

## Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

<b>Application reference:</b>	20/01544/OUT	
<b>Application address:</b>	Leisure World West Quay Road Southampton	
<b>Application description:</b>	Outline planning application for the demolition of existing buildings and comprehensive redevelopment of the site comprising residential accommodation (Use class C3), office floorspace (Use Class E), hotel accommodation (Use Class C1), cinema (Sui Generis Use), casino (Sui Generis Use) and other flexible business uses including retail and restaurants/cafes (Use Class E). With associated car and cycle parking, internal highways, open space, public realm and landscaping and ancillary works including utilities, surface water drainage, plant and equipment. Means of access for detailed consideration and layout, scale, external appearance and landscaping reserved matters for consideration.	
<b>HRA completion date:</b>	12/03/2021	
<b>HRA completed by:</b>		
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<b>Summary</b>		
<p>The project being assessed is a mixed development which will lead to the provision of 650 residential units and two hotels (380 rooms) plus new retail, office and leisure uses and car parking. The site is located close to the Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) (135m), approximately 900m from the Solent and Southampton Water SPA /Ramsar site and 4.3km from the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/ SPA/Ramsar site.</p> <p>The site currently consists of a mix of commercial buildings and areas of hardstanding, near to the City Cruise terminal within the Port of Southampton. It is located close to European sites and as such there is potential for construction stage impacts. Concern has also been raised 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 Water SPA/Ramsar site. In addition, waste water generated by the development could result in the release of nitrogen and phosphate into the Solent leading to adverse impacts on features of the Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site.</p> <p>The findings of the initial assessment concluded that significant effects were 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 <b>the significant effects which are likely in association with the proposed development can be overcome.</b></p>		

Section 1 - details of the plan or project

**European sites potentially impacted by plan or project:**

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

- Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Solent and Southampton Water SPA
- Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar Site
- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- River Itchen SAC
- New Forest SAC
- New Forest SPA
- New Forest Ramsar site

**Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?**

No – the development consists of new residential, hotel, retail, office and leisure uses which are neither connected to, nor necessary for, the management of any European site.

**Are there any other projects or plans that together with the project or plan being assessed could affect the site (provide details)?**

- 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](http://www.push.gov.uk/work/housing-and-planning/south_hampshire_strategy.htm) )

The PUSH Spatial Position Statement plans for 104,350 net additional homes, 509,000 sq. m of office floorspace and 462,000 sq. m of mixed B class floorspace across South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight between 2011 and 2034.

Southampton aims to provide a total of 15,610 net additional dwellings across the city between 2016 and 2035 as set out in the Amended Core Strategy.

Whilst the dates of the two plans do not align, it is clear that the proposed development of the Leisure World site 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.

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 135m to the north-east of the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA, 900m to the north of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site and 2.4km to the east of the Solent Maritime SAC. The River Itchen SAC lies 4.3 km to the north-east of the site whilst the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar site are 4.3km 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 both temporary, arising from demolition and construction activity, or permanent arising from the on-going impact of the development when built.

Sections 4.1 -4.6 of the Leisure World - Technical Appendix 10.2: Habitat Regulations Assessment Report (October 20) identified the following effects arising from the proposed development:

- Contamination and deterioration in surface water quality from mobilisation of contaminants;
- Disturbance (noise and vibration);
- Increased leisure activities and recreational pressure;
- Deterioration in water quality caused by nitrates from wastewater; and
- Potential collision risk from new tall buildings in close proximity to designated sites.

A number of avoidance and mitigation measures are set out in section 6 of the Leisure World - Technical Appendix 10.2: Habitat Regulations Assessment Report (October 20) which are summarised as follows:

#### Demolition and Construction phase

- Provision of a Construction Environmental Management Plan.
- Use of quiet construction methods e.g. replacement piling rather than displacement piling, where feasible;
- Further site investigations and a remediation strategy for any soil and groundwater contamination present on the site.

#### Operational

- Contribution towards the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership scheme. The precise contribution level will be determined at the detailed application stage.
- 4% of the CIL contribution, will be ring fenced for footpath improvements in Southampton's Greenways network. The precise contribution level will be determined at the detailed application stage.
- 1% of the CIL contribution will be allocated to the New Forest National Park Authority Habitat Mitigation Scheme. The precise contribution level will be determined at the detailed application stage.
- Provision of a welcome pack to new residents highlighting local greenspaces and including walking and cycling maps illustrating local routes and public transport information;
- Contribution towards, or the development of, a nitrate off-setting scheme.

- Building design features including avoidance of large areas of glass and use of design measures such as non-reflective frosting of glass, interior artwork, non-reflective one way glass, balconies, vegetated facades and angled windows (40 degrees);
- Sustainable drainage features including green roofs, permeable surfacing and petrol interceptors on drains.

### **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 is a mixed development which will lead to the provision of 650 residential units and two hotels (380 rooms) plus new retail, office, leisure uses and car parking. The site is located close to the Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA), approximately 900m from the Solent and Southampton Water SPA /Ramsar site and 4.3km from the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/ SPA/Ramsar site.

The site currently consists of a mix of commercial buildings and areas of hardstanding, near to the City Cruise terminal within the Port of Southampton. It is located close to European sites and as such there is potential for construction stage impacts. Concern has also been raised 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 Water SPA/Ramsar site. In addition, waste water generated by the development could result in the release of nitrogen into the Solent leading to adverse impacts on features of the Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water 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 Areas of Conservation is to, "Avoid the deterioration of the qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species, and the significant disturbance of those qualifying species, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving Favourable Conservation Status of each of the qualifying features."

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**

### *Mobilisation of contaminants*

Sites considered: Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA, Solent Maritime SAC, River Itchen SAC (mobile features of interest including Atlantic salmon and otter).

The development site lies within an area subject to a long history of port and associated operations. As such, there is the potential for contamination in the site to be mobilised during construction. In 2016 the ecological status of the Southampton Waters was classified as 'moderate' while its chemical status classified as 'fail'. The construction of the proposed development includes Continuous Flight Auger installation of piles and excavations which has the potential to disturb buried contaminants. In addition, demolition and construction works would result in the emission of coarse and fine dust and exhaust emissions – these could impact surface water quality in the Solent and Southampton SPA/Ramsar Site and Solent and Dorset Coast SPA with consequent impacts on features of the River Itchen SAC. There could also be deposition of dust particles on habitats within the Solent Maritime SAC.

A range of construction measures can be employed to minimise the risk of mobilising contaminants, for example spraying water on surfaces to reduce dust, and appropriate standard operating procedures will be outlined within a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

In the absence of such mitigation there is a risk of contamination or changes to surface water quality during construction and therefore a significant effect is likely.

### *Disturbance*

During demolition and construction noise and vibration have the potential to cause adverse impacts to bird species present within the SPA/Ramsar Site. Activities most likely to generate these impacts include piling.

Sites considered: Solent and Southampton Water SPA

The application site is located approximately 900m from the Solent and Southampton Water SPA, within an existing industrial area adjacent to a major road. The distance between the development and the designated site is substantial and it is considered that sound levels at the designated site will be negligible. In addition, there is already a high level of background noise from port activities which will mask general construction noise. The only likely source of noise impact is piling. The sudden, sharp noise of percussive piling will stand out from the background noise and has the potential to cause birds on the inter-tidal area to cease feeding or even fly away. This in turn leads to a reduction in the birds' energy intake and/or expenditure of energy which can affect their survival.

Piling impact can be mitigated by the use of Continuous Flight Auger (CFA) method, which has lower noise levels when compared to percussive methods. Where percussive piling can't be avoided, techniques such as soft start, which involves a steady build up to full energy, and use of wooden blocks can help to reduce sound levels.

Continuous Flight Auger (CFA) piling is the stated preferred piling method.

#### *Collision risk*

Sites considered: Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA

Demolition and construction operations will involve the use of tower cranes however, these are likely to be similar in scale to those used by existing active port operations in close proximity to the site to which birds are likely to be habituated. In addition, mapping undertaken for the Southampton Bird Flight Path Study 2009 demonstrated that the majority of flights by waterfowl occurred over the water and as a result collision risk with construction cranes or other infrastructure is not predicted to pose a significant threat to the species from the designated sites.

### **PERMANENT, OPERATIONAL EFFECTS.**

#### ***Recreational disturbance***

Human disturbance of birds, which is any human activity which affects a bird's behaviour or survival, has been a key area of conservation concern for a number of years. Examples of such disturbance, identified by research studies, include birds taking flight, changing their feeding behaviour or avoiding otherwise suitable habitat. The effects of such disturbance range from a minor reduction in foraging time to mortality of individuals and lower levels of breeding success.

#### **New Forest SPA/Ramsar site/ New Forest SAC**

Although relevant research, detailed in Sharp et al 2008, into the effects of human disturbance on interest features of the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site, namely nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, woodlark, *Lullula arborea*, and Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*, was not specifically undertaken in the New Forest, the findings of work on the Dorset and Thames Basin Heaths established clear effects of disturbance on these species.

#### **Nightjar**

Higher levels of recreational activity, particularly dog walking, has been shown to lower nightjar breeding success rates. On the Dorset Heaths nests close to footpaths were found to be more likely to fail as a consequence of predation, probably due to adults being flushed from the nest by dogs allowing predators access to the eggs.

#### **Woodlark**

Density of woodlarks has been shown to be limited by disturbance with higher levels of disturbance leading to lower densities of woodlarks. Although breeding success rates were higher for the nest that were established, probably due to lower levels of competition for food, the overall effect was approximately a third fewer chicks than would have been the case in the absence of disturbance.

#### **Dartford warbler**



Adverse impacts on Dartford warbler were only found to be significant in heather dominated territories where high levels of disturbance increased the likelihood of nests near the edge of the territory failing completely. High disturbance levels were also shown to stop pairs raising multiple broods.

In addition to direct impacts on species for which the New Forest SPA/Ramsar site is designated, high levels of recreation activity can also affect habitats for which the New Forest SAC is designated. Such impacts include trampling of vegetation and compaction of soils which can lead to changes in plant and soil invertebrate communities, changes in soil hydrology and chemistry and erosion of soils.

### **Visitor levels in the New Forest**

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 et al (2008), indicates that 40% of visitors to the area are staying tourists, whilst 25% of visitors come from more than 5 miles (8km) away from the National Park boundary. 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 4.3km from the nearest part of the New Forest SPA and Ramsar site and 2.0km from the National Park boundary in terms of linear distance and as such, residents of the proposed development would appear to fall into the category of local day visitors. However, the actual travel distance is considerably longer with the nearest road access point 10.3km away or by ferry it is a ten minute crossing, with a return fare of £7 or £10 with a bicycle, plus 4.6km along roads. Residents of the Leisure World development are therefore unlikely to make this trip on a daily basis.

### **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.

The exact mix of residential units has not been set but is likely to consist of flats ranging from 1-3 bed. The majority of residents are therefore likely to be singles and couples with only a small proportion of families. The level of recreation activity from such a development is likely to be lower than for a similar sized development of family housing however, adverse impacts cannot be ruled out. Mitigation of recreational impacts will therefore be required.

### **Mitigation**

It is not possible to establish the precise level of recreational impact arising from the development however, as with other similar developments, Community Infrastructure Levy funds at a rate of 5% of the CIL contribution for the development, will be used to upgrade semi-natural greenspaces within Southampton to provide alternative recreation areas and to provide a contribution towards the New Forest National Park Habitat Mitigation Scheme. The contribution will be split 4% and 1% respectively.

### **Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site**

The Council has adopted the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership's Mitigation Strategy (December 2017), in collaboration with other Councils around the Solent, in order to mitigate the effects of new residential development on the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site. This strategy enables financial contributions to be made by developers to fund appropriate mitigation measures. The level of mitigation payment required is linked to the number of bedrooms within the properties.

The residential element of the Leisure World development could result in a net increase in the city's population and there is therefore the risk that the development, in-combination with other residential developments across south Hampshire, could lead to recreational impacts upon the Solent and Southampton Water SPA. A contribution to the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnerships mitigation scheme will enable the recreational impacts to be addressed. At present the exact mix of residential units is not known and it is not therefore possible to calculate the precise figure at present however, the developer has undertaken to make a payment at the detailed application stage.

### *Water quality*

### **Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site**

In their letter date 6th September 2018, Natural England highlighted concerns regarding, "high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus input to the water environment in the Solent with evidence that these nutrients are causing eutrophication at internationally designated sites."

Eutrophication is the process by which excess nutrients are added to a water body leading to rapid plant growth. In the case of the Solent Maritime SAC and the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site the problem is predominately excess nitrogen arising from farming activity, waste water treatment works discharges and urban run-off.

Features of Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site that are vulnerable to increases in nitrogen levels are coastal grazing marsh, inter-tidal mud and seagrass.



Evidence of eutrophication impacting the Solent Maritime SAC and Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site has come from the Environment Agency data covering estimates of river flow, river quality and also data on WwTW effluent flow and quality.

An Integrated Water Management Study for South Hampshire, commissioned by the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Authorities, examined the delivery of development growth in relation to legislative and government policy requirements for designated sites and wider biodiversity. This work has identified that there is uncertainty in some locations as to whether there will be enough capacity to accommodate new housing growth. There is uncertainty about the efficacy of catchment measures to deliver the required reductions in nitrogen levels, and/or whether the upgrades to waste water treatment works will be enough to accommodate the quantity of new housing proposed. Considering this, Natural England have advised that a nitrogen budget is calculated for larger developments.

A methodology provided by Natural England has been used to calculate a nutrient budget and the calculations conclude that there is a predicted Total Nitrogen surplus arising from the development of 516 kg/TN/yr.

Due to the nature of the site, and the surrounding urban environment, there are no further mitigation options on site. Potential mitigation options being considered include:

- i. Contribution to upgrade of the main sewage treatment works to reduce the nitrates leaving the those works;
- ii. Section 106 payment to SCC to contribute to an off-site nitrate offsetting scheme that delivers land management that reduces nitrate runoff to the designated sites;
- iii. Developer contribution towards an off-site nitrate offsetting scheme that delivers land management that reduces nitrate runoff to the designated sites; or
- iv. Developer sets up a nitrate offsetting scheme that delivers off-site land management that reduces nitrate runoff to the designated sites.

Delivery of the agreed mitigation option will be secured via a legal agreement.

#### *Collision risk*

Sites considered: Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent and Southampton Water SPA

The proposed development will include buildings ranging from 31.6 to 51.1 m in height. The lower buildings are broadly comparable with buildings nearby that have a similar relationship to the SPA/Ramsar. As mentioned in respect of construction stage impacts, the Southampton Bird Flight Path Study 2009 demonstrated that the majority of flights by waterfowl occurred over the water and as a result collision risk with tall structures is not predicted to pose a significant threat to the species from the designated sites. However, the added risk with tall buildings is that lights can attract birds towards them whilst poorly designed glazing can encourage birds to attempt to fly through the building. These problems can be addressed through careful design of lighting, glazing and balconies.

**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:

- There is potential for a number of impacts, including noise disturbance and mobilisation of contaminants, to occur at the demolition and construction stage.
- Water quality within the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site could be affected by release of nitrates contained within waste water.
- Increased levels of recreation activity could affect the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar site and the New Forest/SAC/SPA/Ramsar site.
- There is a low risk of birds colliding with the proposed tall buildings.

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

### Demolition and Construction phase

- Provision of a Construction Environmental Management Plan.
- Use of quiet construction methods e.g. replacement piling rather than displacement piling, where feasible;
- Further site investigations and a remediation strategy for any soil and groundwater contamination present on the site.

### Operational

- Contribution towards the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership scheme. The precise contribution level will be determined at the detailed application stage.
- 4% of the CIL contribution, will be ring fenced for footpath improvements in Southampton's Greenways network. The precise contribution level will be determined at the detailed application stage.
- 1% of the CIL contribution will be allocated to the New Forest National Park Authority Habitat Mitigation Scheme. The precise contribution level will be determined at the detailed application stage.
- Provision of a welcome pack to new residents highlighting local greenspaces and including walking and cycling maps illustrating local routes and public transport information;
- Contribution towards, or the development of, a nitrate off-setting scheme.
- Building design features including avoidance of large areas of glass and use of design measures such as non-reflective frosting of glass, interior artwork, non-reflective one way glass, balconies, vegetated facades and angled windows (40 degrees);
- Sustainable drainage features including green roofs, permeable surfacing and petrol interceptors on drains.

As a result of the mitigation measures detailed above there should not be any adverse impacts upon European and other protected sites in the Solent and New Forest arising from this development.

It can therefore be concluded that, subject to the implementation of the identified mitigation measures, **significant effects arising from these impacts will not occur.**

## References

Fearnley, H., Clarke, R. T. & Liley, D. (2011). The Solent Disturbance & Mitigation Project. Phase II – results of the Solent household survey. ©Solent Forum / Footprint Ecology.

Liley, D., Stillman, R. & Fearnley, H. (2010). The Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project Phase 2: Results of Bird Disturbance Fieldwork 2009/10. Footprint Ecology / Solent Forum.

Rambould, (October 20) Leisure World - Technical Appendix 10.2: Habitat Regulations Assessment Report

Sharp, J., Lowen, J. and Liley, D. (2008) Changing patterns of visitor numbers within the New Forest National Park

## European Site Qualifying Features

### The New Forest SAC

The New Forest SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex I habitats:

- Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* (primary reason for selection)
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* (primary reason for selection)
- European dry heaths (primary reason for selection)
- *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion* (primary reason for selection)
- Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrub layer (Quercion *robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*) (primary reason for selection)
- *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests (primary reason for selection)
- Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains (primary reason for selection)
- Bog woodland (primary reason for selection)
- Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Transition mires and quaking bogs
- Alkaline fens

The New Forest SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex II species:

- Southern Damselfly *Coenagrion mercurial* (primary reason for selection)
- Stag Beetle *Lucanus cervus* (primary reason for selection)
- Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*

### 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 Maritime SAC**

The Solent Maritime SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex I habitats:

- Estuaries (primary reason for selection)
- Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) (primary reason for selection)
- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- Coastal lagoons
- Annual vegetation of drift lines
- Perennial vegetation of stony banks
- Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (“white dunes”)

Solent Maritime SAC qualifies under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive by supporting the following Annex II species:

- Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*

### **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*.



## Appendix 1 Nutrient Budget

### Calculation using water rate of 110 litres waste water per person per day

Step	Measurement	Value	Unit	Explanation
Development Proposal	Development types that would increase the population served by a wastewater system	519	Residential dwellings	519 flats – studio, 1, 2 and 3 bed.
Step 1	Additional Population	1245.6	Persons	Based on the residential mix
Step 2	Wastewater volume generated by development	137,016	Litres/ day	1110 persons x 110 litres
Step 3	Receiving WWTW environmental permit limit for TN	10	Mg/l TN	
Step 4	TN discharged after WWTW	959,112	Mg/TN/day	70% of the consent limit = 7mg/l TN. 137,016 x 7
	Convert mg/TN to kg/TN per day	0.9591	Kg/TN/day	Divide by 1,000,000
	Convert kg/TN per day to kg/TN per year	350.08		x 365 days
Wastewater total nitrogen load	350.08kg/TN/yr			
Net N from land use change	0kg			
Precautionary buffer	70.02kg/TN/yr			
<b>Total</b>	<b>420kg/TN/yr</b>			