

Dear Councillor

LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE A - TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL, 2024

Please find attached copies of the following reports which were not available for despatch with the Agenda.

Agenda No	Item
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- | | |
|----|---|
| 2. | <u>APPLICATION TO VARY A PREMISES LICENCE SANDS RESTAURANT & SHOWBAR, AVOLA CLUB & DUCK INN, PENDINE SANDS HOLIDAY VILLAGE, PENDINE SA33 4NZ. (Pages 3 - 36)</u> |
|----|---|

Yours sincerely

Wendy Walters

Chief Executive

Encs

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BUDDSODDWYR | INVESTORS
MEWN POBL | IN PEOPLE

Mae croeso i chi gysylltu â mi yn y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg
You are welcome to contact me in Welsh or English



Parkdean Resorts Pendine Sands Holiday Park,
Carmarthenshire

Noise Assessment for Licensing

25th April 2024

Version	1	2	3
Comments	Noise Assessment		
Date	25 th April 2024		
Authored By	George Stephens BSc (Hons) TechIOA		
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Project Number	24-159		

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The findings and opinions expressed are relevant to the dates of the site works and should not be relied upon to represent conditions at substantially later dates. If additional information becomes available which may affect our comments, conclusions or recommendations, the author reserves the right to review the information, reassess any new potential concerns and modify our opinions accordingly.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

Inacoustic has been commissioned to prepare a Noise Assessment for the proposed works associated with Parkdean Resorts, Pendine Sands Holiday Park, Carmarthenshire ('the Site').

The Applicant has submitted a planning application ('the Application') to Carmarthenshire County Council. Accordingly, the following technical noise assessment has been produced to accompany the Application and for licensing purposes. This report details the existing background sound environment at the nearest receptors, as well as the sound emissions associated with amplified outdoor regulated entertainment activities at the Site.

This noise assessment is necessarily technical in nature; therefore, a glossary of terms is included in Appendix A to assist the reader.

1.2. Scope and Objectives

The scope of the noise assessment can be summarised as follows:

- A baseline sound monitoring survey undertaken in the vicinity of the closest noise-sensitive receptors to the Site;
- Detailed sound modelling using the iNoise 2024 modelling suite and ISO9613¹ prediction methodology to predict sound levels at the closest noise-sensitive receptors to the Site;
- A detailed assessment of the suitability of the Site, in accordance with relevant standards in respect of sound from the proposed sources; and
- Recommendation of mitigation measures, where necessary, to comply with the requirements of the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts².

¹ International Standards Organisation. ISO 9613-2:1996: Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors - Part 1: Calculation of the absorption of sound by the atmosphere.

² The Noise Council, 1995. The Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts.

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

The development proposals for the Site are guided by the following policy directives and guidance:

2.1. Assessment Criteria

Entertainment Noise is typically assessed using the Noise Council's *Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts*. Furthermore, in the Scope of BS4142:2014+A1:2019, it states that the standard is not applicable to "music and other entertainment", and the Scope of BS8233:2014 states that the standard does not "provide guidance on assessing the effects of changes in the external noise levels to occupants of an existing building".

Therefore, an assessment of the music sound level at the nearest noise sensitive receptors has been undertaken in accordance with the assessment framework outlined in the following text.

2.1.1. Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts

For the daytime and evening period, 09:00 to 23:00, the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts has been used. It is stated in the Code of Practice that the music sound level (MNL) should not exceed the noise limits at 1 metre from the façade of any noise sensitive premises in accordance with the framework set out below in Table 1.

TABLE 1: CODE OF PRACTICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE CONTROL AT CONCERTS

Concert days per calendar year, per venue	Venue Category	Guideline
1 to 3	Urban Stadia or Arenas	The MNL should exceed 75 dB(A) over a 15-minute period
1 to 3	Other Urban and Rural Venues	The MNL should not exceed 65 dB(A) over a 15-minute period
4 to 12	All Venues	The MNL should not exceed the background noise level by more than 15 dB(A) over a 15-minute period

Furthermore, Note 5, as detailed in the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts states that;

"...venues used for up to about 30 events per calendar year an MNL not exceeding the background noise by more than 5 dB(A) over a fifteen-minute period is recommended for events finishing no later than 23:00 hours".

It is therefore considered appropriate to assess the daytime and evening music noise level from Pendine Sands Holiday Park, where the music noise level must not exceed the measured background noise level by more than 5 dB(A) over any 15 minute period.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1. Site and Surrounding Area

The Site is an existing holiday park known as the Pendine Sands Holiday Park, which is operated by Parkdean Resorts. The proposed entertainment areas will be located in two areas; Plan 1 and Plan 3, and can be seen below in Figure 1. Pendine Sands beach is located directly to the south of the Site and is the dominant noise source in the area.

The proposed entertainment areas and the closest noise-sensitive receptors can be seen below in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1: PLAN OF SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

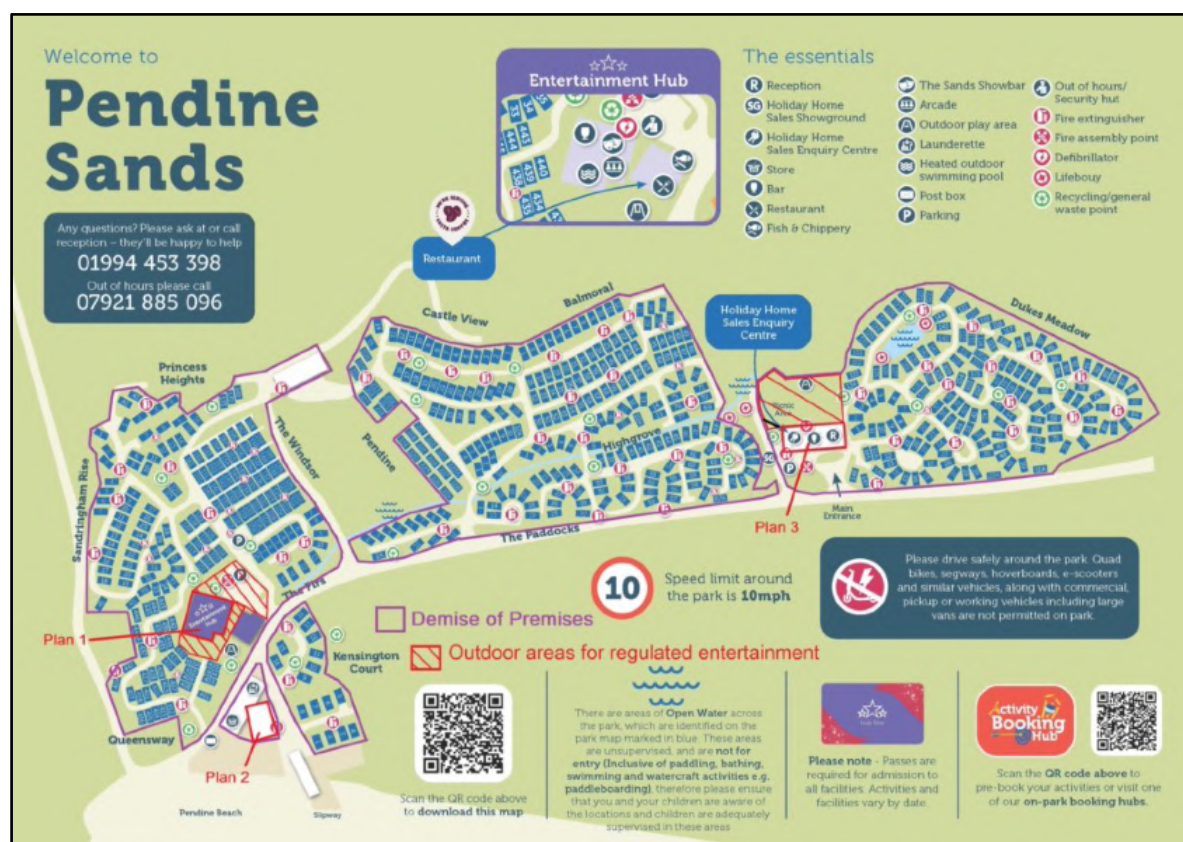


3.2. Operations Overview

Parkdean Resorts are proposed to improve two designated areas within the Pendine Sands site to accommodate outdoor entertainment events. Plan 1, located to the west, is being considered as a location for entertainment events involving amplified live and recorded music. Plan 3, on the other hand, is being proposed to primarily host outdoor movie screenings and quiz nights, with occasional amplified live and recorded music.

Amplified music in both Plan 1 and Plan 3 will finish no later than 23:00.

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED LAYOUT



4. MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY

4.1. General

The prevailing noise conditions in the area have been determined by an environmental noise survey conducted during both daytime and night-time periods between Monday 15th and Sunday 21st April 2024.

4.2. Measurement Details

All noise measurements were undertaken by a consultant certified as competent in environmental noise monitoring, and, in accordance with the principles of BS 7445³.

All acoustic measurement equipment used during the noise survey conformed to Type 1 specification of British Standard 61672⁴. A full inventory of this equipment is shown in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: INVENTORY OF SOUND MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT

Position	Make, Model & Description	Serial Number	Calibration Certificate Number	Calibration Due Date
MP1	Rion NL-52 Sound Level Meter	00810638	CONF032203	19/03/2026
	Rion NH-25 Preamplifier	11181		
	Rion UC-59 Microphone	20046		
MP2	Rion NL-52 Sound Level Meter	00965097	1141900	20/03/2025
	Rion NH-25 Preamplifier	65324		
	Rion UC-59 Microphone	10223		
All	Cirrus CR:515 Acoustic Calibrator	80029	1143981	01/05/2024

The sound measurement equipment used during the survey was field calibrated at the start and end of the measurement period. A calibration laboratory has calibrated the field calibrator used within the twelve months preceding the measurements. A drift of less than 0.2 dB in the field calibration was found to have occurred on the sound level meters.

The weather conditions during the survey were conducive to noise measurement; it being predominantly dry, with low wind speeds, when periods of inclement weather occurred, they have been removed from the dataset used to derive the typical ambient and background sound levels. Wind direction was variable but predominantly from the south-west.

The microphones were fitted with protective windshields for the measurements, which are described in Table 3, with an aerial photograph indicating their locations shown in Figure 3.

³ British Standard 7445: 2003: *Description and measurement of environmental noise*. BSI.

⁴ British Standard 61672: 2013: *Electroacoustics. Sound level meters. Part 1 Specifications*. BSI.

TABLE 3: MEASUREMENT POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

Measurement Position	Description
MP1	<p>Largely unattended daytime and night-time measurement of sound under free-field conditions, at a height of 1.5 metres above local ground level (approximately 1 metre above road level), located at the west boundary of the Site.</p> <p>The sound environment at this location was dominated by noise from the ocean to the south.</p>
MP2	<p>Largely unattended daytime and night-time measurement of sound under free-field conditions, at a height of 1.5 metres above local ground level (approximately 1 metre above road level), located at the east boundary of the Site.</p> <p>The sound environment at this location was dominated by noise from the ocean to the south and bird song in the wooded area.</p>

FIGURE 3: MEASUREMENT POSITIONS



4.3. Sound Indices

The parameters reported are the average Equivalent Continuous Sound Level, $L_{Aeq,T}$, the statistical index (typical) Background Sound Level, $L_{A90,T}$, as well as the and the typical Maximum Sound Pressure Level, L_{AFmax} . An explanation of the sound units presented is given in Appendix A.

The measured L_{Aeq} , L_{AFmax} , and L_{AF90} sound levels are presented as time histories in a graph in Appendix B. Furthermore, the statistical distribution of the measured background sound levels to derive the typical representative $L_{A90,T}$ values are presented in a graphical format in Appendix C.

4.4. Summary Results

The summarised results of the environmental sound measurements, during the day, evening and night-time periods, can be seen below in Table 4. Values have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF SOUND MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Measurement Position	Period	$L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)	$L_{AF90,T}$ (dB)	L_{AFmax} (dB)
MP1	Day	54	39	70
	Evening	47	33	65
	Night	45	30	63
MP2	Day	53	39	73
	Evening	47	27	68
	Night	51	26	70

5. CALCULATIONS

5.1. Methodology

In order to calibrate the noise model, the source music noise levels measured at comparable entertainment areas at sites operated by the Applicant were input in the model. At these sites, the validation process indicated a good correlation between the predicted and actual music noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptors, to within 1 dB.

Therefore, the validation of the noise model is considered robust for the purposes of predicting the sound emissions associated with amplified regulated entertainment activities at the Site.

The maximum Music Noise Level (MNL) at the entertainment area has been set in order to achieve the requirements outlined in Section 2 at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors.

5.1.1. Calculation Process

Calculations were carried out using iNoise 2024, which undertakes its calculations in accordance with guidance given in ISO9613-1:1993 and ISO9613-2:1996.

5.1.2. Assumptions

Given that the land between the Proposed Development and nearest receptors is mixed, the ground factor has been set according to ground type, using 'ground areas' in the calculation software. The ground area associated with the Proposed Development has been set to 'mixed' with a leniency towards soft due to the surrounding fields.

It has been assumed that all processes will occur simultaneously, representing a worst-case scenario. In order to accurately model the land surrounding the development, an AutoCAD DXF drawing was produced, which was based on data provided by the Ordnance Survey.

The noise map grid has been set to a height of 4m.

5.1.3. Music Noise Level Maps

Based on sound emissions outlined in Table 5, the sound maps showing the daytime and evening time music noise levels from the Site can be seen below in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

FIGURE 4: DAYTIME MUSIC SOUND LEVEL NOISE MAP

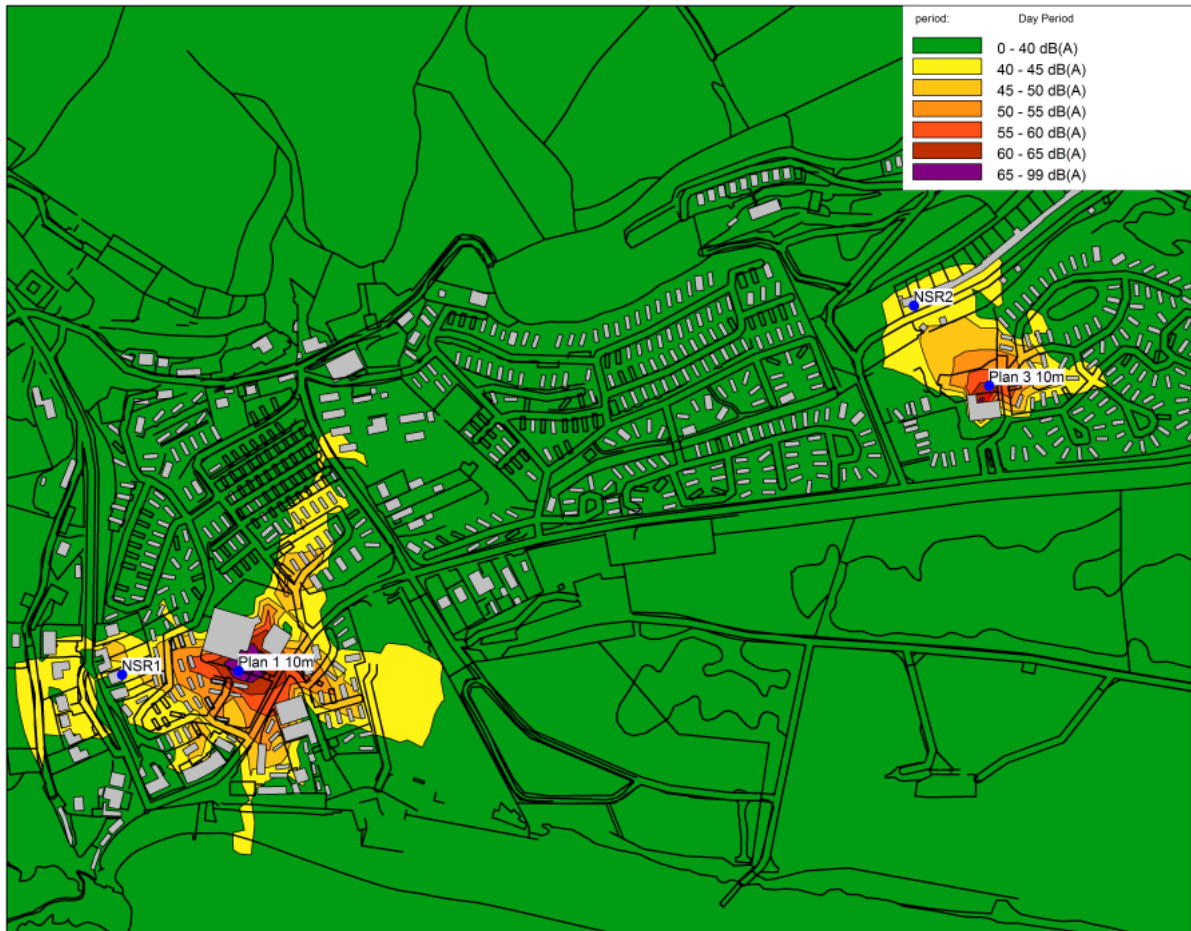
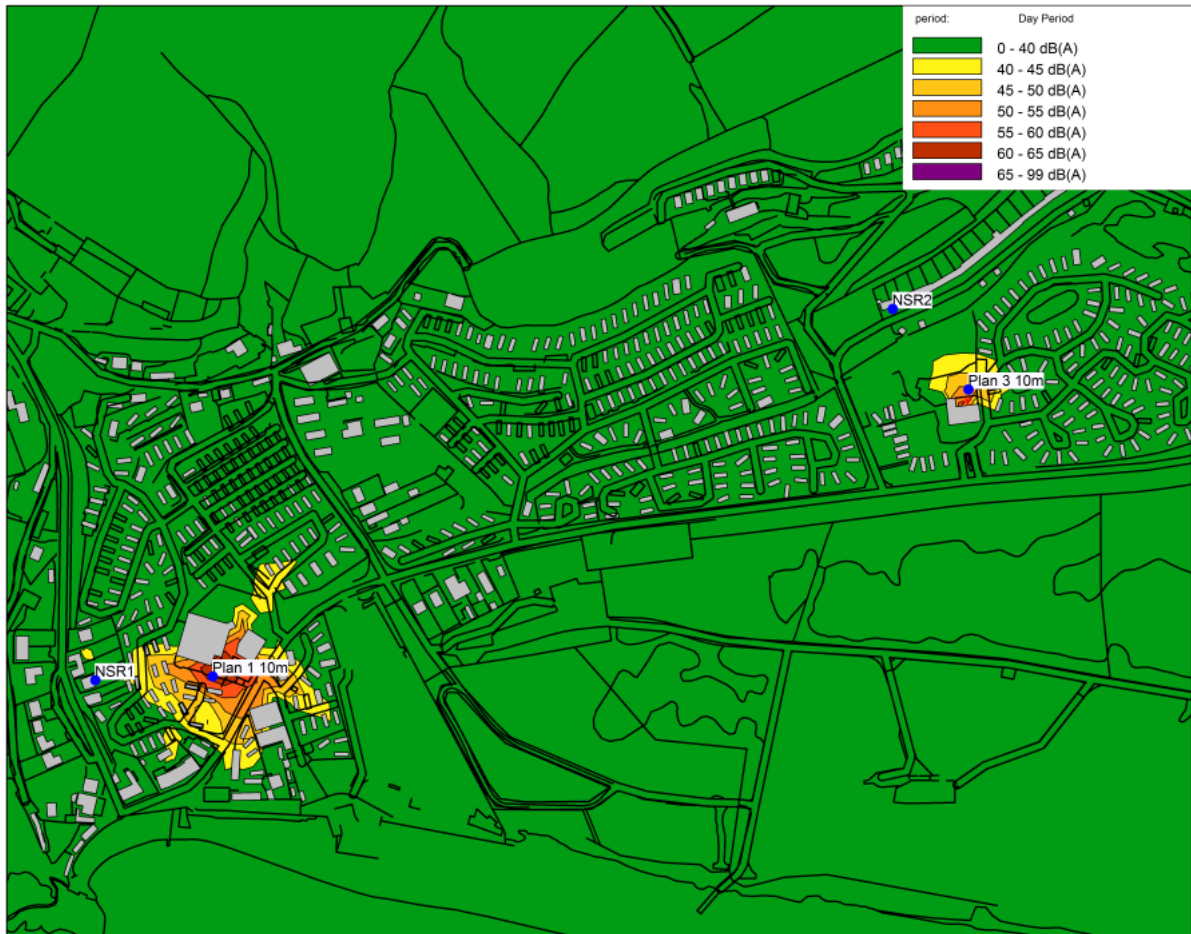


FIGURE 5: EVENING TIME MUSIC SOUND LEVEL NOISE MAP



5.1.4. Music Noise Level Summary

A summary of the calculated maximum average music noise levels at the two entertainment areas, can be seen below in Table 5.

TABLE 5: PREDICTED MUSIC SOUND LEVEL LIMITS SUMMARY

Area	Period	Music Noise Level (dBA) at 10m from Source
Plan 1	Daytime (09:00-19:00)	70
	Evening (19:00-23:00)	64
Plan 3	Daytime (09:00-19:00)	62
	Evening (19:00-23:00)	52

5.2. Assessment

The predicted music sound level has been assessed in accordance with the Code of Practice Criteria, at all NSRs.

The resultant assessment summary, during the day time period, can be seen in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6: DAYTIME MUSIC SOUND LEVEL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Receptor	Music Sound Level (dB)	Daytime Background Sound Level (dB)	CoP 09:00 to 23:00 Criteria	Excess of Music Sound Level over CoP Criteria Level (dB)
NSR1	44	39	44	0
NSR2	44	39	44	0

It can be seen that the criteria outlined in the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts has been met at nearest noise sensitive receptors during the day time period.

The resultant assessment summary, during the evening time period, can be seen in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7: EVENING TIME MUSIC SOUND LEVEL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Receptor	Music Sound Level (dB)	Evening Time Background Sound Level (dB)	CoP 09:00 to 23:00 Criteria	Excess of Music Sound Level over CoP Criteria Level (dB)
NSR1	38	33	38	0
NSR2	32	27	32	0

It can be seen that the criteria outlined in the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts has been met at nearest noise sensitive receptors during the evening time period.

6. CONCLUSION

Inacoustic has been commissioned to prepare a Noise Assessment for the proposed works associated with Parkdean Resorts, Pendine Sands Holiday Park, Carmarthenshire.

Noise limits at nearest noise-sensitive receptors to the Site are suggested, based on the guidance contained within the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts and with regard to the measured background sound levels at locations taken to be representative of the dwellings selected for this assessment.

The predicted music sound levels are presented for inspection and comparison with the suggested site noise limits at the dwellings.

Providing that the music noise level limits set in Table 5 are implemented, the impact of sound from such sources is predicted to have an impact not exceeding the requirements of the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts.

Since the Site would conform to the relevant requirements; it is recommended that noise should not be a constraint to the approval of this Licence Application, providing that the Development is operated in accordance with the acoustic assumptions and recommendations set out within this report.

7. APPENDICES

7.1. Appendix A – Definition of Terms

Sound Pressure	Sound, or sound pressure, is a fluctuation in air pressure over the static ambient pressure.
Sound Pressure Level (Sound Level)	The sound level is the sound pressure relative to a standard reference pressure of 20µPa (20x10 ⁻⁶ Pascals) on a decibel scale.
Decibel (dB)	A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power. The difference in level between two sounds s1 and s2 is given by 20 log ₁₀ (s1 / s2). The decibel can also be used to measure absolute quantities by specifying a reference value that fixes one point on the scale. For sound pressure, the reference value is 20µPa.
A-weighting, dB(A)	The unit of sound level, weighted according to the A-scale, which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies.
Noise Level Indices	Noise levels usually fluctuate over time, so it is often necessary to consider an average or statistical noise level. This can be done in several ways, so a number of different noise indices have been defined, according to how the averaging or statistics are carried out.
L _{eq,T}	A noise level index called the equivalent continuous noise level over the time period T. This is the level of a notional steady sound that would contain the same amount of sound energy as the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound that was recorded.
L _{max,T}	A noise level index defined as the maximum noise level during the period T. L _{max} is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises, which may have little effect on the overall L _{eq} noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
L _{90,T}	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 90% of the time over the period T. L ₉₀ can be considered to be the "average minimum" noise level and is often used to describe the background noise.
L _{10,T}	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time over the period T. L ₁₀ can be considered to be the "average maximum" noise level. Generally used to describe road traffic noise.
Free-Field	Far from the presence of sound reflecting objects (except the ground), usually taken to mean at least 3.5m
Facade	At a distance of 1m in front of a large sound reflecting object such as a building façade.
Fast Time Weighting	An averaging time used in sound level meters. Defined in BS 5969.

In order to assist the understanding of acoustic terminology and the relative change in noise, the following background information is provided.

The human ear can detect a very wide range of pressure fluctuations, which are perceived as sound. In order to express these fluctuations in a manageable way, a logarithmic scale called the decibel, or dB scale is used. The decibel scale typically ranges from 0 dB (the threshold of hearing) to over 120 dB. An indication of the range of sound levels commonly found in the environment is given in the following table.

TABLE A1: TYPICAL SOUND LEVELS FOUND IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Sound Level	Location
0dB(A)	Threshold of hearing
20 to 30dB(A)	Quiet bedroom at night
30 to 40dB(A)	Living room during the day
40 to 50dB(A)	Typical office
50 to 60dB(A)	Inside a car
60 to 70dB(A)	Typical high street
70 to 90dB(A)	Inside factory
100 to 110dB(A)	Burglar alarm at 1m away
110 to 130dB(A)	Jet aircraft on take off
140dB(A)	Threshold of Pain

The ear is less sensitive to some frequencies than to others. The A-weighting scale is used to approximate the frequency response of the ear. Levels weighted using this scale are commonly identified by the notation dB(A).

In accordance with logarithmic addition, combining two sources with equal noise levels would result in an increase of 3 dB(A) in the noise level from a single source.

A change of 3 dB(A) is generally regarded as the smallest change in broadband continuous noise which the human ear can detect (although in certain controlled circumstances a change of 1 dB(A) is just perceptible). Therefore, a 2 dB(A) increase would not be normally be perceptible. A 10 dB(A) increase in noise represents a subjective doubling of loudness.

A noise impact on a community is deemed to occur when a new noise is introduced that is out of character with the area, or when a significant increase above the pre-existing ambient noise level occurs.

For levels of noise that vary with time, it is necessary to employ a statistical index that allows for this variation. These statistical indices are expressed as the sound level that is exceeded for a percentage of the time period of interest. In the UK, traffic noise is measured as the L_{A10} , the noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period. The L_{A90} is the level exceeded for 90% of the time and has been adopted to represent the background noise level in the absence of discrete events. An alternative way of assessing the time varying noise levels is to use the equivalent continuous sound level, L_{Aeq} .

This is a notional steady level that would, over a given period of time, deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound.

To put these quantities into context, where a receiver is predominantly affected by continuous flows of road traffic, a doubling or halving of the flows would result in a just perceptible change of 3 dB, while an increase of more than 25%, or a decrease of more than 20%, in traffic flows represent changes of 1 dB in traffic noise levels (assuming no alteration in the mix of traffic or flow speeds).

Note that the time constant and the period of the noise measurement should be specified. For example, BS 4142 specifies background noise measurement periods of 1 hour during the day and 15 minutes during the night. The noise levels are commonly symbolised as $L_{A90,1\text{hour}}$ dB and $L_{A90,15\text{mins}}$ dB. The noise measurement should be recorded using a 'FAST' time response equivalent to 0.125 ms.

7.2. Appendix B – Sound Measurement Results

FIGURE 6: MEASURED TIME HISTORY – MP1

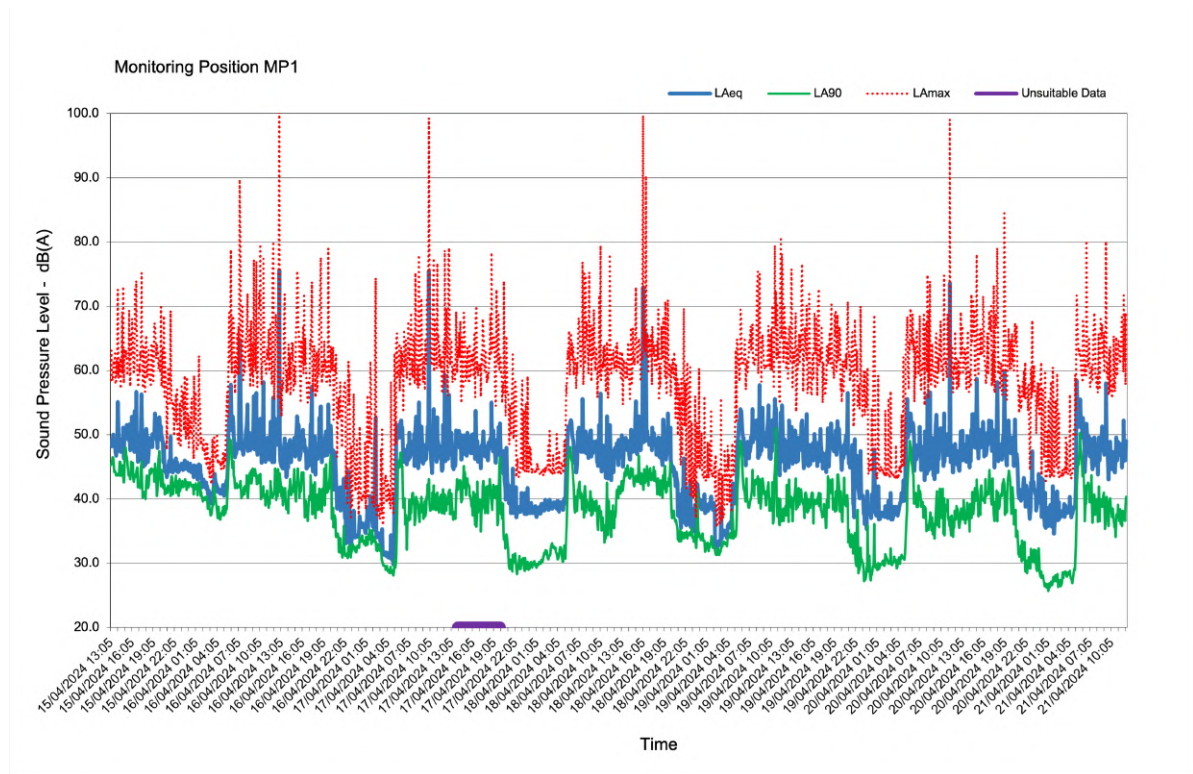
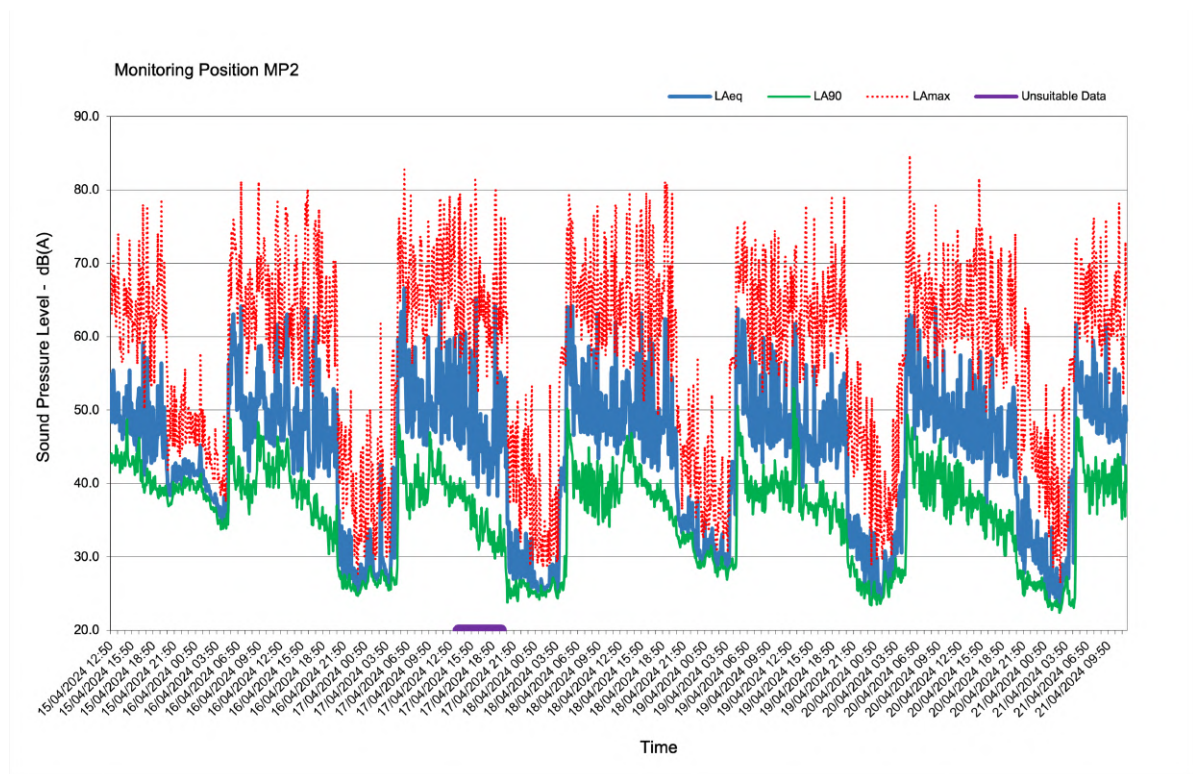


FIGURE 7: MEASURED TIME HISTORY – MP2



7.3. Appendix C – Statistical Analysis

FIGURE 8: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF L_{A90} BACKGROUND – DAYTIME - MP1

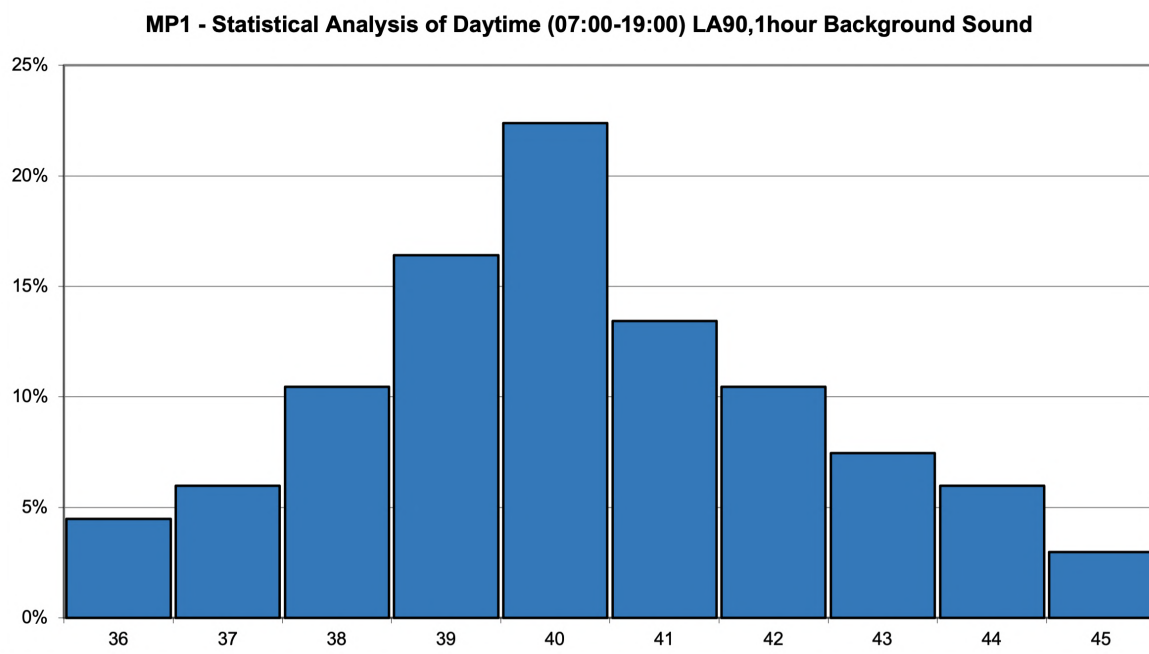


FIGURE 9: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF L_{A90} BACKGROUND – EVENING TIME - MP1

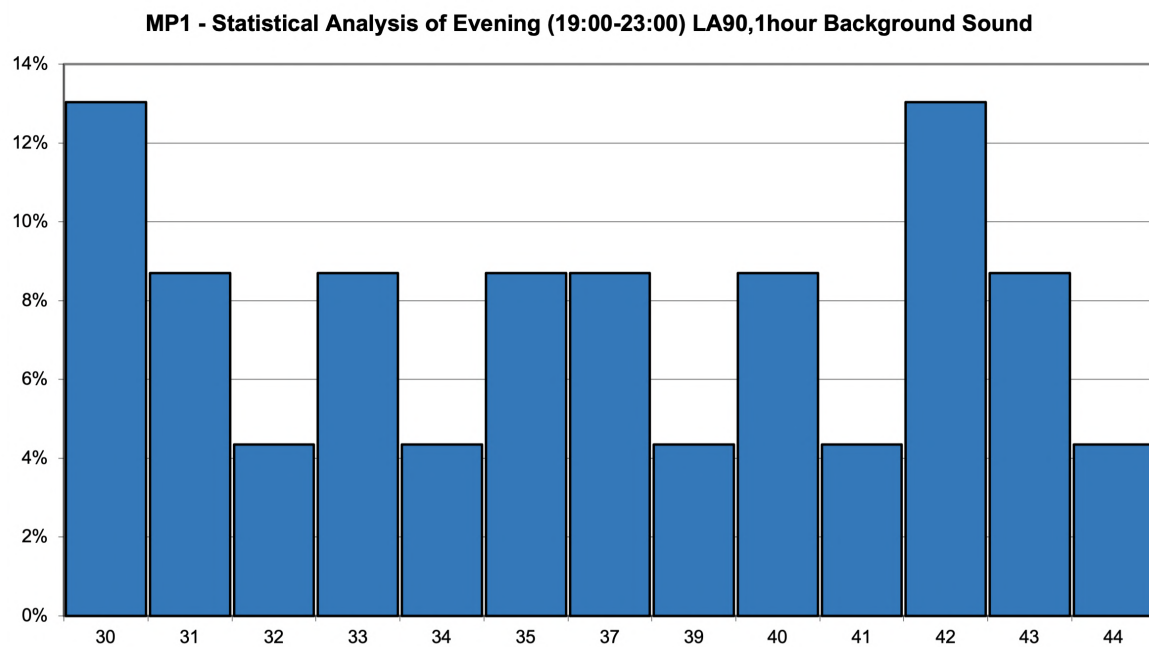


FIGURE 10: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LA90 BACKGROUND - NIGHT-TIME - MP1

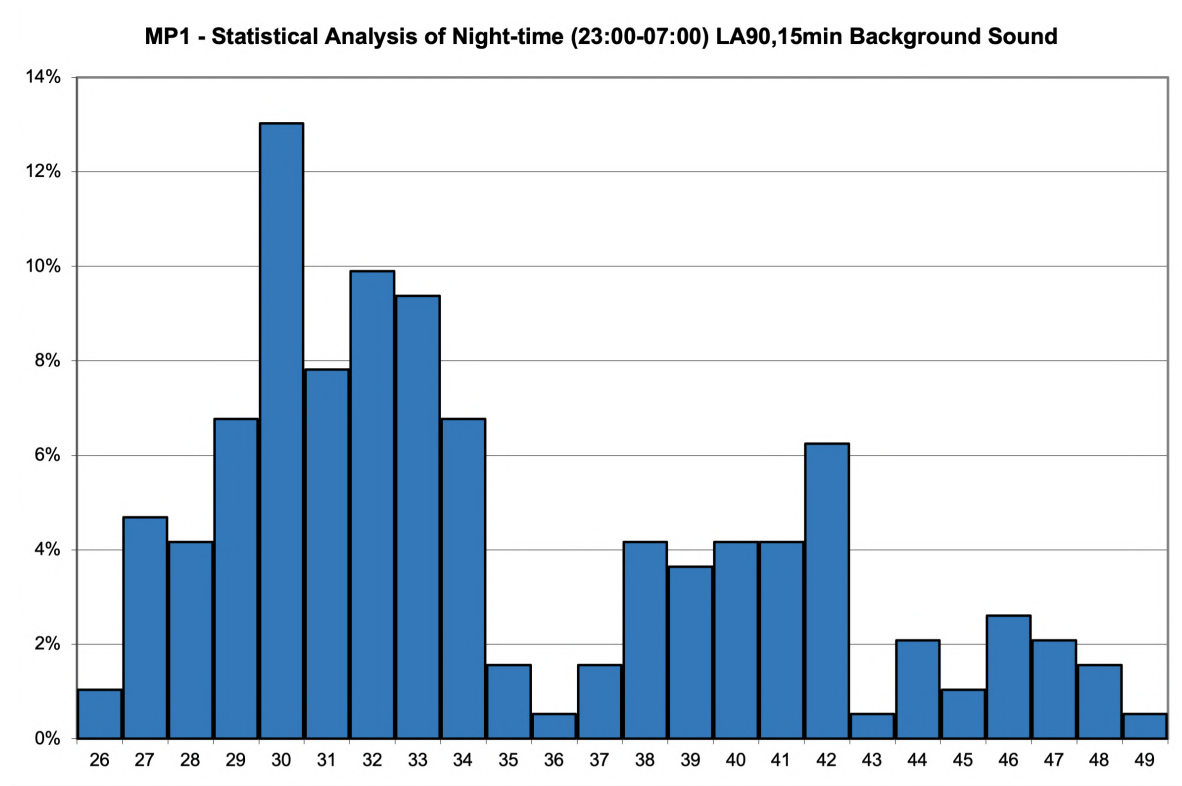


FIGURE 11: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF L_{A90} BACKGROUND - DAYTIME - MP2

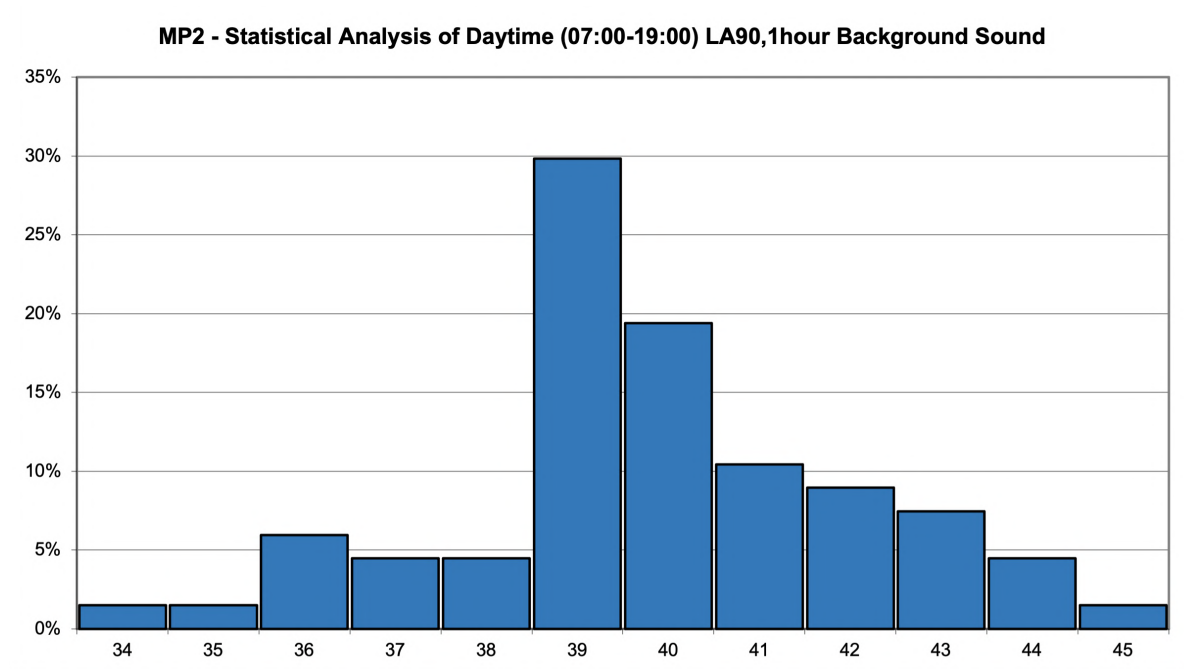


FIGURE 12: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF L_{A90} BACKGROUND - EVENING TIME - MP2

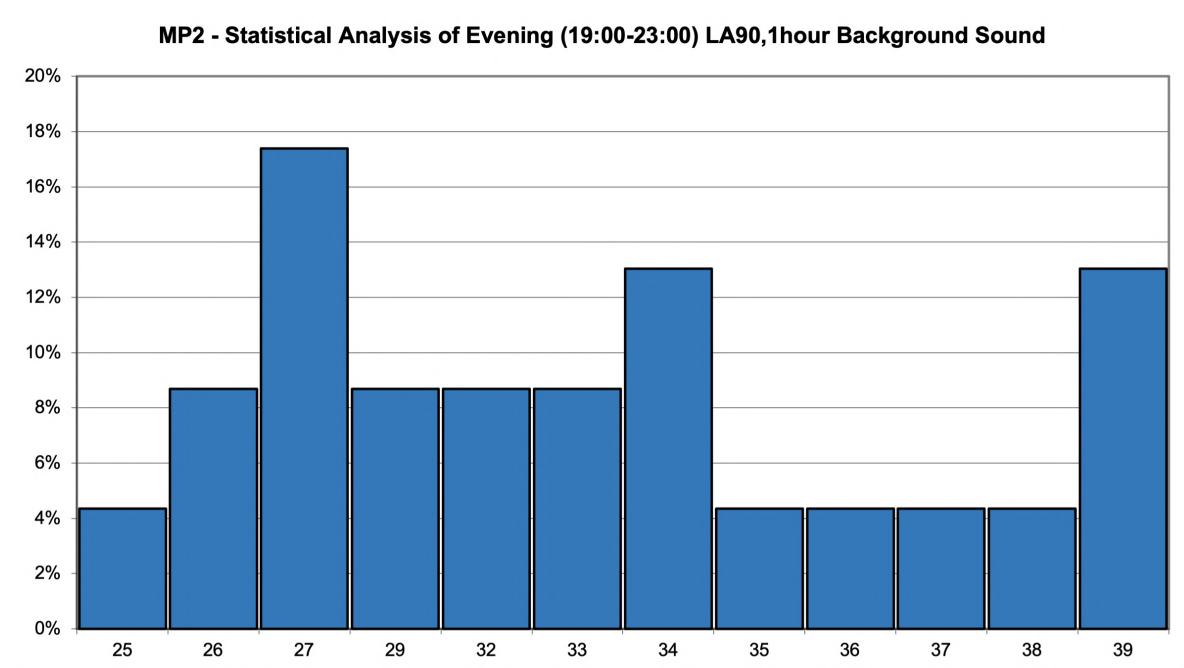
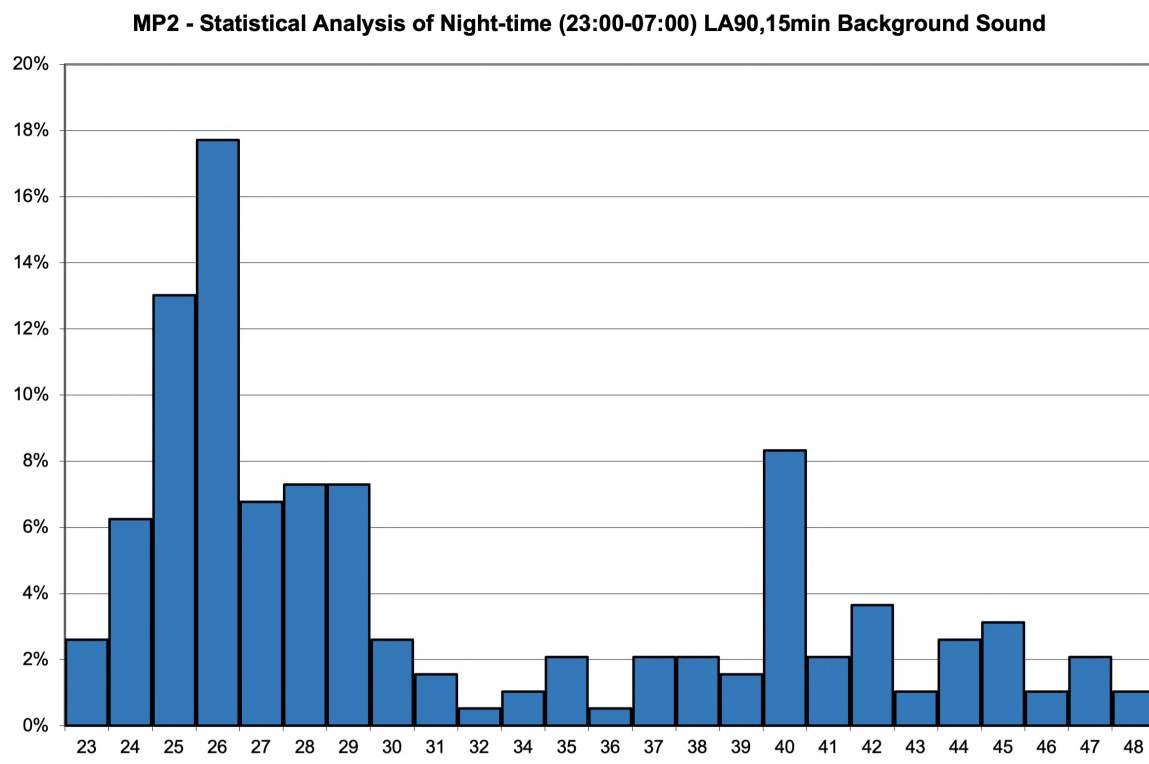


FIGURE 13: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LA90 BACKGROUND - NIGHT-TIME - MP2



Noise Management Plan

A noise management plan is a proactive approach to noise control and will help the licensee or premises supervisor to assess the likely acoustic impacts associated with the premises. The noise management plan will outline the measures proposed to reduce or control any potential noise disturbances, and should be reviewed regularly in light of any alterations to the premises or any changes to the activities taking place on the site.

PART 1 – CONTACT DETAILS

1.1 Name of premises	
1.2 Address of premises	
1.3 Name of licensee and/or premises supervisor	
1.4 Contact telephone number	
1.5 Email address	

This NMP has been produced specifically in relation to the submission of a premises licence application which extends the use to outdoor areas to include the activities of:

- Plays, Films, Live and Recorded Music and Performance of Dance outdoors between 1200 and 2300 daily.

PART 2 – ABOUT YOUR PREMISES

<p>2.1 Where Is the premises situated?</p> <p><i>NOTE: Please tick which best describes the area surrounding the premises.</i></p>	Town Centre	
	Main Road	
	Residential street	
	Rural	
	Other (Specify)	

<p>2.2 Approximately how close are the premises to the nearest residential properties?</p>	Adjoining	
	Within 50m	
	Within 100m	
	Over 100m	

<p>2.3 What are the opening hours of the premises?</p>	Monday	
	Tuesday	
	Wednesday	
	Thursday	
	Friday	
	Saturday	
	Sunday	

PART 3 – SOURCES OF POTENTIAL NOISE DISTURBANCE

<p>3.1 What type of regulated entertainment does the premises provide?</p> <p>NB:</p> <p>Area adjacent to Plan 1, showing of films that may also include PA with quiz and recorded music. Area may also be used on an ad hoc basis for live acts.</p> <p>Area adjacent to Plan 3 used for entertainment events including live & recorded music.</p>	Jukebox	
	Disco	
	Karaoke	
	Live bands	
	Television / films	
	Other (specify)	

<p>3.2 What policies and procedures are in place to control noise from regulated entertainment?</p>	
<p>➤ Good management control</p> <p><i>NOTE: Include ideas such as keeping a site log book, responding pro-actively to noise complaints, monitoring noise at the site boundary, reducing the volume of live and recorded music, keeping windows and doors closed etc.</i></p>	

<p>➤ Building structure and suitability</p> <p><i>NOTE: Include the results of any acoustic surveys or structural improvements to reduce noise breakout.</i></p>	
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<p>3.3 What procedures are in place to control noise from outdoor events?</p> <p><i>NOTE: Provision of outdoor entertainment may require specific premises licensing conditions.</i></p>	
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<p>3.4 Does the premises provide any outdoor seating areas or smoking facilities?</p> <p>NB: Patio area/beer garden at Plan 1.</p> <p>Decking area at Plan 3 adjacent to play area</p>	Smoking shelter	
	Beer garden	
	Canopy	
	Children's play area	
	Other (specify)	

<p>3.5 If the premises do not provide specified outdoor smoking facilities, where do patrons go to smoke?</p>	
<p>3.6 What policies and procedures are in place to help control noise from outdoor seating and smoking areas?</p> <p><i>NOTE: Consider restricting the hours of use, removing all outdoor speakers and erecting signs requesting consideration to neighbours.</i></p>	

<p>3.7 What day of the week and at what times do deliveries and collections take place?</p>	<p>Food deliveries</p>	
	<p>Beverage deliveries</p>	
	<p>Bottle collections</p>	
	<p>Waste collections</p>	
	<p>Recycling collections</p>	

<p>3.8 What policies and procedures are in place to prevent collections and deliveries causing a nuisance to local residents?</p> <p><i>NOTE: Ideally deliveries should be between the hours 8am and 5pm Monday to Saturday. (not on Sunday).</i></p>	
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<p>3.9 What plant and equipment are in use on the premises?</p> <p><i>NOTE: All plant and extraction equipment should be installed by a qualified ventilation engineer and serviced regularly.</i></p> <p>n/a</p>	Air conditioning	
	Kitchen extraction equipment	
	Beer chilling equipment	
	Other (specify)	

<p>3.10 Are there any procedures in place to control noise from use of car parks?</p> <p><i>NOTE: Include ideas to reduce noise from patrons leaving the premises, taxis sounding horns etc.</i></p>	
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3.11 Additional noise control measures.

NOTE: Please use the space provided to identify any additional steps proposed to control noise which have not been identified above.

Completed forms can be returned electronically to licensing@parkdean-resorts.com

Welcome to

Pendine Sands

Any questions? Please ask at or call reception – they'll be happy to help

01994 453 398

Out of hours please call
07921 885 096

The essentials

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Reception | The Sands Showbar | Out of hours/Security hut |
| Holiday Home Sales Showground | Arcade | Fire extinguisher |
| Holiday Home Sales Enquiry Centre | Outdoor play area | Fire assembly point |
| Store | Launderette | Defibrillator |
| Bar | Heated outdoor swimming pool | Lifebuoy |
| Restaurant | Post box | Recycling/general waste point |
| Fish & Chippery | Parking | |



Monitoring Position



Plan 3

Please drive safely around the park. Quad bikes, segways, hoverboards, e-scooters and similar vehicles, along with commercial, pickup or working vehicles including large vans are not permitted on park.

Speed limit around the park is **10mph**

- Demise of Premises
- Outdoor areas for regulated entertainment



Scan the QR code above to **download this map**

There are areas of **Open Water** across the park, which are identified on the park map marked in blue. These areas are unsupervised, and are **not for entry (Inclusive of paddling, bathing, swimming and watercraft activities e.g. paddleboarding)**, therefore please ensure that you and your children are aware of the locations and children are adequately supervised in these areas



Please note - Passes are required for admission to all facilities. Activities and facilities vary by date.



Scan the **QR code** above to pre-book your activities or visit one of our **on-park booking hubs**.

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Monitoring Position

