

## Appendix 6

# INDICATIVE TREE PLANTING GUIDE

## TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING SPECIES NATIVE TO MID SUSSEX

**A6.1** The native tree and shrub species listed below are recommended for use by those preparing planting schemes in the District area. Some non-native species – many of which have been a part of the Mid Sussex landscape for centuries - are also included. These recommendations accord with planning and land management policies and practices concerning landscape restoration and biodiversity adopted by the County and District Councils. The planting mixes follow the main soil types and are related to individual Landscape Character Areas. The list is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. It can act only as a guide since the circumstances of each planting site will vary.

Table A5.1 **SPECIES SUITABLE FOR USE ON TYPICAL SOILS OF THE WEALD CLAY AND WEALD CLAY SANDSTONES**

The whole or parts of Landscape Character Areas 3 (Hurstpierpoint Scarp Footslopes); Area 4 (Hickstead Low Weald); and Area 5 (Upper Adur Valley).

Common name	Scientific name	Comment
<b>Dominant tree species</b>		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	The balance between oak and ash will vary with oak more common on heavy soils and ash on drier soils.
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	
<b>Other tree species</b>		
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Often a colonising tree that will give way in time to more dominant species.
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	More common on heavy soils.
Spindle tree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Widespread but at very low density.
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	
Gean or wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Widespread but at very low density.
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	
Wild service tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Widespread but at very low density. Ancient woodland indicator species – do not plant in existing woodland without consulting Sussex Wildlife Trust.
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Poisonous to livestock so planting locations must be chosen with care.
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Widespread but at very low density. Ancient woodland indicator species – do not plant in existing woodland without consulting Sussex Wildlife Trust.
<b>Shrubs and understorey</b>		
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	

Table A5.2 **SPECIES SUITABLE FOR USE ON DRIER, SANDIER SOILS**

The whole or parts of Landscape Character Areas 3 (Hurstpierpoint Scarp Footslopes); Area 6 (High Weald); Area 7 (High Weald Plateau); Area 8 (Worth Forest); Area 9 (Ouse Valley) and Area 10 (High Weald Fringes). The drier, sandier soils of the Folkestone Sands, Lower Greensand Tunbridge Wells Series.

Common name	Scientific name	Comment
<b>Trees</b>		
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Locally dominant.
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Locally dominant – more common as a planted tree.
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Locally common – mainly on acidic soils.
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	
<b>Shrubs</b>		
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Locally common – mainly on acidic soils.
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Locally common – mainly on acidic soils.

Table A5.3 **SPECIES SUITABLE FOR USE ON WET, HEAVY SOILS**

Parts of the Gault Clay of Landscape Character Area 3 (Hurstpierpoint Scarp Footslopes); and parts of Area 4 (Hickstead Low Weald) and Area 5 (Upper Adur Valley); and localised clays in Area 6 (High Weald); Area 7 (High Weald Plateau); Area 9 (Ouse Valley); and Area 10 (High Weald Fringes).

Common name	Scientific name	Comment
<b>Trees</b>		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	More dominant.
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	More dominant.
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Locally common.
<b>Shrubs</b>		
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	More common.
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Locally dominant in suckering thickets.
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Locally common.

Table A5.4 **SPECIES SUITABLE FOR USE ON WET AND WATERLOGGED SITES (FLOODPLAINS AND VALLEY BOTTOMS)**

Parts of Area 4 (Hickstead Low Weald); Area 5 (Upper Adur Valley); and parts of Area 9 (Ouse Valley).

Common name	Scientific name	Comment
<b>Trees</b>		
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alongside streams and rivers.
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Locally common – more frequent than <i>Betula pendula</i> .
Downy black poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i> var. <i>betulifolia</i>	Characteristic of river valleys.
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Locally common, particularly in association with ponds, rivers and streams.
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Less common than <i>Salix alba</i> and generally confined to the waterside.
<b>Shrubs</b>		
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Locally common.

Table A5.5 **SPECIES SUITABLE FOR USE ON CHALK SOILS**

Landscape Character Areas 1 (Devil's Dyke and Clayton Downs) and Area 2 (Fulking to Clayton Scarp).

Common name	Scientific name	Comment
<b>Dominant tree species</b>		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	The balance between oak and ash will vary with oak more common on heavy soils and ash on drier soils.
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Often occurs as a single-species plantation.
<i>Other tree species</i>		
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	More common on heavy soils.
Spindle tree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Occurs more frequently on chalk than on other soils in the District.
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	
Gean or wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Widespread but at very low density.
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	More common than rowan, particularly on thin chalk soils.
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Poisonous to livestock so planting locations must be chosen with care.
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Widespread but at very low density. Ancient woodland indicator species – do not plant in existing woodland without consulting Sussex Wildlife Trust.
<b>Shrubs and understorey</b>		
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Often the dominant cover in exposed areas with thin soils.
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	

Table A5.6 **SPECIES SUITABLE FOR USE IN HEDGEROWS**

Common name	Scientific name	Comment
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Minor species but high percentages locally and is widespread.
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Minor species but widespread. Locally used as dominant or single species.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Usually used in very low numbers.
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Widespread and should be used in most new mixed-species hedgerows, in modest numbers.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Often the dominant species – between 40% and 95% of mix.
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	More typically associated with parks and gardens. Locally used as dominant or single species.
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Widespread and should be used in most new mixed-species hedgerows, in modest numbers. Locally used as dominant or single species.
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Can be invasive through suckering.
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Usually used in very low numbers.
<b>Standard trees in hedges</b>		
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Normally associated with boundary hedges to parks and gardens.
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	
Gean or wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Most common hedgerow tree in the District.
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	

Table A5.7 **SPECIES NON-NATIVE TREES COMMONLY FOUND IN THE DISTRICT**

Common name	Scientific name	Comment
Austrian and Corsican pines	<i>Pinus nigra</i> vars.	Locally common as screen planting or specimen.
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Naturalised sopecies widely used for coppice platations and as occasional specimens.
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common around villages and towns
Evergreen oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm or holly oak. Common around villages and towns
Common walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Occasional specimens around farms and villages.