

Amber Valley Borough Council	(Appendix D) Tent Sites	Housing
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AMBER VALLEY
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936: Section 269

Conditions attached to Tent Sites

Licence reference:

Issued to:

The occupier of:

Expiry Date:

These conditions relate to delineated, exclusive camping sites only.

1. **SPACING:**

Note: Guide to max density - Up to 60 tents per acre depending on the size of tents and the spacings set out below.

- a) Up to six tents accommodating no more than twelve people (including children), known to each other and forming a group who book together, are allowed to form one pitch. People in the group should be informed and consent to forming a group as a prior condition of camping. Tents not used for accommodating people will still be counted within the group maximum of six. Each tent should be a minimum of two metres from any other tent in the group (as measured from the closest point of the fabric of the tent, including any awning or other structure). Where the group proposes to use a canvas type tent then the separation distance around such a tent should be four metres.
- b) There should be a "separation distance" of six metres between the outer tents or structures in one group and those in the adjoining group, in any direction.
- c) Barbecues, cooking equipment, cars, trailers and boats may be placed amongst tents in any group. However the site operator must carry out group specific documented risk assessments where this occurs to ensure that risk from fire and explosion are minimised. The site operator must ensure those highly flammable substances, other than fixed fuel tanks, are removed to a safe storage area and equipment, which is capable of supporting an intense fire, is reasonably separate from any ignition source. Site operators must also assess and deal with any other ad hoc factors such as personal misbehaviour or exceptional equipment/hazards, which may lead to a risk of injury damage.

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- d) Single tents (i.e. not forming part of a group of people known to each other) should be a minimum of 3 metres separate from each other and any car, trailer or other equipment not in their possession. Up to six single tents can be placed in this way before the inclusion of a 6 metre separation distance to the next group of tents.
- e) There should be a minimum of 2 metres between any tent and the edge or kerb of any roadway.

Or

Any other layout design may be used so long as it is equivalent in its effect to prevent fire spread and give ready access for the public to move safely in and between the tented area.

Alternative designs should also give ready access for fire control crews to bring in equipment to fight fires. Documented risk assessments justifying any alternative layout plans must be available for inspection at any time.

2. Access

- a) Emergency vehicles should have access at all times along a 3.7 metre wide route, if on a two way system, or 3 metres wide if on a clearly marked one way system (minimum) to within 45 metres of any tent.
- b) Where provided roadways should be of suitable material and be lit at night.
- c) All access ways liable to heavy traffic should be treated in such as way that they do not get excessively rutted, pot-holed or muddy.
- d) Gateways should be a minimum clear width of 3.1 metres where the approach is in a straight line. This should be increased if a vehicle has to turn into a gateway. Minimum height clearance should be 3.7 metres.
- e) Car parking should be controlled and adequate for both campers and visitors. Parking should be located so as not to obstruct carriageways, access ways or footpaths. Ideally cars should be parked separate from the tented areas. Where cars are parked within the area of the pitches they must comply with the spacing requirements above.

3. Drinking Water and Waste Water Disposal

There should be an adequate, constant, wholesome supply of water in accordance with water bylaws and statutory quality standards. Each pitch should be no further than 90 metres away from a water supply point. Each water supply point should have beneath it a gully to an adequate soakaway.

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If for any reason the piped water supply that exists on the site is inadequate at any time then suitable and sufficient storage alternative must be provided so as to meet the demand.

Waste water disposal points should be provided to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency.

4. Sanitary Accommodation

There will be provided 2 toilets per 100 female people and 1 toilet plus 1 urinal per 100 male people (one urinal is equivalent to 0.6 metres).

All sanitary accommodation will be inspected a minimum of twice daily to ensure they are working, clean and in a usable condition.

Servicing will include internal cleansing, replenishment of consumables and emptying of any containers (portable toilets). Servicing will be carried out as often as is necessary to ensure that every sanitary facility is maintained at all times in a clean and working order.

No individual facility should be allowed to be unusable for more than 8 hours and must be serviced, repaired or replaced within that time.

For portable toilets all effluent must be collected regularly and disposed of in accordance with the principals contained in the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. In any event all disposal must be in accordance with the Environment agency controls, via sealed tanks and tankers at licensed disposal sites. No waste or effluent from toilets must be allowed to leak or to be discharged at any other place.

If for any reason effluent cannot be removed as often as is necessary to prevent portable facilities from filling to such an extent that they become unusable, the adequate storage tanks, suitably designed to be safe and not cause a nuisance, should be provided to hold effluent until tanker collection services again become adequate to meet demand.

Or Any other method of dealing with sewage disposal that satisfies the local authority and which is confirmed in writing by them.

All portable facilities must be placed on hard standings and be adequately supported and all facilities should be lit at night where practicable.

Separate suitable and sufficient facilities must be available across the site for the disposal of sanitary towels and disposable nappies.

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5. Washing Facilities

There should be provided 1 shower per 100 males and 1 shower per 100 females as well as 1 wash basin per toilet and 1 wash basin per 4 stalls of urinals (2.5 metres). Washing troughs having the same capacity will be acceptable but must be associated close to the toilet provision.

6. Refuse Disposal

Every site should have adequate numbers of refuse containers supplied with lids. These should be emptied as often as are necessary to keep the bin area clean.

7. Electrical Installations

Where there is an electrical supply to pitches and facilities or communal blocks, it should be sufficient to meet all reasonable demands. Installations should be installed, tested and maintained in accordance with a) BS7671:1992 for the time being in force, and b) Electricity (Overhead Lines) Regulations 1988 S1 1988 No. 1057.

Inspections or work on electrical installations should be carried out by a competent person as required by BS 7671. If an installation does not comply with Regulations applicable at the time of installation, it should be rectified. Any major alteration or extension should comply with BS 7671. Installations should be maintained so as to prevent danger as far as is reasonably practicable.

8. Fire Precautions

Fire Points

- a) Should be provided so that no tent is more than 30 metres from a fire point. Each fire point should be easily accessible and clearly and conspicuously marked 'FIRE POINT'.
- b) As a minimum provision each fire point should be provided with two 6 litre AFFF fire extinguishers or a water tank of at least 500 litres capacity and a 9 litre bucket, plus one fire extinguisher (alternatively, 2 x 9 litre water and 1 x 6 litre AFFF). (AFFF fire extinguishers are specified because they can be used to tackle flammable liquid fires as well as those materials for which water is used).

All fire extinguishers should conform to BS:EN3 and have been subjected to a service, by a competent engineer, in accordance with BS 5306: Part 3, 1985.

OR

- c) Where there is sufficient water pressure to project a jet of water approx. 5 metres, a hosereel complying with BS 5306: Part 1, 1977 (1988), having a hose not less than 30 metres length, with a hand control nozzle, should be provided in a red box marked "HOSEREEL2, together with one 6 litre AFFF fire extinguisher.

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Additionally

- d) A suitable source of readily accessible water, for fire fighting purposes, should be identified. Such a supply might be from a fire hydrant (BS750 1984) fixed to the mains water supply, a river which is not adversely affected by prolonged hot weather or from a swimming pool which is available whilst the site is occupied. Should such a water supply not be available, some temporary water storage may be required subject to the overall size of the site.

Fire Warning

To alert people in the event of fire, a means of raising the alarm should be provided at each fire point. Each fire point should have the same type of alarm.

Fire Notices

A clearly worded notice should be conspicuously displayed and maintained at each fire point to indicate the action to be taken in the case of fire. The notice should detail the location of the nearest telephone and the name and location of the site.

The notice should say:-

On discovering a fire:-

- Ensure the tent involved is evacuated.
- Raise the alarm.
- Call the Fire brigade (the nearest telephone is....., this site isand is located at.....).
- Attack the fire using the fire-fighting equipment provided, if safe to do so.

Consideration should be given to making such notices multi lingual. This could also be achieved by having handouts available in the major languages.

General

- a) The fire routine should form part of the initial briefing to visitors to the site. This information may be reinforced to visitors by way of written advice.
- b) Long grass or deep vegetation should be cut back and cleared prior to occupation of the site.
- c) A suitable arrangement for the collection and secure disposal of combustible waste should be arranged with temporary storage at a location remote from tented or other accommodation.

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- d) LPG - The changing of fuel cartridges represents one of the most significant risks of fire and injury. Site operators should be prepared to advise and assist the public to minimise this risk.

Telephones

An immediately accessible telephone should be available on site for contacting the emergency services. Should a mobile telephone be provided for this function, adequate arrangements must be made in respect of signal strength, battery life and re-charging.

Maintenance

All alarm and fire-fighting equipment should be installed, tested and maintained in working order. Such equipment should be inspected on at least a daily basis to safeguard availability for use in an emergency.

9. Other Notices

The following signs/notices must be displayed in a conspicuous place:-

- A sign at the site entrance indicating the name of the site.
- 16a plan and notice setting out action to be taken in an emergency and stating where the police, fire brigade, ambulance and local doctors can be contacted.
- The name and location/telephone number of the site licence operator or his/her accredited representative.
- If the site has a risk of flooding, advice about the operation of the flood warning system.
- The location of the site emergency telephone.
- If the site has overhead electric lines, warning notices must be displayed on the supports for the lines and at the site entrance. Where appropriate, these must warn against the danger of contact between the lines and the masts of yachts or dinghies.

10. General

Services, amenities and other buildings and structures on the site, play or other equipment, telephones and the site itself should be maintained in good repair, in good order, in a clean, safe, sanitary, tidy condition and free from accumulations at all times.

Definitions

Group:- A group of 2-12 people who together book a pitch on which to place between 2 - 6 tents **or** a group of up to six single tents owned by people not known to each other.

Pitch:- A variable sized area of land used to accommodate between 1 - 12 people in 2 - 6 tents.

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Separation Distance:- A distance of not less than 6 metres between the outer tents in one group and those in another group in any other direction.

Single Tents:- May accommodate up to eight people and may be associated together with the occupants' cars, cooking equipment and trailers/boats, but no single tent may be closer than 3 metres from any other single tent and from any trailer, boat, car or cooking equipment used by the occupants of a neighbouring single tent.

Guidance

1. Canvas type tents have a higher fire loading than the modern synthetic fibre construction, hence the greater separation distance required.
2. Ordinary cars, vans, boats and trailers can be considered to present a normal risk from fire. That is to say that whilst each may represent some risk they will seldom be involved in a fire. However, certain cars, vans, boats or trailers may represent a higher risk due to poor maintenance, conversion, or due to the presence of fuel or highly inflammable materials. Site operators must assess any increased risk and take steps to minimise it. This may require segregation of the high-risk element (either the whole vehicle or the contents).
3. The effective management of all site safety matters will be one of the main aims of the person who has control of the site. A fire safety management system, which enables you to anticipate, monitor and control potential risks will help you meet your general legal obligations to protect the public and workers.
4. For the purposes of fire alarms on temporary sites established for the 1999 Eclipse, a specification for a metal triangle and striker capable of being heard at a distance of 30 metres has been agreed as a minimum.