

**THE CHURCH OF ST.PETER & ST. PAUL,
RUSTINGTON, WEST SUSSEX**

PLANNING APPLICATION for A NEW EXTENSION:

**LOCAL REQUIREMENTS
& BIODIVERSITY CHECKLIST**



Carden & Godfrey
Architects
33 Clerkenwell Close
London EC1R 0AU

April 2014

1.0 Biodiversity Checklist

- 1.1 The biodiversity checklist is appended.
- 1.2 The application included the felling of a holly tree, which is not at present used for nesting; it is however possible that that might change before the extension is constructed. It will therefore be programmed that the holly tree will be felled between September and February, outside of the nesting season.

2.0 Foul and Surface Water Drainage

- 2.1 The church at present has two wcs, which are connected to mains drainage via a drain that runs alongside the northeast footpath which is connected to the sewer in The Street. The proposed extension will have an accessible wc, but one of the existing wcs will be removed. The foul sewerage outflow from the extension will run into the existing mains drainage, but because one wc is being removed will not therefore impose any greater load on the existing system than at present.
- 2.2 Surface water drainage will be to existing soakaways within the churchyard.

3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 There is only one tree that may be affected by the development proposals, the holly tree immediately adjacent which it is proposed to take down because it is preventing maintenance of the south aisle wall at present, and will prevent maintenance of the extension west wall.
- 3.2 No other trees have canopy within 5m of the development site, and it is not considered reasonable to require a tree survey and arboricultural statement in such circumstances.

RICHARD ANDREWS
Carden & Godfrey Architects
7 April 2014



BIODIVERSITY CHECKLIST

Please complete this form having regard to the Biodiversity Checklist Notes, which can be found at:
<http://www.arun.gov.uk/documenthandler.ashx?id=20112&ofp=ukorn:93:inn4n30113>

Site Address/Application Reference Number:

CHURCH OF SS PETER & PAUL, RUSINGTON

Bats

YES

NO

Has the site been surveyed for bats?

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Are there any structures on site which have the potential to support roosting bats?

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☒

Structures with high potential include all agricultural buildings, buildings with weather boarding, tunnels, mines, ice houses, bridges, cliff faces with crevices and woodland. Further guidance can be found in 'Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines' available from www.bats.org.uk and the Bat Mitigation Guidelines available from: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/bats.aspx>

Are there any trees on the site which have the potential to support roosting bats?*

☐
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Trees with high potential to support roosting bats include old and veteran trees and any tree with cracks or crevices. Where appropriate, foraging and commuting routes should be incorporated into the design of the scheme. Further guidance can be found in 'Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines'

Barn Owls

YES

NO

Has the site been surveyed for barn owls?*

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Is there any evidence of barn owls nesting on or near the site or are there suitable nesting areas on the development site?*

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Barn owls often nest in farm buildings, dovecotes, bale stacks, hollow trees and a wide variety of derelict buildings. Barn owls require habitat which supports high number of small mammals including pasture, hedgerows and woodland. Further information can be found in 'Barn Owls On Site: A guide for developers' available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/76907?category=10030>

Breeding birds

YES

NO

Has the site been surveyed for breeding birds?*

☐
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Will areas of hedgerow/scrub/woodland/trees or other features likely to be used by nesting birds be affected by the proposal?*

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☐

If 'Yes' then mitigation measures to ensure occupied nests are protected should be included with the application.

Badgers

YES

NO

Has the site been surveyed for badgers?*

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Is there any evidence of badgers on or near the application site?*

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Are badgers commuting through the site to foraging areas?*

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Badgers use a wide variety of habitats and setts can be found in hedgerows, woodlands, scrub and field margins. Where appropriate, safe routes to foraging areas should be incorporated into the development proposals. Further information can be found in 'Badgers and Development' available at: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/badgers.aspx>

Dormice

Has the site been surveyed for dormice?*

YES

NO

☐☒

Is there suitable habitat for dormice on, or close to the application site?*

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Dormice are found in a variety of habitats including ancient semi-natural woodland, scrub, young plantations (both broadleaved and coniferous) and hedgerows. Occasionally they are recorded in gorse scrub, heathland and alder trees in reedbeds. Further information can be found in The Dormouse Conservation Handbook available at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/50018?category=32020>

Great crested newts

YES

NO

Has the site been surveyed for great crested newts?*

☐☒

Is there suitable habitat for great crested newts on, or close to the application site?*

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Great crested newts are often recorded in ponds, reedbeds, ditches and mineral workings. Terrestrial habitat used by newts is varied and includes semi-natural grassland, woodland, hedgerows and pasture and are often found in urban sites including gardens. Further guidance on great crested newts can be found in the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines from:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/810429?category=30014>

and the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook available from:

<http://www.froglife.org/animals/greatcrestednewt.htm>

YES

NO

Reptiles

Has the site been surveyed for reptiles?*

☐☒

Is there suitable habitat on the site for reptiles?*

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Reptiles use a variety of habitats including rough grassland, heathland, allotments, scrub, brownfield sites, field margins and abandoned gardens. Further information can be found at:

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/Reptiles_tcm0-21712.pdf