



Tournerbury Woods Estate

Tournerbury Lane
Hayling Island
PO11 9DL

Shadow Appropriate Assessment
Tournerbury Wedding
& Events Venue

Ref:
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FINAL

Tournerbury Woods Estate

Shadow Appropriate Assessment

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Tournerbury Woods Estate: Shadow Appropriate Assessment

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Tournerbury Woods Estate has submitted a retrospective planning application for a wedding and events venue at, Tournerbury Woods Estate, Tournerbury Lane, Hayling Island, Hampshire PO11 9DL. The description of development for which retrospective consent is sought is:

Change of Use of land and woodland (retrospective) as a wedding and events venue, including retention of permanent ancillary buildings and structures, the erection of removable structures (including marquees and temporary facilities), and the use of the land as a campsite in association with events.

- 1.2 The site lies within the Chichester Harbour Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which forms part of the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (C&LH SPA). It also lies adjacent to the Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SM SAC) and in close proximity to the Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (S&DC SPA) (see Appendix 1).
- 1.3 All SPA's and SAC's receive statutory protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the 'Habitats Regulations'). The Habitats Regulations afford a high level of protection to sites classified as SPAs as areas that hold significant populations of certain bird species (SPAs). They also afford the same level of high protection to tracts of land supporting habitats or rare species (other than birds) considered scarce or vulnerable within the context of the National Site Network (SACs).
- 1.4 Ramsar sites are designated as wetlands of international importance and are afforded similar legislative protection to SPAs & SACs. Government has issued policy statements relating to the special status of Ramsar sites. This extends the same protection afforded to SPA's and SAC's that have been designated under the EC Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the EU Natura 2000 network.
- 1.5 Under the Habitats Regulations, Havant Borough Council (HBC) is a competent authority, responsible for ensuring that development control decisions do not adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites.

History

- 1.6 Tournerbury Woods Estate has previously submitted a retrospective planning application for the change of land use to a wedding events venue, which was refused by HBC in June 2021 (Ref: APP/18/00943) and is now the subject of an appeal. This application has been submitted as a reapplication for the retrospective consent, with changes in the detail. The changes reduce the extent of the red line to exclude Woods Cottage and part of the gardens, and also reduce the number of the days the venue will be operational.

Consultation

- 1.6 Natural England was consulted through the Discretionary Advice Service (DAS) in relation to the previous application for retrospective consent. Comprehensive engagement allowed the resolution of a number of issues and for Natural England to sign-off on the application such that an objection to the application was not necessary. Whilst this application differs to the application previously submitted, the changes work to reduce impacts rather than risk increase. The need for consultation therefore falls away, with the impact profile of the new application of smaller scope than previous. It follows therefore that the Natural England sign-off of the analysis in Sections 5 & 6 and the conclusion presented in Section 7.0 in the previous Appropriate Assessment remains relevant to this current document.

Scope of Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.7 Table 1 below considers each site listed in paragraph 1.2 to identify which require consideration as part of an HRA for the retrospective planning application for change of land use to a wedding and events venue at Tournerbury Woods Estate.

Table 1: Analysis to determine scope of Habitats Regulations Assessment

Site	Distance from site	Commentary	Included in HRA
Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA	0km Site sits within classified area	Falls under Policy DM49 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy ¹ , requiring ' <i>no harmful effects on nature conservation within the Chichester and Langstone Harbour SSSIs and SPA, Solent Maritime SAC and Ramsar site, or any SINC's and Local Nature Reserves</i> '. Chichester Harbour lies within the Solent region, identified at risk from increased levels of nitrogen.	✓
Chichester & Langstone Harbours Ramsar	0km Site sits within classified area	Falls under Policy DM49 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy, requiring ' <i>no harmful effects on nature conservation within the Chichester and Langstone Harbour SSSIs and SPA, Solent Maritime SAC and Ramsar site, or any SINC's and Local Nature Reserves</i> '. Chichester Harbour lies within the Solent region, identified at risk from increased levels of nitrogen.	✓
Solent Maritime SAC	Site lies adjacent & includes part of designated foreshore	Falls under Policy DM49 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy, requiring ' <i>no harmful effects on nature conservation within the Chichester and Langstone Harbour SSSIs and SPA, Solent Maritime SAC and Ramsar site, or any SINC's and Local Nature Reserves</i> '.	✓

¹ Havant Borough Council, 2011. Havant Borough Core Strategy. Local Development Framework.

		Chichester Harbour lies within the Solent region, identified at risk from increased levels of nitrogen.	
Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	Closest part of sites lies within 1.2km of boundary	This SPA is proposed to protect the open water feeding grounds for internationally important populations of common, sandwich and little terns. There is no identifiable pathway for impact to link the retrospective application for a wedding venue at Tournembury with the ability of the open waters in the Solent and Dorset Coast to provide adequate fish resources for foraging terns.	x

- 1.8 This document provides information for the Habitats Regulations Assessment that HBC will need to undertake in determining the retrospective planning application for a wedding & events venue at Tournembury Woods Estate. The document is based on the analysis of Table 1 and has been prepared to support an appropriate assessment of the likely significant effects of the proposals on the C&LH SPA & Ramsar and the SM SAC.

2.0 Legislative and policy framework

Statutory framework

Tests of the Habitats Regulations

- 2.1 SACs and SPAs form part of a network of nature protection areas across the European Union known as Natura 2000 sites, and are protected in the determination of a planning application. Under Regulation 61 of the Habitats Regulations, the competent authority is responsible for assessing whether land use plans or proposed developments could adversely affect a Natura 2000 site. This requires a process known as a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) encompassing two tests under Regulation 63(1) of the Habitats Regulations.

- **Test 1:** having ascertained that the plan is not directly connected to, or necessary for site management for nature conservation, the first test of the HRA, commonly referred to as a screening test, considers whether or not a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a European site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

A significant effect is any effect that would undermine the conservation objectives for the respective European site and may include physical loss and/or damage of a habitat, disturbance effects, changes to water availability, deposition of contaminants through changes in air quality etc.

Guidance states that HRA judgments handed down by the European Court, and by domestic courts prior to 31 December 2020, remain relevant when interpreting the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)². The European Court judgement known as *People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* (C-323/17) therefore remains applicable. This states that, '*measures intended to avoid or reduce impacts on a European site cannot at the same time be regarded as part of the "project"*'³ and must be excluded from assessing whether a project is likely to have a significant effect, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

- **Test 2:** the second test of the HRA is relevant to those plans or projects that are screened as likely to have a significant effect alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and requires an appropriate assessment. The role of the appropriate assessment is to consider the implications of the plan or project for the conservation objectives of the European sites in question, and determine whether they will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site. In carrying out an appropriate assessment, a local authority must have regard to the manner in which

² <https://www.freeths.co.uk/2020/10/22/the-habitats-regulations-assessment-regime-after-31-december-2020-how-will-it-look/>

³ <https://insideecology.com/2018/05/01/habitat-regulations-assessments-no-more-screening-out-with-mitigation-measures/>

the project is proposed to be carried out, or to any conditions or restrictions subject to which it proposes that the consent, permission or other authorisation should be given.

Conservation objectives

- 2.2 Conservation objectives are identified for all European sites and cover all features that qualify the site for classification or designation. The conservation objectives apply under the Habitats Regulations, Habitats Directive and Wild Birds Directive, and must be considered during a Habitats Regulation Assessment, including an Appropriate Assessment.
- 2.3 For Ramsar sites, a decision has been made by Defra and Natural England not to produce Conservation Advice packages, focusing instead on the production of High Level Conservation Objectives. This is because the conservation advice available for overlapping sites is considered sufficient to support the management of Ramsar interests⁴.
- 2.4 As a matter of policy, the provisions of the Habitats Regulations relating to Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRAs) extend to Ramsar sites. For the purposes of this assessment, the conservation objectives of the C&LH SPA, SM SAC and PH SPA are considered to address all relevant interest features in the corresponding Ramsar sites.

Policy framework

- 2.5 An established policy framework is in place to support HRA of the retrospective planning application for a wedding & events venue at Tournerbury under the Habitats Regulations.

Havant Borough Core Strategy

- 2.6 Policy DM9 (Development in the Coastal Zone) of the adopted Havant Borough Core Strategy states that planning permission will only be granted for development in the coastal zone which has no harmful effects on nature conservation within the Chichester and Langstone Harbours SSSIs and SPA, Solent Maritime SAC and Ramsar site, or any SINCs and Local Nature Reserves.

Nitrogen neutrality

- 2.7 Guidance from Natural England⁵ identifies that the intertidal features of Solent international sites (SM SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Ramsar, C&LH SPA and

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conservation-advice-for-marine-protected-areas-project-background/marine-conservation-advice-project-summary>

⁵ Natural England, June 2020. Advice on achieving nutrient neutrality for new development in the Solent Region

Ramsar), are assessed as unfavourable and declining condition. This is due to a number of inter-relating factors, but relates in part to increased levels of nitrogen causing eutrophication in the water environment which in turn, adversely affects the features for which the international sites are designated. This has driven a requirement for all developments to demonstrate nitrogen neutrality if the foul that they generate is treated at a Waste Water Treatment Works that discharges effluent into any Solent international site, or any water body (surface or groundwater) that subsequently discharges into such a site.

- 2.8 The Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Havant Borough Local Plan⁶ identifies the need for new development within the Borough to be nitrogen neutral, to prevent nutrient enrichment causing a likely significant effect on the Solent International sites.
- 2.9 HBC has recently published a Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nitrogen Neutral Development⁷. It identifies that new housing schemes and other proposals which include a net gain in overnight accommodation will need to prevent any increase in nutrients into the harbour in order for them to be 'nutrient neutral' if they would otherwise lead to a likely significant impact on a European site.
- 2.10 If a scheme is unable to demonstrate nitrogen neutrality or betterment, and is located on non-agricultural land, it will not be able to provide mitigation on site sufficient to satisfy the tests of the Habitats Regulations. In such cases, HBC's Position Statement advises that developments will need to contribute towards an off-site scheme. HBC has set up one such scheme known as Warblington Farm and is collecting contributions towards the phased change of use from a dairy farm to a nature reserve through allocation of nitrogen credits.

⁶ 2000, Havant Borough Council. Havant Borough Local Plan. Habitats Regulations Assessment.

⁷ 2000, Havant Borough Council. Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nitrogen Neutral Development

3.0 Development: retrospective proposals and site description

- 3.1 The wedding venue is set in the south east corner of the estate, to the immediate north of an existing building known as Woods Cottage, which whilst forming part of the estate, is excluded from the red line. Tournier Bury Wood lies to the north and comprises broad-leaved woodland, whilst Tournierbury Plantation lies to the west; both of these wooded areas lie outside of the planning red line.
- 3.2 The retrospective planning application seeks consent for use of part of the Tournierbury Woods Estate as a wedding & event venue. The proposal includes for:
- change of land use to weddings and events with the large majority occurring during the core wedding season of late March/early April to end November.
 - car parking, with access through Tournierbury Farm, bringing vehicles into the main site through the Bury.
 - the use of an existing building marquee, inclusive of a Zone Array Distributed sound system, deck and gazebo.
 - use of adjacent lawns and garden, including the Harbour Lawn that lies adjacent to the foreshore.
 - use of a temporary jetty, erected on occasion and at request, to receive the arrival of the bride and groom from the Harbour, and/or for purpose of taking photographs of the wedding party.
- 3.3 The red line for the retrospective application is included at **Appendix 2**.



4.0 Baseline

- 4.1 The following section draws on the information presented in the HRA for the Havant Borough Local Plan⁸ to set out the location, designation criteria and conservation objectives of the European sites to be included in this HRA.
- 4.2 Note that on 1st January 2018 the British Ornithological Union (BOU) adopted the International Ornithological Congress (IOC) World Bird List for taxonomy, generally accepted as representing the most up-to-date thinking on bird taxonomy. The updated lists represent the evolving understanding of taxonomy and have resulted in changes to both common British and scientific names used by the BOU to ensure consistency with the IOC list. However, for purposes of this document, names are recorded as listed in the relevant citations for purpose of consistency and clarity, and therefore represent the old nomenclature.

Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar

- 4.3 C&LH SPA covers two large estuarine basins with extensive mud and sandflats that are exposed at low water. Together, the harbours form part of one of the most sheltered intertidal areas on the south coast of England. The site is of significance for both wintering wildfowl and waders, and also breeding birds within the harbours. The mud-flats support a rich invertebrate fauna that forms a food resource for the estuarine birds.

Qualifying features

- 4.4 The C&LH SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following species listed on Annex I of the Directive:

During the breeding season:

- Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*: 0.3% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5-year mean, 1992- 1996);
- Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*: 0.2% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5-year mean, 1993-1997); and
- Little Tern *Sternula albifrons*: 4.2% of the breeding population in Great Britain (5-year mean, 1992- 1996).

Over winter:

- Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*: 3.2% of the wintering population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96).

- 4.5 This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory

⁸ Havant Borough Council, 2020. Havant Borough Local Plan: Habitat Regulations Assessment. For Havant Borough Council

species:

Over winter

- Pintail *Anas acuta*: 1.2% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*: 1% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Teal *Anas crecca*: 0.5% of the population (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Wigeon *Anas penelope*: 0.7% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*: 0.7% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*: 5.7% of the population (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Sanderling *Calidris alba*: 0.2% of the population (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*: 3.2% of the population (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*: 3% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*: 3% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*: 1.6% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*: 2.3% of the population (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96);
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*: 3.3% of the population in Great Britain (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96); and
- Redshank *Tringa totanus*: 1% of the population (5-year peak mean 1991/92-1995/96).

4.6 The area also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting an internationally important assemblage of birds. Over winter, the area regularly supports 93,230 individual waterfowl (5-year peak mean 01/04/1998) including: Wigeon, Bar-tailed Godwit, Dark-bellied Brent Goose, Ringed Plover, Grey Plover, Dunlin, Common Redshank, Common Shelduck, Curlew, Teal, Pintail, Shoveler, Red-breasted Merganser, Sanderling and Turnstone.

4.7 Chichester & Langstone Harbours also qualify as a Ramsar site under three criteria (1, 5 and 6):

- **Criterion 1:** Two large estuarine basins linked by the channel which divides Hayling Island from the main Hampshire coastline. The site includes intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dunes.
- **Criterion 5:** The site contains avian assemblages of international importance whereby species with peak counts in winter are 76,480 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003).

- **Criterion 6:** A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

Species with peak counts in spring/autumn are:

- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*: 853 individuals, representing an average of 1.1% of the population (5- year peak mean 1998/99–2002/03).
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*: 906 individuals, representing an average of 2.5% of the population (5-year peak mean 1998/99–2002/03).
- Common Redshank *Tringa totanus totanus*: 2577 individuals, representing an average of 1% of the population (5-year peak mean 1998/99–2002/03).

Species with peak counts in winter:

- Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*: 12,987 individuals, representing an average of 6% of the populations (5-year peak mean 1998/99–2002/03).
- Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*: 1,468 individuals, representing an average of 1.8% of the GB population (5-year peak mean 1998/99–2002/03).
- Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*: 3,043 individuals, representing an average of 1.2% of the population (5-year peak mean 1998/99–2002/03).
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*: 33,436 individuals, representing an average of 2.5% of the population (5-year peak mean 1998/99–2002/03).

Conservation objectives

- 4.8 The conservation objectives of the C&LH SPA are set out in a Natural England publication⁹ and are set for each qualifying feature for which the site is classified. Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the ‘Qualifying Features’ listed), and subject to natural change:

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely*
- *The population of each of the qualifying features*
- *The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.*

⁹ Natural England, 2014: European Site Conservation Objectives for Chichester & Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area. Site Code: UK 9011011.

Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

- 4.9 The proposals lie 4 km from the closest point of the SM SAC. The Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site are:

1130 Estuaries

The Solent encompasses a major estuarine system on the south coast of England with four coastal plain estuaries (Yar, Medina, King's Quay Shore, Hamble) and four bar-built estuaries (Newtown Harbour, Beaulieu, Langstone Harbour, Chichester Harbour). The site is the only one in the series to contain more than one physiographic sub-type of estuary and is the only cluster site. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime of four tides each day, and for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive estuarine flats, often with intertidal areas supporting eelgrass *Zostera* spp. and green algae, sand and shingle spits, and natural shoreline transitions. The mudflats range from low and variable salinity in the upper reaches of the estuaries to very sheltered almost fully marine muds in Chichester and Langstone Harbours. Unusual features include the presence of very rare sponges in the Yar estuary and a sandy 'reef' of the polychaete *Sabellaria spinulosa* on the steep eastern side of the entrance to Chichester Harbour.

1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*)

The Solent contains the second-largest aggregation of Atlantic salt meadows in south and south-west England. Solent Maritime is a composite site composed of a large number of separate areas of saltmarsh. In contrast to the Severn estuary, the salt meadows at this site are notable as being representative of the ungrazed type and support a different range of communities dominated by sea-purslane *Atriplex portulacoides*, common sea-lavender *Limonium vulgare* and thrift *Armeria maritima*. As a whole the site is less truncated by man-made features than other parts of the south coast and shows rare and unusual transitions to freshwater reedswamp and alluvial woodland as well as coastal grassland. Typical Atlantic salt meadow is still widespread in this site, despite a long history of colonisation by cord-grass *Spartina* spp.

- 4.10 Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:

- 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- 1150 Coastal lagoons (priority feature)
- 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines
- 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks
- 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand
- 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes")

- 4.11 Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*¹⁰.

Conservation objectives

- 4.12 The conservation objectives of the SM SAC are set out in a Natural England publication¹¹ and are set for each qualifying feature Annex 1 habitat & Annex 2 species for which the site is classified. Where the objectives are met, the site will be considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be contributing to achieving Favourable Conservation Status for that habitat type at a UK level. The term 'favourable conservation status' is defined in Article 1 of the Habitats Directive.

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change; Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species*
- *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species*
- *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely*
- *The populations of qualifying species*
- *The distribution of qualifying species within the site.*

¹⁰ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteGeneralDetail.aspx?SiteCode=UK0030059&SiteName=solent%20maritime%20sac&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAAarea=>

¹¹ Natural England, 2014: European Site Conservation Objectives for Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation. Site Code: UK0030059.

5.0 Likely significant effect test

- 5.1 The first test of Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations requires an assessment of whether the proposed residential units comprising part of the application, are likely to have a significant effect on the European sites in question, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Mitigation cannot be considered within this test (see para 2.1).
- 5.2 Tables 2&3 on the following pages identifies the potential pathways through which impacts could arise through the operation of a wedding and events venue at Tournerbury Woods Estate on the international sites.
- 5.3 A heronry is present in the woodland to the north of the marquee and main venue. It has been counted as part of the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) heronry census since 1966. However, it is not relevant to the wintering waterfowl interests for which the C&LH SPA and Ramsar site are designated and it is not therefore considered within this document. It should also be noted that the heronry is not a notified feature of the Chichester Harbour SSSI. Instead, the impact of the retrospective application on this heronry is discussed separately, in the updated Ecological Impact Assessment submitted alongside this Shadow Appropriate Assessment¹².

¹² Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd. November 2020. Wedding & Event Venue, Tournerbury Woods, Tournerbury Woods Estate, Tournerbury Lane, Hayling Island, Hampshire, PO11 9DL. Ecological Impact Assessment Report. For Tournerbury Woods Estate.

Table 2 Chichester & Langstone Harbour SPA & Ramsar sites– assessment of likely significant effects

√	Likely significant adverse effect on the Natura 2000 site		x	Not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the Natura 2000 site	
-	The principle is not relevant to the screening exercise		?	Uncertain effect on the Natura 2000 site	
Check list of change Potential impacts	Reduction in area of Annex 1 habitats?	Direct effects on the populations of species for which the site is designated	Indirect effects on the populations of species for which the site was designated or classified due to loss or degradation of their habitat (quantity/quality)?	Changes to the composition of habitats for which the site was designated (e.g. reduction in species structure, abundance or diversity that comprises the habitat over time)?	Interruption or degradation of the physical, chemical or biological processes that support habitats and species for which the site was designated or classified?
Land take	-	X	X	-	-
		The site lies in the SPA & Ramsar. The structures have a land take of 639m ² . The land take comprises amenity lawn and does not remove foreshore or other habitat used by either wintering waterfowl for feeding or roosting, or breeding terns. The structures are fully screened from the foreshore by the natural topography of the site and fringing tree and scrub vegetation. They do not have the potential to disrupt sightlines of feeding waterfowl. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.			
Wintering birds: sound disturbance	-	-	√	X	X
		Although the main wedding season lies outside of the main wintering period for waterfowl in C&LH SPA & Ramsar site, there is a potential for sound to cause disturbance to feeding wintering waterfowl during the beginning of the wintering period (Oct) when the wedding season overlaps with birds returning from their breeding grounds. The marquee forms the main focus for wedding parties, providing a venue for entertainment and dancing. It lies 140m from the foreshore, on which wintering birds feed during the winter. The sound system used in the Marquee is a Zone Array distributed PA system ¹³ , which maximises sound attenuation, particularly at low frequencies ¹⁴ . These are the frequencies most likely to affect bird communication and generate disturbance. The attenuation system has been designed to control and attenuate the breakout of noise and prevents volumes and frequencies that would cause disturbance to feeding birds on the foreshore. Natural England ¹⁵ has advised that noise levels must be <69dB on the foreshore to be sure that it is at a level unlikely to			

¹³ Direct Acoustics (2019). Sound-proof marquees. Mitigation Strategy. Proposal No 388/001. For Tournurbury Woods Estate.

¹⁴ Auracle Acoustics (2013). Semi-Permanent Marquee at Tournurbury Woods Estate, Hayling Island – Noise Assessment. Auracle Acoustics un-published report.

¹⁵ Holbury 2020. Minutes of meeting held on 6th August 2020 between Natural England & Tournurbury Woods Estate. For Tournurbury Woods Estate.

			cause significant noise disturbance to birds using the SPA or Ramsar at the current time. Current noise levels on the foreshore from the sound attenuated marquee during a wedding party are given as 54Db at the Harbour Lawn foreshore and 34DB at the foreshore to the south of the Cottage¹⁶. These are worst case noise levels for the following reasons: • live band testing was carried out without anyone on the dancefloor - human bodies absorb a lot of acoustic energy and in their absence, the dancefloor was free to act as a reflective surface, increasing sound levels. The measurements on which the subsequent noise modelling is based are therefore greater than would actually occur during a wedding party. • The noise model does not take ground conditions into account and does not therefore take account of the screen of solid oak trees and scrub that lie between the Harbour Lawn/foreshore and marquee, all of which will further absorb sound energy, reducing the sound experienced on the foreshore, • The topography of the site means that the foreshore where birds feed is approximately 1m below the ground level where the marquee sits. Any residual acoustic energy reaching the landward edge of the site is further reduced as it propagates off the horizontal plane onto the vertical plane. Again, this will reduce the sound experienced by birds feeding on the foreshore. • The figure of 34Db on the foreshore south of Woods Cottage does not take into account the physical mass of Woods Cottage and the deck and the earth bunds, all of which will absorb sound energy and mitigate impact on receptors to the south. Firework displays have the potential to disturb feeding birds on the foreshore, on account of the sudden, explosive and loud noise and light that they generate. However, the event venue does not currently allow firework displays at any time of the year but under current regulatory regimes, this ban cannot be guaranteed over time. The effectiveness of the sound attenuation system and house rules to preclude fireworks from celebrations relies on an on-going commitment to both into the future. Whilst there is no reason to not expect that both will endure, there are no formal mechanisms to guarantee on-going delivery. Potential for likely significant effect in combination with other plans and projects.		
Wintering birds: light disturbance	-	-	X	X	X
			The centre of the venue (marquee) is c.140m from the foreshore and is screened from the foreshore by trees and scrub, which are in full leaf for the majority of the main wedding season (early April to end November). During the wintering months, the foreshore is screened to reduced effect, but only occasional events take place during this period. Nonetheless, there is little scope for light spillage onto the foreshore from the marquee given the distance between the two and the fact that the intertidal is stepped down from the landward edge. Furthermore, a literature review by Hill concludes that artificial lighting can actually increase opportunities for wintering waterfowl to forage on the intertidal ¹⁷ and cites a number of studies where waterfowl of various species readily feed under conditions of artificial light. For these reasons, it is concluded that the lighting at the Tournembury Woods Estate is unlikely to disturb the overwintering waterfowl for which the Chichester and		

¹⁶ Direct Acoustics (2019). Sound-proof marquees. Mitigation Strategy. Proposal No 388/002. For Tournembury Woods Estate.

¹⁷ Hill, D. (1992). The impact of noise and light on waterfowl behaviour: a review and synthesis of the available literature. British Trust for Ornithology.

			Langstone Harbours SPA and Ramsar were designated. Neither will it affect the composition of habitats on which the wintering waterfowl rely, or the processes on which these habitats depend. No likely significant effect in combination with other plans and projects.		
Breeding birds: sound disturbance	-	-	X	X	X
			Terns breed during the summer months, the peak of the wedding season. The majority of the breeding colonies within the C&LH SPA & Ramsar are located on the coast, a significant distance from site of the retrospective planning application at Tournembury. Within Langstone Harbour, most of the terns nest within the gull colonies on the islands. Common terns breed on the Oysterbeds at West Hayling as do little terns and a tern raft is located at Thorney Deeps, off Thorney Island, an open water channel that separates the island from the mainland, and located at a distance of more than 2km from the marquee dancefloor. The topography and geography of Thorney Island together with the distance of the raft from Tournembury ensures that breeding terns will not be disturbed by noise from the marquee. Neither will noise cause any change to the composition of the habitat on which the terns are dependent, or the processes on which it relies. No likely significant effect in combination with other plans and projects.		
Breeding birds: light disturbance	-	-	X	X	X
			The distance of the nearest Tern colonies from the wedding venue at Tournembury precludes any possibility of impact. No likely significant effect in combination with other plans and projects.		
Wintering birds: increased recreational disturbance	-	-	√	X	X
			The large majority of events at Tournembury take place outside of the wintering bird season, with only a small overlap during October. The few that do take place are more likely to coincide with inclement weather, when there will be little motivation of guests to venture outside in their formal attire. However, it remains possible that they could, and it remains possible that a guest or small group may seek to exercise a dog (permissible at events) on the foreshore if the tide allowed. The potential for recreational disturbance to waterfowl therefore exists although this would only ever be occasional. Potential for likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.		
Breeding birds: increased recreational disturbance	-	-	X	X	X
			The location of breeding tern colonies is described above, with respect to the assessment of sound impacts. No person attending an event at Tournembury could find their way to a tern colony as part of their on-site experience, or disturb or disrupt any of the habitats on which the terns are dependent. No likely significant effects are predicted with respect to the breeding bird assemblage for which the SPA & Ramsar are classified. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.		
Wintering & breeding birds: Disturbance from temporary jetty & use of			X	X	X
			The temporary jetty is used on occasion during the summer and early autumn months (September & October) to allow for guest arrivals from the water, and to provide for photographic opportunities. The jetty is rolled out across the foreshore and is in place for approximately 24 hours as and when it is required. In situ, it has the potential to disrupt sightlines of feeding birds at low tide. With the exception of October, use is restricted to the summer months and the scope for impact on the wintering waterfowl populations of the SPA or Ramsar site is therefore very limited. It cannot affect breeding terns, on account of there being no identifiable impact pathway.		

the Harbour Lawn as a reception area			The Harbour Lawn is used both in conjunction with the jetty and alone, in its own right for drinks and a reception venue. This use occurs during the period from 1st April to 1st November, and whilst avoiding the period when peak numbers of birds overwinter in Chichester Harbour to large extent, and therefore avoiding any risk of impact, it does overlap in small part during October, when waterfowl begin to arrive. Although few events take place in October, the use of the Harbour Lawn alone and in conjunction with the temporary jetty during this period, does have the potential to disturb wintering waterfowl just arrived on the overwintering grounds. As for the temporary jetty, it cannot affect breeding terms, on account of there being no identifiable impact pathway. Potential for likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects		
Disturbance of wintering & breeding birds from construction activities	-	-	X	X	X
			All construction associated with the retrospective planning application has taken place. There is no possibility of further impact in this regard. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.		
Hydrological changes, including: • water quality • flows • abstraction • nutrient levels	-	-	√	X	X
Existing infrastructure will be used, meaning no risk of direct impact	Existing infrastructure will be used, meaning no risk of direct impact	Water quality: all construction associated with the consent has been completed, with no impact to water quality. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Foul water: As a wedding & events venue, Tournurbury also hosts occasional camping, with campers using mobile portaloos whilst on site. The portable luxury toilet suppliers that are used during events are based near Pulborough outside the catchment area of the harbour and remove and dispose of the foul responsibly off site, for treatment outside of the Solent Region. However, at the current time Natural England has advised that it is difficult to secure and enforce this arrangement in perpetuity. The disposal of waste from the portaloos therefore needs to be considered to occur within the Solent Region to assess the nutrient budget. Para 4.6 of Natural England's most recent guidance requires that this must be tested through the appropriate assessment stage of the Habitats Regulations. Likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Surface water drainage strategy: no new surface water drains have been implemented, or are required, for purpose of the wedding & events venue. No likely significant effect alone and in combination with other plans and projects. Water abstraction: no new water abstractions or diversions have been implemented, or are required for the Tournurbury wedding & events venue. No likely significant effect alone and in combination with other plans and projects.			
ß	-	-	X	X	X
			HBC's Environmental Health Officer has advised that '<i>whilst the highways impact is notable in percentage terms – it is relatively small in absolute terms. This is especially true when considering the frequency of events, and the seasonal bias</i>		

			<i>in the demand for events (majority held in summer, when Air Quality is better, fewer in winter, when it tends to be materially 'worse'). From an air quality impact perspective, we are interested in the average annual effect, and the traffic generation is simply insufficient to be regarded as material.'</i> No air quality modelling has been required for purpose of the retrospective planning application. The potential impact of decreased air quality on the C&LH SPA and Ramsar site is therefore assessed as <i>de minimis</i>. It will not affect the waterfowl species for which the SPA is designated. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.
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Table 3: Solent Maritime SAC – assessment of likely significant effects

√	Likely significant adverse effect on the Natura 2000 site	x	Not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the Natura 2000 site
-	The principle is not relevant to the screening exercise	?	Uncertain effect on the Natura 2000 site

Potential impacts	Check list of change	Reduction in area of Annex 1 habitats?	Direct effects on the populations of species for which the site is designated	Indirect effects on the populations of species for which the site was designated or classified due to loss or degradation of their habitat (quantity/quality)?	Changes to the composition of the habitats for which the site was designated (e.g. reduction in species structure, abundance or diversity that comprises the habitat over time)?	Interruption or degradation of the physical, chemical or biological processes that support habitats and species for which the site was designated or classified?
Land take		X	X	-	-	-
		The site lies outside the boundary of the SAC. No land take within the SAC is involved. Direct impacts on populations or habitats for which the SAC is designated are not relevant. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.				
Increased damage from recreational activity		-	-	X	X	X
				Visitors to Tournurbury will be attending for specific purpose of a wedding event or party and will not be entering into the area for purpose of recreation. It is possible that the occasional guest may take themselves away from the main proceedings for a break along the foreshore, but it is unlikely that they would seek to walk on the intertidal mud of the foreshore in the formal dress that they will be wearing for the event. In the instance that a guest does seek to walk along the foreshore, the intertidal mudflat, one of the Annex 1 habitats present within Chichester Harbour is a robust habitat and would not be adversely affected to any measurable extent. The Annex 2 species for which the SAC is classified are unlikely to occur in mudflat habitat and are not considered further. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.		
Disturbance from construction activities		-	-	X	X	X
				All construction associated with the retrospective planning application has taken place. There is no possibility of further impact in this regard. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.		

Hydrological changes, including: • water qual • flows • abstraction • nutrient levels	-	-	X	X	X
	Existing infrastructure will be used, meaning no risk of direct impact		The same conclusion holds as for the SPA's & Ramsar sites – see discussions above in Table 2. This concludes that in line with Natural England guidance, it is necessary to calculate a nitrogen budget for the retrospective application. Likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects (for foul water only).		
Air quality changes	-	-	X	X	X
			See discussion in relation to the SPA's & Ramsar sites. The same conclusion holds for interest features of the SAC. No likely significant effect alone or in combination with other plans and projects.		

- 5.4 The analysis in Tables 2 & 3 establishes potential, although not current (due to operational good practice) pathways for disturbance to wintering waterfowl populations in the C&LH SPA and Ramsar sites. The potential impacts identified are:
- sound disturbance to wintering waterfowl using the foreshore for purposes of feeding
 - recreational & visitor disturbance to wintering waterfowl using the foreshore to feed
 - disruption of sightlines of wintering waterfowl from the temporary jetty
 - changes to the nitrogen budget associated with the removal of foul from the site.
- 5.5 In the absence of being able to consider any form of mitigation, the retrospective planning application has the potential and must be considered likely, to have a significant effect, both alone and in combination with other projects on the:
- Chichester & Langstone Harbour Special Protection Area
 - Chichester & Langstone Harbour Ramsar site
 - Solent Maritime SAC
- 5.6 This assessment is cautious, in line with previous discussions with Natural England, and generates a requirement for an appropriate assessment to identify the impact of each potential pathway on the integrity of these three sites (see Section 6.0).

6.0 Appropriate assessment

- 6.1 Section 5 set out an analysis to identify impact pathways likely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in combination with other projects. In the absence of mitigation, the analysis identified the need for appropriate assessment of the potential impact of increased recreational, visitor and sound disturbance on wintering waterfowl with regard to the C&LH SPA and Ramsar site, and to establish the impact of the changes to the nitrogen budget on the C&LH SPA & Ramsar, and the SM SAC to establish whether the retrospective application will have an adverse effect on integrity of these sites, either alone or in combination with other projects.

Impacts of recreation & visitor disturbance

- 6.2 The potential impacts of increased levels of recreational activity on wintering waterfowl populations is well-documented with extensive research undertaken during 2009-2013 to assess the impact on wintering birds on the Solent coast. This work was known as the Solent Disturbance Mitigation Project and has reported through the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP). The research is typically used to assess the impact of new residential development on the wintering birds on the Solent coast, but is also relevant to any form of disturbance arising from walkers and recreational users of the foreshore. In particular, the SRMP identified the potential of increased recreational pressures to cause additional disturbance to coastal birds that fly from Arctic Siberia to spend the winter on the Solent. These birds need to feed undisturbed if they are to survive the winter and fly back to their summer habitats.
- 6.3 The impact of increased disturbance on wintering waterfowl populations is difficult to quantify but if significant, can result in increased mortality over the wintering period and during extreme weather events because birds are less able to feed. It can also reduce their condition at the end of the wintering period such that they are less able to fly back to summer breeding grounds, and less able to breed successfully once they arrive. Regardless of mechanism, the overall impact is the same, with all working against the successful maintenance of the breeding population.

Tournerbury foreshore

- 6.4 Tournerbury foreshore comprises 250 acres of intertidal mudflat used by wintering waterfowl for feeding during the winter months, defined as 1st October-31st March. The LSE assessment identified the potential for the occasional guest to break from a wedding party to access the foreshore for purposes of recreation and/or exercise a dog that may have been brought to the venue (which is permissible).
- 6.5 There are several factors that mitigate against guests to a wedding or event at Tournerbury causing disturbance to birds using the foreshore, as follows:
- Very few weddings, take place from November to end of March when the core wintering bird populations of the SPA & Ramsar are present. Few

bridal parties wish to commit to a wedding at a venue when the weather will have a material impact on the comfort of guests and use of the facility. The wedding season for marquee venues is almost exclusively April through to early November, the 'classic' English wedding season. The core wintering period for waterfowl therefore falls outside of the main wedding season for Tournurbury Woods Estate.

- In the instance that an event does take place during this period, guests are not inclined to wander to the foreshore across wet lawns and down uneven tracks, when the season dictates that it is also likely to be cold and dark. Rather, guests transfer directly from vehicle in which they arrive to the warmth and comfort of the marquee, where they remain to enjoy the proceedings before departing. There is little motivation to walk 175m to the foreshore.
- There is no demand for use of the temporary jetty during the core wintering months of 1st November to 31st March.
- Access to the intertidal mud is across the landward edge of the foreshore, which is strewn with old bricks discarded from the Tournurbury brickworks in the late 1800's through to the 1920's/early 1930's, when the brickworks closed. The foreshore is not therefore 'hospitable under foot' and this is especially so if guests are wearing formal shoes appropriate to a wedding or other formal event. Furthermore, there are no paved walkways to the foreshore and the foreshore is not lit at night. In addition, the brick rubble on the inter-tidal areas will limit the attractiveness of the foreshore along the leading edge for waders as it will limit access to the soft substrates favoured by most species for feeding. The rubble will therefore create a low use zone between the MHW mark and the uncluttered intertidal areas further out.

Photo 1: brick rubble along the landward edge of Tournurbury foreshore



6.6 Natural England has expressed concern that notwithstanding the points identified above, there remains a small risk of disturbance to the foreshore. It is unlikely that any disturbance arising would result in an adverse effect on the integrity of either the C&LH SPA or Ramsar site. However, to avoid any risk, Tournembury Woods Estate has agreed to a Visitor Management Strategy (VMS) as a condition of the retrospective planning consent. The Visitor Management Strategy is appended to this document at Appendix 3 and has been written to prevent the risk of disturbance to wintering waterfowl. It requires that:

- wedding guests do not access the foreshore between 1st November to 31st March.
- the erection of a simple rope barrier on wedding days to prevent inadvertent wedding guest access to the Harbour Lawn from 1st November to 31st March.
- that the temporary jetty is not used during the months of 1st November to 31st March.
- that on wedding days, all dogs brought onto the site are kept on a short lead at all times.

6.7 These provisions remove the risk of potential disturbance to wintering waterfowl populations during the core wintering period (beginning of November, to the end of March). On this basis, it is concluded that weddings at Tournembury Woods Estate will not adversely affect the integrity of either the C&LH SPA or Ramsar site during the core wintering period. In the absence of risk of disturbance, these measures also ensure that the retrospective application will not act in combination with other plans and projects to adversely affect either site during the core winter months.

6.8 This still leaves the month of October as a period of overlap between the time that waterfowl begin to arrive at their overwintering grounds, and:

- a very low risk of recreational disturbance to the foreshore
- the occasional use of the temporary jetty and Harbour Lawn as part of the use of Tournembury as a wedding and event venue.

6.9 Paragraphs 6.9-6.13 consider this further.

Occasional October use of the temporary jetty and Harbour Lawn: analysis of impact

6.10 Only very limited WeBS data is available to describe the low tide use of the intertidal mudflats within Chichester Harbour, with the most recent Low Tide Counts taking place in 2010/11, now ten years old. An analysis of bird distribution in Chichester Harbour using on-line low tide data and background information from both Hampshire and Sussex bird reports¹⁸ has

¹⁸ <https://app.bto.org/webs-reporting/?tab=lowtide> (accessed 11/09/20). Holt, C.A., Austin, G.E., Calbrade, N.A., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Musgrove, A.J. 2012. Waterbirds in the UK

therefore been carried out. This shows that Dark-bellied Brent Geese and Dunlin are the most abundant wintering species within the Harbour and are widely distributed across inter-tidal areas at low tide. Numbers of Dark-bellied Brent Geese typically start to build up in October in numbers typically rising to 3000 birds during this month. Dunlin numbers tend to be lower in October building rapidly in November and peaking in December.

- 6.11 Analysis of the same data also shows that there are no notable concentrations of wintering waders or ducks in the My Lord's Pond area of the Harbour, an area of intertidal mud immediately adjacent to Tournurbury Woods Estate. Nonetheless, there remains a very small possibility that disturbance of feeding birds could occur during October. The WeBS low tide counts show that small numbers of Teal and Wigeon are likely to occur in and around My Lord's Pond at this time, along with Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit and Common Redshank. As with Dark-bellied Brent Geese and Dunlin there is the potential for guests using the temporary jetty or the Harbour Lawn by the foreshore to disturb feeding birds.

Disruption of sight lines

- 6.12 Species such as Wigeon, Teal, Curlew and Common Redshank will feed on inter-tidal areas as well as saltmarsh habitat and in creeks. These areas often have restricted views for feeding birds, particularly those using tidal creeks at low water. The presence of a temporary structure on the inter-tidal area is highly unlikely to disrupt the distribution of these species in the local area.
- 6.13 Both Dunlin and Dark-bellied Brent Geese tend to form feeding flocks in favoured areas. As such the role of threat identification is shared across a large number of individuals within the flock. The presence of a structure on the inter-tidal area is unlikely to deter these species from using the area as birds are likely to feed around the structure with sightlines only partially obscured. As with most flocking species, birds feeding in areas with reduced visibility rely on other individuals to spot threats.
- 6.14 Birds feeding in harbour environments are habituated to many forms of man-made structure and will forage and roost around groynes, slipways and pontoons. It is not considered the occasional presence of a temporary jetty on the inter-tidal areas will affect the distribution of feeding Dark-bellied Brent Geese and Dunlin in the local area.

Disturbance from visitors using the Harbour Lawn & temporary jetty

- 6.15 Various studies have found that activities on the inter-tidal areas and those involving dogs tend to result in a behavioural response from birds. Behavioural responses from birds would be expected to those associated with the presence of small numbers of guests along the foreshore or on the

jetty or the sudden appearance of dogs. Disturbance events associated with events would be infrequent (a maximum of 3-4 times across the month), of short duration (max 1-2 hours) and extremely localised in nature, confined to the temporary jetty or the adjacent Harbour Lawn. Although this may cause some changes in bird behaviour such as localised redistribution of birds further away from the source of disturbance or increased alertness reducing foraging time these responses will be short-term. The presence of a behavioural response in a bird to an isolated disturbance event does not indicate that harm will occur.

- 6.16 Based on an analysis of the behavioural responses of waders to visual stimuli it would be expected that all birds within 50m of Harbour Lawn or temporary jetty would take flight in response to human activity. Within a zone of 50m to 300m from the source of visual disturbance there is likely to be some increased alert responses and birds may move away from the disturbance (either through walking or taking flight)¹⁹. The location of the disturbance will be very localised and the response of birds will reflect this. This is supported by the brick rubble along the landward edge, which will push feeding birds away from the temporary jetty and harbour lawn to feed, for lack of suitable feeding substrate.
- 6.17 The site is located opposite South Hayling and here both commercial and residential properties border the southern shore of My Lord's Pond. These properties have direct access to the foreshore and there are numerous slipways located in this area. Directly opposite Tournembury is; Mengham Rythe Sailing Club and permanent pontoon, Wilsons Boatyard and permanent pontoon and commercial and leisure boating moorings as well as a public footpath with regular dog walkers on a daily basis. The distance between the northern and southern shores is less than 150m at the widest point. Birds using this area are already likely to be habituated to the presence of people using the southern shore. This habituation is likely to reduce response distances between people and birds as birds are more familiar with the presence of humans in this environment. It should be further noted that the boats on swinging moorings throughout this area (directly adjacent to Tournembury foreshore) are still in use by recreational boaters throughout October and are not lifted ashore for the winter until the end of October.
- 6.18 Given the small number of bookings likely in October and the highly localised and short-term nature of any disturbance, it is not considered that the use of the temporary jetty over the high water period, or the occasional presence of guests close to the inter-tidal areas at low water could adversely affect the overall fitness of wintering birds using this part of the SPA. When considered in the context of the low numbers of birds using this area compared to other parts of the SPA, any disturbance will only affect a small number of individuals within the SPA. Such small scale, low-level disturbance events are highly unlikely to result in long-term changes in the distribution of foraging birds in this part of the SPA and is not considered to adversely effect the integrity of the SPA or Ramsar site alone.

¹⁹ Cutts, N., Hemingway, K & Spencer J. 2013. Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit. Informing Estuarine Planning and Construction Projects v 3.2. University of Hull.

- 6.19 On the basis of this data analysis, the requirement of the VMS to keep all dogs on a short lead during weddings, and the fact that any disturbance will occur only occasionally, will be short term in nature and small in magnitude, it is concluded that weddings at Tournembury Woods Estate will not adversely affect the integrity of either the C&LH SPA or Ramsar site during October.
- 6.20 The My Lord's Pond area of Chichester Harbour is a relatively narrow creek bordered by considerable commercial and residential development of South Hayling on the southern shore. As with many south coast estuaries development around the estuary has resulted in regular human activity, on and close to the inter-tidal zones. Geese, ducks and waders will habituate to the presence of humans and exhibit reduced threat response thresholds in areas where there is regular human activity.
- 6.21 It is concluded that the presence of human activity on the Harbour Lawn or temporary jetty would only cause localised redistribution of birds in the immediate My Lord's Pond area. This is not considered to be significantly different to the behavioural responses that would occur when birds are exposed to disturbance events on the southern shoreline of the creek. This disturbance will occur outside the core winter period when birds are potentially under most stress due to cold weather and depleted estuarine food resources.
- 6.22 Infrequent, localised disturbance of this nature at this time of year is not considered to adversely affect the fitness of feeding birds and would not have the potential to act in-combination with other plans and projects. It should also be noted that the assessed activities currently occur on site so birds will already be habituated to limited activity on Harbour Lawn and the temporary jetty. This retrospective application will not be introducing any new sources of disturbance to this location.

Impacts of increased sound

- 6.23 The assessment of likely significant effect identifies that the current operation of the Tournembury wedding and events venue is not likely to generate a significant effect on the wintering bird populations of the C&LH SPA & Ramsar site. The analysis focused on either end of the main wintering period for waterfowl, which overlaps to small extent with the main wedding season. However, the Zone Array distributed PA system²⁰ installed at the marquee ensures that sound levels do not exceed 69dB on the foreshore identified by Natural England as the level required to ensure that wintering waterfowl are not disturbed when feeding on the intertidal. In fact, they are significantly below (<34dB)²¹. The conclusion of the LSE stage is

²⁰ Direct Acoustics (2019). Sound-proof marquees. Mitigation Strategy. Proposal No 388/001. For Tournembury Woods Estate.

²¹ Direct Acoustics (2019). Sound-proof marquees. Mitigation Strategy. Proposal No 388/002. For Tournembury Woods Estate.

therefore dependent on the on-going maintenance of an effective and functional sound attenuation system within the marquee.

- 6.24 A significant tranche of literature describes the disturbing effects of noise on waterfowl, although mostly concentrates on the effect of construction activities, aircraft noise, shooting or scaring devices. In his summary of the available literature, Hill²² concludes that noise disturbance has been reported to affect feeding activity and distribution of geese, wildfowl and waders although he also goes on to note that compounding variables such as the presence of humans, makes interpretation difficult.
- 6.25 As a precautionary approach, it seems reasonable to assume that unattenuated noise from the marquee could affect waterfowl feeding on the foreshore at night, which in turn has the potential to affect their overall fitness and ability to overwinter - and Natural England has indicated concern in this regard. To prevent the potential for an adverse effect on integrity, it is important that the attenuated sound system remains in place, such that noise levels on the foreshore do not exceed 69dB. Given the isolated nature of Tournierbury foreshore and the marquee, and the strongly directional nature of sound pollution, this will also prevent noise acting in combination with other noise sources to generate an adverse effect on integrity. This can be secured through condition of the retrospective consent, worded to preclude noise levels above 69dB from amplified music on the foreshore, during over-wintering months

Impacts of increased nitrogen

- 6.26 Natural England has developed a model for the Solent Natura 2000 sites that calculates the nitrogen balance relevant to development proposals²³. Natural England has advised Local Planning Authorities to use this model when undertaking appropriate assessments for '*new developments that have the potential to result in increases of nitrogen entering the international sites*'.
- 6.27 Natural England has advised that the model should be used to calculate a nitrogen budget for all types of development that would result in a net increase in population served by a wastewater system. This includes new homes, student accommodation, tourism attractions and tourist accommodation. These uses all provide overnight accommodation or attract additional people into the area, generating additional wastewater and nitrogen loading on the Solent. Natural England advises that other applications will be considered on their individual merits.
- 6.28 Advice provided to Tournierbury Woods Estate by Natural England during a DAS meeting in relation to the previous application (see Appendix 4 for agreed minutes) was that a nitrogen budget is required for the retrospective application and should focus on overnight stays in both Woods Cottage and

²² Hill, D. (1992). The impact of noise and light on waterfowl behaviour: a review and synthesis of the available literature. British Trust for Ornithology.

²³ Advice on achieving nutrient neutrality for new development in the Solent region for Local Planning Authorities. Version 5. June 2020. Natural England.

those staying over in tents. Woods Cottage is no longer included within the application so this is no longer relevant, but it remains the case that a nitrogen budget is required for occasional overnight camping.

- 6.29 The portable luxury toilet suppliers that are currently used during events and by campers are based near Pulborough outside the catchment area of the harbour and remove and dispose of the foul at a WWTW that does not outfall into the Solent region. However, without regulation, this arrangement cannot be guaranteed in perpetuity, and as a worst case, it is assumed that this waste is taken away for treatment at Budds Farm, the nearest treatment works, with treated effluent eventually outfalling into the Solent region.

Method

- 6.30 The following parameters are used for calculations to establish the nitrogen budget for the Tournerbury wedding and events venue (see Box 2). These follow Natural England guidance where it is appropriate to do so and/or actual values are unknown:
- Natural England and the Environment Agency have agreed to use 90% of the consent value for the relevant WWTW to calculate the nitrogen budget.
 - It is allowable to discount 2.0mg/l from the consented limit to allow for background levels of nitrogen.
 - Budds Farm WWTW consented discharge level is 9.7mg/l (total nitrogen of treated water)²⁴. For the purpose of this assessment it is assumed that foul the mobile toilets used by overnight campers are treated at Budds Farm.
 - Although the majority of campers are known to be individuals (as opposed to couples), a precautionary approach is taken and tents are assumed to offer overnight accommodation to two people (occupancy 2.0).
 - On average, 7.8 tents are present on site for 10.5 nights of the year (average data over a 3 year period (2018-2020)(see Appendix 5)).
 - Water use is assumed to be 110 litres per day per person (in line with Natural England guidance and building regulations part (g)²⁵).
- 6.31 Box 1 set out a nitrogen budget for the use of Tournerbury wedding and events venue for occasional camping.

Nitrogen budget calculations

- 6.32 As part of the wedding package offered by Tournerbury wedding & events venue overnight camping is permitted for guests not wishing to return home on the night of the event. Campers use luxury portable toilets for the night of

²⁴ Ricardo Energy & Environment, 2020. Nutrient Neutral (South Hampshire). Review of the Need for Nutrient Neutral Development in the Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works catchment. Report for Havant Borough Council, Portsmouth City Council, East Hampshire District Council, and Winchester City Council

²⁵ Building Regulations Part G 2010 (as amended) provision 36. (2) (b) states that where planning policy specifies that 110lppd must be achieved, water efficiency measures to achieve this are a requirement of Building Regulations for new dwellings.

their stay, which are currently supplied by a company based in Pulborough, and which takes the waste away for treatment outside of the Solent region. However, on the basis that this cannot be guaranteed to endure in perpetuity, Box 1 sets out the Total Nitrogen contribution from camping activities assuming that the foul is taken away for treatment locally, at Budds Farm WWTW.

Box 1 – Calculation to establish total nitrogen (TN) load from occasional camping that takes place as part of the operation of Tournerbury wedding & events venue				
Step	Measurement	Value	Unit	Explanation
Development proposal	Development type that would generate a nitrogen load on the Solent Region	1	Overnight camping	As part of the Tournerbury wedding & events venue, 7.8 pitches are used on average 10.5 nights
Step 1	Population	15.6	Persons	Assume 2 persons per tent
Step 2	Wastewater volume generated by occasional use	1716	litres/day when camping takes place	(15.6 persons x 110 litres) = 1716 ltrs/day
Step 3	Receiving WwTW environmental permit limit for TN.	9.7	mg/l TN	
Step 4	Deduct acceptable TN loading (@ 2 mg/l TN)	7.7	mg/l TN	9.7 (step 3) – 2 mg/l TN
	TN discharged after WwTW treatment	11,891.9	mg TN/day when camping takes place	90% of the consent limit = 7.7 mg/l TN. (1716 x 7.7 x 0.9).
	Convert mg/TN to kg/TN per day	0.0012	Kg TN/day	11,891.9 divide by 1,000,000
	Convert kg/TN per day to kg/TN per year	0.12	Kg TN/yr	0.0012 X 10.5 average number of days that overnight camping takes place per year
Average wastewater total nitrogen load from campers from occasional overnight camping stays generated by wedding parties as part of the Tournerbury wedding & event venue				0.12 kg TN/yr

- 6.33 Box 1 shows that if treated locally, foul generated by camping activities would expect to contribute 0.12kg TN per year (on average).
- 6.34 The retrospective planning application for Tournerbury wedding & events venue will result in a small increase in the nitrogen inputs into the Solent and will require mitigation to achieve a net neutral budget.

Analysis

- 6.35 The nitrogen budget is extremely precautionary, and is likely to be a significant overestimate of the additional nitrogen loading to the system for the following reasons:
- The nitrogen budget is calculated on the basis of a 110 litre daily water usage, although this will be a significant overestimate for the occasional overnight accommodation offered by the camping grounds. The figure of 110 litres used in the Natural England guidance is a proxy for the wastewater generated by a residential property and will be much greater than the wastewater generated by those camping overnight. As a significant overestimate, it's use in the calculation of the nitrogen budget for Tournerbury wedding and events venue is extremely precautionary.
 - The calculations assume an occupancy of two people per tent. However, historical experience is that the majority of tent pitches tend to be single person occupancy (anecdotally, 60-70%). Generally, these are individuals who don't wish to spend out on a hotel room / B&B for just themselves. Guests who are couples tend to be motivated to much greater degree to have a comfortable room to which to return. The occupancy rate of 2.0 people per tent is therefore known to be over precautionary.
 - Those staying over are assumed to have all driven from out of catchment such that they are relevant to the calculated nitrogen budget. However, postcode analysis shows that the large majority of guests live in the catchment of the Solent and so already use facilities elsewhere within catchment. The consequence of this is that their presence is neutral because they have simply shifted their activity from one area of the catchment to another. However, the analysis does not allow for this, and assumes that all are new to the catchment, such that their daily activities are relevant to calculation of the nitrogen budget. This is likely to significantly overestimate the nitrogen generated by those camping overnight.
- 6.36 On this precautionary basis, it is concluded that the retrospective planning application for a wedding and events venue at Tournerbury will increase nitrogen levels in Solent waters by up to 0.12kg TN per year. Mitigation is therefore required to secure the scheme as nitrogen neutral.
- 6.37 Paragraph 2.10 of this document sets out HBC's position with regard to those developments seeking mitigation so that they can demonstrate nitrogen neutrality and satisfy the tests of the Habitats Regulations. In such cases, HBC's Position Statement advises that developments will need to contribute towards an off-site nitrate mitigation scheme to secure nitrogen credits that is approved by Natural England. Warblington Farm has been purchased by HBC and offers development proposals the opportunity to purchase nitrogen credits. At a charge of £1235.00 per credit, the total purchase cost of mitigation to secure the Tournerbury wedding and events venue as nitrogen neutral will be £148.20 plus the relevant legal fee. This will be secured through a S106 agreement.

- 6.38 On the basis that this mitigation is secured through a S106 Agreement, the scheme will not implicate or compromise the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites of the Solent and will not adversely affect their integrity. From this it follows that if the retrospective planning application does not adversely affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites as an individual project, it cannot act in combination with others. Further in combination assessment is not therefore required.

7.0 Conclusion

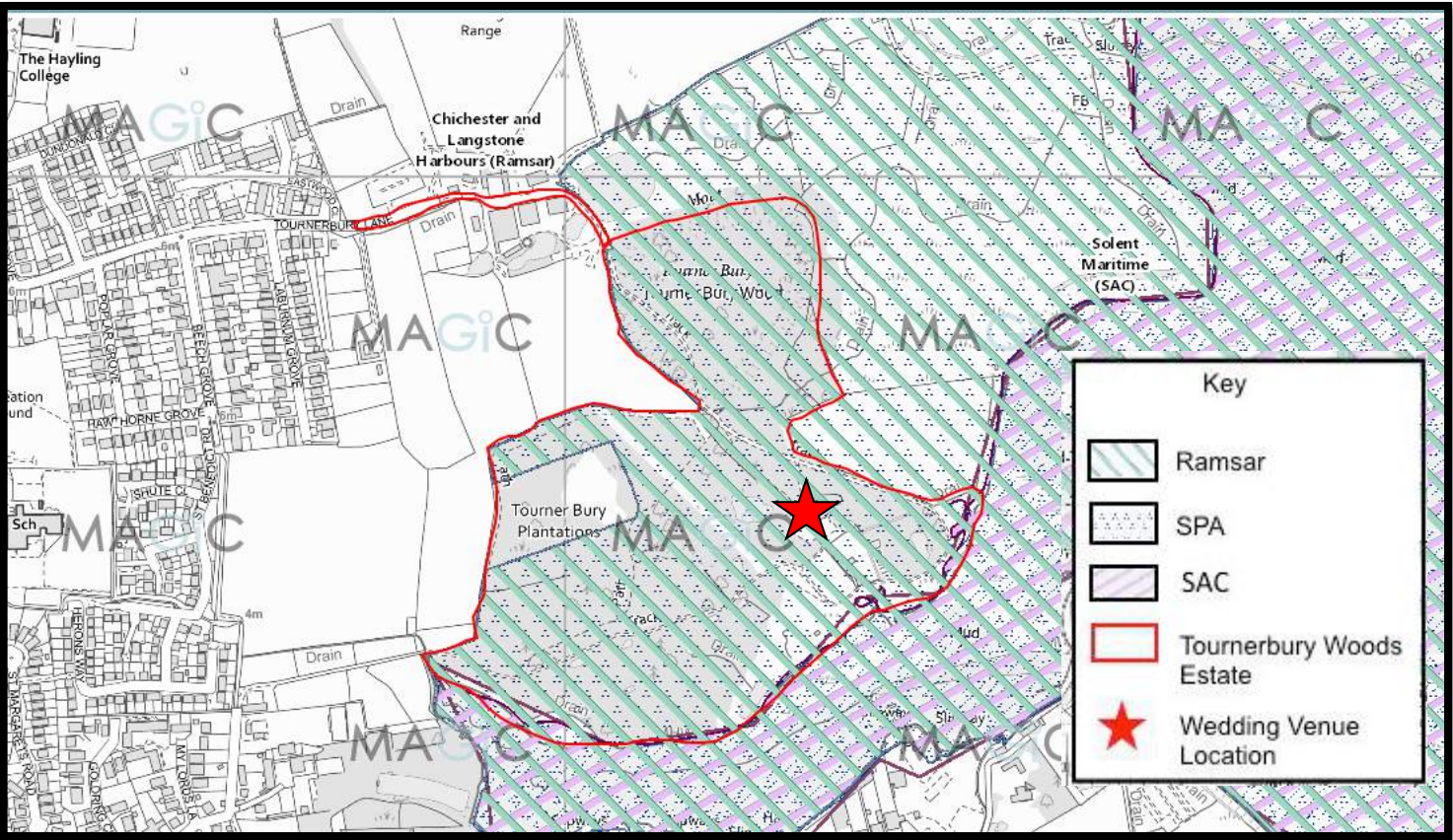
- 7.1 Having concluded that the application is likely to have a significant effect on the C&LH SPA & Ramsar, and the SM SAC in the absence of avoidance and mitigation measures, this document sets out a Shadow Appropriate Assessment for the retrospective application for a wedding and events venue at Tournerbury Woods Estate, in accordance with Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 7.2 This shadow appropriate assessment has concluded that the likely significant effects arising from the proposal are consistent with, and inclusive of the impacts detailed in all relevant policy documents and that the proposal is compliant with the necessary measures to prevent adverse impacts on site integrity detailed within the:
- Havant Borough Core Strategy
 - Havant Borough Council Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development, and
 - as agreed with Natural England.
- 7.3 These documents and mitigation measures are supported by an extensive and well-tested evidence base and the appropriate assessment is precautionary, using worst case scenario's for purpose of impact analysis. All necessary mitigation measures can be secured through condition of the retrospective consent or a S106 Agreement.
- 7.4 This shadow appropriate assessment is also relevant to consideration of the impact of the proposals on the C&LH Ramsar site as a matter of Government policy, as set out in the NPPF 2019²⁶.
- 7.5 On this basis, it is concluded that the retrospective planning application for a wedding and events venue at Tournerbury Woods Estate will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the designated sites identified above, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. This conclusion is reliant on the provisions of the VMS.
- 7.6 As Competent Authority, HBC must undertake its own independent appropriate assessment. It may adopt this document as the Council's own following professional and independent scrutiny to confirm the findings of this analysis.

²⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019. National Planning Policy Framework.

Appendix 1

Location of site relative to Natura 2000 sites

Designated sites and their proximity to the wedding venue area.



Appendix 2

Red line of retrospective planning application

Tournerbury Woods Estate

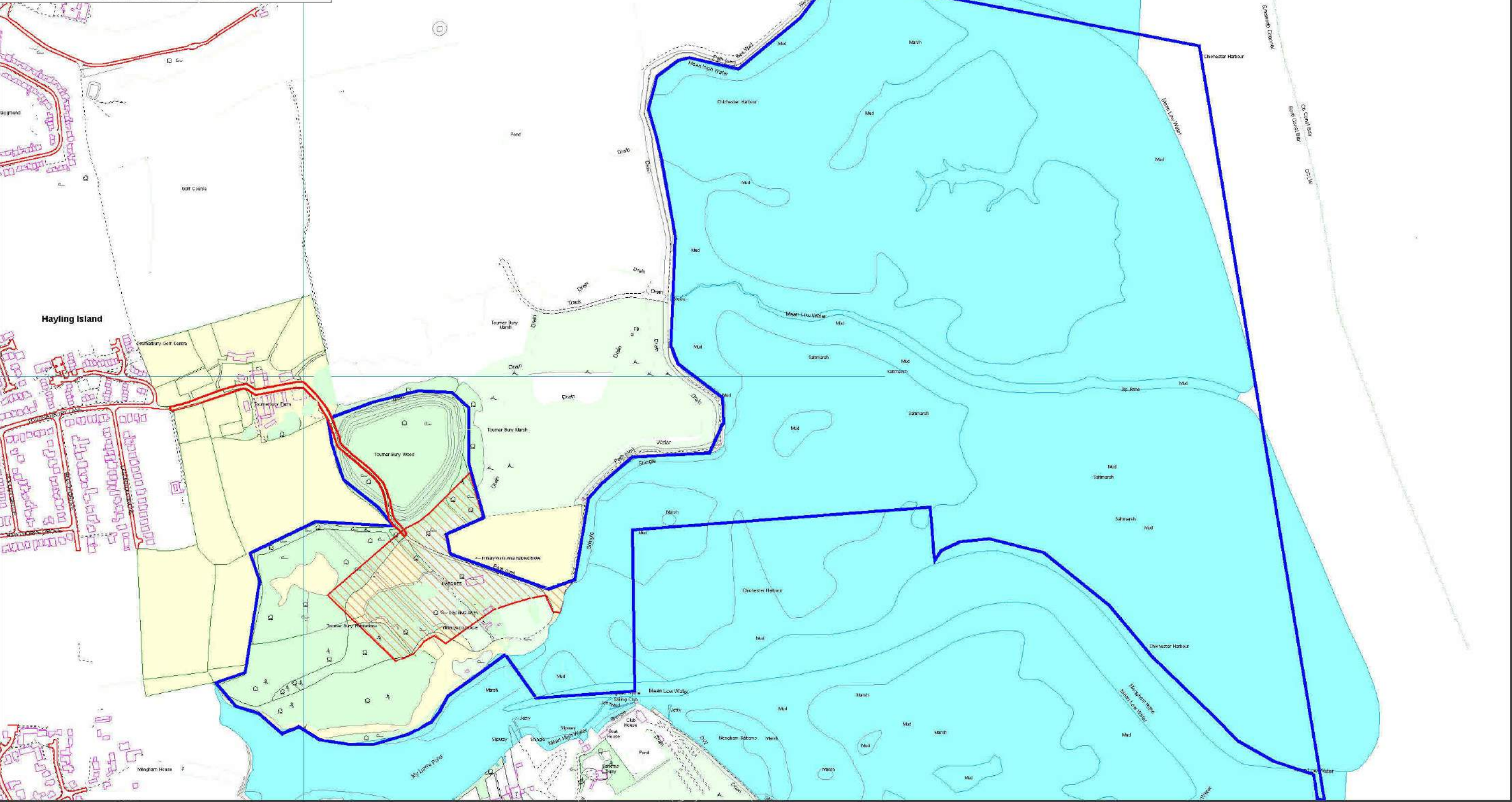
Location Plan with access to
Public Highway

SCALE :
1 : 6675 @ A3

DATE :
29/11/2021



Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey © products supplied by
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Appendix 3
Tournerbury Visitor Management Strategy

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

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

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.

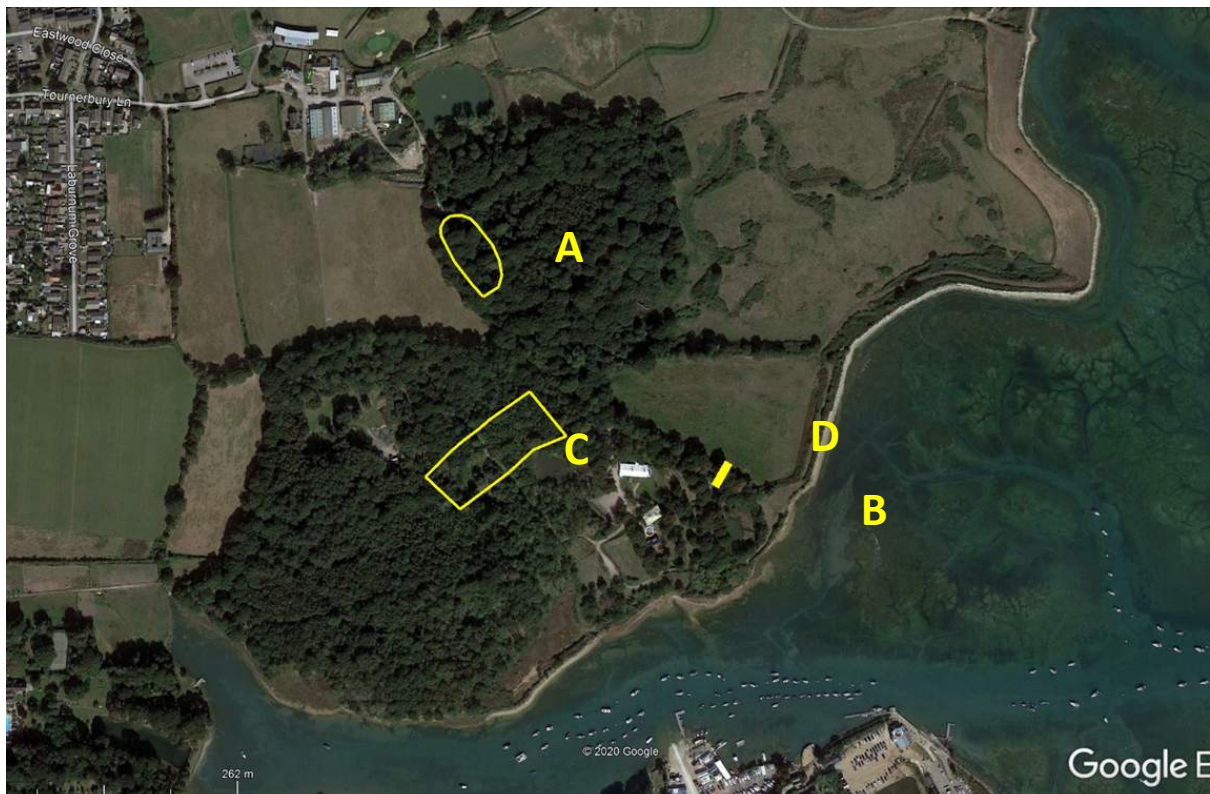
- ***Woods Cottage & Venue area: lighting***

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



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.

Appendix 4

Agreed minutes of meeting with Natural England: 6th August 2020

Minutes

Project:	Tournerbury Woods Estate	Date:	6 th August 2020
Location:	MS Teams call	Author:	Nicola French
Subject:	Retrospective planning application	Reference:	M060820NF

Present

Chris Snell	Tournerbury Woods Estate
Rachel Jones	Natural England
Simon Curson	Natural England
Rachael Clemson	Natural England
Nicola French	Holbury

Minutes

1. Planning history

A retrospective planning application was submitted to Havant Borough Council in 2018 to regularise the operation of Tournerbury as a wedding venue and consent the structures present on site (marquee & decking). The application remains for determination. A CLUED was subsequently submitted in late 2019, to secure the legal basis for the operation of Tournerbury as a wedding venue. However, it does not allow for the conditions and controls that Havant BC can impose on a consent; the application therefore represents the preferred platform to secure an outcome acceptable to all key stakeholders, and it is for this reason that it continues to be progressed.

2. Objective & scope of meeting

Natural England has flagged a number of concerns in relation to the retrospective application, prompting recognition that a DAS process would be helpful in securing a resolution. Natural England has submitted an interim response to Havant BC advising of the active DAS and requesting time to conclude the discussions arising before providing comments. The objective of the meeting was to review all outstanding issues and identify a clear road map to address all outstanding concerns. All information identified as required by the meeting will be submitted to Natural England for review under DAS for comment and sign-off prior to submission to Havant BC.

3. Visitor Management Strategy

The main focus of Natural England's concern lies with the potential disturbance to the SSSI and SPA interests of the site and immediate environs that may result from the operation of the site as a wedding venue. It was agreed that a Visitor Management Strategy (VMS) could be used to control

and mitigate this risk and should be secured through condition. The VMS will address the following points:

- **Disturbance to the heronry.** Agreed that the risk of disturbance will be removed through precluding all public access to the Bury during wedding parties. The only permissible access will be vehicular access along the existing track needed to service the venue.
Post meeting note: Natural England has advised that wedding guest access into the Bury need be avoided only for the period 1st January to 30th May.
Action: SC to review data on the potential of vehicles to disturb heron nests, noting that all current nests are directly above or immediately adjacent to the current track.
Action: NF to forward all heron data held by Tournerbury Woods Estate to SC for his review and record.
- **Disturbance to foreshore.** Agreed that the risk of disturbance to wintering waterfowl can be prevented through:
 - precluding access to the foreshore from 1st October to 30th March, inclusive.
 - erection of a simple rope barrier to prevent inadvertent public access to the Harbour Lawn from 1st October to 30th March.
 - restriction of the occasional use of the temporary jetty to the months of 1st April through to 30th September.
 - ensuring that all dogs brought onto the site are kept on a short lead.
 - **Post meeting note:** Natural England has advised that to agree alternative dates, the HRA/AA will need to review bird survey evidence or Webs data to determine which birds are using the adjacent intertidal and timings of their return.
- **General disturbance of noise & light.** Agreed that to avoid disturbance to both the foreshore and surrounding woodland:
 - fireworks, light or silent displays are not permissible at any time of the year.
 - noise levels on the foreshore must not exceed 69dBA
Action: NF to forward noise report to all at Natural England.
 - all outside lighting must be low level, angled to the ground and must avoid spillage of greater than 1 lux onto the trees and woodland.
 Warm spectrum non-UV LED lighting must be used.
- **Disturbance arising from camping.** Camping is restricted to a small plateau immediately adjacent to the lake, on top of the old clay diggings arising from the time when the lake was created. To avoid impact from camping activities, it was agreed that:
 - tents would remain within the identified area
 - camp fires are not permissible, with no exceptions
 - no camping would occur over the winter months.
- **Next steps.** A VMS will be drafted to set out the framework by which the operation of Tournerbury as a wedding venue will be governed, to reflect the agreed level of control. A draft will be submitted to Natural England for review, comment & sign off under DAS, prior to submission to Havant BC as additional information in support of the planning application.
 - **Action:** CS/NF to progress

4. Habitats Regulations Assessment

Two issues stand out in relation to the HRA as currently submitted:

- **Nitrogen.** The HRA submitted to Havant BC screens out nitrogen at the LSE stage, on account of the historic removal of all foul from the mobile portaloos to Pulborough WWTW, which lies outside of the Solent catchment. Natural England is unable to accept a Unilateral Undertaking that requires this arrangement to continue as it is not enforceable in perpetuity. Instead, nitrogen calculations are required to assess the nitrogen balance for overnight stays, with mitigation required if this demonstrates a surplus. The calculations need to allow for the fact that most weddings at Tournerbury attract local guests, already living within the Solent catchment, and that the majority of wedding party activity does not involve overnight stays. This will require non standard calculations, which will require agreement with Natural England. It was also agreed that if mitigation is required to offset Total Nitrogen produced through operation of Tournerbury as a wedding venue, then Appropriate Assessment will be required because it will not be possible to screen out at the LSE stage of the HRA process.

Post meeting note: Natural England advised that it would not support a nitrogen budget calculation relying on all wedding guests attending from within the catchment.

- Appropriate assessment. It was agreed that the VMS will constitute mitigation required to prevent an adverse effect on the integrity of European sites. The implication of this is that the HRA will need to morph into an Appropriate Assessment regardless of the outcome of the nitrogen calcs. As for the VMS, this will be submitted to Natural England for review, comment & sign-off in advance of submission to Havant BC.
 - **Action:** NF to progress.

5. Protected species.

Bat transects are taking place this summer, with results to date showing bat use of the site as would be expected, and without anything of particular exception. Without historic data, it is not possible to conclude the impact of wedding parties on bat populations in the area, but the data will allow a characterisation of the bat populations coexisting with the use of Tournerbury as a wedding venue. This information will be fed into the planning application as an update to the submitted EclA in due course.

6. Wider enhancements: Natural England is increasingly looking to secure biodiversity enhancement through the planning process, and sees this application as an opportunity to:

- ensure the retention of dead wood on site wherever possible (H&S allowing); and,
- to secure management of rhododendron.

CS advised that both enhancements are easily delivered, and the update of the EclA will provide a vehicle to commit to appropriate management measures, and set out the means by which these measures will be secured.

7. Next steps: CS & NF to draft new documentation for submission to Natural England under DAS.

Appendix 5

Tournerbury wedding & event venue: overnight accommodation data

Tournerbury Overnight Wedding Bookings Analysis

Year	Single Day Hire		Overnight Hire		Overnight bookings home address in catchment	Overnight bookings home address out of catchment
2020	35		30		21	9
2019	24		21		19	2
2018	24		27		18	9
3 Yr Aver	28		26		19	7

In catchment home address by month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Month / Year	May-20	May-20	May-20	May-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Jul-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Aug-20	Aug-20	Aug-20	Aug-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Sep-20	Sep-20	Sep-20	Oct-20
Postcode	PO5 3P	SO19 9F	PO6 3F	SO40 8F	PO8 0N	SO19 7B	PO9 3T	PO12 4P	PO5 4B	PO11 0P	PO5 2H	PO2 9H	SO15 5W	SO15 4L	PO8 9A	PO8 8S	PO9 3P	SO45 6F	PO12 1G	PO8 8UY	PO11 0P
Month / Year	Apr-19	May-19	May-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jun-19	Jun-19	Jun-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Jul-19	Jul-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Aug-19	Aug-19	Aug-19	Aug-19	Sep-19		
Postcode	SO50 7G	PO2 9Q	PO2 9N	PO9 5F	SO14 6G	SO19 9F	PO6 3H	SO18 1B	SO16 9A	PO7 8B	PO12 4W	PO11 0H	PO3 6J	PO7 6L	PO4 9EJ	SO30 4R	PO15 5Q	PO11 0L	PO9 1A		
Month / Year	May-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jun-18	Jun-18	Jun-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Jul-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Aug-18	Aug-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Sep-18	Sep-18	Oct-18			
Postcode	PO4 9A	PO15 5B	PO2 9J	PO2 0Q	SO19 9E	PO9 6E	PO14 4R	PO4 8R	SO31 7E	PO6 3S	SO21 1U	PO4 9L	PO7 7H	PO10 7G	PO11 0R	PO2 0B	PO4 0N	PO11 9D			

individual camping bookings (pitches) by year												No of nights	Average No of pitches per night
	2020	NA										NA	NA
2019	1	10	7	21	10	1	1	4	18	7		10	8
2018	2	6	2	6	6	23	16	5	9	1	18	11	7.6