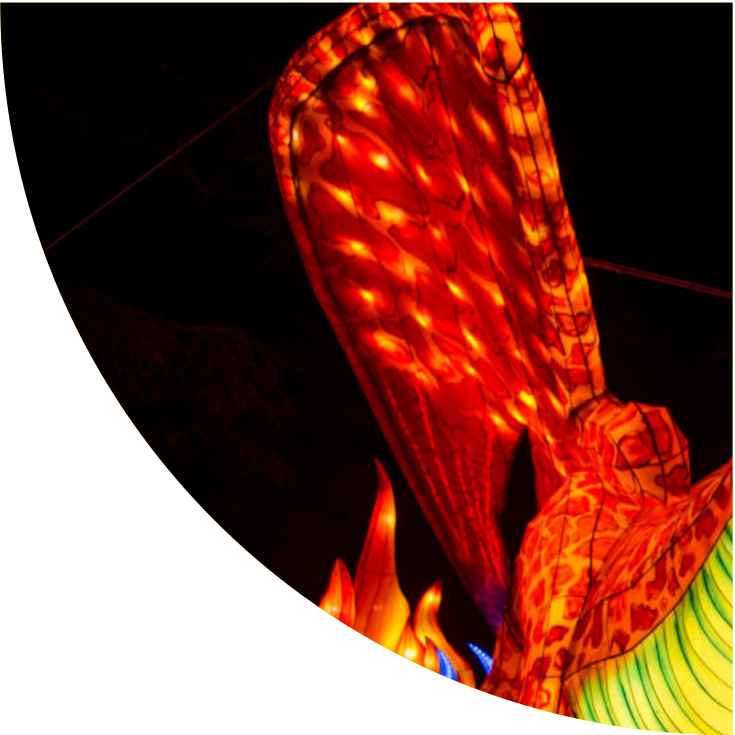




Document Management

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Report

This report has been prepared by NVB Architects on behalf of Longleat Estates to accompany a planning application for a winter illuminated festival at Longleat House over the 2026/7 season.

1.2 Longleat Estate

The Longleat Estate (hereafter the Estate) is located on the western boundary of Wiltshire, approximately 8km south west of the town of Warminster and is accessed via a spur road from the A36.

The Estate is approximately 3,800 hectares across the parishes of Horningsham, Longbridge Deverill, and Corsley. It is predominantly within the county of Wiltshire, but with a small proportion along the western boundary in Somerset.

It is predominantly a mixture of farmland and woodland, but is best known for Longleat House the historic parkland and latterly the Safari Park and Attractions.

Longleat House is the seat of the Marquesses of Bath and is a leading and early example of an Elizabethan Prodigy House. It includes a range of listed buildings which are set in a Grade I registered landscape by Lancelot Brown and Humphry Repton.

Longleat Safari and Adventure Park was formed in 1966 as a collaboration with the Chipperfield Circus, and was the first safari park established outside of Africa. The adventure park is located immediately to the rear of the main house, and the safari park is located 500m north east of the main house.

The attraction has become a significant employer in the district providing a range of full-time and seasonal employment, to the largely rural economy and local towns of Warminster and Frome.

The commercial activities provide vital financial support to maintain the nationally important heritage assets on the Estate.

1.3 Description of Works

The proposals are as follows:

- Provision of temporary installations collectively known as 'The Festival of Light', between 7th November 2026 and 10th January 2027. The installations are to be illuminated between 16:30 and 20:30 each day.
- Temporary parking for the duration of the event.
- Temporary workshops for assembly of installation structures, between 1st September 2026 and 8th November 2026.
- Provision of temporary worker accommodation in the service yard behind Stalls Farm, between 1st September 2026 and 31st January 2027.

Installations are described in detail in the client design document appended to this application. They include internally illuminated themed structures, building projection, a singing Christmas tree, together with temporary food and beverage outlets.

All installations are to be self weighted and shall not include foundations or fixings to buildings or structures. All installations shall be removed from the site and the site made good no less than 4 weeks after the end of the event.

Provision of temporary parking areas with associated safety lighting. This will remain on for a short period after the main attraction is turned off each evening to enable safe exit from the site for guests.

1.4 Executive Summary

Longleat Estate have run winter events on the site for more than 25 years. It has grown over the past 13 years to become a highly successful event attracting visitors from across the whole of southern England and Wales.

It has consequently become an essential part of the Longleat business plan supporting local employment and the ongoing maintenance of the nationally significant heritage assets.

By agreement with Wiltshire Council and Historic England a separate application is submitted for each season, to fully assess the impact of proposals each year.

The application is accompanied by:

- A Heritage Assessment which finds that there are 'no direct physical impacts', that impacts on the setting of assets they are 'temporary & fully reversible', and that 'harm is outweighed by the public benefits'.
- An Ecological Assessment which finds that the development will have 'no direct adverse impacts upon any designated areas' or upon bats in the area.



Sample images from installations over the past 5 years of operation.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Site Location

Longleat Estate is located approximately 7km west of Warminster and 6km south of Frome – see inset map below.

The main access to the site is via the Warminster Drive, approximately 1 mile from the A36 Warminster Bypass.

The site is only accessible by car with the nearest train stations in Warminster and Frome.

2.2 Application Boundary

See the accompanying site location plan showing the application site. Areas include the following:

The Redway. The main entrance tot he site from the public road.

Longleat House and Gardens. The area surrounding the house and attractions area. This forms the main body of the installation each year.

Train Cottage. The area surrounding the small house in woodland at the northern most end of the train attraction.

In addition to the attraction sites this application includes a number of sites which are required to enable the installation and management of the winter events. These include the following:

Stalls Farm. Use of the service yard to the rear of Stalls Farm, to be used for worker accommodation.

Coach Park. Area of the existing coach park, to be used for fabrication and assembly of installations.



Site Location Plan showing boundary of the Estate (blue) and application boundary (red).



Extract from application drawings showing extent of the application area (red) and installations (yellow).

2.3 Planning Context

The Estate includes the following which informs the planning context:

Heritage. The site is a nationally recognised asset with important monuments, buildings, and gardens and landscape.

Landscape Character. The whole Estate is set within the Penselwood & Longleat Hills Landscape Character Area of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape.

Ecology. Woodland on the western side of the Estate is within the Longleat Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Flooding. Half Mile Pond and the Retford Water are identified by the Environment Agency as being Flood Zone 3. Additionally the pond is designated as a reservoir and is subject to annual inspections.

Rural Employment. The Estate is one of the larger employers in the district, providing both full time and seasonal employment to the wider district including Warminster, Westbury, and Frome.

The revenue generated through the site's commercial activities supports the maintenance and improvements works to the important heritage assets, whilst ensuring that they are available for years to come.

2.4 Planning Policy

The following policies documents have been referenced in the development of the proposals.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024 sets the National context for development.

The Wiltshire Core Strategy (WCS) was adopted in January 2015, and includes saved policies from previous West Wiltshire District Plan. This plan is currently under review.

The following policies are noted:

- NPPF policies 7-14: Achieving sustainable development through economic, social and environmental objectives.
- NPPF section 4: Decision making and the importance of pre-application engagement.
- NPPF policies 88-88: supporting a prosperous rural economy.
- NPPF section 11: making effective use of land.
- NPPF Section 15: conserving and enhancing the natural environment.
- NPPF section 16: conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
- WCS Policy 35: Existing employment sites. Paragraph 6.14 recognises that existing employment sites should be maintained and enhanced where possible.
- WCS Policy 39: Tourist Development. This policy recognizes Longleat's contribution to the local economy.
- WCS Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment.

2.5 Heritage

The Estate includes a range of heritage assets which are of national significance. These are more fully described in the Heritage Impact Appraisal accompanying this application, with the following noted by way of summary:

The Estate includes number of Grade I and II Listed buildings (including Longleat House, Stable Courtyard, Orangery, Boathouse and Stalls Farm).

The Estate includes a number of scheduled monuments including Roddenbury Hill fort, Hales Castle, and Woodhouse Castle which are within 4km of the proposed site.

The heart of the Estate is a Grade I Registered Park and Garden with notable works by Capability Brown and Humphry Repton.

2.6 Ecology

Local, national, and internationally designated habitat areas are identified within a 10km distance of the site including:

- Mells Valley SAC
- Longleat Woods (SSSI)
- Old Ironstone Works (SSSI)
- Highwood (Local Wildlife Site)

Annual submissions are supported by habitat surveys to assess suitability of habitats to house protected species. Bats and their roosting habitats are the key features identified for assessment. These include: Greater Horseshoe, Lesser Horseshoe, Barbastelle, Serotine, Brandt's, Noctule, Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and Brown Long-Eared bats.

2.7 Landscape Character

Longleat Estate is located at the northern edge of Cranborne Chase National Landscape. These were formerly called Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and are commonly still referred to informally by this name.

National Landscapes are important living and working landscapes which are protected through national legislation and local planning policies. As such, they are statutory consultees to the planning process.

Cranborne Chase is a beautiful and diverse landscape covering 981 square kilometres of countryside, spanning across the counties of Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Somerset. The area is rich in history, with evidence of human habitation dating back to the Stone Age.

The landscape character is a combination of rolling hills, woodland, rivers, chalk downlands, and dry valleys. It is home to an array of wildlife, including rare species such as the European night-jar, the great bustard, and the barbastelle bat.

89% of the National Landscape is farmland of which about 50% is cropped, 30% grazed, and 20% woodland. The UK is moving away from untargeted direct payments towards a new system wherein funding is targeted towards improving the environment, improving animal health & welfare, and reducing carbon emissions.

In 2019 the whole of the National Landscape was designated as an International Dark Sky Reserve. These are intended to enhance wildlife, provide education and enjoyment, promote rural tourism, as well as reducing carbon production within the economy.



Photo 1
Stalls Farm. Front of main office /
administration building from Estate
boundary roadway.



Photo 4
Stalls Farm. Rear of main building.
The service yard in foreground
is not the area of proposed
temporary accommodation.



Photo 2
Stalls Farm. Front of storage buildings
from Estate boundary roadway.



Photo 5
Service yard to rear of farm.
Proposed location of temporary
accommodation.



Photo 3
Stalls Farm. Rear view of storage barn
buildings.



Photo 6
View from service yard looking
north east towards safari
entrance and estate boundary
roadway.



Photo 7
Coach park from near entrance in south western corner.



Photo 10
Front of Stalls Farm from Estate boundary roadway.



Photo 8
View from Coach Park looking towards Suretrack and Roddenbury Hill



Photo 11
Front of Stalls Farm from Estate boundary roadway



Photo 9
Coach park looking towards Long Barn. Ha located on reverse side of hedge (right).

3.0 CONSULTATION

3.1 Planning History

The proposal shall update and renew previous approvals which were consulted upon prior to submission. These include the following:

- 12/01362/FUL (2012). Application for Christmas tree, ice rink and associated attractions. This approval was for a single year only and was run as a trial to gauge commercial interest and to assess potential heritage impacts.
- 14/07279/FUL (2014). Application for temporary attractions for a period of 5 years, ending January 2019. Following feedback, ice rink was repositioned so that it was not in front of the main house. Extent of installation (large lantern structures) expanded to cover a larger area surrounding the house.
- 14/08690/FUL (2014). Separate application for worker accommodation located in service yard behind Stalls Farm.
- 15/06548/FUL (2015). Application for worker accommodation located in service yard behind Stalls Farm for period of 4 years ending February 2019. Conditions included installation of hedging to screen temporary development and the service yard from the boundary roadway.
- 15/07139/FUL (2015). Application for tent structure and fabrication yard located in Coach park car park. Approval ending November 2018.
- 19/09173/FUL (2019). Application for 5 year temporary consent (2019-2024) combining attractions, fabrication workshops, and accommodation units within a single application.
- PL/2023/04201 (2023). Application for single year only. This was prior to expiry of previous multi-year consent, through discussion with Wiltshire Council and Historic England as parameter plan was proving sub-optimal for both parties.
- PL/2024/06518 (2024). Application for single year installation. Proposals expanded the area of attractions to rear of house to enable reductions in front of the main house.
- PL/2025/07613 (2025). Application for single year installation. Proposals again expanded the area of attractions to rear of the Family Farmland to enable reductions in attractions in front of the main house.

3.2 Pre-application

There have been a significant number of meetings with Wiltshire Council and Historic England to review past-proposals. Heritage sensitivity has been established, and parameter plans were agreed for multi-year applications. All subsequent applications have referenced these design parameters.

A meeting was held with Wiltshire Council and Historic England on site to review the 2024/5 installation. Feedback was noted, and will subsequently be incorporated into annual proposals.

A meeting was held with the Cranborne Chase National Landscape team including their Dark Sky Advisor in spring 2023 to review strategies for avoiding minimising and mitigating potential impacts of proposals. Their recommendations have been incorporated into subsequent annual proposals.

4.0 PROPOSALS

4.1 Attractions Layout



The main concourse adjacent to the train station is a central hub from which there are 2 separate routes around the site. This is designed to improve the flow and guest experience.

4.2 Theme and Design

The theme, design, and layout of the attractions has been seen to change each year, with all details submitted in full each year for approval via Wiltshire Planning Authority.

The theme of the exhibition this year is ‘**Legendary Worlds**’. It will feature a wide range of exhibitions which have shaped our imaginations, with attractions proposed to guide visitors into the heart of every myth and legend.

Visitors will experience the lost city of Atlantis, the gods and heroes of Ancient Greece, the thunderous sagas of Norse mythology, and the towering might of ancient Giants. As darkness falls, myth becomes magic, and every illuminated path invites guests to wander through timeless tales reborn in colour, shadow, and wonder.



Tales of Troy



Tales of Troy



Norse Transition



Norse Transition



Norse Transition



The Lost City of Atlantis



The Lost City of Atlantis



Knights of the Round Table



Knights of the Round Table



Gingerbread Village

4.3 Temporary Attractions

Duration. The proposal is for temporary installations to be erected in various locations around the Estate for a period of ten weeks between 1st November 2026 and 13th January 2027.

In addition to the lanterns, there have been a range of other installations; some regular and others which feature for a single year. The central repeating feature is the 'singing' Christmas tree, including a light projection show which compliments the Christmas story.

Heritage Sensitivity. It is recognised that the installations are located in a highly sensitive heritage setting. The Estate commit to developing proposals (design and layout) that respect the heritage setting, and to working with Stakeholders at a meaningful stage in the design development.

Installation Locations. Installation are proposed to be positioned in a range of locations throughout the site, and it is noted that the application boundary has been selected to give the design team flexibility in the arrangement of installations. The intention is not to 'fill' the entire included site.

Reference is made to the application drawings which accompany the submission, with the following locations noted:

The Redway Entrance – Installations may be provided close to the main road entrance to promote the annual attractions, and to provide a gateway feature for arrive and departing guests.

The Payment Kiosks and Janus Gates – During busy periods guests may have a short wait at the payment kiosks. As part of the application boundary, provision for the installation of installations in this area is proposed, building excitement for the event.

Longleat House and Gardens – The majority of installation are located around the main house, and the attractions area. The application seeks to formalise height constraints in more sensitive areas (such as in front of the main house), and to agree the location of larger features which are based on past discussions with Wiltshire, and statutory consultees.

Santa's Grotto – The longest running winter attraction on the site is the creation of a 'grotto' within an existing structure at the northern end of the railway. This continues to be a popular attraction for families.



Examples of illuminated lanterns from previous winter events.

Hours of Operation. Illuminations are turned on no earlier than 4pm, and are switched off no later than 8.30pm. Lighting within car parks may remain on for a slightly longer period of time to enable guests to return to their vehicles safely.

Routes. The events team have established that route options around the main house aid the flow of guests around the installations. Proposals, therefore, include circular routes around the house and grounds, thereby improving flow and the guest experience. There are all contained within the application boundary.

Power and Lighting. Power requirements for lanterns have reduced during the timeline of the event as a result of the development and use of LED lighting. The number of temporary generators has, therefore, reduced. All generators are to be located within the application boundary, and shall be screened to avoid impact of the guest experience.

Temporary Food Outlets. Temporary food outlets are provided on site for the duration of activities. They are to be located in areas that have been approved for food and beverage outlets under separate consents.

Making Good. All works will be removed as quickly as possible after 13th January to enable the grounds-team to prepare the park for reopening to the public at Easter. Any grass which is damaged by the attractions, footfall, or parking will be repaired/ reseeded as appropriate using locally sourced seeds.



4.4 Misc Additional Features

Temporary Food Outlets. Temporary food outlets are provided on site for the duration of the event. They are located in areas that have been approved for temporary food and beverage outlets under separate consent.

Power and Lighting. Power requirements for lanterns have reduced during the past 10 years as result of the increased use of LED lighting and projection. The number of temporary generators required has therefore reduced from 8 to 4. These are located within the application boundary and are screened to avoid impact on the guest experience.

Santa Grotto. The area at the northern end of the lake is to be decorated to create Santa's Grotto which is accessed via the train. This is a long standing attraction that pre-dates the winter illuminations. It includes a smaller number of illuminated lanterns, trees, and festive lights.

Temporary Canopy Structure. 10x20m beige tensile canvas structure located outside of the Chameleon Tree Cafe (Wessex Pavilion). The canopy is self weighted and has no fixings to the ground, buildings, or adjacent trees. See illustrative images below for reference.

Light Control Fencing. Fencing is to be provided around the northern end of the site to create a secure enclosure, and to reduce light spill which may affect landscape character. It shall consist of 2.1m high Heras fencing with 2m high fabric wrapping.

General Fixing and Anchoring. All installations are either self weighted or secured by pegs to the ground. There are no foundations, and no fixings to any of the heritage structures across the site.



Examples of Temporary Food and Beverage Outlet



Santa's Grotto



Temporary Canopy



Self-Weighted Anchors

4.5 Temporary Parking

This section is to be read in conjunction with the drawings which accompany the submission.

Visitor numbers are capped during the event, limiting vehicle numbers on the site. Additional measures are, however, required to facilitate parking for the event. The additional measures relate to temporary protective surfacing, and lighting.

Surfacing. Lime Tree, Coach Park and Greentubs have tarmac or part-gravelled surfaces which enable them to be used all year around. Suretrack (the most northerly car park), however, requires temporary surfacing as result of soft and uneven ground.

The protective matting consists of interlocking corrugated metal sheets which can be installed and disassembled quickly. Illustrative imaging is included opposite. The grounds team have established a care programme to aid recovery of the grass by the start of the season.

Lighting. The car parks do not have permanent lighting, and temporary lighting is required to ensure pedestrian safety. Most guests arrive throughout the day and are parked before sunset. New temporary lighting is, therefore, required for guests returning to their cars and exiting the site. Temporary mobile flood lighting is proposed through Coachpark, Suretrack and Greentubs. The following strategies will be employed to minimise impacts:

Lighting will be mounted around the perimeter of car parks, and fittings will be carefully installed to avoid light spill either into the sky or into adjacent areas (see illustrative drawing opposite).

The colour temperature of lighting shall be a maximum of 2700K, in accordance with DarkSky recommendations.

It is not possible to install flood lighting in Lime Tree car park (as result of the tree canopies) and so it is proposed that festoon lighting is installed in this area providing way-finding.

Car park lighting will be turned off as soon as possible after the closing of the festival at 20:30.

Other Observations. There will be no parking outside of the areas specified in this application for the event. Particular reference is made to Lakeside and Fishing fields on the eastern side of the lakes. The Safari Park will be open through the earlier part of the day, and closing circa 15:00. Guest arrival is, therefore, spread throughout the day thereby avoiding traffic queues backing up onto the public highway.

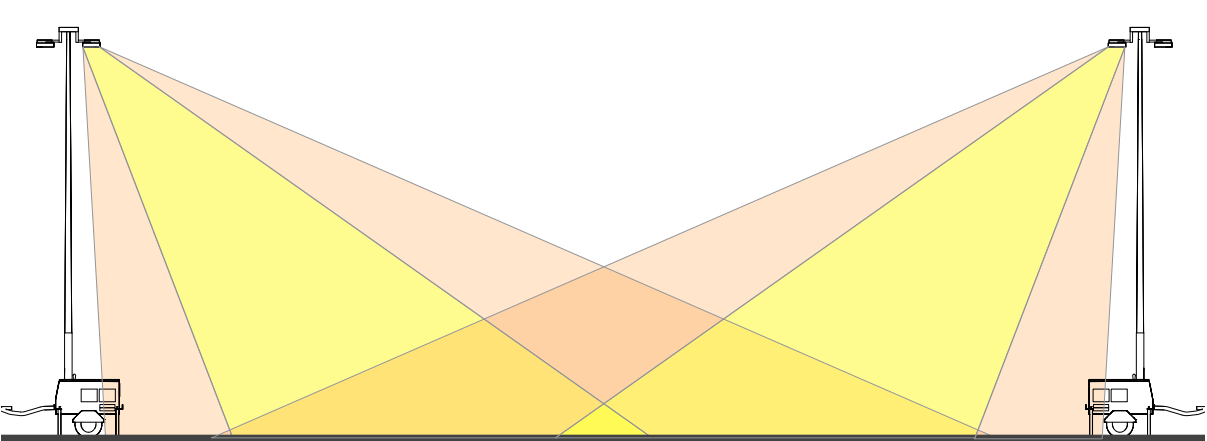
Experience from previous years has shown that guests start leaving around 17:30. There is therefore no conflict with vehicles arriving, and so all vehicle departures are via Warminster Drive, and back to the A36. Most guests have departed by 20:00 which means a hard shut-down is possible at 20:30.



Above. Sample images showing temporary sheeting material for parking and access tracks.



Left. Extract from application drawings showing temporary parking and lighting arrangements.



Above. Illustrative section through parking area to show strategy to avoid light-spill into adjacent areas. Lighting columns are located along the perimeter of sensitive areas, All pillar lights are to be carefully installed to ensure that shielding prevents any upward element of light from fittings.

4.6 Worker Accommodation

To be read in conjunction with application drawings.

Temporary accommodation is required for up to 70 on-site contractors for the duration of the fabrication/ erection period, and for maintenance of the exhibits during their display.

It is proposed that accommodation and welfare units are located in the service yard to the rear of Stalls Farm. It consists of 7no. 10-berth sleeping units with integrated toilet and wash facilities. Waste water is collected in temporary tanks which are emptied regularly by a specialist waste extraction company.

Once the exhibition is open to the public, the number of workers is reduced to the minimum number required to maintain the lanterns throughout the duration of the event.

Lighting is limited to bulkhead fittings attached to the sleeping units only. These are to be DarkSky compliant with all lighting downward facing and shielded, and all inclusion shall be a colour temperature of 2700k. In addition to this, units will be arranged such that no fittings shall face the adjacent woodland.

In line with the previous consent reinforcement, screen planting has been provided around the service yard to reduce the impact of caravan installations and general activities. This continues to improve in effectiveness as time has progressed.



Sample accommodation units and waste storage tank located in former silage clamp.

4.7 Fabrication Workspaces

To be read in conjunction with application drawings.

The festival includes a range of exhibits as outlined above. A large proportion of them are sourced from outside the UK and require facilities on site to enable their fabrication on site. The following facilities are required for the self-illuminated lanterns only.

Lanterns are predominantly a light weight metal frame which is over-clad in silk and then painted. They are fitted with an internally wired LED lighting system.

Installations are predominantly fabricated on site, with a few complicated pieces fabricated remotely and assembled/ adapted on site. Due to the fragile nature of the sculptures, it is important that this is undertaken close to the eventual installation location.

After previous exploration using Stalls Farm, the optimum location, determined from past event experiences, has been to use the large coach park.

There are 3 parts to the process:

Fabrication of metal frames. This is done in a secure compound to maintain public safety and is located along the southern edge of the coach park. The compound is enclosed by a solid 2.4m high hoarding.

Wrapping in silk and painting. This is undertaken within a large marquee (12X36M) to protect the lanterns. They are particularly vulnerable to wind which can rip the silk skins.

Storage prior to installation. Units are stored under cover as long as possible prior to installation to protect them from damage.

Once the festival commences the fabrication tent and compound are dismantled to increase the parking provision for the event. Any subsequent repairs to the installation are undertaken in-situ.



Photos of the fabrication area and storage tent.

5.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

5.1 Business

The winter festival is a highly popular event, and an important income generator for the business. This enables Longleat to:

- Maintain the nationally significant heritage assets the site possess.
- Maintain high levels of permanent and seasonal employment for the largely rural area.
- Celebrate and promote the on-site heritage assets.
- Reduce pressure on infrastructure during the peak summer periods.
- Reduce need to install increased number of physical rides / attractions to maintain visitor numbers.
- Secure maximum viable use for the site.

5.2 Heritage and Archaeology

Reference is made to the Heritage Impact Appraisal by Askew Nelson which accompanies this submission. The report finds that:

- There are 'no direct physical impacts' as a result of the event,
- Impacts on the setting of assets are 'temporary & fully reversible',
- Harm is outweighed by the public benefits, including night-time access, interpretive displays, employment, and heritage improvements.

5.3 Landscape Character

The Longleat Estate is set within the Cranborne Chase Area of National Landscape, as noted above.

Landscape Character. Impacts associated with the festival are non-permanent, time limited, and naturally contained by topography within the landscape surrounding the main house.

Dark Skies. There are impacts associated with both the lantern festival and the associated parking. These, however, are limited as result of the hours of operation. Sunset occurs around 16:30, with astronomical twilight finishing around 18:20. The direct impact on dark skies is, therefore, limited to around 2 hours and will have no impact on the preferred astronomical viewing periods between 21:00 and 23:00.

Through the consultation process the applicant has sought to reduce impacts, particularly flood lighting associated with parking, which is the most usual source of light pollution.

Mitigation. It is further noted that Longleat Estate continues to manage 3800Ha of farmland and woodland across the wider estate, and has been actively promoting responsible practices including the creation of continuous cover woodland. The new continuous cover woodland shall replace single species woodland throughout the site which has a significant impact on landscape character, and the wildlife which it supports.

5.4 Wildlife, Ecology, and BNG

Reference is made to the ecological and BNG statements accompanying proposals. The following is noted by way of evaluation, mitigation and enhancement:

- The proposed development is not within or directly adjoined to any areas designated for biodiversity interest.
- Wayfinding lighting meets DarkSky requirements.
- Proposals do not remove or alter any habitats or areas of biodiversity interest within the site.
- Although temporary accommodation is set up in September (during bat active season), proposals are at a distance, and would not result in increased levels of disturbance.
- The installation is run during the winter hibernation period (Nov-Jan). During this period bats are typically less active and unlikely to be disturbed by activities.
- Artificial lighting is not near or adjacent to known bat roosts. Impacts are therefore less than those experienced during the summer months.

5.5 Highways

There are a number of factors which have been established through continued operation over the past 13 years.

- Visitor numbers for the winter attractions are approximately 20% lower than peak summer periods.
- Arrivals are spread more evenly throughout the day/ afternoon compared to the summer season.

The result is that there is no impact on the roadway infrastructure outside of the park as result of proposals.

5.6 Making Good

Installation will have a temporary impact on the physical landscape. All temporary works included within the application will be removed as quickly as possible after the end of the festival to enable the grounds-team to prepare the park for reopening to the public at Easter.

Any grass which is damaged by the attractions, footfall, or parking, will be repaired/ reseeded as appropriate using locally sourced seeds.

5.7 Advertising

It is recognised that some guests may hope to view the house and grounds without the visual impact of temporary installations.

It is noted that the house was not open to the public during the winter season prior to the commencement of the Festival of Light, and the event will be clearly advertised on the website to ensure that these guests are aware of potential disruption during the period. The Estate also commit to maintaining and advertising periods of the year when the house and grounds can be viewed without obstruction of temporary installations.

6.0 SUMMARY

6.1 Conclusions

The following is noted by way of summary and commendation of proposals:

The provision of the Festival of Light is now an established and popular feature of the Longleat calendar drawing visitors from across the district.

The event has become an important component of the Estate's business model, providing around 15% of annual visitors. This enables the Estate to provide greater full time and seasonal employment, and to support the continued maintenance of the wider heritage estate.

All of the component elements of the application have secured previous temporary consents from Wiltshire Planning Authority, which included consultation with statutory consultees including Historic England.

Pre-application discussions, in the form of annual submissions, have been held with Wiltshire Council and their statutory consultees (including Historic England and the National Landscape). Feedback has been incorporated into proposals.

The proposal is for temporary consent only. Impacts associated with proposals are, therefore, not permanent.

Although temporary installations have increased in frequency, there remain periods of the year when the house and grounds can be viewed without the distraction associated with temporary installations. These are published on Longleat's website for guests who might wish to visit during these periods.

