

Key to Abbreviations Used in the Survey

Ref No	Specific identification number given to each tree or group. T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group/W=Woodland.
Species	Common name followed by scientific name shown in <i>italics</i> .
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837:2012)
Stem diameter	Diameter of main stem, measured in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level. (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837:2012 Annexe C).
Spread	The width and breadth of the crown. Estimated on the four compass points in metres.
Crown clearance	The estimated height (in metres) above ground level of the lowest significant branch attachments.
#	Estimated dimensions.
*	Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey).
Av	Indicates an average representative measured dimension for the feature.
Category	Categorisation of the quality and benefits of trees on Site as per Table 1 and 2 of BS5837:2012. 1=Arboricultural quality/value 2=Landscape quality/value 3=Cultural quality/value (including conservation) A=High quality/value 40yrs+ (light green). B=Moderate quality/value 20yrs+ (mid blue) C=Low quality/value min 10yrs/stem diameter less than 150mm (grey). U=Unsuitable for retention (dark red).
Life stage	Young (Y): Newly planted tree 0-10 years. Semi-Mature (SM): Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size). Early Mature (EM): Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size) Mature (M): Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size). Over Mature (OM): Tree beyond the normal life expectancy for the species. Veteran (V): Tree of maturity which is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value due to its age, size and condition. Ancient (A): Tree which is beyond maturity and is of great age for the species (typically showing ancient crown and stem form/architecture).
Structural condition	Good: No significant structural defects Fair: Structural defects which can be resolved via remedial works. Poor: Structural defects which cannot be resolved via remedial works. Dead: Dead.
Physiological condition	Good: Normal vitality including leaf size, bud growth, density of crown and wound wood development. Fair: Lower than normal vitality, reduced bud development, reduced crown density, reduced response to wounds. Poor: Low vitality, low development and distribution of buds, discoloured leaves, low crown density, little extension growth for the species. Dead: Dead

	Fair/Good = Indicates an intermediate condition Fair – Good = Indicates a range of conditions (e.g. within a group)
Preliminary management recommendations	Works identified during the tree survey as part of sound arboricultural management, based on the current context of the Site (where relevant reference has been made to tree management based on the potential future context of the site).

Appendix C Site Photography



Figure 2 – Showing T18 to the east of Cuckfield Road.



Figure 3 – Showing T27 to the east of Cuckfield Road with visible unsympathetic clearance pruning beneath the power line.



Figure 4 – Showing T51 (left) and T62 (right).



Figure 5 – Showing T72 the veteran tree.



Figure 6 – Showing T49 (left) and G107 (right).

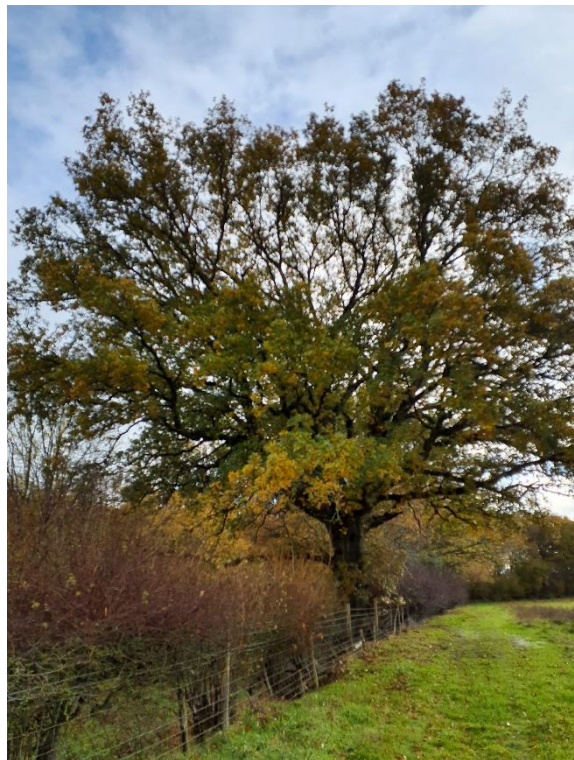


Figure 7 – Showing T7.

Appendix D Tree Protection Plan



PROPOSALS LEGEND

	Scheme Planning Application Boundary
	Verge
	Dropped Kerb
	New Trees
	Tactile Paving (Buff)
	Ladder and Tram Paving (Buff)
	Existing Lighting Column
	Lighting Column
	Mini-Ensign Bulb
	Black Paved Carriageway 200 x 100 x 80mm Grey Block Pavours
	Planted Verge Refer to Landscape Architect's plans
	Grasscrete Maintenance Lay-by Turf or Seed & Topsoil
	Temporary Earthworks 1 in 3 banking until development of neighboring parcels
	Highway Drainage Network
	SUDS Bypass Pipes
	Proposed Manhole