

Christine Pound

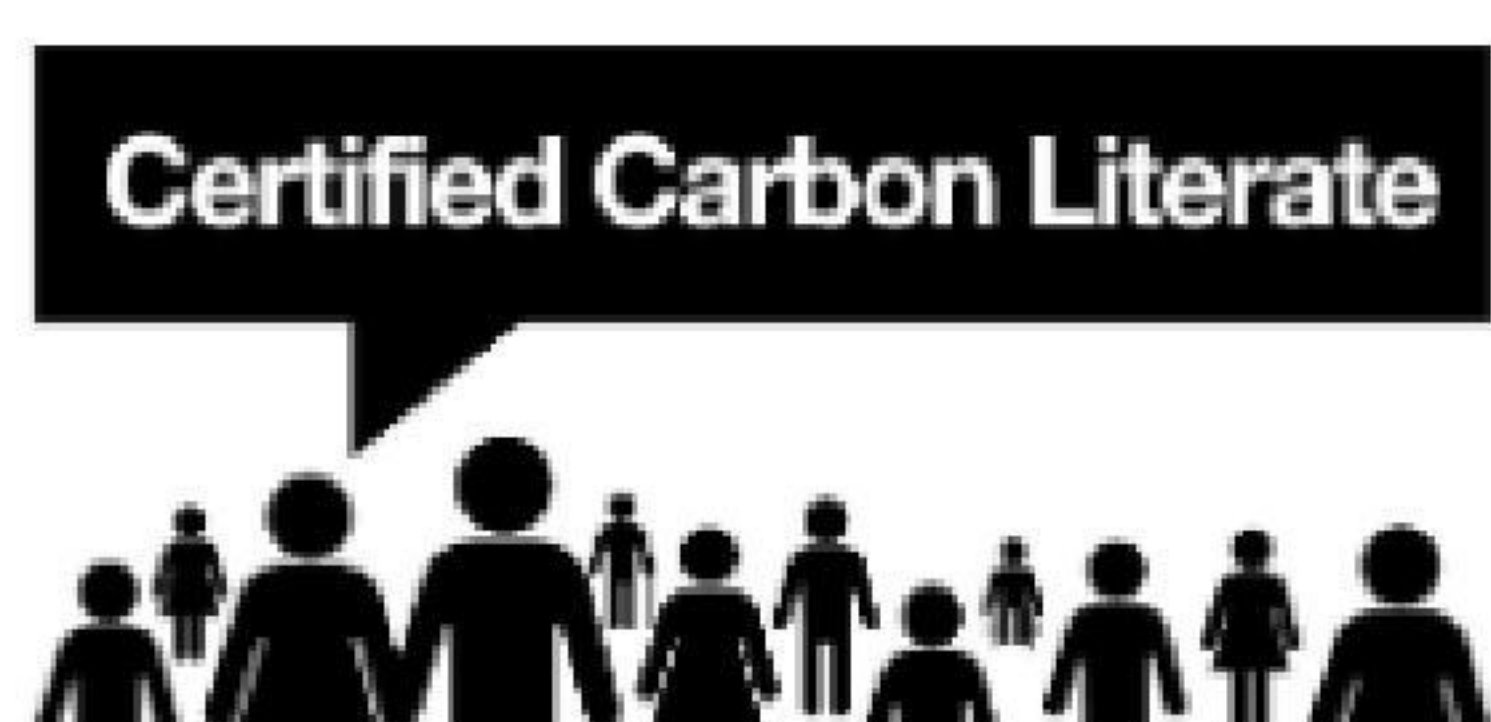
From: Katherine Williams
Sent: 18 November 2024 15:31
To: servicesupport
Subject: FW: Planning Application Reference: DM/23/1713
Attachments: ET9 The Enclosure Company (A3).pdf; 2301.1193.PS(A1)RevB.pdf

Hi,

Can this be set up as a discharge of conditions for No.s 5 and 6.

Thanks

Katherine Williams BSc (Hons) MSc
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- SAVE A TREE Only print this email if absolutely necessary.

From: Christopher Bradbury <c.bradbury27@btinternet.com>
Sent: 18 November 2024 14:47
To: Katherine Williams <Katherine.Williams@midsussex.gov.uk>
Cc: planninginfo <planninginfo@midsussex.gov.uk>
Subject: Planning Application Reference: DM/23/1713

Some people who received this message don't often get email from c.bradbury27@btinternet.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Inspectorate Appeal References: APP / D3830 / W / 23 / 3333427.

Original Application References: **DM / 23 / 1713.**

Address: **Paxhill, Park Lane, Lindfield, Haywards Heath, RH16 2QS**

Homeowner: **Mr. Christopher Bradbury**

Dear Katherine,

As the owner of Paxhill, I am writing to MSDC in response to the recent Inspectorate Appeal Decision on the proposed installation at the above address of an array of Photovoltaic Panels and associated Infrastructure (Application DM/23/1713). I note that the appeal is allowed and planning

permission is granted, subject to the Schedule of Conditions listed on pages 8 and 9 of the Appeal Decision.

Please find below our responses with regard to each of the conditions set out in that Schedule:

Conditions 1) to 4). *These have been noted and will be duly complied with.*

Condition 5). *The colour of the utility cabinet will be **Green (colour code:14-C-39)**. I agree to the condition that the cabinet will be maintained with the approved colour for the life of the development. All of the details of the utility cabinet are described in **Plan ET9**.*

Condition 6). *The screening hedge will consist of approximately **77 meters** of hedge row, consisting of native **Yew (Taxus Baccata)**. There will be approximately 2 plants per meter totalling **154 plants**, procured Root ball at **1500mm high**. The plants are listed as 10 years old. The position of the hedge is shown on the attached plan **2301.1193.PS(A1)RevB**.*

Yew has been chosen as it is in keeping with the existing boundary hedges of the garden to the west of the development and provides a thick evergreen screen. The ideal time to plant the hedge will be during the winter/early spring root ball season which will provide the best chances for successful survival of the plants. We currently plan to plant the scheme out in January/February 2025 subject to approval by the Local Planning Authority.

*The **Cable Trench** will be back filled and reseeded restoring the route to its previous condition. The trench will ideally be seeded in the spring where it will achieve best germination rates.*

*With regard to **Maintenance**, the hedge will be fertilised with a balanced fertiliser to aid in quick establishment and effective screening of the development. The hedge will be watered for 2 years to ensure establishment and will be trimmed annually, outside of bird nesting season, to maintain a height of at approximately 1.5m - 2.0m. Any plants that die will be replaced as soon as is possible and no later than the next planting season.*

*With regard to **Biodiversity Enhancement**, **Yew Hedging** (*Taxus baccata*) is highly beneficial to local biodiversity for many reasons as described below:*

1. Native Species with Historical Roots

- *Yew is one of the UK's **oldest native trees**, dating back thousands of years. It has deep ecological ties to the British landscape, evolving alongside local wildlife. This long-standing relationship makes yew an excellent fit for supporting native flora and fauna*

2. Year-Round Shelter and Nesting Sites

- *Yew is **evergreen**, providing dense foliage throughout the year. This thick, bushy structure offers ideal shelter for nesting birds like robins, blackbirds, and wrens, as well as roosting spots for small mammals like bats.*
- *In winter, when many other trees lose their leaves, yew hedges offer a crucial refuge for wildlife to hide from predators and harsh weather.*

3. Food Source for Birds and Insects

- *In the autumn, yew produces small, bright red berries called **arils**. These are a vital food source for birds such as thrushes, blackbirds, and waxwings. Although the seeds inside the*

berries are toxic to humans and many animals, birds can digest the fleshy parts safely and help disperse the seeds through their droppings.

- The yew's foliage also provides food for the caterpillars of some moth species, adding another layer to the local food web.

4. Diverse Invertebrate Habitat

- The dense foliage of yew hedges creates an excellent habitat for a variety of **invertebrates**, including spiders, beetles, and caterpillars. These insects attract insectivorous birds and provide a food source for small mammals, creating a mini-ecosystem within the hedge.
- Beneficial insects like ladybirds and lacewings, which help control aphid populations, also use yew hedges for shelter and overwintering.

5. Winter Food Supply for Pollinators

- Yew is one of the few plants that provide nectar and pollen in **early spring** when little else is flowering. The tiny, inconspicuous flowers of the yew are an early source of food for pollinators like bees emerging from hibernation.

6. Long Lifespan and Stability

- Yew trees are known for their **longevity**, often living for hundreds or even thousands of years. This long lifespan contributes to a stable and consistent habitat, benefiting generations of wildlife.
- The stability of mature yew hedges supports a diverse and thriving ecosystem, acting as a reliable habitat across the seasons and years.

7. Protection for Small Mammals

- The dense, low branches of yew hedges create a perfect environment for small mammals like hedgehogs, shrews, and voles to shelter, forage, and build nests.

8. Windbreak and Microclimate Creation

- Yew hedges are excellent natural **windbreaks**, creating microclimates in gardens and woodlands. By reducing wind speed, they help maintain humidity and temperature levels, creating favorable conditions for various plants and animals.

9. Enhancing Plant Diversity

- Yew hedges can support a variety of **shade-loving plants** underneath and around them, such as ferns, mosses, and woodland flowers. This contributes to greater plant diversity in the area, which in turn supports more wildlife.

10. Low Maintenance and Longevity

- Yew is a relatively low-maintenance hedging plant. Its slow growth means it doesn't require frequent trimming, reducing disturbances to nesting wildlife. Once established, yew hedges can thrive with minimal human intervention, offering long-term benefits to biodiversity.

In Summary

Yew hedging offers a year-round refuge for wildlife, serves as a valuable food source, and supports a range of species at different levels of the food chain. Its ability to create stable, enduring habitats makes it a fantastic addition to gardens, parks, and wild landscapes looking to boost biodiversity in the UK.

We hope that the above representations meet with your approval, and we look forward to receiving your reply.

Your sincerely,

Christopher Bradbury

Christopher Bradbury