



Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal 2026

Land to the rear of Meadow Way, Westergate

Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....4

 BACKGROUND 4

 SITE CONTEXT 4

2.0 PREVIOUS SURVEYS.....5

3.0 METHODOLOGY 13

 DESKTOP STUDY.....13

 2026 UPDATE SITE WALKOVER 14

 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENTS.....14

 LIMITATIONS 14

4.0 RESULTS 15

 UPDATE HABITAT ASSESSMENT 18

 PROTECTED SPECIES 22

5.0 CONCLUSIONS 27

6.0 REFERENCES.....29

APPENDIX 1: HABITAT MAP 32

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHS 33

APPENDIX 3: SPECIES LIST 48

APPENDIX 4: 2022 ECIA ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living animals and plants are capable of migration/establishing. Whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date. This report provides a snapshot of the species that were present at the time of the survey only and does not consider seasonal variation. Furthermore, where access is limited, or the site supports habitats which are densely vegetated, only dominant species may be recorded.

The recommendations contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within

this document or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

1.0 Introduction

Background

- 1.1 The Ecology Partnership was commissioned by Barratt Redrow to complete a series of updated Ecological surveys for the Land at Hook Meadow, Westergate, hereafter referred to as 'site'.
- 1.2 The site was subject to an outline planning application (AL/178/22/OUT), which was granted on appeal (APP/C3810/W/23/3323858). The reserved matters application is to be submitted for the appearance, landscaping, layout and scale (pursuant to outline permission AL/178/22/OUT) for the construction of up to 89 residential dwellings and open space and associated works.
- 1.3 This report comprises:
- Introduction (Section 1);
 - Overview of previous surveys onsite (Section 2);
 - Assessment methodologies (Section 3);
 - Results (Section 4);
 - Conclusions (Section 5).

Site Context

- 1.4 The site is located on the edge of Westergate, within the Arun District of West Sussex (central grid reference SU 93616 04825). The site covers c. 3.8ha and consists of a large arable field that has been left fallow with boundary features present such as hedgerow and ditches. The site boundary also includes the residential property and associated garden at 24 Meadow Way. The site is bordered by a mixture of private gardens and arable land to the west and north with housing to all other aspects. The wider landscape consists agricultural land with the villages of Eastergate and Barnham to the east.
- 1.5 The approximate red line boundary of the site and the immediate surrounding area are shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Approximate red line boundary of the site and immediate surroundings

2.0 Previous Surveys

2.1 Table 1 below shows the surveys that have been conducted from 2021 and the methodology and survey dates.

Table 1: Surveys Undertaken from 2021

Faunal Group	Survey Methodology	Date of Surveys	Guidance
Bats – tree inspection	As part of the PEA, any trees supporting particular features likely to be of value to bats, such as splits, cracks, rot holes, coverings of ivy, peeling bark or similar, were recorded. The potential for the trees to support roosting bats were assessed in accordance with the criteria set out in the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines (BCT, 2016; BCT 2023)	7 th May 2021 11 th November 2022 9 th April 2024	Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 2 nd Edition (Hundt 2012) Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 3 rd edition (Collins 2016)
Bats – activity surveys	Three dusk surveys were carried out across the site using transect methods to record activity, along with two remote recording devices (Anabat	Transect survey: 18 th May 2022 13 th July 2022 22 nd September 2022	Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 3 rd edition (Collins 2016)

	surveys) as per Bat Conservation Trust guidelines (BCT, 2016)	Anabat Express devices were deployed on site and recorded data on: 18 th - 23 rd May 2022 14 th -19 th July 2022 15 th – 20 th September 2022	
Bat – building internal / external survey	Internal and external assessment of the house, undertaken using BCT 2016, 2023)	November 2022 9 th April 2024	Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 3 rd edition (Collins 2016) Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 4 th edition (Collins 2023)
Bat- emergence survey	Single emergence survey undertaken on the house at 24 Meadow Way. (BCT 2016)	4 th May 2023	Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines 3 rd edition (Collins 2016)
Dormice	A total of 50 dormouse tubes were established along the boundary features on 25 th April 2022. Checks were undertaken once a month in May, July, August, September and October 2022. A survey effort score of 21 was achieved after the October check, which exceeded the recommended score of 20.	Tubes set up on 25 th April 2022. Checks May – November 2022	Dormouse Conservation Handbook – Section Edition– (English Nature 2006)
Great Crested Newts	An eDNA survey was carried out on the off-site Pond 1 (Figure 7). The water samples were taken by an accredited agent. All water samples were analysed by SureScreen Scientifics.	5 th May 2022	eDNA surveys and analysis follow the protocol outlined by Biggs <i>et al.</i> (2014)
Reptiles	The refugia were placed around the edges of the site within the grassland and next to hedgerows.	Refugia set up date 31 st March 2022 Seven checks: 13 th April 2022	The timing and number of surveys completed were based on guidelines produced by

	Mats were set up prior to the commencement of the reptile survey.	25 th April 2022	Froglife (1999) and Gent and Gibson (1998)
	A total of seven survey visits were made to the site to check the refugia for the presence of reptiles. Visits were only carried out if the weather conditions were suitable for locating reptiles. On each visit to the site, a minimum of one circuit to check all refugia was carried out.	6 th May 2022	
		13 th May 2022	
		24 th May 2022	
		1 st July 2022	
		16 th September 2022	

Preliminary Ecological Assessment 2021

- 2.2 A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) was undertaken in May 2021 by the Ecology Partnership's Chris Jennings BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM and Aimee Littlechild BSc (Hons), latterly access was agreed through 24 Meadow Way with this section surveyed in November 2022. The site was found to mostly comprise of a large arable field, with semi-improved grassland and scattered scrub patches. The field was bordered by fences, species poor hedgerows, hedgerow with trees and dry ditches. The residential property at 24 Meadow Way consisted of two buildings, associated hardstanding, amenity grassland, introduced shrub borders and urban trees within the garden. The Phase 1 habitat map is displayed in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Phase 1 Habitat Map - The Ecology Partnership, 2022

Update Walkover – PEA Addendum 2024

- 2.3 In April 2024, The Ecology Partnership conducted an update walkover of the site. The site was almost exactly the same as it was recorded in the 2021 and 2022 PEA work. Following guidance at the time, habitat types were converted from JNCC Phase 1 habitat classification to UKHab habitat classification (Figure 3). The small difference in habitat type is considered largely down to reclassification and the habitats themselves had not changed significantly. It was noted the scrub had slightly reduced, although not considered significant. Additionally, the previously recorded dry ditch was observed to be holding a small amount of water at the western end following recent rainfall, however, this was considered to likely dry up as weather warmed.



Figure 3: Update habitat map from 2024 with UKHAB habitat classification – The Ecology Partnership, 2024

Bat Activity Surveys 2022

- 2.4 Following the 2021 PEA, the site was identified as offering some suitability for foraging and commuting bats within the site boundaries. As such, three bat activity surveys were conducted on site on 18th May, 13th July, and 22nd September 2022. The surveys followed BCT guidelines (Collins, 2016), the transect route is displayed in Figure 4 below. The bat activity surveys identified all boundary features were utilised by bats with a total of four bat species recorded on site; common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, and serotine.

- 2.5 Two static bat detectors were deployed onsite, to the north and south-east of site (Figure 4). The static detector surveys indicated four additional bat species were utilising the site including Leisler's, barbastelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, and a *Myotis* species. Within both the activity and supplementary static detector surveys the most recorded species was common pipistrelle followed by soprano pipistrelle. Additionally, the static bat detectors identified that the northern boundary recorded more registrations than the south.



Figure 4: The walked transect route, stop points, and static detector locations in 2022 – The Ecology Partnership, 2022

- 2.6 Annex II species barbastelle were recorded onsite, solely along the northern site boundary in very low numbers. The site falls within the wider conservation area of the Sussex Bat SACs, specifically 12km from Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC, designated for its populations of Annex II protected species barbastelle and Bechstein's bat. The HRA assessment concluded that the site is not functionally linked to the SAC designation.
- 2.7 During the update site walkover in 2024, it was considered that the linear features around the site had been kept under similar management as previously recorded. Additionally, as the remainder of site had not materially changed, it was considered likely to be in use by a similar assemblage of bats at similar usage levels therefore no updated activity surveys were conducted.

Bat Emergence Survey 2023

- 2.8 The property at 24 Meadow Way was assessed to have 'low' bat potential owing to a small number of lifted tiles on the western aspect of the building. The detached garage was considered to have 'negligible' potential. A single dusk emergence survey was conducted on the house on the 4th May 2023; this was conducted 15 minutes before sunset until 1.5 hours after sunset. The locations of the surveyors and infrared camera are displayed in Figure 5. The survey did not identify any bats emerging from the building.



Figure 5: Approximate location of the surveyors (blue stars) and IR camera (orange star) around the target building – The Ecology Partnership, 2023

- 2.9 One ash tree located along the northern boundary was considered to have 'moderate' potential due to a small, south facing hole recorded. This was to be retained as per site plans and therefore emergence surveys were not undertaken for this feature. During the 2024 update walkover, this feature was not recorded on site, it was considered that the feature was no longer present through natural processes.

Reptile Survey 2022

- 2.10 A terrestrial survey of the site for reptiles was carried out over seven survey visits between 13th April to 16th September 2022. Reptile refugia were placed along site boundaries adjacent to hedgerow and scrub patches and near the site entrance. The surveys identified a 'good' population of slow worm on site with a peak count of 20 adult and 8 juvenile slow worms, and one juvenile grass snake. The spatial results of the series of reptile surveys are displayed in Figure 6. In 2024, it was considered as the site had not materially changed, the reptile assemblage was likely to be similar to 2022, with the extent of available habitat having not changed.



Figure 6: Locations of the reptiles observed on site in 2022 – The Ecology Partnership 2022

Great Crested Newts - eDNA Survey 2022

- 2.11 A total of three ponds and two dry SUDs were identified within 250m of the site within the 2022 PEA (Figure 7). Pond P3 was identified to be a covered swimming pool within Aldingbourne Primary School and was therefore ruled out. Additionally, the two SUDs south of site were considered unsuitable as they did not hold any water and were void of any vegetation within or around the edges of the basin.
- 2.12 Ponds P1 and P2 were found to historically contain GCN with records from 2013 by FPCR recording peak counts of one male and one female in a bottle trap in P1, and one female in a bottle trap in P2. However, no evidence of eggs were found which may indicate they are not breeding ponds. Permission to sample these ponds for environmental DNA (eDNA) was sought, permission was granted for pond P1. Permission was not granted for P2.
- 2.13 P1 was therefore sampled on 5th May 2022, all samples were analysed by SureScreen Scientifics and were submitted for eDNA analysis. The outcome of the test was **positive** for the presence of GCN eDNA with 2 out of 12 positive replicates.
- 2.14 The Natural England risk indicator completed in 2022 presuming the worst-case scenario of ponds P1 and P2 being breeding ponds suggested an offence is 'highly unlikely'. It was

considered the site is largely unsuitable for GCN as it has a large arable field footprint, with suitable GCN terrestrial habitat restricted to hedgerows and grassland around the site boundaries. These suitable features were largely to be retained and enhanced within plans. In 2024, it was considered the assessments made for GCN were still valid and no further surveys were conducted.

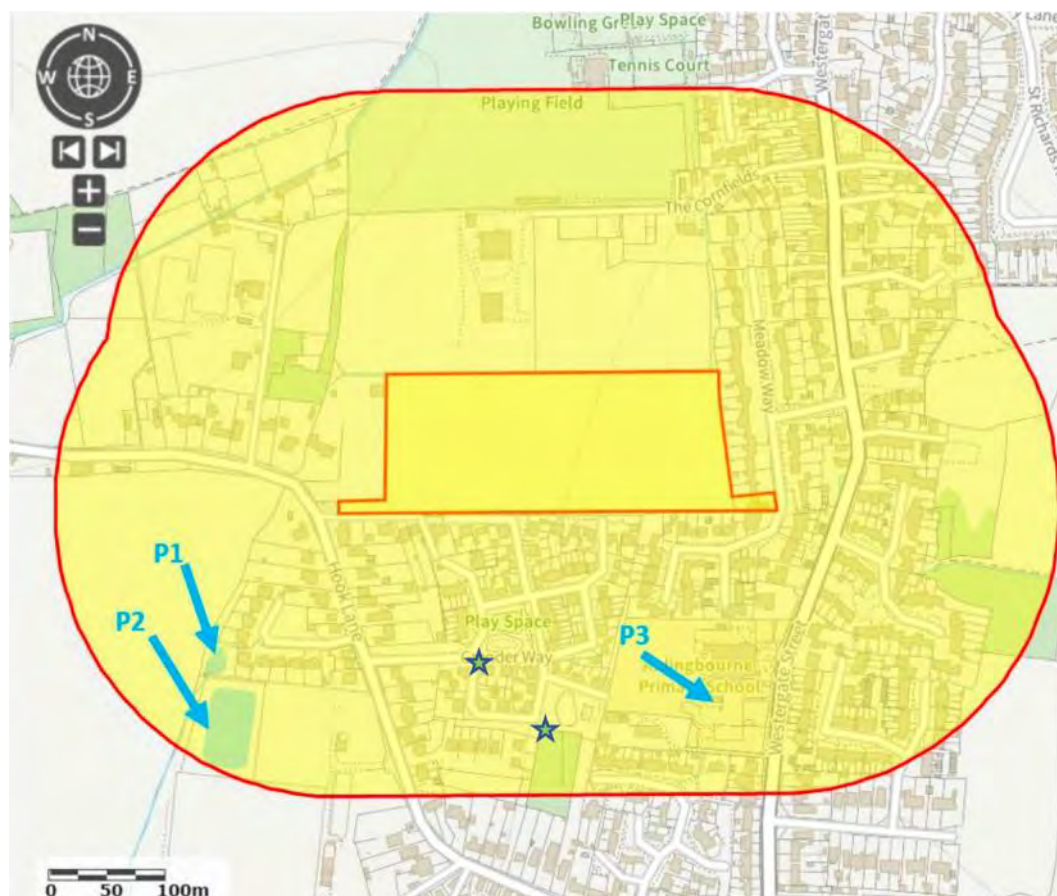
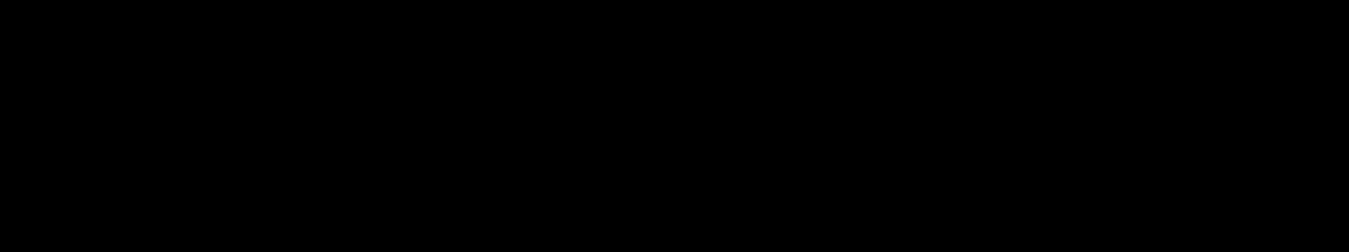


Figure 7: Ponds identified within 250m of the red line boundary numbered P1 – P3. Dry SUDs are indicated by stars – The Ecology Partnership, 2022

Hazel dormice

- 2.15 It was considered that the onsite hedgerows had connectivity to offsite blocks of woodland including ancient woodland and a potential network of habitats for dormice to exist across the edges of the site. As such, dormice surveys were conducted across boundary features of site from April to October 2022. Checks were conducted in May, July, August, October, and November; this achieved a score of 21 which satisfies the recommended score of 20 outlined within the Dormouse Conservation Handbook.
- 2.16 *Apodemus* spp. nests and food caches, some of which had mice themselves inside, were found across all surveyed boundaries, although they were found in higher densities in the south-west

corner of site. It was therefore considered that dormice were likely to be absent from the site. In 2024, it was considered that the prior assessments made were still valid, with no significant changes on site and no additional connectivity to any new potential source habitat, as such no further surveys were conducted.



Other Species

- 2.18 The hedgerows, trees, and scrub patches were considered to have suitable potential for birds to nest within and a few old bird nests were observed amongst the trees along the northern boundary within the initial 2021 site visit. Bird species recorded on site during the 2022 PEA were limited to robin, magpie, and *Corvus* sp. around the site edges and gull species flying over the site.
- 2.19 The site was considered to have some suitability for ground nesting birds such as skylark, however, the crops in the field were sown densely and right up to the field edges with no gaps present. Additionally, no sign of skylark or any other ground nesting bird were recorded during the site walkover in 2022 or 2024.
- 2.20 The site was not considered suitable for species such as otters and water voles due to lack of any suitable on-site habitat.

3.0 Methodology

Desktop Study

- 3.1 A desktop study search was completed using an internet-based mapping service (www.magic.gov.uk) for statutory designated sites and an internet-based aerial mapping service (www.maps.google.co.uk) was used to understand the habitats present in and around the survey area and habitat linkages and features (such as ponds, woodlands etc.) within the wider landscape. Update biological records up to 2km were acquired from the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC).

2026 Update Site Walkover

- 3.2 An updated site walkover was undertaken on the 27th March 2026 by Chris Jennings BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM and Sophie Baker BSc (Hons) MSc. The surveyors identified the habitats present, following the UKHab classification system. The site was surveyed on foot, and the existing habitats and land uses were recorded on an appropriately scaled map. The potential for the site to support protected species was also assessed (CIEEM 2017). The recommendations from this report were used to inform the site design, further survey work and mitigation strategies.
- 3.3 In addition, the abundance of plant species in each habitat were also recorded using the DAFOR scale. This assigns species abundance to one of the following categories: Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, or Rare.

Protected Species Assessments

- 3.4 Any evidence of protected species was recorded. Standard methods of search and measures of presence, or likely presence based on habitat suitability, were used for: bats in trees and buildings (Collins 2016), breeding birds (BTO 2020), dormice (Bright et al. 2006), great crested newt (ARG 2010), reptiles (Froglife 2015), badgers (Creswell et al. 1990) and water voles (Strachan et al. 2011).

Limitations

- 3.5 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no single investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The site was visited over the period of one site visit, as such seasonal variations cannot be observed and potentially only a selection of all species that potentially occur within the site have been recorded. Therefore, the survey provides a general assessment of potential nature conservation value of the site and does not include a definitive plant species list.
- 3.6 The protected species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on site, based on the suitability of the habitat and any direct evidence on site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive summary of any protected species group. The assessment is only valid for the time when the survey was carried out. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of this assessment, it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.

4.0 Results

- 4.1 An update 2km records search was requested from the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC). The records closest to site, recorded within the last 10 years, and relevant to the habitats on site, have been included in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Notable species records within 2km of the site in the last 10 years

Species	Status	Distance of closest record to site	Date of most recent record
Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5; NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 1.6km south-east	11/12/2025
Common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5	c. 250m north	03/10/2020
Smooth newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5	c. 390m north-east	08/12/2025
Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5; Habitats Directive Annex 2 & 4; NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 150m south-west	10/12/2024
Slow worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5; NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 65m east	11/12/2025
Grass snake <i>Natrix natrix</i>	As above	c. 690m north	01/10/2025
Common lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	As above	c. 400m east	05/09/2025
Water vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5; NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 410m east	13/05/2025
Western European hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 1.1km north-east	08/08/2022
Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 1.7km south-west	27/03/2021
Harvest mouse <i>Micromys minutus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 1.6km south-east	17/11/2025
Hazel dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5; Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 Schedule 2; Habitats and Species Directive (1992) Annex 4; NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 1.5km north-east	12/11/2024
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 Schedule 2; Habitat and Species Directive (1992)	c. 240m east	31/08/2024

	Annex 4; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5		
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	As above	c. 240m east	31/08/2024
Nathusius' pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	As above	c. 260m east	31/08/2024
Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	As above	c. 700m north	31/08/2024
Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	As above	c. 260m east	31/08/2024
Leisler's bat <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	As above	c. 700m north	31/08/2024
Serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	As above	c. 260m east	31/08/2024
Bechstein's bat <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	As above	c. 260m south-east	13/08/2023
Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	As above	c. 420m south-east	13/08/2023
Natterer's bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i>	As above	c. 260m east	13/08/2023
Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	As above	c. 260m east	13/08/2023
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	29/07/2024
Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1; NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	24/12/2022
Garganey <i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	02/06/2024
Little ringed plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	18/05/2024
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	18/06/2024
Little gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	17/04/2024
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	11/07/2018
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1; Amber List BoCC	Within 2km	04/05/2024
Ruff <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	02/04/2024
Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	04/05/2024

Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	01/04/2024
Wood sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1; Amber List BoCC	Within 2km	29/07/2024
Little egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1	Within 2km	10/05/2024
Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1; Amber List BoCC	Within 2km	27/04/2024
Turtle dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	28/09/2024
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	23/08/2022
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	c. 1.1km north-east	17/05/2024
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	03/02/2024
Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	18/08/2022
Grey partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	13/05/2020
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	18/06/2024
Cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	02/06/2024
Corn bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	02/08/2024
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	10/05/2024
Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Amber List BoCC	Within 2km	10/05/2024
Hawfinch <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	06/12/2020
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	10/05/2024
Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	22/04/2020
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Amber List BoCC	Within 2km	16/05/2020
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	10/05/2024

Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Amber List BoCC	Within 2km	18/05/2020
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	24/04/2022
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	26/05/2020
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Amber List BoCC	Within 2km	10/05/2024
Ring ouzel <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	NERC Act (2006) Section 41; Red List BoCC	Within 2km	10/04/2023
Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 1	Within 2km	03/10/2023
Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended) Schedule 5; Habitats Directive Annex 2; NERC Act (2006) Section 41	c. 175m south	17/11/2025

Update Habitat Assessment

- 4.2 The habitats present on site were not considered to have materially changed since the 2022 and 2024 PEA surveys. The arable land has been left fallow over the past year or so and it was considered this vegetative succession has resulted in the field matching with the classification of modified grassland albeit with some remnant crops and bare earth still present. The majority of grassland identified was modified grassland with other neutral grassland field boundaries. Species poor hedgerows bound the site to the south and north-west, with a hedgerow with trees to the north-east. The property to the south-east of site, 24 Meadow Way consisted of the building, hardstanding, and garden habitats in the form of modified grassland lawn, introduced shrub and scattered trees.

Modified grassland, g4 (field)

- 4.3 In the 2022 and 2024 surveys, the majority of the site consisted of arable farmland. These were identified to be crop in early stages of growth. This was a monoculture of sparse vegetation that was undeterminable to a species.
- 4.4 During the 2026 survey, the field had undergone vegetative succession through fast growing self-seeding grass species. This was still considered to be sparse coverage of short sward. It was still considered this is not a material change as the value of arable land, and the poor-quality modified grassland present (condition assessed on site) is equivalent value under BNG guidance. This consisted of grass species including frequently occurring meadow fescue, cocksfoot, and occasionally occurring Yorkshire fog, false oatgrass, red fescue, and annual meadowgrass, there were also rare occurrences of creeping bent and soft brome. Forbs present

included occasionally occurring spear thistle, willowherb sp., and field horsetail, and rare occurrences of bristly oxtongue, dandelion, hairy bittercress, and bristly oxtongue. The grassland was considered modified due to its clear disturbance from previous agriculture, sparse nature, poor species per m2 count (average 3 species per m2) and that grass cover was over 75%.

- 4.5 The south-west corner of the site near the site entrance was originally classified as natural semi-improved grassland in 2022, in the update 2024 survey this was re-classified under UKHab habitat classification system as modified grassland. In 2024, this was found to be dominated by meadow fescue, perennial ryegrass with some stands of creeping buttercup.
- 4.6 Within the 2026 update survey, this area has not materially changed and is still considered to be made up of seeded species. This was dominated by meadow fescue, with frequently occurring cocksfoot, and occasionally occurring Yorkshire fog. There were also occasionally occurring common vetch, doves-foot cranesbill, and rare occurrences of ribwort plantain, dandelion, and bramble.

Modified grassland – Vegetated garden, g4 828; Scattered trees 32

- 4.7 Within the plot for 24 Meadow Way to the south-east is the vegetated garden associated with the dwelling. In 2022 this was described as amenity grassland comprised of abundant red fescue and springy turf moss, with frequent white clover, common daisy, and dandelion. In 2024 this habitat was re-classified as modified grassland. The management regime had not changed from 2022 to 2024 with the sward height kept short.
- 4.8 In 2026 the sward height was longer owing to the property vacancy and thereby change in garden management. However, it was still considered that the species present were indicative of seeded grasses and a managed lawn. The rear garden had grasses including abundant perennial ryegrass, frequently occurring cocksfoot, occasionally occurring common bent, with rare Yorkshire fog. Frequent ribwort plantain, occasional daisy and dove's-foot cranesbill, and rare bramble and ivy were also identified.
- 4.9 Within the rear garden was also a small planter, this was characterised by occasionally occurring doves-foot cranesbill, and rare occurrences of daffodil, ivy, primrose, blackthorn, and a *Sorbaria* species.

- 4.10 There were five trees located within the rear garden, this included one silver birch tree and four beech trees. These were measured and were all classified as small trees.
- 4.11 The front garden was comprised of grasses including abundant perennial ryegrass, with occasionally occurring red fescue, and rarely occurring Yorkshire fog and common bent. Occasional dove's-foot cranesbill, daisy, and rare dandelion, yarrow, buddleia, and bramble were also identified.

Other neutral grassland, g3c 50

- 4.12 The grassland around the field margins were originally classified as neutral semi-improved grassland within the 2022 PEA, this has re-classified as other neutral grassland in 2024. This grassland was identified to contain abundant false oatgrass and meadow fescue, with occasional annual meadowgrass, cocksfoot, perennial ryegrass, and Yorkshire fog.
- 4.13 It was considered that these areas have not materially changed in 2026 although more ruderal vegetation has colonised these areas, this change is not considered to be ecologically significant and does not alter the habitat classification. This was of long sward and consisted of abundantly occurring false oatgrass and common nettle, frequently occurring cleavers and ivy, and occasionally occurring lords-and-ladies, bramble, cow parsley, and common hogweed. To the north there was also locally abundant hemlock water dropwort identified. This was associated with the dry ditch running along the northern boundary, a section of dry ditch was also present along the eastern boundary.

Bramble scrub, h3d

- 4.14 A parcel of bramble scrub has been previously identified in the 2022 and 2024 surveys, located to the south-west of site alongside the site entrance. This was identified again in the 2026 update walkover not to have significantly changed since previous survey work.

Other native hedgerow, h2a6

- 4.15 There were two species-poor other native hedgerows identified to the south and north-west of site. In 2022 and 2024 these were dominated by hawthorn, with frequent blackthorn and occasional elder. Climbers present included frequently occurring ivy, occasional travellers joy, honeysuckle and bramble. Additionally, the north-western hedgerow had a dry ditch running south of its entire length.

4.16 In 2026, the southern hedgerow running alongside the public footpath was found to be comprised of dominant hawthorn, frequently occurring blackthorn and ivy, occasionally occurring honeysuckle and bramble, and rare occurrences of bay. This was classified as other native hedgerow as there was less than four native woody species in a 30m section.

4.17 The hedgerow running along the north-western site boundary was found to comprise of dominant hawthorn, frequently occurring blackthorn and ivy, and occasionally occurring elder and bramble. Once more, the hedgerow had less than four native woody species within a 30m section.

Other native hedgerow with trees, h2a6 11

4.18 A hedgerow with trees was recorded along the north western boundary, in 2021 and 2024 these were identified to be dominated by hawthorn, with abundant ivy, frequently occurring blackthorn, and occasionally occurring ash, elder, honeysuckle, bramble, field maple, and rare occurrences of holly and oak.

4.19 In 2026 the species composition recorded had not changed from the previous surveys conducted although a rare occurrence of *Prunus* species was also identified. This hedgerow was also considered to be species-poor as there was less than four native woody species within a 30m section.

Buildings, u1b5

4.20 Buildings on site included the semi-detached residential property at 24 Meadow Way and associated detached double garage. These buildings were not considered to have materially changed since previous surveys in 2022 and 2024, although were now vacant and boarded up, as before they were previously occupied by the former owners.

Hardstanding (Other developed land), u1b6

4.21 Hardstanding was present to the south-east of site associated with 24 Meadow Way and to the south-west in the form of access from Hook Lane to site. These habitats have not changed from the 2022 and 2024 surveys.

Introduced shrub, u1 847

4.22 Within the plot for 24 Meadow Way was two parcels of introduced shrub, one within the rear garden and one within the front garden. The rear garden consisted of one bay laurel shrub, this was identified in both the 2022 and 2024 surveys, this habitat was still in place in 2026.

- 4.23 In the front garden along the north of the front garden was a bed with introduced shrub including occasional lavender and leylandii cypress, and rare berberis. This habitat has also stayed consistent throughout the previous surveys.

*Target Notes*¹

Target Note 1: Gravel pile – 2022 Only

- 4.24 A gravel pile was identified within the original 2022 survey conducted onsite; this was recorded near the entrance to site. This feature was not identified in the 2024 or 2026 surveys. In 2026, the area in which this is noted comprised of modified grassland at the site entrance to the south-west.

Target Note 2: 'Moderate' potential bat tree – 2022 Only

- 4.25 A moderate potential bat tree was identified during the 2022 PEA; this was a single ash tree within the north-eastern hedgerow with trees. During the 2024 update survey this was not recorded. It was not clear whether the feature had degraded from external conditions, or the tree or section of tree may have fallen or been removed. There were no signs of Arboricultural works having taken place on site and it was therefore considered likely that the feature was no longer present through natural processes.

Target Note 3: Likely PRF-I tree – to be retained

- 4.26 During the 2026 update survey, a tree containing a potential roosting feature (PRF) was identified, this was considered to have a small hole that may have space for opportunistic individuals (likely PRF-I).

Protected Species

Bats Roosting Potential

- 4.27 The buildings at 24 Meadow Way were internally and externally inspected during the 2026 update survey work. The house on site had been previously assessed as having 'low' potential due to a small number of external features which were not found to be in use during the 2023 emergence survey. In 2024 it was considered that no evidence of roosting bats was recorded, and no further surveys were recommended.

¹ The location of the Target Notes can be seen within the habitat map in Appendix 1.

- 4.28 Since the previous surveys the property is now vacant and windows and doors have been boarded. Access was gained to the loft of the house and no evidence of roosting bats, i.e. droppings were recorded within the loft which appeared to have remained well sealed, although some small sections of roofing felt had come away from the tiles internally. It should be noted however, that both buildings are covered with interlocking style roof tiles, which appear well sealed and lack opportunities for roosting bats. External features on the house including small gaps in hanging tile and cracks / gaps in the soffit were considered to provide potential for individual roosting bats. Therefore, it was considered the house remains to have 'low' potential for roosting bats. As such, at least one dusk emergence should be conducted from May to August inclusive. If any bats are identified to be utilising the building, then a further two surveys will need to be conducted at least three weeks apart from one another from May to September, inclusive. At least two of any three surveys must be undertaken May-August, with one survey within September (which is considered a sub-optimal survey month) acceptable. If a bat roost is identified, then a Natural England mitigation licence will be required prior to demolition. The recommended survey/s can be used to inform a licence and any required mitigation.
- 4.29 The garage had no internal evidence and as previously had no notable external features present that could be utilised by roosting bats and therefore is considered to have 'negligible' roosting bat potential. No further survey for this building is recommended.
- 4.30 The trees on site were examined for their roosting bat potential, one tree along the north-eastern hedgerow with trees was identified to have a feature considered likely to be a PRF-I feature considered only suitable for individual bats or a small number of bats. This tree is due to be retained as part of works so no further survey work would be required. If any works to this tree are required in future it is advised that a suitably qualified ecologist is to be contacted on how to proceed. The tree will be protected with a sensitive lighting scheme.

Foraging and commuting habitat

- 4.31 It was considered that the suitability of the site for foraging and commuting bats has not materially changed since the previous surveys. The previous 2022 bat activity transects identified the boundary features were utilised by bats with four species recorded including common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, and serotine. Supplementary static detector surveys also recorded Leislers', barbastelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, and a *Myotis* species. The

static detector surveys identified that the northern boundary observed more activity than the south.

- 4.32 Within the 2024 update PEA it was considered that the linear habitats around the site had been kept under similar management. The rest of the site was also considered not to have changed therefore likely that bat species assemblage and usage levels were likely similar to the 2022 surveys and no update survey was conducted. Again, the linear features around the site have not materially changed since the previous survey and areas such as scrub remain similar in extent. The arable field on site has been left fallow and was considered to be more modified grassland now, although still had patches of bare earth and some remnant crops. The grassland was very short in sward and appeared to have been managed recently. With arable /managed modified grassland providing limited value to bat species and the linear features, individual trees and scrub, remaining in a very similar condition to the previous survey work, it is not considered that the usage of the site by bats has materially changed.
- 4.33 The principle of development has been established, and a sensitive lighting scheme has been developed as is detailed with the associated lighting strategy documents by Mark Kenny Lighting Consultancy. The scheme has been developed to ensure that the hedgerow features on the northern and southern boundaries are protected from light. The scheme has been designed to ensure that these features do not exceed a maximum of 0.2lux and are kept as dark corridors. This has been undertaken by only using lighting where there is a specific requirement. The lighting design has been optimised through the use of minimal height lighting columns while achieving required illumination levels. Bollard lighting has been used within sensitive areas to significantly manage light spill. Lighting columns and bollards close to the northern and southern boundaries will be fitted with additional mitigation features to focus and manage light spill as to ensure that the important boundary features for bats on site remain dark corridors. It should be noted that the impact of the mitigation features cannot be specifically illustrated within the lux plan, but columns and bollards have been identified on the plan to specify the features that will be fitted with additional mitigation measures such as baffles and shields. With a sensitive lighting scheme in place it is considered that the favourable conservation status of bats on site will be maintained and additional tree planting, scrub and hedgerow planting, wildflower creation and SuDs development will diversify the habitats available to the local bat population that use the site.

Reptiles

- 4.34 Reptile surveys conducted on site in 2022 found that a good population of slow worm with a peak count of 20 adult and 8 juvenile slow worms, and one juvenile grass snake. The slow worms were identified along the boundary features of site with the juvenile grass snake identified to the south-east of the field.
- 4.35 The majority of site was formerly characterised as arable land, it was considered since the 2024 surveys the arable field has been left fallow, albeit still under management and is now modified grassland. However, this habitat was of short sward and sparse and therefore was still considered unsuitable for reptiles. The existing available reptile habitat had not significantly changed with the suitable habitat still present around the field margins which had not changed in extent or significantly in condition. The very small areas of lawn present within 24 Meadow Way was at a longer sward, than previously recorded. These areas were not considered to be optimal for reptiles and were isolated from other suitable habitat. The rear garden was isolated by the house and patio as well as the boundary lower walled sections of the close panel fencing which appeared well sealed forming a continuous barrier to dispersal. Again, the front garden was isolated by hardstanding, buildings and a small section of isolated well managed unsuitable garden habitat adjacent. It is considered that the available extent of habitat to reptile species has not changed on site with the vast majority of this habitat, maintained as part of proposals with significant areas of new reptile habitat to be created as part of works. As such no further survey work is recommended. An updated reptile mitigation strategy is detailed within the relevant accompanying document.

Great Crested Newts (GCN)

- 4.36 The central grassland habitat on site was considered to be largely unsuitable for GCN due to its sparsity and short sward. It is considered that the suitability was predominantly located within the field boundaries of site. The suitability of the site for GCN has not changed since the previous 2021/2022 and 2024 survey work.
- 4.37 Three ponds and two dry SUDs were identified within 250m of the site. The two SUDs identified previously within the housing estate to the south were once again investigated during the update survey in 2026, these were found to still be dry and contained no vegetation within or around the edges of the basins. Therefore, it was considered these two dry SUDs remain unsuitable for breeding GCN and are soak away features not ponds.

- 4.38 In 2022, pond P1 was tested for GCN eDNA which returned a positive result indicating GCN presence within the pond. Access to pond P2 was not granted in 2022 and P3 was determined to be a covered swimming pool unsuitable for GCN. The Natural England risk indicator completed in 2022 presuming P1 and P2 were breeding ponds suggested offence was 'highly unlikely' as the site is largely unsuitable for GCN.
- 4.39 It is considered that the site has not materially changed from the initial surveys conducted onsite. The centre of the site, wherein the majority of the development footprint lies, is considered unsuitable for GCN in their terrestrial phase. Additionally, the site is separated from P1 and P2 by a number of houses, access roads and Hook Lane, with limited connectivity to site. As such, it is considered GCN are not considered to be a constraint as was previously concluded.

Hazel Dormice

- 4.40 A dormouse survey was conducted in 2022 with checks conducted once a month from May to November 2022. No dormice were found during this survey, only evidence of *Apodemus* spp. were identified utilising the dormouse nest tubes. As such, it was considered dormice were likely absent from the site.
- 4.41 Update records for hazel dormice show no records within habitat that is connected to the site, with all recent records recorded from a specific site north of Eastergate approximately 1.5km away, isolated from the site by the villages of Westergate and Eastergate and associated built infrastructure forming a significant barrier to dispersal. The management of the site and surrounding habitat does not appear to have changed with no significant connectivity to habitat from which a source population could colonise the site, as such it is considered that species are still likely absent from the site, and no further survey work is recommended as was previously agreed.

Other Species

- 4.42 No evidence of badgers including setts or latrines was identified onsite during the initial 2021/2022 PEA or 2024 update walkover. Furthermore, no evidence of badgers was identified during the 2026 update. Due to the open nature of the majority of site, it is considered likely that badgers may utilise the site for commuting and foraging purposes. Best practice guidelines are recommended to be followed, to help ensure no badgers or other mammals are harmed during the construction phase of the project:

- Any excavations and/or trenches associated with construction are either covered at night or supplemented by means of escape for any badgers that may fall into the excavation whilst foraging;
- Any open pipes or conduits laid should be blocked off each night to prevent badgers from entering them;
- As far as possible, construction work should only take place between dawn and dusk with no late evening work to reduce possible disturbance.

4.43 The hedgerows, trees, and scrub were considered suitable for birds to nest within during the appropriate season. In 2022, a few old birds' nests were observed amongst the trees along the northern boundary. The site was considered to have some suitability for ground nesting birds, however, in 2022 and 2024 no evidence of this was observed. The update survey in 2026 found no evidence of use by ground nesting birds, with the field heavily managed and at a short sward with no cover from predators.

4.44 During the update building inspection at 24 Meadow Way, it was observed that it was considered likely that birds were nesting within the roof structure of the house building. Although no evidence was present within the roof void, it is considered likely that starling were nesting under the tiles or within the soffit on the southern side of the roof. A starling was observed entering a hole in the soffit along the southern edge of the building and noise could be heard between the felt and the tiles in this area during the internal inspection.

4.45 Within current proposals the boundary features of interest to nesting birds are to be largely to retained. However, any removal of suitable habitat, including works to the buildings at 24 Meadow Way, should be conducted outside of nesting bird season (March – August inclusive) or immediately after a nesting bird check by a suitably qualified ecologist.

4.46 It is considered that this site does not contain suitable habitat for protected species such as water vole or otter.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 The habitats present on site were not considered to have materially changed since the 2022 and 2024 surveys. The arable land has been left fallow resulting in the former arable field being classified as modified grassland. However, this was not considered to be a substantial change in the habitat quality or biodiversity value of the site. The majority of the site was found to be

composed of modified grassland with other neutral grassland field boundaries. Species poor hedgerows bound the site to the south and north-west, with a hedgerow with trees to the north-east. The linear features have not materially change since prior survey works. The property to the south-east of site, 24 Meadow Way, consisted of the building, associated hardstanding, garden and introduced shrub. A number of scattered trees were also identified to the west of site and within the rear garden of 24 Meadow Way.

- 5.2 The house at 24 Meadow Way has undergone one dusk emergence survey in 2023 owing to the 'low' bat potential of the building, this did not identify any bats utilising the building onsite. In 2026, the buildings were once again assessed internally and externally; no evidence of bats was identified within the loft of the building or inside the garage. However, a number of external features were identified including holes in the soffit and some gaps present under the hanging tiles of the residential house. It was considered the building was still classified as having 'low' bat potential. Therefore, one update emergence survey is recommended to be conducted between May to August, inclusive prior to demolition. If any bats are identified during this survey, then a further two surveys must be conducted from May to September inclusive, at least three weeks apart to inform any mitigation strategy and a Natural England licence to legalise the demolition of the structure. The garage was classed as having 'negligible' potential as previously recorded.
- 5.3 One tree located within the hedgerow with trees to the north-east was identified to have a likely PRF-I feature considered only suitable for individual bats or a very small number of bats. It is understood that this boundary feature is to be retained and protected during works and will be subject to a sensitive lighting strategy at an operational stage. If any works are required to this tree in the future, then a suitably qualified ecologist should be contacted to advise on how to proceed.
- 5.4 In regard to foraging and commuting bats, in previous 2022 bat activity surveys it was determined that the boundary features of site were the features in use by bats including a total of at least eight bat species including common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine, Leisler's, barbastelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, and a *Myotis* species. Most activity was recorded along the northern boundary feature. It is considered that the linear habitats of site have not materially changed along with the rest of the habitats present on site and therefore it is considered that the assemblage and usage of the site by foraging and commuting bats is likely similar to previously recorded. As required, a sensitive lighting scheme has been developed for

the site to ensure that features of importance are protected. Further enhancements on site including the creation of wildflower planting, SuDs as well as additional tree and scrub planting will further improve available foraging habitat for bats on site. It is considered that the favourable conservation status of bat species using the site will be maintained with the parameters of development agreed at outline stage no further survey work is recommended.

- 5.5 Reptile surveys conducted in 2022 found a good population of slow worm onsite, these were identified along the boundary features of site. It is considered that the sites suitability and the available extent of habitat for reptiles has not changed significantly from previous surveys with most suitability for reptiles located within the longer sward boundary features of site.
- 5.6 It is considered that the assessments made for hazel dormice and great crested newts as detailed within the submission documents for the outline consent are still valid with these species not considered to be a constraint to development. No potential for any other species was discovered during the update walkover.
- 5.7 It was considered that badgers may utilise the site for commuting and foraging purposes, therefore, best practice guidelines have been outlined within this report.
- 5.8 The hedgerows and trees onsite as well as the buildings at 24 Meadow Way were considered suitable for nesting birds within the appropriate season. Likely nesting was observed within the roof structure at 24 Meadow Way. Any works to these habitats or features should be conducted outside of the nesting bird season (March – August inclusive) or immediately after a nesting bird check by a suitably qualified ecologist.

6.0 References

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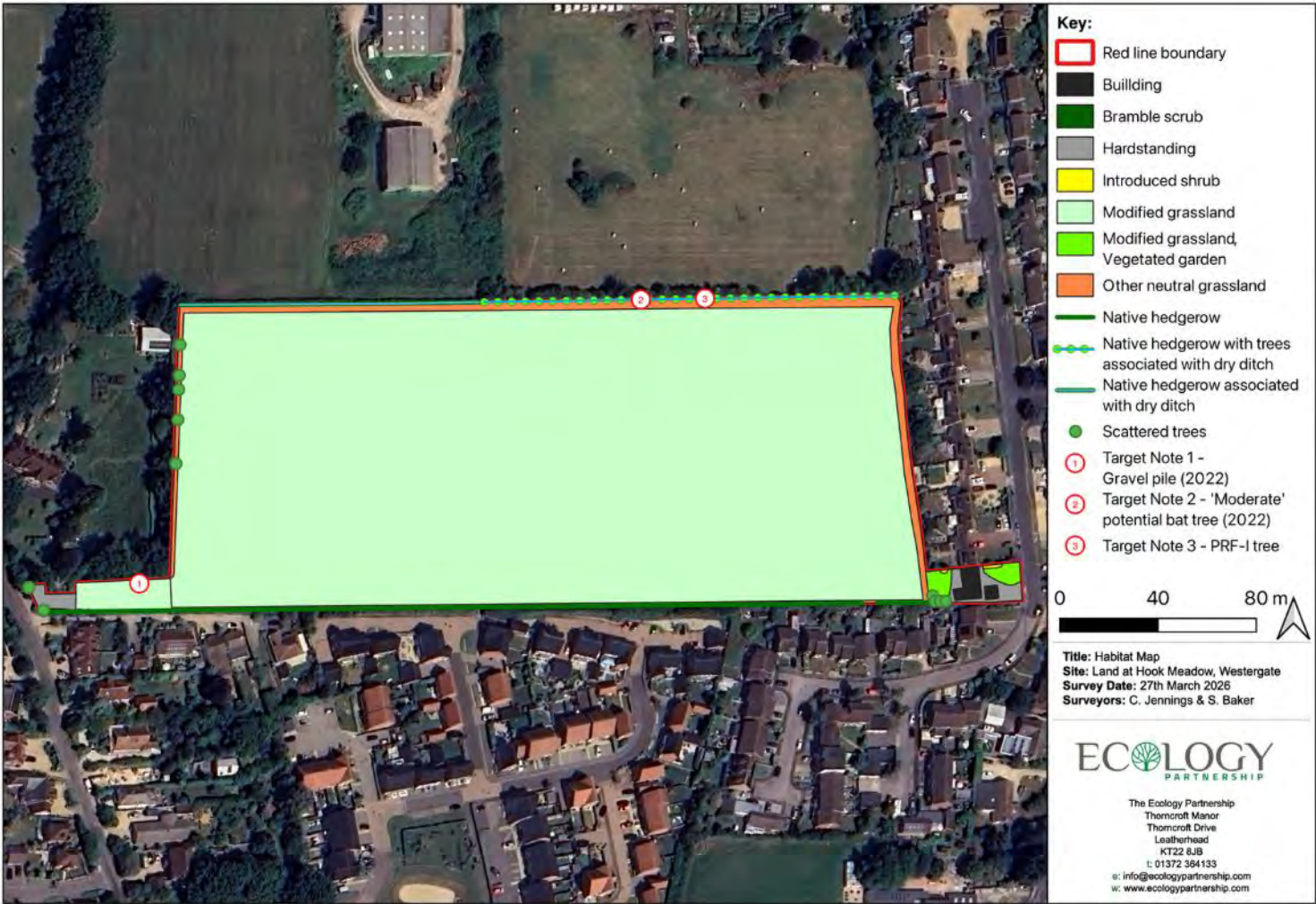
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Internet resources:

Google Maps: www.google.co.uk/maps

Magic Interactive Map: www.magic.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Habitat Map



Appendix 2: Photographs**Photograph 1:**

Hole in soffit on 24 Meadow Way on the southern aspect of the building, likely in use by birds

**Photograph 2:**

Gap between brickwork and soffit on the western aspect of the building



Photograph 3: Hanging tiles on the western aspect of the building	
Photograph 4: Hole in felt within the loft	

Photograph 5: Within the loft void	
Photograph 6: Within the garage associated with 24 Meadow Way	

Photograph 7: Garage associated with 24 Meadow Way	 A photograph of a brick garage. The garage has a white door that is slightly ajar, revealing a dark interior. To the right of the door, there is a large window that has been boarded up with light-colored plywood. The number '24' is visible on the brick wall next to the door. The garage is attached to a larger brick building with a dark tiled roof. The sky is overcast.
Photograph 8: Rear garden of 24 Meadow Way	 A photograph of a rear garden. The foreground is filled with tall, green grass. In the background, there is a wooden fence covered in ivy. To the right, there are dense green bushes and trees. The sky is overcast.

Photograph 9:
Small trees located
within the rear
garden of 24
Meadow Way



Photograph 10:
Front garden of 24
Meadow Way



Photograph 11:
24 Meadow Way
and front garden



Photograph 12:
Modified grassland
entrance to the site
from the west



Photograph 13: Modified grassland in centre of field, previously arable	
Photograph 14: Modified grassland in centre of field	

Photograph 15:
Southern hedgerow
and other neutral
grassland border to
the field



Photograph 16:
North-eastern
hedgerow with
trees



Photograph 17:
Dry ditch running
along the north of
site



Photograph 18:
North-western
hedgerow and
grassland



Photograph 19:
Likely PRF-I feature
within the north-
eastern hedgerow
with trees



Photograph 20:
Scattered trees to
the west of site in
front of offsite line
of trees



Photograph 21:
Tree to the south-
west of site within
bramble scrub



Photograph 22:
Tree to the south-
west of site along
site access



Photograph 23:
Hardstanding
access to the south-
west of site



Photograph 24:
Dry SUDs offsite



Photograph 25:
Dry SUDs offsite



Appendix 3: Species List

Modified Grassland – Back garden		
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	A
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	R
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	O
Doves-foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium mole</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	R
Modified grassland – Back garden planter		
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	R
Doves-foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium mole</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	R
Sorbaria species	<i>Sorbaria</i> sp.	R
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> sp.	R
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	R
Introduced shrub – Back garden		
Bay laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	D
Kerria species	<i>Kerria</i> sp.	R
Modified grassland – Front garden		
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	A
Doves-foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium mole</i>	O
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	R
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	R
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	R
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia</i> sp.	R
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	R
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	R
Introduced shrub – Front garden		

Lavendar	<i>Lavandula</i> sp.	O
Leylandii cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> × <i>leylandii</i>	O
Berberis	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	R
Modified Grassland – Field entrance		
Meadow fescue	<i>Lolium pratense</i>	D
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Doves-foot cranesbill	<i>Geranium mole</i>	O
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	O
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	LF
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	R
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	R
Spotted medick	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	LF
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	R
Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	R
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O
Vicia species	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	R
Modified Grassland – Field		
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
False oatgrass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	O
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	O
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	O
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	O
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	R
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	R
Willowherb species	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	O
Giant fescue	<i>Schedonorus giganteus</i>	F
Annual meadowgrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	F
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Hairy bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	R
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	R
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	R
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	R
Other Neutral Grassland – Field margins		
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	A
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	F
Lords-and-ladies	<i>Arium maculatum</i>	O

Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	R
False oatgrass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	A
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	F
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	O
Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	R
Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	R
Hemlock water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	LA
Other native hedgerow - Southern		
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	F
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	D
Bay laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	R
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	O
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	F
Other native hedgerow – North-west		
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	D
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	F
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	O
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	F
Other native hedgerow with trees – North-east		
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	D
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	F
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	O
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	O
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	R
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	R
<i>Prunus</i> species	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	R
Scattered trees		
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	-
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	-
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	-
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	-
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	-

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