



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:

1 UPPER WEST DRIVE, FREELING

Bats

Has the site been surveyed for bats?

YES

NO

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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>

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

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

	YES	NO
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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
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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:

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

	YES	NO
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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:

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