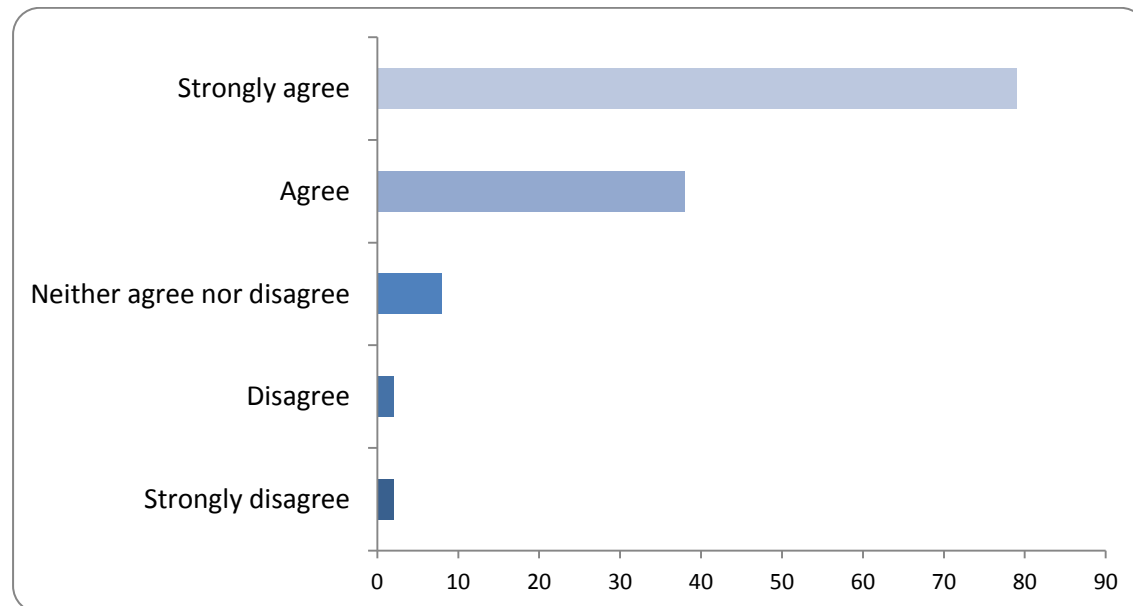## Appendix 4 - Public Consultation – Summary of questionnaire results

An online public consultation was carried out from 28th June to the 26th July. We received 134 responses to the consultation in total. The consultation was publicised using social media, press releases and direct contact with key stakeholders and community groups. The full draft strategy was made available and it was accompanied by a short questionnaire consisting of 5 questions. The results of the consultation are included below.

Question 1 - We have identified that there is a correlation between low canopy cover and areas of deprivation. The strategy seeks to prioritise areas of deprivation for new planting. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this prioritisation?

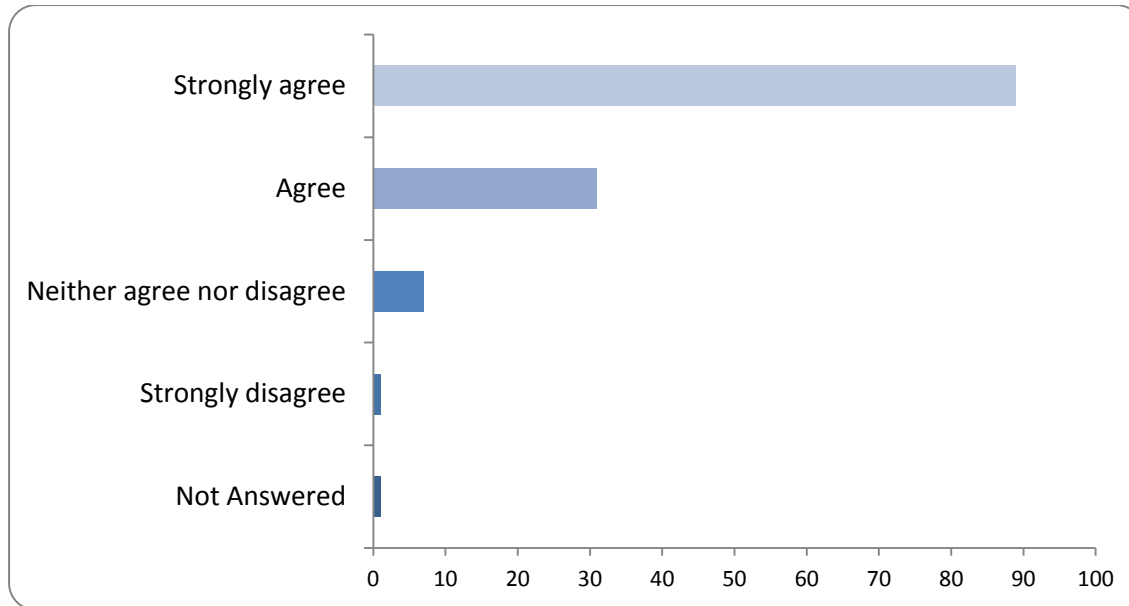There were 129 responses to this question.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	79	61.24%
Agree	38	29.46%
Neither agree nor disagree	8	6.20%
Disagree	2	1.55%
Strongly disagree	2	1.55%
Not Answered	0	0.00%

Question 2 - Biodiversity is a key theme in this strategy and it seeks to prioritise finding opportunities for new planting within the Nature Recovery Network. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this prioritisation?

There were 128 responses to this question.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	89	68.99%
Agree	31	24.03%
Neither agree nor disagree	7	5.43%
Disagree	0	0.00%
Strongly disagree	1	0.78%
Not Answered	1	0.78%

Question 3 - Are there other areas or issues that you think the strategy should prioritise?

There were 88 responses to this question. These are summarised below.

Suggestions	Number of Times Mentioned	Oxford City Council's Comments
People engagement and support for communities to enhance understanding, use, maintain and value them. Engage people in the planning	6	**Addressed** – Objective 8 of this strategy specifically relates to community engagement. This strategy sets a strategic direction, more detailed next steps are included in the strategy including the development of a comprehensive engagement strategy.
Increasing hedgerows and providing good quality hedgerow guidance. Trim hedges at times that protect biodiversity.	3	**Addressed** - Hedgerows are specifically mentioned and their importance highlighted throughout the strategy. Links to guidance on hedge management is included in the "What Can You Do?" resources that will be publicised along with the Urban Forest Strategy.

Improve access to nature/ green space.	2	**Addressed** – this strategy fundamentally supports improving access to nature and green space. The Council has a Green Space Strategy that specifically addresses improving access to green space. https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/2874/green_space_strategy_2013-2027
Verge cutting and management. Reducing mowing/ limit to specific times of year for the benefit of biodiversity	7	**Not addressed** - Whilst the strategy identifies road verges as a potential opportunity area for new planting, these comments relate specifically to the management of grass and wildflower verges that are not included in this strategy. In 2020 the City Council completed a biodiversity review of Oxford's parks and green spaces. Verge management is specifically addressed in this document which can be found here: https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/7273/oxford_green_spaces_biodiversity _review_2020
Education via trees and their benefits	3	**Addressed** - The strategy sets out in detail the benefits of trees. Next step engagement work will involve schools and community groups to educate about our trees and their benefits.
Avoid mowing green spaces when plants are seeding and leaving fringes	5	**Not addressed** - These comments relate specifically to the management of grass and wildflower areas that are not included in this strategy. In 2020 the City Council completed a biodiversity review of Oxford's parks and green spaces. Grass cutting regimes are specifically addressed in this document which can be found here: https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/7273/oxford_green_spaces_biodiversity _review_2020
Concerns about building in the green belt/ protection of the green belt	5	**Not addressed -** The Council's policies relating to development in the green belt are set out in the Local Plan 2016 to 2036. Green belt policy does not form part of this strategy. https://www.oxford.gov.uk/info/20067/planning_policy/1311/oxford_local_plan_20 16-2036
Concerns about tree felling especially if lost through new	7	**Addressed** – An additional paragraph has been included in the Threats to Oxford's Urban Forest section which explains that Oxford City Council has a tree

development/ especially mature trees.		management policy on when it is appropriate to fell a tree and its policy on replacement planting. The paragraph states that other landowners and managers will be encouraged to do the same. Additional text has also been added to Objective 1 – Manage our existing tree and vegetation resource according to best practice and improve vegetation health – and states that trees should only be felled in certain circumstances and should be replaced. The strategy already includes information about how the planning system requires developers to increase overall canopy cover on sites and provide net gain.
Support for planting trees in private gardens eg supplying trees for those living in social housing.	5	**Addressed** – the strategy identifies planting in gardens as an opportunity area and commits to developing detailed planting plans.
Increase street trees. Improve their protection, management and community engagement with looking after them. Remove hard standing where possible and consider using planters.	14	**Addressed** – the strategy identifies street trees as a key treescape within our urban forest and sets out the many benefits of street trees. Principles for street tree management and opportunities to increase them are set out in the strategy. The next steps will specifically identify opportunities for planting and for community engagement through initiatives such as the Trees for Streets project.
Increase street trees in the city centre specifically eg Broad St, High st, Cornmarket St, Beaumont st	9	**Not addressed** - This strategy does not directly address this point. The purpose of the strategy is to set out a strategic direction for the city as a whole and commits to detailed planting plans being developed next. It was not the intention of this strategy to specific exactly where new trees would be located. The need to address the Urban Heat Island Effect through street tree planting in built up areas is an objective of the strategy. Increasing street trees in the city centre will form part of tackling that problem. This feedback will be carried through to the next stages of our detailed planting plans.
Increase street trees in urban sub-centres eg Templars Square	1	**Not addressed** - This strategy does not directly address this point. The purpose of the strategy is to set out a strategic direction for the city as a whole and commits to detailed planting plans being developed next. It was not the intention of this strategy to specific exactly where new trees would be located. The need to address the Urban Heat Island Effect through street tree planting in built up areas

		is an objective of the strategy. Increasing street trees in urban sub-centres will form part of tackling that problem. The strategy prioritises trees in more deprived areas of the city and this could be an area to focus in this part of the city. This feedback will be carried through to the next stages of our detailed planting plans.
Provide manpower and funding to assist communities in their tree/gardening planting and management initiatives.	2	**Addressed** - This strategy is setting a strategic direction for our urban forest. Next steps and how to deliver this identify funding and community engagement opportunities. This feedback will be incorporated into the next steps.
Require new trees as part of new developments	1	**Addressed** - The strategy includes information about how the planning system requires developers to increase overall canopy cover on sites and provide net gain.
Ongoing care and management of trees once planted.	6	**Addressed** - The need for appropriate post planting long-term maintenance and care is made clear throughout the strategy. Objective 3 specifically states that long-term maintenance is required for young trees for a minimum of 5 years.
Community tree planting drives with communities eg friends of groups	2	**Addressed** - This kind of activity will be part of the engagement plan committed to in the next steps. This feedback will be incorporate into these plans.
Existing trees should be conserved and cared for – pruning should be proportionate	3	**Addressed -** This is specifically addressed in Objective 1 – Manage our existing tree and vegetation resource according to best practice and improve vegetation health
Engage with schools and nurseries in particular eg junior treewarden scheme.	3	**Addressed** – engagement with schools is acknowledged as being a key part of successful engagement. It will form a key part of the next steps.
Plant climate change appropriate species	2	**Addressed** – in the section on native and non-native species, the strategy specifically states that climate appropriate species should be chosen. Objective 4 relates to species diversity and includes species diversity for climate change.
Use trees and vegetation to reduce the impacts of the urban heat island effect.	7	**Addressed** - The strategy provides comprehensive information on the Urban Heat Island Effect and includes actions on addressing this phenomenon in Oxford in objective 5.
Ensure a proportionate amount of new planting is a	1	**Addressed** - The requirement for new planting is specified in planning policy in the Local Plan 2016 - 2036. This strategy summarises what the planning policy

requirement of planning in new developments.		requirements are in relation to increasing overall canopy cover and net gain through new development.
Private landowners and managers disregarding rules – insufficient enforcement of regulations.	2	**Not addressed** - This strategy sets a strategic direction for expanding and enhancing our urban forest. It's remit does not include enforcement of regulations.
To help with flood protection	4	**Addressed** – the strategy sets out details of how the urban forest can help with flood protection and the issues of flooding in an Oxford context. Objective 5 relates to maximising benefits of our urban forest such as this. Next step detailed planting plans will assess opportunities further.
Increase carbon capture	2	**Addressed** – the strategy sets out details of how the urban forest can help with carbon capture. Objective 5 relates to maximising benefits of our urban forest such as this.
Reduce air pollution	3	**Addressed** – the strategy sets out details of how the urban forest can help with air quality. Objective 5 relates to maximising benefits of our urban forest such as this.
Reduce runoff	2	**Addressed** – the strategy sets out details of how the urban forest can help with reducing run-off. Objective 5 relates to maximising benefits of our urban forest such as this.
Improve river water quality	1	**Addressed** – the strategy sets out details of how the urban forest can help with improving water quality. Objective 5 relates to maximising benefits of our urban forest such as this.
Leave deadwood insitu for biodiversity benefit where possible – balance with risk.	1	**Addressed** – deadwood management is specifically identified in Objective 6 as being beneficial for biodiversity.
Prioritise trees over parking/roads – combine planting and car parks	5	**Not addressed** - This strategy cannot set land-use priorities. However, detailed planting plans will seek opportunities for tree planting. The planning system seeks to increase canopy cover through new development – which includes car parks.
Plant mini woods	1	**Addressed** – the concept of mini woods is identified in the strategy and the Earthwatch Tiny Forests is used as an example.
Plant orchards or edible trees	2	**Addressed** – the benefits of and opportunities for orchards, particularly

		community orchards is addressed in the strategy.
Provide information boards where enhancements are being made to engage the community.	1	**Not addressed** - The next steps of delivering the strategy will include engagement activities. This suggestion will be taken forward to the development of the next phase.
Increase diversity of habitats within our public parks and green spaces	1	**Not addressed** - The strategy acknowledges the importance of supporting a range of habitats for biodiversity. However, this strategy relates specifically to the urban forest and is not an overall biodiversity strategy. The Council's biodiversity strategy is due to be reviewed and updated. This feedback will be communicated to the Ecology Officer.
Link with strategic plans for wider area. E.g. county and Ox-Cam ARC	2	**Addressed** – a key priority of the strategy is to focus on the Nature Recover Network (NRN). The NRN is a county wide network where conservation efforts will have the most benefit. The Ox-Cam ARC is beyond the remit of this strategy.
Increase planting in our public parks – prioritise over lawn	2	**Not addressed** – this strategy acknowledges that there are opportunities to plant within our public parks and green spaces. It is important to note that the City Council also has responsibilities to ensure green spaces for sports etc. The Council has a Green Space Strategy that specifically addresses our standards for access to green space and play areas etc. In developing next step detailed planting plans the balance will need to be found. https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/2874/green_space_strategy_2013-2027
Use greener transport infrastructure changes as an opportunity for more tree planting.	1	**Addressed** – added in a paragraph about working in partnership with the county council on their emerging transport strategy to seek such opportunities.
Protection of biodiversity	1	**Addressed** - Protection of biodiversity is a key part of this strategy although it is not specifically a biodiversity strategy. Objective 6 specifically relates to the protection of biodiversity and contribution to Nature Recovery Networks.
Increase pedestrianized areas and plant them	6	**Not addressed** - This is beyond the scope of this strategy. The Local Plan 2016 – to 2036 and County emergency transport strategy cover pedestrianisation. New opportunities for street trees through new pedestrian zones will be sought through the next phases of the strategy delivery.

Protect greenfield sites from development, favour brownfield sites.	2	**Not addressed** - This is beyond the scope of this strategy. The Local Plan 2016 to 2036 sets out the planning policies relating to development sites.
Negative environmental impacts of trees not addressed in the strategy eg pollen or trapping of pollution problems if the wrong tree is in the wrong place.	2	**Addressed** – an additional paragraph has been added stating that trees don't always come without their problems eg pollen and pollution trapping and that right tree, right place principle can minimise these issues.
Provide incentives for private landowners to plant trees eg providing them with trees.	2	**Not addressed** – The importance of private gardens for expanding our urban forest is acknowledged in the strategy. The next steps of delivering the strategy will include engagement activities and identifying ways to incentivise residents. This suggestion will be taken forward to the development of the next phase.
Biodiversity net gain to be formalised and made a mandatory requirement of highway maintenance and highways schemes.	1	**Not addressed** - Biodiversity net gain is talked about in the strategy. Formalising policy with regard to its use is beyond the scope of this particular strategy. This feedback will be relayed to the relevant officers dealing with the development of the net gain policies.
Replace trees that have been removed	3	**Addressed** – additional text has been added to set out that Oxford City Council has a policy regarding tree replacement and sets it out in the principles for managing our trees under Objective 1.
Ensure long-term maintenance of green spaces with biodiversity interest.	1	**Not addressed** – this strategy fundamentally supports maintaining high quality nature and green space. However, it is beyond the scope of this strategy. The Council has a Green Space Strategy that specifically relates to green space. https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/2874/green_space_strategy_2013-2027
Promote wildlife corridors, remove barrier to wildlife, do not isolate trees from each other. Plant around trees	2	**Addressed** - Wildlife corridors are specifically identified in the strategy. Objective 6 relates to biodiversity and contributing to the Nature Recovery Network. Best practice guidance is promoted through this strategy.
Prioritise native species	7	**Addressed** - Native species and their importance is specifically addressed in the strategy. Objectives 4 and 6 cover this.

Reduce urban wind tunnels	1	**Not addressed** - Although not specifically addressed understanding urban wind tunnels will form part of understanding our urban heat island effect which is set out in objective 5.
Reduce noise pollution from streets	1	**Addressed** - The benefits of trees for reducing noise pollution is mentioned and comes under objective 5.
Make more space for wildlife generally not just trees	1	Not addressed – This strategy is not a biodiversity strategy for the City. It supports biodiversity objectives specifically in relation to trees and woody vegetation.
Plant on wildlife poor areas rather than wildlife opportunity areas.	1	**Addressed** - The strategy sets out clearly which habitats that already support biodiversity are appropriate for tree planting. The infographic included in the Right Tree, Right Place section of the strategy outlines Oxford's key habitats and their suitability for tree planting.
Focus on edible plants for biodiversity and pollinator friendly plants	2	**Addressed** – the value of providing a range of species that includes vegetation and trees that produce berries and food sources for biodiversity is outlined in the strategy. Specific species are listed as being important for this function.
Prioritise areas with heavy traffic	5	**Addressed** – The contribution that trees make to improving air quality and using green infrastructure to address wider transport objectives, such as encouraging walking or cycling, is outlined in the strategy. Objective 5 addresses these issues.
Clear and ambitious targets	1	**Addressed** - As part of the implementation plan for the strategy a detailed planting plan is proposed. Once a comprehensive assessment of our realistic planting opportunities is known then we can develop a realistic target.
Concern for welfare of specific trees/groups of trees/mature trees eg Cedars by Ice Rink	2	**Addressed** - This strategy is a high level strategy to set the strategic direction. Detailed planting plans and management of specific trees/recognising notable trees will form part of next steps.
Use street trees for traffic calming	2	**Not addressed** – Oxfordshire County Council's emerging Transport Plan will assess how green infrastructure such as our trees, can be used to improve our streets and traffic issue and encourage green travel. This Urban Forest Strategy sets out that the City Council will input into the development of these plans.
Encourage wild planting	1	**Addressed** – This strategy acknowledges that natural regeneration – or creating the conditions for natural regeneration - is often preferable to planting schemes.
Ensure strategies are joined up so they have greater impact.	1	**Addressed** – The strategy sets out how it links with existing strategies and emerging strategies.

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Focus on the hard to reach groups	1	**Addressed –** the engagement strategy part of the next steps will specifically seek to do this.
Ensure top level leadership for the strategy including political representation	1	**Addressed –** The Urban Forest Strategy will need to go through the City Council's adoption process with Cabinet. The strategy has the support of the key relevant political portfolio holders ie Councillor Hayes and Councillor Arshad.
Plant trees in locations people notice	1	**Addressed –** The strategy acknowledges the importance of notable trees – and trees that are notable for particular communities. The next steps of the strategy involve developing detailed planting plans. Planting in public and visible locations will be brought through to the next steps.
Work with business to develop initiatives to incentivise planting	1	**Addressed –** The strategy specifically identifies the potential for business to help support our urban forest. Engagement plans as next steps will realise these actions.
Maximise plant health eg avoid weedkiller and strimming	1	**Not Addressed –** Maximising plant health is a key objective of this strategy. Specific actions with regard to detailed tree management such as avoiding weedkiller or strimming regimes are beyond the scope of this strategy. Good management practices through the use of best practice guidance are promoted through this strategy.
Plant with vulnerable people/safety mind eg single people who feel vulnerable at dusk	1	**Not addressed –** The strategy does not specifically address safety or vulnerable people. This point will be taken through to detailed planting planning stages. The strategy seeks to ensure high quality environment for all and this would include making spaces usable and safe.
Right tree, right place principle is paramount	1	**Addressed –** The strategy is set around this principle.
Disease resistant species should be prioritised	1	**Addressed –** The strategy sets out the issues around threats to our urban forest and acknowledges the importance of species selection.
Importance for physical and mental health	1	**Addressed –** The importance of planting for physical and mental health is specifically addressed in the strategy.
Plant to make places more attractive	1	**Addressed –** The strategy acknowledges the importance of high quality environments that are attractive.
Replace dead or dying trees straight away	1	**Not addressed –** the strategy promotes good tree management and best practice guidance.
Other habitats eg grasslands	1	**Addressed –** The strategy specifically acknowledges that trees are not always

also sequester carbon. Trees are not always appropriate		appropriate and that other habitats also sequester carbon. The strategy includes an infographic that was developed with BBOWT which identifies where trees shoud and should not be planted. Particular grassland habitats are identified.

Question 4 - After setting this strategic direction for our urban forest, the next steps will be to work together with businesses, institutions and individuals to help to identify suitable places for new tree planting and engaging our communities in the process. Do you have ideas on how we can best achieve this?

There were 83 responses to this question and are listed below. These ideas will be used in the development of the engagement and planting plans.

- Local facebook groups and Nextdoor communities advertising
  Website set up with What Three [Tree] Words incorporated for people to make exact suggestions online for where trees should be planted.
- Maybe contact known residents' associations as they have contact with numerous individuals within communities and often have already come up with ideas about tree planting locally. For example Iffley Fields Residents' association are currently trying to get a re-wilding/tree planting scheme set up on the Meadow Lane Rec.
- Encourage participation in schools to use the opportunity for students to attend/help/learn about planting trees and the climate emergency.
- encourage households to plant appropriate trees (ie without roots that invade drains or undermine foundations) on the front of houses to green up roads. some roads are very sparse and many people have totally concreted/ paved front drive ways, all designed around cars rather than on biodiversity. check out my house 86 Cornwallis Road OX4 3NL with its haven of biodiversity on a tiny patch. brings great benefit to the street. I have tree surgeons regularly to keep it safe, and planted birches to limit root damage.
- Financial support to buy trees, education about looking after them, planting on council land and in schools etc is important. This may also reduce tree vandalism
- Working with schools and community centres is always a good idea. Also, the University runs an ecosystem restoration network in Oxfordshire which links landowners, ngos, researchers and other bodies to work together. They have a website you can find by looking up Healthy Ecosystem Restoration Oxfordshire.
- We need to have representatives who can talk to the businesses, department and local communities that can help in anyway to support the urban forestation. They should go door to door and talk to everyone to support in whatever they can.

• include info on it with letters that go to all residents: eg about council tax or parking information
• Education campaigns in schools Wellbeing drives in hospitals for patients and especially staff Community projects and campaigns (exploit Street WhatsApp groups that were formed in Lockdown) Use of brown land
• Someone tasked to coordinate. There's many volunteer groups who would plant trees, and many businesses and institutions with space for planting, but just need someone to communicate and arrange. Adverts in local press might help.
• Use existing county wide strategies as developed by Wild Oxfordshire to inform decisions.
• Let people propose locations
• A small temporary reduction in taxes may encourage private businesses to plant more trees. Or a rating system based of the ratio of trees/plants and other environmentally positive solutions the company has implemented. Like solar panels or fitting brise soleil.
• Advertise that this is going to happen early to communities through different media: social media, local news, posters, town hall meetings, door-to-door conversations, etc. Sometimes, using emails/social media, etc misses out a large proportion of the local community or only targets certain groups.
• Consult the experts, Allow some area for self-seeding and re-wilding, Buy land and re-wild on the edge of cities, Expand existing woodland (Bagley, Shotover etc) plant native trees Plant and re-wild in order to CONNECT existing tree cover and green space as this will maximise biodiversity. Work with local nature groups to benefit from their local knowledge about what will work best (type of planting, species etc). Think also about hedges, not just single trees and include fruit trees work with local schools and youth groups
• Make it a campaign or competition - adopt a tree (or three), that kind of thing. Need to identify the right people to talk to within each business as the first contact is really important.
• There are multiple CAG, volunteering and low carbon organisations that will happily help with this, but would also be useful to engage local schools.
• Work with local councils especially Parish Councils and the Local wildlife Societies.
• It is all very well engaging businesses/the community to plant trees but you must, and don't at the moment seem to have, a

careful follow up strategy. Baby trees need to be cared for and frequently aren't. Examples: new trees by bus stops at Cowley centre vandalised. New trees on Blackbird Leys (corner of Sandy Lane West) vandalised. I would think that a post pandemic Plant a Tree in Memory would prove very popular as funerals and memorials were so restricted. Maybe tree planting near to care homes with resident participation?
• Walk abouts with local stakeholders to look at the area, and critically informing everyone of what has been done across the continent to create amazing urban forests and spaces.
• Contact organisations like friends of the earth, community action groups etc
• See answer above - the continued commitment of volunteer groups, such as 'Friends of ' groups, Wildlife Trust groups such as the Wild Oxford groups, and City volunteers such as the one lead by Carl Whitehead will ensure continuity after the funding and one-off efforts of transient schemes such as the one being proposed have passed into political history.
• 1. Directly engage with CBOs that represent diffferent social groups in the area, including schools, and esepcially to reach those who are normally excluded from these consultantions (from older people, migrants and refugees etc.) 2. When working with business ensure that workers and theri representatives are also included 3. Above all this is teh ideal opportunity to use citizen assemblies
• How about making this an objective for, for example, a youth council (or similar)? And starting with a city-wide network of school groups? How There are many local charities that would relish the opportunity to become part of the solution - perhaps starting with some of the festivals and arts groups? They might well have creative and imaginative ideas about how to energise the process, and stimulate engagement.
• Facebook. Oxford community has 50k members. Because people use their own names they tend to be more polite. You could start a page specifically on this topic and ask people to comment, or you could just start discussions on existing pages
• I'd suggest an area for rapid gains is where land is currently managed but some public access is permitted. For example, Oxford Business Park in East Oxford - greatly increasing tree numbers should be easily achieveable whilst having minimal impact on business park users, but definite benefits for thre surrounding community. Similarly, other business and retail parks may be the best way to start fast. The universities, large local employers and (of course) the Council itself should all be able to contribute to an urban forest transformation relatively quickly and economically.
• Be very clear that the priority is to create self-sustaining, resilient, permanent and biodiverse habitats because our world is in crisis. Yes it helps sequester carbon, but if the strategy is put in economic terms it will fail. Engage local schools, community groups and environmental groups. Distinguish between habitat creation for wildlife, and green spaces as

amenities for people. They are not the same thing. DON'T use and poisonous chemicals anywhere and run a campaign to stop people using pesticides or herbicides.

- More social events to make awareness about the importance of urban forest and biodiversity

- Ensure all new housing developments plan for open, green spaces within all future developments. Make sure any existing green spaces are protected by law. Prevent home owners from destroying their gardens. Use Google Earth to identify areas where planting could begin or be enhanced. Work with local Green Party representatives who will already have much of the information required.

- Talk to Dr Samuel Yutong Cai, senior environmental epidemiologist at Oxford University and ensure the strategy delivers all the positives of increased green canopy and biodiversity whilst minimising/removing the negatives.

- Please take great care not to plant trees in the way of cycling infrastructure. There is a segregated cycle path northbound on the Woodstock Road that is mostly ignored by cyclists because it is constantly interrupted by large trees in the middle of the path. I am not sure these trees are more important than a cycle path, given that they are all surrounded by a very large number of other very large trees. Of course politics is about trade-offs and priorities: in this specific case, *only* because they are surrounded by so many other trees, *and* because of the famously poor provision for cyclists in Oxford (as per National Infrastructure Commission report) I would prioritise the cycle path. If trees need to be located in a transport thoroughfare then perhaps this should be in the middle of a lane used by cars, not the middle of a lane used by cyclists.

- As a parent of primary school aged children I think schools could be great partners in this. They are looking to expand children's lives, teach them about ecology, mapping, local history, and give them outdoor experiences - this could fit well into all of this.

- Letters to council residents(or in the news lettet). Post on local social media. Local consultations.

- Use the current community groups, churches, etc who already distribute regular newsletters, and ask them to include an item about planting trees and a means to get in touch about where they would like trees planted.

- If we had more cars for communal use, many parking spaces would be freed (I would) and these could be the places to plant trees.

- Unfortunately, I don't have any ideas, but as I live in one of the named 'deprived' areas, viz., Cowley (Temple Cowley), I would be happy to try and help

- A public suggestion forum for under-utilised spaces that could be enhanced. Also make use of the Milestone Design Team who would usually sit in the offices of Oxfordshire County Council. They analyse maps of Oxfordshire in designing highway maintenance and construction schemes, so while they're at it, why not make it part of their jobs to grade any surrounding natural areas for biodiversity / tree - planting potential within 2km of the site? For any areas reaching top marks, have them identify who owns the land, what soil type, what types of plants are there already, etc, so you know who to contact to

	discuss enhancement opportunities and some basics about what could be done on the land. You could then use this information to begin conversations with the landowners. Land owned by the council could be fast-tracked. We should be ever developing more roadside nature reserves.
•	Contact the local resident associations around Oxford.
•	Suggest starting with council owned land. You could ask schools and businesses if they have any suitable spaces too
•	Getting local businesses to sponsor local tree planting Getting local neighbourhood groups to have local meetings to encourage people to get involved. Work with the schools in the area as they can inspire their families too get involved
•	Planting in exchange for advertising. A 'trail' of tree-friendly private business which people can support
•	Release a rough map of the kind of areas available to plant trees, get people to vote where they should go and get people involved in planting trees and teaching them about growing trees and type of trees etc. Also Include teachings about biodiversity that comes from trees.
•	Examine satellite data to find roads with particularly low coverage, find suitable areas for new trees on those roads, then propose these plans to residents on the road. Allow them to propose alternative spots for trees. Use some car parking space to create space for trees. Plant more trees around the edges of parks
•	Possible (untested)ideas: 1) Hold a tree festival, to inspire and educate on the qualities and benefits of trees, with trees available for public to take home. Communicate upfront via Facebook, Neighbourhood apps and letters to estates or other ways of highlighting that this is happening? 2) On a certain week, issue saplings to participating businesses, so those who attend can take home and plant or distribute via public libraries or Broad Meadow? 3) On-line map where people can 'pin' suggested places for trees? 4) Consider how to reach those who are off-line, through local shops perhaps or a door to door mailing, depending on cost and effectiveness.
•	In the most deprived areas most people do not have big gardens that can accommodate new trees. In these areas we will need businesses and institutions to find space - including the City Council. Perhaps we can incorporate more street trees into the long-term design of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods. Shopping centre and other public and private carparks could also be used.
•	Fully engage with communities at a very detailed level. Time consuming and challenging but fully engaging will encourage people to get involved and feel involved. Look at the other initiatives and identify what are the enablers and barriers to success.

- Most local roads have the capacity to host planters of some description that local residents could take responsibility for planting and even maintenance: trees, vegetables (whatever works to get people engaged).. The loss of one or two parking spaces is no price to pay to make this happen if the city is genuinely committed to reducing car usage.
  Many driveways have become hard bases. These are other areas where homeowners could be incentivised to return spaces to be planted, e.g. meadow/ wild flower spaces. Business parks should be treated in the same way. Assuming that a post Covid-19 hybrid way or working may become more normal for more people, there are significant gains potentially to be made in rewilding urban spaces and at the same time improving workers wellbeing and mental health

- Work with the universities and Oxford School of Architecture.

- Is it worth looking at which are the places that are being under-used - perhaps business park districts? Places where there's a lot of tarmac that isn't being used? Are new developments providing enough greeenery? Can we make more verges with trees on pavements without them?

- The University and more particularly the Colleges have very significant land holdings. The Council is in a position to negotiate with Colleges, for example when they seek planning permission for new student accommodation. Several new student blocks have gone up in the last few years, (eg New College's new Gradel Quandrangles) with no information available about whether they are zero-carbon, have taken sustainability considerations into account, or what planting they are committing to. The University and Colleges are a huge part of the city and shouldn't be allowed to drag their feet on this. Schools are also key - they could be encouraged/supported to plant mixed hedging, have ponds and wild areas, turn small bits of grass over to meadow. Children would love it.
  Community groups are also valuable. The Parents For Future Oxford group, for example, is very active.

- Through existing local community networks and collaboration with city-wide campaigns and engagement opportunities as well as financial incentives such as free seeds, trees etc.   Involving institutions and schools in the process.

- I have lobbied for tree planting around Templars Square for years with no avail. Authorities are not joined up. The response to tree planting in the area is that the cost associated with planting trees in the street is too expensive (despite the huge benefits they would bring). Furthermore, the (few) trees secured via recent planning permissions have been inadequate - of a young tree stock with no after care.

- Financial incentives -- not simply for planting trees, as that could lead to letting them die or even cutting down mature trees to plant new ones -- but for increasing the canopy cover on one's land. Or financial penalties for reducing the canopy cover. Trees can be a financial liability: the leaves need to be cleared, and periodically you need a tree surgeon. They may also increase the frequency with which pavements need replacing. So often the financially savvy thing to do is to cut them all down: we need to change that financial equation.

- Ask the general public to put forward suitable spaces where they think additional trees would be a benefit.

	Encourage community groups and individuals to get involved to spread the project as widely as possible.
•	Try local WhatsApp/ googlegroups
•	I think many people would be keen to volunteer with helping plant these new trees. If planting events are well advertised, I think lots of people would get involved. Some charities (e.g. The National Forest, Trees for Life) allow you to dedicate trees to your friends/ family etc. You can get a gift certificate or email informing you the number of trees planted, what species they are and the location they have been planted in. If members of the public could do this, I think it could help increase interest in the scheme
•	Engaging with local people to help them see the benefits. Involving schools.
•	Work with existing partners/professional relationships; whilst seeking out new links too.
•	Tree lined boulevards are very pretty and would make downtown a lot more visually attractive. Would be in favor of taking out wide asphalt roads and planting trees down the middle to create canopy.
•	Identify and engage with landowners and communities. Sell the benefits Show them how it can be done.
•	I love trees and have pioneered community interactive poetry performance in the environment especially in relation to ancient trees the ginkgo and sequoia. I worked in schools under Southern Arts for many years. I am still capable of working locally, both on site and on ZOOM. I created an artist's book HOW! SEQUOIA abased on my photos of the row of 10 in Hinksey Park, its text described a community performance of these magnificent trees. For SPACEX Exeter I created ARAUCARIA ARUCANA, a community event for local children and families by the historic Monkey Puzzles in Poltimore Park
•	I think the University and colleges own a lot of open spaces within the city and there's plenty of scope for tree planting (although this generally wouldn't be in the council's priority area)
•	Oxford mail, local tv news, Facebook, Twitter, a series of public meetings
•	You might want to use what3words to map, share, and navigate in a human-friendly, efficient way to planted trees' locations?
•	Provide an online platform for virtual local conservation groups to meet up and discuss. Develop local surveys to complement the Oxfordshire Tree information survey
•	Publicise widely, and distribute info to all local low carbon groups, and through the bods who are organising the campaign to double tree cover in Oxon and their mailing list. Also through schools.
•	Example is a good way to show others how to improve their areas. So if the council starts taking better care of the streets it

may encourage comunities to follow.
• The council can plant trees in drive ways just next to pavements or directly to pavements if there is space. The trees homogenize the city but also provide natural pacifications in roads.
• Make the inclusion of specific planting requirements a condition of planning approval and review plans to ensure appropriate species are being planted. Encourage primary schools to garden/plant seeds. Consider making appropriate saplings available to individuals to plant. Maybe an urban forest award scheme for businesses who plant trees. As well as charging a workplace car parking levy make planting trees a condition of keeping the spaces - there are suitable species for planting in urban settings.
• Help local community groups (like Low Carbon groups around the city) with their outreach to their community - provide information and materials they can share and facilitate meetings/engagement between those groups and landowners in their area. Have a webpage/email address/ other forms of communication, where people can easily send the council information about where there can be some planting in their area. As simple as - "there is an empty verge at so and so address near my house that can be planted". The percentage of useful information sent that way might not be very high, but I reckon it will provide quite a bit of knowledge that would take the council much more resources to identify in other ways.
• Replacing trees in existing vacant plots on local streets. Gathorne road being an example
• Follow the model of Ford Motor Company in Bridgend - it put £100K in to the Spirit of Llynfi Woodland, aiming to benefit the health of employees, topping up Welsh Gov funding. I hear that the Mini Plant was even skeptical of natural flood management to protect the railway line it uses, but it may still be worth a concerted effort to see if it can be encouraged to offset the emissions from its operations by tree planting, with the added benefit of huge kudos and health benefits. Talk to the Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment about pooling of the interests of lots of businesses in having a healthy attractive environment to work. Individual businesses may provide tokenistic support for trees. Together they can achieve much more. Perhaps a kind of corporate crowdfunding effort?
• YES!!! WORK WITH US!!! We in Sandhills Naturehood and our partner groups in Risinghurst and Barton are REALLY ENGAGED and ENERGETIC about local biodiversity. We have been working with Risinghurst and Sandhills Parish Council (PC) for months now to try to propel forward a local tree planting plan. We have carried out street surveys, drawn up indexed maps with proposed tree planting sites, and worked with the PC to try to get these plans put into action. But progress has been painfully slow - as far as we understand, because of beaurocracy, and inability to engage Oxford Direct Services. The PC has really struggled to make any headway, with lack of response from Sam Prior or Andy Lederer. We have been promised a meeting since April, which has yet to happen. This is one example of the painfully ineffective process of today -- Please work with us, and local equivalents in every local

community in Oxford, you will be able to get local plans together -- What we need from you are the resources to coordinate the planning, the budget, and then commissioning the planting and management through and effective tree management organisation.

- Social media is good. Posters on community noticeboards, the press to mention a few. BBOWT and FOLV have the knowledge and should be part of the consultation.

- Developers such as Cala and Thomas White should be required to fund community tree planting days, providing equipment, expert supervision and appropriately aged saplings. This should only take place at the time of year the young trees are most likely to succeed. Plus guaranteed horticulture services should be provided by developers without increasing already high services charges further, both on their sites and in the local area.

- See above. Individuals or local communities can play their part. Urban, residential streets need more trees planted along them. Morrell Avenue looks great and is a good example of what could be achieved, although smaller urban trees would need to be planted so they aren't then cut down when encroaching on windows/homes etc.

- Consultation with local community groups vital.

- Take advice and engagement from local wildlife and conservation groups, allotment associations, local community hubs. Encouraging people to water street trees and take appropriate steps to care for trees on their street.

- * Get a neighbourhood/ street involved in planting and looking after the new trees. I've read that even dirty dishwater is OK for trees. This could become a social focus point as well - meeting your neighbours after washing-up time pouring the water out by the tree. It's a talking point. And we can unite in our desire to make our street a more human- and wildlife-friendly place.
  * Perhaps a bench under some of the trees, so that in summer people can sit under a tree, finding fresh and cooler air, getting outdoor time [vitamin D, microbiome, etc].
  * Involve neighbourhoods in hanging bird nesting boxes in the trees.
  * Education about the trees in the street and what they do to our health [e.g. a leaflet through the door/a sign by a tree with some of the data e.g. leaf surface, how much water a tree drinks each day, tree's name and what they have been used for in the past [e.g. boat and house building, baskets], a guide to some of the wildlife that lives in them
  * For children, quest-walks, e.g. 'where is the oak tree/ linden tree etc, with a guide of what the trees look like; try and take a picture of a ... [insect] and say where you found it, with prizes. Get lessons into schools about the trees near it, the biology of trees, how humans benefit from trees, how to look after them.
  * In safe places, perhaps a swinging rope or a swing hanging from a tree?

- The University of Oxford has a Sustainability office and many departments and colleges have Green Impact programs.

- Residents and businesses should be reminded that trees provide much-needed shade that can cool our homes and make it

so much more pleasant to walk outside.
• Repeated from 6, and expanded. This contributor: As regards carbon storage/sequestration, peat (as in Lye Valley and if kept wet) holds far more carbon securely, long-term, than the same area being planted with trees, as these release CO2 on death and decay at the end of their lives. This contributor: open grassland of many sorts also sequesters carbon. Never plant trees on natural or semi-natural grassland sites. 'Plant a tree' is a mantra that is over-used. It is not always the best way of increasing or maintaining biodiversity (the Woodland Trust has made some poor decisions in the past.) If planting on either greenfield or brownfield sites, do a proper assessment of the biodiversity to ensure net gain, not replacement of one ecological community by a commoner and possibly less diverse one. Hold local meetings to find out how local people use or would like to use sites proposed for mass tree planting. Engage with their expertise to recruit tree or nature wardens for the area and give them a site to report back to that will forward comments to OCC.
• Yes we can plant trees in Begbroke which has the potential of an excellent wildlife corridor.

Question 5 - If you have space in your garden (front or back) what would encourage you to plant a tree?

There were 108 responses to this question and are listed below. Common themes include providing people with appropriate tree species and maintenance guidance. There is particular interest in fruit trees. These ideas will be taken forward in the next steps when developing our engagement strategies further.

• Fruit benefit for me and wildlife. Fruit trees are great for biodiversity too.
• Rental agreement with landlords to encourage them to allow tenants to plant trees. Guide for public to know what sort of tree is appropriate for the space you have in your garden including how close a tree can be planted to your house and which tree species are best for wildlife and which ones are native to the UK. Discounts or deals for trees at local garden centres including multiple buys.
• Nothing - I have too many trees already! If I didn't have too many, then maybe recognition on a website showing that I had contributed or even a council led tree shop potentially with some sort of guide to choosing and then a running total of how many have been planted?
• I don' t need encouragement, but if I did then maybe a free tree and maybe if there could be an option of fruit trees, that would be great and might encourage more cooking from scratch as well - for example Apple pies in the autumn, if you had an apple tree gifted for your garden.

- Sapling collection points would be good where residents can pick up a tree for free or for a donation with advice on planting and caring for it. The Woodland Trust did this well at Countryfile Live giving away native saplings with a one-page of advice (this could also be online).
- Encouragement to Landlords to do so as the city is increasingly moving to private rentals rather than ownership.
- see above comment
- Our garden has lots of trees and shrubs/ I to was the first thing we planted.
  We will always plant any available space with trees.
- More trees in front gardens would be great to serve as street trees. A discount for the brown wheelie bin if you have a tree at the front would make it easier for people to look after their tree/keep their yard tidy.
- I have planted five fruit trees in my back garden. Would like to plant some more in front garden too. However we do have a very large tree just before our front garden. If someone can come and look at our garden and plant some more fruit trees for free that would be so good. We can then look after them ourselves.
- if it was a fruit-bearing tree
- My son would LOVE it!!
- Advice on choosing a suitable tree and low cost
- A free tree.
- Advice on size n importance.
  But individuals can't make the difference that the city can. Nature needs to be joined up. All road verges and central reservations and round abouts could be planted with trees and hedges.
- Understanding the impact of the roots on nearby drainpipes
- We have already planted some trees
- I already have planted several trees in both front and back garden
- Knowing what tree/large shrub is most suitable for garden size or site. Perhaps a guide on recommended trees/shrubs for small gardens. Information about which ones are most beneficial to the environment and the fauna of our local area. Also details of the companion plants that work well with the tree.
  Knowing which trees we are lacking in Oxford, so I plant something we are short of.
- Yes but I rent from a private landlord. This information needs to also be communicated with landlords who live in Oxford and those who do not live in Oxford to enable tenants to take part and not be restricted through tenancy agreements.
- more space!
- YES

- If I didn't rent and have a tiny unsuitable garden space I'd be on it!
  There are lots of people in my situation- give us an opportunity too or we lose interest; not mowing, indowsill growing, counting species we find, there are lots of ways to engage people who can't plant trees trees keep them in the conversation and have a wider positive impact

- I have trees already, but no front garden. I would like to see more street trees on terrace streets, perhaps moveable planters between parking spaces.
  Insurance companies consider trees a risk so a national strategy about reduction in climate change risk vs falling tree and root problems would be helpful.

- Allready planted

- To be given a tree that is appropriate and guidance on where and how to plant it.

- Already have one. When these houses were built in the 1930s they all had a fruit tree. Many of us still have these original trees

- A baby tree and proper tools for maintenance. Also, watering costs money so locked taps at intervals might be an idea. Key holders could be retired volunteers who could co ordinate unlock times for watering.

- I have planted as many as I can. However what might encourage others is information about low maintenance trees, trees that won't cause issues for their buildings, and where to buy affordable young trees and transport/deliver them.

- Education and support for how to grow/ maintain it

- Discount tree sale with advice on how to plant it and care for it (watering, pruning, location, time of year)

- Advice on size, suitability for soil, care, height, tree options, images of what the look like fully grown, cost

- The size of the tree, the biodiversity that this would encourage

- I have a very large oak, and equally large ash and sycamore in the end part of my garden - any more, other than shrubs, would be problematic.

- I don't have a garden but if I had I would be encoruaged by :
  1. the tree coming free
  2. that I could chose it
  3. that I could have support in maintaining it

- Directions on what kind of trees would be more beneficial, ressources on how to plant/take care of trees and what to use for gardening without harming the environment.

- I don't have much space left to plant more trees - but would be happy to join in with a city-wide commitment to do so.
  If the city came up with a commitment that we should plant one new tree for every child in the city today - would that be

enough? This sort of metric would be very easily scaled to each school/community, and you could imagine designing a simple slogan/campaign on this basis?
• Nothing I'm afraid - don't want any trees in my garden as I like light
• Greater knowledge of the (very) local area e.g. if planting a tree that will require others to cross-pollinate (for fruit perhaps), knowing there are potential matches in range is helpful. More generally, simply encouraging residents to actually plant on their plots is good, especially if providing basic details on which species might work best i.e. what counts as a native tree, how far away from buildings should a sapling go in etc.
• I personally have planted several trees but that's not enough on its own - I don't mow the grass, I have a large uncut hedge, and wildflowers. Planting a single tree doesn't help that much. But people may like to plant fruit trees to enjoy the fruit as well as blossom etc. Most people like birds - encourage them by pointing out the value of trees for birds.
• The consultant of a botanic or of an expert to know more about trees and how to take care
• Someone to manage it as it grows at a reasonable cost (most charge a colossal amount for a simple pruning), especially as I am disabled and unable to manage them myself. Ensure that any trees planted will not destroy the foundations of the house over time - ie pick the right species for the space available.
• We already have as many trees as our space allows. Ensure people have the best advice on the kind of trees to plant in their area and in their space. Offer discounts on a range of the most suitable trees. People can't plant too close to their house due to the risk of root damage. However planting at the limits of a front garden is likely to lead to branches overhanging/obstructing footpaths. Not everyone has the tools, ability, skills or inclination to keep a tree in check and tree surgeons are expensive. Make sure all these factors are considered before people plant. it is irresponsible to just say 'plant trees'. In many cases, planting shrubs is just as beneficial to wildlife and health and should be actively encouraged in the strategy. Again, a list or discount offer on the most suitable varieties would be a great help. It also allows people to feel good about 'doing their bit' if they can't or don't want to plant a tree. Get the Oxford Mail to do an offer on shrubs like they did with bike helmets a while ago. Many people, particularly in the deprived areas, may not have spades, etc. or gardening knowledge to plant shrubs or trees. Offer this assistance eg. loan of tools, someone to plant the shrub for you, etc. to low income families, elderly, or really anyone who wants it. Ensure new builds include shrubs and hedgehog access in the gardens. Make sure new planting doesn't prevent work being done. Some years ago we needed to extend our driveway but were blocked as it was under a tree canopy.

- Getting rid of the automatic TPO on small unexeceptional trees in conservation areas. I should say, I am a fan of trees! However many people we know are cautious about planting trees, because when they grow over a certain size they are automatically covered by a TPO, after which the council insists that any shaping or trimming is done by a specialist tree surgeon. This is very expensive, trimming can't be done by a normal gardener, and any trimming requires a form for permission from the council. In my view this is overkill, and this expense and complication (over pretty small trees!) makes people cautious about planting. I understand the intention of automatic TPOs but the blanket implementation, expense, admin, delay, and inflexibility is huge overkill for trimming or replacement of fairly small trees.

- We've already planted loads of fruit trees in our small residential garden over the past 5 years (apple, pear, cherry, plum, and not-so-native quince, lemon, and tangerine). If we hadn't already done that I'd be interested to have been given more advice on how to choose native trees that, as I understand from reading the Master Plan, might have been a better choice from the biodiversity front (if not the dinner table front).
Looking to the future I'd still consider, say, replacing part of our privet hedge with hawthorn to make a more natural hedgerow-style border which needs less clipping and might harbour more biodiversity, and I would appreciate more guidance on whether or not it's a good idea to do this, and how to do it.

- I would plant as many as I could

- Information about how big different species grow, which ones are good for wildlife.

- Assurance that help (financial if need be) would be available to care for the tree, so it does no harm the house when grown.

- We would like to plant trees along the lane and around our fences to act as a hedge for carbon absorption, pollutio and noise mitigation, privacy and calming views, but it would involve digging up concrete, gaining permission/approval from our neighbours and buying and planting the trees

- There already are trees in my backgarden. If there weren't, I'd say just a fairly simple ad campaign to put the idea in my head, with links to guidance on suitable types of tree and a place I can buy the seeds/saplings.

- Sadly I don't have space. Else I would plant a tree that attracts pollinators.

- I already have!

- Having one donated with instructions of how to plant/ look after

- A different variety of tree that wasn't too big and brought colour or fruit

- Owning private property (I rent, as do many in oxford)

- Not to have to pay too much, and assurance it wouldn't affect the foundations of the house.

- A supply of cheap saplings, advice on what to plant for a given space and how to care for the young trees

- I rent so unfortunately it's not my garden to plant in, but if I was offered free seedlings maybe and advice I think that'd help people, and info on how to encourage biodiversity within gardens including not mowing grass as often and having wildflower

	areas instead of just lawn.
•	I already planted 8 small fruit trees and eager and willing to do more! Might need some physical help due to health - and where there's a will there's a way!
•	I would love to plant a tree on the grass verge in front of my house - but it is not my land! I would be pleased to do the work and look after the tree. Perhaps the City Council might have a scheme of granting local residents permission to plant street trees.
•	I already have trees and no space. Those that don't and might want to will need support in knowing 'where to start' ie who will pay for the tree, who will dig the hole, who will support me in caring for it, what tree should it be, what do I do if it dies?
•	Surely it would be better to encourage people with garden space to grow hedgerow style plants and shrubs (Hawthorne etc) and appropriate small trees that will attract bees for pollination etc. (Malus and other Apple/ fruit varieties which could be Oxfordshire based heritage varieties?) There is a lot of evidence to suggest that moss is very effective at capturing carbon, so moss walls etc should also be explored as options for smaller urban spaces. In terms of encouragement to plant, a sustainably sourced stock which we could purchase at subsidised rates (or even "x" plants per road offered for free as incentives for wider take up amongst neighbours) would be good. Local nurseries supplying stock so that there are no or minimal transport costs would enable further clean air gain
•	Screening, shade, edible yield.
•	I've got almost as many trees as I can fit in my garden front and back - it's a narrow terraced house garden - we have about 5 biggish trees and 15 small ones and loads of shrubs/ivy etc. I think it would be encouraging to be able to adopt a tree for your garden - volunteer to adopt one which you go and choose? Volunteer your front garden to be rewilded and have volunteers come round and plant it - if you're in a nature-deprived area?
•	I would love to plant a tree! In fact I have several trees in pots that I daren't plant in the ground because they're jay-planted oaks and squirrel-planted horse-chestnuts and will end up massive. If I got hold of a silver birch or something similar, that would be lovely. (If you could give my saplings a home, that would also be wonderful.)
•	Donated tree's with clear instructions on how to plant. Mini competitions
•	Provide a sapling
•	N/A
•	I'm afraid my garden already has all the trees it can hold -- sorry!
•	Assistance in choosing the right sort of tree for the space so that it doesn't get too big and a problem
•	Community event with information on how to plant and care for a tree and perhaps subsidised trees to take home
•	If I could own any land in Oxford it would be covered in trees. Making property affordable would be a helpful way to move

your strategy forward, as landlords genuinely don't care about such things. Having half of Oxford's properties owned by people that don't live in them means that Oxford residents don't have options for planting trees or planting gardens that support biodiversity and pollinators.
• Lower cost of medium to large sized saplings.
• I overplant with trees anyway, for others you have to explain personal Benefits: Free tree Help planting with compost and feed A garden "buddy" to help maintain the tree/ planting Environment/ cleaner air/ attracts wildlife/ shade / meeting place
• If instructions for how to plant and care for your tree were very clear. Also having links to where you could purchase your trees from, with local businesses and organisations prioritised.
• I do this already.
• I have planted a number of trees in my garden. Some purely for wildlife, and some for nut and fruit produce as well as wildlife.
• Knowing it wouldn't invalidate insurance or damage property. Making it easy.
• Alas no more room. We have a fine example of a Whitebeam of the original landscaping of our development in our front planting we have professionally pruned every 3 years to match its twin in an opposite house, this makes a fine vista ad you come down our road, softening the brickwork of our tall houses. The tree is now 40 years old but looks very healthy.
• Database of tree types that can be filtered by the type of space, size of tree, etc. in order to see the best options for the location.
• So that the roots don't damage the building. Knowing what size the tree might get to and what would thrive in the soil.
• We have a lot of trees in our garden, no room for more. But a bit of guidance on how to go about planting and looking after a tree would encourage me. We planted fruit trees once we had an idea of how to do it.
• n/a - I sadly do not have a garden of my own.
• Knowledge of what sort of tree to plant and how to support it in the early years of growth.
• Assistance with planting process for a larger tree
• yes
• The promise of fruit!

- Guidance on how to look after it, as well as a starter kit of items needed to nurture it in its first year.

- A nice guide with information about the best type of trees you can plant would help. For example, examples of trees for each orientation. My front garden is west, so a tree that is deciduous with not strong roots can be a good choice so in winter it allows the sun to come thought, but in summer when is too hot it shades and protects the house. Having also information about how they can shelter from wind and other benefits for wildlife would be nice. A second idea, would be offering not only advice, but a free tree.

- As the park space is really bad in my area (ox44bt) i use my front garden as park space but i have plants and bushes. Also, i have already fruite trees in my rear garden.

- I have already planted several but if I hadn't I can imagine that maybe the offer of a free sapling and instructions might have, children can be very persuasive so I think a campaign in local schools would be effective and publicising the benefits trees have to everyone and the possible wildlife that may visit would also encourage people.

- Back garden is already as full of trees as it is likely to be. But regarding the front garden - help with removing some of the paved-over area, as well as advice on which species of trees would be appropriate there and where exactly (for example - closer to the pavement side, so it provides shade to people walking, or will that obstruct the pavement?)

- Help to choose and source one

- Advice as to the choice of tree and an initiative to provide cost effective community planning.

- Good advice over tree selection and maintenance. Social pressure to do the right thing.

- Ideas for you
  - Recommendation of appropriate trees to plant;
  - Information to all residents about the benefits of planting small trees in gardens;
  - Incentivisation -eg £5 or £10 off of garden waste annual fee or council tax
  - Access to discounted tree purchase, perhaps if you are able to negotiate a discount with a preferred supplier.

- I have enough trees in my back and front garden but I would love an area set aside locally for a community orchard ....I asked for an area around Bullingdon Community Centre/ Girdlestone Road but was told no. I have seen one prosper in York.

- I can only afford to rent so cannot plant trees in my current garden. Providing affordable housing with properly planted outdoor spaces or at least a garden that has sufficient topsoil for planting over building rubble would help.

- We already have!

- It's already full of trees.

- I live in a wooded area so my focus is on planting for insects/pollinators and increasing biodiversity and wildlife habitat.

- * Know that it won't grow too large [e.g. Leylandiae :((] and will be manageable to keep

* Not so big it takes sun or light away from the house - in small gardens around 3-bed semis there isn't a lot of space, * Flowers/ fragrant flowers * Know that it will live - i.e. how to care for it after planting * I love having fruit trees.
• Unfortunately I don't have a yard.
• I already have a birch & an apple tree
• I already have 7 trees on my property, but we would really like to have trees planted to replace the many trees lost on the verges just outside my property.
• I already have slightly too many trees. Only two of them were of my own planting--hawthorn
• I am planning on planting at least 2 trees in my garden in the autumn.
• Free availability of plants.

Responses received by letter

Oxford University Estates

The Oxford University Estates Service has responded to the strategy. In summary, the University support the strategy and are committed to helping us to deliver it. The University is keen to work with the City Council to enable the delivery of street trees and overcome issues with underground infrastructure and services. Species selection is also important in urban areas. The University suggest that in areas of low biodiversity value e.g. car parks that on-native climate resistant species are chosen and the priority is on environmental amelioration. In areas of existing or high biodiversity potential that native species are chosen. The University support the objective to consider tree health and in particular the impact of invasive species and diseases. Working together on this Urban Forest Strategy will help to achieve the University's targets for net zero carbon and biodiversity net gain.

Friends of Lye Valley

The Friends of Lye Valley submitted a response detailing their suggestions for council tree policies, management and the urban forest. A further 3 individuals wrote in endorsing the Friends of Lye Valley response. The response stresses that the right trees, in the right places with the right management is fundamental to ensure their survival. The City Council welcome the well informed detailed comments and will take them into account in the development of detailed planting plans. The Friends of Lye Valley will be invited to be involved in the development of these plans in any case. Their comments have not specifically been incorporated into

the Urban Forest Strategy as the strategy seeks to set a strategic direction for the city. Detailed tree management and planting plans are beyond the scope of the strategy at this stage.

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