

Condition No. 4

Information on proposed enclosure and potential shrub planting along the boundary between the host dwelling and the neighbouring dwelling to the North.

Planting and Enclosure-

Pyracantha

The ornamental evergreen plant it is described by Hedges Direct as -

“The perfect, wildlife friendly hedge! The colourful berries are an important source of food for an array of British garden birds, who also construct their nests among the thorny branches. Pyracantha flowers often don't get the recognition they deserve, but bees certainly love them. They provide a rich source of nectar for bees and other pollinating insects. Being evergreen, this plant plays an important role in the survival of garden wildlife as birds and other small garden critters use this plant as a safe and secure shelter during the winter.”

Seasonal Gardening describes Pyracantha as-

Good-shaped, free-flowering, evergreen shrub. Has dense spiny branches with glossy, deep green, pointed or rounded leaves. Provides masses of small white flowers in early summer and a good show of bright berries throughout autumn.

A very tough and useful, pollution tolerant, shrub. Very hardy. Will thrive in most garden soils, in sun or partial shade. A useful plant for gardens with coastal exposure.

Pyracantha is a native of south-eastern Europe and Asia. The flowers are particularly attractive to bees. It also attracts birds in the autumn who love the berries.

Planting and Growing Pyracantha

Can be grown as a freestanding shrub, trained against a wall or clipped to form a hedge; where its dense format and sharp spines will help deter intruders.

Average height and spread: 8 to 15ft (2.5 to 4.5m).

Will tolerate any aspect, full sun or partial shade. An ideal shrub for a north-facing aspect. However a sunny position is desirable for a good show of flowers and berries.

Any ordinary well-drained and reasonably fertile soil will do. Tolerates dry, clay or chalky soils.

Plant in spring or autumn. Wall plants need trellis or wire support. If grown as a hedge, space plants 15-24 in (375-600mm) apart.

Alternatively, a climbing evergreen Honeysuckle such as Lonicera henryi or Lonicera japonica 'Halliana' which are both described as restively low maintenance evergreen climbers.

To delineate the boundary and help support the new planting a post will be installed at the end of the hedge and heavy duty stainless steel garden wires will be connected to the house at intervals.

A water butt will supply water through a slow release hose to help the new plants establish.