

Grid references may be altered to give a less precise position, this is indicated by the 'Grid Ref Blurred' column. Contact HBIC if further information is needed on these records.

Further notes

- Records of species such as Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) may not appear in the table above because obviously planted specimens have been excluded from protected and notable species lists.
- Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), Butchers Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) have a national status, however they are relatively common in Hampshire and so have been excluded from protected and notable species lists.
- Records of Hazel Dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) include those where presence has been inferred from hazel nut evidence. Please contact HBIC if further details are required on these records.
- The location names, where shown, are the originals given by the recorders and may not match any formal name for the location or other colloquial names by which the location may also be known.
- The grid references, where shown, are the originals given by the recorders and may indicate the specific location of the species, a central grid reference representing a larger survey area, or a grid square.
- Where species have been deemed as 'sensitive' by the relevant specialist species recording group the location name will not be shown and the grid reference may have been altered to give a less precise position specified by the species recording group. This will be indicated by a 'yes' in the 'Grid Ref Blurred' column.
- Many of the records have been supplied by specialist species recording groups. Whilst every reasonable effort is made to validate information supplied to the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre the accuracy or comprehensiveness of this information cannot be guaranteed.
- Records do not necessarily represent evidence of breeding at a site; please contact HBIC if further details are required for any of these records.
- Whilst a species may have been recorded at a site, this does not indicate that the species is still present. Equally, the absence of a species from a site does not signify that it is absent, only that it has not been recorded, that the site has not been surveyed for this species, or that HBIC has not been informed of its presence.
- Quantities of '0' (zero) indicate that the species was 'present' but the number of individuals seen was not recorded.
- Negative sightings are not included in species lists.

Status codes and abbreviations:

EU_Bird_1	Annex I of the Birds Directive
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EU_Hab_2	Annex II of the Habitats Directive (priority species)
EU_Hab_2np	Annex II of the Habitats Directive (non-priority species)
EU_Hab_4	Annex IV of the Habitats Directive
EU_Hab_5	Annex V of the Habitats Directive
IUCN_GB_pre94	See IUCN (pre 1994) guidelines, covering Great Britain
IUCN_GB_1994	See IUCN (1994) guidelines, covering Great Britain
IUCN_GB_2001	See IUCN (2001) guidelines, covering Great Britain
IUCN_EN_2014	See IUCN (2001) guidelines, covering England
BOCC_Red	Birds of Conservation Concern Red list
NR	Nationally rare (occurring in 15 or fewer 10km squares in Great Britain)
NS	Nationally scarce (occurring in 16 - 100 10km squares in Great Britain)
NN	Nationally notable (occurring in 16 - 100 10km squares in Great Britain or less than 20 Vice Counties)
HBAP	Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan species
NERC_s41	Priority Species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
WCA_s1p1	Schedule 1 Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCA_s5s91(k)	Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 1 (killing/injuring) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCA_s5s91(t)	Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 1 (taking) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCA_s5s94a	Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4a of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCA_s5s94b	Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4b of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCA_s5s94c	Schedule 5 Section 9 Part 4c of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCA_s8	Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
HabReg_2	Schedule 2 of Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (European Protected Species animal)
HabReg_5	Schedule 5 of Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (European Protected Species plant)
PBA	Protection of Badgers Act 1992
NI	National Interest

CR	County Rare
CS	County Scarce
CI	County Interest
nHR	North Hampshire Rare (VC12)
sHR	South Hampshire Rare (VC11)
nHS	North Hampshire Scarce (VC12)
sHS	South Hampshire Scarce (VC11)

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Tournerbury Woods Estate Wedding Guest Visitor Management Strategy

Introduction

- 1.1 The Shadow Appropriate Assessment¹ and Ecological Impact Assessment² submitted in support of the retrospective planning application for a wedding venue at Tournerbury Woods Estate have identified the need for a Visitor Management Strategy (VMS). The purpose of the VMS is to ensure that weddings are planned and run in a way that avoids adverse impact on the ecological interest features of the site and surrounds.
- 1.2 This VMS has been prepared in consultation with Natural England and presents an operational framework designed to avoid inappropriate access and/or use of ecologically important areas within the Tournerbury Woods Estate that are sensitive to disturbance by either the wedding guests themselves, or the activities in which they partake. The VMS identifies a series of controls that define the:
 - type of activity appropriate within an area identified as ecologically sensitive
 - timing of an activity relative to a season that is ecologically sensitive; or,
 - extent of an activity within an ecologically sensitive area or context.
- 1.3 Adherence to the VMS will be secured through condition of the retrospective planning consent.
- 1.4 Natural England has reviewed the VMS and subject to minor revisions now included, has confirmed that the content is appropriate to the avoidance and mitigation of impacts identified in both the Shadow Appropriate Assessment and the Ecological Impact Assessment.

Visitor Management Strategy

- 2.1 Two areas within the Tournerbury Woods Estate have been identified as having potential ecological sensitivity and for which controls are required. These are:
 - **The Bury**, within which a Heronry is present (point A on the attached plan). The Bury is a mixture of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland within Saxon earthworks. The Heronry is located adjacent to, and over the access track that runs along the western flank of the Bury, in a roughly north to south direction.
 - The intertidal muds of **the foreshore** for their support of overwintering waterfowl. Wedding guests use the Harbour Lawn (point B) during weddings, which sits immediately adjacent to the foreshore and from which access to the intertidal is possible.

¹ Holbury Consultancy Services Ltd, 2020. Tournerbury Woods Estate. Shadow Appropriate Assessment. For Tournerbury Woods Estate.

² Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd, 2020. Tournerbury Woods Estate. Ecological Impact Assessment. For Tournerbury Woods Estate

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2.2 In addition:

- Tournerbury Plantation lies to the west of the site, and comprises secondary woodland established on former open ground in the late 19th Century. A plateau of land lies to the immediate north and north west of the lake in the Plantation, and this area is used for camping (area C). Although Tournerbury Plantation is not ecologically sensitive itself, it lies in proximity to the Bury, flagging the need to carefully control camping use of this site.
- Pipistrelle bat populations are present across the site, feeding at the woodland edge along tracks and field margins and with a small roost (common pipistrelle) located in Woods Cottage. Bat foraging behaviours can be affected by night time lighting and it is therefore important to minimise the scope for impact in this regard.

2.3 Controls, to be secured through condition, are as follows:

- **The Bury**
During the heron nesting season (1st January to 1st June) wedding guest access to the heronry area in the Bury will be limited to access along the access track as guests arrive and leave the site. Additionally, signs will be placed at either end of the heronry area of the track requesting that vehicles continue travelling along the track and do not stop due to nesting birds. If the alternative access track (granted by HBC APP/17/00207) becomes the primary access route to the Tournerbury Woods Estate, then wedding guest public access along the existing access track during heron nesting season will most likely cease as a matter of course.

- **The foreshore**
Access: wedding guest access to the Harbour Lawn will not be permissible on any day that a wedding party takes place during the period 1st November to 31st March consecutively. This will be secured by means of a rope barrier and signage erected across the access track to the Harbour Lawn. The sign will read "No public / guest access beyond this point. Overwintering birds protected area". The barrier and sign will be erected at area 'D' on the accompanying VMS aerial photograph.

Jetty: occasional use of the temporary jetty will be restricted to use only between 1st April to 31st October to prevent disturbance to feeding waterfowl over the core wintering period.

Dogs: all wedding guests bringing dogs on site will be required to keep their dogs on leads to prevent uncontrolled dogs finding their way to the foreshore.

Fireworks: wedding guests or suppliers will not be permitted to bring fireworks to site at any time of year. This has historically been a contractual requirement and will continue to be so.

Noise: noise levels at the foreshore from amplified music during the over wintering waterfowl season (30th November to 30th March) will not exceed 69dBA.

- **The Plantation**
Camping: tents will only be pitched within the designated camping area (area C on

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the attached plan). The one exception to this is that one tent may be situated on the amenity grassland adjacent to Woods Cottage for the married couple if they so wish.

Camp fires: campfires are not, and will not be permissible. This has historically been a contractual requirement of the wedding party and will continue to be so.

- **Woods Cottage & Venue area: lighting**

Outside lighting: outside lighting will be angled to the ground and should avoid spillage of greater than 1 lux onto the trees and woodland, wherever possible. Any additional future lighting must be warm spectrum non-UV LED lighting, and angled to the ground.

Direction: lighting will be directed to illuminate only the immediate area required and with as sharp a downward angle as possible. The lit area should where possible avoid being directed at, or towards, retained vegetation or where bats are known to roost in Woods Cottage. A shield or hood can be used to control or restrict the area to be lit. Any new wide-angle lighting will be avoided.

Security lighting: lighting of greater than 2000 lumens will not be employed.

Figure 1 Aerial photo showing features relevant to the control of wedding guests during wedding parties



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Conclusion

- 3.1 This VMS sets out a series of controls that will be required of all future weddings, and which will be secured by condition. Assessments within both the Shadow Appropriate Assessment and the Ecological Impact Assessment have shown that adherence to these controls will either avoid adverse impact on sensitive habitats and species, or mitigate the level of impact to an acceptable level.