



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/biodiversity-checklist>

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:

242 of WOODGATE FARM

Bats

Has the site been surveyed for bats?

YES	NO
☐	☒

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

Has the site been surveyed for barn owls?*

YES	NO
☐	☒

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 at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-near-protected-areas-and-wildlife>

Breeding birds

Has the site been surveyed for breeding birds?*

YES	NO
☐	☒

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

Has the site been surveyed for badgers?*

YES	NO
☐	☒

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>

BIODIVERSITY CHECKLIST

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.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hazel-dormice-protection-surveys-and-licences>

YES NO

Great crested newts

Has the site been surveyed for great crested newts?*

YES NO
☐ ☒

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:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/great-crested-newts-protection-surveys-and-licences>

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 trees with cracks or crevices. Where appropriate, 'foregoing' and commuting routes should be incorporated into the design of the scheme. Further guidance can be found in Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines.

Reptiles

Has the site been surveyed for reptiles?*

YES NO
☐ ☒

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:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reptiles-protection-surveys-and-licences>

Barn owls often nest in farm buildings, dovecotes, belt stacks, hollow trees and a wide variety of derelict buildings. Barn owls rely on open areas for hunting and roosting. Mammals including batwrens, hedgerows and woodland. Further information can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-nest-protected-areas-and-wildlife>

YES NO

Breeding birds

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.

YES NO

Badgers

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, setts 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/infocentre/mediacentre/wildlife/species/badgers.aspx>