

# SPACES OF PARTICIPATION IN WOODLAND CREATION: A PEAK DISTRICT CASE STUDY

Suma Mani<sup>1</sup>, Prof Colin P Osborne<sup>2</sup>, Prof Frances Cleaver<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2</sup> Plants, Photosynthesis and Soil cluster, University of Sheffield  
<sup>3</sup>Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University  
Email: smani1@sheffield.ac.uk



The University Of Sheffield.

Grantham Centre  
for Sustainable Futures

## 1. Background

- **Woodland creation** is a nature-based solution in the UK to satisfy the Net Zero emission targets by 2050.
- **Rewilding** is proposed as a nature-based solution for land management, encompassing **natural regeneration** and **tree planting**.
- Partnerships for rewilding exist in the Peak District, and a power analysis helps of the situation helps in identifying the entry points for engagement by stakeholders.

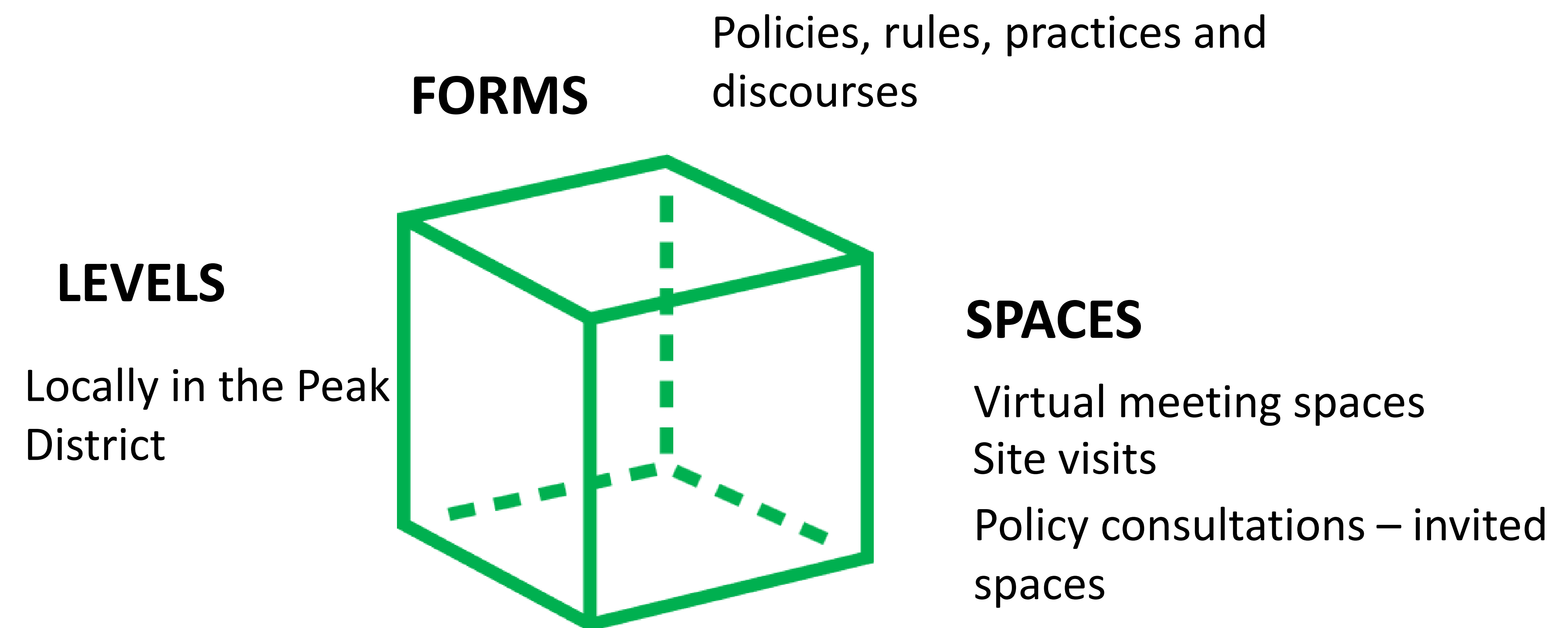


## 2. Applying the structuration theory to the Thornhill rewilding case study

The Derbyshire Wildlife Trust draws on **material/allocative resources** through land tenure, access, funding, and **non-material/authoritative resources** – policy, knowledge, position with the peak district (organization).

The local community group draws on authoritative resources -- manpower, position of being “local” to the area, networking.

## 3. Applying the Powercube framework (Gaventa, 2006)



## 4. Findings

- The invited spaces for participation by various groups of stakeholders in the Peak district rewilding programme has strengthened stakeholder partnerships.
- Willingness for rewilding is driven by incentives – access to closed spaces of funding decisions
- Funding, as a structure, constrains the agency of the stakeholders.

## 5. Acknowledgements



Derbyshire Wildlife Trust



**References:** Giddens, A. (1984). Elements of the theory of structuration.  
Gaventa, J. (2006). Finding the spaces for change: a power analysis. *IDS bulletin*, 37(6), 23-33.