in traffic levels are likely to lead to greater increases in delay. Delays will also depend upon the general level of pedestrian and non-motorised user activity, visibility and general physical conditions.

9.4.11 Given the range of local factors and conditions that can influence non-motorised user delay, for example, a discrete delay may have a lesser impact in an urban environment than a rural setting, the IEMA guidelines do not set out definitive thresholds against which to assess non-motorised user delay. The IEMA guidelines recommends that the competent traffic and movement expert uses judgement to determine whether any changes in pedestrian and non-motorised user delay may be significant.

9.4.12 The IEMA guidelines also states that pedestrian (non-motorised user) delay and severance can be grouped together as an increase in traffic flows is likely to lead to greater increases in delays and states that increases in total traffic flows of 30%, 60% and 90% could result in slight, moderate and substantial changes in severance, and therefore non-motorised user delay, respectively.

Fear and Intimidation (non-motorised user amenity)

9.4.13 The term non-motorised user amenity is broadly defined as the relative pleasantness of a journey and is considered to be affected by traffic flow, traffic composition and footway width / separation from traffic. This definition comprises fear and intimidation.

9.4.14 The IEMA guidelines sets out that fear and intimidation from traffic, in terms of vehicular criteria, encompasses total traffic movements, HGV movements and vehicle speeds. It assigns a 'degree of hazard' score to each of these from which a total degree of hazard score is calculated and from which impacts can then be determined. This is calculated using the criteria set out in the IEMA guidelines, which is replicated in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1: Degree of Hazard Score Criteria

Average traffic flow over 18 hour day (vehicles/hour) (a)	Total 18 hour HGV flow (b)	Average Vehicle Speed (mph) (c)	Degree of Hazard Score
1,800+	3,000+	>40	30
1,200 – 1,800	2,000 – 3,000	30–40	20
600 – 1,200	1,000 – 2,000	20–30	10
<600	<1000	<20	0

9.4.15 A 'total hazard score' is then calculated for each highway link for traffic flow scenarios. Table 3.2 of the IEMA guidelines provides an example of the total hazard score calculation to identify a level of fear and intimidation and is replicated in Table 9.2 below.

Table 9.2: Total Hazard Score and Level of Fear and Intimidation Calculation

Degree of Hazard	Total hazard score (a) + (b) + (c)
Extreme	71+
Great	41 – 70
Moderate	21 – 40
Minor	0 – 20

Road Safety

9.4.16 It is possible to estimate the impact of increased traffic on road safety from existing injury accident records, national statistics and the type and quantity of traffic generated. An assessment of road safety is undertaken in conjunction with the Transport Assessment.

Delimiting the Extent of Assessment

9.4.17 Vehicle movements generated during the construction and operation of the development to be assessed and their routeing along the highway network will be determined in conjunction with the Transport Assessment. A detailed analysis of the highway network will be undertaken in conjunction with the Transport Assessment to identify key locations where potential traffic and transport impacts may occur.

9.4.18 The assessment within the ES chapter will assess the predicted traffic flows against forecast baseline traffic flows to determine if an impact is likely to occur. In terms of the assessment of the environmental impacts of traffic and movement, the IEMA guidelines sets out the following two 'rules' to delimit the geographic extent of assessment:

- Rule 1 – Include road links where traffic flows will increase by more than 30% or where the number of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) will increase by more than 30%.
- Rule 2 – Include any other specifically sensitive areas where traffic flows have increased by 10% or more.

9.4.19 The assessment will therefore identify the sensitivity of affected transport routes, taking into account the presence and location of sensitive receptors or route users. The definition of sensitivity in this chapter will use professional judgement and guidance provided in the IEMA guidelines.

9.4.20 In accordance with the IEMA guidelines, for rule 1, any highway link with increases in total traffic flows that exceed 30% or HGVs that exceed 30% are included within the assessment. For rule 2, those highway links that were not included within the assessment under rule 1 but are deemed to be sensitive and have increases in total traffic flows that exceed 10% will also be screened into the assessment.

9.4.21 It should be noted that the IEMA guidelines notes that the day-to-day variation of traffic on a road is frequently at least + or – 10% and goes on to set out that changes in traffic flows of less than 10% creates no discernible environmental impact.

9.4.22 The IEMA rule 1 and rule 2 thresholds which delimit the extent of assessment do not on their own apply to the impact upon driver delay (incorporating delays to public transport) as this relates to junction / highway capacity and operation and the impact upon this is defined by the

Transport Assessment. Generally, a potential impact upon driver delay may result when the highway network is at or close to capacity and not just with reference to the rule 1 and rule 2 thresholds.

9.4.23 The IEMA rule 1 and rule 2 thresholds are therefore not applied to this potential impact to delimit the extent of assessment and the extent of assessment is considered across the whole traffic and transport study area, from which key junctions or locations for assessment are identified using observations of existing driver delay and professional judgement in conjunction with the Transport Assessment.

9.4.24 The IEMA rule 1 and rule 2 thresholds which delimit the extent of assessment also do not on their own apply to the impact upon road safety as this relates to the consideration of road safety along a highway and the impact upon this which is defined by the Transport Assessment. Generally, a potential impact upon road safety may result at locations where there is an existing road safety issue or where development traffic may create a road safety issue.

9.4.25 The IEMA rule 1 and rule 2 thresholds are therefore not applied to this potential impact to delimit the extent of assessment and the extent of assessment is considered across the whole traffic and transport study area, from which key locations for assessment are identified from an analysis of Personal Injury Accidents and professional judgement in conjunction with the Transport Assessment.

Receptor Sensitivity / Value

9.4.26 The definition of sensitivity in this chapter will use professional judgement and experience and guidance provided in the IEMA guidelines. The criteria to be used in this chapter is outlined in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Definitions of Sensitivity for Traffic and Transport

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors
High	High concentration of receptors with greatest sensitivity due to site-specific characteristics which make them particularly sensitive to changes in traffic flow, high instances of road collisions and clusters with reference to Personal Injury Accident data, urban/residential/built-up roads without commensurate footway provision, high footfall, severely congested junctions.
Medium	Some concentrations of receptors with some sensitivity to traffic flows including congested junctions, urban/residential/built-up areas with narrow footway provision for its use, demand and footfall or with receptors where there are no setbacks from affected roads and junctions, unsegregated cycleways, some instances of road collisions with reference to Personal Injury Accident data.
Low	Low concentrations of receptors with some sensitivity to traffic flows including urban/residential/built-up areas with good footway provision commensurate for its use, demand

	and footfall and other receptors with low sensitivity to traffic flows and those sufficiently distant from affected roads and junctions.
Negligible	Receptors with negligible sensitivity to traffic flows and those sufficiently distant from affected roads and junctions or where no receptors are present.

9.4.27 All highway links will be assessed against the rule 1 threshold. Highway links that are defined as high sensitivity will be deemed as sensitive in accordance with the IEMA guidelines and will be additionally assessed against the rule 2 threshold. Where predicted changes in traffic flows fall beneath these levels, a full assessment of effects will not be required and no significant effects upon that highway link would be predicted (in accordance with the IEMA guidelines).

Magnitude of Impact

9.4.28 The criteria for defining magnitude in this chapter will be based upon the guidance set out in the IEMA guidelines and are outlined in Table 9.4 below.

Table 9.4: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Impact / Sensitivity	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Driver delay	Defined in conjunction with the Transport Assessment and a review of the change in traffic flows or operation of a junction or highway link with a particular focus on peak hour periods when baseline traffic flows are at their highest			
Severance	Change in total traffic flows of less than 30%	Change in total traffic flows of 30%-60%	Change in total traffic flows of 60%-90%	Change in total traffic flows over 90%
Non-motorised user delay	Change in total traffic flows of less than 30%	Change in total traffic flows of 30%-60%	Change in total traffic flows of 60%-90%	Change in total traffic flows over 90%
Fear and intimidation (non-motorised user amenity)	No step changes in the level of fear and intimidation	One step change in the level of fear and intimidation, with <400 vehicle increase in average 18 hour vehicle movements and/or <500 HGV	One step change in the level of fear and intimidation, but with >400 vehicle increase in average 18 hour vehicle movements and/or >500 HGV	Two step changes in the level of fear and intimidation

		increase in total 18 hour HGV flow	increase in total 18 hour HGV flow	
Road safety	Defined from a review of Personal Injury Accident data along highway links and the predicted changes in traffic flow			

Significance of Effect

9.4.29 The significance of the effect upon traffic and transport receptors will be determined by taking into account the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact. The method to be employed for this assessment is presented in Table 9.5. Where a range of significance levels is presented, the final assessment for each effect will be based upon professional judgement.

9.4.30 In all cases, the evaluation of receptor sensitivity, impact magnitude and significance of effect will be informed by professional judgement and will be underpinned by narrative to explain the conclusions reached.

Table 9.5: Assessment Matrix

Magnitude of Impact / Sensitivity of Receptor	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible or Minor	Negligible or Minor	Minor
Low	Negligible or Minor	Negligible or Minor	Minor	Minor or Moderate
Medium	Negligible or Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate or Major
High	Minor	Minor or Moderate	Moderate or Major	Major

9.4.31 For the purpose of the assessment, any effects with a significance level of minor or less will not be considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

9.4.32 Where there are no predicted changes in traffic flows, the magnitude of impact will be ‘no change’ and no effect would arise.

Likely Mitigation

9.4.33 This section of the ES Chapter will set out the means by which any likely significant environmental impacts identified in the preceding assessment is to be mitigated. The purpose of the mitigation measure will be to prevent, reduce or offset any likely significant environmental effects.

9.4.34 The ES will identify any residual environmental effects and their significance taking account of the application of the mitigation measures.

10. Air Quality

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The alleged Unauthorised Development has the potential to cause air quality impacts as a result of fugitive dust emissions from construction and road traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site during operation. As such, an Air Quality Assessment will be undertaken by Redmore Environmental in order to define baseline conditions, assess potential construction and operational impacts associated with the scheme, determine any mitigation measures required to reduce effects and secure compliance with relevant standards.

10.2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context

Regulatory Framework

10.2.1 EU Directive 2008/50/EC sets limit values for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), which is implemented in UK law through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010[4]. The Air Quality Standards Regulations have been subsequently amended through The Air Quality Standards (Amendment) Regulations 2016 and The Environment (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020. The limit values for NO_2 and PM_{10} are the same numerical concentrations as the UK objectives, but achievement of the limit values is a national obligation rather than a local one and concentrations are reported to the nearest whole number.

10.2.2 The objectives for use by local authorities are prescribed within the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000[5] and the Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002[6]. The UK-wide objectives for NO_2 and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10μm (PM_{10}) were to have been achieved by 2005 and 2004 respectively and continue to apply in all future years thereafter.

10.2.3 Part IV of the Environment Act (1995)[7] requires UK government to produce a national Air Quality Strategy (AQS) which contains standards, objectives and measures for improving

[4] The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 Statutory Instrument 1001. (2010). HMSO. Retrieved from http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/pdfs/uksi_20101001_en.pdf
[5] The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 Statutory Instrument 928. (2000). HMSO. Retrieved from http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2000/928/contents/made
[6] The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, Statutory Instrument 3043. (2002). HMSO. Retrieved from https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/3043/contents/made
[7] Environment Act. (1995). HMSO. Retrieved from http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents

ambient air quality. The most recent AQS was produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and published in 2023[8].

10.2.4 The UK's legal framework for protection of the natural environment is set out in the Environment Act[9], which passed into UK law in November 2021. The Act gives the Government the power to set long-term, legally binding environmental targets. It also establishes an Office for Environmental Protection (OEP), responsible for holding the government to account and ensuring compliance with these targets.

10.2.5 The Environmental Improvement Plan 2023[10] was published in January 2023, providing long term and Interim Targets in order to reduce population exposure to particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5μm ($PM_{2.5}$). The Concentration Target for 2040 was subsequently adopted in the Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations (2023).

National Planning Policy

10.2.6 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[11] sets out planning policy for England. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, and that the planning system has three overarching objectives, one of which (Paragraph 8c) is an environmental objective:

> *"to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy".*

10.2.7 To prevent unacceptable risks from air pollution, Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that:

> *"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by…preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air quality".*

[8] Defra. (2023). Air Quality Strategy: Framework for Local Authority Delivery. Retrieved from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england/air-quality-strategy-framework-for-local-authority-delivery
[9] Environment Act 2021. (2021).
[10] Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, DEFRA, 2023.
[11] Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC). (2024). National Planning Policy Framework.

10.2.8 Paragraph 198 states:

> *"Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development"*.

10.2.9 More specifically on air quality, Paragraph 199 makes clear that:

> *"Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan".*

10.2.10 The NPPF is supported by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)[12], which includes guiding principles on how planning can take account of the impacts of new development on air quality.

Local Planning Policy

10.2.11 The relevant local planning policies for the site include those within the Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy and the saved policies from the East Dorset District Local Plan 2002. Policy DES2 of the East Dorset District Local Plan 2002 states:

> *"Developments will not be permitted which will either impose or suffer unacceptable impacts on or from existing or likely future development or land uses in terms of noise, smell, safety, health, lighting, disturbance, traffic or other pollution."*

Dorset Heathlands Interim Air Quality Strategy

10.2.12 The aim of the Air Quality Strategy is to address the adverse effect of airborne nitrogen upon the Dorset Heathlands designated sites by contributing to the achievement of the conservation objectives for air quality and in doing so, facilitate the delivery of planned development. It states

[12] Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2019). Planning Practice Guidance. Retrieved from https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance

that Councils can partially address the pollution by using developer contributions to fund targeted management of heathland alongside measures to actively reduce emissions. This element forms part of the overall strategy to deliver the reductions in pollution necessary to help achieve the conservation objectives of the Dorset Heathlands.

10.3 Site Context

Local Air Quality Management

10.3.1 As required by the Environment Act (1995), as amended by the Environment Act (2021), Dorset Council (DC) has undertaken review and assessment of air quality within their area of jurisdiction. This process has indicated that annual mean concentrations of NO_2 are above the Air Quality Objective (AQO) of 40µg/m^3 within the district. As such, one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been declared, which is approximately 67.4km west of the site.

Local Monitoring Results

10.3.2 The closest continuous monitoring station to the site is located at Ferndown, approximately 5.5km to the south. DC also operates a network of 54 NO_2 diffusion tubes throughout the district, which are changed over every month, with the old tubes sent off for analysis. The closest NO_2 diffusion tube is located approximately 2.2km south of the site at Station Road, West Moors, reference E14.

10.3.3 The DC 2025 Air Quality Annual Status Report and DEFRA mapped background data indicates recent measurements for relevant pollutants as follows:

- NO_2 (annual mean): 12.4µg/m^3 (Station Road, West Moors)
- PM_{10} (annual mean): 10.3µg/m^3 (source: DEFRA mapped background data)
- $PM_{2.5}$ (annual mean): 6.4µg/m^3 (DEFRA mapped background data)

10.3.4 Concentrations of NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ at nearby monitors within the vicinity of the site and background data are all below the relevant AQOs .

10.3.5 The DEFRA mapped background values will be utilised as input for dispersion modelling and for calculation of future baseline and cumulative scenarios.

10.4 Proposed Assessment Methodology

Construction

10.4.1 The potential impacts from dust generated during the construction phase of the alleged Unauthorised Development will be assessed qualitatively using the approach presented in the

Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) Guidance[13] for assessing impacts from construction activities. The assessment will consider the potential for impacts within 250m of the site boundary, and within 50m of the routes to be used by construction vehicles up to 250m from the site exit(s).. The appropriate level of mitigation required to ensure that there will be no significant effects will thereafter be defined. It is anticipated that such measures will be incorporated into a Construction Environmental Management Plan (‘CEMP’), as a basis for managing construction works. The guidance is clear that, with appropriate mitigation in place, the residual effects will normally be ‘not significant’.

10.4.2 Construction plant (Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)) emissions will not be explicitly modelled or assessed, as the relevant guidance from the IAQM states that “*experience from assessing the exhaust emissions from on-site plant (also known as non-road mobile machinery or NRMM) […] suggests that they are unlikely to make a significant impact on local air quality and in the vast majority of cases they will not need to be quantitatively assessed*”. Significant effects as a result of NRMM emissions can thus be scoped out. However, suitable mitigation measures for site plant will be presented as part of the mitigation measures based on advice presented in the IAQM guidance documents. Where applicable, all NRMM used on site will adhere to relevant emission standards in line with best practice and local policy (e.g. London NRMM standards or DC-adopted equivalents).

Operation

Human Receptors

10.4.3 The alleged Unauthorised Development has the potential to increase concentrations of NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ as a result of road traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site during the operational phase. These will be assessed through detailed dispersion modelling using ADMS-Roads in order to quantify pollution levels at sensitive locations both with and without the development in place. The following scenarios will be considered:

- Current baseline;
- Opening year Do-Minimum (DM) - predicted traffic flows in the development opening year should the proposals not proceed, inclusive of committed developments in the local area; and,
- Opening year Do-Something (DS) - predicted traffic flows in the development opening year should the proposals proceed, inclusive of committed developments in the local area.

[13] IAQM (2024) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction v2.2.

10.4.4 The assessment will be undertaken using relevant traffic data, local land use characteristics and 1-year of hourly meteorological records taken from the most representative observation station for the site. The modelling outputs will be verified against local monitoring data in accordance with the DEFRA methodology[14].

10.4.5 The significance of potential effects at sensitive receptors will be determined based on the predicted magnitude of change in pollutant concentrations and the criteria provided within the IAQM document 'Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality'[15].

10.4.6 Locations sensitive to potential changes in off-site pollutant concentrations will be identified within 200m of the highway network in accordance with the guidance provided by National Highways[16] on the likely limits of pollutant dispersion from road sources.

10.4.7 Following assessment of potential impacts, suitable mitigation measures will be identified in order to reduce air quality effects to an appropriate level, if required.

Ecological Receptors

10.4.8 The alleged Unauthorised Development has the potential to cause air quality impacts as a result of road vehicle exhaust emissions at ecological receptors will be assessed using the criteria contained within Natural England (NE) guidance 'Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations'[17] and 'Air pollution and development: advice for local authorities'[18].

Cumulative Effects

10.4.9 The cumulative effects of the alleged Unauthorised Development and identified Cumulative Schemes will be considered during the construction stage, taking into account the location and proximity of each scheme, and the IAQM[19] guidance.

10.4.10 The future year DM dispersion model scenario will include vehicle trips associated with general growth as well as from identified Cumulative Schemes likely to affect the study area. The DS scenario will also include additional traffic associated with the alleged Unauthorised Development. The inclusion of relevant Cumulative Schemes in the future year scenarios will allow an inherently cumulative assessment of the alleged Unauthorised Development in relation to road vehicle exhaust emissions to be undertaken.

[14] Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG22), DEFRA, 2022.
[15] Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, IAQM, 2017.
[16] LA 105: Air Quality, National Highways, 2024.
[17] Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations, NE, 2018.
18 Air pollution and development: advice for local authorities, NE, 2025.
[19] IAQM (2024) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction v2.2.

Summary

10.4.11 The potential air quality effects that will be scoped into the assessment in relation to construction and operation of the alleged Unauthorised Development include:

- Impacts of dust soiling and PM_{10} emissions during the construction of the alleged Unauthorised Development on existing and introduced sensitive receptors in the local area (taking account of the phasing of the development);

- Impacts of NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from road traffic generated by the alleged Unauthorised Development once operational on existing human and ecological sensitive receptors in the local area; and

- The potential for the alleged Unauthorised Development and Cumulative Schemes to cumulatively impact air quality at sensitive receptors during the construction and operation of the alleged Unauthorised Development.

11. Noise

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The scope of the noise chapter will cover the impact of the alleged Unauthorised Development on noise-sensitive receptors in the area. The assessment will be undertaken by Venta Acoustics Ltd.

11.1.2 The assessment would initially quantify the prevailing baseline conditions at nearest receptor(s), predict the noise levels as a result of the alleged Unauthorised Development on nearest sensitive receptors and assess the potential impacts in order to determine the level of significance. The assessment would determine any mitigation measures required to reduce residual effects.

11.2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context

Legislation

11.2.1 Additional statutory powers to control noise exist outside of the planning system, and the granting of planning permission does not remove the need to comply with these controls. The Control of Pollution Act 1974 contains powers for local authorities to deal with noise from construction sites.

11.2.2 The Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended by the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993, which requires local authorities to serve notices where noise emitted from premises constitutes a statutory nuisance.

Noise Policy Statement for England

11.2.3 The Noise Policy Statement for England[20] is published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and sets out the approach to noise within the Government's sustainable development strategy.

11.2.4 The three aims of the NPSE are stated as:

- Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

[20] Noise Policy Statement for England 2010. DEFRA

11.2.5 Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life from environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

11.2.6 Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

National Planning Policy Framework

11.2.7 Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.

11.2.8 The NPPF states at paragraph 198 that planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:

- (a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life.
- (b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.

Local Planning Policy

11.2.9 Policy DES2 of the East Dorset Local Plan document states that:

> *Developments will not be permitted which will either impose or suffer unacceptable impacts on or from existing or likely future development or land uses in terms of noise, smell, safety, health, lighting, disturbance, traffic or other pollution.*

11.3 Site Context

11.3.1 The baseline noise environment is likely controlled by local road traffic noise Ringwood Road and West Moors Road.

11.3.2 There are a small number of noise sensitive receptors around the site, most notably on School Lane and Ringwood Road.

11.4 Proposed Assessment Methodology

Establishing the Baseline

11.4.1 The existing noise environment will be quantified by conducting a baseline noise survey. The baseline noise survey will be undertaken over multiple (therefore including night-time periods), indicative of those nearest receptors, including existing residential receptors off Ringwood Road.

11.4.2 Baseline noise monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with BS 7445-1:2003[21], BS 4142:2014+A1:2019[22]; the equipment used will conform to the requirements of BS EN 61672-1:2013[23].

Operation

11.4.3 An assessment of noise during the operational phase from the alleged Unauthorised Development would be undertaken to the requirements of BS 8233: 2014[24], WHO Guidelines[25] and BS 4142:2014+A1:2019[26]. Noise predictions would be compared against the adopted criteria derived from the baseline survey, through analysis of the representative background ($L_{A90,\,T}$) and ambient ($L_{Aeq,\,T}$) sound levels.

11.4.4 The assessment would utilise information regarding the number, type, noise emission data and operational regime of any proposed fixed plant, utilising the development site layout. The assessment would also consider on site activities from the use of the campsite (both internal breakout and external noise), as well as customer vehicles in and around the site.

11.4.5 A road traffic noise assessment will be provided in a comparative study, evaluating the impact of potential changes in traffic noise on a sample of roads in the area from traffic flow situations with and without development. Noise levels will be calculated in accordance with relevant guidance in the Department of Transport document 'Calculation of Road Traffic Noise' (1988) based on appropriate traffic flow data provided by the project transport team.

11.4.6 Changes in basic noise level (BNLs), as a result of the development would be compared with DMRB LA 111[27] design criteria, to enable an initial assessment of the likely operational noise significance on existing receptors. BNLs would be calculated from the following scenarios in order to assess against the DMRB criteria in the short and long term:

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[21] British Standard 7445-1: 2003. Description of environmental noise – Guide to quantities and procedures
[22] British Standard 4142: 2014+A1: 2019. Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound
[23] British Standard 61672-1: 2013. Electroacoustics. Sound level meters. Specifications
24 British Standard 8233: 2014 Guidance on sound Insulation and noise reduction for buildings
25 World Health Organisation Guidelines for Community Noise (1999)
26 British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019. Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound
[27] Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 111 Revision 2. Noise and Vibration. 2020

- Do-minimum Opening Year (DMOY);
- Do-something Opening Year (DSOY);
- Do-minimum Future Year (DMFY); and
- Do Something Future Year (DSFY).

11.4.7 The results of the baseline survey and assessment of noise associated with the alleged Unauthorised Development will be reported in an ES chapter. Where appropriate, this will also include any recommendations for mitigation measures to address any predicted, significant adverse effects.

Matters Scoped Out

11.4.8 No significant ground vibration effects are anticipated. Vibration during construction and operation is therefore proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.

12. Cumulative Effects

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 Cumulative effects may take the form of the combined effects of multiple developments within a local area or the interaction of different effects from a single development that may affect a particular receptor.

12.2 Cumulative Effects

12.2.1 Most cumulative effects result when construction phases of more than one development overlap. However, the assessment will also assess operational effects of more than one development, where appropriate. This will be of particular relevance for the assessment of traffic impacts in conjunction with other consented schemes.

12.2.2 It should firstly be noted that the assessment of cumulative effects will include for the adjacent lawful uses on the parts of the caravan site that are not subject to the Enforcement Notice. This includes the use of the adjacent Areas A and B for the stationing of 54 caravans.

12.2.3 A cumulative sites search has been undertaken and the following long list of potential cumulative sites has been created, based on the inclusion of major developments meeting the following criteria:

- residential developments of 10+ houses or of 0.5ha+ site area
- commercial developments of more than 1000sqm or sites of greater than 1 hectare
- energy, waste, quarrying, or infrastructure developments

Table 12.1: Cumulative Sites Search Results

Planning reference and decision date	Description of development	Location	Distance from site
3/13/0669/FUL 17 January 2014	Solar farm, comprising the erection of solar arrays of photovoltaic panels, inverter/transformer sheds, fencing, site storage cabin, combined DNO and EPC switchgear housing, internal gravel access road, and associated equipment (as amended by plans rec'd 25/10/13, 7/11/13, 27/11/13 & 16/12/13) AMENDED BY 3/14/0765/NMC	Land At Wedgehill Farm Woodlands Wimborne Dorset BH21 8LX 1.6km to north west of site	Completed and operational – **Scoped Out**
3/14/0457/FUL 31 July 2014	Installation of ground mounted photovoltaic solar arrays to provide 20.4MW generating capacity together with power inverter systems; transformer stations;	Manor Farm St Michaels Road Verwood Dorset BH31 6JA	Completed and operational – **Scoped Out**

	internal access track; landscaping; security fencing; access gate; CCTV and ancillary infrastructure.	1.6km to north of site	
3/14/0884/FUL 12 December 2014	Proposed temporary (30 years) change of use from agriculture to agriculture and solar photovoltaic farm with associated static arrays of photovoltaic panels of amended sizes, together with cabins to contain inverter cabinets and transformers and a cabin to house a substation, with perimiter fencing, landscape and ecological enhancements, also amended with revised location of maintenance track and gate and relocated CCTV.	Homeland Farm Ringwood Road Three Legged Cross Wimborne Dorset 1.21 km to north east of site	Completed and Operational – **Scoped Out**
3/16/1480/FUL 23 September 2016	Erection of an additional factory as extension to existing factory	Rollalong Ltd, Woolsbride Industrial Park 1 km to south east of site	Completed and Operational – **Scoped Out**
3/15/0556/OUT 31 March 2017 (including subsequent applications 3/20/1887/RM, 3/21/0568/RM, 3/21/0810/RM & P/VOC/2024/06621)	Outline application for the construction of a mixed employment development with a maximum floor space of 33,400msq for Office, Research & Development, Light Industrial, General Industrial or Storage & Distribution use (including trade counter)(use classes B1a, B1b, B1c, B2 & B8) and a small element of floor space under use classes A1, A3, A5, D1 & D2. Engineering operations to form new access junctions from Old Barn Farm Road and new internal roads (Outline application with access and scale parameters to be determined at outline stage and layout, appearance and landscaping to be reserved for subsequent approval) Addendum to Transport Assessment Received 23/10/2015.	Land Adjacent To Woolsbridge Industrial Estate Three Legged Cross Wimborne BH21 6SU (WI) 1.15km to east of site	Partially Completed and is accessed via Ringwood Road, from where the alleged Unauthorised Development site is accessed, giving the potential for cumulative traffic, air quality and noise effects. **Partially Scoped In**
3/19/2054/OUT 20 March 2020	Outline Application (Seeking to discharge access) on 2.7 hectares for the construction of buildings and their use mainly for employment purposes, being B1, B2 and B8 uses with a maximum cumulative floor space of 5250 square metres. However within this total of 5250 square metres a maximum cumulative floor space of 525 sq. metres (10%) may be used for A1, A2, A3, A5, D1 and D2 uses [All as defined by reference to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 as amended]; utilising the associated spine estate road and the approved junction with the Ringwood Road (Council Ref: 3/16/1298/FUL) , with further estate	Land at Oakfield Farm (Axis 31 Woolsbridge Industrial) Ringwood Road, Three Legged Cross, Dorset. BH21 6RA 1.3 km to east of site	Development Completed – **Scoped Out**

	roads, hard surface parking and landscaping for the individual buildings. (Matters of Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale reserved at this stage).		
P/FUL/2023/06578 29 July 2024	The construction and installation of a Battery Storage Facility (BESS), associated infrastructure, landscaping, fencing, site access road, biodiversity net gain planting and cable corridors.	Land to the north west of Holt Road Three Legged Cross Wimborne 1.22km to west of site	Not yet completed but development is of a very different use and nature to the alleged Unauthorised Development, with no potentially overlapping impacts associated with ecology, traffic, air quality or noise. **Scoped Out**

12.2.4 It is proposed that the following cumulative development will be included in the assessment of cumulative effects:

- Part of permission **3/15/0556/OUT**, insofar as it relates to 'Site B' given that 'Site A' has already been built out and is operational, thus forming part of the baseline. The assessment parameters for Site B are as follows:
    - Platform Area: 4.58ha I 11.32ac
    - Maximum floorspace: 20,400m^2 / 219,586ft^2
    - Maximum building height: 15m to structural haunch
    - Use classes: B1a, B1b, B1c, B2 & B8
    - Small scale ancillary use classes: A 1 (max 800m^2),A3 (max 500m^2),
    - A5 (max 300m^2), D1 (max 800m^2), D2 (max 800m^2)
    - Waste transfer (recycling) facility in accordance with Environmental Statement

12.2.5 Pea Green invites Dorset Council to identify any other significant development projects or proposals that should be included in the assessment of cumulative effects. Appropriate schemes for inclusion should be reasonably foreseeable in terms of delivery and there should be a reasonable amount of environmental information in the public domain, upon which the analysis of cumulative effects can be based, such as an ES or an EIA Scoping Report. Scale of development, proximity to the site and the probability of potentially significant interactions between environmental effects from these sites should all be taken into account when determining which projects to include.

12.2.6 The assessment in the ES will be based upon a review of the published information in relation to these projects, and the combining of effects, where relevant, to present a picture of the potential combined effects. The exact approach will vary between the assessments in the EIA to comply with best practice guidance: The assessment of vehicular movements will include committed developments in the traffic modelling as part of the existing baseline, which will also inform the assessments of air quality and noise impacts. The assessment of cumulative ecological effects would consider (if relevant) the combined effects of the various developments upon sites of ecological importance.

12.3 In Combination Effects

12.3.1 An assessment of the intra-relationship of effects will be undertaken. These ‘in combination effects’ will be assessed by professional judgement and will identify where a series of identified effects may combine to generate an overall effect of differing significance upon a particular receptor or group of receptors.

13. Non-Significant Issues to be Scoped Out of the EIA

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This section of the Scoping Report sets out those environmental issues which have been identified as not having the potential to have significant environmental effects, such that they require a specific chapter within the ES.

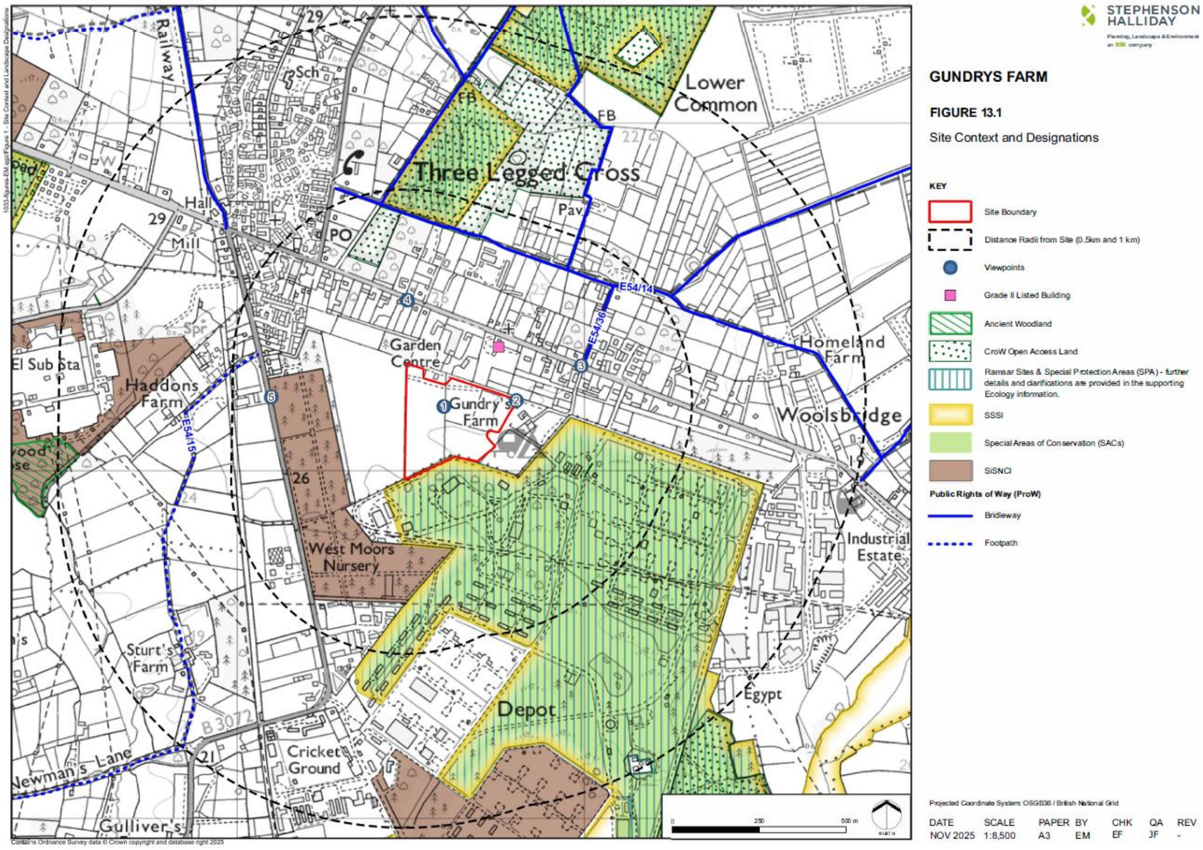
13.2 Landscape and Visual

13.2.1 Landscape effects are changes in the rural or urban shape, form, character and quality of the landscape or townscape. Visual effects relate to the change in the appearance of land and the resulting effect this has on views and overall visual amenity.

13.2.2 National guidance on landscape matters is provided at NPPF Chapter 15, Conserving and enhancing the natural environment - Paragraphs 187 to 191. Although primarily concerned with the protection of the most valued landscapes, such as National Parks and National Landscapes, Paragraph 187 states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes.

13.2.3 Relevant policy in both the East Dorset Core Strategy (2014) and the Emerging Dorset Local Plan (2025) requires the protection and enhancement of the landscape character through a considered and positive approach to development which is respectful of the context, the setting natural features, visual amenity and tranquillity.

13.2.4 As shown in Figure 13.1, the Site is situated in a contained parcel of land to the south of the settlement edge of Three Legged Cross and the north of a military depot.



13.2.5 The Site is positioned away from the rear boundary of dwellings on Ringwood Road by a group of small fields used for grazing horses. Due to its scale and height, Hilliers Garden Centre is visible from within the Site although, existing tree planting and hedgerows on the northern Site boundary limit views of other development in the context. Similarly to the east, field boundary tree planting encloses the Site from the adjoining caravan park. Beyond the adjacent caravan field further tree planting and compact tree blocks form an additional layer of screening to the Site. A military depot is situated to the south of the Site, the boundary is primarily formed by a tall security fenceline with instances of tree and shrub planting evident on the caravan park boundary. Numerous single storey buildings, structures and associated pipework / cabling infrastructure is situated within the military depot. A large field separates the western edge of the Site from a c. 180m wide pine plantation beyond it.

13.2.6 The Site is not situated within an area designated in recognition of its landscape quality or value at either a statutory national level (i.e. National Landscape and National Parks) or at a non-statutory local level, such as a Special Landscape Area. It is located within the South East Dorset Green Belt. The Strategic Green Belt Assessment: Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council[28] assesses the contribution of various parcels of land with regard to the five purposes of the Green Belt. The Site is assessed as a part of parcel reference TH17. It was found to make a **weak / no contribution** to purpose 1, a **moderate contribution**

[28] Three Legged Cross Strategic Green Belt Assessment

to purpose 2, a **strong contribution** to purpose 3 and a **weak / no contribution** to purpose 4. The assessment findings related to the Site parcel are in line with many of the other assessment parcels on the settlement edge of Three Legged Cross, indicating that the Site is in keeping with much of the settlement edge.

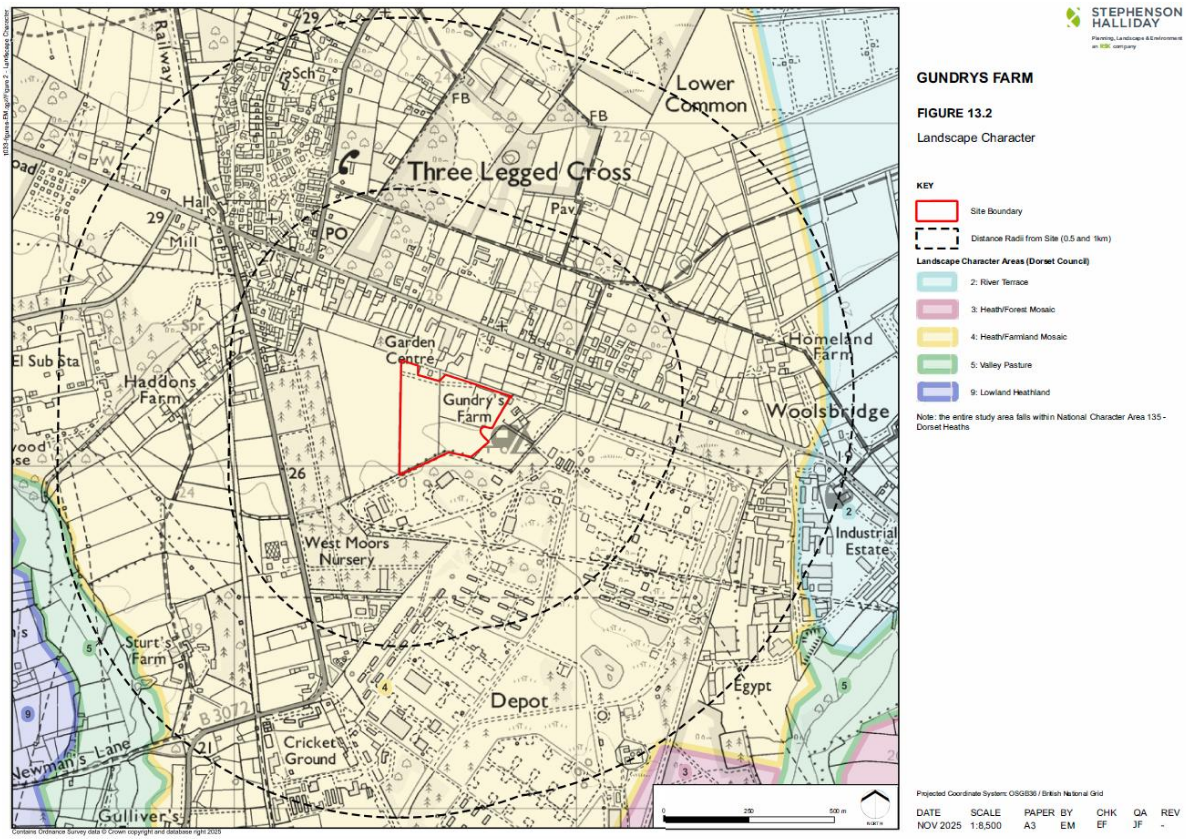
13.2.7 Woodlands Area of Great Landscape Value is situated c. 1.5km to the west of the Site. Moors Valley Country Park is c.2km to the northeast of the Site. There are no landscape designations that would be affected through the development on Site. A number of ecological designations are evident in the immediate context to the southeast, their location is illustrated in Figure 13.1.

13.2.8 The Site and the study area are situated within National Character Area 135: Dorset Heaths[29]. It is defined by its lowland heath landscapes, sandy soils, and mosaic of heath, woodland, wetland, and coastal habitats. It includes internationally important biodiversity, such as rare reptiles and ground-nesting birds, and is shaped by Bronze Age heritage, conifer plantations, and modern urban pressures from the Poole-Bournemouth conurbation. The area features fragmented heathland remnants, river valleys, and coastal features like Poole Harbour and Studland dunes, with strong recreational, ecological, and cultural value.

13.2.9 Locally, the East Dorset Landscape Character Areas (2008)[30] situates the Site within West Moors Forest / Forest Health Landscape Character Type (Figure 13.2). The Dorset Council Landscape Character Assessment Map (online GIS version, based on the aforementioned assessment)[31] provides further details on Landscape Character Types. It locates the Site within Heath/Farmland Landscape Type (LT) states that the LT is:

- *"Heavily influenced and fragmented by urban and urban fringe land uses such as industrial, commercial & leisure uses as well as transport corridors, quarrying, power lines and 'horsiculture'.*
- *Some large areas of open heath and small fragmented pockets.*
- *Mixed agriculture with some areas of estate farmland.*
- *Woodland and plantations create key features, which helps to integrate development."*

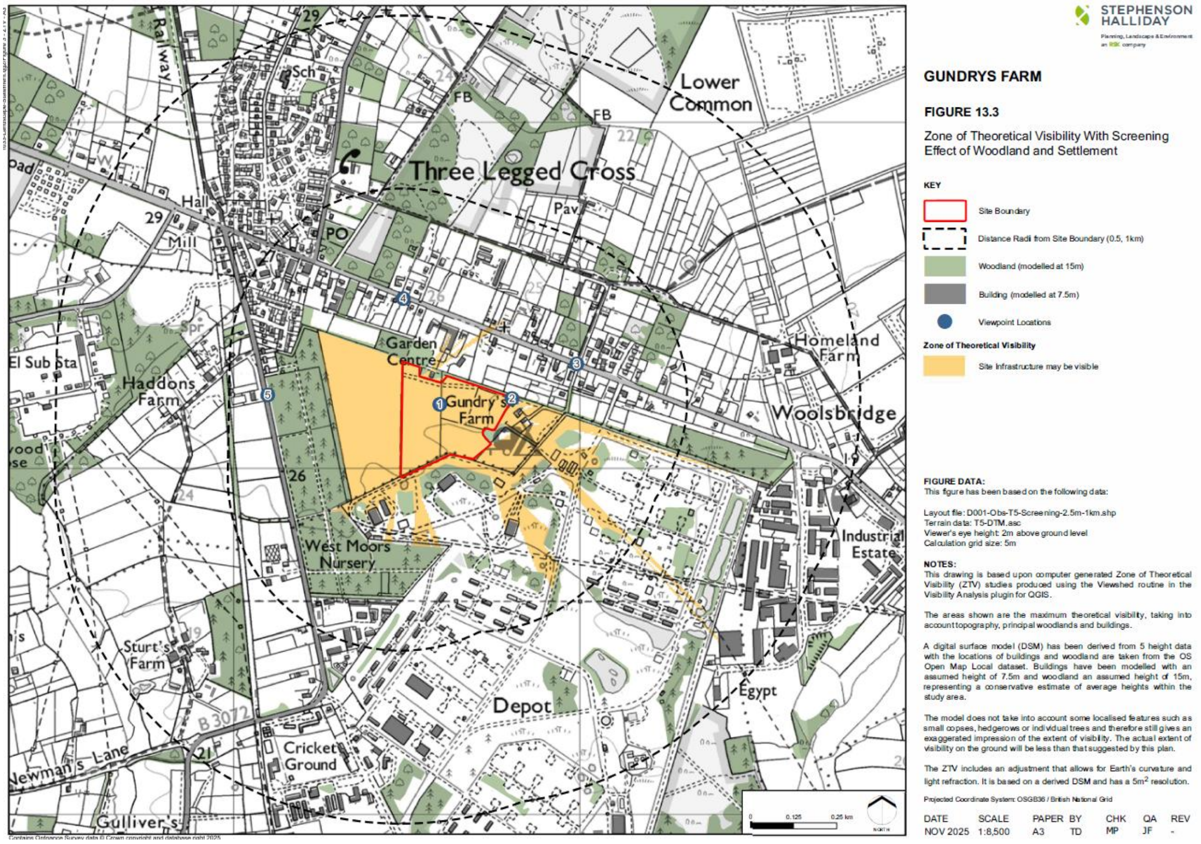
[29] Dorset Heaths - National Character Area Profiles
[30] East Dorset Landscape Character Areas 2008
[31] Landscape Character Assessment Map - Dorset Council



13.2.10 The Site is not situated within a designated landscape, or an area defined as having particular value or of being of strong or character. Neither the East Dorset Landscape Character Areas (2008) document or the Dorset Council Landscape Character Assessment Map define the condition or value of the respective LCT or LT; they note both positive and detracting landscape features relevant to the respective LCT and LT. As such, both are thought to be of medium value and condition. The Site fabric is representative of an enclosed parcel of land on the settlement edge which is common place in the context, as indicated through the findings of the Strategic Green Belt Assessment. The Site is enclosed in all directions by a combination of tree planting and development. The existing land uses in the context: horticulture and residential uses to the north, existing caravan part of the east, a military depot to the south and a compact agricultural field parcel to the west with a wide tree belt beyond it mean that landscape effects would be contained to the Site and its immediate environs.

Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal

13.2.11 The ZTV (Figure 13.3) was compiled to support initial landscape assessment and viewpoint selection. It illustrates the contained nature of potential visual effects due to screening provided by planting and development in the context.



13.2.12 Desktop study identified the following potential visual receptor groups:

- **School Lane / Ringwood Road –** residential receptors, Hilliers Garden Centre c.100m north / northwest / northeast.
- **Military Depot** – private land adjoining southern boundary
- **Three Legged Cross** – dwellings in the wider settlement and PRoW / Bridleway routes in the northern and northwestern Site context including Bridleways E54/36 and E54/14
- **Study Area beyond 100m** – dwellings and PRoW / Bridleway routes outside of Three Legged Cross include PRoW E54/15 and the unnamed footpath route through the pine plantation to the west.

13.2.13 As a result of the Site visit the following receptor groups would be excluded, on the basis that visual effects are likely to be Negligible.

- **Three Legged Cross** – Enclosure provided by boundary tree planting (north and west) contains views of the Site from Three Legged Cross. High sensitivity receptors including Bridleways E54/36 and E54/14 and dwellings on the north side of Ringwood Road, to the west on Dymewood Road, Fern Bank, West Moors Road, Vernwood Road and Church Road would not experience views of the development. Road users on the aforementioned routes and employees/customers of local businesses at Long Meadow

Industrial Estate, Collingwood Road, Industrial Estate, would not experience views of the Site.

- **Study Area beyond 100m** – the combination of screening on the Site boundaries and the scale of the development means that the alteration to the Site would not be perceptible unless in the immediate context. As such, the Site would not be viewed by any receptors included in this group.

13.2.14 School Lane and Ringwood Road receptor group includes residential receptors which are deemed to be High sensitivity to change. Views of the Site from this receptor group will be restricted by intervening tree planting, structures (outhouses and sheds associated with horticulture activities in the intervening fields) and the scale of the development. As such, visual effects are expected to be limited and are unlikely to be significant.

13.2.15 For employees of the Military Depot to the south of the Site, views into the area will be available from a limited number of locations. The sensitivity of this receptor group is low. Views would be available in the context of buildings and associated depot works infrastructure. Views could be reduced through mitigation planting on the southern boundary of the Site. It is expected that once mitigation planting establishes and matures visual effects would be negligible.

13.2.16 The following mitigation measures would aid in the reduction of landscape and visual effects in to the immediate context of the Site.

- Southern boundary native corridor (screening views, habitat connectivity) in the form of a layered combination of native hedgerow, native scrub planting and native heavy standard / ex heavy standard tree planting.

- Retention and enhancement to areas of grassland, to the west of the Site to ensure a level of openness is retained in the context of the Site.

13.2.17 The alleged Unauthorised Development represents an extension to the existing use of the adjacent land. The Site is contained by tree planting and development in its immediate context. The level topography of the context means that no elevated views towards the Site are available. Where the ZTV extends beyond the immediate context the sensitivity of the receptor is low and views are expected to be partial/glimpsed from a military depot setting. The alleged Unauthorised Development would not encroach beyond 3.5m in height, meaning that is in in keeping with the context and could be easily screened through the considered application of mitigation planting.

13.2.18 Landscape and visual effects on the study area would be limited due to all factors referred to in the previous paragraphs. When the alleged Unauthorised Development is considered with regard to the following LVIA methodology, no resultant significant effects would be experienced.

Findings therefore indicate that an LVIA would not be necessary to support the progression of the application and it is recommended that it is scoped out of the EIA process.

13.2.19 In the event that Dorset Council disagrees with this conclusion, the methodology that would be employed in the LVIA is presented at Appendix F.

13.3 Historic Environment

13.3.1 In terms of designated archaeological heritage assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or Protected Wreck sites lie within the site in the surrounding area.

13.3.2 The nearest listed building is the Grade II Listed 'Chapel Farm Cottage, including garage immediately west of house', approximately 120m to the north. This thatched cottage is set within generous gardens that include large mature trees, which provide excellent visual separation from the site, as confirmed in the ZTV at Figure 13.3. It has therefore been concluded that the setting of Chapel Farm Cottage is likely to be contained to its immediate gardens and that the development to the south would have no significant effect upon it.

13.3.3 On the basis that there are very few sensitive heritage assets in the area and that there would be no effect on the nearest listed building or its setting, an assessment of the effects upon the historic environment would not need to be included in the EIA.

13.4 Land Quality and Soils

13.4.1 There are no sites designated on the basis of their geological interest located within the site boundary or within 1km of the site.

13.4.2 The potential for historic contamination is very limited and likely confined to modest hydrocarbon spillages associated with agricultural uses or the use as a caravan site.

13.4.3 Defra mapping indicates that the site comprises Grade 4 agricultural soils, which does not represent best and most versatile quality that would necessitate an assessment of the effect on soils. The site is not located within a Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA).

13.4.4 Given that the site is not constrained by any statutory designations, mineral reserves, high quality soils or contamination from historic uses, it is considered to be highly unlikely that the development of the site would result in significant effects upon land quality or upon site users. On this basis, land quality and soils has been scoped out of the EIA.

13.5 Water Environment and Flood Risk

13.5.1 The EA Flood Map for Planning[32] identifies the site is located entirely within Flood Zone 1. This is the area shown to be at low risk of river flooding with less than a 0.1% AEP of flooding occurring.

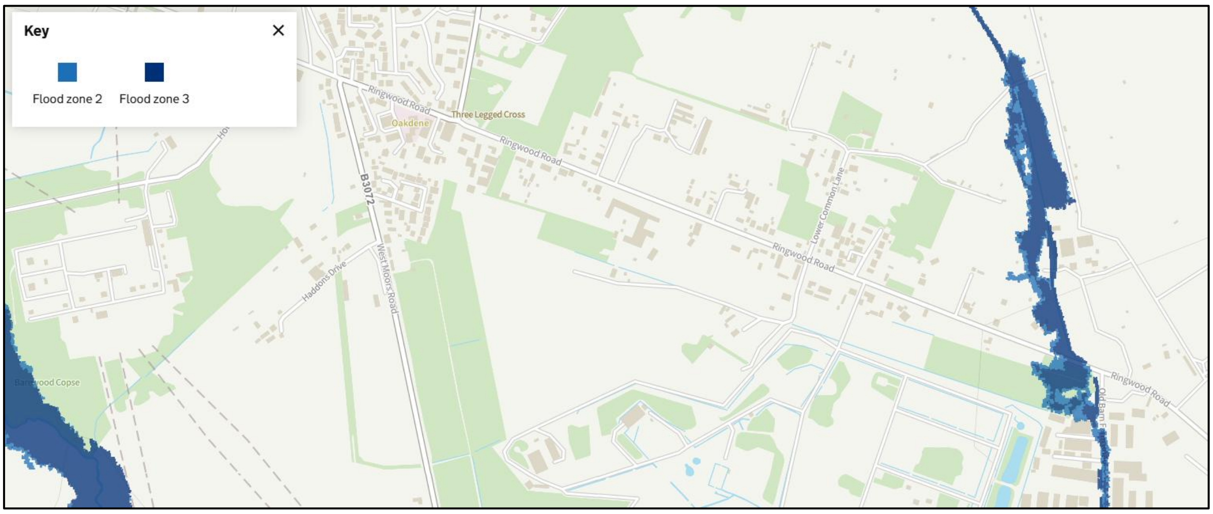


Figure 13.4: Flood Risk From Rivers

13.5.2 The EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) mapping identifies that the site is predominately at low risk from surface water flooding. However, there are minor localised areas where surface water pooling occurs, which can be addressed through standard drainage design.

Figure 13.5: 1 in 100 Annual Risk of Surface Water Flooding

[32] https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/map?cz=408520.4,105189.9,17.272&seg=fz,fzpd

13.5.3 The EA reservoir mapping identifies the site is at negligible risk from reservoir flooding and the site is not considered to be at risk of flooding from tidal sources.

13.5.4 Planning Practice Guidance requires development to be designed to include flood risk management and resilience against the design flood for its lifetime. For fluvial flood risk, this is determined as the 1 in 100-year event, with an appropriate allowance for climate change. The PPG also sets out considerations for SuDS including the potential for multi-functional use, such as to provide amenity benefits, the type of features to consider and sources of advice for the implementation of surface water management. The PPG stipulates that surface water should be discharged as far up the following hierarchy as practicable, as follows:

- Into the Ground (Infiltration);
- To a Surface Water Body;
- To a Surface Water Sewer, Highway Drain or Another Drainage System;
- To a Combined Sewer.

13.5.5 Based on national requirements, a Flood Risk Assessment & Drainage Strategy must be submitted with the planning application due to the size of the site, and all of the required information will therefore be provided as a standalone document outside of the ES.

13.5.6 Given the low sensitivity of the site and the commonplace design measures required, the assessment of effects on water, drainage and flood risk have been scoped out of the EIA.

13.6 Population and Human Health

13.6.1 Assessments of population and human health are primarily concerned with the potential effects of an increase in population generated by residential development. As the alleged Unauthorised Development comprises tourism accommodation, there would not be any effect on the local permanent population and, although improved employment opportunities can contribute to better health outcomes, the effect on health is not likely to be significant. As such, this study has been scoped out of the EIA process.

13.7 Socioeconomics

13.7.1 The use of the site for the stationing of caravans will generate some local spending that will help to support jobs in the tourism sector in the local area. However, given the modest scale of the proposals, this is unlikely to be a significant impact that warrants an assessment as part of the EIA process. A statement on likely job creation can be provided separately to the ES if required.

13.8 Lighting

13.8.1 The site is not located within a designated dark skies area or designated landscape. The access road to the site passes immediately adjacent to part of the Dorset Heaths SAC. The ecological appraisal has identified that the site itself has moderate suitability for commuting bats, that several trees may be suitable for bat roosting and that the existing buildings on and around the site had roosting potential of up to moderate suitability.

13.8.2 The Appellant has committed to achieving good practice in lighting design that will not result in light spill to the designated sites or the landscape features that may be used by commuting or roosting bats. The lighting strategy will therefore be developed in accordance with relevant British Standards and Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) guidance including the following codes of practice as relevant:

- BS EN 5489-1: 2013 Code of Practice for the design of road lighting: Part 1 Lighting of roads and public amenity areas;
- BS EN 13201-2: 2015 Road lighting – Part 2: Performance requirements;
- ILP GN01: The reduction of obtrusive light;
- ILP GN08: Bats and Artificial Lighting;

13.8.3 As this best practice will be 'designed-in' to the proposals and an assessment of the effects of lighting upon ecological receptors will be included in the Ecology ES Chapter, a separate assessment of lighting is not proposed to form part of the EIA.

13.9 Daylight, Sunlight and Overshadowing

13.9.1 Development in densely urbanised locations or of a high-rise nature can cause impacts to the levels of light received by adjacent properties. In this location, potentially sensitive receptors to these effects are few and the height of development is not of a scale that would generate the potential for any significant effects. It is therefore proposed that this be scoped out of the EIA.

13.10 Wind

13.10.1 The development will comprise buildings of a low-rise nature, which will be insufficient in size and scale to significantly affect wind flow such that it would cause discomfort or harm to site users. As such, a wind assessment would not need to be undertaken for the proposed site and it is proposed that this be scoped out of the EIA.

13.11 Climate Change

13.11.1 Caravans and motorhomes are temporary structures that are not expected to be used (or based on the site) all year round (around 40% of the units may be stationed year-round, but could be removed, however). Once operational and when occupied, the energy used within the caravans would be comparable to that of a small residential property, and it should be noted that, when visitors are at the site, they will not be using energy at their primary residence, effectively offsetting the energy used onsite.

13.11.2 In terms of the risks to the development site from climate change, the site is not in an area that would be affected by flooding in the future flood risk scenario, as shown in Figure 13.6 below.

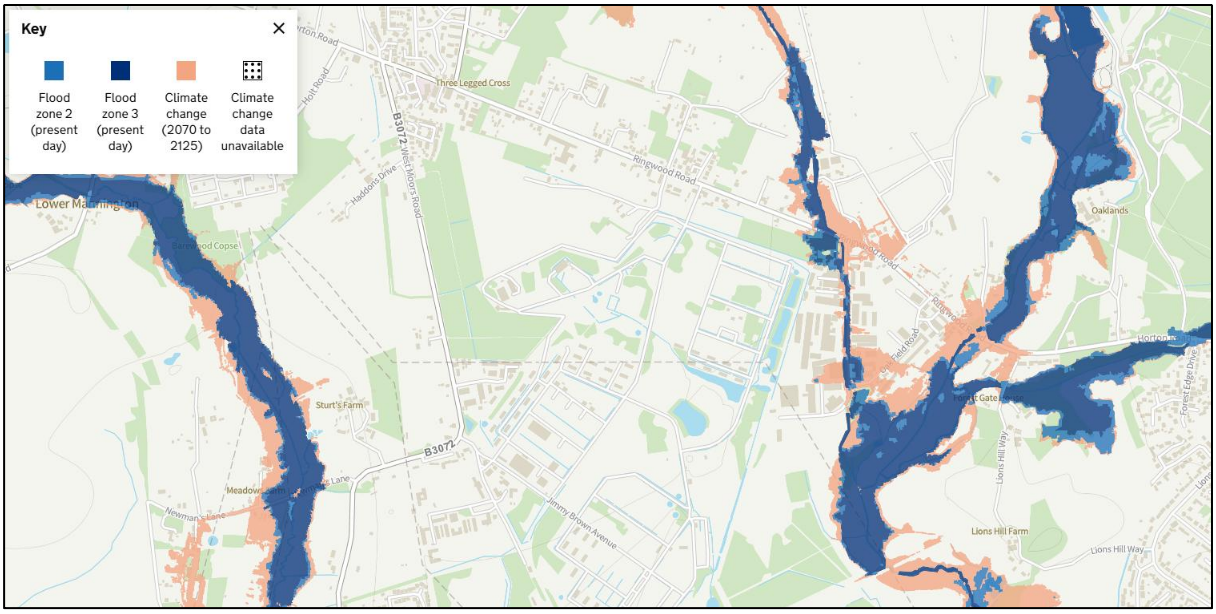


Figure 13.6: Future Flood Risk Scenario, including Climate Change, to 2125

13.11.3 The potential for the proposed development to have a significant effect upon climate change or to be significantly affected by climate change is remote, and it is proposed that climate change is therefore scoped out of the EIA.

13.12 Major Accidents and Disasters

13.12.1 The site and the type of development proposed does not present a significant risk of major accidents and disasters. The site is not in an earthquake zone and has no other known characteristics that could present a significant risk to life. The proposed uses are also of a negligible risk for causing major accidents and disasters.

14. Summary

14.1.1 This Scoping Report is made as a formal request for a Scoping Opinion. In accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, the report identifies the site, describes the alleged Unauthorised Development and sets out the likely environmental effects of the development and the means by which the EIA will evaluate and seek to mitigate them.

14.1.2 The scoping study has concluded that the technical studies which have the potential to involve significant environmental effects, such that they should be included within the EIA, are as follows:

- Ecology
- Transport
- Air Quality
- Noise

14.1.3 Information related to other technical disciplines will be provided in the form of freestanding reports, due to the limited potential for significant effects in those subject areas.

14.1.4 We would welcome Dorset Council's formal opinion on the proposed approach to the EIA and would be grateful if the Council would respond by way of a formal Scoping Opinion within the requisite 5 weeks in accordance with Regulation 15 (4) of the EIA Regulations.

14.1.5 If the Local Planning Authority require, under the terms of Regulation 15 (3), any additional information in order to provide a Scoping Opinion, please notify Pea Green Ltd.

Appendix A: EIA Screening Direction

The Planning Inspectorate

Environmental Services
Operations Group 3
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol, BS1 6PN

Customer Services: 0303 444 5000
e-mail: Environmentalservices@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Mr Nayan Gandhi
Laister Planning Ltd
Ground Floor
Oddfellows Hall
London Road
Chipping Norton
Oxfordshire
OX7 5AR

Sent by email:
nayan@laister.co.uk

Your Ref: LPL1259

Our Ref: APP/D1265/C/22/3313965

Date: 07 June 2024

Dear Mr Gandhi

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2017 (SI 571/2017) ('THE EIA REGULATIONS')

Appeal by: Royale Parks (Dorset) Limited

Site Address: Gundrys Farm, School Lane, Three Legged Cross, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 6RU

The Inspector has referred to the Secretary of State, pursuant to Regulation 14(2) and Regulation 40(2) of the EIA Regulations, the question as to whether the alleged development that is the subject of this appeal is an EIA development within the meaning of the EIA Regulations.

The alleged development:

Without planning permission, the unauthorised change in the use of the Land (Planning Unit A):

A. the unauthorised material change in use of the Land from a lawful mixed use of agriculture and a caravan site for exempt organisations to a mixed use of agriculture and an unauthorised caravan site consisting of:
   i. The stationing of caravans (with and without awnings), motorhomes, campervans, trailer-tents and tents for the purpose of human habitation;
   ii. The storage of caravans; and
   iii. The keeping of donkeys.

   and;

B. the carrying out of unauthorised operational development on the which facilitates the unauthorised material change in use of the land alleged in section A above. The unauthorised integral operational development consisting of the following:
    i. Hard standings and tracks;
    ii. Toilet and shower blocks;
    iii. Septic Tanks;
    iv. Electrical hook-up equipment;
    v. Fire hydrants;
    vi. A water/waste water facility;
    vii. Location signs; and
    viii. Animal shelter and concrete base.

falls within the description at 12(e) of Schedule 2 to the EIA Regulations. In the opinion of the Secretary of State, and having taken into account the criteria in Schedule 3 to the EIA Regulations, the proposal is likely to have significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

The alleged Unauthorised Development falls within the description at 12(e) of Schedule 2 to the above Regulations and exceeds the threshold criteria for developments under 12(e) as the site area is c.14.4 hectares and the site also falls near to 'sensitive areas' as defined by Regulation 2 of the EIA Regulations, namely:

The alleged Unauthorised Development is the immediate vicinity of the following designated sites:

- Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar – adjacent to the south and c. 120m east.

The site is also within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) identified by Natural England, of the following designated site:

- Holt and West Moors Heaths Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - adjacent to the south and c. 120m east.

In the absence of mitigation, it is considered likely that significant effects on the designated sites listed above would arise as a result of direct and indirect disturbance (noise and light emissions), effects on air quality and the potential for predators such as foxes to be attracted to the site.

As the means of securing and the effectiveness of mitigation cannot be determined, the potential for likely significant effects cannot be ruled out. Noting government guidance (Environmental Impact Assessment - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)) stating that there may be cases where the uncertainties are such that Environmental Impact Assessment is required, it is considered that, having regard to the amount of information available, the precautionary principle and the degree of uncertainty in relation to the environmental impact, as well as the effectiveness and mechanisms for securing the mitigation required to avoid a likely significant effect, that the potential for likely significant effects cannot be ruled out and the level of uncertainty is such that Environmental Impact Assessment is required.

Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Secretary of State by Regulations 40(1) of the above Regulations, the Secretary of State hereby directs that the alleged development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development.

The Secretary of State therefore notifies you by this letter that the submission of an Environmental Statement (ES) is required under those Regulations.

Under regulation 28(1) of the EIA Regulations, the relevant planning authority must take steps to secure that this screening direction is placed on the part of the Planning Register which relates to the application that is the subject of this appeal.

You are reminded that, under regulation 14(7) and 14(8) of the EIA Regulations, the Secretary of State shall be under no duty to deal with the appeal unless, within 3 weeks from the date of this notification, the appellant writes to inform him that an ES will be provided. A letter should be sent to the above postal or email address and marked for the attention of the Environmental Services Team. Please confirm whether you intend to submit an ES, and if you do, how long you anticipate this will take to prepare.

Under Regulation 2(1) of the EIA Regulations, an ES must contain the information specified in that Regulation. It is recommended that you refer to the EIA Regulations[1] and the online Planning Practice Guidance on EIA[2] in preparing the ES.

We would draw your attention to court cases which have stressed the need for all the relevant environmental information in an ES to be comprehensive and easily accessible, and to the requirements regarding the publishing and posting of site notices as directed in Regulation 20(1).

You will bear in mind that the Secretary of State's opinion on the likelihood of the development proposed having significant environmental effects is reached only for the purposes of the direction.

(This direction does not affect any duties of the appellant under other legislation, including The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017).

Yours sincerely

Jon Hawkins

Jon Hawkins
Associate EIA Advisor
(Signed with the authority of the Secretary of State)

cc: M Mark Hitchcott, Dorset Council

Where applicable, you can use the internet to submit documents, to see information and to check the progress of cases through the Planning Portal. The address of our search page is: *https://acp.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/*

[1] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/571/introduction/made
[2] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/environmental-impact-assessment

Appendix B: 2024 Site Licence

Lic No:5270/2024

DORSET COUNCIL

CARAVAN SITE AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
Section 3
Public Health Act 1936 (section 269)

SITE LICENCE TRANSFER

To: AR (New Forest) LIMITED, 25 Barnes Wallis Road, Fareham PO15 5TT

WHEREAS on the 14TH March 2024 you made application for a variation to a site licence in respect of land situate at:

New Forest Court (formally Gundrys Farm) School Lane, Three Legged Cross, Wimborne Dorset BH21 6RU

As highlighted in red on the attached plan (hereinafter called "the said land")
AND WHEREAS you are entitled to the benefit of **planning permission**

3/10/0137/CLU -the use of the land as a campsite for up to 30 caravans, tents and motorhomes (30 in total making no distinction between caravans, tents and motorhomes) between Easter and 30 September of each year only
3/96/9024/HST - Between the period from Easter to the end of September each year use as a caravanning and camping site for up to 24 caravans and tents (24 in total making no distinction between caravans and tents) without the benefit of planning consent.

for the use of the said land as a caravan site granted under part lll of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 otherwise than by a development order.

NOW THEREFORE Dorset Council

HEREBY GRANT a site licence in respect of the said land pursuant to Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, subject to the following conditions, that is to say

(a) Compliance with attached 1983 model standards relating to Touring Caravan Sites

DATED this 16th July 2024 Signed

[redacted]

Head of Housing Standards

NOTES FOR APPEAL

It is provided by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, as follows:

7 Appeal to magistrates' court against conditions attached to site licence.

(1) Any person aggrieved by any condition (other than the condition referred to in subsection (3) of section five of this Act) subject to which a site licence has been issued to him in respect of any land may, within twenty-eight days of the date on which the licence was so issued, appeal to a magistrates' court acting for the petty sessions area in which the land is situated; and the court, if satisfied (having regard amongst other things to any standards which may have been specified by the Minister under subsection (6) of the said section five) that the condition is unduly burdensome, may vary or cancel the condition.
(2) In so far as the effect of a condition (in whatever words expressed) subject to which a site licence is issued in respect of any land is to require the carrying out on the land of any works, the condition shall not have effect during the period within which the person to whom the site licence is issued is entitled by virtue of the foregoing subsection to appeal against the condition nor, thereafter, whilst an appeal against the condition is pending.

9 Provisions as to breaches of condition.
(1) If an occupier of land fails to comply with any condition for the time being attached to a site licence held by him in respect of the land, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction, in the case of the first offence to a fine not exceeding [F7one hundred pounds][F7level 4 on the standard scale], and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding [F7two hundred and fifty pounds][F7level 4 on the standard scale].
(2) Where a person convicted under this section for failing to comply with a condition attached to a site licence has on two or more previous occasions been convicted there under for failing to comply with a condition attached to that licence, the court before whom he is convicted may, if an application in that behalf is made at the hearing by the local authority in whose area the land is situated, make an order for the revocation of the said site licence to come into force [F8on such date as the court may specify in the order, being a date not earlier than the expiration of any period within which notice of appeal (whether by case stated or otherwise) may be given against the conviction] and if before the date so specified an appeal is so brought the order shall be of no effect pending the final determination or withdrawal of the appeal. The person convicted or the local authority who issued the site licence may apply to the magistrates' court which has made such an order revoking a site licence for an order extending the period at the end of which the revocation is to come into force, and the magistrates' court may, if satisfied that adequate notice of the application has been given to the local authority or, as the case may be, the person convicted, make an order extending that period.
(3) Where an occupier of land fails within the time specified in a condition attached to a site licence held by him to complete to the satisfaction of the local authority in whose area the land is situated any works required by the condition to be so completed, the local authority may carry out those works, and may recover as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction from that person any expenses reasonably incurred by them in that behalf.

10 Transfer of site licences, and transmission on death, etc.

(1) When the holder of a site licence in respect of any land ceases to be the occupier of the land, he may, with the consent of the local authority in whose area the land is situated, transfer the licence to the person who then becomes the occupier of the land.

(2) Where a local authority give their consent to the transfer of a site licence, they shall endorse on the licence the name of the person to whom it is to be transferred and the date agreed between the parties to the transfer as the date on which that person is, for the purposes of this Part of this Act, to be treated as having become the holder of the licence.

(3) If an application is made under subsection (1) of this section for consent to the transfer of a site licence to a person who is to become the occupier of the land, that person may apply for a site licence under section three of this Act if he were the occupier of the land, and if the local authority at any time before issuing a site licence in compliance with that application give their consent to the transfer they need not proceed with the application for the site licence.

(4) Where any person becomes, by operation of law, entitled to an estate or interest in land in respect of which a site licence is in force and is, by virtue of his holding that estate or interest, the occupier of the land within the meaning of this Part of this Act he shall, for the purposes of this Part of this Act, be treated as having become the holder of the licence on the day on which he became the occupier of the land, and the local authority in whose area the land is situated shall, if an application in that behalf is made to them, endorse his name and the said date on the licence.

Dorset Council

DORSET COUNCIL

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
SECTION 5

MODEL STANDARDS 1983: Touring Caravan Sites

Density and Spacing

1) Site density should not exceed seventy-five units (caravans or motor caravans) per hectare (30 units per acre) calculated on the basis of the usable area rather than the total site area (ie 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.

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 gulley.

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 one WC and one urinal for men and two WCs for women per thirty 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 ten pitches but on sites with between ten and thirty pitches at least one WC and one urinal for men and two 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 should be provided.

Disposal Point of 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 appropriate Water Authority. Where appropriate, the water supply should be clearly labelled as non-potable.

Washing Points

11) There should be a minimum of four wash basins supplied with water per thirty units, two 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 seventy pitches. If showers are required, provision should be on the basis on one shower per twenty-five 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.
NB: Please note that the implementation of any of the above matters (ie points 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 13) may require planning permission. You are therefore

advised to discuss any plans/intentions with the planning department before commencement.

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) Fire safety on touring sites is subject to the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, which is enforced by Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service. Site owners are required to undertake fire safety risk assessments which must be available for inspection by the local authority on request.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

17) 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.

Site Notices

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

19) 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. Where practicable a

telephone should be provided on the site and the full address of the site should be displayed near the telephone.

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

21) 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.

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

Dorset Council

Appendix C: Records of Historic Rallies

15-17 July Ushes - Rally field [redacted]

RALLY 2011

JUNE 2	10-12	WEST HANTS CC
JULY 3	15-~~17~~ 18	NEW FOREST ~~CC~~ DA
JULY 2	22-24	EAST DORSET CC
JUL/AUG 7	30-6	CAMBRIDGE CC
AUG/SEPT 28	8-4	SARUM C & C
SEPT 2	9-11	WEST DORSET CC Cancelled.
SEPT 3	15-18	BAMBI

Rally ha 20/22 July East Dorset Revenin camp

Rally 2012

May 11-13 [redacted]

Field 2 June 8-10. cl[redacted]

Aug 8 - 5 Sept Sarum DA ccc Rally Field [redacted]

5/4-9/4 Rally 2012 APRIL Rally Field [redacted]

13-15 APRIL Field 2 [redacted]

RALLIES 2012

30 MAR – 31 MAR [redacted] D of E group

5 APRIL – 9 APRI[redacted] Somerset CC [redacted]

20 APRIL – 22 APRIL [redacted] USHERS

4 MAY – 7 MAY [redacted] EAST BERKS CC [redacted]

Cancelled waterlogged

11 MAY – 13 MAY Dorset DA [redacted]
'Anne' [redacted] camping & caravan club

– Sheep – (Rain)

8 JUNE – 10 JUNE [redacted] West Hants CC [redacted]

15-17 JUNE MARLBOROUGH FC

22 JUNE – 24 JUNE DORSET EXPLORERS [redacted]

6 JULY – 8 JULY SEA SCOUTS [redacted]

20 JULY – 22 JULY East Dorset CC [redacted]
23 JULY – 24 JULY DOE. [redacted]
24 JULY – 31 JULY Stores Party

8 AUG – 5 SEPT Sarum DA [redacted]
camping & Caravan club [redacted]

5-7 OCT
Sheep. – USHERS –

19 Oct – 21 Oct New Forest DA [redacted]
Camping & caravan club [redacted]

(Main Steward David Rose. WK1)

Rally 2015
2-6 April
Weybeo Winter
caravan
[redacted]

RALLIES 2013

22 MAR – 24 MAR NEW FOREST DA
Cancelled

3 MAY – 6 MAY RCBDA RALLY [redacted]

10-12 MAY
17-19 MAY
USHERS
UK CAMPSITE

7 JUNE – 9 JUNE WEST HANTS CC [redacted]

[redacted]

21 JUNE – 23 JUNE DORSET EXPLORERS

[redacted]

28 JUNE – 30 JUNE ~~West Hants~~ EDDCC

~~27 JULY – 11 AUG~~ ~~SOMERSET CC~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

13 AUG – 10 SEPT SARAM DA THS

13-15 SEPT DORSET USHERS

2011 3450
2012 2667
2013.

[redacted]

2014

SARUM 6/8 - 3/9
Purbeck 4/4 - 6/4 [redacted]
West Hants 6/6 - 8/6.
or
Wimborne Methodist family camping club
19-21 Sept 2014. [redacted]

Bank holiday early May. 2-5 May
RCBDA Rally
Andy/Ann [redacted]

Calne Rally 25/7/14 - 3/8/14

Dorset Explorers 20/6 - 22/6
Paul, M.

RALLIES 2014

4 – 6 APRIL	PURBECK CARAVANS
2 – 5 MAY	RCBDA
6 – 8 JUNE	WEST HANTS CARAVAN CLUB
20 – 22 JUNE	DORSET EXPLORERS
4 – 6 JULY	EAST DORSET CARAVAN CLUB
25 JUL – 3 AUG	CALVER RALLY
19 – 21 SEPT	WINTON METHODIST FAMILY CC
10 – 12 OCT	DORSET DISTRICT CCC

2015

2 – 6 APRL WESSEX WINTER CARAVANNERS

Appendix D: June 2017 aerial image


Ordnance Survey 2017-06-20

Appendix E: Pitching the Value – 2024 Economic Benefit Report

Pitching the Value

2024 Economic Benefit Report: Holiday Parks and Campsites UK

Report for the

UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

February 2024

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Executive Summary

The UK holiday park and campsite sector makes a substantial contribution to the UK tourism economy, generating £12.2bn in visitor expenditure, which is equivalent to £7.2bn GVA and 226,745 FTE jobs.

The UK holiday park and campsite sector accounted for over 5% of the tourism sector's GDP.

Visitors to UK holiday parks and campsites stayed 82% longer and spent 12% more than the UK tourism averages.

Background

Travel and tourism contribute significantly to the UK economy. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), in 2022, **UK tourism's GDP contribution was £214bn (8.9% of total GDP),** a 62.7% increase on the previous year[1].

A 2023 Mintel report looking at **the UK camping and caravanning sector**,[2] found that total volumes returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022, with the overall number of camping and/or caravanning trips reaching an estimated 16.7m[3]. Furthermore, the value of the domestic market has risen by 25% over the past five years with touring holidays (e.g. in a caravan or motorhome) and rental holiday caravans estimated to be the key areas of growth over the next five-years.

Report Purpose

In November 2022, **the UK Caravan and Camping Alliance (UKCCA) commissioned Frontline Consultants Ltd (Frontline) to undertake an independent reassessment of the economic impact and benefit of the holiday park and campsite sector in the UK.** This includes an overall UK-wide report, providing headline findings for the UK and its four countries; plus detailed individual country reports for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is the second published Economic Impact Report from UKCCA, the first being published in 2019.

Stakeholder Feedback

As part of the research, Frontline conducted interviews with senior stakeholders across the industry and facilitated a workshop with members of the UKCCA. **The purpose of the workshop and interviews was to gather views on the drivers for change and develop an assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) faced by the UK's holiday park and campsite sector.** Findings are summarised below.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
• good variety of offering and value for money • access to space and open air • welcoming and trusted • multi-generational family oriented, accessible and pet friendly • UK-wide locations keeping money local • digital detox, off-grid mental health/wellbeing • eco-friendly breaks • operators with long tradition of good standards • long-term business resilience • supporting staycation market	• staff recruitment and retention • lack of confidence in investing • cost of delivery – more than EU market • uncertainty over new tech e.g. EVs hybrids • reduction in visitors' time and days away • rural issues with e.g. broadband connectivity, transport • low margins • crowded tourist hotspots and congestion • local housing issues • seasonality of offering
OPPORTUNITES	**THREATS**
• large and varied consumer base • investment potential • marketing the lifestyle message i.e. work/life balance, off-the-beaten-track, experience holidays • innovation – across parks and vehicles • green and environmental tourism • increasing links with local communities/businesses • extending the season – weather proofing and product innovation	• cost of living, inflation and rising operating costs • lack of infrastructure to support EVs • regulation/legislation/tourism levy • planning constraints • cost of redevelopment/innovation • lack of electric vehicle supply • consumer behaviour and high expectations • competition from other holiday destinations • climate change – flooding, wind, heatwaves

[1] https://wttc.org/news-article/new-report-from-wttc-reveals-uk-travel-and-tourism-sector-is-expected-to-create-700000-jobs-over-the-next-decade
[2] *Camping and caravanning is defined as holidays that use tents, trailer tents, touring caravans, caravan holiday homes, park homes, and motorhomes or campervans as accommodation.*
[3] *Camping and Caravanning UK, Mintel, 2023.*

Economic Impact

In 2022/23 it is estimated that the UK holiday park and campsite sector generated **a gross direct, visitor expenditure impact of £12.2bn to the economy**. This visitor expenditure **supports 226,745 FTE jobs and contributes £7.2bn** (including multipliers) **of GVA to the economy.** According to the WTTA, in 2022, **UK tourism's GDP contribution was £214bn to the UK economy in 2022**[4]**, therefore the holiday park and campsite sector with a contribution of £12.2bn makes a considerable contribution (over 5%) to the sector's economic value.** In addition to the figures above, money spent on maintenance by tourers and holiday caravan owners adds a **further £1,045.5m of expenditure to the UK economy**.

Holiday Park and Campsite Operators

According to evidence provided by the UKCCA and the Frontline survey, **in 2023 there were 6,169 holiday parks and campsites operating in the UK, accounting for 439,828 pitches**[5]**.** This was drawn from a database provided by the UKCCA as well as wider non-member holiday parks and campsites.

Consultations were undertaken with 868 of these parks. Research found that **UK holiday parks and campsites offer a wide range of accommodation options to visitors**, which allows it to serve a diverse range of customers' tastes and budgets. These include touring pitches for caravans, campervans, motorhomes and tents; owner-occupied holiday caravans and lodges; and rented holiday caravans and lodges, apartments, chalets, wigwams, pods and yurts. **UK holiday parks and campsites also offer a wide range of facilities**, including swimming pools, Wi-Fi and games rooms.

The majority have run their holiday parks and campsites for over 10 years (76%) and many have done so for over 25 years (48%). Occupancy rates peaked at 68% in high season (August) and 54% in mid-season (May). Holiday park and campsite operators support their local communities through:

- **expenditure** – 41% cumulatively spent £263.5m per year in capital and operating expenditure, wages and salaries
- **local community engagement** – including hosting community events, promoting local business and causes, and fundraising particularly around sports and community groups
- **environmental activities** – including support for recycling and biodiversity, water and energy conservation initiatives, and participation in the David Bellamy Conservation or Green Tourism award schemes
- **health and wellbeing** – including providing cycle paths, promotion of wider community health and fitness sessions and healthy food options provided on-site

Several external factors affecting the sector in recent years were highlighted, including:

- **COVID-19 pandemic** – leading to an initial spike in bookings which have now largely returned to pre-COVID-19 levels, increased costs as well as a change in consumer behaviour and operational changes
- **consumer demographics** – with the continuing shift towards retirees, but with some young people and families engaging in camping for the first time during the pandemic due to international travel restrictions
- **cost of living** – affecting businesses with operating costs and pricing challenges, as well as consumers becoming more frugal and changing how they book e.g. with last minute bookings, leading to uncertainty for operators
- **Brexit** – leading to increased cost and supply chain disruptions, as well as a decrease in the quality of service

Holiday Park and Campsite Visitors

5,224 visitor respondents to the survey had made a visit to a holiday park and campsite in the UK in 2023. The majority of the survey respondent (77%) lived in England. Just over half of the respondents (54%) stayed on a holiday park and campsite in the UK five times or more during the last 12 months. **84% stayed in a touring caravan, motorhome or tent over the course of the year**. 10% stayed in an owner-occupied holiday caravan or lodge, a further 4% stayed in some form of rented, stationary accommodation, while 1% stayed in other accommodation. **The average adult group size was 2,** and **15% of all groups included children**. Where parties were travelling with children, the average number of children in each group was 2. **32% of groups brought a pet. Visitors spent, on average, 5.1 nights per trip**. **This is higher than the average overall tourism number of nights per trip at 2.8**[6]**.**

Visitors who stayed in rented accommodation spent, on average, £217 per day, including £134 on-site and £82 off-site. **Touring visitors spent, on average, £101 per day**, including £42 on-site and £59 off-site. **Visitors who owned their holiday caravan spent £102 per day**, including £44 on-site and £58 off-site. This is higher than the average tourism spend per night by UK visitors at £96[7].

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[4] https://wttc.org/news-article/new-report-from-wttc-reveals-uk-travel-and-tourism-sector-is-expected-to-create-700000-jobs-over-the-next-decade

[5] *This includes Certificated Sites and Certificated Locations.*

[6] *https://www.visitbritain.org/research-insights/great-britain-domestic-overnight-trips-latest-results#:~:text=There%20were%20in%20total%2069.8,5%25%20in%20real%20terms*

[7] *https://www.visitbritain.org/research-insights/great-britain-domestic-overnight-trips-latest-results#:~:text=There%20were%20in%20total%2069.8,5%25%20in%20real%20terms*

1 Introduction

In November 2022, the UK Caravan and Camping Alliance (UKCCA) commissioned Frontline Consultants Ltd (Frontline) to undertake an independent reassessment of the economic impact and benefit of holidays taken in all forms of accommodation on holiday parks and campsites in the UK. This includes an overall UK-wide report, providing headline findings for the UK and its four countries; plus also detailed individual country reports for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. **This report is for the UK**[8]. This is the second published Economic Impact Report from UKCCA, the first being published in 2019.

The UKCCA comprises the following sponsor organisations:

1.1 Research objectives

The **objectives of the impact and benefit assessment** were to:

- Provide an independent, evidence based, understanding of the direct and indirect economic impact/contribution of the holiday park and campsite sector to the UK.
- Provide the economic impact/contribution from all forms of accommodation on holiday parks and campsites, including:
  - touring caravan/ motorhome/ campervan – owned
  - touring caravan/ motorhome/ campervan – rented
  - holiday caravans and lodges – owned
  - holiday caravans and lodges – rented
  - camping (including trailer tents)
  - glamping – all unit types
- Understand the type of spend by the sector and each subset, both direct and indirect, and how much income remains in the UK and regional economies.
- Determine the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs supported by the sector and each subset, both those employed directly and indirectly as well as seasonal and part-time jobs.
- Report and provide robust data at UK level as well as for the four countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland).
- Consider expenditure by the holiday park and campsite owners/operators, e.g. ongoing maintenance, capital investment to extend, improve and/or provide new facilities and also infrastructure, to accommodate changes such as EV charging points, energy efficiency, environmental and sustainability aspects.
- Consider spend by visitors to the holiday parks and campsites, both on and off-site, for all types of accommodation.
- Assess the impact caused by Brexit and the pandemic on the sector.
- Consider how the study can link to other aspects, such as:
  - health, social wellbeing, family time
  - closeness to nature and the outdoors
  - cost of living implications, affordable holidays
  - consumer demographics – new entrants, staycations
  - sustainability, environmental and green benefits
  - how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the sector and shaped it moving forward

The UKCCA intend to conduct this assessment periodically to maintain an up-to-date position.

[8] *This report, the other country and UK reports can be found at* www.ukcca.org.uk

2 UK Tourism in Context

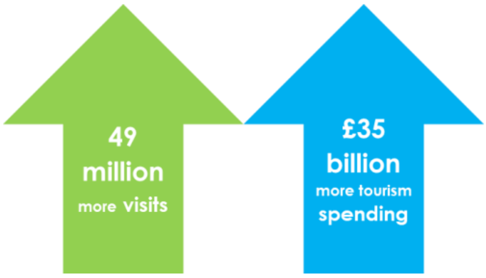
This section provides a contextual review of national tourism policies and available statistics at a UK level.

2.1 National tourism strategies

VisitBritain developed the *"Delivering a Golden Legacy"* strategy covering 2012 to 2020, and in 2020 they released a new five-year strategy covering up to 2025[9]. Each country except for England (England use Visit Britain's strategy) also has their own tourism strategy:

- Scotland – Scotland Outlook 2030[10]
- Northern Ireland – Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland 2020-2030[11], which is currently in consultation for a new ten year plan[12]
- Wales – Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2020-2025[13]

These strategies all promote sectoral growth and strong economic performance at a country and UK level.



VisitBritain's strategy has the ambitions of[14]:

- achieving 49m visits by 2025
- generating £35bn in visitor spend
- growing the value of tourism while also driving the dispersal of tourism across Britain

This strategy comes at an important time with the market evolving, changing visitor demands, a complex political agenda and increased global competition having a significant impact on the sector. The strategy aims to adapt and flex to the fast pace of change, adopting an agile and innovative approach.

The strategy identifies the following opportunities:

- large global aviation route network
- strong associations with culture and heritage
- strong tourism infrastructure
- English being a widely-spoken international language
- London being a global city

[9] https://www.visitbritain.org/sites/default/files/vb-corporate/Documents-Library/documents/visitbritainvisitengland_2020_strategy.pdf
[10] https://scottishtourismalliance.co.uk/scotland-outlook-2030-overview/
[11] https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/topics/tourism#:~:text=The%20department%20is%20leading%20on,of%20the%20growth%20of%20the
[12] https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/consultations/draft-tourism-strategy-northern-ireland-10-year-plan
[13] https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-02/welcome-to-wales-priorities-for-the-visitor-economy-2020-2025.pdf
[14] https://www.visitbritain.org/introduction-tourism-britain/tourism-action-plan

2.2 National tourism statistics

Travel and tourism contribute significantly to the UK economy. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council [15]:

- the total contribution of travel and tourism to the UK's **GDP increased by 40%** from 2020 to 2023
- in 2022, **UK tourism's GDP contribution was £214bn (8.9% of total GDP)** this represents a 62.7% increase on the previous year
- tourism's GDP contribution should **grow by 3%** annually between 2022 and 2032

40% increase in GDP from 2020 to 2023

GDP contribution of £214 billion in 2022

3% annual growth 2022 - 2032

A 2023 Mintel report looking at the UK camping and caravanning sector,[16] found that total volumes returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022, with the overall number of camping and/or caravanning trips reaching an estimated 16.7m[17]. Other notable statistics include:

- the value of the domestic market has risen by 25% over the past five years
- anecdotal feedback suggests touring holidays (e.g. in a caravan or motorhome) and rental holiday caravans are estimated to be the key areas of growth over the next five years
- rental holiday caravan spending reached £1.2bn

Since the pandemic, a more affluent demographic has entered the market; 37% of new campers have a household income above £50,000, compared with just 21% of those who camped/caravanned pre-pandemic[18].

Demand remains robust at the premium end of the spectrum. Over two thirds (69%) of recent and potential future campers/caravanners say they would pay more to stay on a holiday park and campsite with private bathroom facilities, 55% would pay more to stay in a luxury caravan, and 54% would pay more to stay in unusual 'glamping' accommodation[19].

[15] https://wttc.org/news-article/new-report-from-wttc-reveals-uk-travel-and-tourism-sector-is-expected-to-create-700000-jobs-over-the-next-decade
[16] *Camping and caravanning is defined as holidays that use tents, trailer tents, touring caravans, caravan holiday homes, park homes, and motorhomes or campervans as accommodation.*
[17] *Camping and Caravanning UK, Mintel, 2023.*
[18] https://www.easier.com/141247-carry-on-camping-4-5-million-brits-took-their-first-camping-holiday-during-the-pandemic.html
[19] *Camping and Caravanning UK, Mintel, 2023.*

3 Stakeholder Feedback

As part of the research, Frontline conducted interviews with senior stakeholders across the industry and facilitated a workshop with members of the UKCCA. A list of contributors is presented in Appendix 1.

The purpose of the workshop and interviews was to gather views on the drivers for change and develop an assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) faced by the UK's holiday park and campsite sector.

3.1 Drivers for change

There was consistency across stakeholders regarding the main drivers for change for the holiday park and campsite sector. In summary these were:

- **cost of living** – supports an increase in continued staycations, while looking for increased value for money and spending less
- **eco-friendly and supporting a positive environmental culture** – driving innovation to offset energy usage, EVs, solar and wind farms – infrastructure needs to catch up
- **Brexit and its continued economic impact** – disrupting the migrant labour pool leading to staff shortages
- **health and wellbeing** – the ability for holiday parks and campsites to support health, fitness and the overall wellness agenda
- **increased appetite for shorter breaks** – requires holiday park and campsite operators to be more flexible around provision to compete with other forms of accommodation
- **price** – holiday parks and campsites to continue to be viewed as a value for money family offering
- **innovation and new product development steadily increasing** – improved EVs, including reducing range anxiety, smaller/lighter caravans, roof tents
- **blended travel continues to rise** – bringing together work and travel allowing continuation of post pandemic hybrid working, as well as multi-generational holidays
- **premiumisation** – quality at the right price – everyone is competing, resulting in add-ons becoming the norm
- **increasing diversity of offering** – across types of accommodation, quality, price and size
- **legislative changes** – increased regulation, legislation and tourism levies all on the radar

3.2 SWOT analysis

The **strengths** of the sector were:

- **quality and variety of offering** – across accommodation types and standards
- **good value for money** – wide range of affordable options for all types of family groups
- **access to natural environment** – open air and proximity to outdoors; eco-friendly
- **welcoming and trusted** – loyal customer base, extensive repeat business
- **family-oriented** – multi-generational, accessible and pet friendly
- **UK wide locations** – contributing to rural and local economies
- **positive impact on mental health and wellbeing** – digital detox, off-grid
- **committed owners** – with long tradition of good standards
- **resilient and adaptable to change –** the ability to react to COVID-19 with operational changes e.g. contact free check ins
- **supporting staycations** – continuing to ensure the UK remains a destination of choice for visitors from the UK

Some comments around **drivers for change** included:

"Wealth of choice – self curation and freedom to roam – blended travel – work and play – opportunity to do this because most employers accept hybrid work and better infrastructure."

"Global economic challenges, the cost of living crisis, rampant inflation, seen consumers tightening discretionary spending. Air travel on the increase but still quite costly, the popularity for staycation is still there."

"Holiday caravans getting bigger, higher specification that consumers are looking for – home from home – the migrations of 2-3 touring pitches for 1 holiday home."

"Value on experience – need to offer more than we did – 10 years ago pool bar etc – not more diversification and more activities, more entertainment."

The **weaknesses** of the sector were:

- **staff recruitment and retention** – working for the sector not seen as a career choice
- **lack of confidence in investment** – particularly within small businesses
- **cost of delivery** – more than EU market
- **uncertainty over new tech** – e.g. EVs, hybrids
- **visitors having less time for holidays**
- **rurality of location** – e.g. broadband connectivity, EV transport, infrastructure
- **low margins** – impacting on investment and attractiveness to new entrants
- **crowded tourist hotspots and congestion**
- **seasonality** – limiting the availability of holiday park and campsite facilities and impacting labour

The **opportunities** for the sector were:

- **large and varied consumer base** – increasing multi-generational offering
- **investment potential** – including growth of 'glamping', agricultural diversification for new income streams; digital detox
- **innovation** – across parks and vehicles
- **marketing the lifestyle message** – i.e. work/life balance, off-the-beaten-track, experience holidays, working on the move, wellbeing holidays
- **innovation** – across holiday parks, accommodation and vehicles
- **green and environmental tourism**
- **increasing links with local communities/businesses** – economic ripple effect
- **extending the season** – weather proofing and product innovation

The **threats** for the sector were:

- **regulation/legislation/policy changes** – uncertainty; potential impact of tourism levies
- **planning** – reducing ability to expand
- **cost of living, inflation and rising operating costs** – less money to go around
- **lack of infrastructure** – to allow for easy access and to support EVs as well as a lack of road repairs and public transport provision
- **cost of redevelopment/innovation** – driven by risk of investment
- **lack of electric vehicle supply**
- **consumer behaviour and high expectations** – with the pandemic and growth in staycations a key driver
- **competition** – from other holiday destinations
- **weather and climate change** – flooding, wind, heatwaves

Some comments included:

"There are lots of fabulous things on a holiday park – modern experience, good value for money, and a wealth of choice."

"The whole staycation thing is still there – this has really been beneficial for the sector."

"It is difficult getting people with the right skills into the industry, in everything, hospitality businesses, attractions etc. This is compounded by a very competitive job market."

"Generational tourism – family market is a real strength/USP; from grandparents to young ones – more affordability on holiday park; ability to get up and go."

"Investors saw value and opportunity in UK parks – this enhanced as a result of the pandemic – genuine attractive sector for private equity."

"Site choices based on the cost of site nights – so many staying fewer nights; fuel costs limiting travel; affordability of taking any holidays; weather patterns and the change due to global warming leading to uncertainty."

"Increasing costs for running businesses pose a threat to the industry – energy costs, food etc all much higher than before. Businesses have had to pass some of that on – not seen an impact on demand yet."

3.3 Summary SWOT

The holiday park and campsite sector's SWOT is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: SWOT analysis of the holiday park and campsite sector

STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
• good variety of offering and value for money • access to space and open air • welcoming and trusted • multi-generational family oriented, accessible and pet friendly • UK-wide locations keeping money local • digital detox, off-grid mental health/wellbeing • eco-friendly breaks • operators with long tradition of good standards • long-term business resilience • supporting staycation market	• staff recruitment and retention • lack of confidence in investing • cost of delivery – more than EU market • uncertainty over new tech e.g. EVs hybrids • reduction in visitors' time and days away • rural issues with e.g. broadband connectivity, transport • low margins • crowded tourist hotspots and congestion • seasonality of offering
OPPORTUNITES	**THREATS**
• large and varied consumer base • investment potential • marketing the lifestyle message i.e. work/life balance, off-the-beaten-track, experience holidays • innovation – across parks and vehicles • green and environmental tourism • increasing links with local communities/businesses • extending the season – weather proofing and product innovation	• cost of living, inflation and rising operating costs • lack of infrastructure to support EVs • regulation/legislation/tourism levy • planning constraints • cost of redevelopment/innovation • lack of electric vehicle supply • consumer behaviour and high expectations • competition from other holiday destinations • climate change – flooding, wind, heatwaves

4 Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Consultation

This section provides evidence from consultations with holiday park and campsite operators across the UK. This was drawn from a database provided by the UKCCA[20] as well as wider non-member holiday parks and campsites, including:

- British Holiday and Home Parks Association
- Camping and Caravanning Club
- Caravan and Motorhome Club
- National Caravan Council
- Non-member parks completing the survey[21]

While this represents a comprehensive list of holiday parks and campsites across the UK, it does not include all of them.

For this reason, the impact figures presented in this report are considered to be a conservative estimate of the total value of the sector.

4.1 Composition of the UK holiday parks and campsites

According to evidence provided by the UKCCA and our survey, **in 2023 there were 6,169 holiday parks and campsites operating in the UK, accounting for 439,828 pitches[22].**

The majority of these pitches are either owner-occupied holiday caravans (220,719, 50%) or touring pitches[23] (138,855s, 32%). However, the holiday parks and campsites have a wide and growing mix of other accommodation options which cater for a broad range of tastes and budgets, including wigwams, yurts and pods.

Table 4.1: Composition of the UK's holiday park and campsite sector

	Number of holiday parks and campsites	Touring Pitches*	Glamping **	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/ chalet/ cottage	Rented lodge/ chalet/ cottage	Total pitches
England	4,754	108,200	2,765	1,112	151,162	31,974	16,778	8,910	**320,901**
Scotland	401	11,883	287	153	17,341	3,647	891	892	**35,093**
Wales	922	16,892	237	98	41,175	5,535	3,987	1,164	**69,088**
Northern Ireland	92	1,880	21	17	11,041	1,718	31	38	**14,746**
UK	**6,169**	**138,855**	**3,310**	**1,380**	**220,719**	**42,874**	**21,687**	**11,004**	**439,828**

: UKCCA and Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operators Survey, 2023
**Includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents*
***Yurts/wigwams/other excluding pods which are listed separately*
****Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling*

[20] *This includes Certificated Sites and Certificated Locations.*
[21] *Where holiday parks/campsites that were not members of the UKCCA completed the survey, they were added to the population database.*
[22] *This includes Certificated Sites and Certificated Locations.*
[23] *This includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents.*

4.2 Sampling methodology

Holiday parks and campsites across the UK were invited to participate in the research. This was done by the various sponsor members reaching out to holiday park and campsite operators and gaining consent. Telephone interviews and e-surveys were conducted with those agreeing to participate.

The UKCCA and Frontline met at various stages throughout the project to review the response rates, identifying which geographic areas or accommodation types were under-represented and those were targeted accordingly.

868 out of 6,169 holiday parks and campsites across the UK participated giving us a 95% confidence +/– 3.1% margin of error. This means that there is a 95% probability that the sample accurately reflects the wider population.

4.3 Geographic locations

The geographic location of those completing the survey was broadly representative of the sector. For example, it included holiday parks and campsites from all four constituent nations of the UK, receiving a minimum response rate of at least 11%.

Table 4.2: Locations of holiday parks and campsites surveyed

Location	Number responding	Estimated population	Percentage consulted
England	666	4,754	14%
Wales	97	922	11%
Scotland	79	401	20%
Northern Ireland	26	92	28%
Total	**868**	**6,169**	**14%**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operators Survey, 2023

4.4 Holiday parks and campsites size

The survey sample also included a diverse and representative mix of very small, small, medium, large and very large holiday parks and campsites, including 42 very large (251 pitches or more); and 370 very small (5 pitches or fewer), these are typically Certificated Locations (CL) and Certificated Sites (CS).

Table 4.3: Sizes of the holiday parks and campsites surveyed

Number	Number responding
Very small (1-5 pitches)	370
Small (6-50 pitches)	71
Medium sized (51-100 pitches)	165
Large (101-250 pitches)	166
Very large (251 pitches or more)	42
Total	**814**

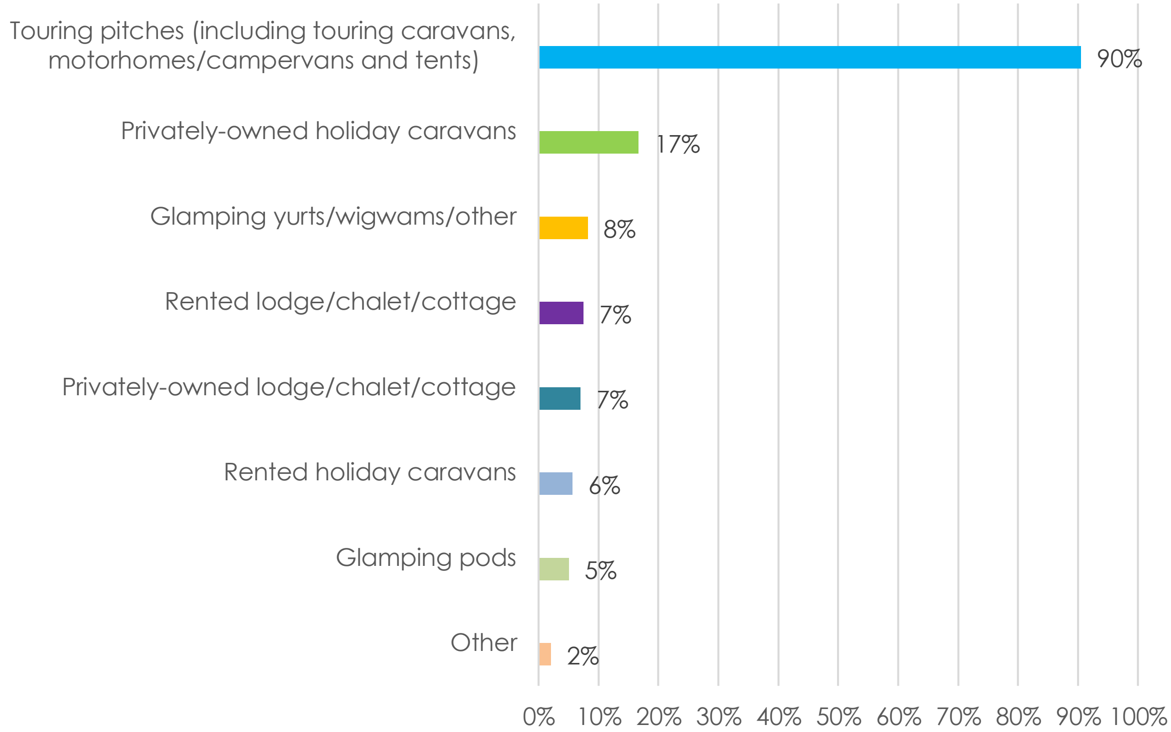
Source: UKCCA, 2023

4.5 Accommodation provided

90% of respondents had touring pitches which includes touring caravans, motorhomes/ campervans and tents.

19% had owner-occupied accommodation (caravans or lodges), and 10% offered rented accommodation (19% including glamping pods and yurts/wigwams).

Figure 4.1: Types of accommodation on the holiday parks and campsites surveyed



Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operators Survey, 2023 N=816 (survey respondents)
(figures sum to over 100% as most holiday parks and campsites offer more than one type of accommodation)

4.6 Facilities and activities provided

In addition to accommodation, many offer a range of **facilities**.

The figures in Table 4.4 capture only those who listed each type of facility in their response; it is possible that some of the holiday parks and campsites may have some of these facilities but did not answer this question in full. The figures may therefore under-estimate the true mix of facilities on holiday parks and campsites in the UK.

In the very small holiday parks and campsites, the majority (74%) had toilet block and shower facilities (67%) and a third (33%) had Wi-Fi. Small, medium and large holiday parks and campsites (6-50, 51-100 and 101-250 pitches respectively), had a wider range of facilities.

In addition to shower facilities, toilet blocks and Wi-Fi, the majority also had a laundry (67%), defibrillators (57%) and an outdoor play area (52%).

Larger holiday parks and campsites, with more than 250 pitches, had a laundry (94%), outdoor plays area (92%), Wi-Fi (92%), defibrillators (72%), retail shops (67%), restaurants/bar/takeaway (64%) and games/information rooms (58%). Many have also increased their environmental facilities having installed electric vehicle charging, solar panels and heat pumps.

Other facilities included:

- recreational facilities e.g. tennis courts, nature trails
- campsite facilities e.g. biomass boilers, compost toilets
- amenities such as leisure and spa facilities, reception area, farm shops, accessories shops
- other outdoor areas such as seated BBQ area, fire pits, lakes and wildlife ponds

Table 4.4: Facilities listed by holiday park and campsite surveyed

Facility	Very small holiday parks and campsites	Small, medium and large holiday parks and campsites	Very large holiday parks and campsites
Toilet block	74%	84%	81%
Showers	62%	83%	81%
Laundry	10%	67%	94%
Retail/shop	0.5%	11%	67%
Restaurant/bar/takeaway		10%	64%
Entertainment		4%	42%
Outdoor play area	0.5%	52%	92%
Games/information room		29%	58%
Wi-Fi	33%	72%	92%
Electric vehicle charging points		11%	53%
Dog washing facilities		7%	17%
Bike cleaning stations		3%	3%
Locker and or back packing facilities		1%	3%
Defibrillators		57%	72%
Solar panels	0.5%	11%	39%
Heat pumps		3%	14%
Other	34%	7%	3%
Total respondents	**223**	**392**	**36**

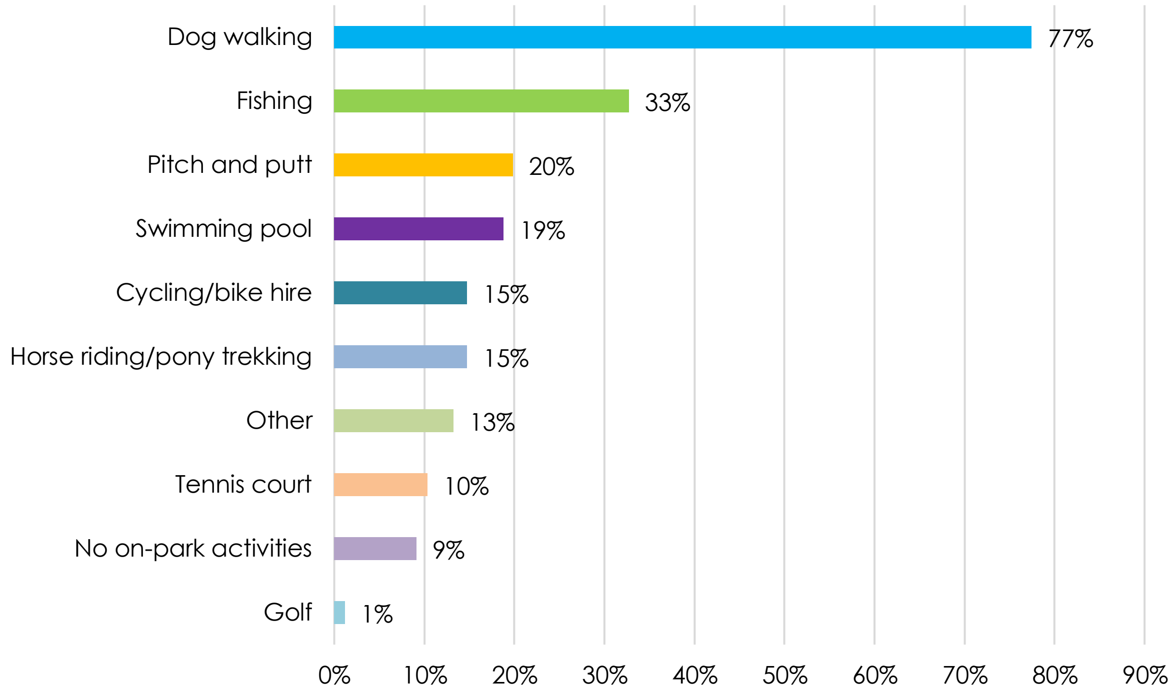
Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N= 651

Across all holiday parks and campsites the most common **activities** provided on-site included dog-walking (77%), fishing (33%), pitch and putt (20%), swimming pools (19%), and cycling or bike hire (15%).

'Other' activities included:

- recreational activities e.g. table tennis, archery, a children's disco, llama/alpaca walks and mini golf
- natural attractions e.g. beaches and wildlife parks

Figure 4.2: Activities listed by holiday park and campsites surveyed



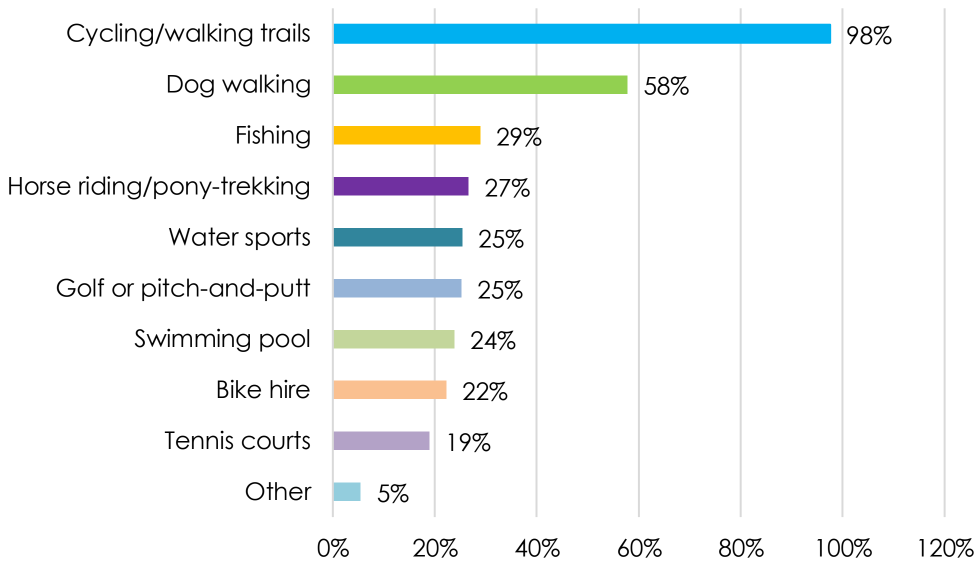
Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=590
(figures sum to over 100% as most parks offer more than one type of facility)

Holiday parks and campsites have access to a **range of activities in the local area**. 98% have cycling/walking trails in the area as well as dog walking (58%). A further 29% had fishing, 27% had horse riding and 25% had water sports.

'Other' included:

- entertainment such as cinemas, retail villages, activity centres and arcades
- local attractions such as historic villages and National Trust sites
- recreational activities such as Go Ape, assault courses, mountain biking/climbing, fell walking

Figure 4.3: Range of activities in the local area



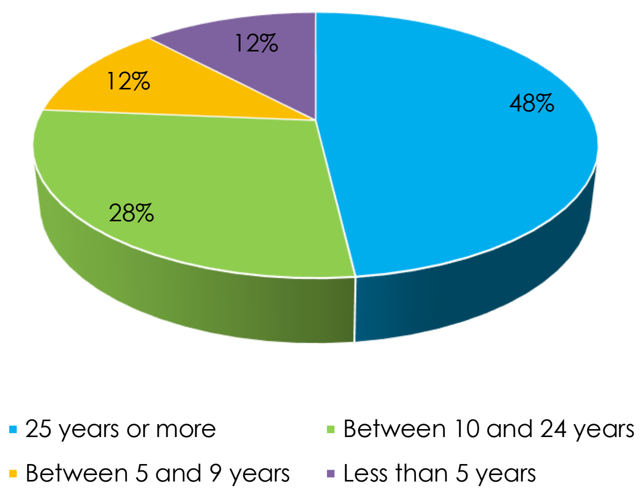
Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=571
(figures sum to over 100% as most parks had more than one type of activity in the local area)

4.7 Holiday park and campsite ownership

In the majority of cases respondents saw their holiday parks and campsites as long-term investments, with over three quarters (76%) owned and operated for at least 10 years, and nearly half for over 25 years (48%).

Figure 4.4 summarises the feedback.

Figure 4.4: Length of time survey operators have owned/operated their holiday parks and campsites



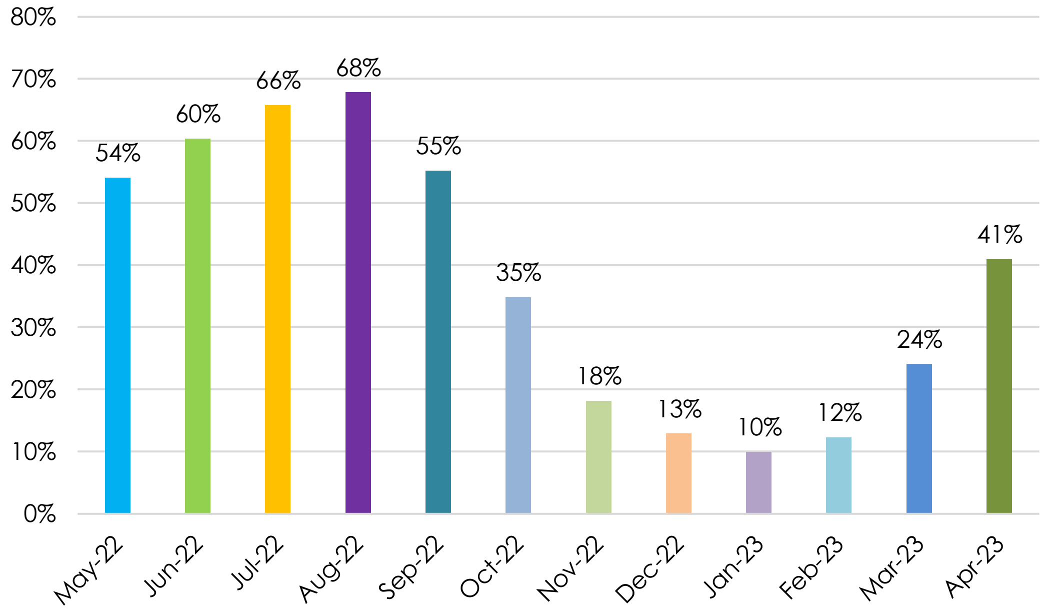
Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=777

4.8 Length of season and occupancy rates

The majority of respondents (61%) operated seasonally with the remainder (39%) open all year. Where holiday park and campsites were seasonal, most were open from March – October/November.

Average occupancy rates peaked at 68% in high season (August 2022), falling to 54% in mid-season (May 2022). Low season average occupancy ranged from a low of 10% in January (2023) to a high of 24% in March (2023) as presented in Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5: Average occupancy rates on holiday parks and campsites surveyed



Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=560

4.9 Visitor origin

When asked where their visitors came from, 76% came from England, 7% from Wales, 6% from Scotland, and 5% from Northern Ireland; 5% were from outside the UK. The most cited market for visitors from outside the UK were countries from Western Europe such as Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, the Republic of Ireland, and Switzerland.

When segmented by country (Table 4.5) there was variance depending on location, with people from England representing the largest group of visitors for all countries except for Northern Ireland. Scotland had the highest percentage of visitors from outside the UK.

Table 4.5: Visitor origin of holiday parks and campsites surveyed

Area*	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	Outside UK
England	87%	5%	4%	1%	4%
Scotland	42%	2%	40%	2%	15%
Wales	68%	25%	2%	<1%	3%
Northern Ireland	4%	<1%	1%	89%	5%
Total**	**76%**	**7%**	**6%**	**5%**	**5%**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=454 total
**Rows represent the data broken down by country, columns the survey responses*
***Total percentages may add up to under/over 100% due to rounding and recipient input*

4.10 Staff employed

Results show that on average, there were 5.6 full-time and 1.6 part-time staff all year round and 3.9 full-time and 1.6 part-time seasonal staff.

Numbers varied and as not all parks and campsites responded on this question it is therefore likely to be an underrepresentation of employment in the sector'.

2% employed migrant workers.

Table 4.6: Average staff employed per holiday parks and campsite surveyed

Holiday Park and Campsite Size	Seasonal		All year	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Very small (1-5 pitches)*	-	0.7	2.0	1.3
Small (6-50 pitches)	1.9	0.6	2.4	1.0
Medium sized (51-100 pitches)	1.8	0.5	2.9	0.5
Large (101-250 pitches)	3.3	1.0	4.5	1.0
Very large (251 pitches or more)	19.7	10.7	28.1	10.5
Average across all holiday parks and campsites**	**3.9**	**1.6**	**5.6**	**1.6**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=422
**There was only one response from holiday parks and campsites which had 1-5 pitches, typically because these are CL/CS sites that have a small number of pitches and do not require employees directly related to this element of the business*
***Ranges from 0-150 full time and 0-100 part time all year staff, and 0-440 full time and 0-51 part time seasonal staff*

4.11 Expenditure by holiday park and campsite[24]

Operators were asked to provide details of their capital expenditure, operating expenditure, wages and salaries for the last financial year (2022/23, or the most recent one available).

The total expenditure is presented in Table 4.7. Again, this is likely to be an underrepresentation as not all parks responded.

[24] *For various reasons some holiday parks and campsites were unable to provide this information.*

Table 4.7: Total expenditure by holiday parks and campsites surveyed

Area of expenditure	Total expenditure	Average expenditure
Capital expenditure	£59,845,750	£225,833
Operating expenditure	£119,210,545	£336,753
Wages and salaries	£84,461,411	£239,267
Total expenditure	**£263,517,705**	**£801,853**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=266-354

**Ranges from £0-£10m (capital), £1,000-£9m (operating) and £0-£6m (wages and salaries)*

85% of respondents stated that their capital expenditure had increased over the last three years, with 12% saying it had stayed the same and just 3% saying it had decreased. Some of the reasons given for the increase in expenditure were:

- **rising costs** – of raw materials, utilities, and labour
- **new developments or upgrades** – such as installing or upgrading pitches, expansion, new or improved facilities, and developing utilities e.g. electric or gas
- **investments** – into sustainability projects and business growth

The top seven areas of capital expenditure over the last five years included:

- **accommodation** – including purchasing new land or lodges, glamping pods and pitches, and a range of refurbishments
- **utility development** – including installing solar panels, upgrading gas/water/ electricity supply, improving electric hook up and connections, renewable energy projects and water treatment
- **facilities** – including new and refurbishment of washrooms, shower blocks, play areas, and hard standings
- **investments** – into new stock and accommodation, and facilities e.g. cafes, restaurants and shops
- **equipment** – including tractors, digging equipment and other commercial vehicles, playground equipment and other machinery
- **infrastructure** – road resurfacing and improvements, wider landscaping, and drainage systems
- **digital improvements** – such as broadband and Wi-Fi infrastructure, TVs, and IT booking software

The total and average planned expenditure is presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Planned expenditure

	Expenditure			
	Average maintenance	Total maintenance	Average improvements	Total improvements
Next financial year	£381,610	£111,430,044	£505,995	£143,196,597
Next three financial years	£803,123	£228,086,835	£868,915	£287,610,709

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Operator Survey, 2023 N=245-293

**Ranges from: maintenance £0-£2.6m (next financial year) and, £300-£5.3m (next three financial years); improvements £0-£7.1m (next financial year) and £0-£6m (next three financial years)*

When asked how their income had changed over the last two years, around half (49%) of the 43% who responded said it had stayed the same, with 42% saying it has increased while 9% said it had decreased.

Some of the reasons cited for an increase in income included a rise in sales, increased margins due to raising their prices, an increase in domestic tourism due to COVID-19/staycation trend, expansion of their parks, and the growing popularity of some routes e.g. the NC500.

4.12 Community engagement

Almost a third (30%) of respondents provided information on how they **engage with the local community**, responses included:

- **local events** – 91% promoted and sponsored local events including school events and McMillan coffee mornings
- **promoting local** – 90% actively promote local producers, suppliers, restaurants and shops
- **social media advertising** – 89% advertise and signpost local businesses and causes on social media
- **fundraising** – 80% fundraise for the community, particularly around sports and community groups and parish and community councils
- a further **16%** work with **community groups and community councils**

Some **holiday park and campsite operator** feedback included:

"Annual fundraiser…coffee mornings for Macmillan…invites for field trips for local school."

England

"We provide business for local pubs, restaurants, local petrol station, local farm shop (all within one mile of site). Some campers come to visit families in the area. We also host youth activities such as local scout group."

England

"Support school events, gala days and youth organisations. Free stays for all local youth organisations like schools, guides, scouts for education support and/or Duke of Edinburgh. Charity support including regular and guest donations on booking."

Scotland

"Charity/fundraising teas; installing a community defibrillator."

Wales

"Charity fundraisers; promoting local businesses who benefit from my customers."

Northern Ireland

4.13 Environmental improvement

Almost a third (31%) of respondents provided information on how they **supported environmental improvements**. Almost two thirds (65%) had a carbon reduction plan. The most frequently occurring environmental initiatives included:

- **recycling** – which was highlighted by 98% and included educating and encouraging visitors to follow on-site procedures
- **energy and water conservation** – 84% did this through water harvesting, solar panels, light sensors and low wattage solutions, compost toilets
- 83% showed **support for local wildlife** – including a range of conservation projects such as planting trees, maintaining wildflower meadows, and some were engaged in sites of special scientific interest (SSSI)
- **award participation** – 76% took part in award schemes including the David Bellamy Conservation Award or Green Tourism awards
- **using sustainable accommodation** – 68% of parks had sustainable accommodation including the use of upcycled materials
- 14% had **restricted vehicle movement** – such as car-free zones

Some **holiday park and campsite operator** feedback included:

"Recycling points on-site. Solar field supplying 1/3 of our electricity. Water Harvesting for flower watering. Green Tourism Gold, Living Wage accredited employer. Support wildlife in all of business. EV for site use and cargo bike for cleaning team."

Scotland

"100% green electricity provided by Ecotricity. We are maintaining a wildflower meadow [and] hundreds of meters of traditional Devon hedgerow. Encouraging the bat population with bat box provision and bat-friendly lighting. Providing for recycling of waste. Encouraging biodiversity through the management of land."

England

"Recycling on-site, solar hot water, planned EV charger, wild hedgerows."

Wales

"[We have] wildflowers, solar powered lights, native trees, recycling, encourages low energy modes of travel – bicycles and foot."

Northern Ireland

4.14 Health and wellbeing

Almost half (44%) of respondents provided information on how they **encourage health and wellbeing**. The most frequently occurring examples included:

- **walking and cycling routes, waterways and beaches** – 68% provided access and information about these
- 67% **encourage dog owners**
- **healthy food options** – 51% had onsite restaurants/cafes
- 49% **provided local health and wellbeing facilities** – and granted access to these amenities to the broader community (e.g. school groups)

'Other' responses (31%) included:

- outdoor activities such as walking, cycling and swimming
- community events and local promotion of cultural or nature trails
- providing a relaxing environment and access to green spaces

More detail on the health and wellbeing benefits for visitors is presented in Section 5.5.

Some **holiday park and campsite operator** feedback included:

"Encouraging healthy leisure activities such as walking, cycling, swimming…water sports at local reservoir (kayaking, sailing, paddle boards)."

England

"We have created a very natural environment for our campsite with long grass between pitches, no light pollution and as little noise as possible."

Wales

"New toilet block with family space and non-binary space. Camper's kitchen with free games, DVDs, books etc for all to use. Shop stocks variety of things for all tastes, including those on vegan/vegetarian diets…local woodlands which people are free to explore and build dens in."

Scotland

4.15 COVID-19 pandemic

Operators were asked how the COVID-19 pandemic had changed the sector; over a third (35%) provided some insight. These included:

- **initial surge in bookings** – due to travel restrictions, as well as new people taking up camping or glamping. Also an increase in motorhome/caravan ownership, but generally there has been a dramatic reduction in bookings since overseas travel became possible again
- **economic impacts** – e.g. supply costs and labour costs
- **changing customer behaviour** – for example the type of accommodation booked and their expectations, with an increase in purchase or renting of self-contained accommodation e.g. motorhomes, caravans and lodges

Operators were also finding newcomers to camping and caravanning were expecting a higher quality of product for the price:

- **an increase in competition** – from more farm sites and temporary pop-up sites or 'Aire' style designated parking areas.
- **staffing issues** – in particular the recruitment, retention and availability of staff
- **operational changes** – such as contactless payments and arrivals and reducing the number of facilities offered

Operators were also asked what effect COVID-19 had on their operational expenditure over the last two years. Of the 42% who responded, 86% said it had risen while 12% said it has stayed the same; only 2% said it reduced.

Some **holiday park and campsite operator** feedback included:

"Boom for three years now bookings reduced to less than a pre-pandemic year."

England

" Yes at the start people were holidaying in UK now we have started to see a drop off as people can go abroad again."

Scotland

" It created busier times for a short period, although pop up campsites charging massive rates have damaged the sector. Numbers are again in decline as people return to their normal holiday choices."

Wales

"Amplified interest in caravan holidays as travellers seek more isolated, self-contained, and flexible vacation options… need for minimising physical contact has accelerated the adoption of technology, from online bookings to virtual tours and digital check-ins, the sector has had to adapt swiftly."

Northern Ireland

4.16 Consumer demographics

Operators were asked if the consumer demographics have changed over the years; over half (53%) provided some insight. Examples included:

- **demographic shift** – both in terms of new younger guests or young families who camped for the first time during the pandemic, and a general ongoing shift towards older retired people, with some mentioning there were fewer families who had possibly reverted back to their previous holiday habits
- **spending behaviour** – including reduced customer spending
- **changing customer behaviour** – with a growth in motorhome/caravan ownership, as well as a rise in last-minute bookings
- **increase in local tourism** – an increase in the 'staycation' trend

Some **holiday park and campsite operator** feedback included:

"Our customer is still, on the whole, retired, and in their 70s/80s. We are finding attracting customers harder than ever now."

England

"Increasing number of motorhomes and last-minute short stays."

Wales

"During COVID-19 there was increased younger generation uptake, but normal demographic has resumed."

Northern Ireland

"More budget conscious customers. Staying one night to utilise the facilities then spending three or four days parking up off grid."

Scotland

4.17 Cost of living implications

Operators were asked about the implications of the cost-of-living crisis; 54% responded. The most frequently occurring examples included:

- **economic pressures** – both in terms of guests not spending as much, or increasing site costs for the operator
- **changing customer behaviour** – in particular shorter visitor stays or booking last minute
- **pricing challenges** – decreased margins due to trying to limit price increases
- **decrease in spend** – including on new caravan stock
- **increasing general uncertainty** – including customer numbers, operating costs and interest rates
- **decrease in ownership spend** – reduced spending for holiday caravan upgrades, and an increase in abandoned holiday caravans and unpaid utility bills altogether
- **impact on business** – from utility costs and pricing challenges, as well as the need to invest and improve to continue to attract customers who may be travelling/ holidaying less

Some **holiday park and campsite operator** feedback included:

"Reduced or pressurised disposable income means guests are more frugal with expenditure."
England

"Cost of fuel to travel, rising energy prices, less disposable income, holidays become a considered purchase."
Scotland

"Worrying…could be a decider of whether we keep going."
Wales

" To offset the higher utilities costs, there might be a need to adjust our pricing. However, such decisions must be taken with caution to ensure that we remain competitive and don't alienate our loyal customer base."
Northern Ireland

4.18 Brexit

Over a quarter of respondents (28%) provided feedback on the implications of Brexit on supplies; the majority (86%) had issues. The most frequently occurring issues included:

- **supply chain delays or disruptions** – for example getting repairs completed or parts for new units
- **increased costs** – for materials, products and services
- **service issues** – including delays in repairs and poor standards of aftercare
- **difficulty importing goods** – with increased regulations and administration required, decreased availability, and at times just not possible without workarounds

Operators were also asked if Brexit had produced more red tape for their business; of the 47% who responded, almost half (47%) said it had.

Some **holiday park and campsite operator** feedback included:

"Brexit has resulted in a hugely increased cost of materials for the caravan manufacturers."
England

"Long delays resulting in cancellations, poor after-service, drop in the quality of the product delivered to the park."
England

"As we are based in Northern Ireland the extra paperwork after Brexit has added to the cost of caravan delivery due to the extra administration."
Northern Ireland

"Slowed down the manufacturing and transport of new homes. Made getting spare parts also harder and more time consuming."
Northern Ireland

4.19 Overseas travel and overseas visitors

Operators were asked if they had seen a decrease in overseas visitors; 40% responded. The majority (82%) said they had **seen a decrease during travel restrictions. Some estimated the reduction was up to 50%.**

4.20 Holiday park and campsite operator summary

This research found that the UK's holiday parks and campsites offer a wide range of accommodation options to visitors, which allow them to serve a diverse range of customer tastes and budgets. These include both touring pitches for caravans, campervans, motorhomes and tents; owner-occupied holiday caravans; and rented holiday caravans, lodges, apartments, chalets, wigwams, pods and yurts.

In addition to the diverse accommodation offered, they also offer a wide range of leisure facilities and amenities, including restaurants, swimming pools, Wi-Fi and games rooms.

The majority have run their holiday parks and campsites for over 10 years (76%) and many have done so for over 25 years (48%). Occupancy rates peaked at 68% in high season (August) and 54% in mid-season (May). The proportion outside of each constituent nation varied from country to country; however English visitors formed the biggest group in each nation apart from Northern Ireland which has a very strong domestic market.

As well as supporting local economies by providing a source for visitor off-site expenditure, holiday park and campsite operators also support their local communities through:

- **expenditure** – 41% from the total survey sample cumulatively spent £263.5m per year in capital expenditure, operating expenditure, wages and salaries
- **local community engagement** – including hosting community events, promoting local businesses and causes, and fundraising particularly around sports and community groups
- **environmental activities** – including support for recycling and biodiversity, water and energy conservation initiatives, and participation in the David Bellamy Conservation or Green Tourism award schemes
- **health and wellbeing** – including providing cycle paths, promotion of wider community health and fitness sessions and healthy food options provided on-site

Several external factors affecting the sector in recent years were highlighted, which will also shape the industry in the future. These included:

- **COVID-19 pandemic** – leading to an initial spike in bookings which have now largely returned to pre-COVID-19 levels, increased costs as well as a change in consumer behaviour and operational changes
- **consumer demographics** – with the continuing shift towards retirees, with some new people engaging in camping leading to new consumer behaviours
- **cost of living** – affecting businesses with operating costs and pricing challenges, as well as consumers becoming more frugal and changing how they book e.g. with last minute bookings, leading to uncertainty for operators
- **Brexit** – leading to increased cost and supply chain disruptions for operators, as well as a decrease in the quality of service

5 Visitor Survey

An online visitor survey was open from May to November 2023. The survey was disseminated electronically by the Caravan and Motorhome Club and the Camping and Caravanning Club to a sample of their members.

The survey was also promoted by some of the holiday parks and campsites, in sector magazines, through various social media channels, visitor flyers and in the show guide at sector events as well as through Caravan Sitefinder.

5,224 respondents to the survey had made a visit to a holiday park and campsite in the UK in 2023. Table 5.1 shows the spread of visitors across the UK.

Table 5.1: Location of holiday parks and campsites visited

Location	Percentage
England	70%
Scotland	12%
Wales	8%
Northern Ireland	8%
Unknown	2%
Total consulted	**5,224**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023

5.1 Visitor origin and number of trips

The majority of the respondents lived in England (77%). 1% came from outside the UK. This aligns to the English, Welsh and Scottish holiday park and campsite operators who reported that the majority of their visitors come from England (Section 3).

Table 5.2: Visitor home country

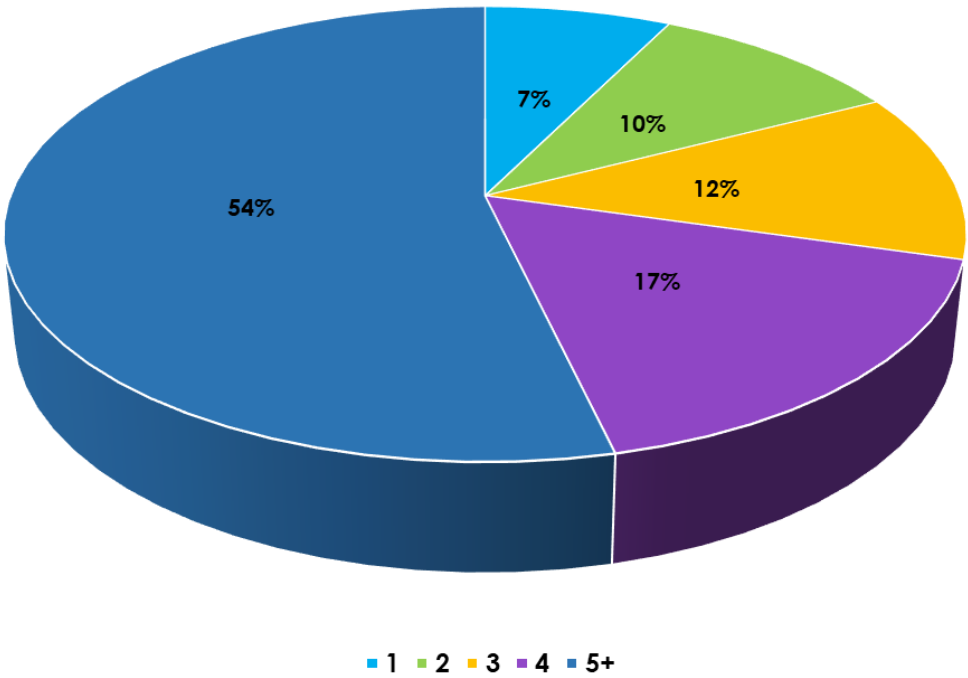
Location	Visitors
England	77%
Scotland	9%
Northern Ireland	8%
Wales	5%
Outside the UK[25]	1%

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023 N=5,217

[25] *This is an underrepresentation of actual overseas numbers and is a result of difficulty engaging this group to participate in the study.*

Over half of respondents (54%) stayed on a holiday park and campsite five times or more during the last 12 months; a further 17% stayed four times. 14% of these were a rally park campsite or temporary campsite. Where respondents stayed more than five nights, the average was 12 nights.

Figure 5.1: Average number of visits made in the past 12 months



N=4,994

5.2 Visitor characteristics

84% of visitors had stayed in a touring caravan, motorhome or tent over the course of the year. 10% stayed in an owner-occupied holiday caravan or lodge; while 5% stayed in some form of rented accommodation.

Table 5.3 provides a full breakdown.

Table 5.3: Type of accommodation stayed in

	Visitors
Mobile accommodation types	
Motorhome/campervan	41%
Touring caravan	36%
Tent	6%
Static accommodation types	
Holiday caravan privately owned	9%
Holiday caravan rented	3%
Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	1%
Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	1%
Glamping e.g. pods/yurts/wigwams/other	<1%
Mixed types e.g. e.g. rented holiday caravan and motorhome	
Multiple or mixed types of accommodation	1%

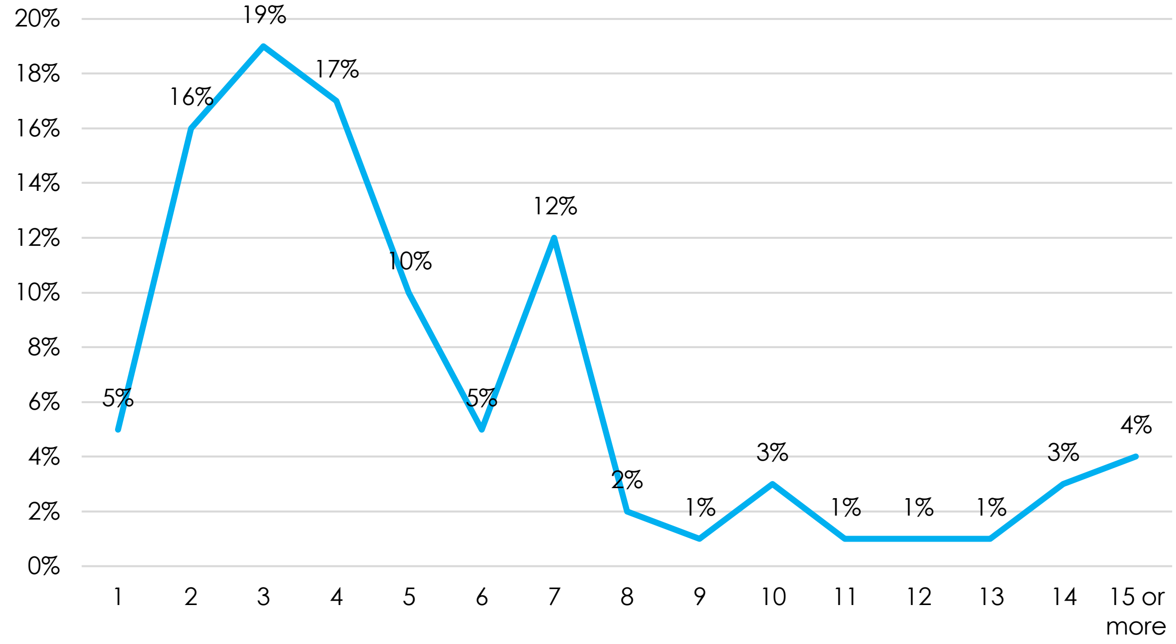
Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023

The high level of tourers is not surprising as the vast majority (83%) of visitors responding were a member of either the Camping and Caravanning Club (CCC) or Caravan and Motorhome Club (CAMC)[26]. When broken down further:

- 24% were members of CCC
- 24% were members of CAMC
- 35% were members of both

On average visitors **spent 5.1 nights per trip**. The distribution of responses is shown in Figure 5.2.

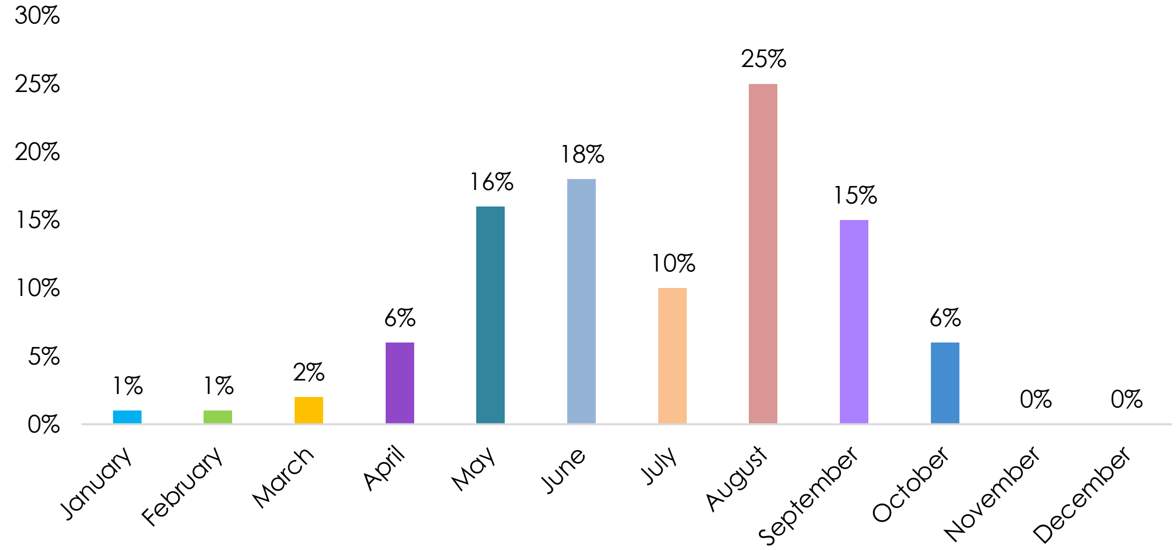
Figure 5.2: Number of nights stayed per visit



Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023 N=4,743

Figure 5.3 shows the month in which respondent visitors began their trip. August (25%) was the most popular followed by June (18%).

Figure 5.3: Month during which visitors began their trip



Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023 N=2,995

[26] *This representation has no bearing on the reliability of the survey findings as the methodology involves calculating the impacts for the owner-occupier/renter and the touring markets separately, then aggregating these together.*

Table 5.4 shows the number of adults, children and pets in each party. The average adult group size was 2.1, and 15% of all groups included children. Where parties were travelling with children, the average number of children in each group was 1.9. 32% of groups brought a pet.

The average total group size was 2.4. This is likely due to the high proportion of tourers completing the survey. When broken down by accommodation, renters and owners have larger group sizes (3.5 and 2.9 respectively) compared with tourers at 2.3.

Table 5.4: Number of adults, children, and pets in each group

Number	...of adults	... of children*	.....of pets**
1	9%	37%	72%
2	81%	45%	23%
3	5%	12%	4%
4	3%	4%	0%
5+	2%	2%	1%
Average	2.1	1.9	1.4

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023
** of groups with children*
*** of groups with pets*

5.3 Visitor expenditure

Visitors and their party who stayed in rented accommodation spent, on average, £1,137 per visit, including £705 on-site and £433 off-site.

Touring visitors and their party spent, on average, £514 per visit, including £213 on-site and £301 off-site.

Visitors who owned their holiday caravan spent, on average, £587 per visit, including £254 on-site and £333 off-site.

Accommodation including touring and pitch fees, transport and food and drink were the biggest expenditure items. Table 5.5 summarises the areas of expenditure.

Table 5.5: Visitor spend per visit

Area of expenditure	Renters	Tourers	Owners
Transport to and from destination	£96	£83	£59
Transport spent during trip	£30	£28	£27
Total cost of holiday park and campsite accommodation (including pitch fees and any rental costs where relevant)[27]	£554	£184	£175
Holiday park and campsite facilities (e.g. Wi-Fi, laundry room etc)	£6	£6	£15
Eating/drinking on the holiday park and campsite	£93	£17	£38
Eating/drinking in the surrounding area	£130	£83	£98
Recreation/entertainment on the holiday park and campsite	£30	£2	£8
Recreation/entertainment in the surrounding area	£46	£23	£28
Shopping on the holiday park and campsite	£22	£5	£18
Shopping off the holiday park and campsite	£80	£59	£97
Visitor attractions off the holiday park and campsite	£34	£19	£17
Other	£17	£6	£7
Total – on-site	**£705**	**£213**	**£254**
Total – off-site	**£433**	**£302**	**£333**
Total – both on and off-site	**£1,137**	**£515**	**£587**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023
Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

[27] *As the accommodation spend has been provided for typically for the medium to high season – predominantly April-October a deduction of 25% has been applied to the low season months in the economic impact model.*

Visitors who stayed in rented accommodation spent, on average, £217 per day, including £134 on-site and £82 off-site.

Touring visitors spent, on average, £101 per day, including £42 on-site and £59 off-site.

Visitors who owned their holiday caravan spent, on average, £102 per day, including £44 on-site and £58 off-site.

Table 5.6 summarises the daily expenditure.

Table 5.6: Visitor spend per day

Area of expenditure	Renters	Tourers	Owners
Transport to and from destination	£18	£16	£10
Transport spent during trip	£6	£5	£5
Total cost of holiday park and campsite accommodation (including pitch fees and any rental costs where relevant)	£106[28]	£36[29]	£30[30]
Holiday park and campsite facilities (e.g. Wi-Fi, laundrette etc)	£1	£1	£3
Eating/drinking on the holiday park and campsite	£18	£3	£7
Eating/drinking in the surrounding area	£25	£16	£17
Recreation/entertainment on the holiday park and campsite	£6	£1	£1
Recreation/entertainment in the surrounding area	£9	£5	£5
Shopping on the holiday park and campsite	£4	£1	£3
Shopping off the holiday park and campsite	£15	£12	£17
Visitor attractions off the holiday park and campsite	£6	£4	£3
Other	£3	£1	£1
Total – on-site	**£134**	**£42**	**£44**
Total – off-site	**£82**	**£59**	**£58**
Total – both on and off-site	**£217**	**£101**	**£102**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023
Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

5.4 Influences on visitor decisions on which holiday park and campsite to visit

Visitors were asked *"what influenced you in making these visits?"*

The most popular responses were *"It's an area I know well/been before"* (37%); and *"I wanted to visit the area/country"* (31%).

Table 5.7: Influences on visitor decisions on which holiday parks and campsites to visit

Factor	Number responding*
It's an area I know well/been before	37%
I wanted to visit the area/country	31%
CAMC/CCC club member communication	16%
Family/friend connections in the area	12%
Specific activities available in the area, such as golf, walking, cycling	12%
The holiday park and campsite was recommended to me by family/friends	9%
I was attending an event/festival	8%
We/I saw advertising for the holiday park and campsite i.e. magazine/website/etc	7%
I had been to this country before and wanted to visit another area	6%
Other	19%

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023 N=4,076
**Figures sum to more than 100% as multiple answers were allowed to this question; the majority of people who responded to this question were tourers*

[28] *Rental accommodation spend ranged from £3 per night to £428 per night.*
[29] *This does not include the cost of buying the accommodation.*
[30] *This does not include the cost of buying the accommodation. Where total accommodations fees per trip were more than £2,000, an assumption was made that this was the annual site fees, and this was divided by 365 to give a per day figure.*

‘Other’ responses included:

- ownership (21%) most notably from Northern Ireland
- convenient location or general convenience (21%)
- for a specific hobby/event/place (19%)
- general getaway (14%)
- seasonal or regular trip (12%)
- trips with family or friends (11%)

Also included were club events or membership (5%), good value holiday (4%), following a recommendation (4%), special occasion (3%), and for work (1%).

5.5 Health and wellbeing

Almost all respondents (99%) stated that time spent time relaxing was what they did most whilst visiting a holiday park and campsite.

This was followed by short (95%) and long walks (85%) and spending time with friends and family (75%). Table 5.8 summarises the results.

Table 5.8: Activities undertaken whilst visiting a holiday park and campsite

	Level of activity done				
	More	**Less**	**Same**	**I did not undertake this activity**	**Total**
Spent time relaxing	57%	6%	36%	1%	3,787
Short walks (under 2 miles)	44%	7%	45%	5%	3,681
Long walks (over 2 miles)	43%	11%	31%	15%	3,729
Spent time with family and friends	40%	4%	31%	25%	3,720
Wildlife/nature activities	26%	5%	35%	35%	3,674
Other outdoor physical activities	13%	6%	14%	67%	3,648
Cycling	11%	4%	8%	78%	3,668

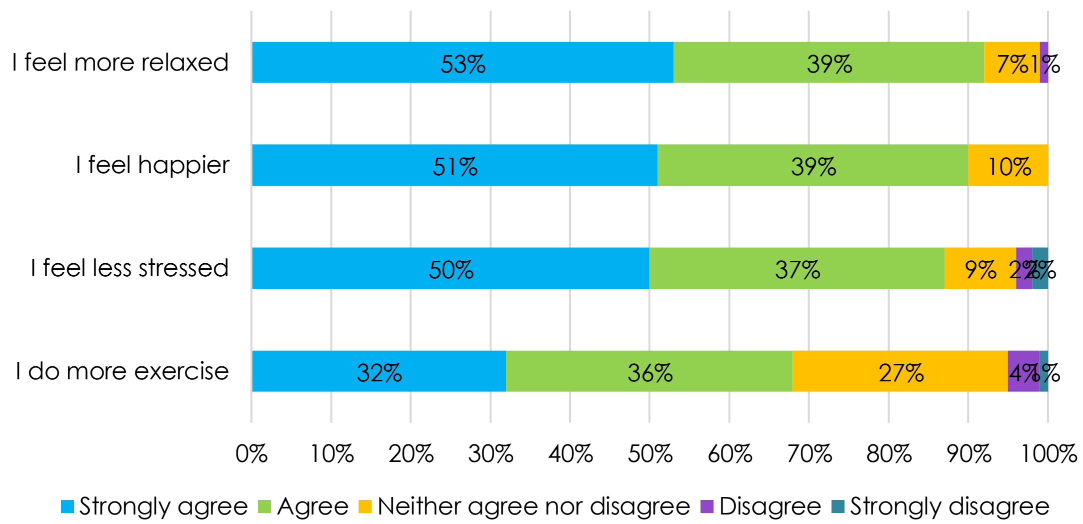
Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023

Visitors were asked to what extent they agree with a range of health and wellbeing statements; the results were as follows:

- 91% strongly agree or agree that they **feel more relaxed when visiting a holiday park and campsite**
- 89% strongly agree or agree that they **feel happier when visiting a holiday park and campsite**
- 87% strongly agree or agree that they **feel less stressed when visiting a holiday park and campsite**
- 68% strongly agree or agree that they **do more exercise when visiting a holiday park and campsite**

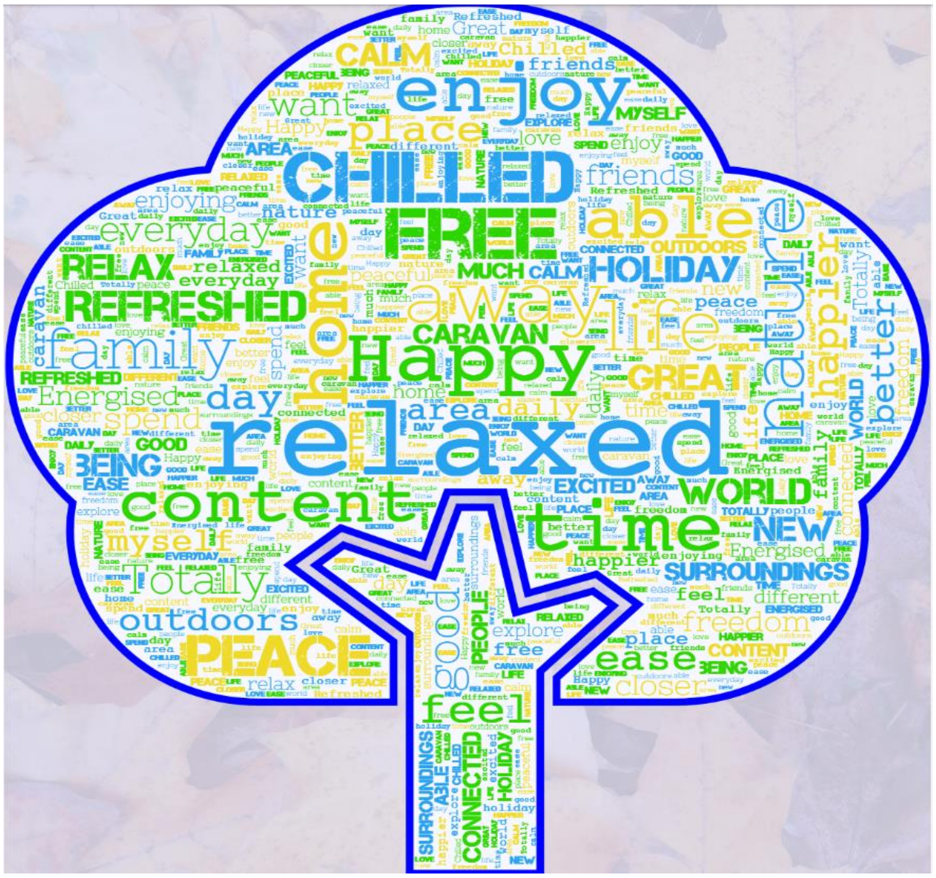
Figure 5.4 presents the detailed feedback.

Figure 5.4: When visiting a holiday park and campsite …



Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023

Comments are shown in the word cloud below:



Some **visitor** comments included:

"Like I've escaped from the world and I'm free to breathe, smell, listen and really see clearly and I love it."

Rented Static Caravan User, England

"I am more active, do more as a family and enjoy additional time with grandkids as I can accommodate them in caravan. Making wonderful family memories."

Static Caravan Owner, Northern Ireland

"Relaxed and content being able to spend quality time with the family which I don't get the opportunity to do at home due to work/busy lifestyle."

Holiday/Campervan Owner, Scotland

"Incredibly relaxed; it's a joy to see how much our children enjoy themselves and, whilst we still love to travel internationally as a family and explore new cultures, there is no doubt that the honest simplicity of camping feeds the soul in a very special way. We are thrilled to have rediscovered the joys of camping!"

Tent Owner, Wales

"Away from the maddening crowds and hustle and bustle of modern cities. We can do things at our own pace."

Motorhome/Campervan Owner, England

"Like I'm recharging my batteries away from everyday life."

Motorhome/Campervan Owner, Scotland

5.5.1 Benefits and impacts of improved physical and mental health

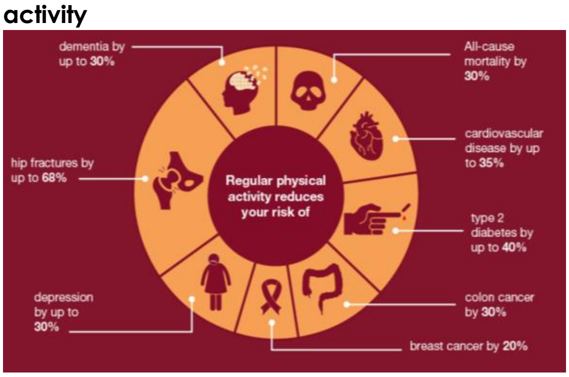
There are a **number of physical and mental health benefits** related to increased relaxation, spending time with family and exercise such as walking and cycling, as well as being in the great outdoors. Holiday parks and campsites occupy green spaces and often have sport and recreational facilities or access to nature and are therefore widely recognised as a key contributor to improving physical and mental health.

The Chief Medical Officer stated that [31]:

> *"There is strong, consistent and convincing evidence that regular physical activity is beneficial for a wide range of health outcomes and risk factors."*

The health benefits include hard health outcomes such as all-cause mortality, cardiovascular disease, heart disease, and stroke. Regular physical activity reduces the risk for developing many cancers and improves metabolic health reducing the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes. There are also neurological benefits including reduced risk of dementia and mental health outcomes such as depression and anxiety. Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity has been shown to improve the quality of sleep[32].

Figure 5.5: The health benefits of physical activity



Source: Guidance Physical activity: applying All Our Health, 2022

As well as health impacts, **there are significant socioeconomic implications**. Physical inactivity is estimated to cost the UK £7.4bn annually (including £0.9bn to the NHS alone)[33].

Research also shows that **feeling more relaxed can reduce stress in a person's everyday life** which is vital for maintaining overall health, as it can improve mood, boost immune function, promote longevity and allow greater productivity[34].

New data and economic modelling from AXA UK and Centre for Business and Economic Research (CBER), indicated that burnout and stress cost the UK economy £28bn in sick days and lack of productivity (in 2022)[35]. Furthermore, in 2019, in-patient hospital admissions caused by stress-related illnesses in the UK cost over £8bn[36].

In 2019, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities introduced the *'All Our Health Framework'*. It is a call to action to all health and care professionals to embed prevention within their day-to-day work. As part of this, physical activity and mental wellbeing information has been created to help all health professionals:

- understand specific activities and interventions that can prevent physical inactivity
- access key evidence, data and signposting to trusted resources to help prevent illness, protect health and promote wellbeing

The evidence gathered from visitors during this study demonstrates that the UK holiday park and campsite sector is making a positive contribution to visitor health and wellbeing.

Visitors were:

- increasing their physical activity
- improving their mental health through being more relaxed and less stressed
- accessing the natural environment

Therefore, the UK holiday park and campsite sector is supporting the UK policy agenda for health and wellbeing.

[31] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5bf41840e5274a2af47c464e/Cycling_and_walking_for_individual_and_population_health_benefits.pdf
[32] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5bf41840e5274a2af47c464e/Cycling_and_walking_for_individual_and_population_health_benefits.pdf
[33] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/physical-activity-applying-all-our-health/physical-activity-applying-all-our-health#:~:text=Physical%20inactivity%20is%20associated%20with,35%25%20less%20active%20by%202030.
[34] https://www.mindbodygreen.com/0-2557/Why-Stress-Management-Is-So-Important-for-Your-Health.html
[35] https://www.hrgrapevine.com/content/article/2023-03-29-burnout-is-costing-the-uk-economy-28bn-a-year
[36] https://www.statista.com/statistics/1135048/costs-of-stress-related-illnesses-in-the-uk/

5.6 The COVID-19 pandemic, cost of living crisis and Brexit

Visitors were asked to complete the following phrase: *"In relation to my holidays, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic I….?"*

The most popular responses were:

- *"I am more likely to continue to holiday on holiday parks and campsites in the UK"* (44%)
- *"I already had a caravan/motorhome/ tent/lodge/chalet and now do more touring/camping"* (39%)
- *"I holidayed more on holiday parks and campsites in the UK i.e. a staycation"* (38%)

Table 5.9 presents the detailed feedback.

Table 5.9: As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic I…

Response	Number responding*
am **more likely to continue to holiday** on holiday parks and campsites in the UK	44%
already had a caravan/motorhome/tent/lodge/chalet/cottage and **now do more touring/camping**	39%
holidayed more on holiday parks and campsites in the UK i.e. a staycation	38%
am looking to **combine overseas holidays with staycations**	32%
bought a caravan/motorhome/tent/lodge/chalet/cottage and have **continued to use it**	20%
resumed overseas holidays	18%
discovered (rediscovered) holiday parks and campsites as a holiday destination	12%
Have done less holidaying in holiday parks and campsites	4%
bought a caravan/motorhome/tent/lodge/chalet/cottage but **have not used it in the last 12 months**	1%
bought a caravan/motorhome/tent/lodge/chalet/cottage but **have since sold it**	1%
other	2%
none of the above	11%

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023 N=3,796
**Figures sum to more than 100% as multiple answers were allowed to this question*

Visitors were asked to complete the following phrase: *"In relation to my holidays, as a result of the cost-of-living crisis I……?"*. The most popular responses were:

- *"I view holiday parks and campsites as a good value for money holiday option" (53%)*
- *"I will holiday more in my caravan/motorhome/tent/lodge/chalet" (37%)*

When comparing holiday parks or campsites as either a good or poor value holiday choice, 86% of respondents see them as good value[37].

Table 5.10 presents the detailed feedback.

[37] *The 'good value' and 'poor value' options were part of a larger group of responses as per Table 5.10. The figures above have been calculated by isolating and comparing the two specific responses. The figures in the table is the overall proportion of survey respondents who chose each response.*

Table 5.10: As a result of the cost-of-living crisis I…

Response	Number responding*
view holiday parks and campsites as a **good value for money** holiday option	53%
will **holiday more** in my caravan/motorhome/tent/lodge/chalet/cottage on holiday parks and campsites	37%
will **travel shorter distances** to visit holiday parks and campsites	23%
view holidays **overseas to be a much more considered purchase**	20%
view holidays on **holiday parks and campsites to be a much more considered purchase**	14%
discovered (rediscovered) holiday parks and campsites as a **cost-effective** holiday destination	12%
view holiday parks and campsites as a **poor value for money** holiday option compared to other holiday choices	9%
will stay **fewer nights** at holiday parks and campsites	7%
will take **fewer trips** to holiday parks and campsites	7%
invested in a tent/caravan/motorhome during the pandemic and plan to **continue using it** rather than go abroad	7%
invested in a tent/caravan/motorhome during the pandemic and plan to **still go abroad** as I did before 2020 but also take holidays on campsites/parks due to that investment	7%
will tour less but stay the same length of time	5%
have **reduced my use** of activities/facilities in the holiday parks and campsites area	5%
invested in a tent/caravan/motorhome during the pandemic but **now plan to go abroad as I did before**	2%
other	4%
none of the above	11%

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023 N=3,793
**Figures sum to more than 100% as multiple answers were allowed to this question*

Visitors were asked if they had been put off holidaying abroad as a result of Brexit and if so, is this likely to be a short or long term decision/choice. 78% of respondents claimed they had not been put of holidaying abroad as a result of Brexit. Whether they had or had not been put off holidaying abroad, respondents felt this was a long-term decision, though this effect was **greater** in those who **had not** been put off holidaying abroad (84%) than those who **had** been put off (64%). Some **visitor** comments included:

"Going on a caravan holiday gives me the opportunity to relax reflect and appreciate what is important in life."

Touring Caravan Owner, England

"Caravanning and now motorhome holidays are my favourite pastimes. It is totally restorative to every aspect of our health and wellbeing. The CAMC provides beautiful and safe spaces for people to enjoy our wonderful countryside. Long may it continue."

Motorhome/Campervan Owner, England

"Camping in our tent provides us with the freedom to choose where we pitch and enjoy travelling our beautiful country without forking out a fortune."

Tent User, Scotland

"Love our motorhome. Affordable and allows us to experience more of UK and Europe than we ever considered. Love the long trips we are able to do wherever we fancy going."

Motorhome/Campervan Owner, Wales

"Have owned a number of static caravans on the same site for 35 years. Great fun and many memories shared with families and friends."

Static Caravan Owner, Northern Ireland

5.7 Visitor summary

The majority of the respondents lived in England (77%); of which over half (54%) stayed on a holiday park and campsite in the UK five times or more during the last 12 months.

84% stayed in a touring caravan, motorhome or tent over the course of the year. 10% stayed in an owner-occupied holiday caravan or lodge, a further 4% stayed in some form of rented, stationary accommodation, while 1% stayed in other accommodation.

The average adult group size was 2, and 15% of all groups included children. Where parties were travelling with children, the average number of children in each group was 2. Almost one third (32%) brought a pet.

Visitors spent 5.1 nights per trip. **This is higher than the UK average tourism number of nights per trip at 2.8[38].**

Visitors who stayed in rented accommodation spent, on average, £217 per day, including £134 on-site and £82 off-site[39]. Touring visitors, on average, £101 per day, including £42 on-site and £59 off-site. Visitors who owned their holiday caravan spent £102 per day, including £44 on-site and £58 off-site. **This is higher than the wider average tourism spend per night by UK visitors at £96[40].**

[38] *https://www.visitbritain.org/research-insights/great-britain-domestic-overnight-trips-latest-results#:~:text=There%20were%20in%20total%2069.8,5%25%20in%20real%20terms*

[39] Does not total to £217 due to rounding.

[40] *https://www.visitbritain.org/research-insights/great-britain-domestic-overnight-trips-latest-results#:~:text=There%20were%20in%20total%2069.8,5%25%20in%20real%20terms*

6 Economic Impact Assessment – Methodological Approach

6.1 General approach

The main objective of this research was to assess the total value of visitor spend attributable to the UK holiday park and campsite sector from May 2022-April 2023.

As part of the impact model, an economic impact figure was calculated for every possible combination of:

- days of the year
- accommodation type
- regions in each country

In other words, the model includes a range of economic impact calculations. For clarity of presentation, this report only contains the aggregated, year-round, economic impact figures. In total there were 68,985 separate calculations, including the following country level:

- Scotland: 22,995
- England: 20,440
- Northern Ireland: 15,330
- Wales: 10,220

6.2 Measuring on-site and off-site expenditure

Table 6.1 provides an illustrative example of how the gross on-site expenditure figures were estimated for touring caravans in a particular UK region on Saturday 5th August.

Table 6.1: On-site expenditure of touring caravan visitors

Total number of touring caravan pitches in a region	6,194
Multiplied by:	
Average occupancy rate on 5th August	68%
Number of pitches occupied on 5th August	4,212
Multiplied by:	
Average on-site expenditure per day for renting holiday-makers	£41.67
= On-site expenditure of touring caravan visitors to a region on 5th August	**£175,514**

For accommodation spend (part of on-site spend), a 25% reduction has been applied to the low season months (October to April) to account for the fact that average daily spend by visitors was given primarily for the medium to high season months (April to October).

The gross off-site expenditure was measured in exactly the same way without the low season discount applied as the same off-site spending is assumed regardless of what time in the season they visit. Following the same worked example as above, it was calculated that that in a particular UK region, on Saturday 5th August 2023, total off-site expenditure by touring caravan visitors is presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Off-site expenditure of touring caravan visitors

Total number of touring caravan pitches in a region	6,194
Multiplied by:	
Average occupancy rate on 5th August	68%
Number of pitches occupied on 5th August	4,212
Multiplied by:	
Average off-site expenditure per day for renting holiday-makers	£57.73
= Off-site expenditure of touring caravan visitors to a region on 5th August	**£243,159**

6.3 Measuring indirect and induced expenditure

In addition to the types of impacts highlighted above, the UK economy would also have benefited from additional knock-on impacts on this day as a result of:

Indirect expenditure: the knock-on benefits that take place further down the supply chain.

Induced expenditure: the knock-on benefits that take place as a result of employees' expenditure of income.

The most up to date multipliers for the tourism accommodation sector in the UK are derived from the UK Input-Output Analytical Tables (2019).

This publication recommended that the 0.64 multiplier be used as a proxy for the combined indirect and induced multipliers associated with tourist accommodation.

Table 6.3 presents a worked example for a region in the UK.

Table 6.3: Indirect and induced effects

Total on-site expenditure	£175,514
Plus	
Total off-site expenditure	£243,159
Total combined on and off-site expenditure	**£418,673**
Multiplied by:	0.64
= Indirect and induced effects	**£267,951**

6.4 Measuring visitor impact

The gross expenditure impact is equal to the sum of the on-site expenditure, off-site expenditure and multiplier impacts.

Table 6.4 presents a worked example.

Table 6.4: Visitor impact

Total on-site expenditure	£175,514
Plus	
Total off-site expenditure	£243,159
Indirect and induced effects	£267,951
Visitor impact	**£686,624**

6.5 Measuring employment impacts and GVA associated with visitor spend

According to research by VisitBritain[41], every £54,000 spent by tourists in a local economy sustains one full-time equivalent (FTE) job. This proxy was applied in the assessment of the FTE employment impacts associated with the holiday park and campsite visitor expenditure.

According to figures from the most recent ONS publication[42], turnover generated by the tourism industry translates to a Gross Value Added (GVA) impact. Figures are presented in each country report as to the turnover: GVA ratio[43].

6.6 Capturing owner annual pitch fees

In our spend figures in Section 4.3, anything over £2,000 in the privately-owned holiday caravan and privately-owned lodge/chalet spend figures was assumed to be annual site fees, and this was divided by 365 to give a per day figure.

The average occupancy was then used to calculate the remaining fees are not captured.

To account for this, we undertook desk research to understand the average annual pitch fees and divided this by 365 to get a per day spend. This was then multiplied by the difference in average and full occupancy.

Figures are presented in each country report as to the additional value added to the privately-owned holiday caravan and privately-owned lodge/chalet on-site spend figures in the model.

[41] *Tourism: Jobs and Growth – The economic contribution of the tourism economy, 2013.*
[42] *2021 Annual Business Survey, ONS.*
[43] *Based on SIC Code 55.2 (Holiday and other short stay accommodation) and SIC Code 55.3 (Camping grounds, recreational vehicles parks and trailer parks).*

7 Economic Impact of Holiday Parks and Campsites in the UK

This section presents a summary of the visitor expenditure, Gross Value Added (GVA) and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employment impacts of the holiday park and campsite sector in the UK broken down by country and by accommodation type.

7.1 Impact by UK country

It is estimated that in 2022/23 visitors to UK holiday parks and campsites spent **a total of £12.2bn in the economy**.

This visitor expenditure **supports 226,745 FTE jobs and contributes £7.2bn of GVA to the economy.**

Table 7.1: Economic impacts by UK country

Country	Visitor Expenditure (£m)	Employment (FTE jobs)	Gross Value Added (£m)
England	9,203	170,429	5,455
Scotland	991.1	18,354	565
Wales	1,659	30,726	945.9
Northern Ireland	390.7	7,236.1	205.7
UK	**12,244**	**226,745**	**7,171**

Source: Frontline, 2023

**Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when adding to the total*

7.2 Impact by accommodation type

Table 7.2 summarises the impacts aligned to accommodation type.

Table 7.2: Economic impacts by accommodation type

UK	Visitor Expenditure (£m)	Employment (FTE jobs)	Gross Value Added (£m)
Touring Pitches*	3,123	57,840	1,834
Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	151	2,801	89
Pods	63	1,169	37
Privately-owned holiday caravans	5,871	108,748	3,432
Rented holiday caravans	1,957	36,247	1,145
Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	589	10,898	346
Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	489	9,040	288
All accommodation	**12,244**	**226,745**	**7,171**

Source: Frontline, 2023

*Includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents

***Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling*

7.3 Assessing the economic impacts of maintenance expenditure

The impacts presented to date are based on visitor expenditure to holiday parks and campsites in the UK, including their pitch fees. However, the figures do not capture the ongoing costs of maintaining their accommodation.

Based on the survey, Table 7.3 estimates the average maintenance expenditure.

Table 7.3: Average annual expenditure on privately-owned holiday caravan and touring caravan/motorhome maintenance

Area of expenditure	Touring Caravan/Motorhome Owner*[44]	Privately-owned Holiday Caravans/Lodge Owner[45]
Servicing	£257	£630
Insurance	£313	£245
Road Tax	£173	N/A
General upkeep	£188	£538
Total	**£931**	**£1,413**

Source: Frontline Holiday Park and Campsite Visitor Survey, 2023
**Includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents*

The predicted expenditure figure for touring caravan owners is equal to the estimated number of touring caravans/owned motorhomes in the UK (755,000 [46]) multiplied by average maintenance expenditure per touring caravan/motorhome (£931). This equals £703m.

Aligned to the approach presented above, the estimated gross expenditure figure for privately-owned holiday caravan/lodge owners is 242,406[47], multiplied by average maintenance expenditure per holiday caravan (£1,413). This equals £342.5m.

The total impact associated with expenditure on maintenance by tourers and privately owned holiday caravans **is estimated to be in the region of £1,045.5m.**

More detailed impact findings are shown in Appendix 3**.**

7.4 Economic Impact summary

In 2022/23 it is estimated that the UK holiday park and campsite sector generated **a gross direct, visitor expenditure impact of £12.2bn in the economy**. This visitor expenditure **supports 226,745 FTE jobs and contributes £7.2bn** (including multipliers) **of GVA to the economy.**

According to the WTTC, in 2022, **UK tourism's GDP contribution was £214bn[48], therefore the holiday park and campsite sector with a contribution of £12.2bn makes a considerable contribution (over 5%) to the sector's economic value.**

The **accommodation types** which recorded the highest net visitor impacts were:

- **privately-owned holiday caravans**: with visitor expenditure of £5.87bn, equivalent to a GVA impact of £3.43bn, and 108,748 supported FTE jobs
- **touring pitches**: with visitor expenditure of £3.12bn, equivalent to a GVA impact of £1.83bn, and 57,840 supported FTE jobs

In addition to the figures above, money spent on maintenance by tourers and holiday caravan owners adds a **further £1,045.5m of expenditure to the UK economy**.

[44] *These figures were taken from visitors who lived in England as it was assumed that's where they would spend their money.*
[45] *These figures were taken from visitors visiting England as it was assumed that's where they would spend their money.*
[46] https://www.caravantimes.co.uk/features/the-strange-and-wonderful-sights-of-caravanning/
[47] *UKCCA, 2023.*
[48] https://wttc.org/news-article/new-report-from-wttc-reveals-uk-travel-and-tourism-sector-is-expected-to-create-700000-jobs-over-the-next-decade

8 Conclusions

The UK holiday park and campsite sector makes a substantial contribution to the UK tourism economy, generating £12.2bn in visitor expenditure, equivalent to £7.2bn GVA and supporting 226,745 FTE jobs.

Visitors to UK holiday parks and campsites spend more money than the national tourism average: During each of their stays, visitors spend a considerable amount of money per day in the local economy, including £217 on-site and off-site by renters, £102 on-site and off-site by owners and £101 on-site and off-site by tourers. This is higher than the average UK tourism visitor spend (per day) of £96[49].

Flexible accommodation and facilities provision, supporting local communities, protecting the environment and encouraging a healthier lifestyle: The UK's 6,169 holiday parks and campsites account for 439,828 pitches[50]. These holiday parks and campsites offer a flexible choice of accommodation and wide-ranging facilities, and regularly undertake activities which support local communities, help to protect the local environment and promote health and wellbeing.

Local suppliers also benefit: In addition to the figures above, money spent on maintenance by tourers and caravan holiday homeowners adds a further £1,045.5m of expenditure to the economy.

Visitors' health and wellbeing is also improved: Visitors reported doing more exercise and feeling more relaxed when visiting a holiday park and campsites. This is supported by holiday park and campsite operators who provide a range of health and wellbeing activities for their visitors.

Several external factors have and may potentially continue to affect the sector including:

- **COVID-19 pandemic** – leading to an initial spike in bookings which have now largely returned to pre COVID-19 levels, increased costs as well as a change in consumer behaviour and operational changes
- **consumer demographics** – with the continuing shift towards retirees, however with some new people engaging in camping leading to new consumer behaviours
- **cost of living** – affecting businesses with operating costs and pricing challenges, as well as consumers becoming more frugal and changing how they book e.g. with last minute bookings, leading to uncertainty for operators
- **Brexit** – leading to increased cost and supply chain disruptions for operators, as well as a decrease in the quality of service

[49] *https://www.visitbritain.org/research-insights/great-britain-domestic-overnight-trips-latest-results#:~:text=There%20were%20in%20total%2069.8,5%25%20in%20real%20terms)*

[50] *This includes Certificated Sites and Certificated Locations.*

Appendix 1 – Contributors

UKCCA Group

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Katherine Squires, Deputy Director General, British Holiday & Home Parks Association
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Industry stakeholders

Sabina Voysey, Director General, The Camping and Caravanning Club
Geoff Coupe, Director of Commercial Insights, The Camping and Caravanning Club
Nick Lomas, Director General, Caravan and Motorhome Club
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Thomas Marshall, Chairman, British Holiday & Home Parks Association Ltd
John Lally, Director General, National Caravan Council
Richard Toomer, Director, The Tourism Alliance
Marc Crothall MBE, CEO, Scottish Tourism Alliance
Dr Joanne Stuart, CEO, Northern Ireland Tourism Alliance
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Paul Evans, Vice President – Portfolio, Awaze UK
Dylan Roberts, Joint Managing Director, Salop Leisure
Michael Paul, Owner, Caravan Site Finder
Alice Andreason, Director of PR and Communications, Parkdean Resorts
Barrie Robinson, Operations Director, Parkdean Resorts

Appendix 2 – Regional Breakdown

Scotland

Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire – includes all the Grampian postcodes
Ayrshire and Arran – includes North Ayrshire, South Ayrshire and East Ayrshire and Arran
Dumfries and Galloway – includes all Dumfries and Galloway postcodes
Edinburgh, the Lothians and Borders – East Lothian, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian, West Lothian areas along with the Scottish Borders
Fife – includes Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and Fife
Greater Glasgow and The Clyde Valley – includes East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City Council, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire
Loch Lomond, The Trossachs, Stirling and Forth Valley – includes West Dunbartonshire, Falkirk, Stirling
Tayside – includes Dundee & Angus and Perthshire
The Highlands and Islands – includes Orkney, Outer Hebrides, Shetland and Argyll and Bute

England

East Midlands – includes Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (except North and North East Lincolnshire), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland
East of England – includes Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk
North East England – includes County Durham, Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Northumberland, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees and Tyne and Wear
North West England – includes Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside
South East England – includes Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex
South West England – includes Gloucestershire, Bristol, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, as well as the Isles of Scilly
West Midlands – includes Birmingham and the larger West Midlands conurbation, which includes the city of Wolverhampton and large towns of Dudley, Solihull, Walsall and West Bromwich
Yorkshire – includes South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Hull, North Yorkshire and the City of York, as well as North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire

Wales

Mid Wales – includes Aberystwyth, Cardigan, Newtown
North Wales – includes Llandudno, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay and Prestatyn
South East Wales – includes Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Newport, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Monmouthshire and Bridgend
South West Wales – includes Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire

Northern Ireland

Antrim – includes the majority of Belfast as well as Ballymena
Armagh – includes Armagh, Portadown and Craigavon
Derry/Londonderry – includes Derry/Londonderry, Coleraine and Limavady
Down – includes parts of Belfast as well as Bangor and Downpatrick
Fermanagh – includes Enniskillen and Lisnaskea
Tyrone – includes Omagh and Dungannon

Appendix 3 – Detailed Impact Findings

Visitor Expenditure

On-site expenditure (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	603.8	47.7	19.2	1,258.30	551.9	140.5	149.5	**2,770.9**
Scotland	72.9	5.1	2.7	123.0	64.5	7.1	12.8	**288.1**
Wales	84.1	3.8	1.6	270.4	89.3	26.2	18.5	**493.8**
Northern Ireland	10.6	0.4	0.3	70.6	30.6	0.2	1.4	**114.1**
Total	**771.4**	**57.0**	**23.8**	**1,722.4**	**736.2**	**173.9**	**182.1**	**3,666.9**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Off-site expenditure (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	884.8	29.3	11.8	1,333.70	338.8	146.7	90.7	**2,835.7**
Scotland	117.0	3.2	1.7	137.2	41.2	7.7	7.7	**315.8**
Wales	115.7	2.5	1.0	300.0	57.6	29.0	12.1	**517.9**
Northern Ireland	15.5	0.2	0.2	87.4	19.7	0.2	0.9	**124.2**
Total	**1,133.0**	**35.3**	**14.8**	**1,858.3**	**457.3**	**183.6**	**111.4**	**3,793.6**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Indirect and induced multiplier impacts (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	952.7	49.3	19.8	1,658.90	570.1	186	159.8	**3,596.6**
Scotland	121.6	5.3	2.8	166.6	67.6	9.4	13.8	**387.2**
Wales	127.8	4.0	1.7	365.1	94.0	35.3	19.6	**647.5**
Northern Ireland	16.7	0.4	0.3	101.2	32.2	0.2	1.4	**152.5**
Total	**1,218.8**	**59.1**	**24.6**	**2,291.7**	**763.9**	**231.0**	**194.6**	**4,783.8**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Visitor expenditure impact (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	2,441.30	126.3	50.8	4,250.90	1,460.80	473.1	400	**9,203.2**
Scotland	311.6	13.7	7.3	426.8	173.3	24.2	34.3	**991.1**
Wales	327.6	10.3	4.3	935.5	240.8	90.6	50.2	**1,659.2**
Northern Ireland	42.9	1.0	0.8	259.2	82.5	0.6	3.7	**390.7**
Total	**3,123.3**	**151.3**	**63.2**	**5,872.4**	**1,957.4**	**588.5**	**488.2**	**12,244.3**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

FTE Employment

Employment associated with on-site expenditure (FTE jobs)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	11,181	884	355	23,301	10,221	2,601	2,769	**51,312**
Scotland	1,351	94	50	2,278	1,194	131	236	**5,335**
Wales	1,557	71	29	5,007	1,653	485	343	**9,145**
Northern Ireland	197	7	6	1,308	567	4	25	**2,113**
Total	**14,285**	**1,056**	**440**	**31,895**	**13,635**	**3,220**	**3,373**	**67,904**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Employment associated with off-site expenditure (FTE jobs)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	16,386	542	218	24,699	6,274	2,716	1,680	**52,514**
Scotland	2,167	60	32	2,541	763	142	143	**5,849**
Wales	2,142	46	19	5,556	1,066	538	224	**9,590**
Northern Ireland	288	4	4	1,619	365	3	16	**2,299**
Total	**20,983**	**652**	**273**	**34,415**	**8,468**	**3,400**	**2,064**	**70,253**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Employment associated with indirect and induced multiplier impacts (FTE jobs)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	17,643	913	367	30,720	10,557	3,445	2,959	**66,603**
Scotland	2,252	99	53	3,084	1,252	175	255	**7,170**
Wales	2,367	75	31	6,760	1,740	655	363	**11,991**
Northern Ireland	310	7	6	1,873	596	4	27	**2,824**
Total	**22,572**	**1,094**	**457**	**42,438**	**14,146**	**4,279**	**3,604**	**88,588**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Employment associated with visitor expenditure impact (FTE jobs)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	45,210	2,338	940	78,720	27,051	8,762	7,407	**170,429**
Scotland	5,770	253	135	7,904	3,209	448	635	**18,354**
Wales	6,066	191	79	17,324	4,459	1,677	930	**30,726**
Northern Ireland	794	19	15	4,800	1,528	11	68	**7,236**
Total	**57,840**	**2,801**	**1,170**	**108,748**	**36,248**	**10,899**	**9,039**	**226,745**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Gross Value Added

GVA associated with on-site expenditure (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	357.9	28.3	11.4	745.8	327.1	83.2	88.6	**1,642.3**
Scotland	41.6	2.9	1.5	70.1	36.8	4.0	7.3	**164.2**
Wales	47.9	2.2	0.9	154.2	50.9	14.9	10.5	**281.5**
Northern Ireland	5.6	0.2	0.2	37.2	16.1	0.1	0.7	**60.0**
Total	**453.0**	**33.6**	**14.0**	**1,007.3**	**430.8**	**102.3**	**107.1**	**2,148.1**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

GVA associated with off-site expenditure (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	524.4	17.4	7	790.5	200.8	86.9	53.8	**1,680.7**
Scotland	66.7	1.9	1.0	78.2	23.5	4.4	4.4	**180.1**
Wales	65.9	1.4	0.6	171.0	32.8	16.6	6.9	**295.2**
Northern Ireland	8.2	0.1	0.1	46.0	10.4	0.1	0.5	**65.3**
Total	**665.2**	**20.8**	**8.7**	**1,085.8**	**267.5**	**107.9**	**65.6**	**2,221.4**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

GVA associated with indirect and induced multiplier impacts (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	564.7	29.2	11.7	983.2	337.9	110.3	94.7	**2,131.7**
Scotland	69.3	3.0	1.6	95.0	38.6	5.4	7.9	**220.7**
Wales	72.9	2.3	1.0	208.1	53.6	20.2	11.2	**369.1**
Northern Ireland	8.8	0.2	0.2	53.2	17.0	0.1	0.8	**80.3**
Total	**715.7**	**34.7**	**14.4**	**1,339.5**	**447.0**	**136.0**	**114.5**	**2,801.8**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

GVA associated with visitor expenditure impact (£m)

	Touring Pitches (includes touring caravans, motorhomes/campervans and tents)	Glamping yurts/wigwams/others	Pods	Privately-owned holiday caravans	Rented holiday caravans	Privately-owned lodge/chalet/cottage	Rented lodge/chalet/cottage	Total
England	1,447.00	74.8	30.1	2,519.50	865.8	280.4	237.1	**5,454.6**
Scotland	177.6	7.8	4.2	243.3	98.8	13.8	19.5	**565.0**
Wales	186.7	5.9	2.4	533.3	137.3	51.6	28.6	**945.9**
Northern Ireland	22.6	0.5	0.4	136.4	43.4	0.3	1.9	**205.7**
Total	**1,833.9**	**89.0**	**37.1**	**3,432.6**	**1,145.3**	**346.2**	**287.2**	**7,171.2**

Due to rounding there may be slight discrepancies when totalling

Appendix F: Potential LVIA Methodology

The purpose of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) when produced in the context of an EIA is to identify and report any likely significant landscape and visual effects. The following paragraphs sets out the Stephenson Halliday LVIA Methodology and the criteria against which the assessment of landscape and visual effects would been undertaken.

The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) (GLVIA3) are widely recognised as the primary source of guidance for LVIA in the UK but clearly state that: “The guidance concentrates on principles while also seeking to steer specific approaches where there is a general consensus on methods and techniques. It is not intended to be prescriptive, in that it does not provide a detailed ‘recipe’ that can be followed in every situation. It is always the primary responsibility of any landscape professional carrying out an assessment to ensure that the approach and methodology adopted are appropriate to the particular circumstances.” (paragraph 1.20)

GLVIA 3 also states that: “professional judgement is a very important part of the LVIA” (paragraph 2.23) and that “in all cases there is a need for the judgements that are made to be reasonable and based on clear and transparent methods so that the reasoning applied at different stages can be traced and examined by others.” (paragraph 2.24).

It goes on to state that “there are no hard and fast rules about what effects should be deemed significant but LVIAs should always distinguish clearly between what are considered to be the significant and non-significant effects.” (paragraph 3.32)

Wherever possible, identified effects are quantified, but as noted above, the nature of landscape and visual assessment requires interpretation using professional judgement. In order to provide a level of consistency to the assessment, the prediction of magnitude and the assessment of significance of the residual landscape and visual effects are based on pre-defined criteria, as set out in this appendix.

Landscape and Visual Assessments are separate, though linked processes which GLVIA3 notes are “related but very different considerations”. The assessment of the potential effect on the landscape is carried out as an effect on the environmental resource (i.e. the landscape). Visual effects are assessed as an inter-related effect on people.

- Landscape effects derive from changes in the physical landscape elements which may give rise to changes in its distinctive character and how this is experienced, including consideration of aesthetic and perceptual aspects.

- Visual effects relate to changes that arise in the composition of available views as a result of changes to the landscape, to people’s responses to the changes and to the overall effects with respect to visual amenity.

Establishing the Baseline

The baseline for consideration of landscape and visual effects is evaluated through desk study and Site work and is the current situation at the time of the assessment, unless noted otherwise. Existing operational/ built development and development under construction is considered as part of the baseline.

Landscape Effects

The starting point for an assessment of landscape effects is a desk-based assessment of published landscape studies, which may include landscape character assessments, sensitivity and capacity studies and/or landscape designation reviews. Relevant documents are listed as appropriate in the assessment and relevant extracts may be included as appendices where this is judged appropriate. Desk based assessment is supplemented by field work to verify the key characteristics of the landscape.

In accordance with GLVIA3, the significance of landscape effects is determined by combining judgements regarding the sensitivity of the receiving landscape and the magnitude of the landscape effects arising from the Development.

An assessment of the degree to which the Development changes "distinct and recognisable pattern of elements, or characteristics, in the landscape that make one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse"' ('An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment', Natural England, 2014), enables a judgement to be made as to the significance of the effect in landscape character terms.

In order to reach an understanding of the effects of development upon the landscape resource it is necessary to consider different aspects of the landscape baseline including:

- **Landscape fabric/elements:** The individual features of the landscape, such as hills, valleys, woods, hedges, tree cover, vegetation, buildings and roads for example which can usually be described and quantified.

- **Landscape key characteristics**: The particularly notable elements or combinations of elements which make a particular contribution to defining or describing the character of an area, which may include experiential characteristics such as wildness and tranquillity.

Landscape Sensitivity

It should be noted, as stated in GLVIA3, "LVIA sensitivity is similar to the concept of landscape sensitivity used in the wider arena of landscape planning but is not the same as it is specific to the particular project or development that is being proposed and to the location in question" (paragraph 5.39).

In LVIA, landscape sensitivity is assessed by combining judgements about the value attached to a landscape and its susceptibility to the type of change and nature of the development proposed. The overall sensitivity of the landscape to a particular development is described in the assessment as High, Medium or Low.

- **Landscape Value:** This is the relative value or importance attached to different landscapes by society on account of their landscape qualities. Sometimes it is used as a basis for designation or recognition which expresses national or local authority consensus, because of its special qualities/attributes. Whilst the presence of formal designations are an important component when determining landscape value, other aspects are also considered as part of the judgement process as explained in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21 , especially when considering the value of landscapes outside of national designations. These include factors related to natural and cultural heritage (for example ecological, geological or heritage matters), landscape condition, cultural associations (in terms of connections with people, arts or events), distinctiveness (i.e. a sense of unique identity in the landscape), recreational opportunities, perceptual aspects (including scenic quality, wildness and tranquillity) and landscapes with a clearly identifiable role or function. In this assessment, the value attributed to the landscape is described as: National, Regional or Community.

- **Landscape Susceptibility:** Landscape Susceptibility according to GLVIA3 means "the ability of the landscape receptor to accommodate the Development without undue consequences for maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies" (paragraph 5.40). The susceptibility of the landscape varies depending on the type of development proposed and the particular Site location. Judgements on landscape susceptibility include references to both the physical and aesthetic characteristics and the potential scope for mitigation. In this assessment, the susceptibility of the landscape is described as High, Medium or Low.

Sensitivity is evaluated taking into account the component judgements about the value and susceptibility of the receptor as illustrated by Table 1 below. Where sensitivity is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment is adopted. Note that equal weighting is attributed to susceptibility and value when determining overall landscape sensitivity.

Table 1 Landscape Sensitivity Criteria

		Susceptibility		
		High	**Medium**	**Low**
Value	**National**	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	Medium	Medium/Low	Low

Magnitude of Landscape Effect

The magnitude of landscape effect arising from the Development at any particular location is assessed in terms of "size or scale, the geographic extent of the area or receptor that is influenced and its duration and reversibility" (paragraph 5.48).

Judgements concerning the Scale of change take account of:

- degree of loss or alteration to key landscape features/elements; characteristics; and for designated areas – special qualities and/or purposes of designation;
- distance from the development; and
- landscape context to the development.

The approach to assessing effects on landscape character is to consider the key characteristics for the Landscape Character Area (LCA) within which the Development is located (the host LCA) and if relevant the adjacent LCA's (non-host) and identify which of these the Development would affect. A large scale change in landscape character is likely to occur where key characteristics would be lost or substantially changed. A small scale change is likely to occur where key characteristics are altered to a lesser degree and this can be influenced by distance and surrounding context.

Where particular views are a key characteristic of a landscape type, large or medium scale landscape character effects may occur where the Development becomes a key feature of those views. A similar approach applies to designated landscapes, for which the effects on the defined purposes of designation and special qualities are considered.

In this assessment, the scale of landscape change is described as: Large, Medium, Small or Negligible.

Having established the scale of change to the landscape baseline, the Geographic Extent of the change can be identified. In this assessment, the geographical extent of landscape change is described as: Wide, Intermediate, Localised or Limited.

Duration and Reversibility can be linked depending on the nature of the development. Reversibility is a judgement about the practicality of reversing the landscape effects of the Development (for example, solar farms are ultimately largely reversible whilst housing is permanent). Duration reflects how long the change will last and can include the frequency the effect would be experienced. In this assessment, the duration of the change would be considered:

- **short term** when lasting less than 2 years;
- **medium term** when lasting between 2 and 10 years;
- **long term** when lasting between 10 and 40 years, and
- **permanent** for more than 40 years.

Magnitude of effect is considered taking into account the three contributory factors as illustrated by the diagrams in Plate 1 below.

Visual Effects

In accordance with GLVIA3, the significance of visual effects is determined by combining judgements regarding the sensitivity of visual receptors (people who view the landscape) and the magnitude of the change they experience arising from the Development.

Visual Receptor Sensitivity

In visual assessment, visual receptor sensitivity is assessed by combining judgements about the value attached to views and the susceptibility of the viewer to the type of change and nature of the development proposed. The overall sensitivity of the visual receptor to a particular development is described in this assessment as High, Medium or Low.

- **Value of Views:** The value of public views, which is the focus of GLVIA3, will vary depending on the nature, location and context of the view and the recognised importance of the view. Considerations include cultural associations; designation or policy protection; views of or from landmarks; and/or the scenic quality of the view. It should be noted that the value attributed relates to the value of the view only (e.g. a National Trail is nationally valued for access, but not always for the available views from every section). In this assessment, the value attributed to visual amenity is described as: National, Regional or Community.

- **Susceptibility of Visual Receptors:** Those living within view of a Development are usually regarded as the highest susceptibility group as well as those engaged in outdoor pursuits for whom landscape experience is the primary objective. The susceptibility of potential visual receptors will also vary depending on the activity of the receptor. For visual receptors, susceptibility and value are closely linked - the most valued views are also likely to be those where viewer's expectations will be highest. In this assessment, visual receptor susceptibility is defined in accordance with the criteria below.

- **High** - Local residents; tourists; people engaged in outdoor recreation focused on an appreciation of views including users of footpaths and quiet country lanes, beauty spots and picnic areas and people experiencing views to or from important features of physical, visual, cultural or historic interest.

- **Medium** - Local road users and travellers on trains. People engaged in outdoor recreation with some appreciation of the landscape e.g. road cycling, nature conservation, golf and water based recreation.

- **Low** - Workers, users of facilities and commercial buildings (indoors) experiencing views from buildings. Road and rail users on fast moving commuting or trunk routes. Visual receptors where views are incidental to the activity and/or location.

Sensitivity is evaluated taking into account component judgements about the value and susceptibility of the receptor as illustrated by Table 2 below. Where sensitivity is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment is adopted. Note that a greater weight is intentionally attributed to the susceptibility of the visual receptor than to value. This is in recognition of the fact that relatively few views are specifically recognised through designation or cultural reference. This approach still acknowledges that value associations influence sensitivity.

Table 2 Visual Sensitivity Criteria

		Susceptibility		
		High	**Medium**	**Low**
Value	**National**	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	High/Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	High/Medium	Medium	Low

Magnitude of Visual Effect

The magnitude of visual effect arising from the Development is assessed in terms of its size or scale, geographic extent of the area or receptor that is influenced and its duration.

Representative viewpoints are used in the LVIA as ‘samples’ on which to base judgements of the scale of change experienced by visual receptors. The wider extent of the effect and its duration are not captured in the viewpoint analysis (as a viewpoint cannot capture these factors for an entire route or area). As duration and extent are necessary considerations in determining magnitude of change, judgements concerning magnitude and significance are provided for visual receptors and not for representative viewpoints. The only exception to this would be a specific viewpoint – where people visiting that location to look at the view are assessed as a visual receptor group in its own right.

With the exception of specific viewpoints (as noted above), each route (e.g. a footpath or road) and receptor group (e.g. a community or village) will encompass a range of possible views, which might vary from no view of the development to very clear, close views. Therefore, effects are described in such a way as to identify where views towards the development are likely to arise and what the scale and duration and extent of those views is likely to be. In some cases, this will be further informed by a nearby viewpoint and in others it will be informed with reference to ZTV studies, aerial photography and Site visits. Each of these individual effects are then considered together in order to reach a judgement of the effects on the visual receptors along that route, or in that place.

The Scale of change arising from the Development as experienced by a visual receptor group reflects the degree to which the nature of the views from that location would be changed taking into account:

The distance of the viewpoint from the development;

- the degree to which the development is visible or screened;
- the angle of view in relation to main receptor activity or main focus of the view;
- the horizontal and vertical field of view occupied by the development; and
- the extent and nature of other built development visible.

In this assessment, the scale of change in view is described as: Large, Medium, Small or Negligible.

The approach to assessing effects on views is to consider the full 360 degree view from any given receptor – not just those towards the development and/or shown in visualisations. It is assumed that the change would be seen in clear visibility and the assessment is carried out on that basis. Seasonal variation in visibility due to varying vegetation cover is also taken into account in all judgements. Where there are operational (and consented) developments considered as part of the baseline, the visual effects consider the effects of adding the Development to that baseline. Where appropriate, comment may be made on lighting and weather conditions.

For visual receptors moving through the landscape (e.g. road and footpath users), the length of their journey during which they would see the Development is reflected in the judgement of the Geographic Extent of effects. In this assessment, the geographical extent of visual change is described as: Wide, Intermediate, Localised or Limited.

Duration reflects how long the change will last and judgements are framed in the same way as described above for landscape effects. In this assessment, the duration of the change would be considered:

- short term when lasting less than 2 years;
- medium term when lasting between 2 and 10 years;
- long term when lasting between 10 and 40 years, and
- permanent for more than 40 years.

Magnitude of effect is considered taking into account the three contributory factors as illustrated by the diagrams in Plate 1 below.

Combining Scale of Change, Extent and Duration to Determine Magnitude of Landscape and Visual Effects

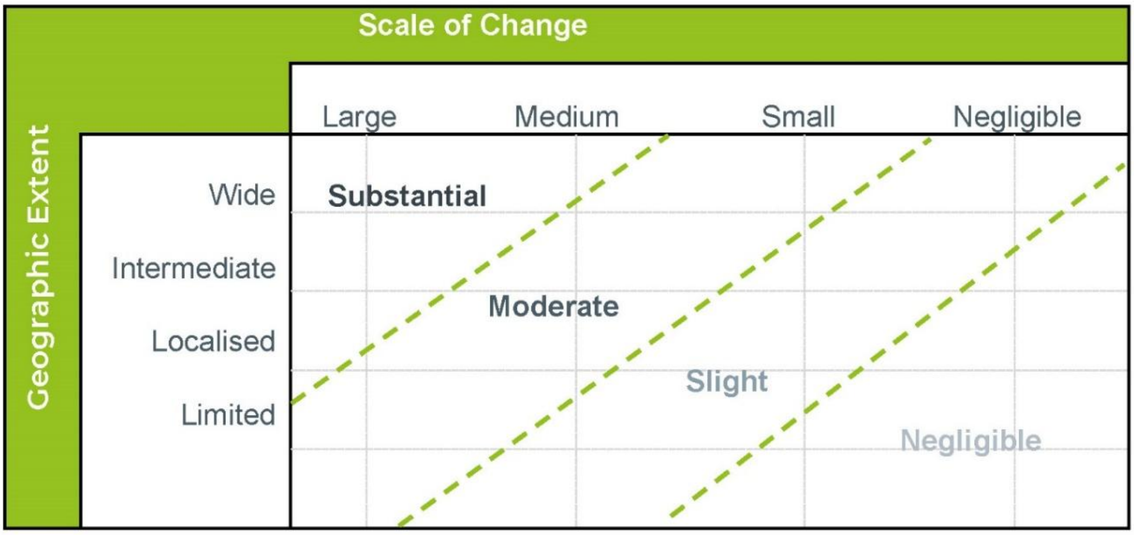
Scale of change is the first and primary factor in determining magnitude. Geographical extent and duration of the effect are modifying factors to the overall magnitude judgement which may be higher if the effect is particularly widespread and/or long lasting, or lower if it is constrained in geographic extent and/or timescale.

The diagrams presented below in Plate 1 illustrate in outline how these two modifying factors are considered in a two-stage process. A judgement is first formed about the scale of the change to the landscape or visual receptor. The geographic extent of the effect is then considered as a modifying influence in the first part of Plate 1 (Stage 1). The result or outcome of Stage 1 is then considered again in relation to the duration of the effect as illustrated in the second part of Plate 1 (Stage 2). The outcome of Stage 2 is the overall magnitude of effect judgement reported in the assessment. Plate 1 is not intended to be interpreted rigidly as a chart to provide definitive answers; professional judgement is employed as appropriate to arrive at an overall magnitude judgement.

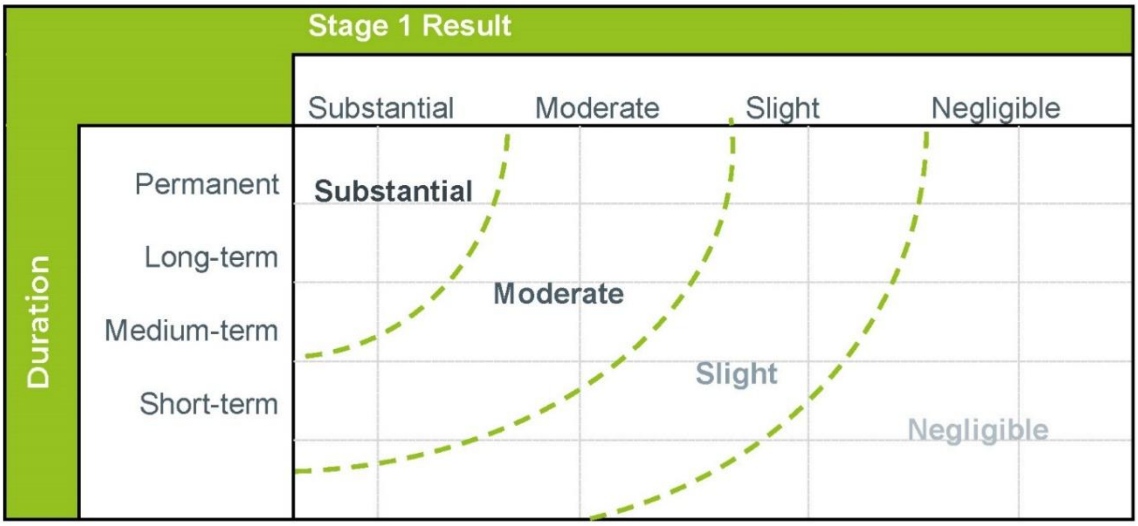
In this assessment, the magnitude of effects is described as Substantial, Moderate, Slight or Negligible. Where magnitude is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment will be adopted.

Plate 1 Combining Scale of Change, Extent and Duration to Determine Magnitude of Landscape and Visual Effects

Stage 1 - Modifying Influence of Geographic Extent on Magnitude of Effect



Stage 2 - Modifying Influence of Duration on Magnitude of Effect



Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

The significance of any identified landscape or visual effect is described as Major, Moderate, Minor or Negligible. These categories are based on the consideration of receptor sensitivity with the predicted magnitude of effect. Table 3 below is not used as a prescriptive tool and illustrates the typical outcomes, allowing for the exercise of professional judgement. In some instances a particular parameter may be considered as having a determining effect on the analysis.

Table 3 Significance of Effect Criteria

Receptor Sensitivity		Magnitude of Effect			
		Substantial	**Moderate**	**Slight**	**Negligible**
	High	Major	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Minor
	Medium	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor/ Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Negligible

Where the effect is classified as Major or Major/Moderate, this is considered to be equivalent to a likely significant effect. Where 'Moderate' effects are predicted, professional judgement is applied to determine whether the effect is significant or not ensuring that the potential for significant effects to arise has been thoroughly considered and justification is provided for the judgement reached as appropriate. Effects of Moderate/Minor, Minor, Minor/Negligible or Negligible significance are considered to be not significant.

Beneficial/Adverse

Landscape and visual effects can be beneficial or adverse and in some instances may be considered neutral. Neutral effects are those which overall are neither adverse nor positive but may incorporate a combination of both. Whether an effect is beneficial, neutral or adverse is identified based on professional judgement. GLVIA3 indicates at paragraph 2.15 that this is a "particularly challenging" aspect of assessment, especially in the context of a changing landscape. However, for the avoidance of doubt, in this assessment it has been assumed that where new infrastructure is introduced into the landscape or views, this will generally constitute an adverse effect. Any variation from this stance will be clearly justified.

Methodology for Production of ZTV Plans and Visualisations

All Zone of Theoretical Visibility Maps (ZTVs), photography, visualisations (wirelines and photomontages) and their graphical presentation are undertaken in line with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19, Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

Visibility Maps: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) are generated using GIS to assist in identifying areas where visibility would not occur as well as viewpoint selection, illustrate areas from where part or all of the Development may be visible and to indicate its potential influence in the wider landscape.

Specifically, the ZTVs have been generated using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS software. The viewer's eye height has been set at 2m above ground level and the ZTVs include an adjustment that allows for the Earth's curvature and light refraction.

ZTVs show the maximum theoretical extent of visibility for the structures modelled (as indicated on the individual ZTVs) taking into account the screening effect of topography, principal woodlands and buildings. In order to generate the ZTVs a digital surface model (DSM) is derived from the Defra LIDAR 2020 2m digital terrain model (DTM) with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings are modelled at an assumed height of 7.5m, and woodland at an assumed height of 10m. Visibility on these ZTV outputs is illustrated using a 5m x 5m grid size. The ZTVs do not take into account some localised features such as hedgerows or individual trees and therefore tend to give an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. This is particularly the case in relatively flat landscapes which contain hedgerows and other vegetation not captured in the OS Open Map Local dataset. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than suggested on the plan.

Viewpoint Photography

All photography presented in the LVIA is taken in accordance with guidance outlined in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19.

All photography is taken using a Canon EOS 5D MK IV digital SLR camera with a high quality fixed 50mm focal length lens. This camera has a Full Frame Sensor (FFS).

For all viewpoints, the camera is mounted on a panoramic head equipped tripod, levelled and set up with the camera at 1.5m height Above Ground Level (AGL).

At each viewpoint, a series of photographs (landscape orientation) are taken to capture a 360 degree panorama. The panoramic head has been set to 20 degrees between shots giving a 50% overlap between adjacent shots.

At each viewpoint the OS grid coordinates are captured using a handheld GPS system.

Stitching of Photographic Panoramas

For each of the viewpoints, photographs are stitched and presented as panoramas. Photographs are stitched using PTGui software.

Visualisations: Annotated Photographs (LI Type 1)

Viewpoints in the ES are illustrated as Type 1 Visualisations as outlined in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. The purpose of Type 1 visualisations is to represent context to the viewpoint, communicate the extent of the development and highlight any notable features in the view.

In each case the viewpoints are presented to illustrate, as a minimum, a 90 degree horizontal field of view and are presented in cylindrical projection. Where the visible horizontal extent of the Development extends beyond 90 degrees, a series of 90 degree annotated visualisations may be presented to illustrate the panoramic views obtained at the viewpoint. The photographs are annotated to indicate the extent of the Development and highlight any important features within the view.

Appendix G: Caravan and Motorhome Club - ‘Centre Events’ (Jan 2025)

Port Isaac while rallying with Leicestershire Centre
Photo by Jason Jones

Centre Rally Guide

Dumfries & Galloway Centre Rally
Photo by Julie Irving

A guide to all Centre Rallies taking place in 2025

Quarter 1 - January 2025

CARAVAN AND MOTORHOME CLUB®
SINCE 1907

Discover your local Centre

What is a Centre?

The Club has many local Centres across the UK and Ireland that are at the very heart of our community spirit. Each Centre regularly organises rallies, providing the fun, social aspect of caravanning.

The Centres are run by a voluntary committee and membership is free to all Club members. You can only belong to one Centre at a time, but you don't have to join your local Centre. If you have friends or family who are members of another Centre, or you like to travel to another area of the country, you can join the Centre most convenient for you.

What does your Centre offer you?

The most popular Centre activities are rallies. Held over a weekend or longer, you can participate as much or as little as you like. Maybe take advantage of the local countryside, visit a stately home or local attraction, join in a sporting activity or simply relax; the choice is yours.

The rallies on offer for 2024 are listed on the following pages; these details may change and new rallies will be added throughout the year. For more details and the most up-to-date information visit **camc.com/centres**

Bring the family along!

Centre rallies are the perfect opportunity for a family break and a great way for kids (and big kids!) to enjoy time with friends new and old.

Some rallies are specifically aimed at families and will have lots of exciting activities planned for the whole family to get involved with, others are built around local events or visits to attractions which make a great family break. Some Centres even encourage younger members to help with organising their own rallies.

Join or renewing with a Centre

Annual registration is free to all Club members. You can join, renew or check your Centre registration at **camc.com/centres** or call us on 01342 318 813.

East Hampshire Centre Rally
Photo by Mark Heffer

Online Search

New rallies are being organised all the time, so keep an eye on the Centre section of our website to see what's coming up. The online search tool is the best place to stay up to date with the latest additions to the Centre Rallies calendar. Search by date, centre or rally type to find the perfect rally for you and make sure you never miss out.

To find out more, and start searching, visit **camc.com/centres**

Dates	Location	Theme of rally	Hosting Centre	Booking no	Centre website	EHU?
3-5 Jan	Saxtead, Ipswich, Suffolk	First Rally Of The Year	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-12 Jan	Burghead, Highland	The Clavie	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Jan	Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs	Hampstall Inn	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-19 Jan	Tredegar, Newport	Ice Breaker	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-19 Jan	Ipswich, Suffolk	Burns Supper Rally	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-19 Jan	Bridgnorth, Shropshire	Stanmore Hall	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-19 Jan	Marsden, West Yorkshire	Burns Night	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
18-18 Jan	Needingworth, Cambs	Natter And Chatter	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
18-18 Jan	Inverness, Highland	Dinner Dance	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24-26 Jan	Castle Donington, Derbyshire	Winter Rally	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24-26 Jan	Southampton, Hampshire	January In The Dale	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24-26 Jan	Wareham, Dorset	Chairman's Welcome	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24-26 Jan	Wetherby Racecourse	Darts And Doms	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24-26 Jan	Reading, Berkshire	Burns Night	Berkshire		[redacted]	Yes
24-26 Jan	Offley Hay, Staffordshire	Burns Night	South Staffordshire		[redacted]	No
24-26 Jan	Kings Clipstone, Notts	Winter Warmer	Nottinghamshire		[redacted]	Yes
26-26 Jan	Wendover	Natter & Chatter	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
30 Jan-2 Feb	Bletchingdon, Oxfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
30 Jan-2 Feb	Peterborough, Cambs	Pre-season Dinner	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
30 Jan-2 Feb	Peterborough, Cambs	Pre-season Dinner	Mid-Anglia		[redacted]	Yes
30 Jan-4 Feb	Uckfield, East Sussex	Blue Nose	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Jan-2 Feb	Chorley, Leicestershire	Dinner Dance	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Jan-2 Feb	Crickhowell, Powys	Dinner Dance	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-9 Feb	Killerby, North Yorkshire	Chillax At Killerby	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Feb	Edwinstowe, Derbyshire	Sherwood Forest	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Feb	Ipswich, Suffolk	Winter Warmer Rally	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-9 Feb	Shrewsbury, Shropshire	Love2Stay	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Feb	Greatstone, Kent	Valentine's Rally	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	Dinton, Wiltshire	Valentine's	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs	Astley Village Hall	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	South Molton, Devon	Valentine's @ Riverside	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Feb	Osbaldwick York, N Yorkshire	Valentines And York Viking	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	Thirsk, North Yorkshire	Valentine's	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	Usk, Monmouthshire	Valentine's Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	Drax, East Riding	Valentine's	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	Willingdon, East Sussex	Valentine's School Disco	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Feb	Winthorpe, Nottinghamshire	Valentines	Nottinghamshire		[redacted]	No
14-17 Feb	Gosport, Hampshire	Valentine's At Kingfisher	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-19 Feb	Cowan Bridge, Lancashire	Chilling	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
14-19 Feb	Grange Over Sands, Cumbria	Heart Of Winter	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
19-24 Feb	Kirkbride, Cumbria	Dinner Dance	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
20-23 Feb	Midhurst, West Sussex	Late Burns Night	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-23 Feb	Burford, Oxfordshire	Late Valentine's	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Feb	Upper Hulme, Staffordshire	Dinner At The Winking Man	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Feb	Backwell, Somerset	Better Late Burns Rally	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Feb	Fordingbridge, Hampshire	Valentine's Dance	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Feb	Pocklington, East Riding	Saturday Night Take Away	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

Dates	Location	Theme of rally	Hosting Centre	Booking no	Centre website	EHU?
21-23 Feb	Henlow, Bedfordshire	Valentine's	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Feb	Wakefield, West Yorkshire	Rhubarb Festival Rally	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-25 Feb	Bridlington, East Riding	South Cliff Caravan Park	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Feb-1 Mar	Bideford, Devon	Annual Dinner And Dance	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Feb-2 Mar	Wykeham, North Yorkshire	Walk And Dine At Wykeham	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Feb-2 Mar	Broom, Bedfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Feb-2 Mar	Birmingham, Worcestershire	Dinner Dance	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Feb-2 Mar	Ackworth, West Yorkshire	Weekend In Ackworth	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Feb-2 Mar	Bilton Harrogate, N Yorkshire	Blow Off The Cobwebs	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		Yes
28 Feb-2 Mar	Donington, Derbyshire	Commercial Site	Nottinghamshire		[redacted]	Yes
28 Feb-2 Mar	Llandovery, Carmarthenshire	Dinner Dance Rally	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
6-10 Mar	Brean, Somerset	First Of The Season	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Mar	Matlock, Derbyshire	Steam Trains And Curry	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-9 Mar	Bransgore, Hampshire	Spring In The Forest	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Mar	Lytchett Minster, Dorset	South Lytchett Manor	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Mar	Hurley, Berkshire	Marching Into Spring	Berkshire		[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Mar	Willingdon, East Sussex	Birthday Rally	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-17 Mar	Torbay, Devon	Beverley Park Holiday	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
11-19 Mar	Kielder, Northumberland	Star Rally	Northumberland			Yes
13-16 Mar	Bridlington, East Riding	South Cliff Holiday Park	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
13-18 Mar	Brean, Somerset	Sand Castle Paradise	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Mar	Llanedi, Swansea	Free And Easy	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Mar	Blyth Bridge, Staffordshire	Foxfield	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	Littlehampton, West Sussex	A Quiet Weekend	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Mar	Romsey, Hampshire	Back For The Craic	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	Stratford-upon-Avon	Binton Social Club	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	Drax, North Yorkshire	St Patrick's	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	Twyford, Berkshire	St Patrick's Day	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	Wetherby, West Yorkshire	Wetherby Darts & Doms	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	Blaenavon, Torfaen	Rugby - Super Saturday	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	Mersea, Colchester, Essex	Mersea In March	North Essex	[redacted]		Yes
14-16 Mar	Gowerton, Swansea	Quiet Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Mar	Lower Quinton, Warwickshire	A New Venue	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
14-16 Mar	North Muskham, Notts	Soul And Motown	Nottinghamshire		[redacted]	No
14-17 Mar	Dunbar, East Lothian	Dun By The Sea 2	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		Yes
14-17 Mar	Beauly, Highland	Rally By The River	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-19 Mar	Southport, Merseyside	Seasiders	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
14-21 Mar	Tiverton, Devon	Relaxing By The Canal	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
16-16 Mar	Eldwick- Bingley, W Yorkshire	AGM	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-25 Mar	Mortehoe, Devon	A Spring Hello @ Mortehoe	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Mar	Buxton, Derbyshire	Buxton Club Campsite	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Mar	Lowdham, Nottinghamshire	Caravan Dealership	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Mar	Brean, Somerset	Clear Away The Cobwebs	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Mar	Troutbeck, Cumbria	Spring In The Eden Valley	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Mar	Littleport, Cambridgeshire	Superbowl	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Mar	St Annes On Sea, Lancashire	Time For A Walk	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Mar	Littleport, Cambridgeshire	Superbowl	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

Dates	Location	Theme of rally	Hosting Centre	Booking no	Centre website	EHU?
21-23 Mar	Princes Risborough, N/A	Blue Nose	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Mar	Dinton, Wiltshire	Taste Of India	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Mar	Felton, Northumberland	Quiet Hardstanding Venue	Northumberland			No
21-23 Mar	Hurst Green, East Sussex	Mad Hatter's Tea Party	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-30 Mar	Abercrave, Swansea	Showcaves For Wales	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
27-30 Mar	Llanelli, Carmarthenshire	A Fun Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
27-30 Mar	Warthill, North Yorkshire	Fun And Games At Warthill	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-30 Mar	Redcar, North Yorkshire	Redcar Seaside Rally	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28-30 Mar	Onneley, Staffordshire	Onneley Cricket Club	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28-30 Mar	Cardington, Bedfordshire	Events Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Mar-6 Apr	Grantham, Lincolnshire	Woodland Waters Site	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28-30 Mar	Collingham, Nottinghamshire	The Big Quiz	Nottinghamshire		[redacted]	No
30 Mar-5 Apr	Grange Over Sands., Cumbria	Sands View	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
3-6 Apr	Reedness, East Riding	Dine With Friends	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Apr	Morpeth, Northumberland	Quiet Hardstanding Venue	Northumberland			No
4-6 Apr	Ashover, Derbyshire	Ashover Showground	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Apr	Banbury, Oxfordshire	Barnstones Caravan Site	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
4-6 Apr	Newquay, Cornwall	Watergate Bay	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
4-6 Apr	Rochford, Essex	Annual Dinner Dance	South Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Apr	Catterick, North Yorkshire	Catterick Racecourse	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Apr	Ansley, Warwickshire	Hoar Park Craft Centre	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
4-6 Apr	Oxford, N/A	Valley Farm Rally	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-20 Apr	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Carsington Easter Rally	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-13 Apr	Driffield, East Riding	Dinner Dance And Cabaret	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-13 Apr	Ripon, North Yorkshire	Ripon Racecourse	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-13 Apr	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Whitby West Cliff	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-14 Apr	Bridge Of Allan, Stirling	Historic Views 5	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		No
11-6 Apr	Gunthorpe, Nottinghamshire	Lowdham Leisureworld	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-13 Apr	Bishops Waltham, Hampshire	Youth Section Fun	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-27 Apr	Pembrey, Carmarthenshire	Easter Fun	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-13 Apr	Redhill, Somerset	Casino Rally	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-13 Apr	Banbury, Oxfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
11-13 Apr	Whaddon, Cambridgeshire	Golf Rally	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-13 Apr	Bridgnorth, Shropshire	Riverside Caravan Park	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-21 Apr	Grasmere, Cumbria	New Ralliers And Easter Hol	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
12-21 Apr	Tenby, Pembrokeshire	Easter Holiday Rally	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
12-21 Apr	Kessingland, Suffolk	Bunnies On The Beach	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-27 Apr	Ellesmere, Shropshire	Easter Holiday Rally	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
16-21 Apr	York, North Yorkshire	Easter At Huby, York	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Stockton, Warwickshire	Easter Blue Lias	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Fraisthorpe, East Riding	Easter By The Sea 2025	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Guildford, Surrey	Easter At Sethern	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Easter By The Sea	Nottinghamshire		[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Isfield, East Sussex	Easter	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Newbury, Berkshire	Wildwest Showdown	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Ipswich, Suffolk	Hopping Mad Easter Rally	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-21 Apr	Kineton, Warwickshire	Easter Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes

Dates	Location	Theme of rally	Hosting Centre	Booking no	Centre website	EHU?
17-21 Apr	Ashwell, Hertfordshire	Easter Home	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-21 Apr	Looe, Cornwall	Easter @ Camping Caradon	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-21 Apr	Bishopthorpe York, N Yorks	40th Celebration	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	New Forest, Hampshire	Easter Bank Holiday	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Sharpness Docks, N/A	Sharpness Docks At Easter	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-21 Apr	Pershore, Worcestershire	Easter Away	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-21 Apr	Oakham, Rutland	Easter Weekend	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-22 Apr	Kirby Stephen, Cumbria	Easter Rally	Northumberland			No
17-22 Apr	Margam, Neath Port Talbot	Easter At Margam Park	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-22 Apr	Hurn, Dorset	Easter Rally	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-22 Apr	Rutland, Leicestershire	Easter At Rutland	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-22 Apr	Carrog, Denbighshire	Easter In Wales	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-22 Apr	East Stoke, Dorset	Easter Rally	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-22 Apr	Rhodes Minnis, Kent	Easter At Home	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-22 Apr	Rutland, Leicestershire	Easter At Rutland	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-22 Apr	Lychett Minster, Dorset	Easter	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-22 Apr	Hognaston, Derbyshire	Easter @ Carsington Water	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-22 Apr	Derby, Derbyshire	Easter	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-22 Apr	Dawlish Warren, Devon	Easter Holiday Rally	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-23 Apr	Swinethorpe, Lincolnshire	Quiet Week In The Country	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-24 Apr	Fordingbridge, Hampshire	Easter At Breamore House	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-25 Apr	Harrogate, East Riding	Fun And Games All Week.	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-25 Apr	St Austell, Cornwall	Easter Break	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-26 Apr	Mortehoe, Devon	Easter At Warcombe	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-27 Apr	Bourton On The Water	Relaxing Easter Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-27 Apr	Minehead, Somerset	Easter Rally	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
18-13 Apr	Elvaston, Derbyshire	Easter In Elvaston Park	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
18-21 Apr	Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	Easter	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
18-21 Apr	Forres, Highland	Easter At Brodie Castle	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
18-21 Apr	Llangattock, Powys	Easter Home Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
18-21 Apr	Warton, Staffordshire	Easter Getaway	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	Yes
18-22 Apr	Scarborough, North Yorkshire	Easter Near Scarborough	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
18-26 Apr	Tenby, Pembrokeshire	Easter Holiday Rally	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23 Apr-1 May	Delft, N/A	Holiday Event	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24-27 Apr	Bradford On Avon, Wiltshire	Observation/photographic	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24-28 Apr	Hatherton, Cheshire	Antiques Galore	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24 Apr-8 May	Newquay, Cornwall	Porth Beach Holiday Park	Midland		[redacted]	Yes
25-22 Apr	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Carsington Water	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Apr	Wimborne, Dorset	Spring In Dorset	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25-27 Apr	Osbaldwick, North Yorkshire	Shop In York And Dine Out	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Apr	Comberton, Cambridgeshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25-27 Apr	Stratford-upon-Avon	Monks Barn Farm	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25-27 Apr	Felixstowe, Suffolk	Stroll Along The Prom	Suffolk	[redacted]		Yes
25-27 Apr	Cwmdu, Powys	Cwmdu	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Apr	Northallerton, N Yorkshire	Canada Fields CP	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Apr	Abingdon, Oxfordshire	March Hare In April	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
25-27 Apr	St Osyths, Essex	A Pretty Good Time	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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25-28 Apr	Pocklington, East Riding	Tulip Festival	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-5 May	Rolvenden, Kent	May Day Holiday Rally	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-5 May	Downham Market, Norfolk	Stradsett Vintage Steam	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-5 May	Bude, Cornwall	The Centre Charity Rally	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
1-5 May	Kings Lynn, Norfolk	Vintage Steam Rally	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-5 May	Narbeth, Pembrokeshire	Snooty Fox	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-5 May	Weston Super Mare, Somerset	Ebdon Bow	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
1-5 May	York, North Yorkshire	York Rugby Club	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-5 May	Ratley, Oxfordshire	Bank Holiday Get Away	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-6 May	Chichester, West Sussex	Relax In West Sussex	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-6 May	Llanarth, Ceredigion	May Day Bank Holiday	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
2-5 May	Tonbridge, Kent	Weekend At Country Estate	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Biggin, Derbyshire	May Day Bank Holiday	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Peterborough, Cambs	May Day Bank Holiday	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Crickhowell, Powys	Relaxing Bank Holiday	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Lyme Regis, Dorset	May Bank Holiday	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
2-5 May	Cheddar, Somerset	Cheddar Free And Easy	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Bourton On The Water	May Day Weekend	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Belton, Lincolnshire	80th Anniversary VE Day	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire	May Day	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
2-5 May	Stratford-upon-Avon	The Holdings Stables	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Masham, North Yorkshire	50-year Celebration Rally	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
2-5 May	Riseley, Berkshire	May Bank Holiday	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Upper Quinton, Warwickshire	Far End Of The Greenway	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Little Easton, Essex	Geese And Carp	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 May	Corbridge, Northumberland	Bank Holiday Venue	Northumberland			Yes
2-5 May	Partridge Green, East Sussex	May The 4th Be With You	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-6 May	Winchester, Hampshire	May Bank Holiday Rally	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-6 May	Ashover, Derbyshire	Ashover Village Carnival	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-6 May	Dumfries, D & G	Scottish National Rally	Dumfries & Galloway	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-6 May	Bishop Wilton, East Riding	May Day Rally	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-6 May	Wareham, Dorset	May Day	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
2-6 May	Gramere, Cumbria	May Day Bank Holiday	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
2-7 May	Crooklands, Cumbria	Canalside	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
2-11 May	Masham, North Yorkshire	Jervaulx Abbey	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-23 May	Mevagissey, Cornwall	Holiday Rally	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
6-13 May	Herston, Dorset	A Dorset Holiday	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
8-5 May	Wirksworth, Derbyshire	VE Day Celebrations	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-16 May	Blue Anchor, Somerset	Explore Rugged Somerset	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
9-11 May	Ashbourne, Cambridgeshire	Relaxing Weekend	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
9-11 May	Abercrave, Powys	Lovely Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
9-11 May	Lichfield, Staffordshire	Lichfield Cruising Club	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
9-11 May	Norton St Philip, Somerset	Burn Your Own Meat	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
9-11 May	Crediton, Devon	Peace & Tranquillity 3	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
9-11 May	Wallingford, Oxfordshire	Wallingford Car Parade	Berkshire		[redacted]	Yes
9-11 May	Merton Nr Bicester, N/A	80th Celebration VE Day	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
9-11 May	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Beacon Farm, Whitby	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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9-11 May	Weeley, Essex	Spring Forward	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
9-11 May	Little Walden, Essex	Mitchelmore Competition	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
9-13 May	Clifton Dykes, Cumbria	Wartime Weekend	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
11-16 May	Ribchester, Lancashire	Mid Week Rally	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
13-18 May	Windsor Crown Estate, N/A	Royal Windsor Horse Show	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-22 May	Ambleside, Cumbria	Ambleside Rugby Club	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-18 May	St Davids, Pembrokeshire	St David's Lleithyr Meadow	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-19 May	Swanage, Dorset	Scenic Swanage & Purbeck	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
15-18 May	Smarden, Kent	Fishing Competition	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-18 May	Staxton, North Yorkshire	Games On The Field	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-18 May	Acklington, Northumberland	Beach Venue	Northumberland			No
15-19 May	Newbury, Berkshire	Motorhome & Campervan Show	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
15-19 May	Mitchett, Surrey	A Quiet Weekend	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-11 May	Hope Valley, Derbyshire	Peak District	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Market Overton, Rutland	Relaxing Weekend	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Ratley, Warwickshire	Quiet Weekend	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Catle Combe, Wiltshire	Steam And Vintage Rally	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Haworth, North Yorkshire	Haworth, 40's Theme.	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
16-18 May	Brecon, Powys	Relaxing Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
16-18 May	Hayling Island, Hampshire	Island Fun	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
16-18 May	Cockayne Hatley, Beds	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Bearley, Warwickshire	Greenhill Park	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Launceston, Cornwall	Eurovision at Launceston	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Caldicot, Monmouthshire	Caldicot Castle	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Catterick, North Yorkshire	Ellerton Lake	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	Little Walden, Essex	Will It Be A Whopper	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-18 May	York, North Yorkshire	Historic York	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-19 May	Dornoch, Highland	Easter At Brodie Castle	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-19 May	Dornoch, Highland	Lazing By The Lochan	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-23 May	Coombe Bissett, Wiltshire	Holiday At Summerlands	Wiltshire	[redacted]		No
21 May-1 Jun	Minehead, Somerset	Spring Bank Holiday	Berkshire		[redacted]	Yes
22-26 May	Southampton, Hampshire	Bank Holiday	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-26 May	Stoke Bruerne, Northants	A Weekend By The Canal	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-26 May	Durham, County Durham	Durham Rugby Club	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-27 May	Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire	Dinefwr Gardens Llandeilo	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-27 May	West Meon, Surrey	A Country Weekend	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-28 May	Walford, Herefordshire	Holiday Rally	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-29 May	Cheddar, Somerset	Whitsun	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-18 May	Weston On Trent, Derbyshire	Chairman's Rally	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-26 May	Pershore, Worcestershire	Spring Bank Holiday	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23-26 May	Alderholt, Dorset	Boules Competition	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23-26 May	Horton, Swansea	Celebration Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23-26 May	Catterick, North Yorkshire	Catterick Races	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-26 May	Pound Bank, Worcestershire	A Walk In The Forest	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	Yes
23-26 May	Glangrwyney, Powys	Abergavenny Steam Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-26 May	Fordingbridge, Hampshire	Spring Bank Holiday	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-26 May	Olivers Battery	Olivers Battery	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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23-26 May	Weston On Trent, Derbyshire	Chairmans Music Rally	Derbyshire		[redacted]	No
23-27 May	Stedham, Surrey	Late Spring At Stedham	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-27 May	Kidderminster, Worcs	Yew Tree Farm	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23-27 May	Needham Market, Suffolk	Holiday At Garnhams Field	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-27 May	Grasmere, Cumbria	Grasmere Attractions	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
23-28 May	Kniveton, Derbyshire	Spring Bank Holiday	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23-30 May	Driffield, East Riding	50th Birthday Rally	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23 May-1 Jun	Newquay, Cornwall	Cornish Holiday Rally	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23 May-1 Jun	Chideock, Dorset	Light Up Chideock	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23 May-1 Jun	St Austell, Cornwall	Wild West	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23 May-1 Jun	Braithwaite, Cumbria	Half Term At Braithwatie	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
23 May-1 Jun	Pembrey, Carmarthenshire	Whitsun Bank Holiday	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
23 May-1 Jun	Spalding, Cambridgeshire	A Fentastic Rally	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23 May-1 Jun	Budle Bay, Northumberland	Beach Holiday Venue	Northumberland			No
23 May-2 Jun	Weymouth, Dorset	Weymouth RFC	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24-29 May	Southampton, Hampshire	Exbrury Gardens	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24-31 May	St Austell, Cornwall	Whistun Bank Holiday	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24 May-1 Jun	Denver, Norfolk	Holiday Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24 May-2 Jun	West Bay, Dorset	West Bay Holiday Rally	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
25-29 May	Newark, Lincolnshire	40th Celebration/May Day	South Yorkshire			No
26 May-1 Jun	Horton, Swansea	Tracy Bell	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
27 May-1 Jun	Pershore, Worcestershire	Avon Bank Meadows	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
27 May-1 Jun	Kings Lynn, Norfolk	Relax At Manor Farm III	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27 May-1 Jun	Ambleside, Cumbria	Ideal Break	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
28 May-1 Jun	Tissington, Derbyshire	Dressing Of The Wells	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 May-1 Jun	Scarborough, North Yorkshire	Harwood Dale	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 May-2 Jun	Dalbeattie, D & G	Lazy Days Of Summer 2	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		Yes
30 May-1 Jun	Buxton, Derbyshire	Quiet Weekend	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
30 May-1 Jun	Harrogate, North Yorkshire	Bilton Caravan Park	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
30 May-3 Jun	Newstead, Nottinghamshire	Spring At Newstead Abbey	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 May-7 Jun	Holt, Norfolk	Happy Days At Holt	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-7 Jun	St Austell, Cornwall	Relax & Chill At Pentewan	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
1-8 Jun	Newquay, Cornwall	Trevornick Follow On	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
2-4 Jun	Chelmsford, Essex	Those Magnificent Men	South Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-23 Jun	Abercrave, Powys	Holiday Rally	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
4 Jun-2 Jul	Jard Sur Mer, France	French Rally	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
4-8 Jun	Leyburn, North Yorkshire	Constable Burton CP	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
4-9 Jun	Lymington, Hampshire	Charming New Forest	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-8 Jun	Limpley Stoke, Somerset	A Weekend By The Canal	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-8 Jun	Weeley, Essex	Apple Pie And Cider Rally	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-8 Jun	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Abbey Farm, Whitby	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-8 Jun	Uppingham, Rutland	Fun Aand Games	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-9 Jun	Great Haywood, Staffs	By The Canal	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-9 Jun	Peterborough, Cambs	Golf Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-10 Jun	Hayling Island, Hampshire	Craft And Hobbies Rally	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-13 Jun	Fraisthorpe, East Riding	A Fun Week By The Sea	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-15 Jun	Newquay, Cornwall	Holiday Event	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes

Dates	Location	Theme of rally	Hosting Centre	Booking no	Centre website	EHU?
6-1 Jun	Osmaston, Derbyshire	Lawn Darts And Petanque	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-8 Jun	Lutterworth, Leicestershire	Relaxing Weekend	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
6-8 Jun	Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire	Quiet Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-8 Jun	Wyboston, St Neots, Beds	Luck Or Skill?	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
6-8 Jun	Shifnal, Staffordshire	Weston Park	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-8 Jun	Bibury, Gloucestershire	Boules	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-8 Jun	Ashburton, Devon	Gateway To The Moors 3	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
6-8 Jun	Middleham, North Yorkshire	Quiet Weekend	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
6-8 Jun	Abingdon	Scrumdiddlyumptious	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-8 Jun	Bearley, Warwickshire	See Edstone Aqueduct	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
6-8 Jun	Shepley, West Yorkshire	The Pennine 'Foothills'	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-8 Jun	Aberbran, Powys	Aberbran Fach	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-11 Jun	Garstang, Lancashire	Gateway To Garstang	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
7-14 Jun	Ludham, Norfolk	Sunshine On The Broads	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-14 Jun	Poole, Dorset	Relaxing Dorset	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-21 Jun	St Austall, Cornwall	Pentewan Sands	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-21 Jun	Devon, Devon	Warcombe Farm	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-21 Jun	Pentewan, Cornwall	Pard's	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
8-15 Jun	Ambleside, Cumbria	Week In The Lakes	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-15 Jun	Ruswarp, North Yorkshire	Ruswarp Riverside	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-18 Jun	Sandown, Isle of Wight	Old Barn Farm	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
12-15 Jun	Fishbourne, West Sussex	Quiet Weekend 3 Nights	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-15 Jun	Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire	Quiet Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-15 Jun	Knaresborough, N Yorkshire	Bed Race	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-17 Jun	Norton St Philip, Somerset	Cocktails In The Paddock	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Chesterfield, Derbyshire	Relaxing Weekend	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Foxton, Leicestershire	Foxton Locks	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Knaresborough, N Yorkshire	Bed Race Weekend	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Grafham, Cambridgeshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
13-15 Jun	Warwick, Warwickshire	Hampton House Farm	Midland		[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Bude, Cornwall	Sausage Sizzle Again	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
13-15 Jun	Llanrhidian, Swansea	A Fun Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Clare, Suffolk	Relaxing At Clare Priory	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Henley	CAMC Question Time	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Bedale, North Yorkshire	Bedale	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-15 Jun	Calvington, East Sussex	Yew Can Not Be Serious	East Sussex	[redacted]		No
13-16 Jun	Selby, East Riding	Selby Days Festival	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
13-16 Jun	Upper Dean, Cambridgeshire	A Field Behind The Pub	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]		No
13-16 Jun	Carsington, Derbyshire	Carsington Water	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
13-20 Jun	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Visit Whitby	East Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
13-23 Jun	Southampton, Hampshire	Play In The Park	West Hampshire	[redacted]		No
14-29 Jun	Happisburgh, Norfolk	Holiday Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]		Yes
15-20 Jun	Old Earswick, North Yorkshire	Old Earswick	East Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
16-22 Jun	Jervualx, North Yorkshire	Jervaulx Abbey	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
17 Jun-1 Jul	Morbihan, Baden	French Holiday Rally	East Dorset	[redacted]		Yes
18-20 Jun	Weeley, Essex	Longest Day At Homestead	South Essex	[redacted]		No
18-22 Jun	Brassknocker Basin, Somerset	Trumps	Wiltshire	[redacted]		No

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18-25 Jun	Whitemead, Gloucestershire	Summer Tea Party	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
18-25 Jun	Blandford, Dorset	Holiday Rally	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
19-22 Jun	Brereton Heath, Cheshire	Just Relax	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-22 Jun	Hereford, Herefordshire	Relaxing Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-22 Jun	Ford, Northumberland	Peaceful Area	Northumberland			No
19-25 Jun	Bromeswell, Suffolk	Break With The Swanns	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-26 Jun	Llandudno, Conwy	A Taste Of Wales	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Rochester, Kent	Relive The 60s	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Hartington, Derbyshire	Relaxing Weekend	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Hose, Leicestershire	Q	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Malmesbury, Wiltshire	Return To Malmesbury	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
20-22 Jun	Plaitford, Hampshire	Relaxing Weekend	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	West Meon, Hampshire	Chill At The Farm	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire	Duxford Air Show Rally	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Southport, Merseyside	Airshow	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
20-22 Jun	Bobbington, Staffordshire	Halfpenny Green	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Skipton, North Yorkshire	Quiet Weekend	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
20-22 Jun	Fowlmere, Royston, Herts	Duxford Air Show	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Aylesbury	Pizza Night - Rabbit Race	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Monmouth, Monmouthshire	Gwent Centre Birthday	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	Northallerton, NYorkshire	Children's Sports Weekend	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-22 Jun	White Roding, Essex	Summer Ball	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-24 Jun	Settle, North Yorkshire	Field Sports	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
20-29 Jun	Pickering, North Yorkshire	Pickering Holiday Rally	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-29 Jun	Ripon, North Yorkshire	Holiday Rally	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21 Jun-5 Jul	Mevagissey, Cornwall	Holiday Rally	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
22-29 Jun	York, North Yorkshire	Bishopthorpe	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22 Jun-6 Jul	Mortehoe, Devon	Holiday Rally	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
23 Jun-5 Jul	Rudesheim, N/A	Rhein Adventures	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24 Jun-5 Jul	Pentewan, Cornwall	Sun, Sea And Sand	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25-29 Jun	Bourton In The Water	Bourton Boat Race Rally	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-30 Jun	Bloxham, Oxfordshire	Steam Fair	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-30 Jun	Banbury, Oxfordshire	Steam And Country Fair	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-29 Jun	Malton, North Yorkshire	Suppertime At Malton	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-30 Jun	Eccleshall, Staffordshire	Eccleshall Festival	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26 Jun-1 Jul	Devizes, Wiltshire	By The Canal	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
26 Jun-1 Jul	Stratford On Avon	Back To Wilmcote 2	South Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-29 Jun	Collumpton, Devon	Forest Glade Holiday Park	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
26-30 Jun	Rosneath, Argyll & Bute	On The Banks Of Gare Loch	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		Yes
27-29 Jun	Wessington, Derbyshire	Quiet Weekend	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Southam, Warwickshire	Relaxing Weekend	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Bradford On Avon, Wiltshire	By Kennet And Avon Canal	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Stedham, West Sussex	A Quiet Weekend	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Pontargothi, Carmarthenshire	Vintage Show Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Midhurst, Surrey	Canal Life	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Ampthill, Bedfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Tamworth, Warwickshire	Willows Farm	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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27-29 Jun	Abingdon, Oxfordshire	Kids Vs Adults	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Porthcawl, Bridgend	Bake Off	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
27-29 Jun	Burstall, Suffolk	Fun At Fen Farm	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27-29 Jun	Chiddingly, East Sussex	Lazing At Latchetts	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27 Jun-1 Jul	Bolton-le-sands, Lancashire	Bay View	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
27 Jun-2 Jul	Hollesley, Suffolk	Harnessing History V	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27 Jun-3 Jul	Leyburn, North Yorkshire	Craken House Farm	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27 Jun-5 Jul	Newstead Abbey, Notts	Newstead Abbey	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Jun-12 Jul	Pembrey, Carmarthenshire	Pembrey Country Park	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 Jun-2 Jul	Bakewell, Derbyshire	Bakewell Carnival Week	South Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 Jun-7 Jul	Skipsea, East Riding	Holiday Rally	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
30 Jun-7 Jul	Henley, N/A	Henley Royal Regatta Camp	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Jul	Canterbury, Kent	Boules And Quiz Comps	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Jul	Woore, Cheshire	Picking Time	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Jul	Matunda, Canterbury, Kent	Boule And Quiz Comps	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Jul	Flamborough, East Riding	Blinkin Lite Pyjama Party	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Jul	Barnoldswick, Lancashire	Bowling	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Jul	Reeth, North Yorkshire	Fremington Mill, Reeth	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Jul	Alnwick, Northumberland	Market Town Venue	Northumberland			No
3-6 Jul	Stepaside, Pembrokeshire	Quiet Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-7 Jul	Leiston, Suffolk	Sunsets At Leiston	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-8 Jul	Allonby, Cumbria	Summer By The Sea	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
3-8 Jul	Weymouth, Dorset	Chickerell Steam Fair	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
4-6 Jul	Ashford In The Water, Derby	Bakewell Carnival	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Partridge Green, West Sussex	A Quiet Weekend	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Bransgore, Hampshire	Chill Out At Sopley	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Caldicot, Monmouthshire	Fun At The Castle	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Henlow, Bedfordshire	Darts Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Makins Fishery	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Evesham, Warwickshire	Take The Ferry	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Cardiff, Cardiff	South Lodge	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-6 Jul	Weeley, Essex	A Dirty Weekend In Weeley	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-11 Jul	Woodbridge, Suffolk	Holiday @ Swann's Nursery	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-13 Jul	Evesham, Worcestershire	Evesham River Festival	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-14 Jul	Annalong, Down	Relaxing Holiday Rally	Ulster	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-20 Jul	Exmouth, Devon	Escape Chillax @ Exmouth	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-12 Jul	Leyburn, North Yorkshire	Beautiful Yorkshire	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-19 Jul	Newquay, Cornwall	Holiday Rally In Cornwall	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-19 Jul	Jard Sur Mer, N/A	French Holiday	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
8-13 Jul	Ripon, North Yorkshire	Ripon	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-15 Jul	Weymouth, Dorset	Sand And Sea	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-15 Jul	Ambeside, Cumbria	Summer Holiday	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
9-13 Jul	Old Warden, Bedfordshire	Shuttleworth	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-13 Jul	Skipsea, East Riding	Mr Moo's Ice Creams	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-13 Jul	Grindale, North Yorkshire	Grindale	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-14 Jul	Skipton, North Yorkshire	Easy Walk Into Skipton	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-14 Jul	Yatton, Somerset	2025 Model Air Show	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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10-14 Jul	Lymington, Hampshire	Explore Lymington	West Hampshire	[redacted]		No
10-16 Jul	Simington, Wiltshire	Holiday Rally	Upper Thames	[redacted]		No
10-20 Jul	Newton, Northumberland	Near The Sea	Northumberland			No
10-24 Jul	Pershore, Worcestershire	Relaxing By The River	Somerset	[redacted]		Yes
10 Jul-4 Aug	West Bay, Dorset	Holiday Event	West Dorset	[redacted]		No
11-13 Jul	Crich, Derbyshire	Crich Village Fete	Derbyshire	[redacted]		No
11-13 Jul	King Sterndale, Derbyshire	Buxton Carnival	North Staffordshire	[redacted]		No
11-13 Jul	Gorefield, Cambridgeshire	Gorefield Beer Festival	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]		No
11-13 Jul	Evesham, Worcestershire	Raphael's Restaurant	Midland	[redacted]		No
11-13 Jul	Llandovery, Carmarthenshire	A Quiet Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]		Yes
11-13 Jul	Stonham Aspel, Suffolk	Fun4all	North Essex	[redacted]		Yes
11-13 Jul	Hazlehead, South Yorkshire	5, 4, 3, 2, 1 Lift Off	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]		No
11-13 Jul	Sheffield Park, East Sussex	Independence Weekend	East Sussex	[redacted]		No
14-19 Jul	Stratford On Avon	The Baird's Countryside	Avon	[redacted]		Yes
15-22 Jul	Hutton-le-hole, N Yorkshire	Hutton-le-hole	North Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
15-29 Jul	Birdham, West Sussex	Come and go as you like	West Surrey	[redacted]		Yes
16-21 Jul	Fairford, Gloucestershire	Riat	Wiltshire	[redacted]		No
17-20 Jul	Worksop, Nottinghamshire	Canalside	Derbyshire	[redacted]		No
17-21 Jul	Weeting, Norfolk	Weeting Steam Fair	South Essex	[redacted]		No
17-21 Jul	Masham, North Yorkshire	Steam Fair Rally	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
17-22 Jul	Littlehampton, West Sussex	5 Day Rally	West Sussex	[redacted]		No
17-27 Jul	Aberystwyth, Ceredigion	10 Day Holiday Rally	Dyfed	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Redhill, Somerset	Curry In A Hurry	Avon	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Southampton, Hampshire	Sunny Sunnydale	West Hampshire	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Norwich, Norfolk	Norfolk Motorhome Show	Bedfordshire	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Warwick, Warwickshire	Hatton Country World	Midland	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Shotley, Ipswich, Suffolk	Shotley Rose Pub Rally	Suffolk	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Ingatestone, Essex	Back To My Roots	South Essex	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Stockton, North Yorkshire	Yarm	North Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Mapledurham Village, Berks	Mapledurham House	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
18-20 Jul	Ratley, Oxfordshire	See Edge Hill Battlefield	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
18-20 Jul	Wendover	Anniversary Rally	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Brecon, Powys	Aberbran	Gwent	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Birch, Essex	Tanya's Greek Taverna	North Essex	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Cawthorne, South Yorkshire	Big Breakfast	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]		No
18-20 Jul	Oundle, North Yorkshire	Chairman's Rally, Fun	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]		No
18-22 Jul	Osmaston, Derbyshire	Village Life	North Staffordshire	[redacted]		No
18-24 Jul	Irton Mount, North Yorkshire	Irton Mount	East Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
20-27 Jul	Wilsthorpe, East Riding	RYYC Wilsthorpe	East Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
22-27 Jul	Matlock, Derbyshire	Country Life	North Staffordshire	[redacted]		No
22-27 Jul	Runswick Bay, North Yorkshire	Runswick Bay	North Yorkshire	[redacted]		No
23-27 Jul	Abingdon, Oxfordshire	UTCC 75th Celebrations	Upper Thames	[redacted]		No
24-28 Jul	Milton Abbas, Dorset	Milton Abbas Street Fair	East Dorset	[redacted]		No
24-28 Jul	Parley Glade, Dorset	Chairman's Charity BBQ	West Dorset	[redacted]		Yes
25-27 Jul	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Just Relax	Derbyshire	[redacted]		No
25-27 Jul	Tunley, Somerset	Mexican Weekend	Avon	[redacted]		No
25-27 Jul	Margate, Kent	Half Past Two Trophy	East Kent	[redacted]		No

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25-27 Jul	Awbridge, Hampshire	Summer Fun With Yth Sect	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Jul	Bedford, Bedfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Jul	Woolverstone, Suffolk	Wind Down At Woolverstone	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Jul	Sharpness, Gloucestershire	Chairman's Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Jul	Southminster, Essex	Fishy Tales	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Jul	Barnsley, South Yorkshire	Weekend	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-27 Jul	Rye, East Sussex	Rye Knot?	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-28 Jul	Owston Ferry, S Yorkshire	Family Fishing Weekend	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
25-30 Jul	Uckfield, East Sussex	5 Night Rally	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25 Jul-3 Aug	Sutton On The Forest, N Yorks	York Holiday Rally	Northumberland	[redacted]		No
25 Jul-10 Aug	Aberbran, Powys	Summer Holiday Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25 Jul-17 Aug	Skegness, Lincolnshire	Coast2Coast Skegness	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
26 Jul-9 Aug	Minehead, Somerset	Hoburne Blue Anchor	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
30 Jul-3 Aug	Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
30 Jul-5 Aug	Llangollen, Denbighshire	Week In Wales	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
31 Jul-3 Aug	Pickering, North Yorkshire	Pickering Steam	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-3 Aug	Cromford, Derbyshire	Evening Entertainment	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-3 Aug	Redhill, Somerset	Hedgers Cider	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-3 Aug	Halesowen, Worcestershire	Cuckoos Corner Campsite	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
1-3 Aug	Stratford Upon Avon	Remember The Bard	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	Yes
1-3 Aug	Brightlingsea, Essex	Sun, Sea And Sangria	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-3 Aug	Wintersett, West Yorkshire	Anglers Country Park	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-3 Aug	Nantgaredig, Carmarthenshire	Darts Rally	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-6 Aug	Pipe Gate, Shropshire	Food For The Soul	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-8 Aug	Malton, North Yorkshire	Malton Rugby Club	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-10 Aug	Oakham, Rutland	Lyndon Top Holiday	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-10 Aug	Gilling East, North Yorkshire	Coney Hill Farm	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-10 Aug	Caldicot, Monmouthshire	Caldicot Castle	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
1-10 Aug	Coldstream, Scottish Borders	Coldstream Civic Week	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-10 Aug	Banham, Norfolk	Holiday Event	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-16 Aug	Charmouth, Dorset	Jurassic Lark	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
2-16 Aug	Harlyn, Padstow, Cornwall	Holiday Rally	Nottinghamshire		[redacted]	Yes
5-12 Aug	West Bay, Dorset	Summer Holiday	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-11 Aug	Driffield, East Riding	Driffield Steam Rally	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-10 Aug	Bristol, Bristol	Bristol Balloon Fiesta	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-10 Aug	Tenbury Wells, Worcs	Orchard Holiday Park	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-10 Aug	Newmarket, Suffolk	Ladies Day At Rowley Mile	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-10 Aug	Clare, Suffolk	Competition Weekend	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-10 Aug	Rushden, Bedfordshire	Fun In The Pub Garden	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-11 Aug	Newbury, Berkshire	Retrofestival 2025	Berkshire		[redacted]	Yes
7-11 Aug	Aberaeron, Ceredigion	Quiet Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-16 Aug	Darley Dale, Derbyshire	Derbyshire And The Peaks	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-10 Aug	Burstow, Surrey	Family Rally	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-10 Aug	Ringwood, Dorset	The Ellingham Show	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-10 Aug	Salisbury, Wiltshire	Summertime At Summerlands	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-12 Aug	Malton, North Yorkshire	Malton Rufc	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-15 Aug	Cawthorne, South Yorkshire	Holiday Rally	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes

Dates	Location	Theme of rally	Hosting Centre	Booking no	Centre website	EHU?
8-15 Aug	Pickering, North Yorkshire	Pickering Steam Week	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-17 Aug	Chideock, Dorset	Summer At Chideock	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-17 Aug	Dawlish, Devon	Summer At Dawlish	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
8-26 Aug	Dawlish, Devon	Holiday Event	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-17 Aug	Sopley, Dorset	Relaxing Week	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
11-21 Aug	Clanfield, Oxfordshire	Fun By The River	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-18 Aug	Lavenham, Suffolk	Lavenham Showtime	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-17 Aug	Lutterworth, Worcestershire	Chairmans Rally	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-17 Aug	Alfold, Surrey	Fishing Rally	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-18 Aug	Rochford, Essex	Chairman's Charity Rally	South Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-21 Aug	Aberbran, Powys	Pre National Invite	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-17 Aug	Ashover, Derbyshire	Quiet Weekend	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-17 Aug	Graveley, Hertfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-17 Aug	Southport, Merseyside	Flowershow	South London	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-17 Aug	Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs	Lickhill Manor	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-17 Aug	Layer Marney, Essex	Skittle Skottle	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-18 Aug	Barlow, Derbyshire	Barlow Carnival	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
15-19 Aug	Cannock, Staffordshire	Deer Weekend	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-20 Aug	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Whitby Folk Week	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-22 Aug	Huby, East Riding	Huby Holiday Rally	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
15-25 Aug	St Austell, Cornwall	Holiday At Little Winnick	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
15-25 Aug	Thorpeness, Suffolk	Cliff Top Holiday Rally	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
16-31 Aug	Weymouth, Dorset	Holiday Rally	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-26 Aug	Scarborough, NYorkshire	Scarborough Bank Holiday	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-25 Aug	Inchmery, Hampshire	Exbury Gardens	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-25 Aug	Spalding, Lincolnshire	Summer Break	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-26 Aug	Flamborough, N Yorkshire	Flamborough Bank Holiday	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-26 Aug	Southampton, Hampshire	Woodland Wander	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-26 Aug	Widdrington, Northumberland	August Bank Holiday	Northumberland			No
21-26 Aug	Brecon, Powys	Welsh National	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-25 Aug	Bakewell, Derbyshire	Bank Holiday In Bakewell	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-25 Aug	Tenbury Wells, Worcs	August Bank Holiday	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-25 Aug	Greetham, Rutland	Rutland Caravan Park	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
22-25 Aug	Watchfield, Somerset	Free And Easy	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-25 Aug	Wyboston, Cambridgeshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-25 Aug	Strathdon, Highland	182nd Lonach Gathering	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-25 Aug	Tarbrax, South Lanarkshire	Nominations And Bowling	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		No
22-25 Aug	Holt, Worcestershire	On The Severn	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	Yes
22-25 Aug	Mundon, Essex	Mundon Madness	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-26 Aug	Market Drayton, Shropshire	August Bank Holiday	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-26 Aug	Hayling Island, Hampshire	Late Summer At Hayling	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
22-26 Aug	Low Dalby, North Yorkshire	Dalby Forest 40th Year	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-27 Aug	Bearley, Warwickshire	Greenhill Park	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
22-31 Aug	Wilsthorpe, East Riding	Chairman's And Holiday	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25 Aug-1 Sep	Netley, Hampshire	Watch The Liners	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-31 Aug	Cropton, North Yorkshire	Chill Out At Cropton	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-31 Aug	Pickering, North Yorkshire	Pickering Railway	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

Dates	Location	Theme of rally	Hosting Centre	Booking no	Centre website	EHU?
26-31 Aug	Horton, Swansea	Seaside Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
27-31 Aug	Stratford-upon-Avon	Monks Barn Farm	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28-31 Aug	Redcar, North Yorkshire	Redcar Beside The Seaside	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Aug-1 Sep	West Parley, Dorset	Relaxing Weekend	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Aug-1 Sep	West Parley, Dorset	EDCC AGM Rally	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Aug-1 Sep	Grasmere, Cumbria	Summer's End	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
29-31 Aug	Eyam, Derbyshire	Eyam Carnival	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29-31 Aug	Cosby, Leicestershire	The Victory Show At Cosby	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29-31 Aug	Devizes, Wiltshire	Canal Adventure	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
29-31 Aug	Devizes, Wiltshire	Canalside	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
29-31 Aug	Southport, Merseyside	Airshow	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
29-31 Aug	Fambridge, Essex	Fambridge Relaxation	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29-31 Aug	Eyam, Derbyshire	Eyam Carnival	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
29 Aug-4 Sep	Lessingham, Norfolk	Late Summer at Lessingham	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
30 Aug-6 Sep	Lyndhurst, Hampshire	Exploring The New Forest	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
30 Aug-10 Sep	Delft, Netherlands	Holiday Rally In Holland	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-7 Sep	Ripon, North Yorkshire	Fountains Abbey	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-8 Sep	Frogham, Hampshire	New Forest Walks	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-10 Sep	Mildenhall, Suffolk	Jeagor Farm Lakes	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-7 Sep	Osbaldwick, North Yorkshire	Autumn In Osbaldwick	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-7 Sep	East Mersea, Essex	10 Years At Mersea	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Sep	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Quiet Weekend	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Sep	Brean, Somerset	Last Of The Summer Sun	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Sep	Margam, Neath Port Talbot	A Fun Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Sep	Swadlincote, Derbyshire	Catton Hall	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Sep	Ashburton, Devon	Adventures At River Dart	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Sep	Stutton, Ipswich, Suffolk	Weekend On The Water	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Sep	Crickhowell, Powys	Glan Usk	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Sep	Bedale, North Yorkshire	Weekend Rally	Yorkshire Pennine		[redacted]	No
5-7 Sep	Cardigan, Ceredigion	Quiet Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Sep	Uckfield, East Sussex	Uckfield Carnival	East Sussex		[redacted]	No
5-9 Sep	Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire	The Horn Dance	North Staffordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-12 Sep	Tollerton, North Yorkshire	Holiday Rally And Chinese	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-14 Sep	Hereford, Herefordshire	A Week By The River Avon	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-14 Sep	Morthoe, Devon	Holiday Event	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-19 Sep	Poole, Dorset	South Lytchett Manor	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
6-20 Sep	Dawlish, Devon	Holiday Rally Dawlish	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-14 Sep	Jervualx, North Yorkshire	Return To Jervaulx	Cumbria		[redacted]	No
11-14 Sep	Abingdon, Oxfordshire	Quiet 3 Night Rally	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-14 Sep	Stepaside, Pembrokeshire	A Relaxing Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
11-14 Sep	York, North Yorkshire	Earswick	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-14 Sep	Powburn, Northumberland	Ingram Show Rally	Northumberland			No
11-15 Sep	Hemingford Grey, Cambs	St Ives Jazz & Blues	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
11-15 Sep	Ruckinge, Kent	Harvest	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Matlock, Derbyshire	Relaxing Weekend	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Winscombe, Somerset	Uplands Cottages	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Findon, West Sussex	Sheep Fair Rally	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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12-14 Sep	Salisbury, Hampshire	Fun At Pyesmead	Hertfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Comberton, Cambridgeshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
12-14 Sep	Inverness, Highland	AGM	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Tamworth, Staffordshire	Statfold Barn Railway	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Ipswich, Suffolk	Weekend At Dans Meadow	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Little Walden, Essex	Intercentre Fishing	North Essex		[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Kineton, Warwickshire	Social Club On Site	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Bledlow Nr Aylesbury, N/A	Bledfest	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Little Walden, Essex	Inter Centre Fishing	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Little Baddow, Essex	The Legacy Rally	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Napton On The Hill, Warks	Nice Walks And Fishing	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
12-14 Sep	West Haddlesey, NYorkshire	Weekend Rally	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Sep	Margam, Neath Port Talbot	Quiet Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-15 Sep	Snaith, North Yorkshire	War Museum 40s Weekend	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-19 Sep	Seaton, Dorset	Late Summer In Dorset	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
12-19 Sep	Hutton Le Hole, N Yorkshire	Hutton Le Hole	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-19 Sep	Elmsworth, Cambridgeshire	Fish N Go	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-19 Sep	Elmsworth, Cambridgeshire	Fish N Go	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-22 Sep	Newbury, Berkshire	Newbury Show	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
18-22 Sep	Weymouth, Dorset	Free & Easy	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
18-22 Sep	Beadnell, Northumberland	Beach Close By	Northumberland			No
18-22 Sep	New Hedges, Pembrokeshire	Iron Man Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
18-25 Sep	Ardleigh, Essex	Fun At Ardleigh	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Brean, Somerset	Nominations For 2026	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
19-21 Sep	Middle Wallop, Hampshire	Flying High	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Little Walden, Essex	Fishing Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Stafford, Staffordshire	Eccleshall Castle	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Henham, Suffolk	49th Henham Steam Rally	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire	Supersonic Dining	South Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Princes Risborough, N/A	Kop Hill Climb Event	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Llanarth, Monmouthshire	AGM Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-21 Sep	Northampton	A Quiet Weekend	Northants & Rutland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
20-27 Sep	Poole, Dorset	Quiet Weekend	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
20-27 Sep	Poole, Dorset	Holiday Rally	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
22-29 Sep	Dawlish, Devon	Return To Cofton	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25-28 Sep	Naseby, Northamptonshire	Naseby Village Hall	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-28 Sep	Stratford-upon-Avon	The Holdings Stables	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-28 Sep	Pembrey, Carmarthenshire	Steam And Vintage Fair	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25-29 Sep	Portland, Dorset	Birthday Celebration/AGM	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-29 Sep	Bridlington, East Riding	Long Weekend By The Sea	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25-29 Sep	Frome, Somerset	Festival Of Transport	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-27 Sep	Cawthorne, South Yorkshire	Macmillan Coffee Event	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-28 Sep	Croxton Kerrial, Leics	Quiet Weekend	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-28 Sep	Loxwood, West Sussex	AGM	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-28 Sep	Farnham, Surrey	Surrey Getaway	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-28 Sep	Lytchett Matravers, Dorset	Relaxing Weekend	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
26-28 Sep	Woodmansey, East Riding	AGM And Photograph Comp	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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26-28 Sep	Ampthill, Bedfordshire	AGM Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-28 Sep	Kendal, Cumbria	Kendal Torchlight Fest	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
26-28 Sep	Thornton Watless, N Yorks	Masham Sheep Fair	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
26-28 Sep	Weeley, Essex	Anything You Want To Do	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-28 Sep	Blackboys, East Sussex	Nominations	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
26-29 Sep	Upper Largo Leven, Fife	Views Of The Forth	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		Yes
26 Sep-1 Oct	Mortehoe, Devon	Mortehoe Mayhem	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Sep-5 Oct	Sizewell Common, Suffolk	Sizewell 'f' Rally	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
30 Oct-2 Nov	Poole, Dorset	Spooky Parley	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
2-5 Oct	Osbaldwick, North Yorkshire	Derwent Arms Osbaldwick	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
2-5 Oct	Malvern, Worcestershire	Caravan & Motorhome Show	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
2-5 Oct	Catterick, North Yorkshire	AGM And Social Weekend	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-5 Oct	Bolsover, Derbyshire	AGM	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-5 Oct	Redhill, Somerset	AGM Rally	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-5 Oct	Romsey, Hampshire	Centre AGMs	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-5 Oct	Banbury, Oxfordshire	AGM	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-5 Oct	Wyboston, Cambridgeshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-5 Oct	Whittingham & Goosnargh, Lancs	AGM	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-5 Oct	Pershore, Worcestershire	Avon Bank Meadows	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-5 Oct	Gowerton, Swansea	A Quiet Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
3-5 Oct	Knaresborough, N Yorkshire	Quite Weekend/AGM	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
3-5 Oct	Read, Berkshire	AGM	Berkshire		[redacted]	No
3-5 Oct	Binton, Warwickshire	AGM	West Warwickshire		[redacted]	No
3-5 Oct	Ackworth, West Yorkshire	Weekend Rally	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-5 Oct	Felton, Northumberland	Quiet Hardstanding Venue	Northumberland			No
3-5 Oct	Porthyrhyd, Carmarthenshire	AGM Weekend	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
3-6 Oct	Bletchingdon, Oxfordshire	Walk	Upper Thames	[redacted]		Yes
9-12 Oct	Staxton, North Yorkshire	Free And Easy @ Staxton	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
9-12 Oct	Ipswich, Suffolk	End Of Season & AGM	Suffolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
9-12 Oct	Alwinton, Northumberland	Alwinton Show	Northumberland			No
9-12 Oct	Brecon, Powys	Brecon Beacons Club Campsite	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
9-13 Oct	Gosport, Hampshire	Near The Sea	West Surrey	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Lydford On Fosse, Somerset	Shop Till You Drop!	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	West Parley, Dorset	EDCC AGM	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Witterings, West Sussex	Wicks Farm Rally	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Pickering, North Yorkshire	40s Theme Rally	Mid West Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-12 Oct	Ringwood, Dorset	Moors Valley In Autumn	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Banbury, Oxfordshire	AGM	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Ashburton, Devon	Annual General Meeting	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Pembrey, Carmarthenshire	A Quiet Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Pateley Bridge, North Yorkshire	Ideal Walkers Weekend	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
10-12 Oct	Abercrave, Powys	Dan Yr Ogof	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Helmsley, North Yorkshire	Ampleforth	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
10-12 Oct	Dinton, Wiltshire	AGM	Wiltshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-12 Oct	Wakefield, West Yorkshire	AGM & Let's Have A Party	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-12 Oct	Pleshey, Essex	Anything You Want To Do	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-12 Oct	Willingdon, East Sussex	AGM	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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11-11 Oct	Littleport, Cambridgeshire	Mid Anglia AGM	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Oct	Duffryn, Newport	A Relaxing Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
16-19 Oct	Bridlington, East Riding	South Cliff Holiday Park	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-19 Oct	Abercrave, Powys	Relaxing Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-19 Oct	Cockayne Hatley, Beds	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-19 Oct	Malvern, Worcestershire	Newlands Meadows	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-19 Oct	Thirsk, North Yorkshire	Thirsk	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
17-19 Oct	Lymington, Hampshire	October At The Lawn	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17 Oct-1 Nov	Newquay, Cornwall	Half Term Break	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
18-25 Oct	Hunstanton, Lincolnshire	Holiday Rally In Norfolk	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24-26 Oct	Tydd St Giles, Cambs	The 'Rolling Stones'	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24-26 Oct	Whitley, Cheshire	Halloween	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24-26 Oct	Musselburgh, East Lothian	Happy Halloween	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		Yes
24-26 Oct	Clytha, Monmouthshire	Halloween Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
24-27 Oct	Beauly, Highland	Rally By The River Beauly	Highland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
24-30 Oct	Clifton Dykes, Cumbria	Winter Droving	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
24 Oct-2 Nov	Hoddom, D & G	Halloween At Hoddom	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
25-28 Oct	Lydford On Fosse, Somerset	Halloween	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-1 Nov	Minehead, Somerset	Spooky Fun In Minehead	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-1 Nov	Newquay, Cornwall	Halloween At Hendra	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-1 Nov	South Molton, Devon	October Half Term	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-1 Nov	Exeter, Devon	Cofton Holidays	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-2 Nov	Banham, Norfolk	Boo From The Zoo	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-2 Nov	Sedgefield, Norfolk	Anglia Division AGM	Norfolk	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
25 Oct-2 Nov	Banham, Norfolk	Boo From The Zoo	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-2 Nov	Stourport, Worcestershire	Half Term Holiday	Dyfed	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
25 Oct-2 Nov	Hayling Island, Hampshire	Half Term At Hayling	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
30 Oct-2 Nov	Merton, Oxfordshire	Halloween	Upper Thames	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
30 Oct-2 Nov	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Whitby Goth Weekend	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Oct-2 Nov	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Into The Woods	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Oct-2 Nov	Sixpenny Handley, Dorset	Fireworks	East Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
31 Oct-2 Nov	Whitby, North Yorkshire	Whitby Goth Weekend	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Oct-2 Nov	Broom, Bedfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Oct-2 Nov	Catterick, North Yorkshire	Halloween And Fireworks	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Oct-2 Nov	Princes Risborough, N/A	Halloween Party & AGM	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Oct-2 Nov	Little Walden, Essex	Soup & Sausages	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
31 Oct-3 Nov	Styrrup, Doncaster, S Yorks	Halloween Rally	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
2-9 Nov	Lydney, Gloucestershire	Relaxing Winter Break	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
6-9 Nov	Hemingford Grey, Cambs	Fireworks At St Ives	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
6-9 Nov	Ludlow, Shropshire	Ludlow Touring Park	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Nov	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Bonfire And Fireworks	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-9 Nov	Cardington, Bedfordshire	None Firework Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-9 Nov	St Ives, Cambridgeshire	Bonfire Spectacular	Mid-Anglia	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-9 Nov	North Petherton, Somerset	Carnival Time	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
7-9 Nov	Darlington, North Yorkshire	Dinner Dance	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
7-9 Nov	Doncaster, South Yorkshire	Fireworks Rally	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
7-9 Nov	Rye, East Sussex	Rye Bonfire	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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7-9 Nov	Wallingford, N/A	Bridge Villa	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
13-16 Nov	Driffield, East Riding	Grand Firework Festival	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
13-16 Nov	Barnoldswick, Lancashire	Quiet Weekend	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Nov	Lee On Solent, Hampshire	A Quiet Weekend	West Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Nov	Warminster, Wiltshire	Animal Safari	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
14-16 Nov	Wells, Somerset	Carnival Time	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
14-16 Nov	Bath, Somerset	Shopping Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
17-30 Nov	Osbaldwick, North Yorkshire	York Marathon	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
19-23 Nov	Killerby, North Yorkshire	Killerby Old Hall	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Nov	Banbury, Oxfordshire	Relaxing Weekend	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Nov	Winchester, Hampshire	Christmas Market Rally	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Nov	Slimbridge, Gloucestershire	Christmas Lights	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Nov	Ashwell, Hertfordshire	Quiet Weekend	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-23 Nov	St Annes, Lancashire	Quiet Weekend	South Lancashire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
21-23 Nov	Kidderminster, Worcs	Yew Tree Farm	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
21-26 Nov	Bury, Lancashire	Railside	Cumbria		[redacted]	Yes
27-30 Nov	Clyro, Powys	A Relaxing Weekend	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
27 Nov-1 Dec	Morpeth, Northumberland	Christmas Rally	Northumberland			No
28-30 Nov	Drax, North Yorkshire	Tinsel & Turkey	Yorkshire Pennine	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
4-8 Dec	Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	Christmas Shopping	Somerset	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Dec	Weston On Trent, Derbyshire	Christmas Party	Derbyshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Dec	Hose, Leicestershire	Last Fling Rally	Leicestershire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Dec	Langley Burrell, Wiltshire	Christmas Celebrations	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Dec	Salisbury, Wiltshire	Xmas At Salisbury	West Hampshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Dec	Pocklington, North Yorkshire	Christmas Starts Here	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Dec	Biggleswade, Bedfordshire	Christmas Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Dec	Stratford-upon-Avon	Stratford Racecourse	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Dec	Dinton, Wiltshire	Christmas Celebrations	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Dec	Princes Risborough, N/A	Christmas Party	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
5-7 Dec	Grassington, North Yorkshire	Whatfedale Club Campsite	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
5-7 Dec	Willingdon, East Sussex	Christmas Party	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
10-14 Dec	Allerston, North Yorkshire	Vale Of Pickering	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
12-14 Dec	Sheerness, Kent	Christmas Party	East Kent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
12-14 Dec	Marsden, West Yorkshire	Social Evening	Yorkshire Dales	[redacted]		No
23-27 Dec	White Roding, Essex	White Christmas	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
27 Dec-1 Jan	Horton, Swansea	New Year Rally	West Wales	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Dec-1 Jan	Waddington, Lincolnshire	New Year 2025	South Yorkshire		[redacted]	No
28 Dec-2 Jan	Stratford-upon-Avon	New Year	Midland	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
28 Dec-2 Jan	Clytha, Monmouthshire	New Year's Rally	Gwent	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Dec-2 Jan	Princes Risborough, N/A	New Year Party	Buckinghamshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
28 Dec-2 Jan	Steyning, West Sussex	New Year	East Sussex	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 Dec-1 Jan	Biggleswade, Bedfordshire	New Year Rally	Bedfordshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 Dec -2 Jan	Backwell, Somerset	New Year	Avon	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 Dec-2 Jan	Driffield, East Riding	New Year Celebration	East Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 Dec-2 Jan	Wareham, Dorset	New Year	West Dorset	[redacted]	[redacted]	No
29 Dec-2 Jan	Ipswich, Suffolk	Enchanged Forest New Year	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
29 Dec-2 Jan	Guisborough, N Yorkshire	New Year	North Yorkshire	[redacted]	[redacted]	No

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29 Dec-2 Jan	Ipswich, Suffolk	Medieval New Year	North Essex	[redacted]	[redacted]	Yes
30 Dec-4 Jan	Tarbrax, South Lanarkshire	Bring In New Year	Forth & Clyde	[redacted]		No
9-11 Jan	Saxtead, Ipswich, Suffolk	1st Rally Of The Year	Suffolk	[redacted]		No
16-18 Jan	Ipswich, Suffolk	Burns Supper	Suffolk	[redacted]		No
24-26 Jan	Southport, Merseyside	Pantomime	South Lancashire	[redacted]		Yes
13-15 Feb	South Molton, Devon	Valentine's At Riverside	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]		Yes
20-22 Mar	Torquay, Devon	Annual Dinner And Dance	Devon & Cornwall	[redacted]		No