

APPENDIX 3. Background.

1. Examples of urban river corridor regeneration projects in Sheffield, past and present, in which some Sheffield Waterways Strategy Group (SWSG) members have been involved

Blackburn Meadows (<http://www.wild-net.org/Sheffield/FolderMenu/content22.aspx?id=312>) is a wetland Nature Reserve created from a former sewage works, on the north-east fringe of Sheffield city.

Five Weirs Walk (<http://www.fiveweirs.co.uk/>) is an 8km footpath and cycleway along the Lower Don Valley in the city of Sheffield.

Nursery Street Pocket Park, to be created this year on the River Don in the centre of Sheffield, is turning derelict land on the river floodplain into a park that will help reduce city flooding, allow public access to the river and attract development.

The River Stewardship Company (<http://www.the-rsc.co.uk/>) was set up by members of the SWSG. It is a social enterprise that aims to manage the waterways in Sheffield for people and wildlife.

Salmon Pastures (<http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/reserves/salmon-pastures>) is a Local Nature Reserve created on a former industrial site on the River Don, Sheffield city.

2. Unit of analyses and network boundary

The unit of analysis used in the SNA was the individual, as we believed that it was the informal relationships between individuals that had the greatest influence on how the SWSG exchanged resources and functioned. However, the organisation(s) with which each individual was affiliated was also important to consider, and was influential to how the member's perceived each other. The boundary of the network was defined by the membership of the SWSG. Although the SWSG was part of a larger network (see 3. below) of individuals participating in the regeneration of Sheffield's urban river corridors, we decided to focus on the Group itself. The individuals within the Group were seen to be key to urban river management, and we were interested in the strategic governance processes. Many of the individuals in the larger network were from groups that worked on an individual project bases, rather than with strategic management, and may have only been involved briefly or in one activity.

3. The urban river corridor regeneration network in Sheffield

The Sheffield urban river corridor regeneration network (Fig. A3.1), of which the members of the SWSG are a part, consists of 152 individuals spanning >45 different organisations, from the local government, recreation groups (walking, angling, kayaking), energy companies, environmental regulator, statutory and NGO biodiversity conservation, a natural history society, museums, water companies, landowners, and social regeneration community groups. Each node is an individual and the ties between them show who considers whom to be involved in regeneration activities in Sheffield. The diagram has been drawn with the most central actors (those with the most incoming ties) in the centre. The squares show the 17 members of the

Sheffield Waterways Strategy Group. They are clearly well connected individuals within this wider network, and we were interested to see how they influenced the strategic governance of urban river corridor ecosystem services.

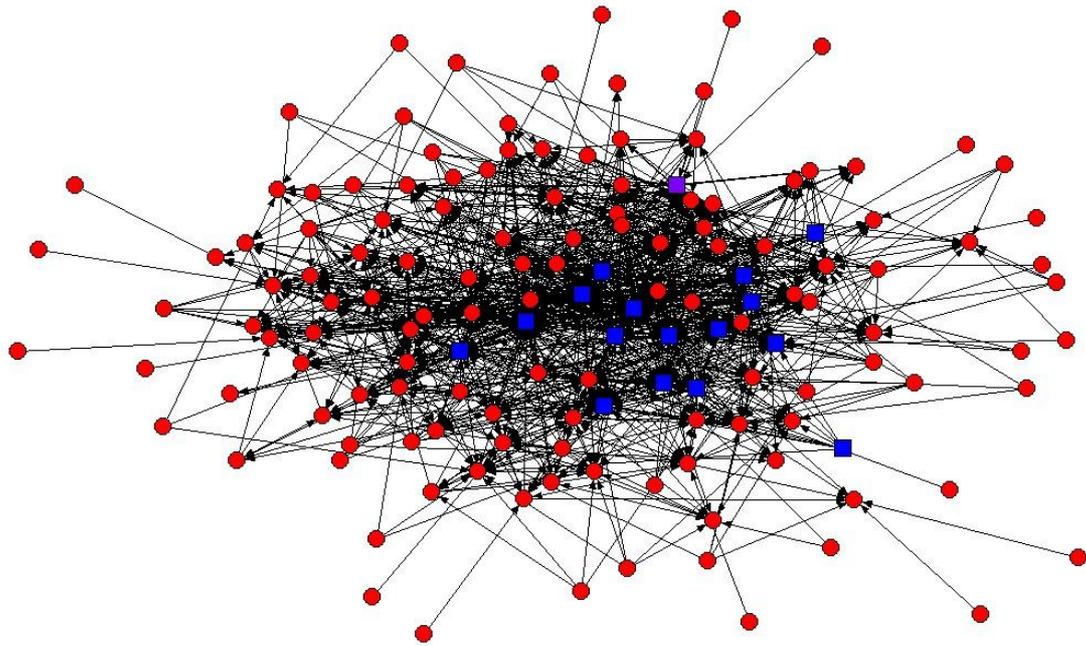


Fig. A3.1 Sheffield's urban river corridor regeneration network