

Ecological Construction Environmental Management Plan: Phases 1, 2 and 3

June 2026

Land at West Sompting

Prepared by
CSA Environmental

On behalf of
Persimmon Homes

Report No: CSA/2134/15/F

Report Reference	Date	Revision	Prepared by	Approved by	Comments
CSA/2134/15	07/02/2023	-	NI	AW	
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	09/08/2023	B	JMT	CC	Planning conditions update
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	22/06/2026	F	WC	JT	Updated for Phase 3
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aims, Objectives and Planning Background

- 1.1 This Ecological Construction Environmental Management Plan (ECEMP) has been prepared by CSA Environmental on behalf of Persimmon Homes Ltd. Its purpose is to detail the avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented during demolition and construction for the protection of important ecological features. This ECEMP may be appended to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to be prepared by Persimmon Homes or appointed contractor, to address wider environmental protections during construction as required by conditions of the outline permission.
- 1.2 Land at West Sompting, Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') has outline planning consent for a hybrid planning application for up to and including 469 homes to be built across three Phases of development, granted by Adur District Council in February 2019 (App ref: AWDM/0323/19).
- 1.3 Condition 15 of the outline consent states the following:

No Phase of the development shall commence until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for that Phase has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP shall incorporate the recommendations of the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (Report No: CSA/2134/08 February 2019) and the Reptile Mitigation Strategy (Report Ref: CSA/2134/07 February 2019).
- 1.4 Full planning permission was consented for Phase 1 of the development in August 2023 within the hybrid planning application. This document was originally issued in December 2023 to support commencement of Phase 1.
- 1.5 The reserved matters application for Phase 2 (App ref: AWDM/1322/24) was submitted in October 2024 and approved in October 2025. This document was updated to support commencement of Phase 2.
- 1.6 This document has been updated in support of the reserved matters application for Phase 3 and in order to facilitate commencement of Phase 3.
- 1.7 A copy of this document will be retained on-Site for reference for the duration of construction.

Ecology Background

- 1.8 Ecological advice to support the outline proposal was provided by CSA Environmental and was informed by an Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey and further detailed surveys of hedgerows, badger *Meles meles*, bats, dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*, birds, reptiles and great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*, completed between March 2014 and December 2022. A number of important ecological features at the Site were identified, namely designated statutory and non-statutory sites, as well as habitats and protected species (including hedgerows, mature trees, wetland, bats, badger, birds and reptiles).
- 1.9 CSA Environmental have produced the existing reports listed below, which form the baseline information upon which this ECEMP is based:
- Ecological Impact Assessment (CSA/2134/04)
 - Protected Species Report (CSA/2134/05)
 - Reptile Mitigation Strategy (CSA/2134/07)
- 1.10 As part of the Reptile Mitigation Strategy, a reptile translocation exercise was undertaken between 2021 and 2022 to safely move a high population of slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and a low population of grass snake *Natrix helvetica* to a suitable off-Site receptor.

Scope of Work Relevant to this Document

- 1.11 This document is relevant for Site works concerning site preparation, such as vegetation clearance, as well as construction works in proximity to important ecological features. This includes:
- The clearance of hedgerows and scrub with nesting bird potential.
 - The clearance of long grassland vegetation and other on-Site features such as compost/brush/log piles with the potential for herptiles (amphibians and reptiles) to be present
 - Clearance of scattered trees, including those with nesting bird and roosting bat potential.
- 1.12 The ECEMP is intended to cover only the construction phase and makes no prescription for operational phase management procedures. These are addressed within the Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (EMES; CSA/2134/13).

Roles and Responsibilities

- 1.13 The Developer will appoint appropriately qualified ecologists to act as Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and to be responsible for advising relevant persons with regard to ecological issues. Responsibilities of the ECoW include, but are not limited to:

- Advising on the locations of ecological constraints, such as protected or notable habitats or species.
- Providing 'Toolbox Talks' and/or supervising key works activities, such as protection fence installation, vegetation clearance, etc., to ensure the correct implementation of ecological impact avoidance and mitigation measures as set out herein.
- Monitoring site works to ensure adherence to the measures and procedures set out here-in, as well as general environmental best practice.
- Providing reactive advice on any arising ecological issues.
- Liaising with site personnel, Persimmon Homes and Adur District Council on ecological issues.

1.14 The responsibilities of the Developer will include, though not necessarily be limited to:

- Adhering to the procedures set out here-in, such as maintaining the integrity of the ecological protection zones, and ensuring that of any appointed third-party contractor.
- Liaising as necessary with the ECoW regarding any uncertainties in the procedures set out here-in, or where there is any concern of impacts to ecological features.

2.0 IMPORTANT ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

Habitats and Flora

- 2.1 The Site covers c. 43.2ha and is comprised of four identifiable compartments of land situated north and south of West Street, located to the west of Sompting at central grid reference TQ 164 048.
- 2.2 Phase 1 of the development, also known as 'Land South of West Street', is predominantly comprised of arable land with some hedgerows and scrub / tall ruderals / rough grassland along field boundaries.
- 2.3 Phase 2 of the development, also known as 'Land North of West Street', is comprised largely of improved grassland with a small area of semi-improved grassland and rough grassland. Woodland on the northern boundary of Malthouse Meadow Nature Conservation Area.
- 2.4 Phase 3 of the development, directly attached to the south of 'Land South of West Street' is also comprised largely of arable fields with semi-improved and improved field margins. To the east of the development boundary is a local wildlife site, 'Lower Cokeham Brooke Reedbed and Ditches'.

Hedgerows and Trees

- 2.5 Three native hedgerows border land within Phase 1 of the development (H7, H8 and H9). The native hedgerows are generally species-poor and dominated by hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* or elm *Ulmus procera*. Hedgerow H7 includes semi-mature standard trees.
- 2.6 Six native hedgerows are within Phase 2 of the development (H1-H6), with Hedgerows H3-H6 being fully retained under proposals. The native hedgerows are generally species-poor and dominated by hawthorn.
- 2.7 Two species-poor hedgerows occur on the southern boundary of Phase 3 (H10 and H13) which are the northern ends of longer off-Site hedgerows.

Fields

- 2.8 Habitats within Phase 1 of the development are dominated by arable fields under wheat crop. Most field edges are characterised by semi-improved grassland and rough grassland margins c. 2 m wide.
- 2.9 Habitats within Phase 2 of the development are dominated by improved grassland with a small parcel of semi-improved and rough grassland. Most fields contain scattered scrub within the centre and western boundary of Field F2a and F2b.

- 2.10 Habitats within Phase 3 of the development are dominated by arable cropland with margins c. 2m wide of semi-improved and improved grassland.

Fauna

Bats

- 2.11 Ground-based tree assessments were carried out by CSA Environmental in 2014 to establish the presence of potential roosting features (PRFs) and look for obvious signs of roosting bats. These surveys concluded no evidence of roosting bats within any trees within the survey area, though some trees were considered to provide features which are suitable for roosting bats, such as trees T2 and T3 in Phase 2. However, the trees identified are within retained land to the west of the woodland in Phase 2; no impacts on the roosting features are predicted. No trees occur within Phase 3; therefore, no impacts are predicted. Full details of which are provided in the Protected Species Report (CSA/2134/05/F).
- 2.12 Given the widespread nature of on-Site habitats within the surrounding landscape, low activity levels recorded during surveys, lack of significant roost records, and lack of concentrated activity for rarer bat species, the Site is not considered to constitute a key habitat resource for bats and no habitat features on Site were identified to constitute as important foraging/commuting corridors.

Badgers

- 2.13 Surveys for badgers at the Site have been carried out across multiple years, between 2014 and 2025. No badger setts were noted within land designated for Phase 1 or Phase 2 of the development during any surveys, however evidence of badgers has been recorded across the Site through the presence of latrines and other evidence of foraging activity.
- 2.14 Multiple setts/sett entrances have been recorded within Phase 3 across all surveys. This included a main sett located at the eastern boundary of the Site which is recorded as Sett A in the Badger Mitigation Strategy (CSA/2134/22). This sett extends into the adjacent Local Wildlife Site also. Further to this, four additional outlying setts have also been recorded in Phase 3 (Setts B – E in the Badger Mitigation Strategy CSA/2134/22).

Birds

- 2.15 Breeding bird surveys undertaken at the Site in 2017 indicated the use of land within Phase 1 and Phase 3 by notable species such as song thrush *Turdus philomelos*, dunnock *Prunella modularis*, starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, linnet *Linaria cannabina*, skylark *Alauda arvensis*, and kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. Large flocks of up to

twenty corn bunting *Emberiza calandra* were also observed utilising the arable habitats on-Site during 2022 reptile translocation works.

- 2.16 Overall, the Site supports a relatively common assemblage of birds, that mostly make use of hedgerow and tree habitat. The presence of ground nesting species such as skylark and corn bunting indicates that arable habitats on-Site are also likely being used for breeding.

Reptiles

- 2.17 Reptile translocation works were undertaken in 2021, with a total of 354 adult slow worm and four adult grass snake being captured and translocated after 55 days of trapping. In addition to this, 325 juvenile/sub-adult slow worm and four juvenile/sub-adult grass snake were captured and translocated. Translocation works recommenced in 2022, and a total of 60 adult slow worm were captured and translocated after 59 days of trapping. Additionally, 33 juvenile/sub-adult slow worm and three juvenile/sub-adult grass snake were captured and translocated (see Reptile Translocation Report CSA/2134/09/A).

3.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 3.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) forms one of the primary pieces of UK legislation relating to the protection of habitats and species (including nesting birds, reptiles and avoiding the spread of invasive species). Key offences under the Act of relevance to the site include:
- The intentional or reckless damage or destruction of nests or eggs of any wild bird.
 - The intentional or reckless killing or injury of any native reptile.
 - Planting or otherwise causing to grow in the wild any plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9.
- 3.2 All British reptile species are protected from reckless killing and injury under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are a S41 species of priority for conservation.
- 3.3 All species of British bats and their roosts are afforded strong protection under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
- 3.4 Additionally, badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992.

4.0 ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

General

Pre-commencement Walkover

- 4.1 Prior to the commencement of any construction or site preparation works, the ECoW will undertake a site walkover survey to confirm that the baseline ecological conditions have not changed significantly from those reported here (such as, for example, the creation of new badger setts).
- 4.2 Where new ecological constraints to development are identified, or where the status of any important ecological feature has altered significantly, this will be reported to the Developer and consideration will be given to whether additional or altered management procedures are required under this ECEMP. Where such additions or alterations are made, a revised copy of the ECEMP will be submitted to Adur District Council.

Ongoing Monitoring

- 4.3 For the duration of the construction phase following the initial supervised site preparation works, the ECoW will make quarterly monitoring visits.
- 4.4 During monitoring visits, the ECoW will ensure that construction management prescriptions are being adhered to, such as that the construction exclusion zones around retained habitats are being correctly observed. Where any matters requiring action are identified, these will be communicated back to Persimmon Homes.
- 4.5 Should it be identified that the management procedures set out herein are failing to meet their objectives, consideration will be given to whether additional or altered management procedures are required under this ECEMP. Where such additions or alterations are made, a revised copy of the ECEMP will be submitted to Adur District Council.

Hedgerows and Trees

Protection Measures

- 4.6 Phase 1 proposals have been carefully designed to avoid impacts to trees and hedgerows where possible, and no trees are to be lost within the development. Some minor removals of H8 have been conducted facilitate residential development.
- 4.7 Phase 2 proposals have been carefully designed to only impact a small area of widespread habitats and avoid impacting many of the hedgerows and trees. The proposed works involve the partial removal of

Hedgerow H1, the complete removal of Hedgerow H2, and minor works to remove scattered trees (T8–T16) within field F2a.

- 4.8 Phase 3 proposals have been carefully designed to only impact a small area of widespread habitats such as species-poor hedgerows and semi-improved and improved grassland margins. No individual trees are present on Site.
- 4.9 To prevent accidental damage of retained vegetation during construction, works will be undertaken in-line with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations." The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees and hedgerows will be respected during the preparation of detailed designs and subsequent construction works.
- 4.10 As per Table 1 below, which summarises the recommended programme of works, the erection of protective fencing is to be enacted as a first step prior to any pre-commencement site preparation / initial clearance works ahead of construction.
- 4.11 The protective fencing will be maintained fully intact and upright, in its approved locations at all times, until the completion of all construction operations. No activity of any description must occur at any time within these protected areas, including but not restricted to:
- No mixing of cement or any other materials.
 - Storage or disposal of any soil, building materials, rubble, machinery, fuel, chemicals, liquids waste residues or materials/debris of any other description.
 - Siting of any temporary structures of any description including site office/sales buildings, temporary car parking facilities, porta-loos, storage compounds or hard standing areas of any other description.
 - Soil/turf stripping, raising/lowering of existing levels, excavation or alterations to the existing surfaces/ ground conditions of any other description.
 - Installation/siting of any underground services, temporary or otherwise including; drainage, water, gas, electricity, telephone, television, external lighting or any associated ducting.
 - Parking/use of tracked or wheeled machinery or vehicles of any description.
 - In addition to the protection measures specified above,

- No fires shall be lit within 20 metres of the trunks of any trees or the centre line of any hedgerow shown to be retained.
 - No signs, cables, fixtures or fittings of any other description shall be attached to any part of any retained tree.
- 4.12 Additionally, signage will be installed along the protective fencing, explaining its purpose and importance to site operatives working on site throughout the construction phase.
- 4.13 Maintenance checks of the protective fencing will be undertaken by the ECoW during their monitoring visits throughout the duration the construction phase. Protective fencing is only to be removed on completion of the construction phase, other than to allow access for the implementation of proposed planting, and otherwise is not to be altered throughout its duration.

Outcome

- 4.14 Subject to implementation of the above controls, it is anticipated that no damage will occur to retained habitats within the buffer zone during construction operations.

Bat Species

- 4.15 No tree removal is required as part development proposals within Phases 1 or 3. No significant negative impacts to roosting bats are considered likely to arise as a result of the development proposals, and as such, there is no requirement for works to be completed under a Natural England EPS Mitigation Licence.
- 4.16 Within Phase 2, tree removal is required as part of the development proposals. All trees to be removed were considered negligible for bats' roosting potential. Therefore, no significant negative impacts to roosting bats are considered likely to arise as a result of the development proposals and as such, there is no requirement for works to be completed under a Natural England EPS Mitigation Licence.
- 4.17 On-Site habitats of most importance to bats (i.e. hedgerow boundaries) are being retained as far as possible within the scheme design and protected (often including buffer zones of 10-15m) via the use of protective fencing, installed as the first step in site preparation works, ahead of any subsequent clearance/construction activities, as has been described. (See Table 1 below).
- 4.18 The removal of sections of hedgerow in Phases 1 and 3 are not considered to be a key commuting corridor for bats and will not result in habitat fragmentation, due to the retention of H7.

- 4.19 Much of the above applies to hedgerow removal within Phase 2. Hedgerow H2 is not considered to be a key commuting corridor, and the retention of the habitats to the west will not result in the risk of habitat fragmentation. In accordance with Condition 16 of the Decision Notice, a sensitive lighting design was produced so that minimal light spill falls into the woodland or commuting hedgerow habitats. The sensitive lighting strategy has been produced by MEC Development Technical Consultants (Report Ref: 27141-LIGH-0401), in order to inform the surrounding sensitive receptors and mitigation measures within the scheme design, to comply with West Sussex County Council (SCC) street lighting guidance and to reduce any potential light spill into ecologically sensitive areas.
- 4.20 Areas of retained green space currently have low light levels and are important commuting and foraging habitats for bats. The construction phase of the development is considered unlikely to cause light spill onto these sensitive areas as active construction hours during spring/summer, when bats are active, will be during daylight hours, and as such, artificial lighting won't be necessary. A curfew will be imposed during the construction phase, and the duration of any lighting will be minimised.

Outcome

- 4.21 With the implementation of the above controls, there will be minimal risk of the killing or injury of individual bats, or disturbance to bats and foraging/commuting activity within the construction phases of the development.

Badger

Protection Measures

- 4.22 No impacts to active badger setts are predicted in Phases 1 and 2, given their absence from these parts of the Site. However, in the absence of the below precautionary measures there remains the potential for accidental killing/injury/disturbance of badgers and/or their setts, given the mobility and inquisitive nature of the species should they venture onto any part of the Site during the construction phases, and/or establish a sett/s on or adjacent to the Site prior to commencement of construction.
- 4.23 The Badger Mitigation Strategy (CSA/2134/22) was prepared for the Phase 3 reserved matters application to address likely impacts on badgers and their active setts, which could contravene the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This Strategy outlines that a Natural England licence may be required to facilitate the legal closure of active outlier badger setts ahead of works taking place. As Sett A is a main sett, proposals have been designed to avoid impacts on this sett, with any works

required to be undertaken in-line with precautionary measures as detailed in the Badger Mitigation Strategy.

- 4.24 The pre-commencement survey for each Phase (already prescribed at Paragraph 4.1) will include a search for evidence of new badger activity and determine whether any new setts have been established during the interim period.
- 4.25 Additionally, the following standard precautionary methods of working are to be implemented in order to ensure the avoidance of impacts during the construction phase:
- Pipes with a diameter of >150mm that are left open temporarily during the construction period must be plugged to prevent entrapment.
 - Where any pits/trenches must be left open overnight, planks should be placed within these at an angle of no more than 45°, to provide a means of escape for any badgers.
 - In the event that badgers are found to be trapped or injured within the site, no attempt should be made to approach the badger and the RSPCA should be contacted immediately.
 - Due to the inquisitive nature of badgers any litter, chemicals, tools or machinery that could potentially cause harm, should be kept away from badgers by appropriate overnight storage.
 - Avoid presenting new digging opportunities for badgers, e.g. by leaving stockpiled soil on the edge of the development for prolonged periods.

Outcome

- 4.26 Subject to implementation of the above controls, it is anticipated that no harm/disturbance to badgers will occur during construction operations.

Bird Species

Protection Measures

- 4.27 The majority of bird species considered likely to breed on-Site are associated with hedgerows, trees and woodland habitat. The vast majority of these habitats will be retained within the scheme design, but some losses of hedgerows are required. In addition, loss of scrub on the southern boundary and centre of the Phase 2 is expected. Retained habitats are to be protected via the use of protective fencing often

incorporating wide buffers), installed as the first step in site preparation works and ensured as has been described.

- 4.28 The breeding birds within Phase 3 are largely associated with the arable fields, including ground nesting skylarks, linnets and song thrush. These habitats are to be lost as a result of construction and replaced by developed land with a large Public Open Space (POS) along the southern boundary.
- 4.29 In the absence of suitable avoidance and/or mitigation measures, however, the clearance of suitable habitat not retained within the scheme, in addition to any selective removal of trees, shrubs and scrub within retained habitats e.g. for thinning purposes as described, could potentially result in the damage or destruction of nests or eggs of breeding wild birds.
- 4.30 In order to minimise the potential for impacts to nesting birds, clearance works will be timed to occur, so far as possible, outside the peak nesting bird period (see Table 1; generally taken as March through August). Where this cannot be achieved, clearance of vegetation/structures suitable to support nesting birds will immediately follow a nesting bird check by the ECoW. Should any active nests be identified, these will be protected within a suitably sized and clearly marked construction exclusion zone, to be determined by the ECoW, until all young have fledged.

Outcome

- 4.31 Subject to implementation of the above controls, it is anticipated that site clearance will be completed without the damage or destruction of nests or eggs of breeding wild birds.

Reptile Species

Protection Measures

- 4.32 The majority of suitable habitat, including semi-improved field margins and rough grassland, is to be lost within development proposals. Therefore, a reptile translocation exercise was conducted between 2021, 2022 and 2023 to minimise risk of injury/killing reptiles during the construction phase (a reptile translocation report will be issued in conjunction with this report; CSA/2134/09). Reptiles were successfully located to Lower Cokeham Reedbed and Ditches Local Wildlife Site (LWS).
- 4.33 During the construction phase, reptile exclusion fencing that has been installed prior to the translocation will be used to segregate areas of habitat to be lost from those to be retained and protected and prevent dispersal of reptiles into construction zones. This fencing will be checked

on a quarterly basis throughout the construction phase to ensure that any damage that may occur during construction is repaired in order to help prevent reptiles from re-entering the Site. The layout of the reptile fencing installed across all three phases is provided in Appendix C.

Outcome

- 4.34 Subject to implementation of the above controls, it is anticipated that retained suitable reptile habitat will be sufficiently protected during the construction phase, and that the possibility for reptiles re-entering the Site will be minimised.

Programme of Works

- 4.35 The programme of works relevant to the management procedures of the ECEMP is displayed below in Table 1.

Table 1: Programme of ecological works.

Works	Autumn/Winter (Oct-Feb inclusive)	Spring/Summer (March-Sept inclusive)	*Start on site 2024	Anticipated Timeframe
Discharge of Conditions (15, 16 and 31))	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	2023-2024
Pre-commencement site walkover by ECoW (to check for and map any: significant habitat changes and badger activity,)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	Prior to site start	Phase 1 - 2024 Phase 2 – 2026 Phase 3 - 2027
Quarterly visits to monitor tree protection fencing to ensure it is maintained to be fully intact and upright, in its approved locations at all times, until the completion of all construction operations	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	Until the completion of all construction operations	2024 until completion of works
Installation of protective fencing	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	Prior to site start	Phase 1 – 2024 Phase 2 – 2026 Phase 3 - 2027
Supervised clearance of reptile-suitable habitat	Not possible during winter period	April ideally (possible March / April to Sept / Oct)	Prior to site start	Phase 1 – 2024 Phase 2 – 2026 Phase 3 - 2027
Weekly reptile fence checks (can be undertaken by the Site Manager rather than an ecologist)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	N/A (no seasonal constraint)	Until the completion of all construction operations	2024 until completion of works
Removal of vegetation including arable fields with potential for nesting birds	Clearance of hedges and suitable nesting habitat in arable land. Outside of this period between March-Sept to be undertaken only following confirmation of no active nests by experienced ecologist		Required prior to site start	Outside bird nesting season (i.e. Sept – Feb) (or, if not practicable, only following confirmation of no active nests by experienced ecologist)
Ongoing monitoring during construction phase by ECoW	N/A	N/A	As required	Quarterly ½ day visits, commencing 6 months from final supervised item
Removal of protective fencing including tree protection fencing and reptile exclusion fencing*	N/A	N/A	On completion of construction	TBC, informed by progress of construction phase

***Reptile fencing cannot be removed during the winter months (November – February, inclusive) due to the risk of reptiles hibernating in cracks between the soil and the fencing**

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 In the absence of ecological impact avoidance and/or mitigation measures, construction of the consented development has the potential to damage retained hedgerow and trees, and to kill or injure protected species, thereby constituting an offence.
- 5.2 However, the management procedures set out here-in, such as the establishment of construction exclusion zones and supervision of key works activities by the ECoW, in accordance with the commitments of the Ecological Impact Assessment (CSA/2134/04/C), Reptile Mitigation Strategy (CSA/2134/07/E), the Protected Species Report (CSA/2134/5/D), and the Badger Mitigation Strategy (CSA/2134/22), will ensure that construction works are achieved lawfully and with minimal risk to important ecological features.

6.0 REFERENCES

British Standards Institution, 2012. *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: Recommendations*. London: BSI.

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Appendix A

Phase 1 Ecological Mitigation Plan (CSA/2134/157)



Site boundary



Reptile exclusion fence installed 2021/2022



Tree protection fencing



Hedgerow removed under ECoW in 2022



Hedgerow to be removed under ECoW



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Project Land at West Sompting, West Sussex

Drawing Title Phase 1 Ecological Mitigation Plan

Client Persimmon Homes

Drawing No.
CSA/2134/157

Scale
Not to scale

Date
Dec 2023

Rev

-

Drawn
LG

Checked
JT

Appendix B

Phase 2 Ecological Mitigation Plan (CSA/2134/158):
inclusive of tree protection fencing



Appendix C

Reptile Translocation and Fencing Plan (CSA/2134/154)



Site boundary



Reptile exclusion fence installed 2021/2022



Location of reptile felts and alphanumerical identifier



Reptile exclusion fence to be installed prior to Dankton Lane works



Hedgerow removed 2022



No reptile constraint (reptiles relocated 2022)

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Project 2134 West Sompting

Drawing Title Reptile Translocation and Fencing Plan

Client Persimmon Homes

Drawing No. CSA/2134/154

Rev -

Scale Refer to scale

Drawn CVJ

Date April 2023

Checked CC

Appendix D

Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Plan Phase 3 (CSA/2134/318)



- Tree-mounted bat box (Schwegler 2FN or equivalent); x 5 total across Phase 3
- Bat tubes (Habitat tube or equivalent); x 5 total across Phase 3
- Generic bird box (Aviannex or similar); x 1 total across Phase 3
- Hibernaculum; x 1 total across Phase 3
- House martin / swallow cups (Schwegler or equivalent); x 2 total across Phase 3
- Insect box (National Trust Insect Tower or equivalent); x 5 total across Phase 3
- Log pile / reptile refugia; x 1 total across Phase 3
- Swift / sparrow brick (S Brick or equivalent); x 2 total across Phase 3

Positions of nest/roost boxes, log piles and hibernacula are fixed.



	Project	Land at West Sompington, Sussex	Date	June 2026	Drawing No.	CSA/2134/318
	Drawing Title	Phase 3 Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Plan	Scale	Refer to scale	Rev	A
	Client	Persimmon Homes (Thames Valley)	Drawn	WC	Checked	JT



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