ARUN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

# BIODIVERSITY CHECKLIST

Please complete this form having regard to the Biodiversity Checklist Notes, which can be found at: http://www.arun.gov.uk/documentHandler.cfm?dld=20118&pflag=docm93jijm4n20118.
If you tick Yes, you must provide supporting information/statement with the application. If you do not the application will be held as invalid until you do so.

***Site Address/Application Reference Number:*** The Martlets EP/2/15/RES.

| ***Bats*** | ***YES*** | ***NO*** |
|---|---|---|
| **Has the site been surveyed for bats?** | ☑ | ☐ |
| **Are there any structures on site which have the potential to support roosting bats?** | ☑ | ☐ |

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

SURVEY CONCLUDES THAT NO BATS WERE FOUND & UNLIKELY TO SUPPORT BATS.

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

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

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/76007?category=40030

| ***Breeding birds*** | ***YES*** | ***NO*** |
|---|---|---|
| **Has the site been surveyed for breeding birds?*** | ☐ | ☑ |
| **Will areas of hedgerow/scrub/woodland/trees or other features likely to be used by nesting birds be affected by the proposal?*** | ☐ | ☑ |

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?*** | ☐ | ☑ |
| **Is there any evidence of badgers on or near the application site?*** | ☐ | ☑ |
| **Are badgers commuting through the site to foraging areas?*** | ☐ | ☑ |

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

| | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| ***Dormice*** | | |
| **Has the site been surveyed for dormice?*** | ☐ | ☑ |
| **Is there suitable habitat for dormice on, or close to the application site?*** | ☐ | ☑ |

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/80018?category=32020

| | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| ***Great crested newts*** | | |
| **Has the site been surveyed for great crested newts?*** | ☐ | ☑ |
| **Is there suitable habitat for great crested newts on, or close to the application site?*** | ☑ | ☐ |

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?*** | ☑ | ☐ |

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_tcm6-21712.pdf