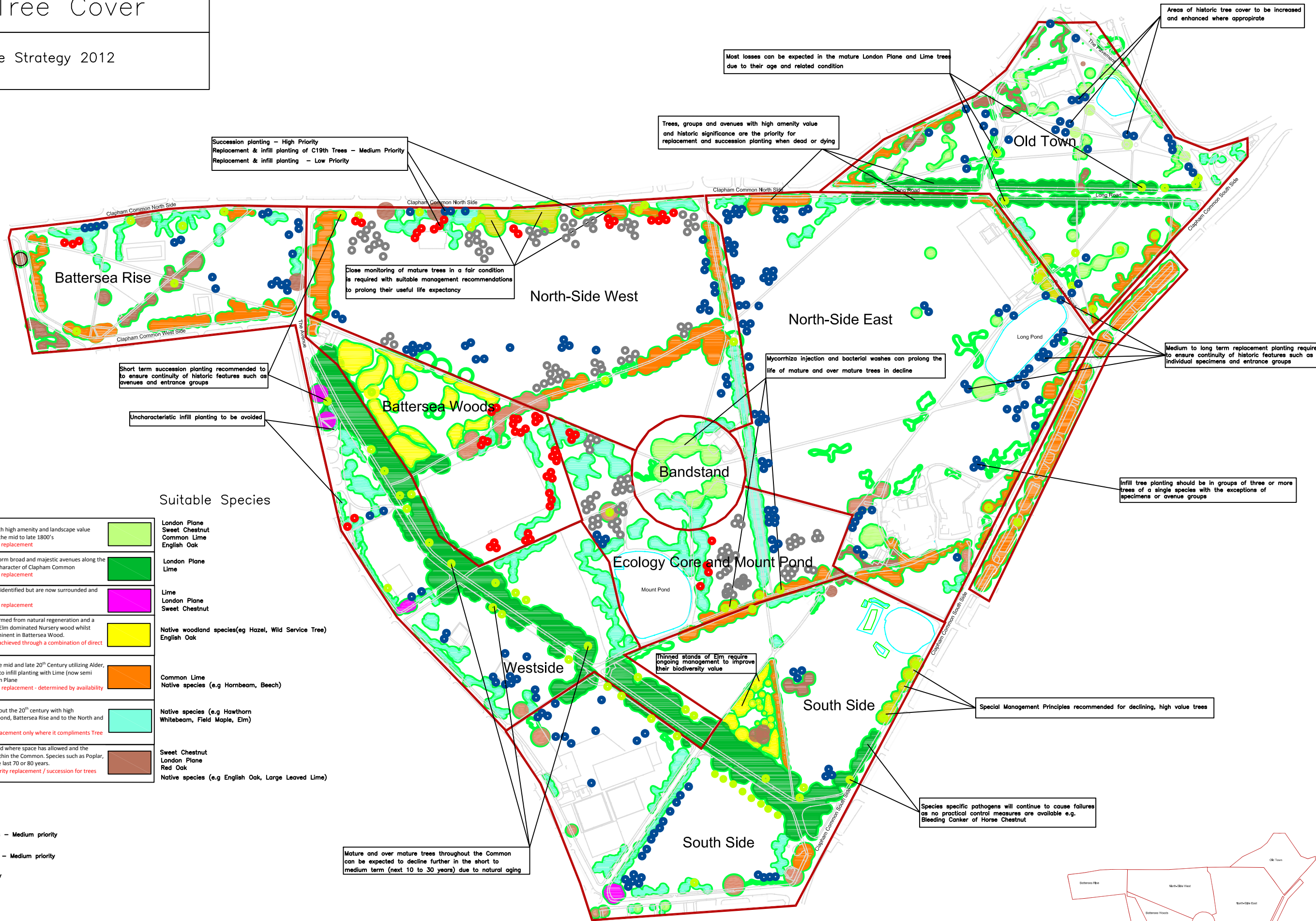


APPENDIX 1

Vision for Tree Cover

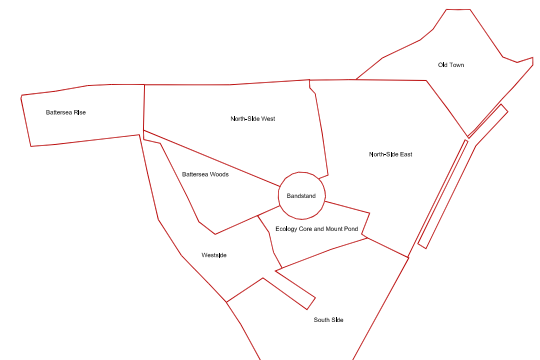
Clapham Common Tree Strategy 2012



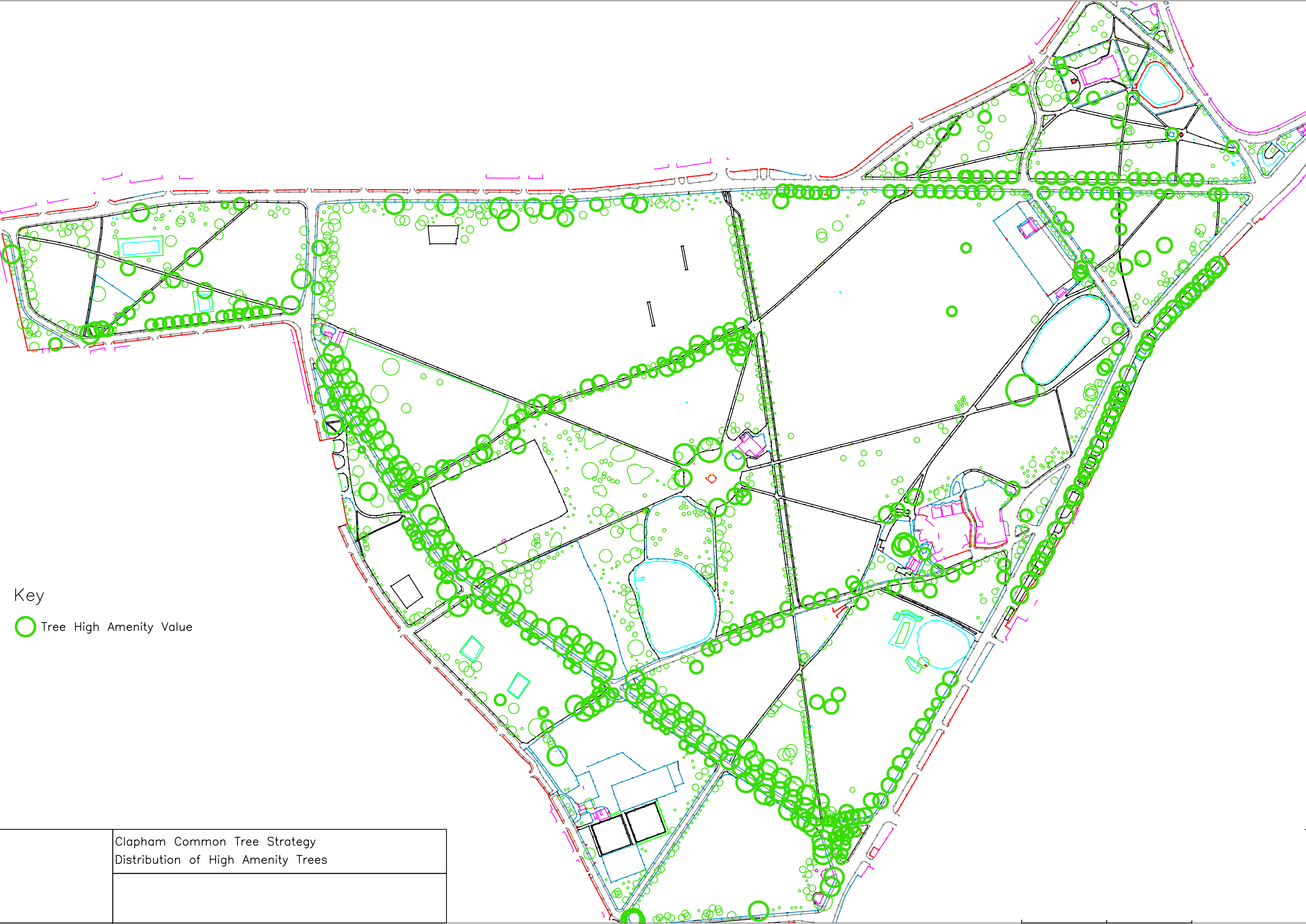
Key

Historic Specimens – A small number of mature Plane trees with high amenity and landscape value remain following the original planting of Clapham Common in the mid to late 1800's <i>High priority for resource allocation for their management and replacement</i>	London Plane Sweet Chestnut Common Lime English Oak
Historic Avenues – Mature London Plane with Common Lime form broad and majestic avenues along the boundaries and main roads and which largely define the tree character of Clapham Common <i>High priority for resource allocation for their management and replacement</i>	London Plane Lime
Historic Groups – Remnants of the early group planting can be identified but are now surrounded and enveloped amongst later planting <i>High priority for resource allocation for their management and replacement</i>	Lime London Plane Sweet Chestnut
Woodlands – Both Nursery and Battersea woods have been formed from natural regeneration and a process of limited management over the last 20 years. Infill of Elm dominated Nursery wood whilst Robinia sucker growth and self sown Blackthorn are most prominent in Battersea Wood. <i>Moderate priority for resource allocation - management aims achieved through a combination of direct funding and community involvement</i>	Native woodland species (eg Hazel, Wild Service Tree) English Oak
Secondary Avenues – Internal avenues have been planted in the mid and late 20 th Century utilizing Alder, Birch and more recently Oak. Bishops Walk have been subject to infill planting with Lime (now semi mature) and extended to Clapham Common North with London Plane <i>Moderate priority for resource allocation for management and replacement - determined by availability of surplus resources</i>	Common Lime Native species (e.g Hornbeam, Beech)
Infill Planting – Progressive replanting has taken place throughout the 20 th century with high concentrations of new trees around the play area and mount pond, Battersea Rise and to the North and Northeast of the Windmill Pub <i>Low priority beyond immediate Health and Safety issues – replacement only where it compliments Tree Strategy Objectives</i>	Native species (e.g Hawthorn Whitebeam, Field Maple, Elm)
Non Historic Specimens – Many individual trees have developed where space has allowed and the largest of these contribute significantly to the local amenity within the Common. Species such as Poplar, Oak, Robinia and Norway Maple have established well over the last 70 or 80 years. <i>Low priority beyond immediate Health and Safety issues – priority replacement / succession for trees with high amenity value</i>	Sweet Chestnut London Plane Red Oak Native species (e.g English Oak, Large Leaved Lime)

- Succession planting – High priority
- Replacement & infill planting of C19th trees – Medium priority
- Native scrub planting for bio-diversity gains – Medium priority
- Replacement & infill planting – Low priority



APPENDIX 2

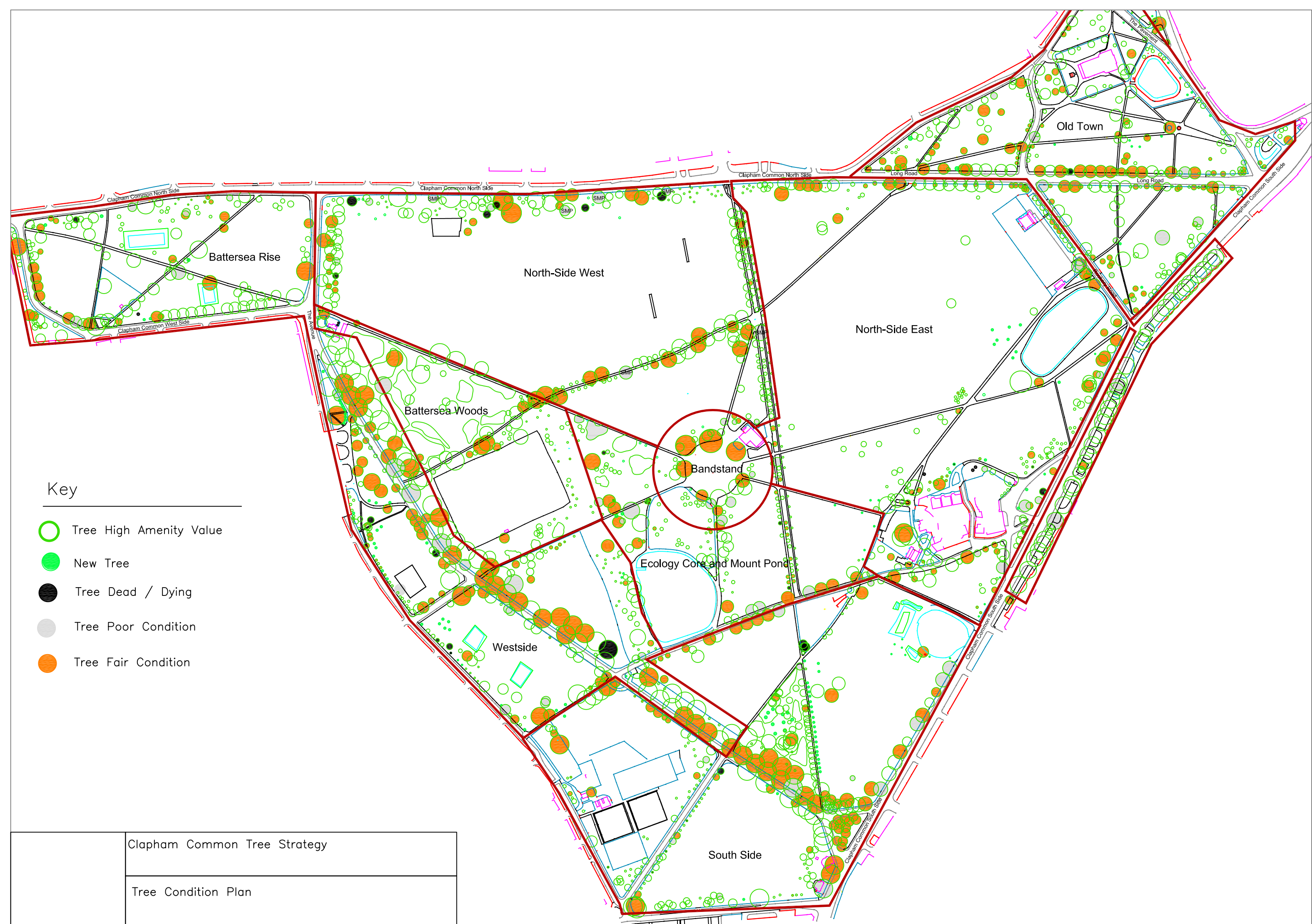


Key

○ Tree High Amenity Value

Clapham Common Tree Strategy
Distribution of High Amenity Trees

APPENDIX 3



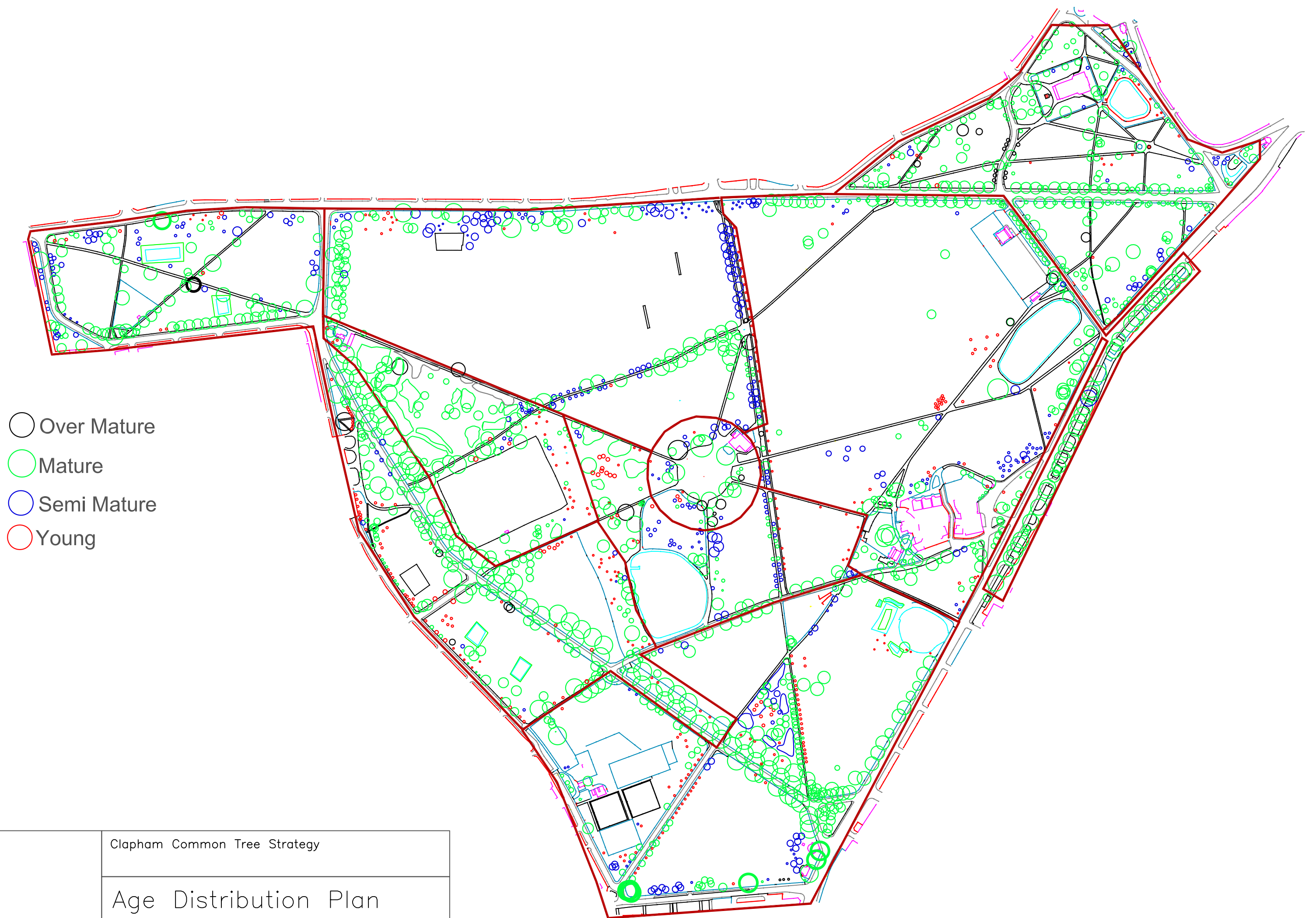
Key

- Tree High Amenity Value
- New Tree
- Tree Dead / Dying
- Tree Poor Condition
- Tree Fair Condition

Clapham Common Tree Strategy

Tree Condition Plan

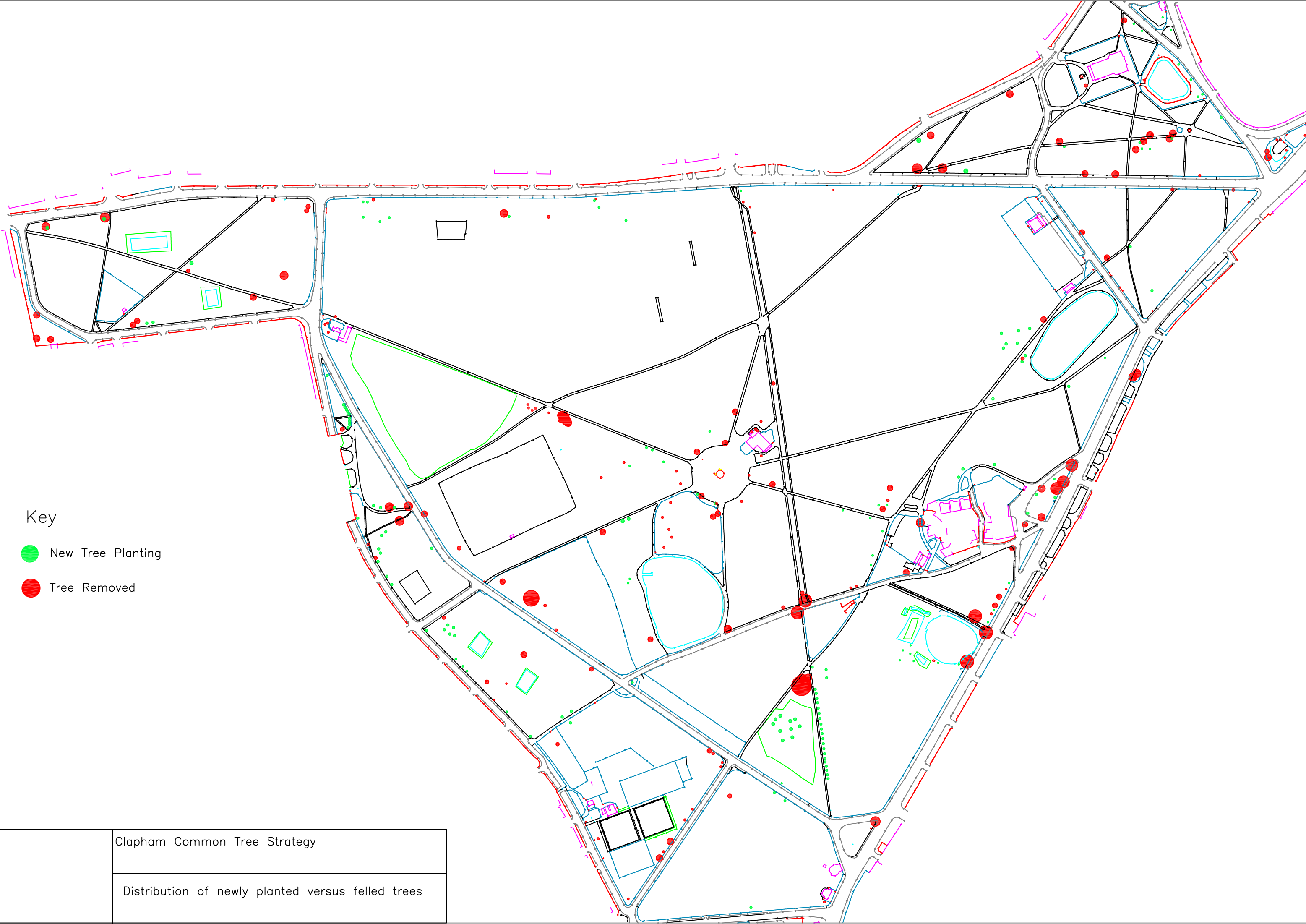
APPENDIX 4



Clapham Common Tree Strategy

Age Distribution Plan

APPENDIX 5



Key

 New Tree Planting

 Tree Removed

Clapham Common Tree Strategy
Distribution of newly planted versus felled trees

APPENDIX 6

Specifications for recommended tree works:

All work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations' and with current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover, equipment and PPE. All works and processes are to comply with all relevant Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation.

01. Crown reduction will include reducing the height and spread of a tree's canopy (branching structure) whilst retaining the tree's natural tree form (species determined). The amount of reduction will be referred to as a percentage of the whole (canopy) combined with guidance on metre length e.g. 20% (up to 2m) for a 10m high canopy (excludes the ground clearance). Crown reduction work will be undertaken for a specific purpose which may include containing tree growth in a given location or reducing wind purchase and stress.
02. Part reduction will include pruning back from structures or boundaries and is normally applied to no more than two sides of a tree's canopy. The amount of pruning is specified in metres. The resultant form will be even and provide a framework for re-growth in an even form. The extent of pruning will not impinge upon tree condition and seek to preserve so far as possible, the natural outline of the tree, which is species determined.
03. Crown Cleaning involves the removal of all dead wood small and large diameter, stubs and broken branches. Some small, densely arranged shoots (including epicormic shoots) will be thinned out or removed as recommended.
04. Crown lifting includes the removal of the lowest lateral branches and shoots, (which would not result in irrevocable tree injury), to a specific height above ground level measured in metres.
05. Crown thinning involves the removal of sub-lateral (secondary) branches to appropriate branch/shoot unions, removal of dead and damaged (crossing branches) with a view to reducing the crown density by a specified %, normally no higher than 30%.
06. Felling involves the careful removal of a tree to ground level (or other specified height), either in sections or in one unit (straight felling). The method of felling will be suited to the constraints of the site and judged by the competent operator undertaking the task.

APPENDIX 7

Planting Methodology

Planting process to be conducted or supervised by a professional with appropriate horticultural experience and in accordance with BS 4428 and 4043. All species are suitable for the growing conditions and have sufficient soil volume to reach maturity.

- i) Delivered containerised or rootballed stock only (not bare root).
- ii) Planting pit to be manually excavated and following a general risk assessment for planting works. Sides and base to be scarified (with fork).
- iii) Tree to be placed centrally into the planting pit, which is 15% larger than the rootball.
- iv) Tree is to be secured into an upright position with the use of treated timber round stakes (min. 50mm Ø X 1.8m, firmed and cut to 0.6m) and flexible tree ties.
- v) Backfilled with graded loam with 30% sharp sand and 25% organic matter and heeled-in.
- vi) Level soil and top dress with min. 50mm depth of wood-based mulch to 0.75m radius surrounding tree base.
- vii) Irrigate regularly after planting to maintain moist but not water-logged soil.
- viii) Planting to be carried out between October and March.

Tree Planting (General)

All trees will be planted in accordance BS4428 or similar European equivalent and with the following provisions of this Section and with reference to any plans and schedules which may be provided by the Authorised Officer.

Newly planted trees shall be inspected for insect and fungal attack, and treated if necessary with an approved insecticide and fungicide in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Timing of Planting

Without prejudice to the foregoing, planting of trees may be required to take place from the first week in October to the first week in April inclusive.

Planting shall take place only during suitable weather conditions and not during periods of frost or when the ground is excessively wet.

Prior to planting, all damaged roots and branches shall be cleanly removed from each tree with secateurs or pruning saw. The Contractor must ensure before planting that each tree is in good health and of the specified stock.

Pit Planting

All planting pits shall be at least 15% greater than the depth and width of the root system to accommodate all of the roots without restriction. The pit base shall be broken up to a depth of 200mm and the sides thoroughly scarified.

Excavated materials which are not friable, such as clay clods, or items in excess of 45mm width/length shall be removed from the location.

All soil that is reused shall be friable and thoroughly mixed with a tree and shrub planting compost to a ratio of 3 parts soil to 1 part compost or as recommended by the manufacturer.

All dead, dying, diseased roots and shoots shall be pruned out and all snags made good. Trees shall be placed upright in the centre of the pit with the roots spread evenly outwards and downwards without restriction. The root collar (nursery level) shall be set at finished ground level, making allowances for settlement.

When backfilling, good soil contact shall be made to ensure soil filtration around the root system, and soil shall be firmed but not compacted.

All wrappings, springs, labels and other materials shall be removed from trees prior to plant

Staking

Each tree will be supported with a wooden stake or stakes of appropriate dimensions and type so as to support the tree and compliment each planting site.

Tying

Each tree shall be securely fixed with "Tom's" reinforced rubber tree ties, or other similar ties. Two ties for each standard tree will be required, positioned to prevent any abrasion of the main stem. Tree ties shall be positioned 25mm from the top of the stake. The ties shall be held in position by securing with 2 No. 38mm galvanised nails driven into the stake.

APPENDIX 8

Education

'Outdoor classroom'

Clapham Common is a valuable educational resource and presents the opportunity to provide local schools and education facilities with an 'outdoor class room'. The use of trees and woodlands in education is well recognised with definable links to the current curriculum from key stage one all the way to 'A' level. Similar projects are run by Forest Schools at Richmond Park with a well established London Environment Education Forum –LEEF, to promote and utilise the Richmond Park.

Below are examples of the links and opportunities that are available, but this is not an exhaustive list:

- Deadwood – life cycles-key stage 2
- Mini beast hunting – up to key stage 3
- Comparing habitats – up to GCSE
- 'branch walking' - foundation stage curriculum
- Nature trails – up to key stage 3
- Comparing leaf shapes – key stage 2 science