



**Sheffield Street Tree
Partnership**

Sheffield Street Tree Partnership Working Strategy

Consultation Feedback

January 2021

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This is a summary of the feedback from the consultation on the Sheffield Street Tree Partnership Working Strategy¹ that ran for 12 weeks from Thursday 16th July until Thursday 8th October 2020.
- 1.2 The working strategy was approved by the representative organisations on the Sheffield Street Tree Strategy Development Group in March 2020. A designed version of the working strategy was finalised by the group and published in July 2020 to coincide with the launch of the consultation.
- 1.3 The Street Tree Strategy Development Group would like to thank the individuals and organisations who responded to the consultation and for taking the time to provide their views, ideas, and suggestions.

2 BACKGROUND TO THE SHEFFIELD STREET TREE PARTNERSHIP WORKING STRATEGY

- 2.1 In December 2018, a joint position statement on mediated talks between Sheffield City Council, Amey, and the Steering Group for Sheffield Tree Action Groups (STAG SG) was published². As a result of the mediated talks, it was agreed that the approach to the future management of the city's street trees should be set out in an exemplary new street tree strategy informed by a wide range of stakeholders from across the city and developed under the auspices of an independent chair. The new street tree strategy would supplement the Sheffield Trees and Woodlands Strategy published in December 2018³ and underpin the approach that the Council would take during the remaining period of the Streets Ahead programme.
- 2.2 The aim of a new street tree strategy for Sheffield is to balance safely retaining street trees for longer while still delivering the long-term benefits from the investment to maintain the safety and integrity of the city's highway network. The working strategy sets out an approach to retain street trees where possible by using a flexible combination of arboricultural or highway engineering solutions, enhanced monitoring and maintenance of street trees, appropriate species selection, and decisions on the removal and replacement of street trees made on a case-by-case basis.
- 2.3 The Sheffield Street Tree Strategy Development Group was formed during the summer of 2019 and began meeting in August 2019. Members of the Sheffield Street Tree Strategy Development Group include representatives from Amey, Sheffield City Council (two officers), Sheffield Tree Action Groups (STAG) and The Woodland Trust, as well as tree management and valuation experts. The group is independently chaired by the Chief Executive of the Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust.

¹ <https://www.wildsheffield.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/FINAL-Sheffield-Street-Tree-Partnership-Working-Strategy-July-2020.pdf>

² <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/roads-and-pavements/managingtrees/Joint%20position%20statement%20SCC,%20Amey%20&%20STAG%20updated.pdf>

³ <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/parks-sports-and-recreation/trees-woodlands/Sheffield%20Trees%20and%20Woodlands%20Strategy%202018-2033.pdf>

- 2.4 To ensure open and transparent development of the working strategy, the agendas, notes, presentations, and other supporting documents discussed at the development group meetings are available on the Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust website⁴.

3 APPROACH TO THE CONSULTATION

- 3.1 The strategy development group agreed that a new street tree strategy for Sheffield needed the support and involvement of more people and organisations than were represented on the group. For this reason, the document was launched as a working strategy for consultation to gather views, comments, and commitment to the proposals.
- 3.2 This consultation asked for views on:
- The vision
 - The six outcomes proposed in the working strategy to promote and enhance Sheffield's street trees and their long-term benefits for the public, wildlife, and the wider environment
 - Actions to deliver the outcomes.
- 3.3 The consultation asked respondents who they would like to see represented on the new Sheffield Street Tree Partnership and if they could help to deliver any of the actions in the working strategy. The consultation questions are set out in **appendix 1**.
- 3.4 The consultation went live on Citizen Space, the Sheffield City Council's consultation hub, on Thursday 16th July. It was publicly launched on Friday 17th July at a webinar on Sheffield's street trees as part of Sheffield Tree Week 2020. A recording of the webinar can be found online⁵.
- 3.5 In addition to the online consultation, the chair of the development group wrote directly to 65 organisations and 49 Sheffield tenants and residents associations (TARAs) inviting a response to the consultation. A copy of the letter and the list of stakeholders and associations contacted is attached as **appendix 2**.
- 3.6 The Woodland Trust contacted two stakeholders directly: Barrell Tree Consultancy and Goetre Villa (Woodland Dwelling) Ltd.
- 3.7 A qualitative analysis of the responses was carried out. Responses were grouped together where the content related to a similar issue or a common theme. Specific comments relating to corrections or additional references were also reviewed.

⁴ <https://www.wildsheffield.com/developing-a-partnership-street-tree-strategy-for-sheffield/>

⁵ <https://www.sheffieldtreeweek.co.uk/>

4 ANALYSIS OF CONSULTATION RESPONDENTS

4.1 282 responses were received in total:

- ❑ 271 (96.0%) responses were from individuals – 269 people through the Citizen Space consultation hub; 2 people by email.
- ❑ 11 (4.0%) responses were from organisations – 5 through Citizen Space; 6 by email:
 - ◆ Abbeydale Street Trees
 - ◆ Amey
 - ◆ Barrell Tree Consultancy
 - ◆ Council for the Protection of Rural England South Yorkshire
 - ◆ Forestry Commission Urban Forestry & Woodland Advisory Committee
 - ◆ Forestry Commission Yorkshire & North East
 - ◆ Joined Up Heritage Sheffield
 - ◆ Nether Edge & Sharrow Sustainable Transition
 - ◆ Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust
 - ◆ Sheffield Tree Action Groups
 - ◆ The Woodland Trust

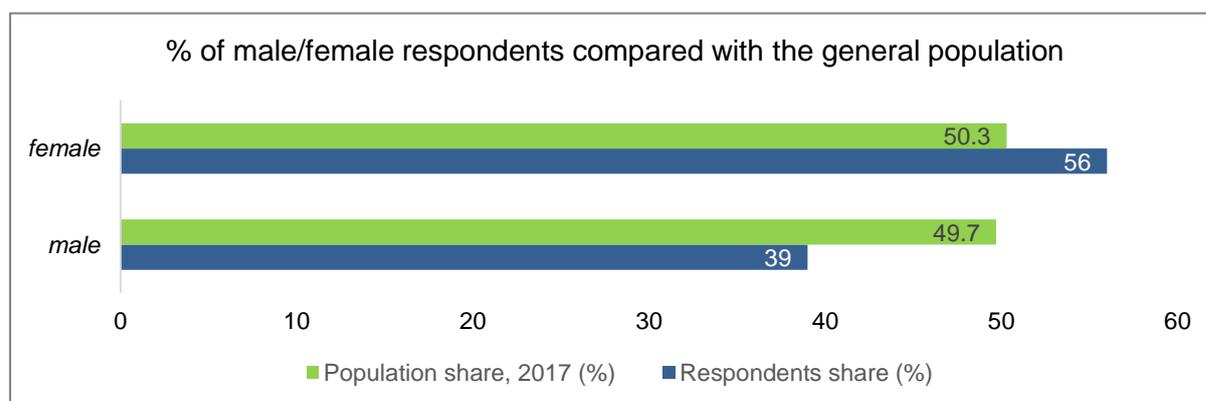
4.2 Although steps were taken to contact a range of organisations and TARAs inviting a response (see para 3.5 & appendix 2), most individual respondents self-selected to respond to the Citizen Space consultation.

4.3 By comparing key socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, ethnicity, disability) of individual respondents with the general population of Sheffield, this indicates where some members of the population are either over-represented or under-represented in the consultation response sample. This is summarised below. The percentages for the consultation response sample have been rounded to the nearest (.0%) or (.5%).

GENDER

In terms of gender profile of individual respondents:

- ❑ 56.0% were female
- ❑ 39.0% were male
- ❑ 1.0% were non-binary or identified as other
- ❑ 4.0% did not answer this question.

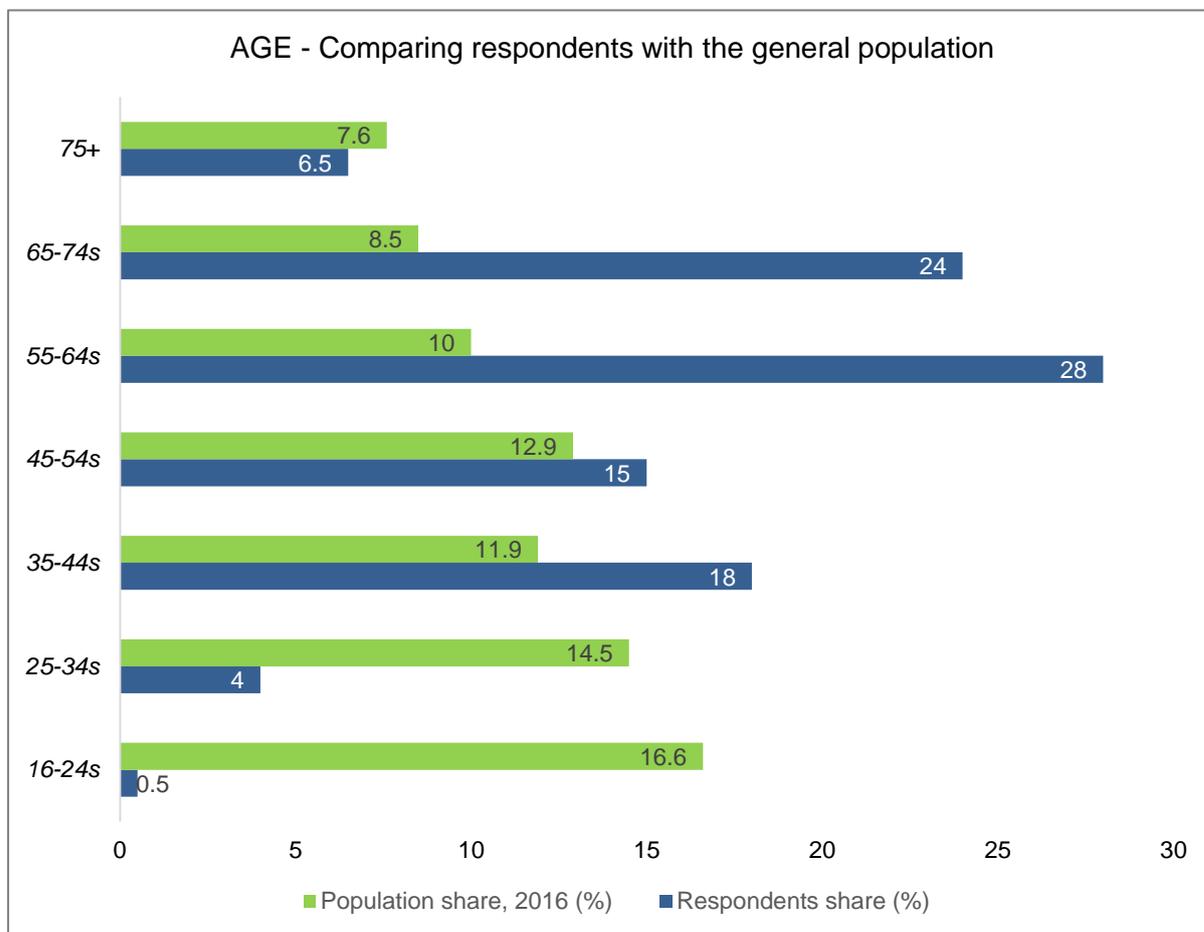


Source: 2017 Mid-Year Population Estimate, Office for National Statistics (ONS). *Sheffield population data on non-binary or those identifying as other unavailable.*

AGE

In terms of age profile of individual respondents:

- ❑ Over half (52.0%) were either 55-64s (28.0%) or 65-74s (24.0%). These groups together represent just 18.5% of Sheffield's population.
- ❑ Just 4.5% were 16-24s (0.5%) or 25-34s (4.0%). These groups together represent 31.1% of Sheffield's population.
- ❑ 4% did not answer this question.

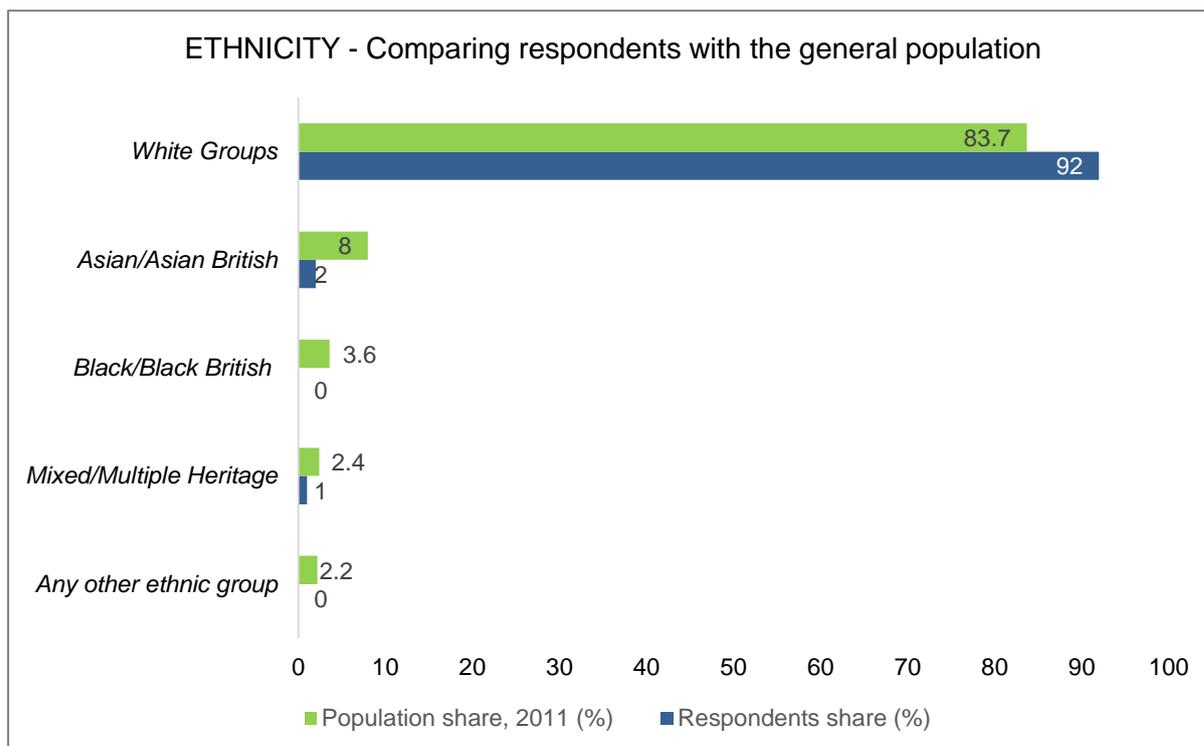


Source: 2016 Mid-Year Population Estimate, ONS.

ETHNICITY

In terms of the ethnicity of individual respondents:

- ❑ 92.0% were white. These groups represented 83.7% of Sheffield's population at the last Census in 2011.
- ❑ 3.0% were from all other ethnic groups combined. These groups represented 16.3% of the city's population at the last Census in 2011.
- ❑ 5.0% did not answer this question.



Source: 2011 Census, ONS. These groups were used in the 2011 Census of England and Wales: *White* (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British; Irish; Gypsy or Irish Traveller; Any other White background); *Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups* (White and Black Caribbean; White and Black African; White and Asian; Any other Mixed or Multiple ethnic background); *Asian or Asian British* (Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Chinese; Any other Asian background); *Black, African, Caribbean or Black British* (African; Caribbean; Any other Black, African or Caribbean background); *Other ethnic group* (Arab; Any other ethnic group)

DISABILITY

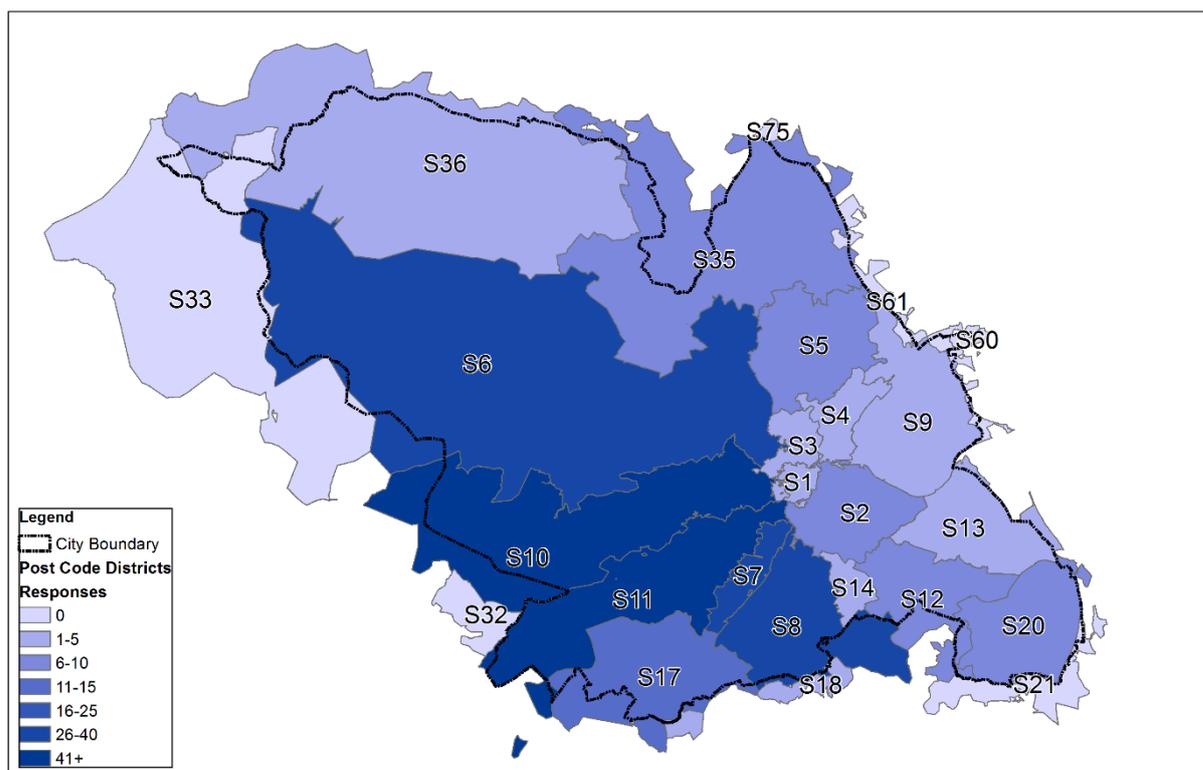
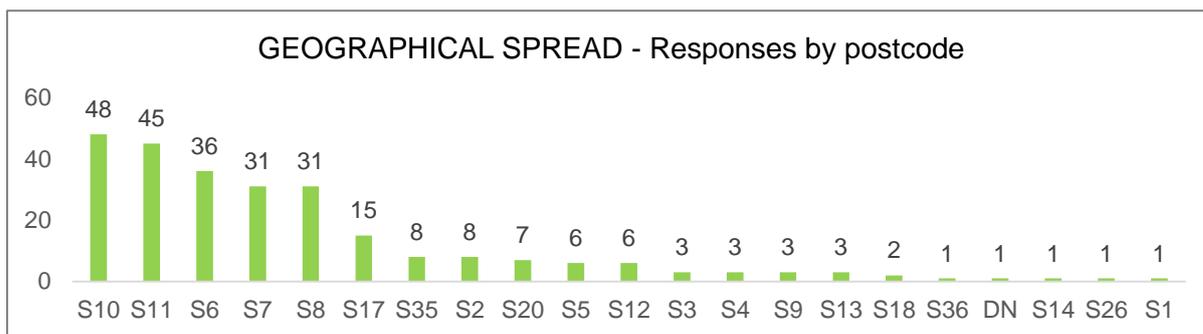
In terms of disability reported by individual respondents:

- 15.0% said yes to having one or more than one disability*.
- At the last Census in 2011, 19.0% of Sheffield’s residents declared a long-term health condition or disability (Source: 2011 Census, ONS).

*Disabilities listed include: communication (e.g. impaired speech); developmental (e.g. dyslexia); hearing (e.g. mild to profound deafness); impaired memory/concentration or ability to understand (e.g. head injury, stroke, dementia); long-term illness or health; mental ill health; mobility or physical; visual (e.g. partially sighted to blind); autistic spectrum or attention deficit disorders.

4.4 In terms of the geographical spread of individual responses:

- 73.0% of all individual responses came from residents living in a distinct cluster of South West/West postcodes including S6, S7, S8, S10, S11, and S17.
- 10 individual respondents did not leave their postcode.



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Source: City Centre postcode data, 2019 Ordnance Survey.

4.5 The consultation response sample indicates that there is some voluntary response bias in terms of people self-selecting to respond on Citizen Space. In addition, compared to the general population of Sheffield, the consultation response sample indicates:

- ❑ Over-representation of 55-74s; people from white backgrounds; people living in the West and South West of the city.
- ❑ Under-representation of young people aged 16-34; people from BAME backgrounds; people living in the East and North East of the city.

- 4.6 Broadly speaking, this type of response bias is common in consultations that are open to the general population of Sheffield, even if explicit attempts are made to boost the sample. There is a tendency for responses from less deprived/diverse areas of the city to be higher and this can be exacerbated if the survey is principally online. There was an option for people to complete a paper survey, but no requests were made.

5 COMMENTS ON THE OVERALL WORKING STRATEGY

- 5.1 Several respondents expressed support for the street tree working strategy.

"It is great to see that a partnership approach has been embedded into the strategy through open dialogue at a variety of levels in Sheffield including the Sheffield Tree Week where the consultation for the Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy was launched". (Organisation)

"I would be extremely supportive of the working strategy that is outlined here...". (Individual)

"I am glad that you have been leading the development of the strategy, which I think has the potential to resolve the conflict and secure street trees for the future benefit of the city". (Individual)

"I think the individuals and organisations involved so far seem to have worked very well together and I'm pleased with the Street Tree Strategy". (Individual)

"We particularly welcome the positive progress made in Sheffield in seeking to develop a refreshed street tree strategy". (Organisation)

"SRWT has done a very good job in helping move the tree strategy forwards constructively". (Individual)

"I want to compliment Liz Ballard and her team for producing such a high-quality document in terms of both presentation and content. It is a great effort and they should be proud of their work so far". (Organisation)

"Thank you for the opportunity to be consulted on this strategy. Having looked over the original Streets Ahead strategy, this really is miles ahead in terms of progress, transparency and overall common-sense. Congratulations on such a well-considered and executed strategy. It reads well for the layperson and is mostly clear and consistent". (Individual)

"...looks very comprehensive. Excellent strategy – well done – fully support it". (Individual)

"The Sheffield Street Tree Partnership Working Strategy is a very welcome and thorough piece of work that does credit to all participants, but especially to the campaigners whose efforts have made the voices of Sheffield's people heard in the management of Sheffield's street trees". (Organisation)

"I thank all participants for the major contribution this excellently-presented document makes to the debate about Sheffield street trees". (Individual)

"I think this strategy is definitely going in the right direction...". (Individual)

"These are good aims and are a sensible and well-thought-out strategy. Finally.". (Individual)

"...welcomes the publication of the consultation document. This strategy it believes can become an example of good practice for how local authorities manage and care for the highway tree stock under their control". (Organisation)

5.2 By contrast, the comments presented below challenge the working strategy overall for failing to address the problems or adverse effects that street trees can cause including:

- Negative impact of trees especially if poorly maintained
- Causing damage to or creating hazards on the pavement
- Creating access issues by limiting pavement width especially for wheelchair/mobility scooter users
- Negative mental health impact of trees blocking light from homes
- Extra maintenance costs of looking after streets trees and pavements
- Limiting parking options
- Impact of pollination on people with allergies
- Tree roots undermining foundations of buildings
- Leaf fall obscuring pavement obstructions, blocking drains and increasing flood risk
- Branches being too close to roofs, windows, wires, and aerials.

“A sizeable number of Sheffield residents supported at least parts of the previous tree replacement programme, especially where neglected street trees impacted on their wellbeing. Often opinion within streets were strongly split, with a significant number of residents appearing indifferent. We were promised various local consultations which often never happened possibly because STAG were taken to be representative of local community feeling. Statistics were misused. There is not enough recognition that trees can also have negative effects, especially if poorly maintained”. (Individual)

“Consider the negative effects of trees and how/whether these can be addressed, as their roots grow, especially when they are on narrow pavements and also when they grow larger:

- Disrupting and damaging the pavement and even affecting adjacent houses. Pavements can cause trips and falls which are disadvantageous for these pedestrians and also put extra demand on the NHS.

- Limiting the pavement width. This has particular implications for disabled pedestrians including wheelchair and 'scooter' users. Also during the Covid-19 pandemic, this can limit 'social' physical distancing.

- Limiting the light for residents of adjacent houses

- Incurring extra maintenance costs of the trees and the pavements, for the Council and ultimately for taxpayers.

- Further limiting scarce parking facilities, such as by limiting the parking position where the vehicle doors can be opened”. (Individual)

“There is no mention in the tree strategy of managing trees to ensure safe access to pavements for all. I believe that is a great oversight. At the moment, there are pavements which are not safe due entirely to trees”.

(Individual)

“I think the strategy should make explicit reference to disabled people’s rights and should make it clear that trees will (not “may”) be removed and replaced if the discrimination cannot be otherwise resolved”.

(Individual)

“I feel strongly about living in a green city but again feel pollination should be considered. Not just for myself and my deteriorating condition but also my family, friends and neighbours are saying they too feel the same this year. I know there are many other factors, but diversity could help alleviate it”. (Individual)

“This fails to include the problems that street trees can cause, including creating hazard on the pavement, causing allergic reactions, and tree roots undermining foundations of buildings”. (Individual)

“The simple fact, however, is that there are some homes, probably quite a small number, which receive very little or no natural sunlight as a result of the shade cast by street trees, and in which it is necessary to use electric lighting even on the sunniest days. It strikes me that it is reasonable for these residents to want a tree to be replaced with one that will not, even when mature, cast so much shade”. (Individual)

“I feel current tree strategy does not allow for any discussion whatsoever of problems with trees and that trees should be assessed for negative features as well as positive ones. Wheelchair users and parents with children in pushchairs seem to have been repeatedly ignored”. (Individual)

“I love trees, certainly ones that are appropriate to the site. The trees on my street are lime trees, not at all suitable for a residential street, the leafage in autumn is immense and I would like to see the street cleaned far more often and the road as well as pavements. The bottom of the trees produce many suckers that reach over the pavement and the Council wait too long before taking them off, making pavement access narrow in some parts. They should never have been planted in the first place as there are much more suitable trees. However, they are here so require regular pollarding and care”. (Individual)

“What are not properly considered are the interests of people adjacent to highways, living in houses, tending their gardens, and passing along pavements and there is no recognition that people can be adversely affected by trees as well as being benefited by them...The strategy takes no account of the experiences of residents who are for instance cast in shade. One man told me of the incredible relief to his family when the large tree outside his house was felled, with light flooding through their house and a general benefit to their mental health. I have seen others in tears when STAG prevented replacement of the trees which were bothering them. For quite prolonged periods leaf fall clutters the roads, obscuring pavement obstructions, blocking drains and increasing flood risk. Branches are often left close to roofs, windows, wire, and aerials”. (Individual)

5.3 Some comments reflected concerns about the current and future role of Amey, the Council and STAG in the future management of street trees and highlighted the importance of maintaining a progressive attitude, resolving conflicts and ensuring that a wide range of views are taken into consideration.

“I think that the draft strategy is excellent in many ways. However, I do not feel comfortable with the assumption that STAG, or other action groups, represent the views of the majority of Sheffield residents. STAG is not a democratic or accountable body, and seems, over the past couple of years, not to have been representative of the whole community, but rather to push a specific agenda...I feel that efforts should be made to consult more widely than just through action groups, which by definition, have a specific agenda”. (Individual)

“The background to this Partnership is historically fraught. The Strategy appears to very carefully address the areas of communication and hoped for participation under Public Engagement. This will succeed or not according to how willingly potential conflicts are addressed and mediated – especially where the Council's 'duty of care' meets residents' emotional attachment to their trees”. (Individual)

“Re: Rebuilding trust with communication, there should be open, straightforward and timely communication with local groups and residents about all work associated with Sheffield's valuable and valued trees”. (Organisation)

“I'd like to see a more progressive attitude and approach from SCC in listening to and working with local communities as well as recognised experts on the implementation of holistically beneficial tree strategy”. (Individual)

“The Council must commit to its proposed actions”. (Individual)

“We met people who without doubt felt somewhat disenfranchised by some of the campaigners – people who had opinions at odds with the campaigners but who felt unable to express their views. I’d like to suggest that the first port of call for any future consultation about specific trees should be the people directly affected by those trees – the people outside of whose homes the trees are found. Wider views are of course relevant, but I suggest that these should be considered as secondary to those of the people directly affected by any decision”. (Individual)

“It requires the full support of the Council etc to get on board...In the past they have been all too eager to see trees as a nuisance and try to cut down as many as possible”. (Individual)

“Comparative to previous SCC attitude and behaviour on this topic, this new approach suggests that actions have already been taken and are rendering better results. I’d like to see this new approach continued, with a collaborative and open approach. The actions are more about behaviours and motive”. (Individual)

“This [Appendix decision flowchart] needs some more work before it will be acceptable, specifically relating to tree value being factored in and who makes the decision in marginal cases. I don’t think it acceptable by any measure in view of the history of the situation that highways people make the decision”. (Organisation)

“Transparency around their activities. Council officers hold Amey to account”. (Individual)

“Amey need to be monitored by an independent body as they can't be trusted”. (Individual)

6 VISION

6.1 The vision as set out in the working strategy is:

‘We want to see a network of street trees that Sheffield can be proud of: well-maintained and cared for; resistant to the threats of disease and climate change; and delivering many benefits for people and our environment. These benefits include:

- A. Supporting our wildlife*
- B. Enhancing our city*
- C. Cleaning the air that we breathe*
- D. Improving our health and wellbeing*
- E. Helping to reduce our carbon emissions*
- F. Helping combat the effects of climate change such as flash floods and rising temperatures.’*

6.2 Question 5 of the consultation asked:

- Are there other benefits provided by street trees that could be included in the vision?**

6.3 Some respondents asked if the benefits listed in the vision were ordered in terms of priority and questioned the order as presented in the working strategy. It was suggested that benefits such as improving our health and wellbeing and combatting the effects of climate change should be listed first.

6.4 Comments received in response to the benefits as set out in the vision are summarised below.

A - Supporting our wildlife

The following comments explicitly link the role of trees with supporting the city's wildlife:

"Increasing temperatures need strategies to help keep...wildlife cool in the hot weather". (Individual)

"Essential for wildlife, birds, and oxygen!". (Individual)

"Planting trees in a fashion that allows...for generations of ...wildlife". (Individual)

"Providing wildlife corridors...". (Individual)

"Providing natural corridors for wildlife entering cities". (Individual)

"Why not plant some trees that can be foraged by...wildlife". (Individual)

"...particular trees supporting particular wildlife". (Individual)

B – Enhancing our city

The following comments reflect how trees can contribute to the status of being a 'green city' and the role this could play in enhancing Sheffield's reputation:

"It was well known to people outside of Sheffield that one of the attractions of the city was its tree stock and greenery. Unfortunately, this reputation suffered a lot of damage during the period when trees were in my opinion destroyed unnecessarily". (Individual)

"Let's be leaders in how we look after and value our street trees. I think striving to be pioneers in developing green cities should be an aim". (Individual)

"At one time Sheffield was marketed as the 'greenest city in Europe' through the amount of trees that we have. Let's look after our trees and shout about them to everyone! We don't do enough to market our amazing city, and our trees can help with that". (Individual)

"The city had a reputation as a green city and this Council has succeeded in destroying that". (Individual)

"Increasing our status as a green city". (Individual)

"...maintain the city's profile as one of the world's greenest cities". (Individual)

"The outcome should be to enhance the city as a green, welcoming and sustainable place to live". (Individual)

"Providing a sense of place and, as part of this, maintaining the city of Sheffield's identity as a green city". (Organisation)

The following comments reflect the role that trees can play in enhancing the city in terms of generating economic value, opportunity, and investment:

"There is evidence that street trees in an area also enhance the economic benefits of an area. Making people happier to spend time there and more willing to spend money with businesses". (Individual)

"Encouraging people to visit Sheffield, boosting the local economy". (Individual)

"There is evidence to demonstrate that houses on tree lined streets have higher value, and that spending levels are higher on high streets lined with trees as people tend to spend longer there". (Organisation)

“Hopefully now with a sensible proposed strategy this will encourage more people to visit and work here thus increasing the economic status of the city”. (Individual)

“Improving the perceptions of potential investors to the city and potential tourists”. (Individual)

“To retain and attract skilled employees and investment”. (Individual)

“Planting trees in city centres can improve the local economy”. (Organisation)

“Attracting students to the city”. (Individual)

“Property values – streets with trees are considered more desirable and therefore have a higher value”. (Individual)

C – Cleaning the air that we breathe

The following comments explicitly link the role of trees with producing oxygen and providing fresh air:

“They produce oxygen – One mature leafy tree can produce enough oxygen to allow ten of us to breathe. This is most important of all in densely populated and polluted areas like cities, where average oxygen levels can be at least 6% lower.” (Individual)

“As I understand it, no amount of tree planting will have the same effect as ridding the city of polluting traffic. There is, therefore, I suggest, a danger of over-claiming the benefit of street trees in particular in this regard”. (Individual)

“The trees...are key to providing fresh air...”. (Individual)

“When the patriots of our city set out the standards of their vision, the being forward thinkers and visionaries making our city green...in the times of the smog, they knew they would enhance the city with a breath of fresh air...I remember Sheffield being the first city to win a fresh air award in the earlier 70’s”. (Individual)

D – Improving our health and wellbeing

The following comments explicitly link the role of trees with improving people’s physical and mental health and wellbeing:

“Living in a green, natural environment is so good for mental health and wellbeing. A concrete jungle is not life enhancing”. (Individual)

“Health and wellbeing is another well-established benefit of heritage. This means that trees make a threefold contribution to health and wellbeing, by creating a more healthy physical environment, by the proven positive emotional impact of exposure to them, and by contributing to a familiar and meaningful environment that provides a sense of security”. (Organisation)

“Trees and other forms of green infrastructure are thought to relax the mind”. (Individual)

“...we need to see more green spaces and healthy planting for our overall health and wellbeing”. (Individual)

“Involving local people in the care of their trees would not only benefit their health but improve a sense of community and provide a greater understanding of and relationship with the natural world”. (Individual)

"A 'green leafy suburb' is also a pleasant place to live, street trees make an area more attractive and a walked down a tree-lined street keeps us in touch with nature and is good for emotional wellbeing and mental health". (Individual)

"Do not under-estimate the positive effect trees have on mental health. Have physical health and wellbeing as a separate factor to mental health benefits". (Individual)

"Mental health I would put at number one on the list". (Individual)

"Trees certainly improve mental health and more respect for the environment". (Individual)

"Positive local experiences of nature are critical during childhood, particularly in the early years, for supporting the formation of a world view that sees nature as safe, trustworthy and supportive, rather than dangerous, frightening, and detrimental. This is vital for mental health and for building a foundation for stewardship throughout life". (Individual)

"Trees in urban areas contribute to improved mental health outcomes. Removal of trees can feel like grief to residents and visitors who feel connected to them". (Individual)

"Visually promoting a healthy environment". (Individual)

"Appreciation of nature and how it enhances our daily lives". (Individual)

"I would like to emphasise the importance to people's health and wellbeing (especially mental health) of having trees in their streets". (Individual)

"Improving people's mental health- studies show that trees contribute to good mental health". (Individual)

"They are so good for us mentally/spiritually. Seeing beautiful trees rather than just buildings makes you feel good". (Individual)

"Have a positive impact on people's mental health as a result of making areas look more appealing". (Individual)

"Proof of mental wellbeing and tree hugging is not new knowledge for many...". (Individual)

"Trees are proven to have a positive effect on mental wellbeing". (Individual)

"Well maintained trees...improve our wellbeing". (Individual)

"The blossom is especially important for...improving our wellbeing". (Individual)

"Providing a connection for people to the natural environment on their doorsteps". (Organisation)

E – Helping to reduce our carbon emissions

The following comments clarify the role that trees play in offsetting or mitigating carbon emissions rather than reducing emissions as it states in the vision as currently written:

"In one year, a single mature tree can absorb over 20 kilos of carbon dioxide". (Individual)

"...trees are not going to 'reduce emissions'. They will mitigate climate change by their uptake of carbon, which is a good thing, but I would hate to see the presence of trees used as an excuse not to take other actions to directly reduce emissions e.g. investing in less polluting buses, encouraging cycling or walking over car use". (Individual)

“The Working Strategy places a great deal of emphasis on the importance of trees as green assets, and this importance is of a very high order given the emergency of climate change and the very direct effect that a living environment can have on quality of life and even life chances”. (Organisation)

“Offset carbon emissions (rather than reduce)”. (Individual)

F – Helping combat the effects of climate change such as flash floods and rising temperatures
The following comments explicitly link the role of trees in helping to combat the effects of climate change:

“The climate emergency requires action and traffic reduction is one measure. Trees can be used for traffic calming”. (Individual)

“I am concerned that the impact of street trees on flood prevention is being over-stated”. (Individual)

“I think that the environmental benefit of regulating the run-off of rainwater should be separated from the general point of combatting the effects of climate change, or at least stressed more strongly. This is because the threat of local flooding is a more immediate concern to many people than the more general threat of climate change”. (Individual)

“In line with preventing effects of climate change, reducing the damage that can come from increasing strong winds”. (Individual)

“Providing shade in hot weather. Protection from high winds”. (Individual)

“Regulate temperature and provide shelter in adverse weather conditions such as snow and extreme heat”. (Individual)

“Trees also reduce temperatures on a local scale, e.g. in town centres in summer. This is likely to be increasingly important in an age of climate change”. (Individual)

“Providing shade and localised cooling. As well as absorbing water, mature trees also release it as water vapour through evapotranspiration from their leaves, which produces a cooling effect. They also provide shade for the ground and buildings, resulting in further cooling and less energy usage. The overall cooling effect of a single, mature tree on average, is equivalent to 10 air conditioning units running for 20 hours in a day. This cooling helps against the urban heat island effect which can cause temperatures in a city to be 7 degrees higher on average”. (Individual)

“Providing shade on hot days. I feel this is in addition to combating effects of climate change, having walked from a tree less environment and then along a tree-lined street”. (Individual)

“Provision of shade and shelter during summer heatwaves. A tree-lined road can feel dramatically cooler than an unsheltered pavement”. (Individual)

“Providing shade from hot sun. Increasing temperatures need strategies to help keep people and wildlife cool in hot weather”. (Individual)

“Street trees in Mediterranean countries provide shade for pavements, squares and buildings. The UK may well need this benefit as the temperatures rise”. (Individual)

“Providing shade if summers get hotter. I noticed several streets in Palma, Majorca that are lined with mature plane trees providing welcome shade for pedestrians on scorching hot days and local businesses benefit such as cafes with on street dining”. (Individual)

“Provide shading during sunny weather to reduce temperatures and glare on the roads”. (Individual)

“...it is important to do things locally that add into national and global impact”. (Individual)

- 6.5 The comments below can be grouped around common themes that could be included in the list of benefits provided by street trees as part of the vision.

Enhancing the local community, fostering a sense of belonging and being part of the heritage and history of an area

“In Sheffield a lot of us have grown up with the trees!! To us they are a part of the community and the history of our lives. I'm sure we all remember the trees on the streets we grew up on, special places we played and visited with friends and family”. (Individual)

“We know that trees can provide a sense of community identity, particularly where mature trees have lived to see multiple generations. Newly planted street trees that are chosen with and by the community can also create a sense of place, identity and community cohesion”. (Organisation)

“Mature trees look stunning and give a sense of stability and permanence, and foster an attitude of belonging to, and respect for, the society that nurtures them”. (Individual)

“Trees on wide corners can become neighbourhood spaces with seating, to encourage community/neighbourhood connections and reduce loneliness, as city squares and piazzas and big trees in middle of villages in hot countries do. On hot or wet days these living environments encourage all ages to be outside, not just in the parks”. (Individual)

“Street trees are heritage assets. They provide evidence of past human activity, almost invariably have communal significance, and often have historical significance. This is particularly apparent for trees that were planted to commemorate people or events...The working strategy needs explicitly to recognise the role of street trees as heritage assets...The strategy should also highlight the benefits that arise from the heritage role of street trees and where possible include these amongst measure and targets...Principal amongst these are social cohesion, sense of place and cultural links to the past”. (Organisation)

“...trees can be a focal point for street art and community messaging”. (Individual)

“Enhancing our local community. e.g. encouraging community activity such as Xmas lights”. (Individual)

“Supporting community cohesion, our project to plant street trees along Abbeydale Road has received widespread support from across the community and been a force for good for bringing people together”. (Organisation)

“Forming part of a community. Residents and locals often see the street trees as an integral part of their neighbourhood and form strong relationships with individual trees”. (Individual)

“Involving local people in the care of their trees would... improve a sense of community and provide a greater understanding of and relationship with the natural world”. (Individual)

“Respecting our traditions and history, as represented by for example the Western Road trees, creates a sense of community, respect and the opportunity to learn from our history”. (Individual)

“Heritage and local history – the trees tell a story of the area. For example, the trees planted around Heeley City Farm celebrate the community winning over the proposals for a city bypass through Heeley”. (Individual)

“Celebrating the cities green heritage and history - for example avenue of limes – Rivelin Valley Road – historic landmarks in themselves”. (Individual)

“Heritage, and cultural value. Some trees are associated with specific events or memorials; all contribute to the sense of place and belonging of the local communities”. (Individual)

“The oldest street trees are part of our local heritage landscape and are historical resources in themselves”. (Individual)

Improving the aesthetics of a place

“Street trees are beautiful to look at. They are aesthetically pleasing. I say this because every time I walk along my road, I appreciate the trees on either side of the road. They contribute to a feeling of well-being”. (Individual)

“I think that street trees and the wildlife they support greatly improve the atmosphere and aesthetics of a street. They help bring the outside into our homes and lives. They help us register the seasons and give great pleasure when looking out of our windows and walking under them. They help break up the masses of concrete and manmade materials that our streets are made up of. They help us feel calmer and more relaxed. I've noticed this even more during lockdown how important it has been to be able to walk down tree lined streets everyday”. (Individual)

“Street trees elevate the appearance of streets, they make streets look loved and respected and less inner city / down at heel”. (Individual)

“They look beautiful. I love looking across the hills of the city and just seeing green!”. (Individual)

“The aesthetic beauty of the city”. (Individual)

“Aesthetic value – street trees ‘soften’ the view along a street.” (Individual)

“They also soften the appearance of hard structures and significantly make an area more visually attractive”. (Individual)

“Making Sheffield a more beautiful and natural place to live”. (Individual)

Providing a source of food

“Providing edible fruit for passers-by...”. (Individual)

“Where appropriate, and away from high concentrations of traffic, there is an opportunity to plant edible trees. Not just here and there, but a major effort to promote roads of edible trees that are for public consumption. This would potentially contribute to building connections between trees and people and serve as an excellent educational opportunity for young people”. (Individual)

“Given the apparent division in wealth brought sharply into focus with the recent pandemic, where possible, it would be worth considering planting fruit trees to allow for and encourage the promotion of community foraging”. (Individual)

“I have always wondered if fruit trees could be an option in appropriate areas, to provide free fruit, a variety grow well in our climate: a city orchard”. (Individual)

“If native fruit trees were chosen, they could also provide food”. (Individual)

“Where appropriate, and away from high concentrations of traffic, there is an opportunity to plant edible trees. Not just here and there, but a major effort to promote roads of edible trees that are for public consumption. This would potentially contribute to building connections between trees and people and serve as an excellent educational opportunity for young people”. (Individual)

6.6 Other benefits mentioned in response to question 5 were:

- Providing natural sound barriers to reduce noise pollution from major roads and trainlines
- Providing natural traffic calming in neighbourhood streets
- Complementing active travel routes, e.g. cycle lanes, into the city centre
- Reducing verge and pavement parking (this point is addressed in section 11.1)

7 OUTCOMES

7.1 In support of the Sheffield City Council Trees and Woodland Strategy 2018-33, six outcomes are proposed in the working strategy that are intended to promote and enhance Sheffield’s street trees and their long-term benefits for the public, wildlife, and the wider environment. The six outcomes are:

- Outcome 1** – Our street trees are sustainably and carefully managed in accordance with best practice
- Outcome 2** – Our street trees are more resilient through the type and age of trees we plant and how we manage the current street tree stock
- Outcome 3** – Increase the value and benefits that flow from our street trees
- Outcome 4** – Contribute to a more equal distribution of urban forest across the city to promote health and wellbeing
- Outcome 5** – Increase street tree canopy cover
- Outcome 6** – The wider community is involved in care for and valuing street trees

7.2 Question 6 of the consultation asked:

- Are there other outcomes that you feel are particularly important to achieving the vision?**

7.3 Summarised below are the responses received grouped around common themes.

Improve understanding and public awareness across all ages of the value of trees

“Improve understanding amongst all residents of the city of the vital part that trees play in our health and wellbeing, our environment, etc, etc, thus nurturing respect for trees, especially newly planted ones to avoid vandalism”. (Individual)

“Educate people about the value of trees”. (Individual)

“We know from the Street Tree Campaign that there is an appetite amongst adults for learning about street trees (guided walks on different specialist subjects were very popular) and there could also be an outcome around engaging children in learning about street trees. This could potentially be linked to Forest Schools, or a resource pack compiled for schools with suitable partners, or Street Tree Wardens trained on how to lead guided walks for adults/families/school groups”. (Organisation)

“...educational outreach in all local schools as a way of promoting the importance of street trees to children of all ages so that they are motivated to be part of outcome 6 in the future”. (Individual)

“Developing a wider knowledge of trees, their features, health and lifecycle”. (Individual)

“Educate our citizens about the importance of trees - how they ‘work’ - as well as why, sometimes it is right to remove them”. (Individual)

“I would like to see an investment in educating everyone in Sheffield as to the benefits of street trees, rather than assuming a generalised awareness of issues around carbon storage and oxygen promotion”. (Individual)

“A wider understanding about trees (and nature) in our city”. (Individual)

“To provide a resource for schools, colleges and universities regarding environmental education and research”. (Individual)

“Definitely more education of the public, especially of school children from infants to 16-18 year olds”. (Individual)

“Education of the young (and indeed everybody) in the value of living with nature and promoting a varied ecology even in built-up areas”. (Individual)

“...the learning children and adults can do about the natural world through observation of well managed street trees”. (Individual)

“To educate young people to value trees”. (Individual)

“Increase public awareness of the many benefits of street trees through a sustained schools/community education programme”. (Individual)

“I would like to see a programme of education to increase the appreciation of trees, and to reduce the intentional and accidental damage to trees, on both public and private land”. (Individual)

Support and protect biodiversity and wildlife

“We would like to see the ‘supporting our wildlife’ aspect carried through more strongly in the strategy. It does not feature as one of the Outcomes for example”. (Organisation)

“Management of trees takes account of the needs of existing wildlife and the desire to promote habitats for the future”. (Individual)

“Biodiversity in terms of the range and number of species (insect etc) supported by street trees is monitored and promoted”. (Individual)

“Choose trees which are particularly beneficial to wildlife”. (Individual)

“Our citywide tree stock supports native and visiting birds”. (Individual)

“Increase the wildlife supported by our street trees by planting species that encourage a variety of life such as hybrid elms”. (Individual)

“Ensure street trees contribute to enhancing 'wildlife corridors' in the city”. (Individual)

“That we choose trees that are able provide habitat for a wide range of indigenous wildlife and that we choose trees that are indigenous to the UK to help restore prior habitats”. (Individual)

“Consider the ecological value of trees being planted rather than aesthetic value only”. (Individual)

“Create wildlife corridors that spreads from the city to suburban areas to the countryside”. (Individual)

“Tree species chosen have maximum benefits to wildlife”. (Individual)

“Use native species to maximise biodiversity in the canopy”. (Individual)

Value and preserve mature trees

“Value and nurture the mature trees we have”. (Individual)

“To retain all healthy existing trees. We do not want healthy mature trees replaced or removed”. (Individual)

“...preserve our rich heritage of mature street trees”. (Individual)

“...war memorials and other iconic trees are preserved”. (Individual)

“Maintaining established and older trees”. (Individual)

“Stop cutting down mature trees”. (Individual)

“Maintain and keep mature large trees rather than fell them”. (Individual)

“Not cutting down mature trees and replacing them with young trees”. (Individual)

“Protection of existing trees. I think that older, established trees should be preserved as these promote a greater sense of wellbeing than smaller, easily moved replacements”. (Individual)

“Keeping the most mature trees as much as possible as new trees will take years to be as useful”. (Individual)

7.4 One respondent suggested that an additional outcome could be getting rid of the trees by the side of the roads.

8 ACTIONS

8.1 Question 7 of the consultation asked:

- If you have suggested any new outcomes in response to question 6, what actions would you propose to help deliver that outcome?**

8.2 Summarised below are the responses received that relate to suggested new outcomes for the street tree strategy (as set out in 7.3).

Improve understanding and public awareness across all ages of the value of trees

"I would like to see one or more educational 'walking routes' between trees of different types which could be used by schools and others as an educational and fun thing to do". (Individual)

"...provide the information on the tree species, i.e., as at the Winter Gardens or Botanical Gardens". (Individual)

"Trees need to have information boards planted beside them, stating the type of tree, when it was planted and what different species of tree need to survive, i.e. how often the canopy should be cut, typical tree diseases for residents to be alert to and if and how to water them in periods of draught". (Individual)

"Just to provide some sort of name plate, or a number name plate and an information board re species, countries of origin, benefits, uses etc.". (Individual)

"You need to have some sort of public information campaign as to why trees are important...". (Individual)

"...a broad ranging educational strategy which presumably these days will need to include social media and other innovative ways of reaching people who might not otherwise be brought onboard". (Individual)

"A focus on education to be the basis of any community engagement". (Individual)

"Add tree education in schools. Visits by community foresters etc. Maybe an apprentice programme for school and college leavers. Trees=jobs as a selling point". (Individual)

"Development of plans for widespread education about the benefits of trees and their value in financial as well as environmental terms". (Individual)

"Provide educators who can go into school, children's clubs, workplaces and inspire the public with their wisdom and passion for these majestic giants of the natural world. Incidentally, the girl guide/ scout movement was a huge part of my childhood education about caring and understanding the benefits of trees, and all nature, and it stays with me". (Individual)

"Lessons/talks in ecology in schools and community groups". (Individual)

"Collaboration with schools and other places for young people and their adults to create learning opportunities about the life of trees, through the curriculum and through arts activities". (Individual)

"Include info to schools and nurseries across the city about the need to respect trees for all the good things they offer us". (Individual)

"Partner with the local universities to support funded PhDs to design and implement cultural heritage based tree tours, displays, apps, etc.". (Individual)

"Sheffield needs to engage all ages and all communities in respecting our trees – Run competitions, create tree walks, do I-spy type activities for children, Involve schools, scouts, guides etc". (Individual)

"Education in schools re. importance of our natural environment. Young people need to keep this momentum going.". (Individual)

"That children and young people through schools and clubs etc should be actively engaged through curriculum and activities with identifying and understanding the benefits of having street trees and their importance to us all". (Individual)

“Work with colleges and HE/FE organisations to formulate and deliver training in tree planting, maintenance and arboriculture. This could include short, commercial courses covering new diseases, health and safety and other elements of best practice. Link this training to sustainable jobs in the maintenance of our trees. With growing interest in conservation and rewilding organisations such as the wildlife trusts and national parks might have an input into training and might also provide training and employment opportunities. Encourage and inform academic study – make long-term records about our trees available to individuals and organisations with an interest in trees in cities and encourage such connections to be made.”. (Individual)

“A programme of education to increase the appreciation of trees, and to reduce the intentional and accidental damage to trees, on both public and private land”. (Individual)

Support and protect biodiversity and wildlife

“Ensure tree management is linked to existing understanding of the city’s wildlife using the information available from sources including voluntary groups”. (Individual)

“There seems to be a lack of recognition of the ecological/habitat importance of tree species and how that can be factored into the selection process. As a general example, Betula utilis Jacquemontii supports very few of any insect species, whereas Betula pendula sits close to the top of that spectrum. Both are birches, but only one provides significant ecological benefits”. (Organisation)

“...considering biodiversity at every stage should be built in”. (Individual)

“Tree species choice to enhance biodiversity and consideration to be given to the creation of wildlife corridors. Dead wood to be left when safe to do so.”. (Individual)

“There could be actions add around training street wardens/people from the community to identify and monitor biodiversity on street trees. Birds would be the most obvious group to start with, but lichen could be another option – this may need additional resources to deliver. Another action could be to consider working with Amey to look at street lighting glare directly into the higher parts of street trees and if any lights need to be adjusted to reduce this (to benefit bats). Another action could be for Amey/SCC arboriculturally staff to attend the Bat Conservation Trust Bats and Trees course aimed at arboriculturists to raise their awareness of tree features that bats use. Another action could be to erect bat and bird boxes on a number of street trees and for members of the community/street tree wardens to be trained in monitoring these”. (Organisation)

“Commitment to planting for the benefit of wildlife population as well as people, and commitment to protecting trees that are providing a home or food for local wildlife”. (Individual)

“Place new street trees appropriately and ensure as they mature they are of benefit to wildlife, i.e. no good planting all ornamental stock, we need so called woodland trees in the streets too”. (Individual)

“Look at the bigger picture and try and create a series of wildlife highways and link in with neighbouring regions”. (Individual)

“Access specialist advice regarding the most suitable species for biodiversity”. (Individual)

Value and preserve mature trees

“Apportion a realistic budget to the maintenance of mature trees. We need the young trees as well not instead of the older trees”. (Individual)

“Work round the mature trees by using different pavement solutions than in the past”. (Individual)

8.3 Question 8 of the consultation asked:

- Are there other actions that could be included under the six outcomes proposed in the working strategy?**

8.4 Summarised below are the responses received that relate to the six outcomes proposed in the working strategy.

Outcome 1 – Our street trees are sustainably and carefully managed in accordance with best practice

“Community consensus should be obtained if possible”. (Individual)

“Make sure Amey meet or exceed their contract obligations where caring for trees is concerned...Install decent sized tree pits around all existing established trees – many areas still have tarmac right up to trunks and I believe it makes them struggle more in dry summers and deteriorate more quickly”. (Individual)

“As part of management the current stock needs review and, if necessary, removal in order to ensure that pedestrian/wheelchair use of our pavements is not impaired”. (Individual)

“...include involvement of the wider community in all decision making regarding the ongoing strategy for street trees. Be careful to ensure this point is not seen as paying lip service to the community”. (Individual)

“[Organisation name] would recommend that the highway tree management: operations note 51 is embedded into the Strategy”. (Organisation)

“We would recommend that the UK Forestry Standard is also considered in relation to the Strategy”. (Organisation)

“A presumption of retention of all street trees, with removal only being an exceptional event”. (Individual)

“Our roads and drains are regularly cleaned and swept to ensure there is no blockages and mess from falling branches/seeds/leaves etc”. (Individual)

“To rebuild public trust in the whole process surrounding the care of Sheffield's trees clear and transparent access should be granted to the public to records about the condition and management of Sheffield's Tree stock. Public access to: Record keeping of the Street tree stock, preferably in the form of an interactive map, condition of established trees; records of new plantings; records of the progress/health/replacement of saplings; records of watering schedules”. (Organisation)

“Preventing harm by minimising pavement hazards. Preventing damage to buildings and property, e.g., caused by roots of trees”. (Individual)

“Please enhance outcome 1....the trees must be maintained! The reason why so many citizens complain about our trees is because they are simply not maintained and become a nuisance by: blocking drains in autumn; blocking visibility for motorists; blocking the sight of road signs; causing slippery pavements being a danger for pedestrians especially the elderly and the young; darkening roads and pavements when forming an overhead canopy”. (Individual)

“Protecting properties from damage from trees. Manage growth of trees in close proximity to homes as reduction of light in homes directly affects wellbeing”. (Individual)

“Street trees should not reduce sunlight/daylight in such a way as to have an unduly negative effect on the mental health of people living in flatlets or bedsits with a single window on the outside world”. (Individual)

“Trees should not impact on ease of use of pedestrian pathways. Especially for those who are visually impaired or rely on a mobility aid”.

“Specific consideration given to street trees within the wider context of policy & decision making and city planning within the Council”. (Individual)

“Keeping the public informed of the criteria used to make decisions in regard to tree management”. (Individual)

“Specific standards that should be complied with by anyone working in the vicinity of trees - in the last few years there have been some significant examples of trees being damaged. The STS needs requirements for systems to monitor compliance with the specified Industry Standards, consequences for infringement of the specified Industry Standards, and a timescale attached to the implementation of the above”. (Organisation)

“Reduce street maintenance costs, better road surfaces, replacing older trees before they damage pavement and roads. Engaging the community in caring for our environs”. (Individual)

“Improve the state of Sheffield’s pavements - large trees can lift paving making things difficult for people with mobility problems”. (Individual)

“Transparency around who is making the decisions...”. (Individual)

“The tree strategy and implementation plans are validated by an independent panel of experts whose advice is published and followed”. (Individual)

“Effective maintenance of the present tree stock”. (Individual)

“Promotion of the value of street trees and consultation at each stage with those living close. Taking in the needs of those with limited mobility, i.e. siting of street trees”. (Individual)

“The trees need more regular and enhanced maintenance to ensure they are not causing injury to the person or damage to properties”. (Individual)

“The street should be equally maintained to eliminate the damages caused to the street by the street trees”. (Individual)

“Maintaining a balance between having street trees and making pavements smoother and easy to navigate for everyone - older people, people with disabilities, people with babies and children”. (Individual)

“Ensuring Street trees do not adversely affect properties they are close to. Ensuring pavements are safe & access, i.e. for pedestrians & that trees are managed to ensure this”. (Individual)

“...the trees should be correctly maintained and should not be allowed to interfere with private property. This means cutting back large branches which are overhanging private gardens and which are near to getting too close to properties. Also they should be checked regularly to ensure branches do not fall into the road and cause hazards to pedestrians, drivers and property i.e. cars and buildings. There should also be a regular sweeping of the roads in autumn to remove the large amount of fallen leaves which cause the blocking of street drains and therefore negate the value of the trees for drainage”. (Individual)

“More regular street cleaning and drain cleaning, including pavements. This is because trees create a lot of mess, and if not cleaned up can make trees a negative rather than a positive”. (Individual)

“Identify new spaces for planting and plan a maintenance plan for existing trees to ensure stability and safety for years to come”. (Individual)

“Stipulate that an environmental impact study must be carried out every time a proposal is put forward to fell a healthy street tree for maintenance or development purposes and that the loss to the environment must be compensated for locally (within 25m) of the felled tree, including replacement of the canopy lost”. (Individual)

“To wider the pavement area along the street trees paths, so people have more space to walk or exercise. To extend cycle network alongside street trees to attract more users of bicycle reducing the use of private cars to commute to workplaces. To provide proper parking space in neighbourhoods so pedestrians pathways are free of obstructions and to prevent cars damaging trees or invading cycle paths”. (Individual)

“An annual survey of trees to ensure that they continue to be well managed and looked after and that action is taken before damage to property occurs and that trees are made safe”. (Individual)

“Assignment of a task force to ensure management and maintenance is proactive”. (Individual)

“A proper tree maintenance strategy in line with best practice”. (Individual)

“We would like to see the Strategy set out a robust replacement policy on street trees. This should see one mature tree replaced with at least three to five new trees”. (Organisation)

“Appropriate resources allocated to tree management solutions”. (Individual)

“Consideration needs to be thought out, e.g. the growth rate of the trees & expected maximum growth to ensure there is room for the tree to grow to it's potential without causing disruption to property nearby”. (Individual)

Outcome 2 – Our street trees are more resilient through the type and age of trees we plant and how we manage the current street tree stock

“Considered strategy for choice of species instead of ad hoc...” (Individual)

“...commitment to repair and replace all avenues in Sheffield and produce new ones where practical...” (Individual)

“Trees should be chosen based on best understanding of future climate change including water update & availability, temperature resilience and temperature control at ground level. Trees must also be chosen to ensure that the pavements, roads and parked vehicles are not damaged”. (Individual)

“All newly sourced trees must adhere to biosecurity best practice, with the aim that ultimately tree stock will be UK sourced and grown...Supporting this could be an ambition to establish or upscale the supply of trees from a local municipal tree nursery. This has proven successful in Leeds with the ambitious city council tree planting strategy. UK sourced and grown trees will help to prevent and reduce tree pests and diseases which have already decimated our populations of Elm and Ash trees, for example”. (Organisation)

“Ease of access – trees that are too big cause difficulties to pedestrians and vehicles”. (Individual)

“Moving further towards greater diversity than already proposed, with specific reference to the impact of using non-native trees to “future proof” Sheffield as global warming increases, and balancing the use of cultivars. Trees should be germinated and grown on within the UK to avoid importing disease”. (Organisation)

“There is nothing that mentions sourcing of new trees. It's important that native trees, or species that have long been established in this country, are used primarily (as well as some non-natives). The trees are best grown in nurseries here and if not the sources need to be very carefully checked for the possibility of bringing in disease”. (Individual)

“...increasing tree stock that maintain their leaves in winter may help improve all the benefits outlined all year round”. (Individual)

“Trees to be planted that are in keeping historically with the type of tree planted in that area”. (Individual)

“Recognise the importance of tree diversity and prevent inappropriate tree replacements – trees should be suited to their position, and replacements of a similar type (for instance flowering cherries shouldn't be replaced with cheap fast-growing stock”. (Individual)

“I think we need to think wisely about the type of tree that is planted in different areas. I love the great big trees but they are inappropriate in built up areas where their size will eventually become problematic. Need to use native species”. (Individual)

“In some parts of the city we have several streets lined with trees, often of the same species and of exactly the same age...these tend to be entering the later stages of their natural life...there is therefore a significant risk that many of these will decline and hence need replacing at roughly the same time. This suggests that there is a good case for beginning to replace some of these trees now, to be followed by a rolling programme of replacement with a mixture of species over the next 20 years”. (Individual)

“Improving the diversity of trees we have”. (Individual)

“[Organisation name] supports the need to increase diversity of tree types in Sheffield moving towards a profile of 10% 20% 30% as highlighted in the consultation document”. (Organisation)

“...establishment of a Sheffield Tree Nursery in order to ensure the health of new stock and sustainability of the provision”. (Individual)

“Careful consideration of which locations would be appropriate for planting edible species”. (Individual)

Outcome 3 – Increase the value and benefits that flow from our street trees

“Acknowledge that value and benefits are not directly financial”. (Individual)

“We would like to see a commitment to best practice planting (trees from nursery to independence in the landscape) – to ensure that every tree planted has the best chance of survival, establishment and long term health”. (Organisation)

“...rather general and vague; it should at least offer examples of what it covers. For example: it is important to consider biodiversity and ecology, both of the trees and the other fauna and flora that live and grow alongside them, which will result in benefits for us and all wildlife”. (Individual)

“Choosing trees that are interesting that have different flowers etc that create a sense of wellbeing via touch or smell or beauty. These factors help mindfulness and relaxation and reduce stress”. (Individual)

“Investigate the benefits of carbon capture, water absorption, and canopy cover provided by Sequoia (Giant redwoods), and the feasibility of locating these in our river valleys and flood plains, to benefit adjacent road systems from the above, through enhanced drainage, reduction in flooding, and canopy cover”. (Individual)

“There is an opportunity to measure more of the heritage-related benefits by including the Amenity and Appropriateness adjustments in the CAVAT measurement. These allow an increase in value of up to 40% to reflect such attributes as streetscape contribution, heritage value, biodiversity, and veteran status”. (Organisation)

Outcome 4 – Contribute to a more equal distribution of urban forest across the city to promote health and wellbeing

“Target areas of the city that particularly lack street trees”. (Individual)

“...hope that we aim for a large increase in the number of all types of trees everywhere and that an increase in an area (that has fewer at the moment) does not mean there will be a reduction of the number of trees in another area”. (Individual)

“We do think there’s an important role for more trees in local centres, district centres, and the City centre. But reflecting the changing role of centres, and the pressing need for accommodating more of the city's housing requirements there, much more greening could make for better places and start to provide the natural infrastructure that makes good places to live. It fits with the City's Local Plan ambitions and would help deliver it with better place making”. (Organisation)

“Enhance the neighbourhood in areas previously under-represented by trees”. (Individual)

“I agree to have more equal distribution, but not to remove trees from areas where they already are at the excuse to grow others elsewhere”. (Individual)

“The suggestion for a scheme in which people can raise funds for trees for their streets is a good one...However, whilst the proposed scheme is definitely worth considering, it seems to me that it is very likely to attract more interest in the better off parts of the city and could therefore contribute to a more rather than less uneven distribution of trees across the city. I suggest that measures to mitigate this risk should be considered”. (Individual)

“...suggests that the intended aim may be a more equal distribution produced by reduction in some areas. This would be most undesirable. The correct outcome I suggest would be increasing the tree cover everywhere practicable”. (Individual)

“Sheffield city centre has the lowest canopy cover in comparison to other parts of the city. Sheffield Planning should incorporate more green space into urban design”. (Organisation)

“That the coverage of trees is equal across Sheffield. I work across the city in varying locations and degrees of wealth. The more impoverished areas can sometimes be very lacking in greenery and green spaces. Some of this will be hard to change due to the type of housing of tightly packed terraces but trees could still be planted on the streets”. (Individual)

“Plant more trees in more deprived areas of the city”. (Individual)

“Guess it comes down to money doesn't it...what about a crowd funder? It would get the funding...but also send a clear and truthful message that the government are not providing you with the means to do projects like this. Projects which have such a wide-ranging impact and for communities...and send a clear message that these things need to be funded by the government. Looking after and investing in communities will have such a huge impact and in the longer term and be cost effective in terms of health, wellbeing, productivity, education”. (Individual)

Outcome 5 – Increase street tree canopy cover

“Very pleased to see the inclusion of outcome 5 as part of the strategy, rather than the emphasis being purely on the number of new trees being planted”. (Individual)

“It is good that there is a commitment to increase canopy cover across the city. However, we would like to see a specific commitment or target for this increase”. (Organisation)

“An increase in street trees will help the carbon neutral profile of the city”. (Individual)

Outcome 6 – The wider community is involved in care for and valuing street trees

“Education is not mentioned in this Outcome, which is an omission. We know from the Street Tree Campaign that there is an appetite amongst adults for learning about street trees (guided walks on different specialist subjects were very popular) and there could also be an outcome around engaging children in learning about street trees. This could potentially be linked to Forest Schools, or a resource pack compiled for schools with suitable partners, or Street Tree Wardens trained on how to lead guided walks for adults/families/school groups”. (Organisation)

“Local residents caring for the trees, wildflowers, wildlife...helping to create individual responsibility and self-worth”. (Individual)

“...needs to be very wide so schools, colleges and universities involved, also hospitals, hospices and care homes, local businesses able to contribute, make it part of a binman's job, or a postman's job, people who are on the street everyday can help, people going to work. Continuous consultation on the street trees should be an outcome as well”. (Individual)

“Community understanding of the benefits of trees”. (Individual)

“Education about the value of Street Trees to the individual and the community. Some communities genuinely don't realise that trees produce oxygen and store carbon. Nor do they understand how they act to reduce flooding, or increase mental wellbeing. If we truly want communities to value their street trees, to support increasing canopy cover, a significant education programme is needed”. (Organisation)

“Encouraging the local community to involve themselves with the trees – report issues of disease, damage or vandalism. Encourage local communities to water trees in times of water stress”. (Individual)

“There needs to be a concerted effort through media, schools, information in many languages to get every community on board to care and respect our trees”. (Individual)

“Our communities have a strong voice in the future of our urban forest and are decision makers for the trees in their area”. (Individual)

“...should be explicitly mentioned the importance of engaging with children and young people in caring for and valuing street trees”. (Individual)

“Extra funding to support the planting and subsequent maintenance of new street trees”. (Individual)

“Discounted or subsidised opportunities to buy trees for private planting, including businesses”. (Individual)

“Ask tree wardens to identify trees needing pits. Have a dedicated Amey crew (perhaps the kerb repair team from joint inspections) who can install pits without damaging trees”. (Individual)

“Mapping and community engagement. Possible postcode by postcode roll out, with the best served areas supported later, and the least served areas prioritised”. (Individual)

“...remain transparent and communicate with residents about any proposed changes to our trees”. (Individual)

“Leafleting in any area and offering a local meeting to discuss the needs and wishes for that street”. (Individual)

“have a regular renewal or relaunch as wide as possible maybe on an annual basis. It's essential to get new people involved each year so ideas don't stagnate, new volunteers will be needed constantly. Use annual fairs

in local areas or citywide festivals or annual days such as Yorkshire Day to hold an event about street trees”. (Individual)

“Have a public map of trees and allow communities to nominate important trees and these ones receive close attention”. (Individual)

“An interactive map where the public can see the trees listed, type etc, but also where they can pin-point dead and dying ones and suggest new sites”. (Individual)

“Why not have tree champions on each road like we have snow wardens. Educate them to know what needs doing, equip them practically and encourage them to engage with their street trees.”. (Individual)

“Dialogue with residents is an important way to build trust between the council and the community it should be serving. Don’t dismiss their knowledge and concerns”. (Individual)

“Encourage greater community involvement prior to planting new tree stock. Developing information leaflets re types of trees, health issues etc. Involving neighbourhoods in care of new trees, e.g. watering in hot weather.”. (Individual)

“More input from the silent voices who feel unable to comment on Sheffield trees due the power the ‘tree champions’ have over the community as a whole”. (Individual)

“Sheffield Street Tree Trail and tree competition highlighting some of the incredible trees we are lucky to have in our city and also some of their unique benefits/qualities. Sponsor a tree. Encourage individuals/businesses to sponsor trees to encourage connection with trees in the community. Plant a new tree each year to celebrate births in Sheffield i.e. A sycamore in Graves Park for all babies born in 2021... So that every child in Sheffield can have the opportunity to watch a specific tree grow as they grow”. (Individual)

9 OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION THEMES

- 9.1 **There is a need to engage with the community through education, from nurseries through to universities, to increase awareness of tree benefits.** Educational engagement is seen as a means of creating opportunities for community members to share their knowledge and enthusiasm for the natural environment, whilst ensuring that Sheffield’s street trees are acknowledged and protected by future generations.
- 9.2 **Many respondents highlighted the aesthetic value of trees and the importance of living in a green, natural environment to positive physical and mental health and wellbeing.** Street trees are an opportunity for people to be connected to the natural environment ‘on their doorstep’ and make local areas more appealing and attractive.
- 9.3 **Several respondents believe that biodiversity and wildlife protection should receive greater centrality within the strategy.** This includes the suggestion for biodiversity value to be included as a criterion within species selection processes and the assessment of the value of a tree.

- 9.4 **The Street Tree Working Strategy could be an opportunity to be pioneering, to cement Sheffield’s ‘Green City’ status, and boost the local economy.** Local pride in being a green city oozes out of the consultation. This is coupled with a desire to be a pioneer, showing the way for other cities to follow. Some responses linked urban greening strategies with attracting talent, investment, and raising the city’s profile.
- 9.5 **Some responses to the consultation called for decision making processes, and decisions taken, to be made transparent, and for public feedback loops to be established.** This includes regular updates online or through a public information campaign, and clear channels through which members of the public can voice their concerns.
- 9.6 **Some respondents felt that the working strategy did not recognise tree maintenance concerns.** Amidst widespread appreciation for street trees and agreement with the aspirations of the strategy, some concerns were raised that by focusing on maximising street tree benefits, those experiencing legitimate issues relating to street tree maintenance feel unheard or that their concerns are not recognised.
- 9.7 **Concerns exist around the safety of streets for those with disabilities.** The consultation recommends taking action to include and elevate the perspective of the disabled community on this issue.
- 9.8 **Many people value trees as community heritage assets and recognise their role in creating a sense of local identity and belonging.** Trees can tell a story of a local area and through their longevity, they become part of the history of a place. They are perceived to belong to the community and not the individual.
- 9.9 **There is an appetite for local involvement and shared custodianship of street trees, and a corresponding need to establish new ways of engaging.** Many imaginative suggestions were put forward including starting a tree nursery; setting up tree sponsorship schemes for businesses; creating tree trails and wildlife corridors; establishing an interactive tree map.
- 9.10 **Views towards street trees were sometimes underpinned by a seemingly uneasy relationship between pedestrians and traffic.** Some responses refer to benefits of street trees in tackling the nuisance of verge parking and reducing traffic noise and pollution.

10 SHEFFIELD STREET TREE PARTNERSHIP

10.1 Question 9 of the consultation asked:

- What individuals or organisations would you like to see represented on the Sheffield Street Tree Partnership?**

10.2 A list of the suggestions made by respondents is in **appendix 3**. Names of individuals have not been included in the report. Suggested individuals will be contacted by the Partnership.

10.3 The Street Tree Strategy Development Group is considering options for the arrangements and membership of the Street Tree Partnership. This includes looking at arrangements in other UK cities.

11 OTHER ISSUES

11.1 The consultation highlighted the following issues related to the ambitions of the working strategy that are not specifically about street trees. The table below summarises these issues and the current actions to address them:

Issue	Comments/actions
<p>Environmental policy Several respondents requested that environmental concerns are embedded within Council policies, in particular, transport, planning and education, to ensure that all policies address climate change, biodiversity, and air pollution in their delivery</p>	<p>The Council has declared a climate emergency⁶ and is working towards Sheffield becoming a zero-carbon city by the end of the next decade and playing our full contribution to the Paris Climate Change agreements. The Council has also announced that it will convene a Citizens’ Assembly, representing all parts of the city, to guide our way towards becoming zero carbon. There will be a special role for the next generation with a young people’s Citizens’ Assembly, and wider opportunities for all sectors of the city to contribute to the plan.</p>
<p>‘Important Landscapes’ Appendix 2, section 3b, of the working strategy refers to ‘Important Landscapes’ when selecting tree species for future plantings</p>	<p>This raises the need for street tree strategy partners to consider a framework for defining and identifying what the term ‘Important Landscapes’ means for Sheffield and to scope out which parts of the city fall within this description that might provide suitable sites for tree planting.</p>
<p>Low traffic neighbourhoods Some respondents mentioned the opportunity to introduce low traffic neighbourhoods in the city</p>	<p>Low traffic neighbourhoods (LTNs) could offer the opportunity for tree planting or planters to help slow the flow of traffic as well as providing spaces for community and social activity. In summer 2019 the Council introduced an LTN in Kelham Island on an experimental basis, closing certain roads to through traffic using planters. The LTN in Kelham will be reviewed to determine whether the closures should be introduced permanently. Should this be the outcome, it may offer the potential for permanent improvements to the street scene, including the potential for tree planting. The introduction of two further LTNs during 2021 is currently under review.</p>

⁶ <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/your-city-council/climate-emergency-response>

Issue	Comments/actions
<p>Nature highways and byways Concerns around the ability of wildlife to move around the local environment were raised</p>	<p>Solid fencing in housing and other developments can inhibit the free movement of small animals. Alternatives to solid fencing could be considered and this is an issue for further discussion with the relevant Council teams.</p>
<p>Sheffield Local Plan Recommendation that the overall vision and objectives of the Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy and the current and future stock of trees in Sheffield is reflected and embedded in the forthcoming Sheffield Local Plan particularly in relation to Aim 1, ‘An Environmentally Sustainable City’ and Aim 7, ‘A Green City’</p>	<p>When the Local Plan is drafted, it will take account of all relevant policy documents and strategies, including the Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy. The strategy will be considered when determining Local Plan strategic and development management policies, drawing up policy area designations and proposing site allocations.</p>
<p>Verge parking Some respondents expressed dissatisfaction towards parking on road verges and concern about the damage this can cause</p>	<p>Parking on grass verges is recognised as a challenge – it is not illegal and the number of cars in the city outweighs the available off-street parking. The Council is running a project to look at some options, including parking restrictions adjacent to verges and the use of alternative materials to limit the damage. The aim is to produce report on these options in early 2021.</p>
<p>Wildflowers Some respondents expressed interest in planting wildflowers on road verges across the city or enabling residents to do so</p>	<p>The creation of wildflower verges is on the Council’s agenda. A paper is being prepared with a view to a rollout in spring 2021. As the Council is the Highway Authority, an executive decision is required to enact a new approach to the creation of wildflower verges.</p>

12 SHEFFIELD STREET TREE PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY – NEXT STEPS

12.1 The feedback from the consultation will be used in the following ways:

- To inform the final Sheffield Street Tree Partnership Strategy to be produced by spring 2021
- To help shape the future arrangements for a new Sheffield Street Tree Partnership
- To help shape the future programme of work for the partnership
- To inform and help shape Council policies and processes.

12.2 A report on the consultation feedback will be considered by the Council’s Cabinet in January 2021.

- 12.3 Although the consultation on the working strategy is closed, the ongoing way of working will be to continue to engage with stakeholders and communities on the outcomes, actions, and programme of work of the new street tree partnership. The strategy and actions will be kept under review and updated as circumstances evolve or change.
- 12.4 It is proposed that progress on the delivery of the actions in the strategy will be published in the form of annual report produced by the Sheffield Street Tree Partnership. In addition, to monitor progress, options under consideration are providing regular updates on progress against baseline and outcomes, setting clear timescales for delivering actions, and establishing targets where this might be helpful in achieving measurable change.
- 12.5 Along with the city and Council strategies that are already in place, the street tree strategy will be instrumental in helping to develop and shape guidance and policies that determine the future of the city in a range of areas including climate emergency, development of the city including the city centre, district centres and local neighbourhoods, and the health and wellbeing of residents.

Appendix 1

Consultation questions

Question 1 – Name

Question 2 – Are you completing this survey as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

Question 3 – If you are completing this survey on behalf of an organisation, please provide the name of the organisation.

Question 4 – Email address

Question 5 – Are there other benefits provided by street trees that could be included in the vision? Please give reasons for your response

Question 6 – Are there other outcomes that you feel are particularly important to achieving the vision? Please give reasons for your response

Question 7 – If you have suggested any new outcomes in response to question 6, what actions would you propose to help deliver that outcome? Please give reasons for your response

Question 8 – Are there other actions that could be included under the six outcomes proposed in the working strategy? Please give reasons for your response

Question 9 – What individuals or organisations would you like to see represented on the Sheffield Street Tree Partnership? Please give reasons for your response

Question 10 – Could you help us deliver the actions in the Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy? Please outline how you or your organisation could help to deliver one or more of the actions, stating which action(s) and what resources you/your organisation could offer

Question 11 – Postcode

Question 12 – Gender identity

Question 13 – Age

Question 14 – Ethnicity

Question 15 – Disability

Appendix 2

Letter to stakeholders/tenants & residents associations (TARAs) and list of stakeholders & TARAs contacted

Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy – Consultation

We are contacting you because we believe you may be interested in the role of street trees in our city and how local partners can work together to manage street trees.

Sheffield's trees and woodlands are one of the city's greatest natural assets and contribute to its reputation as one of the greenest cities in the UK. Our streets trees form an important and much-loved part of the city's tree stock that we want to improve, maintain, and sustain for future generations to enjoy.

Over the last seven years there has been high profile public interest in Sheffield's street trees. A number of the city's residents formed local action groups to protest against the approach to felling and replacing street trees as part of the Streets Ahead highways maintenance contract between the Council and Amey. In 2018, as a result of mediated talks between the Council, Amey and Sheffield Tree Action Groups (STAG), a joint position statement between the three parties was reached. This included agreement to produce a new street tree strategy for the city as a supplement to the existing Trees & Woodlands Strategy for Sheffield.

The new Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy, launched at the end of July 2020, was developed through true partnership, discussion, and dialogue. The working strategy is based on a review of current street tree management practices as well as an independent assessment of the benefits provided by Sheffield's street trees. The working strategy and the independent i-Tree Eco assessment report are available on the Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust website: <https://www.wildsheffield.com/campaign/street-trees/street-tree-working-strategy/>

A consultation on the Sheffield Street Tree Working Strategy is underway until 8th October 2020. We would like to invite your organisation or group to respond:

Via the online consultation: <https://sheffield.citizenspace.com/place-business-strategy/partnership-sheffield-street-tree-working-strategy/>

Or

A letter addressing the questions in the consultation emailed to: karen.ramsay@sheffield.gov.uk.

Your views will inform the development of a final strategy in spring 2021.

For further information about the Street Tree Working Strategy, the consultation, and the work of the newly established Sheffield Street Tree Partnership, please contact Karen Ramsay, Place Operational Services, Sheffield City Council (karen.ramsay@sheffield.gov.uk; 07827 978911).

Kind regards



Liz Ballard, Chair, Sheffield Street Tree Partnership & Chief Executive, Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust

Stakeholders (65)

Abbeydale Road Trees	Northern Forest Partnership
Age UK	Peak District National Park Authority
ASSIST asylum seeker conversation club	Regather
Association of Tree Officers (ATO)	Sharrow Community Forum
Broomhall Centre	Sheffield & District African Caribbean Community Association (SADACCA)
Campaign for the Protection of Rural England South Yorkshire	Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust
Cathedral Archer Project	Sheffield Chamber of Commerce
Central URC Church Cafe	Sheffield City Council
Chris Clarkson MP (Cons, Heywood & Middleton, Greater Manchester)	Sheffield Climate Alliance
City of Sanctuary Sheffield	Sheffield Futures
Dan Jarvis	Sheffield Green Spaces Forum
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Sheffield Hallam University
Disability Sheffield	Sheffield MIND
Emmaus homeless centre	Sheffield MPs (x 5)
Environment Agency	Sheffield Property Association
Faith Star	Ship Shape
Foodhall	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTTE)
Forestry Commission	Southey & Owlerton Area Regeneration (SOAR)
Green City Heritage	St Luke's Hospice
Green Estate	St Mary's Church
Greener Practice	St Wilfrid's Centre
Heeley Development Trust	Sustrans
Hope for the Future	The Arboricultural Association
Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF)	The Tree Charter
Landscape Institute	Tree and Design Action Group
Lawyers for Nature	Trees for Cities
Mental Health Action Group Sheffield (MHAGS)	University of Sheffield
National Forest Company	Urban Design Group
Natural England	Woodcraft Groups
Nether Edge and Sharrow Sustainable Transition (NESST)	Woodland Trust
	Zest

Tenants & Residents Associations (49)

Abbeydale (S8)	Gleadless Valley (S14)	North Sheffield (S35)
Angram Bank (S35)	Greenhill/Bradway (S8)	Norwood & Bishopsholme (S5)
Arbourthorne (S2)	Handsworth & Ballifield (S13)	Scraithwood (S5)
Badger Tithe Barn/Tilford (S13)	Hanover (S3)	Shoreham Street (S1)
Batemoor Estate (S8)	Heeley (S8)	Stannington (S6)
Beighton (S20)	Jordanthorpe (S8)	Stocksbridge & Upper Don (S36)
Binsted (S5)	Lane End & Mortomley (S35)	Stradbroke (S13)
Brindley & Mundella (S8)	Langsett & Walkley (S6)	Stubbin (S5)
Brushes (S5)	Landsdown (S11)	Totley Brook (S8)
Burngreave (S3, S4)	Leverton & Thorpe (S11)	Uppertorpe (S6)
Chantrey (S8)	Lindsay (S5)	Waterthorpe (S20)
Crookes & Upper Walkley (S10)	Littledale (S9)	Wensley (S4)
Darnall (S9)	Longley Hall Farm (S5)	Westminster (S10)
Edward St & St George's (S3)	Lower Wincobank (S9)	Winn Gardens (S6)
Firhill (S4)	Martin & Oxford St (S6)	Woodhouse (S13)
Flower (S5)	Monteney & Ecclesfield (S35)	
Galsworthy (S5)	Norfolk Park (S2)	

Appendix 3

Question 9 – What individuals or organisations would you like to see represented on the Sheffield Street Tree Partnership?

SPECIFIC	GENERAL
Abbeydale Street Trees Asthma UK Automobile Association (AA) Bradway Action Group BTCV Conservation Canals & Rivers Trust Chapeltown in Bloom Clean Air for Sheffield CPRE South Yorkshire Crookesmoor Community Group Crosspool Forum Dore Village Society Environment Agency Forestry Commission Friends of Bingham Park Friends of Botanical Gardens Friends of the Earth Friends of Loxley Valley Friends of Porter Valley Green City Heritage Green Flag Greenpeace Heeley City Farm HSBC International Tree Foundation John Lewis Love Our Streets Museums Sheffield National Forest National Trust Natural England Nether Edge & Sharrow Sustainable Transition (NESST) RAC Ranmoor Society Rewilding Britain RIVA Project Rivelin Valley Conservation Group Royal Horticultural Society	Allergy specialists Allotment groups Arborists (qualified & peer accredited) Biodiversity experts Care homes City landscape architects Climate change experts Conservationists Community associations/forums/groups Community members Cross-party Council members Cycle advocacy groups Disability organisations Education services Elderly community groups Environmental experts Employment services Faith groups Foodbanks Foraging charities Gardeners (professional) GPs Guides Health & social care experts Helping Environmental Regeneration in Broomhall (HERB) Households immediately adjacent to street trees Local businesses Lumberjacks Marketing & PR professionals Media professionals (incl social media) Neighbourhood tree action groups (incl STAG) Parish Councils Park rangers People from poorly served areas for street trees Planners Private citizens ⁷ Public transport companies Resident groups

⁷ Elected following the same procedures as councillors & according to a manifesto

SPECIFIC	GENERAL
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Save Norfolk Park Trees Sheaf & Porter Rivers Trust Sheffield Bird Study Group Council tree, ecology, woodland & arborist experts Sheffield Climate Alliance Sheffield Hallam University Sheffield Litter Pickers Sheffield MPs Sheffield & Rotherham Wildlife Trust Sheffield Tree Action Groups (STAG) Sorby Natural History Society South Yorkshire Bat Group Trees for Cities The Trussell Trust University of Sheffield Voluntary Action Sheffield Walkley Community Group Woodland Trust World Wildlife Fund	Schools - Primary/Secondary/Forest Scouts Street cleaning services Structural engineers TARAs Taxi firms Tree specialists Tree surgeons Users of the streets Ward tree champions Wider local groups Young people's groups Youth clubs