

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Application reference:	16/00196/FUL
Application address:	Capital House and adjoining Land, including Royal Oak Public House, Houndwell Place Southampton
Application description:	Alterations and conversion of Capital House to provide purpose built student accommodation; demolition of the Royal Oak Public House, and erection of 4 and 5-storey buildings to provide student townhouses (total accommodation 156 units comprising 423 bedspaces) with associated facilities and parking; a 2-storey commercial unit (260 square metres, Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 or A5); an extension of East Street to provide a new pedestrian access to Evans Street (affects a public right of way).
HRA completion date:	22/03/2016

HRA completed by:	
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Summary
<p>The project being assessed would lead to the provision of student halls of residence with a total of 423 bedspaces located approximately 0.9km from the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site and approximately 4.8km from the New Forest SPA and Ramsar site.</p> <p>The application site was previously occupied by a multi-storey car park however, this was demolished approximately five years ago and the only remaining buildings are Capital House and The Royal Oak Public House. It is located a significant distance from the European sites and as such construction stage impacts will not occur. Concern has been raised however, that the proposed development, in-combination with other residential developments across south Hampshire, could result in recreational disturbance to the features of interest of the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site and Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site.</p> <p>The findings of the initial assessment concluded that a significant effect was possible. A detailed appropriate assessment was therefore conducted on the proposed development. Following consideration of a number of avoidance and mitigation measures designed to remove any risk of a significant effect on the identified European sites, it has been concluded that the significant effects which are likely in association with the proposed development can be overcome.</p>

Section 1 - details of the plan or project	
<p>European sites potentially impacted by plan or project:</p> <p>European Site descriptions are available in Appendix I of the City Centre Action Plan's Habitats Regulations Assessment Baseline Evidence Review Report, which is on the city council's website at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) ▪ New Forest Ramsar site ▪ Solent and Southampton Water SPA ▪ Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar Site
<p>Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?</p>	<p>No – the development consists of new student accommodation which is neither connected to, nor necessary for, the management of any European site.</p>
<p>Are there any other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Southampton Core Strategy (amended 2015) (http://www.southampton.gov.uk/policies/Amended-Core-Strategy-inc-CSPR-%20Final-13-03-2015.pdf) ▪ City Centre Action Plan (http://www.southampton.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/adopted-plans/city-centre-action-plan.aspx) ▪ South Hampshire Strategy (http://www.push.gov.uk/work/housing-and-planning/south_hampshire_strategy.htm) <p>The South Hampshire Strategy plans for 55,200 new homes, 580,000m² of office development and 550,000m² of manufacturing or distribution floorspace across the South Hampshire area between 2011 and 2026.</p> <p>Southampton aims to provide a total of 16,300 net additional dwellings across the city between 2006 and 2026 as set out in the Amended Core Strategy.</p> <p>Whilst the dates of the two plans do not align, it is clear that the proposed re-development of Capital House and the Royal Oak Public House is part of a far wider reaching development strategy for the South Hampshire sub-region which will result in a sizeable increase in population and economic activity.</p>

Regulation 68 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations) is clear that the assessment provisions, i.e. Regulation 61 of the same regulations, apply in relation to granting planning permission on an application under Part 3 of the TCPA 1990. The assessment below constitutes the city council's assessment of the implications of the development described above on the identified European sites, which is set out in Regulation 61 of the Habitats Regulations.

Section 2 - Assessment of implications for European sites

Test 1: the likelihood of a significant effect

- This test is to determine whether or not any possible effect could constitute a significant effect on a European site as set out in Regulation 61(1) (a) of the Habitats Regulations.

The proposed development is located 0.9km to the east of a section of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar Site whilst the New Forest SPA and New Forest Ramsar site are approximately 4.8km to the south west.

A full list of the qualifying features for each site is provided at the end of this report. The development could have implications for these sites which could be permanent arising from the operational phase of the development.

The submitted document 'Habitats Regulations Assessment: East Street Student Accommodation', AECOM, January 2016 reviewed the potential for impacts upon a number of European sites. It concluded that no likely significant effects would arise from the construction phase but that recreational pressure, arising from the operational phase, could adversely impact the New Forest SPA and Ramsar site and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites.

The following mitigation measures, which are set out in the 'Habitats Regulations Assessment: East Street Student Accommodation, AECOM, January 2016, have been proposed as part of the development:

- No parking spaces, apart from 1 for disabled students and 4 for staff and visitors, will be provided within the proposed development.
- A restrictive tenancy barring students from bringing their own cars will be used. Breaching this clause will result in termination of the tenancy.
- Information on public transport plus pedestrian and cycle route maps will be provided.
- The development will incorporate 140 secure cycle parking spaces
- A covenant prohibiting dog ownership within the development.
- A contribution to the Solent Recreation Mitigation Project which has been calculated as £7360.

Conclusions regarding the likelihood of a significant effect

This is to summarise whether or not there is a likelihood of a significant effect on a European site as set out in Regulation 61(1)(a) of the Habitats Regulations.

The project being assessed would lead to the provision of a total of 423 bedspaces for students located approximately 0.9km from Solent and Southampton SPA/Ramsar site and 4.8km from the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site.

The application site was previously occupied by a multi-storey car park however, this was demolished approximately five years ago and the only remaining buildings are Capital House and The Royal Oak Public House. It is located a significant distance from the European sites and as such construction stage impacts will not occur. Concern has been raised however, that the proposed development, in-combination with other residential developments across south Hampshire, could result in recreational disturbance to the features of interest of the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site and the Solent and Southampton SPA/Ramsar site.

The applicant has provided details of several avoidance and mitigation measures which are intended to reduce the identified impacts. However, without more detailed analysis, it is not possible to determine whether the proposed measures are sufficient to reduce the identified impacts to a level where they could be considered not to result in a significant effect on the identified European sites. Overall, there is the potential for permanent impacts which could be at a sufficient level to be considered significant. As such, a full appropriate assessment of the implications for the identified European sites is required before the scheme can be authorised.

Test 2: an appropriate assessment of the implications of the development for the identified European sites in view of those sites' conservation objectives

The analysis below constitutes the city council's assessment under Regulation 61(1) of the Habitats Regulations

The identified potential effects are examined below to determine the implications for the identified European sites in line with their conservation objectives and to assess whether the proposed avoidance and mitigation measures are sufficient to remove any potential impact.

In order to make a full and complete assessment it is necessary to consider the relevant conservation objectives. These are available on Natural England's web pages at <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6528471664689152> .

The conservation objective for Special Protection Areas is to, "Avoid the deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Birds Directive."

Ramsar sites do not have a specific conservation objective however, under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), they are considered to have the same status as European sites.

TEMPORARY, CONSTRUCTION PHASE EFFECTS

The designated sites are all located a substantial distance away from the development site and are therefore outside the zone of influence of construction activities. As a consequence, there will be no temporary, construction phase effects.

PERMANENT, OPERATIONAL EFFECTS.

New Forest SPA/Ramsar site

The New Forest National Park attracts a high number of visitors (13.3 million annually), and is notable in terms of its catchment, attracting a far higher proportion of tourists and non-local visitors than similar areas such as the Thames Basin and Dorset Heaths. Research undertaken by Footprint Ecology, Sharp, J., Lowen, J. and Liley, D. (2008) Changing patterns of visitor numbers within the New Forest National Park, with particular reference to the New Forest SPA. Footprint Ecology.), indicates that 40% of visitors to the area are staying tourists, whilst 25% of visitors come from more than 5 miles (8km) away. The remaining 35% of visitors are local day visitors originating from within 5 miles (8km) of the boundary.

The report states that the estimated number of current annual visits to the New Forest is predicted to increase by 1.05 million annual visits by 2026 based on projections of housing development within 50km of the Forest, with around three quarters (764,000) of this total increase originating from within 10km of the boundary (which includes Southampton).

The application site is located 4.8km from the nearest part of the New Forest SPA and Ramsar

site in terms of linear distance and as such, students resident in the proposed development would fall into the category of local day visitors.

Characteristics of visitors to the New Forest

In addition to visitor numbers, the report, "Changing patterns of visitor numbers within the New Forest National Park", 2008 also showed that:

- 85% of visitors to the New Forest arrive by car.
- 23% of the visitors travelling more than 5 miles come from the Southampton/Eastleigh area (see para 2.1.1).
- One of the main reasons for visiting the National Park given in the 2005 Visitor Survey was dog walking (24% of visitors - Source New Forest National Park Visitor survey 2005).
- Approximately 68% of visitors to UK National Parks are families.
(Source:www.nationalparks.gov.uk).

The majority of the visitors to New Forest locations arriving from Southampton could therefore be characterised as day visitors, car-owners, in family groups and many with dogs. Whilst students may fall within the first two of the above bullet points, they are unlikely to have dogs or visit as part of a family group.

Occurrence of students

The peak period for visitor numbers in the New Forest National Park is the summer, Sharp, J., Lowen, J. and Liley, D. (2008), which also coincides with the critical breeding period of woodlark, nightjar and Dartford Warbler which are features of interest of the New Forest SPA. It is anticipated that students will be provided with 41 week tenancies which means that the accommodation will be vacant over the summer period.

There is no direct evidence of the extent to which students contribute to visitor numbers to the New Forest National Park. However, the characteristics of typical visitors to the New Forest are consistent with an analysis of visitors to the North York Moors National Park in 2002 which showed that skilled manual workers, poor retired couples, young single parents and students were more likely to use the local Moorsbus Network but were poorly represented in surveys at car parks (Countryside Recreation News April 2002, "Missing Persons - who doesn't visit the people's parks". Bill Breaker).

It would therefore be reasonable to conclude that there are likely to be very low numbers of students visiting the New Forest, particularly during the sensitive summer period.

Car ownership and accessibility

Data gathered as part of the visitor survey undertaken by Footprint Ecology in 2008 clearly indicated that the majority of visitors travel to the New Forest by car. The proposed scheme (see drawing SK021) will provide five parking spaces (one disabled), intended for use by staff and visitors (i.e. maintenance contractors) to the student accommodation. They would not be for use by students except at the start and end of the tenancy for moving in and out. The parking spaces would be secured by lockable bollards to ensure they are not misused by students or members of the public. On this basis the development can reasonably be described as car free.

Car parking on the campuses of both universities is very limited. Solent Southampton University (SSU) does not have any on campus parking whilst the University of Southampton (UoS) is

seeking to further reduce levels of car use from the current 4.6% down to 4.2% by 2015 (UoS Travel Plan)

Students will therefore be expected to travel around Southampton on foot, bicycle and public transport. To support this the development will provide:

- A Travel Plan Coordinator;
- Pedestrian route information, cycle route maps and public transport information;
- 140 secure cycle parking spaces and a free cycle rental scheme within the student accommodation;
- A restrictive tenancy barring students from bringing their own cars. Breaching this clause will result in termination of the tenancy.

The site is located in the city centre and is therefore highly accessible by public transport, bicycle and on foot. The development will include a number of improvements to local highways, set out in section 3.4.2 of the Framework Travel Plan, which are designed to assist pedestrians and cyclists.

There are also 15 bus services passing within 170 metres of the site providing links to Southampton Solent University and surrounding residential areas. Stops for buses to the University of Southampton are located approximately 500m and 570m from the accommodation. The site is therefore highly accessible to residing students whilst the surrounding roads are both pedestrian and cycle friendly.

The high level of accessibility and the restrictive tenancies mean that it is very unlikely that the residents have access to cars.

Recreation options for students

Students at both universities have extensive opportunities to access sports and recreational facilities and are positively encouraged to make use of these. Details of the UoS facilities can be found at the following web address:

http://www.southampton.ac.uk/assets/imported/transforms/content-block/UsefulDownloads_Download/67A7C84E3D424F08B28A6E76CADD46E5/2015-16%20Sport%20and%20Wellbeing%20Brochure.pdf . Solent University has two major sports centres in the city centre, extensive playing fields at Test Park Sportsground, Fitness Centres and access to a range of local sports clubs and recreational facilities (details available on SSU website <http://www.solent.ac.uk/sport/facilities/facilities-home.aspx>).

In addition, Southampton benefits from an extensive network of common land, green corridors, city and district parks and local green spaces, which provide opportunities for quiet recreation of the type available to visitors to the New Forest. In particular, the Central Parks are located on the northern side of Houndwell Place whilst Southampton Common, a 125 hectare natural green space in the heart of the city, is only 15 minutes cycling distance from the application site. Just to the north of the Common lie the Outdoor Sports Centre, Southampton City Golf Course, and the Alpine Snow Centre which provide opportunities for organised and informal recreation activities. Outside the city centre are the Greenways, a series wooded stream corridors which connect a number of open spaces. Two of these, Shoreburs (3.1km) and Weston, are within easy cycling distance of the development site and provide extended opportunities for walking and connections into the wider countryside. A further semi-natural greenspace, Peartree Green, lies 2.8km to the east and provides good views of the River Itchen and landmarks in the city centre.

The availability of good quality and accessible open space described above, combined with sport and recreation facilities at both universities, reduces the likelihood that students will travel to the New Forest for recreational purposes.

Visiting the New Forest National Park using public transport

The linear distance to the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site is approximately 4.8km however, by road the distance is somewhat longer. The shortest route, using the Hythe Ferry, is 7km whilst the closest section when travelling purely by road is approximately 11.8km. It is unlikely, therefore, that visits made on foot or by bicycle will be a frequent occurrence.

Should students choose to visit the National Park using public transport they are unlikely to find it a straight forward proposition. Direct travel from the development site is not possible. Travelling from Southampton city centre, the destinations for train and bus services are the urban centres which, aside from Beaulieu Road, lie outside the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site. Once at these locations further travel is required to reach the designated site. Table 1 below provides details of the train services available from Southampton Central Railway Station.

Table 1 Train services from Southampton Central to New Forest Locations

Destination	Service frequency (outside of peak hours)	Journey time
Ashurst	1 service per hour	10 mins
Beaulieu Road	6 services between 0900- 1800	14 mins
Lyndhurst	No service	
Brockenhurst	4 services per hour	16 mins
Lymington	2 services per hour (change at Brockenhurst)	20 mins
Burley	No service	

The only direct bus service from Southampton to the locations in the New Forest identified above is the Bluestar 6 service which runs hourly from the city centre (during the day) to Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst and Lymington taking 30-40 minutes. Other services are available throughout the National Park from those locations.

Clearly, whilst it is possible to reach the designated site from the proposed halls of residence the process is complicated and likely to be costly. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that there are only likely to be a very small number of visits as a consequence.

Conclusions

The evidence provided suggests that students comprise a small proportion of visitor to the New Forest and that, as a visitor destination, the New Forest is most attractive to dog walkers and/or families that have access to a car.

Students resident within the new accommodation will not be permitted to keep dogs and will not be present with their families. In addition, the development will be designed in such a way as to stop students bringing their cars with them. Finally, the wide range of recreation and sports facilities available to students are closer to the development and easier and cheaper to access than the New Forest. As a consequence, it is very unlikely that students will make trips to the

New Forest designated sites and will not therefore contribute to increased recreational disturbance,

Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site

In 2008 the Council adopted the Solent Disturbance Mitigation Project in collaboration with other Councils within the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire in order to mitigate the effects of new residential development on the Solent and Southampton Water SPA. This enables financial contributions to be made by developers to fund appropriate mitigation measures.

The proposed student accommodation will result in a net increase in the population of the city and thus lead to significant impacts on the Solent and Southampton Water SPA. However, due to the characteristics of this type of residential development, specifically the absence of car parking and the inability of those living in purpose built student accommodation to have pets, the level of disturbance created, and thus the increase in bird mortality, will be less than C3 housing. The SDMP research showed that 47% of activity which resulted in major flight events was specifically caused by dogs off of a lead¹. As such, it is considered that the level of impact from purpose built student accommodation would be half that of C3 housing and thus the scale of the mitigation package should also be half that of C3 housing.

Assuming a typical 3 bedroomed house can accommodate 5 students, for the purposes of providing SPA mitigation, five study bedrooms will therefore be considered a unit of residential accommodation.

The calculation to establish the level of the mitigation package required is as follows:

$$\frac{S}{5} \times \frac{174}{2}$$

S = number of study bedrooms

$$\frac{423}{5} \times \frac{174}{2} = 84.6 \times 87 = \text{£}7360.2$$

It is considered that, subject to a level of mitigation, which has been calculated as £7360 being secured through a legal agreement, appropriate and effective mitigation measures will have been secured to ensure that effects associated with disturbance can be satisfactorily removed. The applicant has agreed to enter into a legal agreement to this effect.

¹ See paragraph 3.15 of the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project Phase II bird disturbance fieldwork

Conclusions regarding the implications of the development for the identified European sites in view of those sites' conservation objectives

Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn from the evidence provided:

- Residents of the new accommodation will not have access to cars.
- The availability of open space, sport and recreation facilities at both universities reduces the likelihood that students would travel to the New Forest for recreational purposes.
- Evidence suggests that low car and dog ownership amongst students contributes to the relatively low proportion of students in the make-up of visitor numbers to the New Forest.

- Access to New Forest locations by students living at the proposed development would be complicated and costly especially when compared to the availability of alternative recreational activities.

The following mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the development:

- No parking spaces, apart from 4 for disabled students, will be provided within the proposed development.
- Information public transport and pedestrian and cycle route maps will be provided.
- The development will incorporate 140 secure cycle parking spaces and a free cycle rental scheme within the accommodation.
- A restrictive tenancy barring students from bringing their own cars will be used. Breaching this clause will result in termination of the tenancy.
- A covenant prohibiting the keeping of dogs will be placed on the accommodation.
- A contribution of £7360 to the Solent Recreation Mitigation Project

As such, visitor pressure on European and other protected sites in the New Forest arising from the proposed development is likely to be extremely low and it can therefore be concluded that, subject to the implementation of the identified mitigation measures, **significant effects arising from recreational disturbance will not occur.**

References

ADL Highway Engineering Ltd, Framework Travel Plan, Proposed Student Accommodation, East Street, Southampton, February 2016

AECOM, Habitats Regulations Assessment: East Street Student Accommodation, January 2016

European Site Qualifying Features

The New Forest SPA

The New Forest SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Birds Directive by supporting breeding populations of European importance of the following Annex I species:

- Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata*
- Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*
- Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*
- Woodlark *Lullula arborea*

The SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive by supporting overwintering populations of European importance of the following migratory species:

- Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

New Forest Ramsar Site

The New Forest Ramsar site qualifies under the following Ramsar criteria:

- Ramsar criterion 1: Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.
- Ramsar criterion 2: The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plant are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate.
- Ramsar criterion 3: The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England.

Solent and Southampton Water SPA

Solent and Southampton Water SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Birds Directive by supporting breeding populations of European importance of the following Annex I species:

- Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
- Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*
- Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*
- Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*
- Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

The SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive by supporting overwintering populations of European importance of the following migratory species:

- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*
- Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*
- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*
- Teal *Anas crecca*

The SPA also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl, including the following species:

- Gadwall *Anas strepera*
- Teal *Anas crecca*

- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*
- Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*
- Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*
- Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*
- Wigeon *Anas Penelope*
- Redshank *Tringa tetanus*
- Pintail *Anas acuta*
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
- Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*
- Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar Site

The Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site qualifies under the following Ramsar criteria:

- Ramsar criterion 1: The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.
- Ramsar criterion 2: The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site.
- Ramsar criterion 5: A mean peak count of waterfowl for the 5 year period of 1998/99 – 2002/2003 of 51,343
- Ramsar criterion 6: The site regularly supports more than 1% of the individuals in a population for the following species: Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* and Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*.