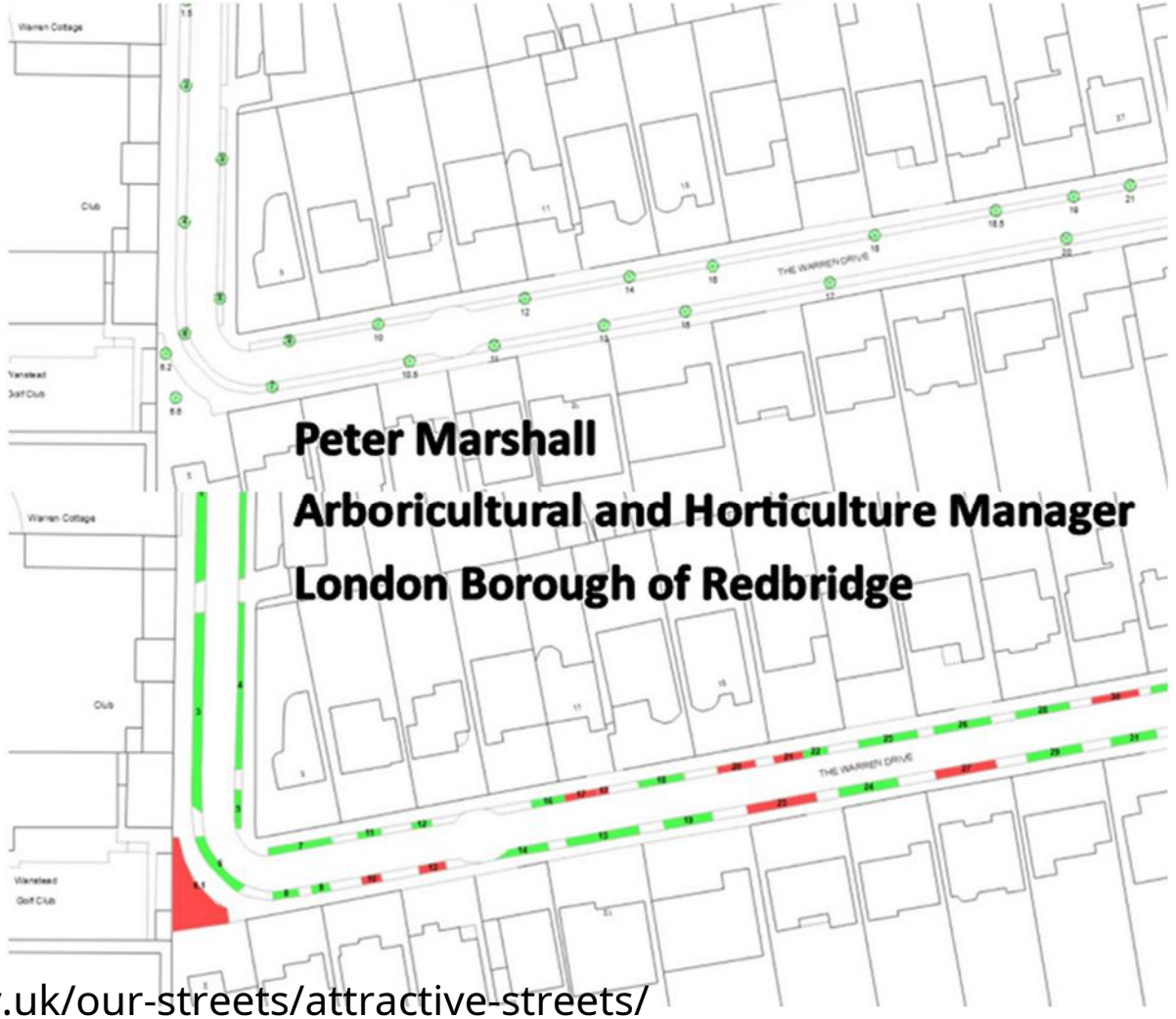
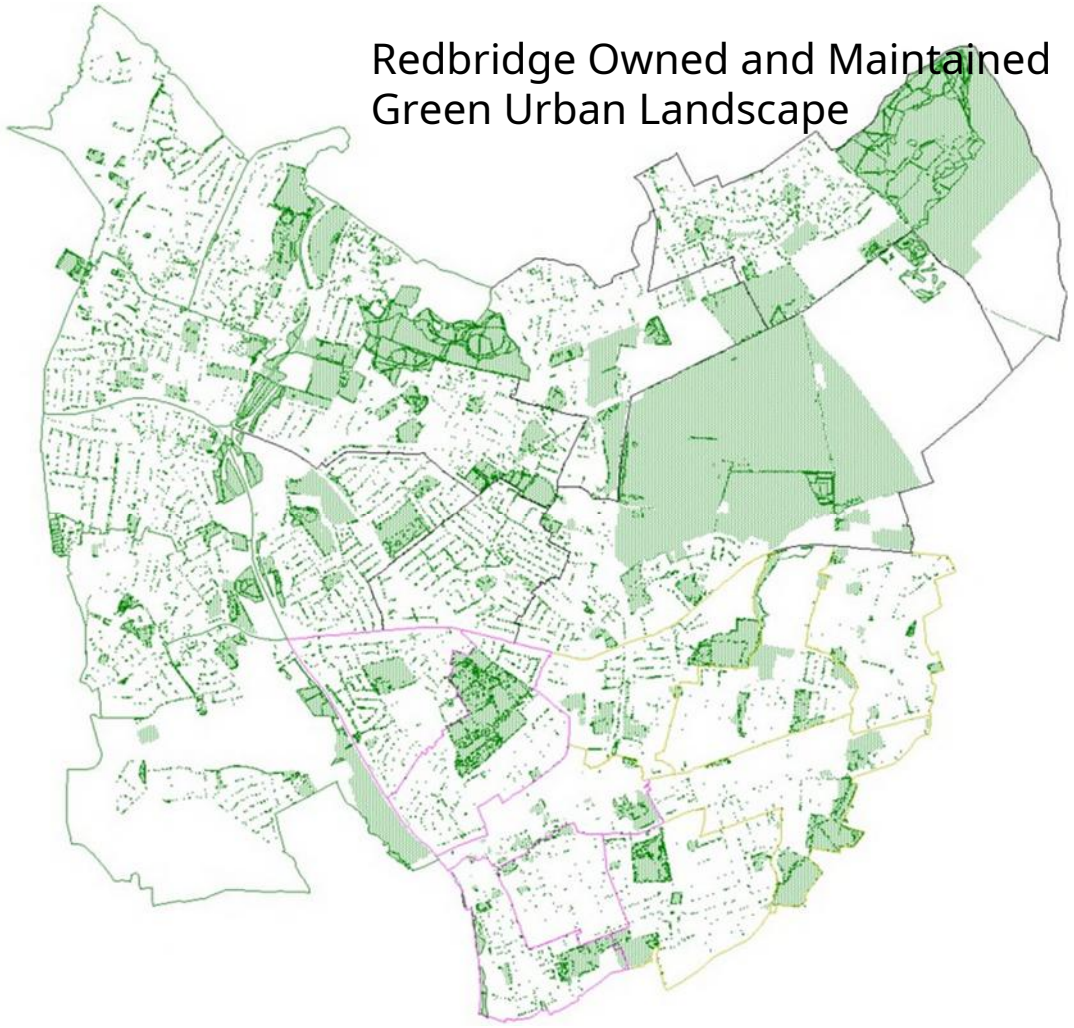


www.redbridge.gov.uk/our-streets/attractive-streets/



Methods of weed control
Feasibility of a 'pesticide-free Redbridge'
How can we help and encourage residents to adopt or care for trees in their neighbourhood, and whether there can be more engagement after new planting.
Current arrangements with contractors for tree care after planting
Reasons for, and statistics on, tree deaths
Information on pollarding
Tree care

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Weed Control 1-6

No-Treatment Approach

Ineffective for controlling weed growth.

Leads to increased weed visibility, potential infrastructure damage pedestrian trips and long term maintenance costs.

Volunteer / Community-Based Weeding Models

Encourage community groups and residents to remove weeds manually.

Low operational cost when volunteer-led.

Quality and consistency vary.

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Weed Control 2-6

Glyphosate (Knapsack Herbicide Treatment)

- Generally, the lowest-cost option.
- Effective at killing both visible growth and root systems.
- Concern about environmental and health issues
- Licence under review (15 December 2026)

Ultra-Low-Volume Herbicide Applicators

- Reduced water and herbicide volumes.
- Higher capital costs
- More complex to use.

Acetic Acid / Vinegar-Based Herbicides

- Acts quickly on visible growth, burning the surface of the plant.
- More expensive than Glyphosate due to higher product usage.
- does not reliably kill roots.

Hot Water and Foam Treatment

- Uses high-temperature water to break down plant cells.
- Higher operational cost than vinegar due to labour, equipment, and energy demands.
- Limited impact on root systems.

Electric Weed-Control Systems

- Transmits electrical current through plant tissue to damage cells.
- High upfront equipment cost.
- Limited impact on root systems.
- Not proven suitable for widespread or routine use

Manual Weeding & Mechanical Brushing

- Includes hand weeding, mechanical brushes, pedestrian sweepers, or scraping.
- Very labour intensive and is the in highest cost.
- May require additional teams or seasonal staff.
- Limited impact on root systems.

Weed Control 4-6

Parks & Open Spaces:

- Glyphosate use has been cut by approximately 75%.
- Reverting to manual removal and using leaf mulch to suppress weeds in shrub beds.

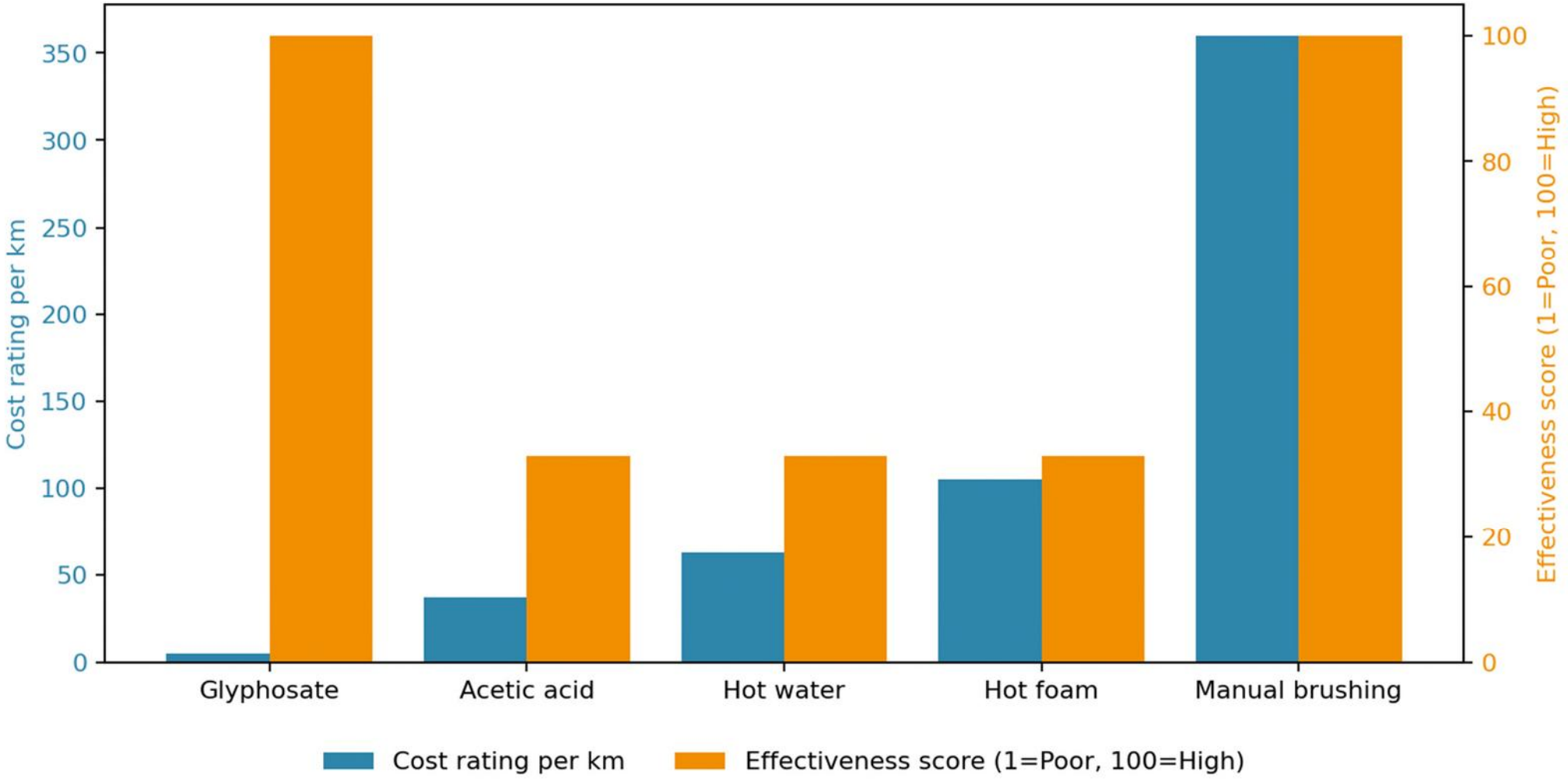
Housing Sites:

- Herbicide use has ceased around tree bases, grass and hedgerows.
- Weed growth in garage areas and drying areas is now controlled mechanically.

Highways:

- Glyphosate use has been reduced by over 50%.
- Ceased spraying grass next to paths, and trees and street furniture
- Using modern equipment for more efficient application.
- Over 2,000 tree pits are excluded from spraying because they’re adopted or newly planted.
- Shrub bed treatments reduced from 3 per year to 1–2.
- Trials of reduced glyphosate concentration on 7 km of road network.
- 4 km of road network excluded from spraying under Pollinator Pathways

Weed Control 5-6



Weed Control 6-6

We will continue with phased reduction of glyphosate

Monitor trials and alternative control methods.

Expand Pollinator Pathways.

Reduce the number of tree pits treated through adoption and newly planted trees.

Work with street cleansing teams to manually remove weeds and detritus in hotspot areas.

Tree Planting 1-6

700 highway trees planted a year

4 nurseries and companies to plant

1994 and 2010 average 12%

2023 average 8%

2024 average 18%

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Tree Planting 2-6

Reasons for early tree death:

- **Poor Planting Technique:** Trees planted too deep or too shallow
- **Watering Issues:** Too little water causes drought stress
- **Soil & Drainage Problems:** Compacted soil, lack of nutrients and poor aeration.
- **Transplant Shock:** Damaged roots struggle to take up water and nutrients.
- **Environmental Stress:** Heat, lack of rain fall, early and late seasonal weather.
- **Poor Stock:** Species selection.

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Tree Planting 3-6

Urban Planting - Biodiversity - Pests & Diseases - Climate Change

Acer campestre Elegant
Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'
Acer campestre 'Fastigiata
Acer campestre 'Fastigiatum'
Acer campestre 'Royal Ruby'
Acer campestre 'William caldwell'
Acer platanoides 'Globosum'
Alnus incana 'Aurea'
Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill'
Amelanchier 'Ballerina'
Amelanchier canadensis 'Rainbow Pillar'
Amelanchier lamarckii
Apple 'Rode Boskoop'
Betula nigra
Betula pendula
Betula pendula 'Dalecarlica'
Carpinus betulus
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'
Carpinus betulus 'Lucas'
Castanea sativa
Catalpa bignonioides
Celtis australis
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Corylus colurna
Crataegus laevigata 'Pauls Scarlet'
Crataegus monogyna
Crataegus monogyna 'Stricta'
Crataegus prunifolia
Crataegus x grignonensis
Crataegus x lavallei
Crataegus x lavallei 'Carrieri'
Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck Purpurea'
Ginkgo biloba
Ginkgo biloba Globosa
Halesia carolina
Hibiscus Resi
Ligustrum lucidum 'Excelsum Superbum'
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera
Malus Rudolph
Morus nigra
Parrotia persica 'Vanessa'
Phellodendron amurense
Picea abies
Pinus nigra 'Austriaca'
Platanus xhispanica
Prunus 'Accolade'
Prunus avium
Prunus fruticosa Globosa
Prunus 'Kanzan'
Prunus 'Pandora'
Prunus 'Royal Burgundy'
Prunus serrula 'Tibetica'
Prunus serrulata 'Amanogawa'
Prunus 'Shimidsu' Sakura
Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis Rosea'
Prunus 'Sunset Boulevard'
Prunus 'Yedoensis'
Quercus robur
Quercus robur 'Fastigata Koster'
Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'
Quercus rubra
Sequoiadendron giganteum
Sorbus aria
Sorbus aria 'Lutescens'
Sorbus arnoldiana ‘Kirsten Pink’
Sorbus aucuparia
Sorbus aucuparia 'Asplenifolia'
Sorbus aucuparia 'Cardinal Royal'
Sorbus aucuparia 'Sheerwater Seedling'
Sorbus commixta 'Olympic Flame'
Sorbus 'Golden Wonder'
Sorbus intermedia 'Brouwers'
Sorbus torminalis
Styrax japonicus June Snow
Tilia cordata 'Green Spire'
Tilia x euchlora
Zelkova serrata
Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'

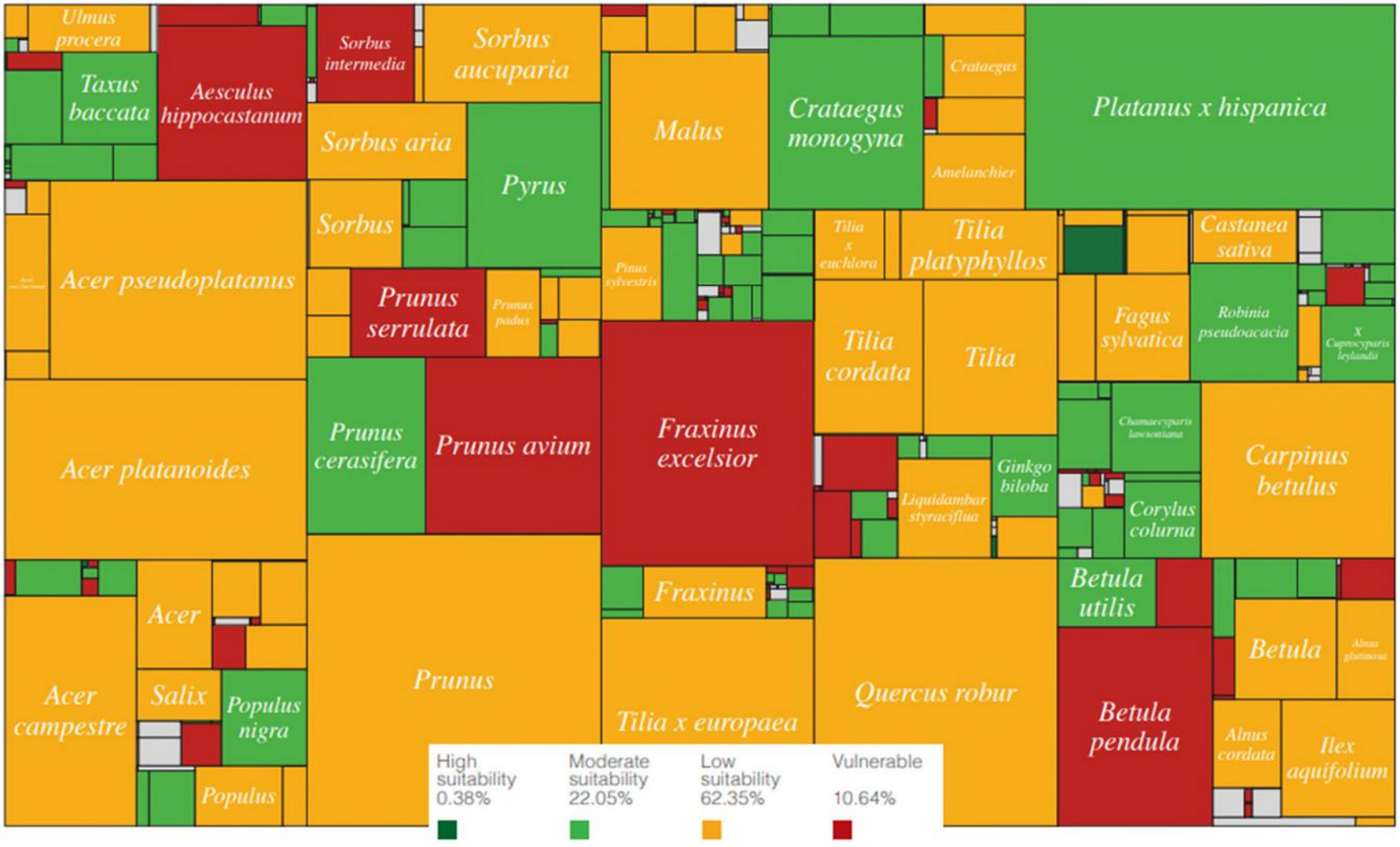
Tree Planting 4-6

- By 2090 if no changes are made, in total, 73% of London's public trees may struggle to thrive or survive as the climate changes.
  - 0.38% - highly suitable for future climate conditions.
  - 22% - moderate suitability to future climate.
  - 62% - low suitability to future climate.
  - 10.6% - vulnerable to future climate.

Suggested citation:
Hirons, A. D. and Martin, K. W. E. (2025) *Future climate suitability of London's public realm trees.* Urban Plant Lab.

https://www.london.gov.uk/media/110943/download

Tree Planting 5-6



Tree Planting 6-6

Box 3: Species evaluated as high and moderate suitability which should play a role in the strategic diversification of London's urban forest. Native species in bold.

HIGH SUITABILITY SPECIES

1. *Acer monspessulanum*
2. *Acer tataricum*
3. *Arbutus unedo*
4. *Cupressus arizonica*
5. *Cupressus macrocarpa*
6. *Eucommia ulmoides*
7. *Olea europaea*
8. *Ostrya carpinifolia*
9. *Parrotia persica*
10. *Quercus frainetto*
11. *Quercus ilex*
12. *Quercus suber*
13. ***Sorbus torminalis***
14. *Tamarix ramosissima*

MODERATE SUITABILITY SPECIES

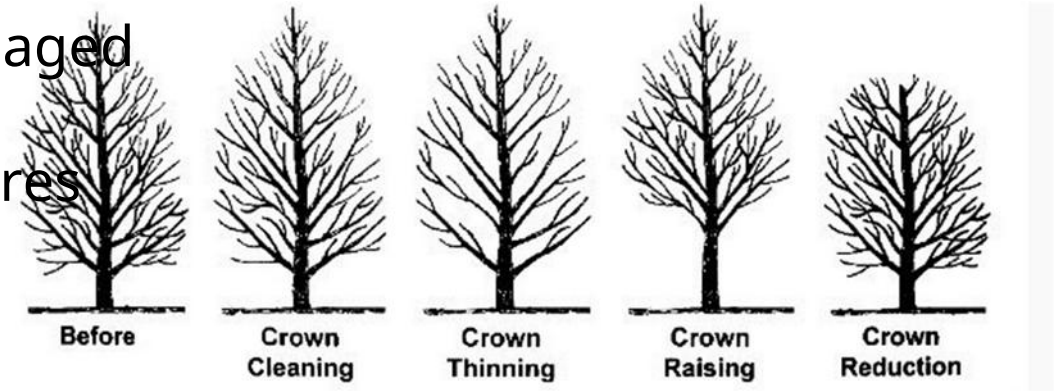
1. *Abies concolor*
2. Acacia *dealbata*
3. *Acer buergerianum*
4. *Acer cappadocicum*
5. *Acer davidii*
6. *Acer griseum*
7. *Acer negundo*
8. *Aesculus indica*
9. *Aesculus pavia*
10. *Amelanchier alnifolia*
11. *Betula albosinensis*
12. *Betula jacquemontii*
13. *Betula papyrifera*
14. *Betula utilis*
15. *Buxus sempervirens*
16. *Carya illinoinensis*
17. *Catalpa bignonioides*
18. *Catalpa speciosa*
19. *Cedrus atlantica*
20. *Cedrus deodara*
21. *Cedrus libani*
22. *Celtis australis*
23. *Celtis occidentalis*
24. *Cercis siliquastrum*
25. *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
26. *Corylus colurna*
27. *Corylus maxima*
28. *Crataegus x lavallei*
29. ***Crataegus monogyna***
30. *Crataegus x persimilis*
31. *Cupressus sempervirens*
32. *Cydonia oblonga*
33. *Diospyros kaki*
34. *Elaeagnus angustifolia*
35. *Eucalyptus pauciflora*
36. *Fagus orientalis*
37. *Ficus carica*
38. *Ginkgo biloba*
39. *Gleditsia triacanthos*
40. *Gymnocladus dioica*
41. *Heptacodium miconioides*
42. *Hippophae salicifolia*
43. *Juglans nigra*
44. *Juglans regia*
45. *Juniperus scopulorum*
46. *Juniperus virginiana*
47. *Koelreuteria paniculata*
48. *Ligustrum japonicum*
49. *Ligustrum lucidum*
50. *Malus baccata*
51. *Malus yunnanensis*
52. *Morus alba*
53. *Morus nigra*
54. *Nothofagus antarctica*
55. *Paulownia tomentosa*
56. *Picea pungens*
57. *Pinus contorta*
58. *Pinus nigra*
59. *Pinus pinaster*
60. *Pinus pinea*
61. *Pinus radiata*
62. *Pinus wallichiana*
63. *Platanus x hispanica*
64. *Platanus orientalis*
65. *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
66. *Prunus cerasifera*
67. *Prunus dulcis*
68. *Prunus maackii*
69. *Prunus serrula*
70. *Pyrus calleryana*
71. *Pyrus communis*
72. *Quercus castaneifolia*
73. *Robinia pseudoacacia*
74. *Sequoia sempervirens*
75. *Sequoiadendron giganteum*
76. *Sorbus discolor*
77. *Sorbus vilmorinii*
78. *Styphnolobium japonicum*
79. *Syringa vulgaris*
80. *Syringa reticulata*
81. *Tamarix gallica*
82. *Tamarix tetrandra*
83. *Taxodium distichum*
84. ***Taxus baccata***
85. *Tilia mongolica*
86. *Ulmus* (resistant cultivars)
87. X *Cuprocyparis leylandii*

Tree Maintenance 1-3

40,000 council trees as individuals
Trees in 128 hectares of woodland

Pruning

- Overhanging branches
- Low branches
- Subsidence mitigation
  - Tall trees
  - Blocking light
  - Leaf and fruit fall
- Safety – Dead, decayed, damaged
- Obstruction of road signs, streetlights and telephone wires
- Pollarded trees
- New pollarded trees



Tree Maintenance 2-3

Tree Maintenance 3-3

Wanstead Park	Completed	Pruning	Work PDF (460KB)	August
Newbury	Completed	Yearly	Work PDF (106KB)	August
Seven Kings	Completed	Yearly	Work PDF (53KB)	
Ilford Town	Completed	Yearly	Work PDF (330KB)	
Wanstead Village	Completed	Pruning	Work PDF (162KB)	

Chaucer Road, Wanstead Village

Sequence	Location	Species	Trunk size and height	Work
1	S/O 41, Spratt Hall Road.	Acer campestre 'Nanum'	3cm-Small 0-5m	Remove low Branches Cut back from neighbouring property
2	S/O Police Station	Malus tschonoskii	26cm-Medium 5-10m	Clear branches from Road Sign
3	OS 60	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'	32cm-Medium 5-10m	Remove low Branches Reduce tree in height and width
4.5	OS 56	Ligustrum japonicum	8cm-Small 0-5m	Remove broken branch Remove low Branches
5	S/O 76, Addison Road & OP 48	Malus tschonoskii	33cm-Medium 5-10m	Remove low Branches Reduce tree in height and width
6	OS 42	Crataegus xlavallei	20cm-Small 0-5m	Cut back from neighbouring property Remove deadwood. Remove low Branches
7	Opposite 38	Celtis australis	27cm-Medium 5-10m	Cut back from neighbouring property Remove low Branches
8	OS 32	Crataegus xlavallei	14cm-Small 0-5m	Cut back from neighbouring property Remove low Branches
9	SO 1, Dangan Road and OP 30	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'	35cm-Medium 5-10m	Remove low Branches Cut back from neighbouring property

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Attractive streets: www.redbridge.gov.uk/our-streets/attractive-streets/

Council Trees: www.redbridge.gov.uk/our-streets/attractive-streets/council-trees/

Tree Adoption: www.redbridge.gov.uk/our-streets/attractive-streets/adopt-and-water-a-tree/

Restore Nature Pledge: www.redbridge.gov.uk/our-streets/attractive-streets/restore-nature-pledge/

Community Gardens: www.redbridge.gov.uk/our-streets/attractive-streets/spruce-up-your-neighbourhoo

Pollinator pathways and adoption: www.redbridge.gov.uk/our-streets/attractive-streets/adopt-a-tree-pit-and-pollinator-pathways/

Do More Redbridge: www.redbridge.gov.uk/leisure-sport-and-the-arts/do-more-in-redbridge/