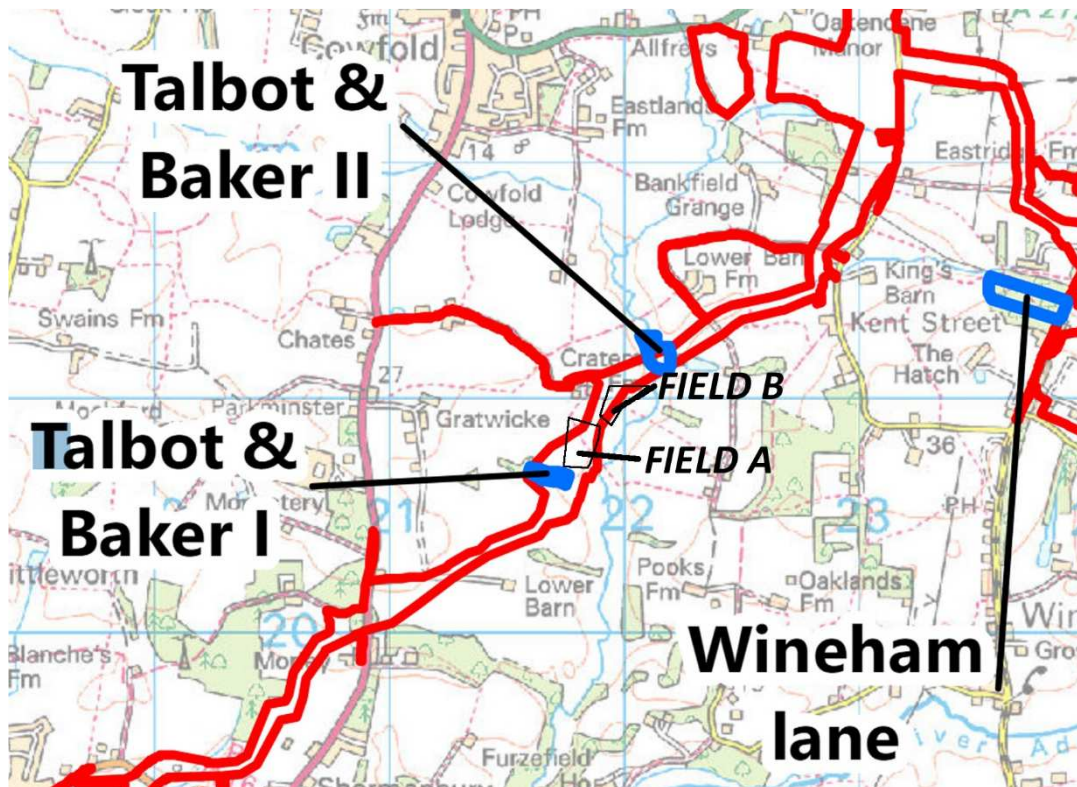


## Rampion 2 windfarm proposal EN010117

Janine Creaye IP no 20045132

### Our June assessment of Talbot & Baker II site at Crateman's Farm Cowfold

I refute that the quality of Cratemans fields can just be offset with Biodiversity Net Gain Units in the final stages of the process. I believe that other mitigation must be considered for this priority habitat as suggested in the Planning Inspectorate Further Questions. We now have further evidence that the only field which was surveyed by the Applicant at Crateman's in 2022 is not Poor Grassland as their survey concluded, but is also the quality of priority habitat 'Unimproved Lowland Meadows' as Field A is. The survey was blatantly underplaying what was found and by implication many others completed at the time will also have been inaccurately assessed. It should not be dismissed as something to be corrected later by adjusting the numbers of BNG units. This should have had an impact on the choice of substation location and cable route location in the first place, particularly as it was pointed out to the Applicant in writing and in the consultations back in 2021.



### 'Talbot & Baker II' survey in June 2022 from Rampion 2 Environmental Statement, Volume 4 Appendix 22.4

Described as: 'A generally **species poor** sward of thick tussocky grass. The surrounding landscape dominated by a mixture of horse and cattle grazing pasture and cereal crops.'

On 25<sup>th</sup> June I obtained permission to go and survey the 'Talbot & Baker II' location within this farm which is not on any public footpath. I found a dense cover of meadow flower species (masses of bird's-foot-trefoil) and very little density of grass and particularly not 'tussocky grass'. It was full of meadow grasshoppers and there was a roe deer barking in the adjacent floodmeadow. There are no horses or cattle grazing near here (nor have there been in the last 10 years), only some sheep grazing, and no cereal crops, except across the footpath in a different farm which is not visible from here. The land is clearly owned by neither Talbot nor Baker. I don't understand what the ecological surveyors were seeing in 2022. It sounds like a different location.

REP4 - 132 submission from Crateman's Farm landowner Tim Facer shows how the Applicant sent him a map with the cable route mistakenly positioned over the Cowfold Stream when he requested more accurate detail of the route. This further illustrates the lack of concern for accuracy and the general disregard shown to residents and landowners throughout this process. Did the Applicant not even think to check the map before they sent it out, or did they just believe it didn't matter?

The Talbot & Baker II site was summarised as MG9b in 2022, although they did say that if so it should have contained nettles, hogweed and false oat-grass in a higher density. At the area marked on the map none of these

occur. I have never seen hogweed here. I passed on photos and species list from my survey on 25<sup>th</sup> June to [REDACTED], ecologist at Arborweald who previously gave a phase 1 habitat assessment for field A, and his conclusion was that this field is also indicative of MG5 as it shares most of the same species at a great deal of the same density.

**Crateman's Field in the location of 'Talbot and Baker II'**  
**Some of the meadow species in June 2024**



Field woodrush seedheads



meadow grasshopper



Showing sweet vernal grass, meadow vetchling, Birds-foot-trefoil, meadow buttercup, tufted vetch, lesser stitchwort, black medick (in top left corner)



Crested dog's tail grass



Grass vetchling



Black medick seedheads and tufted vetch



Widflower density - showing birds-foot-trefoil, cut leaved cranesbill, cinqufoil etc



Agrimony

A short film will be submitted by email.

**Talbot & Baker II location, Cratemans 25<sup>th</sup> June 2024 Species found**  
 Bottom few metres of the field - as marked on Rampion Map of June 2022 survey

Plant common name	present	
Meadow fox-tail grass	x	
Yorkshire fog grass	x	
sweet vernal grass	x	
crested dog's-tail grass	x	
Cocks foot grass	x	
Timothy grass	x	
Tufted vetch	x	
Bird's-foot-trefoil	x	
Common spotted orchid		
Common knapweed	x	
creeping thistle	x	
meadow buttercup	x	
red clover	x	
yarrow		
black medick	x	
pignut		
cinquefoil	x	
self-heal	x	
Ground ivy		
Meadow vetchling	x	
common mouse-ear	x	
Ribwort plantain	x	
Common sorrel	x	
Lesser stitchwort	x	
Cuckooflower		
common fleabane		
soft rush	x	
field woodrush	x	
Glaucous sedge		
Oval sedge		
Cut leaved cranesbill	x	
Grass vetchling	x	
Oxeye daisy		
silverweed	x	
Red bartsia		
Yellow sedge		
Meadow barley	x	
soft brome	x	
Hard rush		
Compact rush		
Smooth tare	x	
Common vetch		
White clover	x	
Agrimony	x	
Lesser trefoil	x	30 meadow plant species recorded

FURTHER FIELD A SURVEY FOR CRATEMANS

██████████ and I completed a further survey of Field A to finally cover the ideal time in June (the equivalent time of the 2022 Applicant surveys in the area). Three pairs of Skylarks (Red list) were nesting in this field, one pair by hedge HS1388c and a lesser whitethroat sang out from HS1388b. Both hedges are cut through during construction.

Cratemans Field A 16<sup>th</sup> June 2024 final plant list shows more species identifiable than in May and still orchids. The new plants noted are in bold. There are more than 38 meadow plant species present at this time.

<b>Cratemans Farm, Meadow Surveys by Janine Creaye and Geoff Hunt</b>						
Field A, Meadow plantlist 16 <sup>th</sup> June 2024				Field B plantlist 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2024		
Plant common name		comment				comment
Meadow fox-tail grass	x	abundant			x	
Yorkshire fog grass	x	abundant			x	
sweet vernal grass	x	abundant			x	
<b>Crested dog's-tail grass</b>	x	In flower and abundant			x	
Cocks foot grass	x	widespread			x	
<b>Timothy grass</b>	x	little			x	
Tufted vetch	x	abundant			x	
Bird's-foot-trefoil	x	abundant			x	
Common spotted orchid	x	Still flowering SE corner				
Common knapweed	x	Abundant just flowering			x	
creeping thistle		Some in field B			x	
meadow buttercup	x	abundant			x	
red clover	x	abundant			x	
yarrow		More on field B			x	
black medick	x	patches			x	
pignut	x	Present more on field B			x	
cinquefoil	x	widespread			x	
self-heal	x	Abundant this year			x	
Ground ivy	x	Field edge only			x	
<b>Meadow vetchling</b>	x	Flowering now			x	
common mouse-ear	x	Difficult to see now but present			x	
Ribwort plantain	x	patches			x	
Common sorrel	x				x	
Lesser stitchwort	x	Abundant throughout			x	
Cuckooflower	x	No longer flowering			x	No longer flowering
common fleabane	x	Leaves present			x	
soft rush	x	Patches throughout			x	
field woodrush	x	Crowded out now but still there			x	
Glaucous sedge	x	Wetter areas			x	
Oval sedge	x				x	
Cut leaved cranesbill	x	abundant			x	
Grass vetchling	x	Abundant this year			x	
Oxeye daisy		Field B only			x	
silverweed		Field B only			x	
Red bartsia		Field B only				Not yet seen
Yellow sedge					x	
<b>Meadow barley</b>	x	Flowering now			x	
<b>Soft brome</b>	x				x	
<b>Hard rush</b>	x	Eastern edge by stream			x	
<b>Compact rush</b>	x	Eastern edge by stream				
<b>Smooth tare</b>	x	Tiny vetch				
<b>Common vetch</b>	x	patches			x	
<b>Agrimony</b>	x				x	
<b>Lesser trefoil</b>	x				x	
Dog rose	x					
spindle tree	x	Cowfold stream edge				

Also seen on 16<sup>th</sup>:

Meadow plant bugs both male and female, hundreds of tiny meadow grasshoppers, five-spot burnet moth, seven spot ladybird, burnet companion moth, common blue butterfly, many meadow brown butterflies, skylarks nesting at field edges, lesser white throat nesting in hedge north east edge, swallows swooping over adjacent field.

A short film will also be submitted by email

Field A [Bottom Eight], Crateman's Farm, Dragons Lane, Cowfold. Survey 16th June 2024

Extra identification images

crested dog's-tail grass



pignut leaves



soft brome



tufted vetch



smooth tare



common vetch



hard rush



compact rush



lesser trefoil



burnet companion moth, meadow brown butterfly and meadow grasshopper on meadow barley



insects seen 16 June 2024



common blue butterfly, 7 spot ladybird, 5 spot burnet moth



**Reliance on reinstatement of scrub for nightingale breeding in Sussex and also for screening of the substation from both footpaths round Taintfield Wood and Kent Street.**

Further to the quoted statements from [REDACTED] in my report (REP1 - 106) about on how many decades it takes to establish scrub suitable for red list species like nightingales to nest in, it has been drawn to my attention by a professional ecologist of another reason why any scrub reinstatement struggles to be successful in this county. He wrote to me concerning the effect of muntjac on any regrowth or shrub establishment.

'We had nightingales all round our house up to the arrival of muntjac in the 1990's. They then ate all the regrowth up to 3ft and the nightingales disappeared. This is all widely documented. We also had to fence our 25acre wood as we were coppicing hazel and the muntjac and other deer ate all the regrowth down to about 4 inches.

Looking at the spread of muntjac I found the results of a survey in 2016 which indicated that they had colonised all of the SE up to Sussex and Kent and that Sussex was now being colonised. The implications are that muntjac will arrive soon if they have not arrived already. In my experience there are only two kinds of shrub which will keep them out: thick gorse which we have here locally where the nightingales continue and ancient blackthorn. **If the ancient blackthorn is removed, any talk of replacing it with new plants will be pie-in-the-sky as the muntjac will graze it off unless of course it is fenced to an incredibly high standard, but I still believe that the blackthorn in its present form is irreplaceable as it will take at least 30 years to regrow to its current density. If the blackthorn goes, I am sure the nightingales will go with it - for ever.'**

Sent by [REDACTED] - environmentalist and ecologist  
Wild flower consultancy

I have seen mutjac here on and off over the last 15 years and I see roe deer here at any time of day, most days that I walk through the fields on my own. It is of note that Pulborough Brooks have had to deer fence part of the RSPB reserve because of deer grazing.

How has this been considered in the amount of mature scrub loss caused by Rampion 2 and the reliance on offsetting with 'damp scrub' planting from scratch at Oakenedene. It will not work without deer fencing which also stops other wildlife like badgers, and it will take decades. This must be taken into consideration. This remains the wrong choice of location and the loss of so many trees and so much irreplaceable scrub is a primary reason.

## THE GREEN LANE G35/W110

Please note the letter from Alex Livingstone, Principal Arboriculturalist at Arborweald submitted with this document.

### Response in REP4 – 074 action points arising from ISH2 and CAH1:

Following: AP 29: Applicant to consider the significance given to the hedgerow/treeline known locally as the 'green lane' labelled as (W110) in the Outline Code of Construction Practice in Appendix B Vegetation Retention Plans and Pond Retention Plans Figure 7.2.6m [ REP3- 025] and justification for its removal

Response:

*The Applicant notes that the feature W110 would not be removed in its entirety but is shown on Figure 7.2.1k in Appendix B of the Outline Code of Construction Practice [REP3-025] (updated at Deadline 4) as being subject to the loss of up to 14m (one 6m notch and four 2m notches). This follows the embedded environmental measures employed on the project of notching hedgerows and treelines. Appendix 22.16: Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume 4 of the Environmental Statement [APP-194] (updated at Deadline 4) shows this as two features (G29 and G35). G29 shows the understorey that as a grown out hedgerow and G35 are the hedgerows standard trees (all of which are Category A status). These trees are not veteran or ancient and are akin to others that are assumed to be lost in the realistic worst-case scenario.'*

**Please note assessment from Arborweald of veteran status 'The mature oak element includes veteran trees that are exhibiting numerous ecological and habitat features, including decay pockets, dysfunctional wood and larger diameter dead wood, all of which significantly increase the ecological importance of these trees.....A full survey of the ecological importance of these trees does not seem to have been included as part of the arboricultural assessment for the site'**

The Applicant continues:

*'During detailed design loss of the standard trees would seek to be avoided or minimised **as far as practicable** by following the mitigation hierarchy (as per commitment C-292) by micrositing the cable trenches and haul road through existing gaps. This is subject to detailed design and will be confirmed in the stage specific Codes of Construction Practice to be provided pursuant to Requirement 22 of the Draft Development Consent Order [REP3-003] (updated at Deadline 4). In response to this Action Point, the Applicant has also considered application of a trenchless crossing in this area. It is noted that this would not avoid all loss as a haul road of 6m would still be required for continued access along the cable corridor. An additional trenchless crossing would be expected to result in additional traffic movements for the set up and required plant during the works using Access A-61 from Kent Street and addition of noise during the 24-hour working required which would require further mitigation. In addition, there would be additional temporary land take for the trenchless crossing beyond that identified with the landowner to date.*

***'While minor benefits would be apparent from an ecological and landscape and visual perspective, when considered alongside the additional construction costs of approximately £600,000 this is not considered proportionate given the significance of the features described above and that some loss would still occur even with the trenchless crossing'*** For these reasons, no change is proposed to the design and the embedded environmental mitigation measure of a reduced maximum 14m loss will be provided.

So I finally get a response after all the submissions I have made about this feature boundary, and it appears that the answer is just a matter of financial cost and engineering inconvenience, accompanied by a threat of further disturbance to put off residents who are otherwise facing the destruction of the landscape and severing of the wildlife corridor permanently. This does not add up.

The significance of a decades-old wildlife corridor, historic value of the bank and ditch boundary, the value of high-quality oak trees as well as others noted with veteran features, and the continuum of the canopy are again simply not assessed in any detail because of the cost and inconvenience to the Applicant.

It should be set out how the Applicant has determined 'minor benefits' when they do not appear to have assessed the Green Lane feature in landscape and visual, historic or connected habitat terms at all. The only assessments seem to be in terms of High Quality trees which can be offset with BNG units. This feature cannot be put back in our lifetimes, yet the turbines only last 25 years. How is this a positive way forward for this nature depleted country? It should have been assessed at the outset and added to the many reasons why this is the wrong location for the substation.

I appreciate the extra efforts made by the Planning Inspectorate in pressing for better answers from the Applicant on this matter within their further questions.

### **Applicant response concerning the clearing of hedges in the setting of Crateman's Farm - action point 28**

From REP4-072:

*The Applicant confirmed that it needed to clear vegetation on the land near to Crateman's Farm (as shown in figure 7.2.3k of the Scrub Retention Plan) for a trenchless crossing which is located nearby and the additional area will be required for duct stringing activities. [The Applicant would like to correct this statement made in the ISH2. The Applicant stated that vegetation clearing at Crateman's Farm was likely due to the need for duct stringing activities in this area, this is not correct. Duct stringing would be undertaken from the northeastern side of the stream crossing.*

*With relation to the Scrub feature HS558 as shown in Figure 7.2.6.m in Appendix B of the Outline Code of Construction Practice [REP3-025], the Applicant requires the ability to create a clearing of up to 30m across the entire feature to account for the worst-case environmental outcome due to the following construction related reasons: • Detailed trenchless crossing design and associated siting of HDD compound / TC26 is yet to be **determined and subject to ground investigation. The cable route leading up to the TC will need to align to this, as a result impacting the scrub feature.** Note that cable spacing for trenchless crossing will be wider than in open cut areas, as a result taking also a wider area in the approach to trenchless crossings. The area near this trenchless crossing is already spatially constrained. • The existing overhead electricity line would need to be considered in construction planning, and either a required temporary diversion or exclusion zones around the OHL to be implemented.*

How can it really be necessary to clear 30m within the setting of the farm buildings in two lots of hedge, when the Trenchless compound is in a different field with what appears to be a lot of space around it, and these hedges are some distance away? It is not acceptable that landowners and local people don't know how bad the vegetation loss will be until somebody decides on the day when there is no avenue for discussion left. It destroys lives and allows for no consultation or negotiation. How is this legal?



## The industrialisation of Kent Street



From SA1 REP4-026  
not showing ground shaping, vegetation  
and tree loss or H505 cleared to 20m

The same place photographed in July 2024  
H505 to be cleared to the right of gate



From the same spot: the continuous tree canopy, scrub patches and verge with borrowed views across the fields



Further north still showing H505 on the left, cleared  
to 20m also showing the condition of the road structure

### Kent Street Junction with A272



From SA2 REP4-026  
Photo dated 2020 with layby missing  
and post box long relocated to West side

Not showing any proposed changes of  
trees and scrub lost in the middle of the view  
for HGV access ie no screening remains

Current view of A272 from Kent Street,  
On the left corner trees will be lost permanently  
and scrub for more than a decade



The sides of Kent Street at the northern end  
are high banks, drainage ditches and trees  
with borrowed views of fields  
and free access to wildlife.

Widening, clearing vegetation, adding large  
structured passing places and using closeboard  
fences destroys this and threatens flooding

The hazel dormice may be using  
any of these verge areas - there is  
hazel in the middle of this photo  
and randomly throughout

Deer in Oakendene Parkland  
adjacent to Kent Street 1 July 2024



## The Industrialisation of Kent Street

Kent Street is flanked by boundaries of oak trees and has little conventional hedge. It has random scrub and currently masses of verge wild flowers. It is a functioning connected wildlife habitat in its own right. It currently borrows views across Oakdene parkland and the fields to the East, even in the summer. **The vegetation is never a total screen from the fields (see photos above).** It has high banks in parts of the Northern section affected, and the ditches either side are critical to the drainage of the road. It provides free access to wildlife across from the parkland on the West side and the fields on the East which is why deer, badgers and hunting owls are so often seen on the road at night.

- Where are the view point visualisations to show: the actual locations of Access points A61, A64 with the tree loss incurred, the impact of clearing of H505 to 20m, the widening of the junction with A272 with the tree and scrub loss incurred and the concreting over of the verges for the 4 passing places in Kent Street? The deadline 4 images (REP4-026/027) are all irrelevant for Kent Street, out of phase with the process, and very misleading.

The documentation on these drastic changes in Kent Street is vague, difficult to find and often seems an afterthought in the Appendices. This is an insult to all the users and residents of this rural place whose lives are already greatly impacted by this process. The 10 households in Kings/Moatfield Lane have the compounded issue of two open trench crossings for the cable on their lane, as well as HGVs clogging and damaging Kent Street for the duration of the substation construction. We will be trapped and uncertain of how we can get out for years. The Applicant statements in point 41 of REP4-074 are absurd to believe that it is 'unlikely' that tractors and horseboxes turning in to Kent Street will not coincide with HGVs just because 'traffic flows are generally very low'. Inevitably they will happen and the statement does not convince us that they are taking the issues seriously.

- The Applicant is still relying on a 'well-established network of mature trees and woodland' for screening the substation and construction work and yet there is now wholesale removal of vegetation for engineering access including permanent loss of even more oak trees. You cannot have it both ways. If vegetation is removed in so many places between the access A63 on the A272 and round as far as the West Ridge in Kent Street there is little screening left for the substation or construction work. As the photos above show you always can see through to the fields anyway and this is just not being recognized in the visual assessments or mitigation.

- How can this vegetation removal be proposed at this late stage in the process after absolutely no consultation with the impacted users and residents, and with no regard for extra loss of connected habitat?

### **REP4 – 074 Applicant response to ISH action point 45**

The main stumbling block to the alternative to using Kent Street seems to have come out as the cost of a bridge over a tributary, yet there are other tributary crossings using open trench and haul road ie in the Wilcocks farm nearby, without impacting the road as this does, all the way from the A272. The threat that this cost 'is a risk to the Proposed Development' as a whole stretches credibility, when so many unforeseen issues will occur in a project of this scale and the logistics of the Kent Street Accesses and the use of such a tiny road, don't seem to have been factored in until now (or therefore costed in).

I do not believe that the level of vegetation destruction between the Western compound, the substation site as well as the movement of vehicles passing around the site as described, would not happen with or without the two HGV accesses in Kent Street, during the process of the construction.

It is not clear why the haul road should pass the substation if Kent Street is not used for access. Was this not thought through before the substation location was chosen? Can the cable construction not be completed at the substation end first before the substation construction commences or just completed at the very end? It was pointed out long before the DCO Application that Kent Street was not suitable for HGVs, so why the dogged persistence when the other substation site had none of these access issues?

The suggestion that the haul road must be so big to turn vehicles round and pass each other just for the connection to the substation if the Kent Street Accesses are not used makes no sense. Where do they turn round South of the tributary in the current plan?

The Applicant is planning to send the largest of HGVs down Kent Street at 3m wide why does the tributary bridge have to be 6m wide. It could be 3m and the cables still be connected via trenchless crossing to cause less damage. There seems no willingness to work this out, just to proceed with threats.

Where is the written evidence that the detailed use of Kent Street was factored in as something to consider in the selection of substation location, or was it really not thought of until this late stage?

Where is the detailed comparative assessment of the two options of access for tree loss, scrub loss, biodiversity loss, visual impact and impact on the lives of users of this quiet rural road? It is not preferable just because you wish it so and make a statement that it is so. Where is the evidence that this has been properly compared?

The impact on 'Mitigation for dormice on the substation site' is not compared with the loss of dormouse and bat habitat caused by removal of the majority of H505 the trees and scrub at the Junction with Kent Street, the losses to make the accesses A61 and A64 and the 4 new passing places. There is scrub and hazel, connected throughout the road verges which in places are over 10m wide from the tarmac. Where is the detailed comparison to justify this specific threat to dormice in not using Kent Street?

The use of 'close-boarded fence' will further impede the connectivity of wildlife who currently have free movement from Oakendene and the fields to the west. This must be considered.

The use of this grim fence will visually industrialise the road for years to all those who use it and the visual impact will be far worse than the image SA1 in REP4 – 026 as the clearance of H505 is not included.

The flooding on Kent Street will far more likely be a problem with the multiple breaching of road-side ditches caused by the construction of the Kent Street accesses, passing places and junction widening, than it could ever be with the one crossing point suggested for the alternative. Why are the drainage ditches only mentioned in the alternative?

It remains relevant:

You cannot put the character of these lanes back when the continuity is lost for years, mature trees are lost and the wildlife corridors are disconnected by scrub and hedgerow loss. Other alternatives must still be an option.



Mrs Janine Creaye



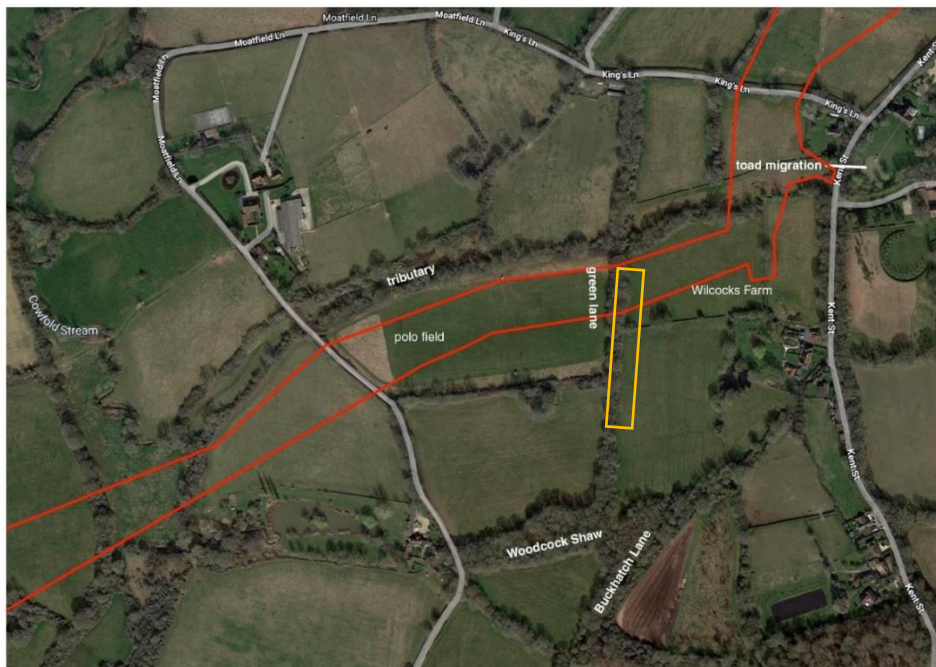
Arborweald Environmental  
Planning Consultancy  
Woodland Enterprise Centre  
Hastings Road  
Flimwell  
East Sussex  
TN5 7PR

Dated: 05/07/2024

Dear Mrs Creaye,

I am writing in response to the concerns raised about the proposed removal of trees and habitat at 'Green Lane' to facilitate the construction of infrastructure for the Rampion wind farm project, namely a 6m wide service road and associated cable trenching, which will result in up to 14 metres of this area being removed.

Thank you for providing your report of survey findings and map included below for this area (outlined yellow) and for showing myself and my colleague Perry Hockin the Green Lane site during our visit on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2024.



Tree Boundary/Green Lane between Moatfield Lane and Wilcocks Farm on Kent Street, marked for tree loss



The following sections include my initial observations of the Green Lane site, and largely reflect your findings within your report for that area.

### **Ecological Value of Trees**

Green lane comprises historic field boundary mature English oak with native understorey including field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn and hornbeam. The mature oak element includes veteran trees that are exhibiting numerous ecological and habitat features, including decay pockets, dysfunctional wood and larger diameter dead wood, all of which significantly increase the ecological importance of these trees.

The oak trees within the Green Lane area have been surveyed as part of the arboricultural impact assessment for the Rampion project and are grouped as G35 within that report, these trees have been classified under British Standard 5837: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction as category 'A' trees, a classification that assigns a high level of arboricultural value. A full assessment of the ecological importance of these trees does not seem to have been included as part of the arboricultural assessment for the site.

All trees within the Green Lane area provide valuable habitat for numerous species. Birds will be using these trees as food sources and nesting sites birds, including the possibility of Schedule 1 species, that would be using Green Lane as part of the wider habitat network. Bats are highly likely to be utilising the mature oaks as foraging and commuting corridors, furthermore habitat features within the trees such as decay pockets and lifting bark could be used as roosting sites for bats. The oak trees also provide potential habitat for herptile species that could be using basal decay pockets and lying deadwood as hibernacula.

Therefore, it is my professional opinion that the overall impact of the removal of these trees to facilitate the proposed development especially regarding their ecological value has not been fully explored.

### **Habitat Links and Networks**

The smaller native understorey trees within the Green Lane area provide a stratified and structurally diverse field edge habitat as well as providing a valuable continuous habitat link between both the mature oak trees within Green Lane and the wider countryside landscape, including the tributary to the north and Woodcock Shaw to the south. These links would be significantly compromised if not completely severed if the proposed tree removals take place.

Green Lane is also an integral part of the wider habitat landscape consisting of smaller grassland areas bounded by shaw woodland and native hedgerows, accordingly the proposed removal of sections within Green Lane would significantly impact the wider habitat network, by fragmenting these links.

### **Historic Significance**

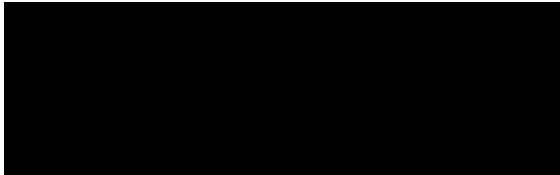
Green Lane is a historic field boundary shaw feature with map evidence dating back to 1843-1892 and is likely to have been a part of the local farmed landscape for centuries. Green Lane includes a defined bank and ditch feature that indicates potential historic significance that should be further explored before elements are removed to facilitate the proposed development and its historic significance is destroyed forever.



## **Conclusion**

It is my professional opinion that the arboricultural, ecological and historic importance of Green Lane has not been fully explored as part of the proposed Rampion Windfarm development. Should removal of sections of Green Lane take place to facilitate development it is my concern that this valuable and irreplaceable habitat feature will be significantly degraded and accordingly the arboricultural, ecological and historic value of Green Lane will be totally compromised.

Sincerely,



Alex Livingstone, BA hons, ND arb. NC forestry – Principal Arboriculturalist  
Arborweald Environmental Planning Consultancy.

