From

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Phone Number [redacted]

Commenting on application ADC/0348/09

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING (GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE) ORDER 1995

Proposed development
Removal of branches and crown reduction of willow tree at rear (6 weeks prior notification of work to tree in Conservation Area)

Location of development to which application relates
St Johns Court John Street Shoreham-by-Sea West Sussex

Comments

Commenting on application ADC/0348/09

We absolutely agree with the proposed work for the following reasons-:

1. **Roots very near to our mains water supply & sewer pipe[they have previously caused damaged]**
2. **Tree very large & overpowering. Cuts out light & sun.**
3. **Very near our boundary.**
4. **We have both been unwell & moved here wanting a small garden wit little work. Tree causes most work in garden as prevailing wind is SW. In spring the seeds cover our garden and germinate. The catkins then fall [we collected a black bin bag full]. The garden is then covered with sticky sap. In autumn come the leaves for 3 mths.**
5. **The tree is a wild willow called a sallow & has only been there for 10 - 15 years. We've attached some relevant information**

Unless you indicate below you will not be allowed to speak at the Committee meeting:-

I wish to speak on the application at the Committee meeting – **~~YES~~ / NO**

To:
Development Control
Planning, Regeneration & Wellbeing
Adur District Council
Civic Centre
Ham Road
Shoreham-by-Sea
West Sussex
BN43 6PR

Signed [redacted]

Date 07.09.09

Description

Willows all have abundant watery sap; bark which is heavily charged with salicylic acid; soft, usually pliant, tough wood; slender branches; and large, fibrous, often stoloniferous roots. The roots are remarkable for their toughness, size, and tenacity of life, and roots readily grow from aerial parts of the plant.

The leaves are typically elongated but may also be round to oval, frequently with a serrated margin. All the buds are lateral; no absolutely terminal bud is ever formed. The buds are covered by a single scale,

Flowers

Willows are dioecious with male and female flowers appearing as catkins on different plants; the catkins are produced early in the spring, often before the leaves, or as the new leaves open.

The staminate (male) flowers are without either calyx or corolla; they consist simply of stamens, varying in number from two to ten, accompanied by a nectariferous gland and inserted on the base of a scale which is itself borne on the rachis of a drooping raceme called a catkin, or ament. This scale is oval and entire and very hairy. The anthers are rose colored in the bud but orange or purple after the flower opens, they are two-celled and the cells open longitudinally. The filaments are threadlike, usually pale yellow, and often hairy.

The pistillate (female) flowers are also without calyx or corolla; and consist of a single ovary accompanied by a small flat nectar gland and inserted on the base of a scale which is likewise borne on the rachis of a catkin. The ovary is one-celled, the style two-lobed, and the ovules numerous.

Fruit

The fruit is a small, one-celled, two-valved, cylindrical beaked capsule containing numerous tiny (0.1 mm) seeds. The seeds are furnished with long, silky, white hairs, which allow the fruit to be widely dispersed by the wind.



Open capsules of *Salix cinerea* with seeds and hairs

Cultivation

Almost all willows take root very readily from cuttings or where broken branches lie on the ground. There are a few exceptions, including the goat willow and peachleaf willow. One famous example of such growth from cuttings involves the poet Alexander Pope, who begged a twig from a parcel tied with twigs sent from Spain to Lady Suffolk. This twig was planted and thrived, and legend has it that all of England's weeping willows are descended from this first one.[2]

Willows are often planted on the borders of streams so that their interlacing roots may protect the bank against the action of the water. Frequently the roots are much larger than the stem which grows from them.

Ecological issues

Willows are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species - see list of Lepidoptera that feed on willows.

A number of willow species were widely planted in Australia, notably as erosion control measures along watercourses. They are now regarded as an invasive weed and many catchment management authorities are removing them to be replaced with native trees.[3][4]

Uses