From:
To: Planning
Subject: Whitby Holiday Park, Saltwick Bay, NYM/2019/0727/NEW
Date: 22 October 2019 16:37:16
Attachments: a8650e4a.png
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Dear sirs,

further to your letter of 22nd October 2019, please find attached :-

1). Plans for the Regal Artisan Lodges proposed, with dimensions marked on - please note, these would be clad in Cedar
2). Image of a Regal Artisan - please note, the Lodges at Whitby would be clad in Cedar and would weather into a natural shade.
3). I can confirm that these units meet the Legal Definition of a caravan
4). The area of the works excluding the car park is 0.24ha

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best regards,

Jonathan

Jonathan Moore Lambe

Lambe Planning & Design
Consultants for Planning, Design and Landscape

Lambe Planning & Design Ltd
Galeri
Victoria Dock
Caernarfon
Gwynedd LL55 1SQ

W: www.lambeplanninganddesign.co.uk

Lambe Planning & Design Ltd Company No: 8207541

On 22/10/2019 12:48, planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk wrote:

> You have received this email from North York Moors National Park Authority (Planning Service) in relation to a planning matter at Whitby Holiday Park, Saltwick Bay, , .
>
> The attached correspondence contains important information; please retain it for your records.
>
> If this is a consultation/re-consultation and you are set up with a log-in username and password, please click the link http://tinyurl.com/z5qmn4j
>
> In any correspondence, please quote the Council reference number, which is included in the attached letter.
>
> If you are a statutory consultee and would like to use electronic correspondence via

NYMNPA

16/10/2019

Planting & Maintenance Advice

Planting Advice

Bare root plants should be planted within two weeks of delivery. Prior to and during planting always keep plants moist in bags to prevent roots drying out. Bags should be stored under cover. Heal plants in the ground (trench) for storage if unable to plant within two weeks of delivery. When planting, ensure the roots of plants are firmly healed into ground to avoid air pockets. Tree protection should be securely fitted as per manufacturer's recommendations.

Maintenance of Plants Post-planting

To increase the plants prospects for survival and subsequent growth rate, the following maintenance programme is essential.

When planting bare-rooted stock it is not unusual for natural losses to occur. Therefore a budget must be allowed for, for a small percentage of failures to be replaced in the first two years following planting. Weed competition to the base of plants causes significant losses and must be eradicated during the first three growing seasons. This may be done by chemical means or by hand weeding. Lack of weeding is the biggest single killer of young planted hedgerows or trees. It is far cheaper to weed than to replace dead plants. Weeded plants / trees establish faster and need less maintenance.

When planting hedges adjoining arable crops beware of possible spray drift. Young plants are either killed or experience severe growth check if they come into contact with Glyphosate (Round-up) or other herbicides. Spraying must therefore be undertaken when they are dormant.

Count losses to be replaced in the summer following planting when the plants are in leaf. Mark the planting station where a replacement plant / tree is required. This makes losses easier to identify in the winter when all plants have shed their leaves.

Check at least twice a year that protective sundries are securely fitted, such as spirals and canes, tubes and stakes. Replace where necessary. Protection should be maintained for at least 5 years.

Replace trees and hedging plants during the following winter period.

Maintenance Schedule

Broadleaves protected by tree shelters planted in November to March

(brackets indicate operations which may not be required depending on conditions).

YEAR 1	
January / February	Apply herbicide to grass – avoid overspray to plants or use granular
March	Check Shelters
July	Check losses
September	Check Shelters, pull out tall weeds (cut tall weeds between trees)
November	Replace losses
YEAR 2	
January / February	Apply herbicide to grass – avoid overspray to plants or use granular
March	Check shelters
July	Check losses
September	(cut tall weeds between trees)
November	Replace losses , Check shelters, pull out tall weeds
YEAR 3	
January / February	Apply herbicide to grass – avoid overspray to plants or use granular
March	Check shelters
July	Check losses
September	(Cut tall weeds between trees)
November	(replace losses) Check shelters, pull out tall weeds
YEAR 4	
January / February	
March	Check shelters
YEAR 5 AND ONWARDS	
Gradual removal of stakes and shelters. Occasional spot weeding around plants / hedgerow is beneficial.	

PTO

Lambe Planning & Design
Consultants for Planning, Design and Landscape

General Guidance provided by Monsanto regarding Spraying Roundup

This is provided as general guidance by Monsanto - manufacturer of Roundup. However, the guidance can be applied in general to Glyphosate Herbicides from other manufacturers.

When planting new woodland, hedging or tree planting it is vital to remove pernicious and invasive weeds before planting to give the trees the best possible start.

Roundup ProBio/Roundup ProVantage can play an important role in creating and maintaining trees by removing weed competition, thus allowing maximum use of water, light and soil nutrients.

There is no residual effect in the soil, so the treatment will not affect the trees through their roots and planting can start 7 days after spraying. Trials show spraying pre-planting improves both tree survival and subsequent growth.

Roundup combines unrivalled weed control with the best environmental and operator safety profile.

Once planted further directed sprays will be necessary to maintain a weed free area around the trees. A circle of 1.5m in diameter is optimum to remove competition for moisture, light and nutrients.

General Guidance on Spraying Around Trees

- There is no danger to the trees from the product via the soil as it is not residual and has virtually no leaching potential, being tightly bound to the soil particles and quickly broken down to harmless components.

- Mature trees, which have brown bark will not absorb glyphosate, but avoid any wounded areas on trunks as entry direct to the cambium can result in damage.

- Any green area can absorb the product and potentially cause damage, so care should be taken around low hanging branches that leaves are not sprayed. Using a guard or hood over the nozzle of the sprayer should minimise accidental damage.

- An alternative method is to use a Hand-held Weedwiper, taking care not to let the rope wick touch any part of the tree.

- As drop size is important in minimising drift into the foliage, care should be taken that the correct nozzles are chosen to produce nothing finer than a medium spray (BCPC definition) or CDA drops of 200-300 microns and that the correct pressure for the application equipment is adhered to. Low pressure or low drift nozzles are recommended.

- Tree shelters fitted around young trees helps provide protection against vermin and adverse weather conditions. Where trees are fitted with solid shelters there is no need to use a spray guard or direct the spray away from the tree, but spiral shelters or those with holes do not provide sufficient protection and should be treated as if they had no shelter.

- Care should also be taken with species like Prunus, which have a tendency to produce suckers. Uptake through side shoots and suckers can also cause damage to the mother tree. This is most likely to occur during late summer/ autumn when the sap flow is towards the mother plant. Suckers can either be avoided or cut down before spraying commences. Lime trees tend not to sucker in the true sense, but do produce a fringe of basal shoots from the base of the bowl. These basal shoots should be avoided with directed applications as some uptake to the mother tree will occur. (Any damage is likely to be small if sprayed in the spring and is usually outgrown within the year).

- Operators who carry a pair of secateurs in their pocket can soon snip off any branches or suckers which are inadvertently sprayed!

Timing - Early spring application

Perennial weeds grow from root reserves, with sugars rising in spring. Glyphosate uptake is therefore not as efficient as late summer or autumn treatments when the sugars are flowing down to the roots for winter storage.

When planning weed control programmes this factor needs to be taken into consideration. Where early spring treatments are carried out, then a second application for complete control of perennial weeds may be necessary in the summer.

Timing - Winter application - Technical Tips

- Cold weather, moist leaves with dew in mornings, light frosts, slower growth - NO problem.
- Catchy day, only have a dry morning - NO problem.
- Couch, perennial grasses, perennial broad-leaves, annuals - NO problem.
- Rainfast in 2-3 hours on annual grasses, 3 hours on couch.
- Rainfast in 4-6 hours on other weeds.
- More reliable than other glyphosate formulations in tough autumn/ winter conditions.
- Spray on a frost in morning as long as leaves will dry later. Frost is only a problem if it continues for days and causes the weeds to stop growing and become flaccid.
- Spray on the dew/mist in the morning so long as the day will stay dry. (Do not spray in the evening as increasing dew leads to run-off). Use medium -coarse spray to avoid driftable fines.
- Plants often take months to develop full symptoms in cold conditions, but death is certain if above guidelines are followed.

Weed growth stages

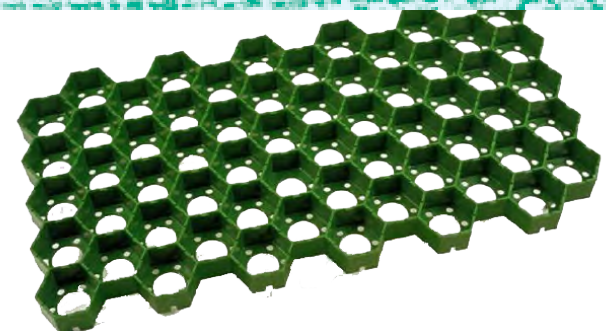
- The best time to kill perennial broad-leaved weeds is around flowering.
- Perennial grasses like couch should have 4-5 actively growing leaves, each with 10-15cm of new growth.
- Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds need to have at least 5cm of leaf growth or two expanded true leaves before they will take up the herbicide.
- Poorer uptake also occurs during the rapid stem extension phase as the flowering stem is extending and should also be avoided if possible.

CI/SfB

Common Arrangement R12

Uniclass
JQ24/L8141

Golpla®



Engineered Solution for Grass Reinforcement and Gravel Retention

NYMNPA

16/10/2019

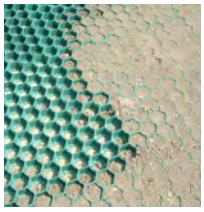
Geosynthetics

www.geosyn.co.uk

Golpla®

High Quality Plastic Grass Reinforcement





The Golpla® System

Golpla® is a rigid, high quality recycled plastic grass reinforcement and erosion control system, designed to perpetuate the growth of grass under conditions of intensive vehicular or pedestrian traffic. The configuration of hexagonal cells coupled with the use of high density plastics allows for a reduction of wall thickness, resulting in a high-strength structure, which is visually unobtrusive: 94% of the surface area available for infill. Golpla® is not affected by extremes of temperature and is UV stable and non-toxic.

SUDS Compliant

For inclusion in applications where porous paving, high infiltration are necessary and as part of a SUDS (sustainable urban drainage system) scheme. Increasingly part of local planning requirements.

Product Utilisation Chart

To help you choose which product suits your application please select from the requirements below. If you have any questions please contact our highly trained sales team.

	GeoStone®	Golpla®	Quicklay®	Golpla Pregrown®
Footpaths	•	•	•	•
Cyclepaths	•	•	•	•
Access Roads	•	•	•	•
Car Parks	•	•	•	•
Emergency Access	•	•		•
Wheelchair Access	•	•	•	•

Sub-base For Stone Retention

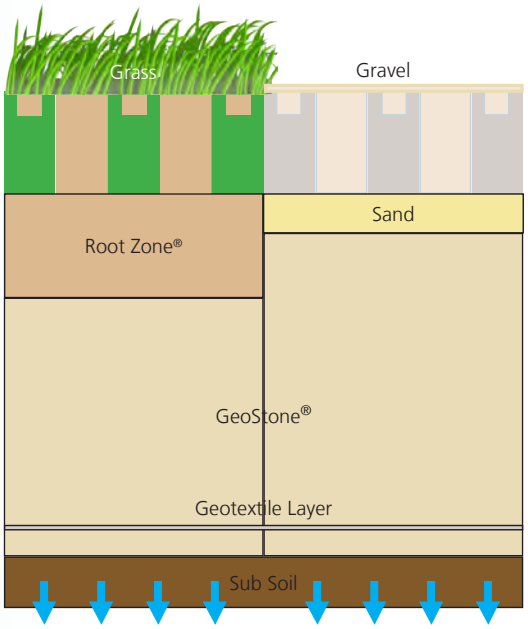
Subject to load and ground conditions, the sub-base would typically be 200mm (installation details available upon request) of well compacted free-draining stone (MoT Type 3), blinded with 30mm of sand followed by Golpla®. The gravel filling should be 6 - 10mm angular stone. To cater for specific aesthetic requirements, Golpla® is also available, to order, in a range of colours including Rustic, Dark Grey, Light Grey, Buff, Black or matched to any preferred RAL or Pantone colouring.

Sub-base For Grass

Considerations should be given to the inherent drainage characteristics of the site, as grass will only thrive on well drained ground. Design of the sub-base is a correlation of the loads to be carried and prevailing ground conditions. Suitable for both 'Green-Field' and 'Brown-Field' sites, the sub-base will consist typically of 200mm thick layer of well compacted free-draining stone (not MoT Type1)followed by a 100mm layer of Rootzone. Golpla® is then laid and consolidated with a vibrating plate and loose filled with clean friable top soil and seeded. It is important not to overfill the paver or to compact the soil within it.

Successful Grass Growth

No paving system currently on the market can sustain satisfactory grass growth from within its own depth, as all major seed houses agree, good grass requires a minimum of 125mm of growth medium in which to thrive. Geosynthetics Limited uniquely recognises this fact by the inclusion of a layer of rootzone, beneath the paving system. Only Golpla® has sufficient footprint to enable this, and at the same time remain stable. Without an adequate depth of growth medium (i.e rootzone plus the depth of the paver), grass cannot survive prolonged dry weather. In the case of car parking this problem is further compounded by the shelter of parked cars.



Advice

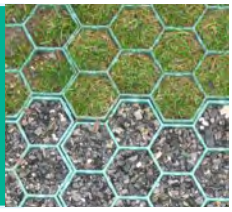
Advice is available regarding appropriate grass seed blends for any given situation. All grass requires ongoing maintenance, care and attention. For any technical help regarding the Golpla® Systems or any of its features please feel free to contact our office on 01455 617139 or email sales@geosyn.co.uk

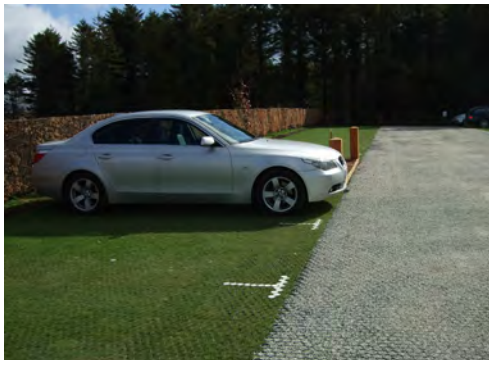
Accessories for Golpla®

Demarcation Inserts:	Clip in hexagonal inserts are available for car park demarcation in white or yellow. These can not be removed after installation.
Slopes and Lateral Restraint's Golpla®	Nails 245mm long and manufactured from HDPE are available for retention on slopes in excess of 5% and for lateral restrain in the case of gravel retention.

Quicklay®

‘No Dig’ System For Greenfield Sites





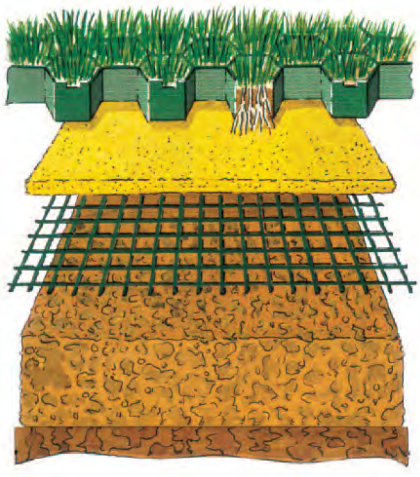
- Car Parking
- Heavy Pedestrian Usage
- Access Roads
- Wheelchair Access
- Emergency Access
- Cycle Paths
- Caravan Access
- Tow Paths

Quicklay®

Developed by Geosynthetics Limited, the Quicklay® system is changing the way the industry thinks of converting existing grassed areas into access roads, car parks, tow paths etc. Quicklay® construction requires no excavation and therefore no need for heavy machinery or lorries for removal to tip and no Disposal Tax.

The site is prepared by removal of all vegetation and making good. The appropriate Geogrid (see specification) is then laid and blinded with coarse grit sand. Golpla® pavers are then laid, secured, soil-filled and seeded, with the edges feathered down to the surrounding grass.

If it is desired or necessary to retain existing ground levels, 60mm of turf may be removed as an alternative preparation.



Quicklay® Benefits

- Quick construction
- Minimal surface preparation
- No heavy machinery needed
- Very little waste, if any, to tip
- Easy access to underground services
- Quicker re-establishment of grass
- Site can easily be cleared and returned to original condition

Large Stock Holding

Design Service

See All Products Online At
www.geosyn.co.uk

Golpla® Pregrown

Fully Established Grass

Over Night

Golpla® Pregrown

Uniquely within the grass reinforcement industry, the substantial 'footprint' and enclosed perimeter cells of Golpla®, enable Geosynthetics Limited to supply pavers pregrown with established grass. Produced to order by a leading turf grower, Golpla® Pregrown provides instant results for environmentally sensitive areas, commercial refurbishment etc, and defines contract completion.

Golpla® Pregrown

- Gives Instant Aesthetics
- Defines Contract Completion
- Eliminates Soiling and Seeding
- Is Professionally Grown
- Is Weed Free
- Reduces Construction Time
- Reduces Post Installation Watering
- Provides Instant Aesthetics Effect
- Reduces Risk of Vandalism

Golpla® Pregrown is only available in pavers size 640mm x 330m x 38mm deep and can be used for conventional installations, as well as Golpla® Quicklay® (no-dig) system.

Base specifications are dependent on the soil type and strength of sub base on each site. Consequently the design must be tailored for each individual project, for which guidance is available. We are also pleased to recommend fully competent contractors who would be pleased to undertake your entire project.

Architect Specification Sheets, NBS clauses and details of our Golpla® Quicklay® system of construction are available on request.

For best results Golpla® Pregrown requires a 2 to 4 week establishment period, depending on application and seasonality.

Golpla® Specification

Geosynthetics

Each paver is an integral unit with no incomplete cells. This ensures that there is a double wall at each joint, giving maximum strength at potentially the weakest point, whilst the unique patented interlocking system, permits an even spread of the load and assists the installer to maintain line and level.

Golpla® Paving System

SOIL IN-FILL - Clean, friable screened topsoil
STONE IN-FILL - Free draining, 6 -10mm single size crushed angular stone

Description	Patented Rigid Paving System Incorporating Hexagonal Cells and Interlocking in Both Directions
Nominal Dimensions (Cover)	Length 640mm x Width 330mm x Depth 38mm
Numbers Per m^2	5.45
Weight Per m^2	5.5 Kg/m
Colour	Green
Cells Per Paver	60 No. Cells - (Width 63mm)
Material	UV Stable 100%, Recycled Polypropylene (80%) and Polyethylene (20%)
Load-Bearing Capacity	Minimum 100kN/m
Standard Packaging	Shrink-Wrapped on Non-Returnable pallets, each measuring approximately 1.2m x 1.1m x 0.95m, weighing approximately 180Kg and containing 30.83m^2
Golpla® Securing Nails	245mm Long HDPE, round head to fit through cell
Demarcation Inserts, White OR Yellow	Hexagonal shape to fit in cell with retaining clip
	Independent Chemical and Load Bearing Test Reports Available Upon Request

Quicklay®

20mm Coarse (Sharp) Sand with Quicklay® Grid HD Reinforcement Type

Description	Extruded Net
Polymer	Polypropylene
Colour	Black
Mesh Size	40mm x 22mm
Roll Width	4m
Roll Length	50m
Product Name	Quicklay®