

Regulation	Summary
	▪ Ancient trees and veteran trees ▪ <i>Spartina</i> saltmarsh swards ▪ Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub
The Biodiversity Gain Site Register Regulations 2024 ³⁴	These regulations allow for fees to be charged for applications to register land in the biodiversity gain site register and allows the register operator (Natural England) to issue financial penalties where false or misleading information is provided.
Worthing Local Plan 2023 ³⁵ Policy DM18: Biodiversity	All development should ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity. Where significant harm cannot be avoided, it should be adequately mitigated and, where necessary, compensated for in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Development should provide a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain where relevant.
Adur & Worthing Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note (2026) ³⁶	Development proposals should demonstrate how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied and how statutory biodiversity net gain requirements will be achieved using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Biodiversity gains should be secured through on-site habitat retention, enhancement, creation and, where necessary, off-site delivery.
Worthing Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity SPD (2026) ³⁷	Development should contribute to the delivery of green infrastructure, biodiversity enhancement and habitat connectivity. Opportunities should be taken to incorporate habitat creation, tree planting, landscape enhancement and biodiversity net gain measures within development proposals.
West Sussex Local Nature Recovery Strategy (2025) ³⁸ Urban Nature (U1/U2)	Create and connect new nature-rich urban areas and enhance existing urban green spaces to support biodiversity and ecological connectivity.
West Sussex Local Nature Recovery Strategy (2025) Woodland, Hedgerows and Scrub (W3 & Hdg1)	Expand urban tree cover and create new hedgerows within development to strengthen habitat connectivity, improve ecological resilience and provide wider environmental benefits.

³⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2024/45/contents/made>

³⁵ Worthing Borough Council (2023). Worthing Local Plan 2020–2036 (Adopted March 2023). Worthing Borough Council. Available at: <https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/Media.169486.smxx.pdf>. [Accessed: August 2026]

³⁶ Adur & Worthing Councils (2026). Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note. Adur & Worthing Councils. Available at: <https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/Media.174402.smxx.pdf>. [Accessed August 2026]

³⁷ Worthing Borough Council (2026). Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document. Worthing Borough Council. Available at: <https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/worthing-ldf/spd-and-guidance/#green-infrastructure-and-biodiversity>. [Accessed August 2026]

³⁸ West Sussex County Council (2026). West Sussex Local Nature Recovery Strategy: Statement of Biodiversity Priorities – Part 2: Priorities, Measures and the Local Habitat Map. West Sussex County Council. Available at: <https://www.sussexnaturerecovery.org.uk/media/2025/12/Part%202%20LNRS%20West%20Sussex.pdf>. [Accessed August 2026]



Appendix C. BNG Principles, Mitigation Hierarchy and Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy

C.1 BNG Good Practice Principles

Table C-1 - BNG good practice principles

Principle	In practice
11. Apply the mitigation hierarchy	Do everything possible to first avoid and then minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external decision-makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by gains elsewhere.
12. Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere	Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity – these impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss or Net Gain.
13. Be inclusive and equitable	Engage stakeholders early, and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the approach to Net Gain. Achieve Net Gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible, and share the benefits fairly among stakeholders.
14. Address risks	Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risks to achieving Net Gain. Apply well-accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and gains in order to account for any remaining risks, as well as to compensate for the time between losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.
15. Make a measurable net gain contribution	Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.
16. Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity	Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly justified choices when: ▪ Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount and condition and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses ▪ Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation ▪ Achieving Net Gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conservation priorities at local, regional and national levels ▪ Enhancing existing or creating new habitat ▪ Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more, bigger, better and joined areas for biodiversity
17. Be additional	Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations (i.e. do not deliver something that would occur anyway).
18. Create a net gain legacy	Ensure net gain generates long-term benefits by:



Principle	In practice
	▪ Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure Net Gain in perpetuity³⁹ ▪ Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicating funding for long-term management ▪ Designing Net Gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change ▪ Mitigating risks from other land uses ▪ Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another ▪ Supporting local-level management of Net Gain activities
19. Optimise sustainability	Prioritise BNG and, where possible, optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.
20. Be transparent	Communicate all Net Gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.

C.2 Mitigation Hierarchy

Expanding on Principle 1 of the good practice principles for achieving BNG, the mitigation hierarchy and the avoidance of impacts to irreplaceable habitats must be applied when committing to achieving BNG. This is reinforced through the publication of the British Standard BS 8683:2021¹.

The sequential approach to applying the mitigation hierarchy is to:

- Avoid – Where possible habitat damage should be avoided.
- Minimise – Where possible habitat damage and loss should be minimised.
- Remediate – Where possible any damaged or lost habitat should be restored.
- Compensate – As a last resort, damaged or lost habitat should be compensated for⁴⁰.

Application of the mitigation hierarchy is encouraged by the Metric because BNG can be more easily achieved by avoiding the loss of habitat through either retention or enhancement. Principle 2 of the Metric adds “*The use of this biodiversity metric does not override existing biodiversity protections, statutory obligations, policy requirements, ecological mitigation hierarchy or any other requirements. This includes consenting or licensing processes, for example woodlands.*”

C.3 Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy

The Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy and its effect for the purpose of the statutory framework for BNG is set out in Articles 37A and 37D of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. This hierarchy (which does not apply to irreplaceable habitats) sets out a list of priority actions:

³⁹ For projects being consented through the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Environment Act 2021 now makes provision for habitat enhancements undertaken to deliver biodiversity gain to be maintained for a period of at least 30 years after the development is completed.

⁴⁰ Compensation should be undertaken on-site. If this is not possible then off-site habitat compensation may be an option; however, this should be undertaken as close to the on-site area as possible.



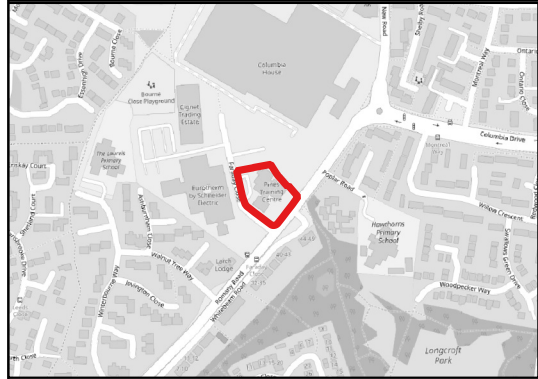
- First, in relation to on-site habitats which have a medium, high and very high distinctiveness, the avoidance of adverse effects from the development and, if they cannot be avoided, the mitigation of those effects.
- Then, in relation to all on-site habitats which are adversely affected by the development, the adverse effect should be compensated by prioritising in order, where possible, the enhancement of existing on-site habitats, creation of new on-site habitats, allocation of registered off-site gains and finally the purchase of biodiversity credits.



Appendix D. Habitat Baseline Plan

Figure D-1 - Habitat Baseline Plan





Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Individual Trees — Urban (T)
- Baseline Habitats (polygons)**
 - Grassland - Other neutral grassland
 - Grassland - Modified grassland
 - Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub
 - Urban - Developed land; sealed surface
 - Urban - Developed land; sealed surface (Building)
 - Urban - Introduced shrub
 - Urban - Vegetated garden

0 5 10 m

Original scale: 1:350		Version: 1.0
Base Mapping: Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2026, OS Basemap and its contributors ©2026		
© UKHAB LTD, under licence. No onward licence implied or provided. All rights reserved [https://ukhab.org/register/]		
AtkinsRealis UK Limited © Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom, KT18 5BW, GB		
Client: West Sussex County Council		
Project: The Pines, Worthing		
Job No: 100115821.010		
Title: Habitat Baseline Plan		
Drawn by: JM Date: 24/07/2026	Checked by: NC Date: 11/08/2026	Reviewed by: JB Date: 13/08/2026

Appendix E. Condition Assessment Sheets



Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type													
Grassland - Modified grassland													
Habitat Description													
G4: Yorkshire fog a, creeping cinquefoil d, creeping buttercup a, yarrow o, bristly ox tongue r, ribwort plantain o, birds foot trefoil r, perennial rye o, sheep's fescue o G5: Creeping bent f, walled barley o, creeping cinquefoil d, field bindweed o, bramble o, hedge bedstraw o, smooth meadow grass f, Yorkshire fog o, rough hawkbit r, curled dock r, Timothy r G6: Field bindweed d, Timothy o, false oat a, perennial ry o, curled dock o, bristly oxtongue o, ribwort plantain o. Walled barley f													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
On-site or off-site, site name and location		On-Site, The Pines, Worthing		Survey date and Surveyor name		17 July 2025 SB							
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)					N/A				
Limitations (if applicable)				Habitat parcel reference									
				G4	G5	G6							
				Grid reference									
Condition Assessment Criteria		TQ 11078 04501		TQ 11110 04443		TQ 11128 04435							
				Criterion passed (Yes or No)								Notes (such as justification)	
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Yes	No	No									G4: Approx 6 plant species per sq. metre. G5, G6: 4 to 5 species per sq. metre.



B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Yes	Yes	Yes												G4, G5, G6: Varied sward height.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	No	Yes												G4, G6: No scrub present. G5: Scrub accounts for 25% of area.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes	Yes	Yes												G4: Less than 5% evidence of physical damage. G5, G6: No physical damage evident.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	No	No												G4: Between 1-5% bare ground cover. G5, G6: 0% bare ground cover.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	Yes	Yes												G4, G5, G6: No bracken present.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	Yes	Yes												G4, G5, G6: No INNPS present.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Yes	No	No												
Number of criteria passed		7	4	5												
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√														
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	Yes														



Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)												
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		Yes	Yes									
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
None													
Footnotes													
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).													



Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types													
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland Grassland - Lowland meadows Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland Grassland - Other neutral grassland Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland													
Habitat Description													
Grassland - Other neutral grassland G1: Red clover O, ragwort R, bristly ox tongue F, rough hawkbit R, smooth cats ear R, ribwort plantain O, yarrow f, self heal R, field bindweed D, creeping cinquefoil O, Yorkshire fog F, false oat F, hop trefoil R, bramble R, mouse ear R, sheep's fescue O G2: Bristly oxtongue D, ragwort A, Yorkshire fog R, ribwort plantain O, perennial rye O, creeping buttercup O, smooth meadow grass A, rough hawkbit R, ragwort O, ground ivy F, self heal O, greater plantain R, mint R, annual meadow grass O, smooth cats ear R G3: Cocksfoot O, Yorkshire fog O, smooth meadow grass D, Timothy R, ragwort R, creeping cinquefoil R, bristly oxtongue R, perennial rye R, hedge bedstraw O, yarrow O, stone parsley R, bramble R, sheep's fescue O, self heal R, dandelion sp R, common century													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site, The Pines, Worthing	Survey date and Surveyor name		17 July 2025 SB									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)		N/A									
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference											
		G1	G2	G3									
Condition Assessment Criteria		Grid reference											
		TQ	TQ	TQ									
		11082	11097	11088									
		04480	04484	04459									
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)								Notes (such as justification)			
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	Yes	Yes									G1, G2, G3: Good representative of g3c.



B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	Yes	Yes													G1, G2, G3: Varied sward height.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	Yes	Yes	No													G1, G2: Between 1-5% bare ground cover. G3: Bare ground cover approx 10%.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Yes	Yes	Yes													G1, G2, G3: No bracken present.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes	No	Yes													G1, G3: Indicative species cover less than 5%. G2: Indicative species cover more than 5%.
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types																	
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No	No	Yes													G1, G2: 8 vascular plant species present on average. G3: Approx 10 vascular plant species present.
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		No	No	Yes													
Number of criteria passed		5	4	5													
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√															
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)																	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)																
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)																
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)																



Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)			Yes						
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	Yes	Yes							
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)									
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score										
None										
Notes										
Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description. Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover. Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site. Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement. Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).										



Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type									
Habitat Types									
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees. <i>Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of <u>rural</u> trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in <u>rural</u> locations.</i>									
Habitat Description									
T1: Group of two trees involving sycamore and cherry. T2: Beech Tree. T3: Blue spruce. T4: Contorted Willow T5: White Maple. T6: Field Maple. T7: Field Maple. <i>Does not include 'small' trees present in vegetated garden areas, as per metric guidance</i>									
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching. Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.									
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site, The Pines, Worthing	Survey date and Surveyor name		17 July 2025 SB					
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)						N/A	
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference							
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	
		Grid reference							
Condition Assessment Criteria		TQ 1108 8 0445 8	TQ 1108 5 0447 2	TQ 1107 8 0450 1	TQ 1113 5 0445 9	TQ 11143 04473	TQ 1113 5 0448 9	TQ 11142 04455	
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)							
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	T2, T6, T7: Tree is native. T1, T3, T4, T5: Non-native tree



B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7: Tree canopy is continuous.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7: Semi-mature trees present.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	T1, T2, T3, T4, T7: No evidence of adverse impact on tree health. T5: Approx 60% of expected canopy observed owing to minimal pruning. T6: suppressed growth from surrounding trees but not human influenced
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood,	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	T1, T2, T3, T5, T6: No natural ecological niches evident. T4: Some loose bark present. T7: Ivy on main stem.



	cavities, ivy or loose bark.								
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7: More than 20% oversailing vegetation beneath.
Number of criteria passed		3	4	3	4	2	4	5	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√							
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)							Yes	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)					Yes			
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.									
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score ²									
None									
Footnotes									
Footnote 1 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions Footnote 2 - Enhancement of this habitat type is only possible by improving the habitat so that it meets all Criteria B, D and F. It is not possible or appropriate to enhance individual tree/s through meeting just one or two of those Criteria, nor by meeting Criteria A, C or E.									



Appendix F. Habitat Baseline Photographs

Table F-1 - Baseline habitat photographs

Photograph	Description
	G6 – Other neutral grassland
	G4 – Modified grassland
	G2 – Other neutral grassland



Photograph

Description

G3 – Other neutral grassland
T1 – Urban tree



SM1 – Vegetated garden
B1 – Building



SM2 – Vegetated garden
B1 – Building

Photograph	Description
	G5 – Modified grassland
	SM4 – Vegetated garden (with some bramble encroachment) T4 – Urban tree

Photograph

Description

SM9 – Vegetated garden

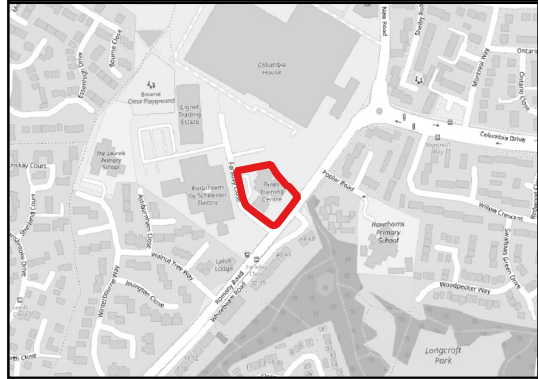


S1 – Bramble scrub

Appendix G. Proposed Habitats Plan

Figure G-1 - Proposed Habitats Plan





Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Individual Trees — Urban (T)
- Baseline Habitats (polylines)**
 - Hedgerow - Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
- Baseline Habitats (polygons)**
 - Grassland - Other neutral grassland
 - Grassland - Modified grassland
 - Urban - Vegetated garden
 - Urban - Developed land; sealed surface
 - Urban - Developed land; sealed surface (Building)

0 5 10 m

Original scale: 1:350		Version: 1.0
Base Mapping: Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2026, OS Basemap and its contributors ©2026		
© UKHAB LTD, under licence. No onward licence implied or provided. All rights reserved [https://ukhab.org/register/]		
AtkinsRealis UK Limited © Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom, KT18 5BW, GB		
Client: West Sussex County Council		
Project: The Pines, Worthing		
Job No: 100115821.010		
Title: Proposed Habitats Plan		
Drawn by: JM Date: 24/07/2026	Checked by: NC Date: 11/08/2026	Reviewed by: JB Date: 13/08/2026

AtkinsRéalis



AtkinsRéalis - Ecology
AtkinsRéalis UK Limited
Nova North
11 Bressenden Place
Westminster
London
SW1E 5BY

Tel: +44 (0)20 7121 2000
Fax: +44 (0)20 7121 2111

© AtkinsRéalis UK Limited except where stated otherwise

20250040_ECO_RP_002 - The
Pines, Worthing_BNG
Report_ISSUE
20250040_ECO_RP_002
1.0 | August 2026

