

MADE TO MEASURE

Building a Participatory Ecosystem in
Barking and Dagenham through the
Every One Every Day initiative.

YEAR 1 REPORT



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks

Thank you to all the participants of Every One Every day for their excitement, ideas and contributions.

Every One Every Day is inspired by the innovative work of hundreds of people locally and across the world who are finding new ways to reshape their communities and helping imagine what re-organised neighbourhoods might be possible in the future.

Participatory City Foundation Research Team

Tessy Britton, Chief Executive
Wayne Trevor, Development Director
Nat Defriend, Development Director
Rachita Saraogi, Designer
Jordan Gamble, Designer
Laura Rogocki, Designer
Bobbie-Jo, Office Manager
Deborah Taiwo, Finance
Saira Awan, Project Designer
Rahela Begum, Project Designer
Aggie Pailauskaite, Project Designer
Aj Haastrup, Project Designer
Hayley Bruford, Project Designer
John Akinde, Project Designer
Zoe Christodoulou, Project Designer
Akanele Kalu, Project Designer
Ola Kukoyi, Gascoigne Community Coordinator
Eleni Katrini, Research Director
Katherine Michonski, Programmes Director
Ruchit Purohit, Researcher
Nina Timmers, Co-production Lab Director
Chis Tesaga, Operations Manager

Research Report

Tessy Britton, Chief Executive
Eleni Katrini, Research Director
Ruchit Purohit, Researcher
Nat Defriend, Development Director
Katherine Michonski, Programmes Director
Nina Timmers, Co-production Lab Director
Jordan Gamble, Designer
Jackie Tatham, Programme Co-ordinator

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Saima Ashraf, Deputy Leader
Tom Hook, Director, Policy & Participation
Paul Hogan, Culture and Recreation
Monica Needs, Participation and Engagement Manager
Nicki Lane, Resident Engagement Manager
Geraud de Ville, Policy Officer (Communities)
Debbie Butler, Community Development Officer

Trustees

Alice Evans, Lankelly Chase
Hannah Rignell, Office for Civil Society
Sophia Looney, Consultant
Michael Coughlin, Surrey County Council
Dan Hill, Arup, UCL
Alessandro Ricci, State Street Bank & Trust Co.
Aran Shanmuganathan, UBS

Funders

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation
Big Lottery Fund
City Bridge Trust
Greater London Authority

Global Advisory

Julian Agyeman, Tufts University
Vidhya Alakeson, Power to Change
Laura Billings, Government Digital Service
Bryan Boyer, Dash Marshall
Andrea Coleman, Bloomberg Philanthropies
Carol Coletta, Kresge Foundation
Lauren Currie, Goodlab
David Gauntlett, Ryerson University
Lidia Gryszkiewicz, Luxembourg IST
Javier Guillot, Bogota Public Innovation Team
Ross Hall, Ashoka Europe
Christian Iaione, Rome University
Anab Jain, Superflux
François Jégou, Strategic Design Scenarios
Julian King, LSE Cities
Rachel Laurence, New Economics Foundation
Myung J. Lee, Cities of Service
Graham Leicester, International Futures Forum
Anna Meroni, Politecnico di Milano
Neil McInroy, Centre for Local Economic Strategies
Habiba Nabatu, Lankelly Chase Foundation
Anthony Painter, RSA
Pathik Pathak, Southampton University
Nils Phillips, Röstånga
Lorna Prescott, Dudley CVS
Benjamin Ramm, BBC
Jeff Risom, Gehl USA
Cassie Robinson, Dot Everyone
David Robinson, Early Action Force
Alex Ryan, MaRS Solutions Lab
Rachel Sinha, The Systems Studio
Maurice Specht, The Reading Room
Marc Stears, Sydney Policy Lab
Justyna Swat, Ouishare Paris
John Thackara, Doors of Perception
Jayne Engle, McConnell Foundation
Sarah Toy, Resilient Cities
Megan Trischler, People's Liberty
Marc Ventresca, Saïd Business School
Caroline Woolard, Trade School



FOREWORDS

Participatory City Foundation

Every One Every Day has been an amazing journey of discovery for all concerned - residents, funders, Trustees and the marvellous Participatory City Foundation team. Through the power of a vision and belief in people the initial tentative steps have grown to become an enthusiastic network of people and projects that have blossomed in Barking and Dagenham.

The words, figures and diagrams set out in this first annual report paint an impressive picture and tell an important story of what can be achieved when residents are put at the very centre of the work to secure the outcomes they wish for themselves. The impact, as a consequence has been not only been significant, but genuinely 'game changing'.

The team have demonstrated unwavering resilience, persistence and, at times, bloody-mindedness to help the people of Barking and Dagenham achieve everything you will read about in this report. Their work has been underpinned by rigorous systems, a disciplined approach and outstanding leadership.

None of the work of course could have been undertaken without the support of our funders and London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's faith and belief in the model and latitude to experiment and learn as we go. This has been extraordinarily confident and courageous for a Council.

The record of work, challenges, learning and early outcomes reflected in this report is hugely impressive. Nothing though for me is more important than the stories of individuals whose lives have been transformed by their engagement with Every One Every day, where many other services or interventions have failed to do so. A single Mum with long term agoraphobia being able to leave the house and take her child to the park because she now knows people that live on the road she travels along and feels secure in that knowledge, is just one such life transformed.

Multiplied by the many hundreds and now thousands taking part, I am reminded of the following quote (Howard Zinn)....

"We don't have to engage in grand heroic actions to participate in the process of change. Small acts, when multiplied by thousands of people, can transform the world".

Michael Coughlin
Chair of Trustees
Participatory City Foundation

Every One Every Day owes a great deal to its funders and partners, and most importantly the wonderful residents of Barking and Dagenham. Together with Participatory City Foundation they shared the confidence that this borough was the best place to take the development of this systems approach to practical participation to the next stage.

The results in year one have been remarkable and we are increasingly confident that building large scale systems for participation is achievable, inclusive and impactful.

Every One Every Day works side-by-side with residents to bring their ideas to life, and together we have created new networks of friendships, projects and activities within the borough which we aim to continue growing and supporting for many years to come.

Carolina Avila Morales, Bloomberg Mayor's Challenge winner from Bogota described her experiences on their city project:

'I have never been so stressed and so excited at the same time'

This quote from Caroline neatly captures the sense of what Every One Every Day has been like from the inside for the first year. The day-to-day experience has seen thousands of inspiring conversations as the team have been getting to know residents and developing ideas with them. These magic moments have been coupled with the many challenges of a large new team trying to work cohesively and strategically to encourage as many people as possible to come and take part in a new form of communal life with their neighbours.

Many of the challenges won't come as a surprise to anyone who has attempted any kind of large scale collaboration. Some of the experiences and changes would count as fine tuning, but others have involved some significant changes to how the project is constructed. All of them are design adjustments that could only have been learned through building a live project.

Thank you to everyone who have made Every One Every Day the exciting project that is, the amazing residents of Barking and Dagenham, our funders and partners, and our team.

Tessy Britton
Chief Executive
Participatory City Foundation

Partners and funders

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Imagine a neighbourhood in Autumn, on a mild and damp Saturday morning, staff members Georgina and Jack are rehearsing the preparation for the evening's Open Table in the shop. With over 70 people registered to attend so far, the event looks promising. But they know that attendance usually exceeds the amount of registrations, especially when the weather is nice. Not everyone likes to commit in advance. And the sight of people chatting at tables and enjoying food in front of the shop often proves hard to resist for passers-by.

As Georgina installs a bench on the pavement she is interrupted by Pavel, who inquires about table tennis equipment. In the heat of his game with Katia, he has lost control of the ball, and inadvertently stepped on it, crushing it flat like a pancake. His friend Peter thought he had some spare ones at home, but his mum must have gotten rid of them. Without a new ball, the continuation of the street tournament is at stake.

Kieran is the first one to arrive with his children. It's still early but he wanted to help set up the tables. He is not coming empty-handed and explains that his wife and him have been cooking late last night. He has brought desserts, chicken dips, chow mein, chick pea salad and some drinks. He says he really enjoys being part of this, and also brought Kim a card to congratulate her on getting the new job.

Storming through the shop, his son and daughter run to see the chickens in the back garden. They want to find out if there are new eggs and start to argue on who will be able to collect them. Ahmed sees the discussion and call on the kids to help him pick up leaves to bring them over to the leaf bank across the road. The kids turn their attention to their new mission and stop arguing - for now.

Upstairs, on the second floor, Elsie and her four months old are waiting for the lightroom workshop to commence. She has always been interested in photography, but life sometimes gets in the way of one's dreams, and good equipment costs a fortune. Now that she is on maternity leave, she is determined to seize this opportunity to build her skills. Plus, Liliana is such a good teacher, and she only lives 100 yards from her! She is soon joined by Mick and his daughter. It is the first time Mick attends without his wife. The staff have seen his confidence grow lately, probably encouraged by the informal and friendly atmosphere of the shop.

Barbara has no such confidence issues, she has spent the past month fiddling with her hot sauce recipe, collecting the opinion of dozens of neighbours. She even carried out a pop-up tasting experiment on the Heathway to get people's "objective advice," as she says. All those who have tried it love it, especially on wings. Encouraged by their feedback she is now highly involved in the Pantry project, and will soon start selling her product for the first time. How exciting!

This is beginning to be a reality for many residents of Barking and Dagenham. Now imagine a borough where such opportunities to interact grew and spread, allowing residents to join in, share and develop their skills regardless of background, past experience or education. Imagine if they were allowed to transform green spaces into communal spaces, where communities could bond together whilst children played in orchards. Imagine accessible shops scattered through the borough, fitted with high-quality equipment, and plenty of support, where difference would be celebrated and valued. This is the continuing ambition behind Every One Every Day.

In 2016, residents have told us they wanted a more integrated and cohesive community. As a five-year project aimed at encouraging large scale practical participation in the borough, Every One Every Day constitutes an essential cog of the Council's endeavour to meet this vision. One year into the project, we are delighted to see that over 1,200 residents have experienced these opportunities and that they are increasingly involved and bringing new ideas and initiatives to the table. Much remains to be done, and of course there are challenges for all of us in this, but if the enthusiasm and the energy that we have witnessed so far keeps growing, we are confident Every One Every Day, along with many other amazing initiatives across the Borough Delivery Partnership can and will help residents to improve their own lives and their neighbourhood and bring a renewed sense of community spirit in Barking and Dagenham.

Councillor Saima Ashraf
Deputy Leader of the Council
Cabinet Member for Community Leadership & Engagement

FOREWORDS

Partners and funders

Big Lottery Fund

As the largest funder of community activity in the UK, we believe in funding projects which enable people and communities to bring their ideas and ambitions to life. At the heart of everything we do is the belief that when people are in the lead, communities thrive. The Every One Every Day initiative is a great example of trying to do just that.

This initiative shows the potential impact on a community if local people get together to share ideas and take action on the things that matter to them. We're proud to see National Lottery funding supporting people in Barking and Dagenham to work together every day to design and develop projects and community businesses, such as cooking, food growing, sewing, filming and writing, all of which are creating opportunities for people to unlock their talent and skills, as well as build new friendships.

The Participatory City approach was established to help residents get involved on their own terms and at their own pace. It means that they feel able to participate and find their own role in a large ecosystem of small-scale opportunities to do hands-on practical activities. We're excited that the results from year one are starting to demonstrate that this approach is impactful and has the potential to continue growing. Thanks to the work of all involved, local people are able to realise the aspirations they have for the community they live in and are reaping personal rewards as well.

James Harcourt

Director, England, Grantmaking

Global Advisory

McConnell Foundation

We are living in an era in which massive global challenges such as structural inequality and environmental degradation are becoming clearer and more complex to address. Just two weeks ago, the global scientific authority on climate change (IPCC) warned that we must make “rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society” to avoid catastrophic effects of climate change. Many of the societal institutions and systems that we have built are no longer fit for purpose. If we are to rise to the challenges, we need new models for a ‘Great Transition’ that can shift culture for the long term.

Participatory City provides a refreshing narrative and a tangible manifestation of what transition can look like, at the scale of the neighbourhood. It represents a model that can connect with similar movements of change, scale across neighbourhoods, and be adapted to cities anywhere. **Simply put, it provides an inspiration for us to re-imagine how we live and work together in the future.**

Participatory City's aspiration to collectively build a culture of ‘neighbourhoods made by everyone, for everyone’ with a person-centric, systemic approach embeds philosophies of the right to the city and the right to human flourishing, and it provides a way to see and build the city as a commons – in other words as a set of shared resources for the benefit of all.

So then, why isn't there more of this already? As with any audacious initiative that challenges existing paradigms, the barriers are multiple – from funding to regulatory restrictions to political time horizons. The obstacles underline the need for funding models that support social research and development for large-scale social change prototyping in live contexts. Given the emphasis on whole systems rather than working on problems one at a time or with targeted population groups, it takes longer to develop evaluation tools and measure progress.

The ambition to build a ‘large-scale, fully inclusive Participation Ecosystem’ requires innovation not only in what is done, but in how the work is organized. Any one organization or even sector cannot achieve enough on its own. The approach of Participatory City to build an ecosystem of multisectoral actors and local residents bolstered by a supporting platform provides a new civic infrastructure that can strengthen a collective sense of the city as a commons.

Participatory City represents a microcosm at the neighbourhood scale of a world we need to build. And the good news is that, as this compelling report from year one in Barking and Dagenham demonstrates, it is within our reach.

Jayne Engle, Cities for People

Bloomberg Philanthropies

When we started the public sector innovation program at Bloomberg Philanthropies eight years back, most local government leaders talked little about citizen engagement outside the context of town hall meetings, feedback surveys, and activities with volunteers. Defining needs and designing services? That was best left to the experts within government.

Today, city leaders are beginning to think differently. They are tapping citizen engagement strategies to better identify problems, craft better solutions, and more effectively meet community needs. There is growing understanding that citizen insight and expertise is critical for good policy making. Still, most cities are just getting going.

Then there's Barking and Dagenham—the community with the most ambitious participatory effort out there. It feels as right as it feels radical to assert that we can take on complex social challenges by nurturing connections between people around their own creativity and energy. Built on years of research, it is no surprise the program focuses so purposefully on making it easier to co-design projects and easier for many people to participate in ways that sync up with everyday life. The focus on evaluation and transparency is impressive and important.

So many of our service systems have had the effect of alienating people from one another and their networks of support. A growing pile of evidence makes clear this does not work; we have to do well beyond better. Hats off to the Every One Every Day community for bringing forward a vision bold enough to challenge old ways of thinking, and people-centered enough to actually work.

James Anderson

Head of Government Innovation Programs

Guy's and St Thomas' Charity

Good health is undeniably social. It exists in where we live, what keeps us active and with whom we connect.

More than that, a growing body of evidence points to good health being social in another way – supported by the resilience and agency of the communities and neighbourhoods we are based in.

This simple observation – that our health isn't just our health – is at the heart of the Participatory City model. In a very pragmatic and replicable sense, the way in which the Every One Every Day initiative engages in the context in which people actually live, is as much a health intervention as a civic one.

Our own work in South London, where Participatory City's model initially took shape, tells us that neighbourhood approaches matter. On complex issues, it's important to address the many different underlying factors in a coordinated and systematic way. And perhaps most vitally, it's critical to energise the commitment and expertise of residents in doing so.

The first year of the Barking and Dagenham initiative gives an exciting indication of the potential of this approach – not just in theory but in practice. These lessons in what has worked, and what hasn't, will have resonance well beyond the borough.

Kieron Boyle

Chief Executive

University of Sydney

Participation is the key to our shared future. It connects people to others who can help them shape better lives. It helps overcome social division, so that people can understand each other more clearly than they can right now. It frees people from loneliness and isolation, enhancing their wellbeing and improving their mental health. And most of all it, it gives us all a sense that the future is ours to make, not just the product of forces far beyond our control, and in so doing it provides the sense of hope and optimism for which people are searching all over the world.

This is why the Every One Every Day initiative is so important.

The work recorded in this report is only the first element of what will be achieved in Barking and Dagenham, but it can already take your breath away. Its scope, ambition and creative energy is simply astounding. People have come together, from all walks of life, to cook together, learn together, exercise together, have fun together and begin to believe in each other. There are initiatives of this kind in many places in the world right now, but very few that can match the ambition and achievement of this one.

Marc Stears

Director Sydney Policy Lab

FOREWORDS

Global Advisory

National Council for Voluntary Organisations.

Getting more of the people involved in their communities for more of the time has long been the goal of politicians, policy makers and activists. But the dial hardly moves in response to initiative after initiative – yet we seem to keep trying the same things, expecting a different result.

The Every One Every Day initiative is trying something different. We haven't before tried to get people involved in a place, at scale, over a long period. It might fail. I hope it doesn't. The learning outlined in this report is encouraging. But it's too early to tell. Knowing some of the people involved, and having read about the people and stories in this report, I don't think it will. This is too important to fail.

Why so? If there's one thing that is clear from the political and social earthquakes we've experienced recently, it is that people want change. It is that people want to connect, to feel part of something bigger. But too often, we don't want to change ourselves. Or we don't know how to connect. Or nobody asked us. Norms and behaviours we once took for granted just aren't widely held any more.

If we want change, we need to try something different. Involving many more people in their community may well be that change. Every One Every Day might just give us the tools and charts, and show us the skills and behaviours, that we need to renew our communities. Just as important, Every One Every Day might help us learn more about what works and what doesn't; what fails, what succeeds. The approach to learning is to be commended and I look forward to seeing and hearing more in future years.

Karl Wilding

Director of Public Policy and Volunteering

International Futures Forum

In the 1930s two doctors, Scott Williamson and Innes Pearce, launched a radical experiment to promote healthy living in a relatively deprived part of London. They found that "health is as contagious as disease" and is a relational quality of life – "nobody can be healthy alone". The Pioneer Health Centre in Peckham, established to put these insights into practice, is revered today in public health circles. As our modernist systems of health and social care are found wanting there is a growing interest in its revival.

Every One Every Day in Dagenham and Barking shares many of the same qualities. It is a radical experiment. It is bold and visionary. It is building infrastructure to enable vital patterns of life. It is based on scientific rigour and the best thinking available, but with an exploratory edge and a commitment to learning (and the generous sharing of that learning: my own organisation is a beneficiary). And it is based, like Peckham, on a simple but profound insight into what it is to be human: life is about 'being me but also us' (as the Peckham pioneers put it).

Sadly the Peckham Centre proved too innovative in its own day to survive the creation of the National Health Service. It was forced to close in 1950. I hope Every One Every Day can avoid that fate. As this report shows, it is a beacon of hope and deserves our support.

Graham Leicester, Director

MaRS Solution Lab

City builders and community builders the world over are taking note of the quiet revolution that is happening in Barking and Dagenham. Every One Every Day is so exciting because it marries a big, bold vision of change for good with the small and meaningful routines of everyday life. The thread that connects and ladders small acts into BIG CHANGE is participation: neighbours helping neighbours. Every One Every Day reduces every barrier to participation so neighbours can learn, play and laugh together; grow, cook and eat together; and create, make and work together. This is creating a network effect. The more people participate, the more opportunities to participate, which drives even more participation. The benefits of participation to the individual and the community touch every aspect of quality of life. Complex and costly social problems like poverty, homelessness, unemployment, and loneliness can break down and become soluble when neighbours have built bonds of trust through radically inclusive participation. Every One Every Day is the real sharing economy. It is building the kind of neighbourhoods everyone is going to want to live in the future.

Alex Ryan, VP Systems Change

Doors of Perception

Are small local initiatives an adequate response to the challenges now battering communities across the world? The sheer number and variety of local initiatives now emerging is one positive answer to that question; where ecosystems thrive in nature, diversity is a positive sign in itself. The same surely goes for the diverse signals of transformation in Barking and Dagenham, described in the pages that follow. Many people in government and large foundations are convinced that only large-scale solutions are appropriate for the large-scale challenges before us. But scale is not a feature of health in nature; living systems thrive by meeting their needs from local resources. Besides, the beauty of localness is that it generates a practical to-do list in the form of new enterprises and livelihoods that are waiting, like seeds, to be nurtured. Designing for change, in this context, is less about the delivery of do-more-with-less services, and more about the continuous search for value and connection among the social and physical assets of a place.

For city managers and policy makers, the strategic focus is shifting from service delivery to the creation of enabling conditions for ongoing, self-sustaining, social value creation. This creation of enabling is demanding work. It includes the ongoing search for social and cultural assets that have potential; involving people in projects who may not feel empowered to do so; the development of collaborations with adjacent organisations, and anchor institutions, that share the long term vision. The design of ways to measure social value creation is a particular challenge if resources are to be released by governments that need outcome metrics to do so. For social value creation to be sustainable, therefore, a new kind of social infrastructure - a support platform - is an essential part of the mix.

John Thackara

Founder

NOTES

This report is produced by the Participatory City Foundation.

Further research documents can be downloaded from the organisation website.

Organisation website

participatorycity.org

Every One Every Day website

weareeveryone.org

Twitter

[@everyone_org](https://twitter.com/everyone_org)

Facebook

facebook.com/weareeveryone.org

Community Lover's Guide website

<http://www.communityloversguide.org>

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INTRODUCTION

The Every One Every Day initiative is grounded in Participatory City's nine years of deep engagement with those at the forefront of developing 'participation culture' around the world.

The genesis of the idea has been built on research aimed at developing an approach to fostering more of these new types of inclusive participation projects, seeing this approach as a key building block for developing sustainable urban neighbourhoods for the future.

Discussions began with London Borough of Barking and Dagenham in March 2016. A partnership was formed to conduct a feasibility study in the borough and discussions began with a number of funders.

Over a period of sixteen months the Every One Every Day initiative was developed and the first £3.95m was raised, allowing for the project to start.

The Participatory City Foundation, a new Barking and Dagenham based charity, was formed specifically for the purpose and began recruiting for the team on the 31 July 2017. A further £850,000 has since been raised through the GLA's Good Growth Fund for the Warehouse facility, a co-working and makerspace for residents.

The initiative was launched in November 2017, with two high-street shops opening, one in Ripple Road, Barking, and the second in Church Elm Lane, Dagenham.

This report documents the first year's work and evaluates progress to date.



BOROUGH CONTEXT

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham is situated in East London and has a population of approximately 208,000. It has seen a growth of 13% between 2001 – 2011 and has a predicted growth of 24% for the decade 2016 – 2026.

The Borough's demographics have changed rapidly over the last fifteen years, from 79% White British in 2001, to 49% in 2011. This has created a particular challenge for community cohesion. In 2006 the BNP became the Borough's second party with 12 seats on the Council. These seats were won back by Labour in 2010. Between 2012 and 2014 25% of the Borough's population moved into the Borough, and a similar proportion moved out.

Combined with a growing population the Borough faces a number of socio-economic challenges including low-incomes and levels of employment, poor education outcomes, and high levels of homelessness, teenage pregnancy and domestic violence. Social cohesion also remains a challenge.

In 2014 the current leadership restated its commitment to community engagement by establishing new community priorities, reflecting the intention of creating One Community in Barking and Dagenham. This set in motion a range of key initiatives seeking to engage and empower residents. This is reflected in the 50th anniversary celebrations and ongoing community events programme, the cultural partnership that has developed, and the strong political leadership in engaging with residents.

In 'No-One Left Behind', Barking and Dagenham's 2016 Independent Growth Commission report, it was observed that 'most important of all is the involvement of people in the re-imagining of the Borough', and that 'the traditional role of the Council as the provider needs, in many areas, to

evolve into an equally important but more facilitatory mode of operation'. The Commission recommended 'a renewal of civic culture through the development of a vibrant community', that the Council should 'play a catalytic role' in the fostering of social cohesion, and that 'enhancing the innovative capacity of the local authority, and the institutional and policy environments in which the voluntary sector functions, will have a positive impact'.

In April 2016 the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBD) agreed the Ambition 2020 (A2020) transformation programme. At the heart of these proposals is a new way of working that moves that Council away from a paternalistic past and towards the facilitative role recommended by the Growth Commission, a move designed to enable the contribution of others as well as deliver services directly. That means moving away from an organisation which is designed around professional service silos, to one that is designed around improving outcomes for residents, recognising this must be a joint endeavour.

This put LBBD in a unique position and it hosted the Every One Every Day initiative for three main reasons:

1. The level of need in the borough is widespread, everyone needs to see tangible improvements in their lives.
2. The Participatory City model matches the ambitions for working with residents in a new way.
3. The leadership at the Council is united and determined to innovate to improve residents lives.

In March 2018, the Council was presented the title of Council of the Year at the Local Government Chronicle Awards.

"This bold council is equally strong on developing its civic society, economic growth and it's organisational development plans and is doing this in a uniquely changing setting, marking them out as a place others could learn from."

Local Government Chronicle

THE AMBITION

The Every One Every Day initiative has a big ambition:

To build the first large scale, fully inclusive, practical Participatory Ecosystem.

To measure the value co-created by this Participation Ecosystem to establish it's viability as long term contributor of producing healthy, happy and resilient neighbourhoods.

Putting local people at the heart of shaping the borough

Every One Every Day will develop dense networks of residents working together to create inclusive neighbourhoods, made by everyone, for everyone.

What people do together every day matters.

For widespread networks of co-operation and friendship to grow at sufficient scale new structures for participation are needed.

As noted by the Guardian in 2015 'For commons-style thinking to take hold, we would need to move beyond quaint notions of the gift economy and engage in systemic re-structuring'.

It is this systemic re-structuring that Every One Every Day aims to achieve. It places local people at the epicentre of making their neighbourhoods inspiring and healthy places to live. Through Every One Every Day residents will co-design every project, co-produce every outcome, and will be the front line of the evaluation process. Taken together these small

practical projects form the types of hands-on, practical and sustainable local communities people want to live in, and want to help create.

Departing from the old ideas of 'top down' and 'bottom up', Every One Every Day aims to build a new type of support system in the heart of the neighbourhoods in Barking and Dagenham. This support will be shaped around residents' creativity and energies, providing a dynamic testing ground to collaborate with each other and with other local organisations, shops and businesses. This initiative will cultivate and grow residents' ideas, knitting together talents and resources lying dormant. No time, talent, skills or spaces will be overlooked, unappreciated, or go to waste, however small.

People and institutions collaborating

Time and again it has been observed that even with the best intentions in the world, it can be difficult for local residents to sustain their efforts to run or improve neighbourhoods on their own.

Neither can local governments sustain their efforts to provide everything for residents. It is through combining the ideas, energies and resources of residents, local government, statutory partners and other local organisations and businesses that long term sustainability will be achieved.

Every One Every Day aims to achieve this new type of sustainability, scaling up this collaborative model, project by project.

"The time has passed when a few influential people could gather in a room to decide what a city will be. Instead, a city's future is determined by hundreds of actions taken daily by thousands of people based on what they believe about a city's future and their role in it."

Carol Coletta, Kresge Foundation



BUILDING TWO INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS

The idea of developing an approach based on ‘participatory culture’ started with the observation that some innovative citizen-led local projects were achieving inclusive participation.

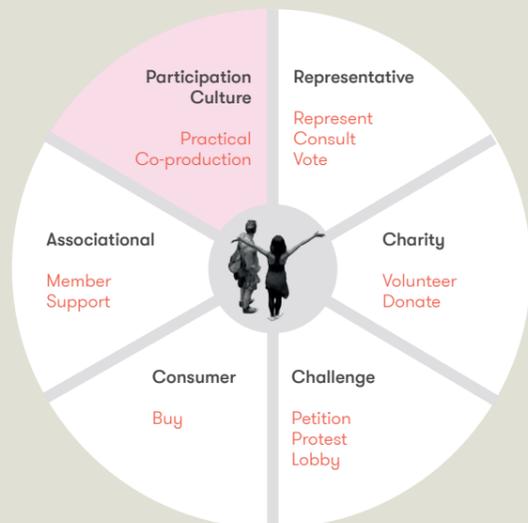
These projects involved activities which were intrinsically appealing to many people, often with what began to be seen as ‘common denominator’ activities - such as cooking, learning, making - experiences that were enabling people to co-produce something tangible as a group of equal peers. These projects showed that they could create many positive outcomes such as learning, social cohesion and health.

The characteristics of participatory culture projects which have been incorporated into this approach are:

- Equality – attracting a diverse range of participants.
- Mutual benefit – involves people contributing and benefiting in a single action.
- Peer-to-peer – involves people working peer-to-peer on an equal footing.
- Productive activity – involves producing tangible things together.
- Open accessibility – involving as many people as possible, through working to reduce all types of participation barriers.

Over nine years of testing and planning, which included four research cycles, the Participatory City Foundation developed a systems approach to growing a large network of people participating in practical activity.

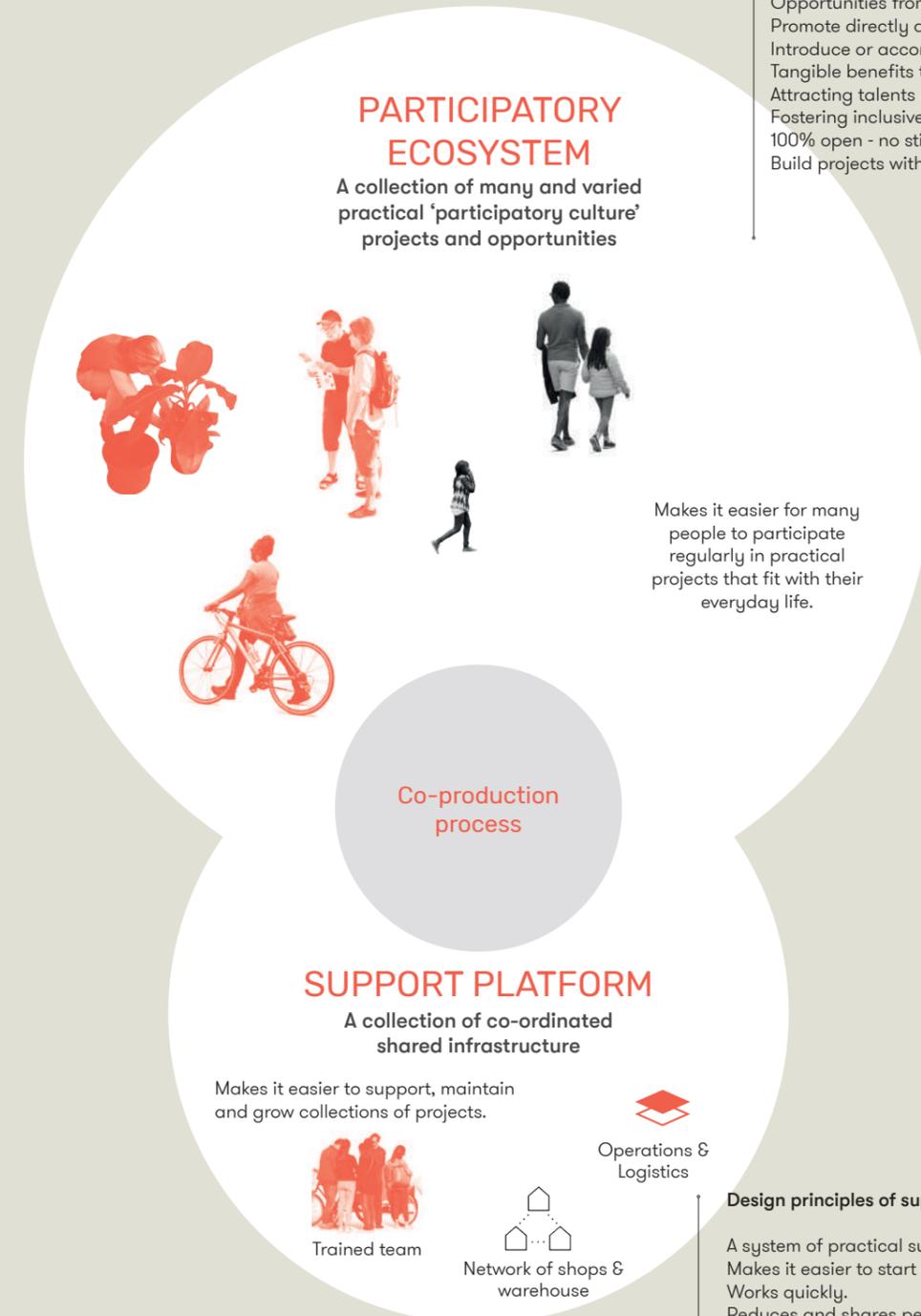
This systems approach requires building two interconnected systems, each with different elements and design principles.



	System 1	System 2
	Support Platform for growing projects	Participatory Ecosystem for growing participation
What each system consists of	A collection of many support elements shared across all the projects: design team, functional spaces, project ideas, organising, insurance, promotions, digital, metrics etc.	A collection of many and varied ‘participation culture’ projects, connected and not formed into mini-organisations, unless collaborative businesses.
What each system does	Makes it easier to co-design, support, maintain or grow collections of projects that form the Participatory Ecosystem.	Makes it easier for many people to participate in practical projects that fit with their everyday life.
What each system achieves	Builds and sustains the Participatory Ecosystem together with local people.	People participating generates many benefits to themselves, their families and the neighbourhood.

Design principles for inclusive Participatory Ecosystem

- Low time and commitment.
- No or low cost.
- Simple and straightforward.
- Many opportunities with wide variety.
- Nearby and accessible.
- Opportunities from beginner to expert.
- Promote directly and effectively.
- Introduce or accompany.
- Tangible benefits to people.
- Attracting talents not targeting needs.
- Fostering inclusive culture.
- 100% open - no stigma.
- Build projects with everyone.



Makes it easier for many people to participate regularly in practical projects that fit with their everyday life.

Design principles of support platform

- A system of practical support.
- Makes it easier to start and grow ideas.
- Works quickly.
- Reduces and shares personal risk.
- Proper co-production design.
- More people involved as co-builders.
- New ways for organisations to collaborate.
- Support collections of projects.
- More opportunities to grow confidence.

EVALUATING EVERY ONE EVERY DAY

A year from the beginning of the Participatory City Foundation and just over eight months from the launch of the Every One Every Day project in the neighbourhoods of Barking and Dagenham the project is significantly closer to answering the first big question regarding the feasibility of this systems approach to participation:

Will this approach work in Barking and Dagenham?

From the early discussions about this project there have been some good reasons to be sceptical about this participatory culture approach working in Barking and Dagenham.

The borough is the 19th most deprived in the country, and the poorest in London. Volunteering currently runs at close to 50% of the national average. Participatory culture projects were viewed as potentially too middle class.

These factors combined indicated that Barking and Dagenham would be a tough testing ground for building new systems for resident participation.

Despite these factors there was confidence that this approach would work well. People living in all communities have talents and ideas, and Barking and Dagenham is no exception. However, the levels of deprivation indicate that people living in the borough have busy and demanding lives, with potentially less time to engage in neighbourhood projects. The structure of the Participatory City approach helps residents to bring their talents, getting involved on their own terms. The aim was to create a large ecosystem of small-scale opportunities to do hands-on practical activities. These opportunities serve as invitations to participate in a host of diverse activities, with different interests, times, places and commitment levels.

Residents participating on their own terms

The confidence about the approach working in Barking and Dagenham largely stemmed from the fact that the approach was grown directly out of a new model designed by citizens themselves (rather than designed by professionals from the top down). The approach had been tested in communities across the country over a number of years. Together with partners and funders it was believed that a unique opportunity had been created to develop a fully inclusive approach towards enabling local people to participate in society using their own talents and working on their own terms. All the previous research indicated that these practical activities would be universally appealing across ages, classes and cultures.

These factors all added to the fact that Barking and Dagenham has a rich heritage in making and manufacturing, and this type of hands-on, practical participation was thought to be a good fit with the existing culture and history.

However, research alone could not accurately predict how this participation model would interact with people locally. It has only been through starting the project on the ground that sufficient evidence has been gathered to show how this model would work in this context.

The success of this model working in Barking and Dagenham has been counting one key and essential assumption:

If residents were made the right invitation, in the right way, at the right time they would respond positively, bringing their ideas, talents and creativity to share with their neighbours.

Evaluating Year 1

Every One Every Day is based on nine years of research. The basic methodology to build new support and participatory systems has been designed, built and evaluated through The Open Works project which produced compelling evidence that these systems have the potential to be built at scale.

Every One Every Day is the next step on the Research and Development process towards growing a new system of participation in Barking and Dagenham. Researching, measuring and evaluating the activities and impacts over the five years of the initiative will therefore be an integral part of all the activity.

Opposite is a chart which shows the five main evaluation criteria that will be used, and the timeline for each of these factors to be measured.

In year 1 the primary research questions are as follows:

Feasibility: Can a large collaborative participatory ecosystem be built through this approach?

Inclusivity: Can a participatory ecosystem be built that creates large bridging networks that can benefit everyone?

Value creation: Is this systems approach to building participation capable of creating value for individual residents, neighbourhoods and the borough as a whole? Is this value quantifiable and capable of informing long-term public and philanthropic investment decisions?

Outcomes

As mutually agreed by the funders, three sets of outcomes have been created to reflect these connected goals for the project.

Outcome A

Residents of Barking and Dagenham have opportunities to learn and develop, improving their own lives and those around them.

Indicators – project participants going on to take part in formal education/training; increased numbers initiating local projects; improvements in reported well being; new friendships and support networks created.

Outcome B

The borough becomes a place where everyone feels safe, welcome and optimistic about the future.

Indicators – increased pride and ownership of open spaces; reduction in hate crime; increased capacity within the community to respond to problems; building diverse social networks.

Outcome C

The benefits of participation at scale are evidenced, proven and documented for further replication.

Indicators – Network of 250 projects reaching 22,000 regular participants established; positive outcomes are tracked and evidenced; cost savings evidenced; all systems required for replication created.

Please read the Evaluation section for the report for further details on research.

Evaluation Criteria	Questions	Evaluation Timeline								
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
Feasibility	Can a large collaborative participatory ecosystem be built through this approach?	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Inclusivity	Can a participatory ecosystem be built that creates large bridging networks that can benefit everyone?		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Value creation	Is this systems approach to building participation capable of creating value for individual residents, neighbourhoods and the borough as a whole? Is this value quantifiable and capable of informing long-term public and philanthropic investment decisions?		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Systemic integration	Can the new participatory ecosystem be fully integrated into the local context of services, business and other activities?			●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Replicability	Can a learning framework be developed and tested in order that another borough or city can successfully replicate the systems approach?			●	●	●	●	●	●	●

KEY FINDING 1 - FEASIBILITY

Every One Every Day is a unique experiment which for the first time is developing and testing a systems approach to scaling participation culture.

As described on the chart on the previous page, Year 1 sees the initiative reporting Key Findings for Feasibility, Inclusivity and Value Creation.

Feasibility

Research question:

Can a large collaborative participatory ecosystem be built through this approach?

Key Finding for Year 1:

The findings set out in this report suggest compelling evidence that this systems approach to building large scale participation is feasible and that it is working in Barking and Dagenham.

Insight 1 - Participatory Ecosystem

The design of this approach has reduced barriers to participation in everyday common denominator activities as envisioned, but it has also reduced barriers to initiating and co-designing projects.

Based on previous research cycles this approach was structured to allow for many more people to participate on their own terms, and in their own way. This type of practical participation has proved very attractive to Barking and Dagenham residents with 3,300 session attendances, 4,300 shop visits and 9,000 hours spent in the company of other residents.

Significantly, the number of people initiating projects is close to double the number predicted in this time frame, at 70 projects started in over eight months. This indicates that this supportive approach is encouraging a much higher level of initiating than other neighbourhood approaches, which largely rely on the most confident residents to set up and sustain projects with minimal support.

Insight 2 - Support Platform

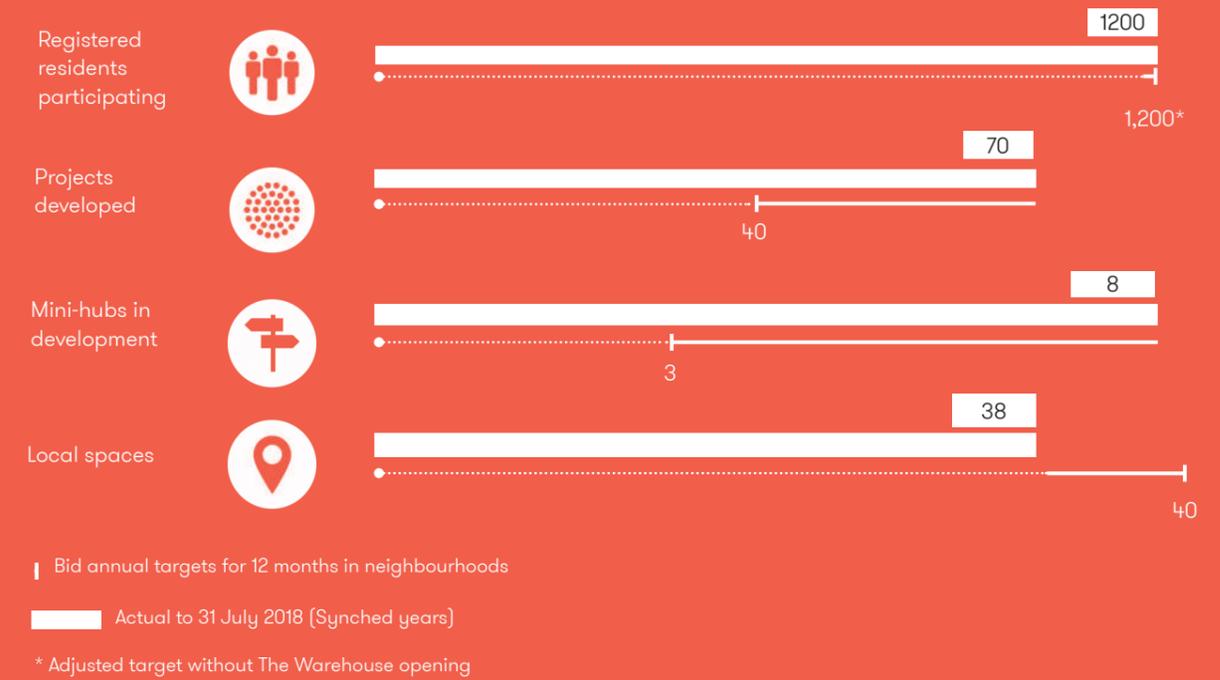
The Support Platform needs to be designed carefully in order to be able to integrate and adapt to the ecosystem. Experience over the first year has indicated that the Support Platform team structure must mirror the structure of the Participation Ecosystem. This differs completely from traditional neighbourhood projects, which tend to mirror hierarchical institutional arrangements.

A functioning Support Platform has been built in the first year. Achieving this has been very challenging.

The initiative started out with a very clear concept of the Participatory Ecosystem - a strongly networked collection of projects and activities, designed around the everyday lives of residents. It also had a in-depth understanding of the essential components of the Support Platform and its design principles.

However, understanding how these elements needed to be organised within the platform has only been established through building the prototype in the first year.

Mirroring the ecosystem and platform elements allows residents to work flexibly across multiple projects and multiple roles and team members to work in the same way, thus enabling both allowing residents and team members to work fluidly across both systems



Insight 3 - Local government

Embedding a participatory platform in a borough requires a strong partnership between the platform and the local authority. This entails a key role for the local authority as facilitator, enabler and problem solver.

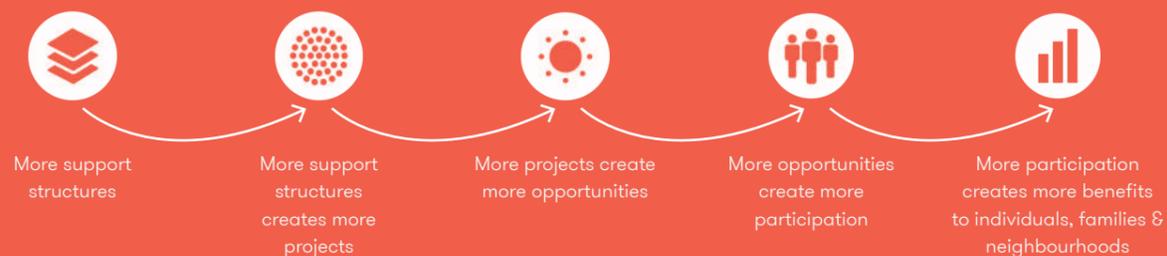
A close partnership has been established in Year 1, implementing the detailed arrangements which resulted from the negotiations during the bidding phase.

This partnership supports project delivery at a practical and strategic level.

At the practical level the Council's Participation and Engagement Team has worked alongside the from the outset resolving issues, brokering relationships and introductions and collaborating on organisational learning.

At the strategic level the Council co-authored the project funding bids, and has acted as political sponsor for the project and is a co-designer of the Cities Programme and delivery of Discovery Days.

The Council have also been deeply involved in the development of the Every One Every Day Co-production Lab which aims to support the integration of the emerging network of participation activity with existing services and local business, schools and organisations. It will also support the development of collaborative approaches to complex challenges in the borough which require the wider system's response.



KEY FINDING 2 - INCLUSIVITY

Inclusivity

Research question:

Can a Participatory Ecosystem be built that creates large bridging networks that can benefit everyone?

Key Finding for Year 1:

The findings set out in this report show that the early indications are that this approach to creating bridging networks will work in Barking and Dagenham. However it is too early to draw overall conclusions as it will require a longer period of time for networks to develop and further evidence to be gathered.

Insight 1 - Participation model

Frequent common denominator everyday activities have encouraged people from many different backgrounds to meet, interact and spend time together.

- Activities such as cooking, making and learning have encouraged a wide range of people to spend time in the same space. Overall residents have spent 9,000 hours in the company of one another through Every One Every Day over eight months.
- Photographic evidence and observational data show that in the first year the cultural background of participants was very diverse in common denominator activities.
- The percentage of women participating was greater than men, approximately 60% of adult participants are female. It is anticipated that the percentage of men will increase as the activity continues to diversify, but that more women may participate long term through this participation model.
- The first year's activities encouraged many children to participate. Children are welcomed at nearly all activities accompanied by their parents.

Year 2 will see the project reporting on detailed quantitative metrics for diversity and a networks analysis as the networks continue to grow.

Insight 2 - Geography

The location of registered participants supports the assumption that people often participate close to home as a first step, but that many residents participate further from home immediately.

- Larger events very close to where people live, such as street lunches, attracted a representative group of local participants. This matches the resident data that indicates that there are several culturally concentrated communities in Barking and Dagenham e.g. Abbey Ward has 44% of residents from Asian backgrounds. In Gascoigne Ward 75% of residents are from BME backgrounds. Alibon Ward has 61% white British residents. See photographs in the Project Directory section.
- The map showing the location of registered residents over time (page 47) indicates that participants are coming to sessions from further away. The sessions are currently clustered in locations around the first two shops.
- Residents who have started participating close to home are being drawn to sessions further away over time through their interest in particular types of activities.
- Not all residents need to move through the four stages described opposite. Many people start participating at stage four straight away, depending on sufficient programme information, their ability to travel and their levels of confidence.
- The geographical range of where participants live closely matches the geographic distribution of the newspaper and other promotions. There are increasing numbers of participants living out of this range and this is largely attributed to high levels of activity on Facebook and mini-hub activity further from the shops.

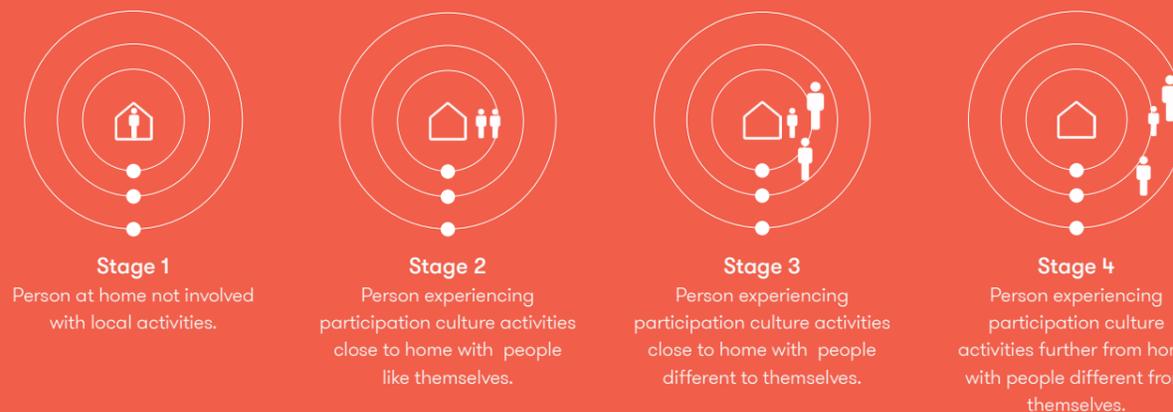
Notes on Social Capital

Commonly, two different strands of social capital are distinguished: bonding and bridging social capital. Bonding social capital refers to the social networks that arise between homogenous groups – whether along socioeconomic, racial, gender, religious or sexual-preference lines (amongst others). Bridging social capital, alternatively, refers to relationships between socially heterogeneous groups. Studies have found that the two are weakly interrelated, which suggests that they refer to two separate social phenomena (Poortinga 2012); bonding social capital is recognised to cause problems as well as benefits where homogenous, inward-looking social groups lead to exclusion of others and holding back individual development; bridging social capital is seen to be positive in outcomes.

Stepping stones for growing networks of bridging social capital

The Participatory Ecosystem has been designed to encourage people to participate in practical activities with their neighbours. It recognises that people naturally tend to

find it easier in the first instance to participate with people like themselves, and that practical activities that appeal to a wide range of people are helpful in encouraging people from different backgrounds to spend time together.



Ecosystem designed to include everyone

The 14 design principles for an inclusive participatory ecosystem ensure that people can self-direct their involvement based on their situation, their health and their available time, all of which are always changing.

With a flexible, people-centred participation ecosystem of this kind on their doorstep, residents are more likely to get involved in projects and activities than if only high threshold

opportunities were available, thus enabling people to benefit more by participating more frequently, albeit potentially at a less committed level.

These principles take a very wide view of inclusivity, aiming for everyone to be able to participate, including identified groups of people often marginalised in society. Please see inclusivity chart page 128.

- Low time and commitment
- No or low cost
- Simple and straightforward
- Many opportunities - wide variety
- Nearby and accessible
- From beginner to expert
- Everyone equal
- Promote directly and effectively
- Introduce or accompany
- Tangible benefits to people
- Attracting talents not targeting
- Fostering inclusive culture
- 100% open - no stigma
- Build projects with everyone

Bringing opportunities close to home

The scaling strategy proposes that people should not be targeted in order to make them travel further, but rather that if the projects and activity is to become a normal part of daily life, that it should be seeded and supported closer to where people live.

The Support Platform will grow across Barking and Dagenham over the first five years, opening five shops and one Warehouse. In addition approximately six to eight hubs will be developed around each of these locations, led by local residents and groups.



KEY FINDING 3 - VALUE CREATION

Value Creation

Research question:

Is this systems approach to building participation capable of creating value for individual residents, neighbourhoods and the borough as a whole? Is this value quantifiable and capable of informing long-term public and philanthropic investment decisions?

Key Finding for Year 1:

At the end of Year 1, there is a range of qualitative and quantitative data indicating that the systems approach is delivering value at the individual and neighbourhood level.

These findings are at early stage and it is not possible yet to quantify the economic impact they are having upon individual residents, nor the accumulated effect borough-wide. This will be reported on more fully in Year 2 onwards.

Insight 1 - The platform has already created multiple participation opportunities for residents which are the necessary building block to repeated participation and aggregated outcomes.

Level 1 data (see opposite page) demonstrates that the platform approach is successfully creating opportunities for multiple and repeated participation in neighbourhoods. The model predicts significant value flowing from these opportunities. This value will be evaluated by residents themselves, quantified, and reported on during Year 2.

Next steps A set of metrics to support the quantification of the direct and immediate effects of participation for residents is in development.

A set of data gathering tools have been developed to enable residents to report on these effects immediately following participation events. These tools were trialled during the summer programme 2018 and will be used extensively across all activities during Year 2 to create statistically valid outcomes profiles for different projects and activities.

The results will be analysed and will feature in the Year 2 report.

Insight 2 - Resident early adopters have experienced multiple participation opportunities over a number of months. These experiences have generated a range of benefits to residents beyond the direct and immediate effects of individual participation opportunities to create meaningful effects on their lives.

The co-creation of multiple participation opportunities on people's doorsteps has enabled residents to participate at

a regularity which has generated effects for them and their families.

In the process of analysing their own experiences (see case studies on pages 134 to 135 of the Research and Evaluation section) residents have evaluated that after four to six months of regular participation, these effects are resulting in concrete improvements in residents' experience of their every day lives.

These outcomes are described as Level 2 compound outcomes in the outcomes framework on page 106 of the Research and Evaluation section of this report.

Next steps

In order to properly quantify these accumulated effects a set of public Collective Impact Indices is in the early stages of development with partner universities. These will communicate clearly and simply to residents, funders and partners how the combined progress being made across the borough is accumulating into real impact and change at the neighbourhood level.

These indices will be combined with the Council's work on the Social Progress Index further into the initiative to demonstrate the combined impact of residents and Council working together on borough-wide improvements.

Insight 3 - The projects within the Participatory Ecosystem are creating opportunities for residents to effect real change in their neighbourhoods through multiple small actions carried out by many people together.

Play Streets and Street Lunches - These have generated many participatory opportunities by reclaiming local streets and neighbourhoods for families, bringing residents together and transforming spaces.

Open Corners - Open Corners create participation opportunities through resident-led projects to rethink and transform green spaces. Beyond the direct impacts for participants, the projects are changing the local environment in the borough. There are currently eight open corners projects in development.

Waste Works and Leaf Bank - Waste Works is prototyping and testing a new system of composting of food waste in individual households, with the intention of expanding throughout the borough. Leaf Bank is establishing a network of composting sites for garden waste.

Next steps

The compound effects of multiple participation will be measured through the collective impact indices due to for implementation during Year 2.

The outcome framework for Every One Every Day

The research for the Open Works aimed to understand how outcomes are achieved through participation culture.

Through the analysis of in-depth interviews an outcomes framework was developed and is being used for Every One Every Day to measure outcomes over long periods. Through these interviews participants emphasised the need for increasing the scale of the ecosystem, and the need for frequent participation opportunities and for many people to take part.

At the root of these recommendations was the observation that important outcomes can be achieved through small scale participation, but only when multiple actions, by many people, add up over time. Micro-outcomes need to accumulate and combine, building over time to achieve long term change, for individuals and for neighbourhoods.



Direct and immediate effects

Participation itself creates direct benefits to people taking part. These effects are created immediately, in the space when neighbours are interacting with one another.

These direct effects can include:

- Enjoyment and happiness
- Physical activity
- Learning
- Teaching
- Confidence
- Creativity and idea sharing
- Social connection and friendship
- Sense of community
- Meeting new people and access to new networks
- Making neighbourhoods greener or cleaner
- Co-producing something e.g. food, clothing, toys
- Reducing waste e.g. recycling, reusing, composting

Collective outcomes

Collective outcomes refers to the effects of many people doing many small things together, and this adding up to improvements in the neighbourhood as a whole. These collective outcomes can include a greener and cleaner local environment or a reduced carbon footprint.

Networked outcomes

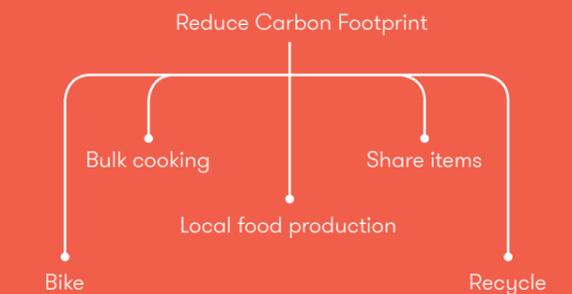
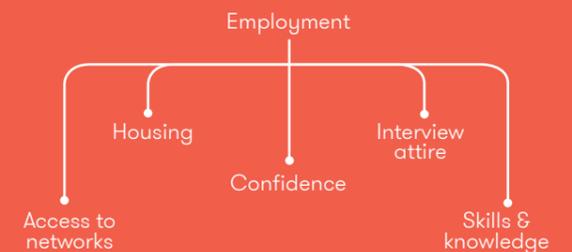
Networked outcomes flow from repeated participation and are the result of many people knowing and trusting each other. In addition to greater neighbourliness and new projects and businesses, networked outcomes include key aspects of social capital such as increases in community safety, health, educational attainment, cohesion, trust, prosperity, and reductions in unemployment and crime.

Level 1 - Single outcomes

Single outcomes refer to smaller, individual outcomes which have been achieved through repeated or multiple instances of participation. These might include increases in health or confidence.

Level 2 - Compound outcomes

Many larger goals, whether for the individual or community, require the fulfillment of sets of preconditions if they are to grow and develop. Multiple outcomes that add up to create the larger outcomes are referred to as 'compound outcomes'.



PEOPLE

2,000 +

PEOPLE PARTICIPATING*

*CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE



1200 Registered participants



60% Female 35% Male



180 Children



120 Warehouse Members

PROJECTS

70

PROJECTS

1 Launch Festival of Everyone

2 8 week programmes



275 Individual sessions and events



3 Business development programmes



PARTICIPATION

9,000

HOURS PEOPLE SPENDING TIME TOGETHER



3300 Attendances



4300 Shop visits



4300 Hours learning with neighbours



9 Community meals Shared

PLACES

38

LOCATIONS ACROSS THE BOROUGH



4 Parks



2 Libraries



3 Estates



2 Schools



18 Organisations



7 Streets

700 +

HOURS OF OPEN SHOPS



2 Shops



8 Mini-Hubs



50 Governance meetings



22 Team members

PROMOTION

80,000

NEWSPAPERS DISTRIBUTED



80,000 Newspapers distributed



1200 Facebook followers



20,000 Unique website visitors



52,000 Website page views

KEY CHALLENGES

While the results from Year 1 contained in this report are hugely encouraging, delivering something as ambitious and complex as Every One Every Day has brought considerable and inevitable challenges.

These are as important in terms of delivering the project outcomes as the key findings outlined in the previous pages.

These challenges are also vital information for the codification and specification of the participatory model, and its readiness for replication elsewhere.

CHALLENGE 1 WORKING AT HIGH SPEED

In Year 1 Every One Every Day has essentially been a start-up and like most start-ups the initiative launched before it was completely ready. In this instance the Support Platform was in early form when it was launched in the neighbourhoods in November 2017, the team that kickstarted the project had only been in post for three weeks. In laboratory conditions a product would be evolved more slowly. In real-world contexts the drive is to get developing as quickly as possible, in order to get iterating and adapting as fast as possible.

While high levels of momentum have been created for building projects and opportunities with residents, working at this pace puts pressure on the platform structures and people - stretching both to the maximum. In the first six - months when the platform was still being created these structures and teams were striving to become stable in a stressful environment.

The Ecosystem Building Team have identified that working across multiple modes i.e. development, delivery, research and communication, requires a great deal of cognitive self-awareness and flexibility as well as skill.

Recommendations

- Allow a minimum of four to six months to build stability into the infrastructures and grow team knowledge and capabilities before launching.
- Build a shared understanding of the strategy and of what pace everyone should expect.
- Actively cultivate emotional intelligence and metacognitive capabilities within the team, to work effectively and manage pressures well.

CHALLENGE 2 GROWING CAPACITY

The growth plan for Every One Every Day aims to see strong growth through the first five years in order to make a significant impact on measurable outcome to the people and the borough.

These calculations assume that the Participatory Ecosystem will grow much larger and quicker in relation to the Support System. This faster growth will be achieved through growing the capacity of both systems through a number of strategic methods.

Each of these methods is an enormous challenge in itself:

1. The Support Platform gets better at what it does, including becoming more knowledgeable and skilled, organised and co-ordinated as it works through multiple teams and projects. In other words, makes best use of resources and becomes a highly specialised team of practitioners.
2. New staff will join the team, for the two new shops and the Warehouse due to open in Year 2.
3. Growing the portion of co-production with residents as they become more confident and independent.
4. Growing the number of mini-hubs that surround the shops, helping local groups and organisations to replicate tried and tested project models and involving residents living very close by.
5. Extending the team's learning out to residents and neighbourhoods. Co-production with residents is steadily increasing, but as expected with a person-centred approach this is uneven and people need to be ready to develop projects further.

Through the neighbourhood team's encouragement 70 projects have been started in the first eight months - nearly double the 40 projects originally projected. Many people have started new neighbourhood projects who may not have done so in other places where there is no support of this kind. The team have time and again offered gentle reassurances, letting

residents know that they are not on their own and that the 'Every One Every Day team would be with them every step of the way'. At times the team have offered to do a 'dry run' of a lesson they wanted to host, at other times offering support with finding materials, or seeking out further collaborators in the community. But whether it is confidence that needs to be nurtured, logistics that need to be thought through together, or new friendships cultivated around an idea, this support is essential for residents to benefit from having the opportunity to try new things or test new ideas.

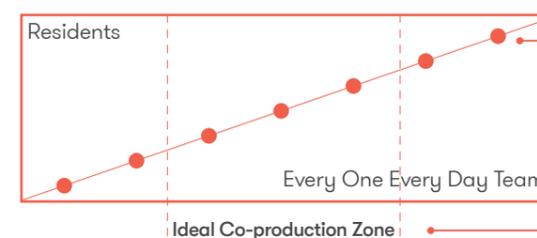
This detailed area of co-production, whether between a single resident and the team, or between a resident project starter and an emerging team of collaborators, is an area that will continue to receive a great deal of the project's attention, from both a research perspective and as the focus of a developing professional practice in the team and with residents.

In the short term the impact of many residents wanting to start projects and needing more support has primarily been felt as stretching the capacity of the neighbourhood team, and it's led to a re-evaluation of how resources are managed now that the level of enthusiasm is known..

The unexpectedly high number of projects being started is regarded as one of the key successes of this approach to date.

Recommendations

- Every neighbourhood will be different. There are many factors that will influence the level of interest and speed for starting up. The speed will likely depend on the demographic make up of a neighbourhood, but all places are full of people with creativity and energy.
- Co-producing projects, activities and outcomes with residents is a learned practice, so make sure you build in learning and reflection time for the team and with residents.



Projects can start anywhere along the co-production scale from high team co-production to lower team co-production.

Early indications are that there will be an ideal zone of co-production, where residents and team members share the creation of the Participatory Ecosystem together most effectively and safely.

CHALLENGE 3 KEEPING TO THE MODEL

Every One Every Day is working to a very specific participation model and approach, and aiming to scale this within Barking and Dagenham. This participation model is different from ones that residents and team members have experienced before, and often people pull the model towards what they know already.

As the project has grown rapidly this has seen a growth in the number of people joining the team with different experiences and expectations.

This process is inevitable as this new culture and model is understood. Embedding the 14 design principles for inclusive participation is vital to ensure the opportunities created are genuinely for everyone.

The experience has been that much of the learning has been done through the social experiences of participation, but that this isn't always the case. Some team members or residents will understandably challenge why things aren't being done as they expect from other models they are familiar with.

Recommendations

- Ensure that a core of people understand the model and approach thoroughly in order to have the knowledge and capacity to keep hold of the model.
- Use as many available communication tools as possible to make understanding the model easier.

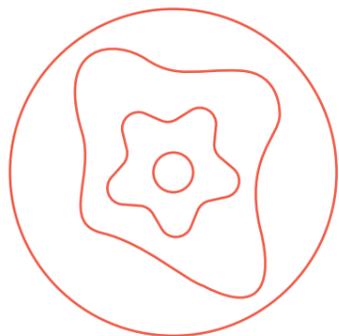
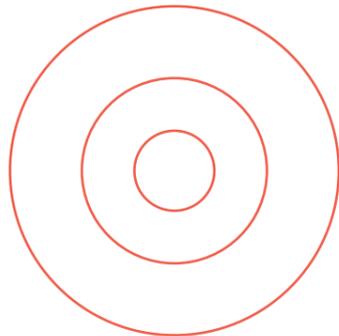
Prior to the project starting

It was anticipated that the systems would grow more evenly, while still keeping to the model. This was prior to experiencing the gravitational pull towards existing models when scaling the systems at this pace.

Keeping to the model

As the two systems grow the model keeps getting pulled towards existing other models based on what people know and understand better.

Keeping to the participatory culture model requires a constant process of questioning and adjusting as new cultures of co-production become more established through both the team and residents.



CHALLENGE 4 SHARING RISKS WITH RESIDENTS

The Support Platform is designed to enable residents to test their ideas quickly and easily, and in a way which minimises the risks to residents, and avoids the need for projects to become mini-organisations.

This approach is based on the recognition that risk - of failure, of something going wrong, or of financial exposure - acts as a huge barrier to residents developing and testing ideas. Building a strong foundation for managing these processes can be challenging.

The Support Platform therefore shares the risks with residents in the following ways:

- Risk of failure - Not all project ideas will engage the residents living in a particular location. Some ideas will take time to grow interest, others might not work at all. This process can be difficult for residents, and the neighbourhood teams support and guide residents about what they might expect and how they might develop their ideas further.
- Financial risk - The Support Platform provides access to spaces and project materials necessary to test ideas. This means that residents themselves have no financial risk to prototype their project idea.

- Safety risks - The Support Platform develops and executes the processes required for the full range of health and safety issues, including safeguarding, food hygiene, first aid, fire precautions etc. (A full report on these processes is available on request.)

As the network of projects expands to projects overseen by residents, without the attendance of Every One Every Day team members, the focus on safety processes moves to training and induction for residents. Every One Every Day will be giving residents the same level of safety training as team members, growing their capacity to work with neighbours independently and safely.

Recommendations

- Establish very tight processes for safety before you start work in neighbourhoods.
- Build a strong operations team and financial management as a priority in order to embed the processes and training throughout the team from the start.

CHALLENGE 5 CREATING STRUCTURES FIT FOR PURPOSE

The initiative was originally set up as a low-level hierarchy, but within a few weeks of launching the neighbourhood team started to move towards a more organic team structure. At the end of Year 1 the organisation is part mechanistic (Operations Team) and part organic (Ecosystem Building Team) with some important additions. The structure now mirrors the structure of the Participatory Ecosystem and this is seen as vital as both residents and team members work across both systems, simultaneously and in different roles.

The work of building a Participation Ecosystem requires that people co-design effectively together on an equal footing across the two systems and that skills need be assembled quickly as required. These factors indicated that a 'big teaming' structure was required to grow the project successfully, and that the team needs to actively cultivate competencies and processes to make this possible. The

organic structure that has been adopted includes a number of added characteristics to enable the team to switch between development and delivery modes.

Recommendations

- Be flexible to allow for repeated re-organisation. The structure being adopted for the second year is likely to be adapted further as the project and requirements evolve.
- Don't underestimate the challenge of a whole team learning to work through innovative structures that make high demands on mental and behavioural flexibility.

CHALLENGE 6 LEARNING CONTINUOUSLY

Building the Participation Ecosystem has created an experiential learning environment for the whole team - a training ground that no amount of classroom based-learning could replicate. Steep learning curves have meant that the team is growing their understanding and capabilities continuously, and while the first nine months have felt like a baptism of fire, it has also created an intense learning environment.

The importance of learning and knowledge building cannot be underestimated. Unlike other evaluation processes that involve external experts to make interpretations, it is vital with Development Evaluation that the initiative is evaluated by team members who are immersed in the project. In the case of Every One Every Day this has been extended to the whole team who are analysing and drawing conclusions together in order to develop next steps of the strategy. Having a strong knowledge base across the team is vital in order that this process results in the most informed and accurate interpretations as possible.

The challenge has been that despite recognising the importance of knowledge within the project as a whole, kickstarting the development of the Participatory Ecosystem has taken priority over consolidating learning and revisiting frameworks in the early months of the initiative.

Recommendations

- Consolidated learning early. Revisiting frameworks regularly and systematically.
- Grow the whole team's involvement in Development Evaluation in step with team's knowledge building.
- Incorporate Development Evaluation processes into the everyday growth of the project, rather than doing longer concentrated bursts too early.

CHALLENGE 7 RESEARCHING EVERYTHING

The research component of Every One Every Day has required a significant investment of thought, effort and resource. All team members are researchers on this initiative to ensure that the project stays on track. Setting up the data gathering systems for a distributed project such as this has taken many months of concentrated effort. Additionally each neighbourhood team completes a daily research report that includes a log of interactions with residents, developments on projects, attendance numbers and photographs.

This data gathering is a vital discipline for the project that also enables the whole team to keep up with what is happening across the project, but it takes up a lot of time. The whole team meets in one place each Friday for development evaluation, strategy development, programme design and newspaper production and this is an essential aspect to making the organisation and initiative work well.

It takes time to observe, understand, analyse what is happening when you are building a live prototype at this scale, in multiple locations. The synthesis and codification process to report on these developments has taken much longer than was expected.

Recommendations

- Whole team day each week is vital. Without this day the team would find it hard to stay cohesive and the strategy integrated.
- Development evaluation as a whole team requires that the knowledge base of everyone be strong, otherwise the analysis will return to first principles rather than building on previous action research cycles.
- Be realistic about the reporting time and allow sufficient time to produce comprehensive, high quality reports.
- If you are working to an outcomes-based funding model, or trying to build one, there are no short cuts on research.

CHALLENGE 8 PRIORITISING RESIDENTS

As described throughout this report, participation aims to enable residents to become more active and to do more in collaboration.

For some existing organisations and institutions this can challenge the needs-led basis of their own service design, and can sometimes be perceived as a threat.

However on the contrary, a successful participatory ecosystem must integrate resident-led projects into a thriving network of strong local organisations rather than seeking to supplant or replace these.

There is therefore a significant opportunity to work together to formulate a clear role for existing organisations as facilitators and enablers of active residents.

Recommendations

- Build projects and collaborations with organisations who share the long term vision with residents, and who see resident's ideas and energy as vitally important to achieving this vision.
- Maintain your intention to collaborate, actively look for concrete opportunities throughout, rather than discussing collaboration in the abstract.

CHALLENGE 9 NOT CONTROLLING THE LONG TERM RESOURCING

The long term vision for Every One Every Day is to build the Participatory Ecosystem and to measure its impact over five years.

This time frame is believed to be the minimum necessary to track and measure the compound impact of everyday participation on residents' quality of life, and to test and measure the economic impact, and potential sustainability of the model.

While Participatory City Foundation is responsible for building this long term vision on behalf of residents and funders, it does not currently control the resourcing.

The initiative intended to only proceed once the full five years of funding had been achieved in order to protect residents' involvement and give the best chance of evidencing impact over a long period. However in practice it was decided to proceed once 100% of the first two years' funding (and 60% of the subsequent years' funding) had been raised.

This means that at the conclusion of Year 1, there remains a significant funding gap to achieve the five year programme fully tested. It will become increasingly difficult to make medium-to-long term decisions in Year 2 without creating significant risk for residents and Every One Every Day.

Achieving the vision of thousands of residents working together across 250+ projects over five years is dependent on:

- The residents' continued creativity, enthusiasm and energy to start and participate in projects.
- Funders and partners continuing to share the risks with Participatory City Foundation to complete this five year vision.
- Combining a host of assets across the borough, including forming new partnerships and utilising underused spaces.
- Participatory City Foundation's continued ability to involve residents and funders alike to attract the necessary resourcing, whilst acknowledging how many individual people influence these decisions, many outside its direct control.

The financial model following the first five years is dependent on outcomes being achieved and measured over a long period, with an aim to establish a strong evidence base from year three onwards

Recommendations

- Where possible secure sufficient funding required to prove the concept prior to starting the initiative to reduce the risks to residents. These requirements will vary depending on the context.

YEAR 1 MILESTONES

2017					2018						
August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		

Set up

Following approval of the project funding on 31st July 2017, quarter one saw the project team undertake key elements of project set up including:

- Receiving confirmation of charitable status.
- Launching the project.
- Developing the working relationship with LBBD Council.
- Developing the communications strategy.
- Establishing project governance arrangements.
- Finalising charitable status and objectives for Participatory City Foundation.
- First wave of project recruitment.
- Identification and fit of first two neighbourhood shops.
- Development and publication of first Every One Every Day newspaper.

Introduction

During quarter 2 the newly recruited team developed and delivered the Every One Every Day launch festival (on November 25th and 26th).

This saw over 40 inspiration events borough-wide designed to introduce participatory culture activities.

The team continued to fit-out the neighbourhood shops and began the process on building neighbourhood networks with local residents, and working with them on early stage project ideas.

The Participatory City Foundation ran the first Every One Every Day Discovery Day inviting people from within and outside the borough to visit Barking and Dagenham to see the early platform and ecosystem in action.

Other key activities during the Introduction phase included:

- Induction of new Every One Every Day staff team.
- Door dropping 15,000 newspapers to residents across the borough.
- Strengthening networks with organisations and businesses across the borough.
- First PCF Discovery Day showcasing Every One Every Day to people from inside and outside the borough.
- Submission of bid to Good Growth Fund for central Warehouse.

Growing projects

In quarter 3 the a large network of projects were co-designed with local residents, staff working with them to develop the 'Spring Programme' and associated communications.

In all, over 40 project models were developed comprising over 100+ events across the borough.

The project also undertook its second round of staff recruitment during quarter 2, doubling in size and building the basis for scaling projects and networks.

Other key activities during the Growing Projects phase included:

- Submission of bid to Good Growth Fund for central Warehouse.
- Door-dropping over 20,000 newspapers to residents immediately surrounding the neighbourhood shops.
- Series of three Discovery Days for external organisations.
- Confirmation of capital grant from the London Mayor's Good Growth Fund to build the Every One Every Day Warehouse.

Growing networks

During quarter 4 the team focussed on expanding and deepening the early networks to new residents and participants.

To do so, programme communications efforts were expanded and larger local festivals were attended.

As the summer programme kicked off in July, this saw over 70 projects, and a schedule of over 160 events borough-wide.

The Lab also ran a series of events, workshop s and drop ins for council staff to find out more about the initiative.

Other key activities during the Growing networks phase included:

- First phase design of the Cities Programme.
- Initiation and set up of the Co-production Lab.



YEAR 1

Building two systems

Participatory Ecosystem

Resident participation

Person-centred Ecosystem

Ecosystem of projects and opportunities

Resident distribution

Daily visitors

Support Platform

Organising the platform

Mirroring the Participatory Ecosystem

Developmental evaluation process

Big teaming in practice

The role of knowledge & learning

Development cycles

Decision making

Communication strategy

Shops

Warehouse

Warehouse member profiles

Business development strategy

Ecosystem approach to inclusive growth

Partnership building

Co-production Lab

Cities Programme

Governance

Finance overview

PARTICIPATION ECOSYSTEM

“An ecosystem involves the interactions between a community of living organisms in a particular area and its non-living environment”
- Collins dictionary

The term ecosystem is used entirely deliberately in this context to describe the organic characteristics of the Participatory Ecosystem.

Conceptually the Participatory Ecosystem is a living, breathing ecology, in which project ideas and activities are continuously being designed, tested, grown, paused, discarded or replicated.

Similar to ecosystems in the natural world, the Participatory System develops organically, is unpredictable in form, and is rooted in the shifting interrelationships of many diverse and distinct parts (multiple residents joining and leaving, and projects emerging, thriving, replicating and stopping on a constant basis).

The Participatory Ecosystem shares the following characteristics with other organic models:

- Interdependence and diversity of parts.
- The ability to adapt, learn and evolve.
- Emergent behaviours or properties.
- Organic or natural growth and renewal patterns.

“Every One Every Day is helping and changing local people’s lives and making a difference to a broad amount of people. On a day-to-day basis in the shop I’m seeing old people, disabled people, children, different cultures and backgrounds. People coming and being all together, and getting along, and happy to have this place.

These days will probably be some of the best summer days ever - when all of us are together like this, we need this place to stay.”

- Participant

This is one of the key differences between the Participatory City Foundation approach to participation and other approaches in which the key structural relationship is between funder and individual projects.

The function of the relationship between the Participatory Ecosystem and the Support Platform is to build and maintain stable systems that co-produce predictable and high levels of positive outcomes with and for residents and neighbourhoods long term.

The organic structure of this Participatory Ecosystem allows for the development of small, hyperlocal or temporary ideas to succeed within a whole system of activity, where they might not be possible or successful on their own. The more prevalent organising model is for projects to become mini-organisations in order to attract or hold funding. This more traditional model relies on scale, and can result in networks of mini-organisations becoming ossified and unsustainable long term without direct individual funding.

RESIDENT PARTICIPATION

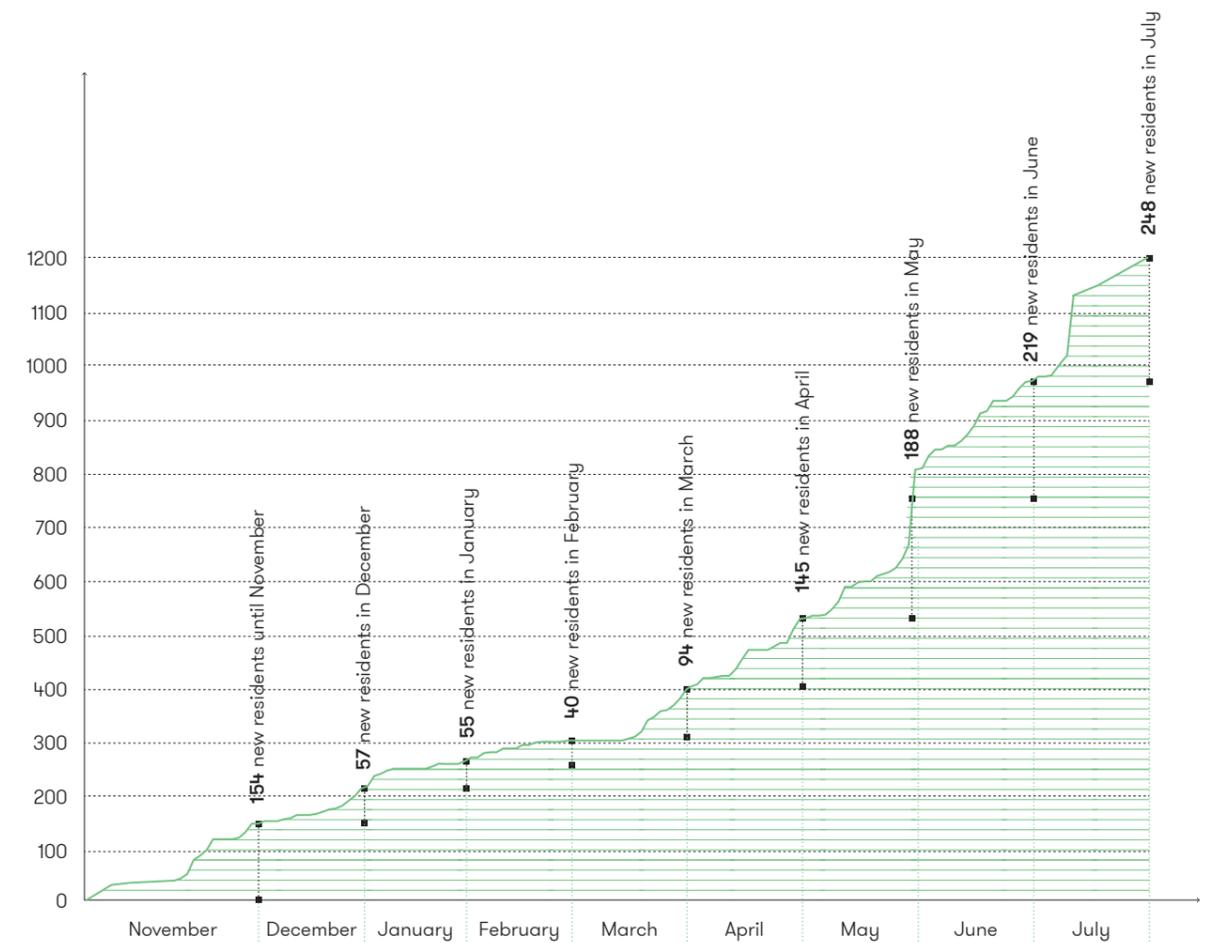
The graph shows how many residents have signed up in the Every One Every Day project within the first eight months of operation (end of November ‘17 - end of July ‘18), along with the gender split.

These numbers do not include children involved in the project, nor all the people who participated without signing up.

1,200
residents have signed up
to be part of Every One Every Day
within the first year



Overall growth of residents involved with Every One Every Day by participating and signing up
(this figure doesn't include: children or participants who chose not to sign up)



PERSON-CENTRED ECOSYSTEM

The Participatory Ecosystem from the resident perspective.

The design of the Every One Every Day Participatory Ecosystem puts residents at the epicentre of the system. The system is thus organised around residents, rather than asking residents to organise themselves around top-down systems. Organising in this way allows residents to participate and interact on their own terms - and to meet their own needs. It allows them to make choices about what activity they or their family or the neighbourhood might benefit from.

As described in the Executive Summary this model creates participation on an equal footing in a way which is mutually beneficial to all participants. This means that the Support Platform is strategically working to encourage frequent participation for as many people as possible in order to achieve long term outcomes.

Self-directed involvement

A diverse range of project ideas and participation opportunities allows residents to decide which activities suit them at any one time:

- Activities that fit within the demands of their lives e.g. around jobs, child raising, caring for elderly relatives.
- Activities that match their levels of confidence.
- Activities they are most attracted to.
- Activities with the most potential benefits e.g. learning, health, friendship etc.
- Activities where their abilities or talents are best activated to support each other and neighbourhoods.

It also allows for people to self-direct their interactions based on their situation, their feelings and their available time, which are always changing, often more so for people living in deprived circumstances.

With a flexible, person-centred Participation Ecosystem of this kind on their doorstep, residents are more likely to get involved in projects and activities than if only high threshold opportunities were available, thus enabling people to benefit more by participating more frequently at a less committed level.

The Participation Ecosystem grows and sustains by inviting and involving a constantly changing and renewing network of people to be part of the ecology - with new people regularly joining the network, while others might withdraw for periods due to ill health, work or family demands, or even a natural need for periods of solitude.

People are also constantly moving in and out of the borough - with the coming years likely to bring with them significant growth and population churn, the network will be welcoming many new people on an ongoing basis, as well as wishing people well as they move out to other places.

This describes how well matched this model of a Participation Ecosystem is to the realities of people's lives and the changing context. It provides a welcoming, flexible, attractive means to spend time with neighbours, getting to know and understand them, learning with them and co-creating places that are good to live in.

This is very different from participation models which rely on high levels of dedication from a fewer number of people, a static population or high levels of social confidence straight away.



Ecosystem of people, projects and participation opportunities designed to fit around the daily life of residents.

Network constantly being renewed, with new people joining, and others leaving the network continuously. This works in synch with the rhythms and flows through the borough.

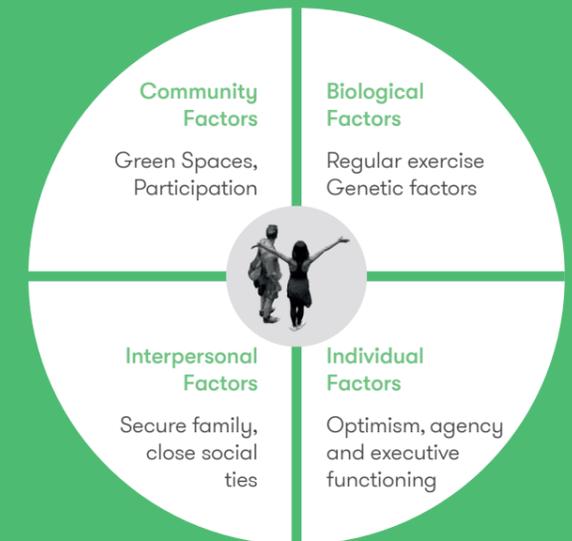
Outcomes are co-produced through peer-to-peer interactions with neighbours working together.

Protective factors

People and families need to find ways to manage the ongoing ups and downs of life, and this is done through a combination of resources which are collectively referred to as 'protective factors'.

The Participation Ecosystem creates a network of opportunities that help people experience and build more 'protective factors', including:

- Building friendships and support.
- Accessing networks and resources.
- Developing a sense of purpose and future.
- Practical opportunities to act e.g. environment or cohesion.
- Experiencing new safe and inclusive environments.



Stepping stones of participation opportunities

The network of projects and opportunities are designed to create opportunities across the whole continuum of types of participation. These opportunities start at the smallest entry point and grow from there. This small simple entry point is how the Participation Ecosystem ensures that everyone can join in

and has access to the benefits of participation. People can self-navigate, participating where they want to, often across multiple projects, in multiple roles, but always guided by their own judgement of their readiness to develop further.



Less time & confidence

01 Social Media
Interacting through Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.

02 Popping into shops
Passing by and popping into the shops to have a cup of tea and to find out more.

03 Signing up
Registering with the project for communication and research.

04 Participating in activities
Attending sessions.

05 Hosting a session
Hosting a session of an existing project such as Trade School or Great Cook.



06 Hosting and collaborating
Working with others to organise and host existing projects.

07 Replicating
Replicating a project that is tried and tested already, making it quicker and easier to start.

08 Start a Project
Explore ideas for new projects starting from scratch.

09 Start a Business
Develop new collaborative businesses with other residents.

More time and confidence

ECOSYSTEM OF PROJECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Where ideas come from

Ideas can come from anywhere. From the people who live locally, from other neighbourhoods across the world, from the many partners and collaborators.

Some existing open source projects are particularly good at surfacing people and ideas, and these have been used in the Every One Every Day project to kickstart activity and are referred to as stimulation projects.

As a general rule only ideas that local people love and want to develop themselves get designed and tested in the neighbourhood.

These projects get co-designed through putting together combinations of several open source ideas, utilising local resources and people's creativity and energy from the neighbourhoods. This always makes every project, regardless of the idea's origins, different and unique because it can only be made in that particular way by the people that live there.

Ideas are plentiful and their success and survival should depend principally on people's participation in a particular location - this only happens if residents continue to experience the benefits directly and see it benefiting others.

Project family trees

Many of the project ideas in this open source environment tend to combine and change over time. Ideas spark other ideas. Creating frameworks for hosting and collaborating are designed to make it easy to create new individual projects under an overall concept, .e.g. Open Corners. Family trees also recognise the origins of ideas, giving recognition to projects

that have been openly shared for the benefit of the community. This recognition is a very important aspect of open source culture, where intellectual property is not commercialised but openly shared. It's a vital part of co-creating an open source network of ideas in Barking and Dagenham and one that needs time and care to foster.



Layers

Community businesses will emerge from the large system of neighbourhood projects as a second, additional layer of activity, rather than see projects converted into businesses. This protects the network of activity which is highly accessible and built into the fabric of everyday life. It is the everyday layer of activity where the majority of outcomes such as cohesion, health and learning will be co-produced between residents.



Types of project

Projects differ based on how they invite people and the types of opportunities they offer to residents.



Stimulation

Projects & spaces that create opportunities for project creation.



Collaborative Framework

Projects that create opportunities for people to come together and start a project easily.



Hosting Framework

Projects that create opportunities for people to host single sessions, skill sharing, cooking, walks etc.



Collaborative Business

Incubators, projects or events that stimulate business development through our Theory of Change model.

Development phases of projects

Projects are co-designed and developed with residents, from the initial idea to actually testing the idea with other residents to replicating in different catchment areas or from another group of residents.



Emergent

Resident discussions about a project have started.



Designed

The project is designed and ready to be put in the programme.



Tested

The project has been tested during a programme of events.



Ongoing

The project has been tested and is continuing regularly.



Replicated

The project has been replicated in other shop catchment areas.

Development status of projects

In this ecosystem model projects are not expected to be continuously offering participation opportunities. Collaborators may decide to take a break for a variety of

reasons, including health, family or work pressures and holidays. Some project ideas won't be successful in a catchment area and may become dormant.



Active

The project has started and is active.



Paused

The project has paused.



Dormant

The project has stopped or been replaced.

RESIDENT DISTRIBUTION

The residents who have participated with the Every One Every Day project within the first eight months of the project come from all across the borough. The networks are grown around the first two shops initially, with newspapers being dropped within a 20 minute walk. The Summer Programme newspaper has a larger distribution to meet the aims of growing the network quickly, and the effects of this can be seen on the second map showing the network exempting geographically across the borough, much further than the newspaper distribution. Some of this is accounted for with partnerships and projects further north in the borough towards Green Lane, but also high levels of Facebook activity account for this. The diagram below showcases the distribution of residents across the borough and beyond.

Experience has also shown that:

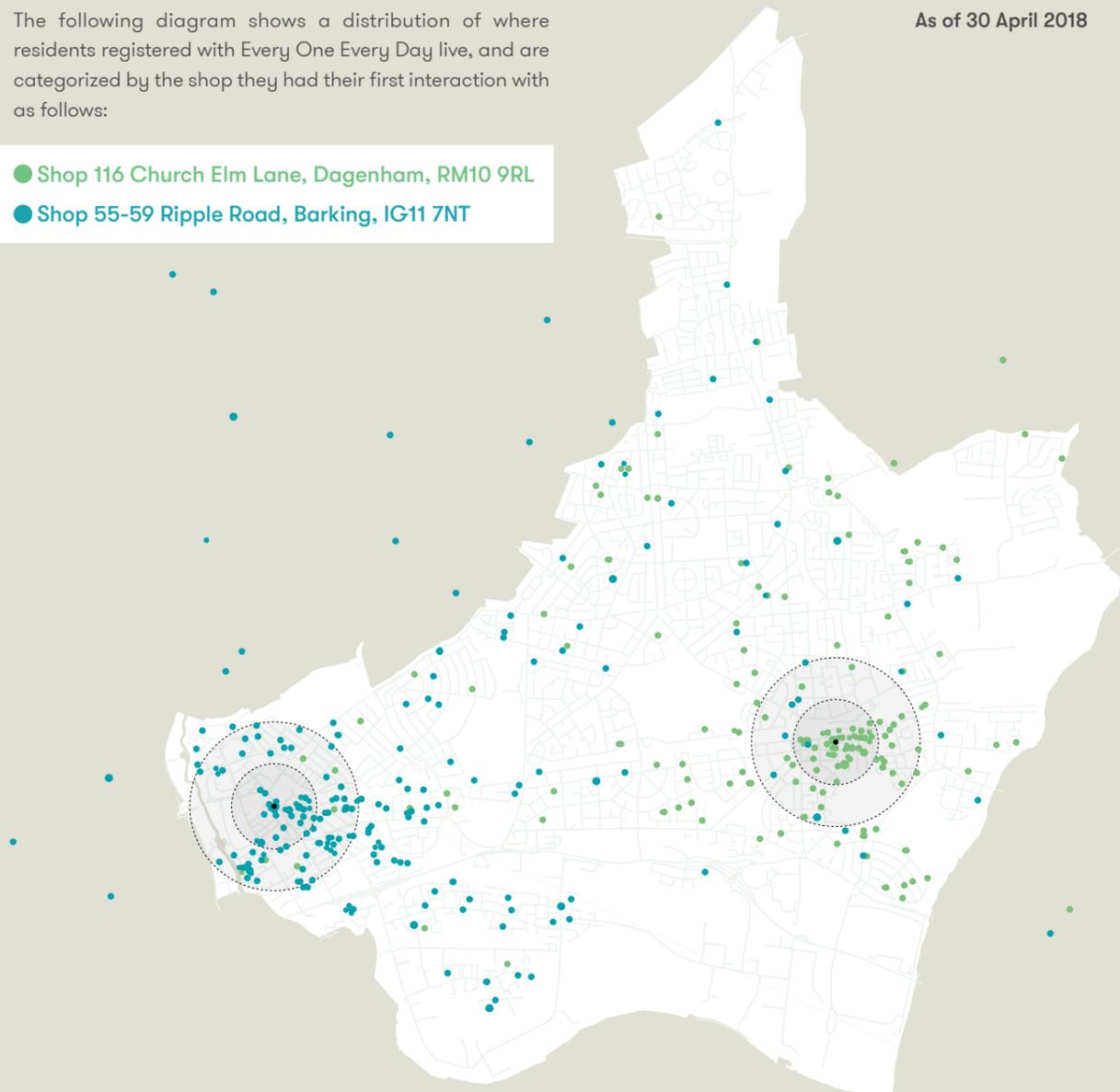
- Residents will travel to the Every One Every Day shop across the borough, and beyond the 15-minute walking radius around the shops for larger events.
- There is cross-pollination between the two shops. There are residents living closer to one shop but will still travel to the one further away from the house, given there is an event or project of their interest.

Note: The work on GDPR was completed between these maps and any dots not appearing on the second map are due to this.

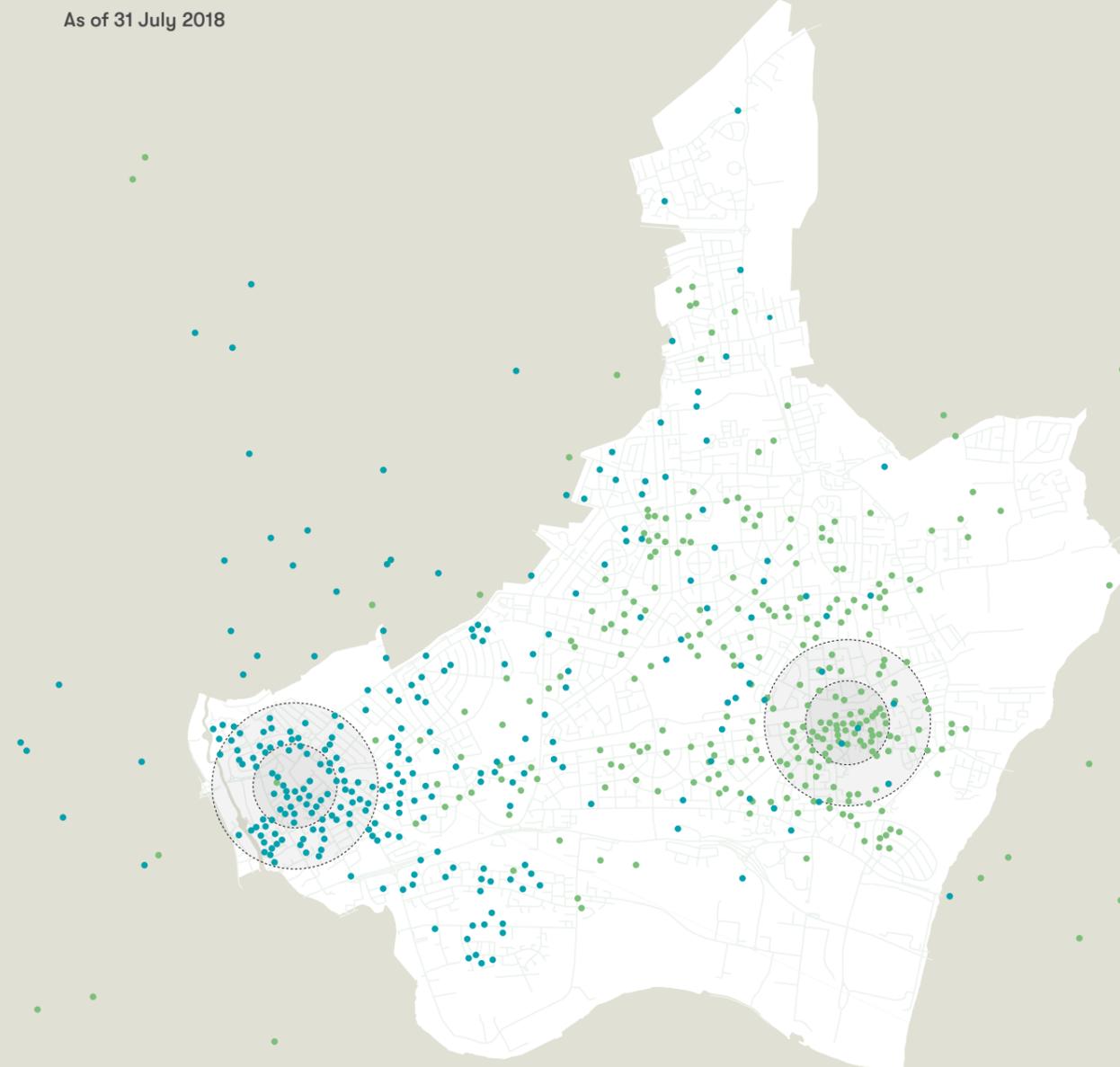
The following diagram shows a distribution of where residents registered with Every One Every Day live, and are categorized by the shop they had their first interaction with as follows:

- Shop 116 Church Elm Lane, Dagenham, RM10 9RL
- Shop 55-59 Ripple Road, Barking, IG11 7NT

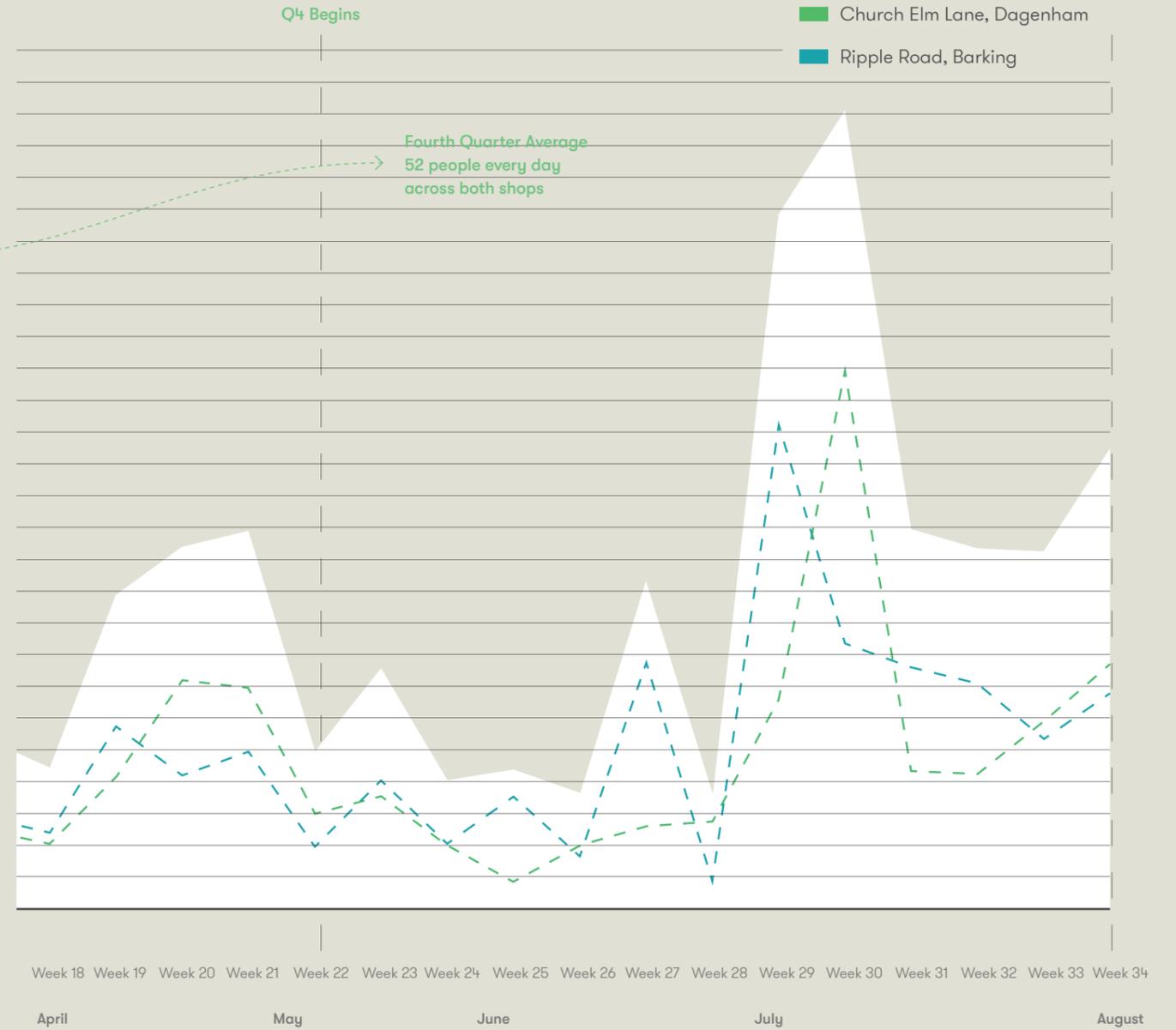
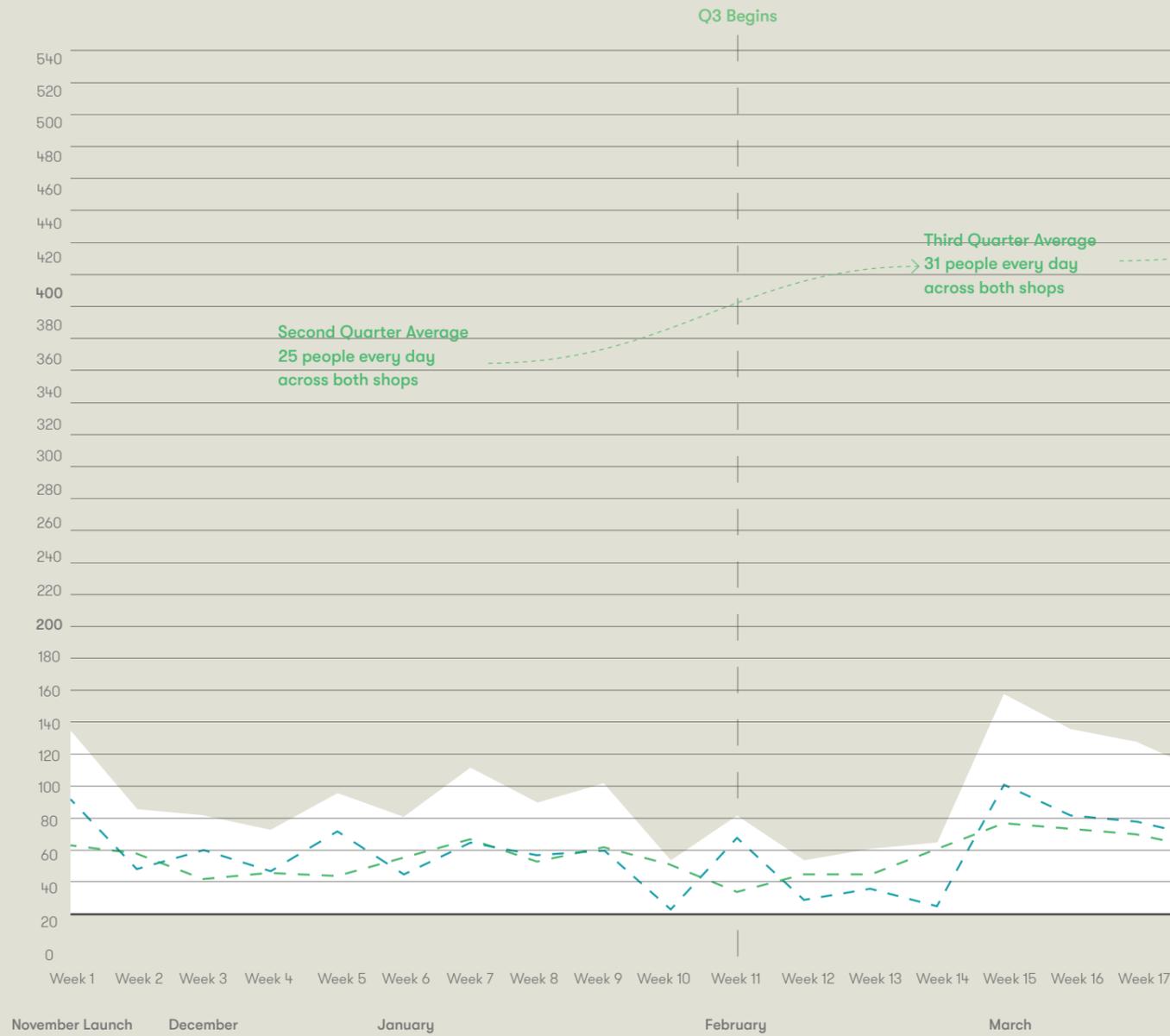
As of 30 April 2018



As of 31 July 2018



DAILY VISITORS



Ripple Road, Barking



Q2
66% New
34% Returning

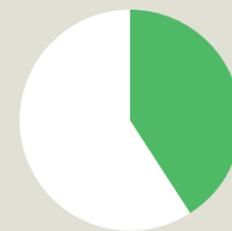


Q3
32% New
68% Returning



Q4
50% New
50% Returning

Church Elm Lane, Dagenham



Q2
41% New
59% Returning



Q3
28% New
72% Returning



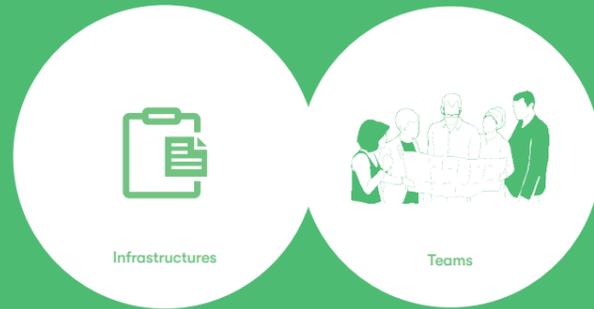
Q4
27% New
73% Returning

ORGANISING THE SUPPORT PLATFORM BIG TEAMING

Support Platform

The Support Platform consists of a collection of co-ordinated shared infrastructure that makes it easier to support, maintain and grow collections of projects.

The composition of the Support Platform is divided into Infrastructures and Teams.



An organisation must choose a structure that is appropriate for its individual needs and allows for the organisation to react and adapt to uncertainties and changes in the internal and external environments. Having a suitable organisational structure will allow an organisation to implement proper operating procedures and decision-making processes that will aid the organisation in accomplishing its goals.

Sherry Hartzell of Western Governors University cites Burns and Stalker (1961) to describe the two basic forms of organisational structure: mechanistic and organic structures.

A mechanistic structure describes an organisational structure that is based on a formal, centralised network. The mechanistic structure is best suited for organisations that operate in a stable and certain environment.

Organic structures are used in organisations that face unstable and dynamic environments and need to quickly adapt to change. Fast distribution of knowledge results in an increased ability to respond to changes in the internal and external environments.

Developing an effective structure for Every One Every Day

Initially a more traditional mechanistic structure was adopted throughout, with low levels of vertical reporting at the neighbourhood team level. Within eight weeks of launching in the neighbourhoods the organisation started leaning to a more organic structure and at the end of Year 1 the organisation is part mechanistic (Operations Team) and part organic (Ecosystem Building Team) with some important additions.

Many of these organising principles have a lot in common with what Amy Edmondson and Susan Salter Reynolds describe as Big Teaming in their book Building the Future.

This page and the page opposite outline the structures and infrastructures currently making up the Support Platform. The pages that follow describe in more detail why this structure has evolved, in particular how this structure mirrors the structure of the Participatory Ecosystem, making it easier for residents and team members to work seamlessly across both systems.

Infrastructures

The infrastructures necessary to support, maintain and grow collections of participation projects and collaborative businesses are detailed here.

Through a series of earlier prototypes each of these elements has been proved to be essential for being able to perform the necessary support to build the Participatory Ecosystem with residents.

[For more detail see history of the approach in the Research Section on page 92]



Teams

Ecosystem Building Team

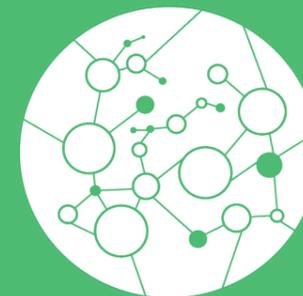
All team members except the Operations Team are now considered part of the Ecosystem Building Team.

The structure of this combined team is organic (as defined by Burns and Stalker), but with some important additions. These additional characteristics have been added to allow for the Ecosystem Building Team to work in multiple modes, requiring different ways of thinking, frameworks and behaviours. The modes that have been identified to date are development, delivery, research and communication. More detail on this on the following pages.

Combined these two sets of structural characteristics have been given the working title of Organic + within the team.

The Ecosystem Building team includes members from:

- Neighbourhood Shops and The Warehouse
- Neighbourhood School (incorporating Programmes and Research)
- Co-production Lab
- Development
- Design



Operations Team

The Operations Team is organised in a mechanistic structure, with a clear hierarchy and responsibilities. This structure has been adopted to ensure that health and safety processes are very tightly managed and allows for smooth running of essential operations for the shops, warehouse and offices.



Characteristics of organic structure

- Work in multiple teams simultaneously
- Generating/responding to emergence
- Lateral communication
- Decision-making distributed

Characteristics of organic +

- Skills and knowledge for working in multiple modes
- Disciplined work patterns
- Processes for high levels of organisation and delivery
- Big teaming capabilities
- Mutual accountability

Characteristics of mechanistic structure

- Well defined specialist roles and tasks
- Organisation and planning
- Vertical communication
- Decision-making hierarchy

MIRRORING THE PARTICIPATORY SYSTEM

1. Support Platform structure needs to mirror the Participatory Ecosystem

The Participatory Ecosystem is organic in nature, with residents participating across a wide number of different projects and in different roles. For many residents this way of organising is ideal, but for others who might be more used to working in hierarchical organisations it can be challenging initially. The Support Platform team needs to mirror these organising principles, with team members learning how to do this well in order to incorporate this working culture through both systems

2. Support Platform works in multiple modes

The Ecosystem Building Team members work in four different modes within multiple teams, in multiple roles on a daily basis.

Development mode

The development mode is the most dominant for developing and growing the Participatory Ecosystem, requiring flexible responses to emergent opportunities and ideas, with a creative and generative way of working, and thus the organic structure supports this primary mode of working.

Delivery mode

The second most dominant mode of working is delivery, requiring highly organised and disciplined project

management skills. While the structure is organic, with accompanying characteristics common with this type of structure, the Support Platform has adopted a second layer of essential characteristics in order to deliver well.

Research and communications modes

The research and communications are secondary modes but are consistently required. The whole team are involved in data gathering and analysis through the Development Evaluation process. They are also continuously communicating with residents verbally and through the newspapers and films which are also fully co-produced. Ecosystem building requires high levels of communication skills, with different types of organisation skills and expertise.

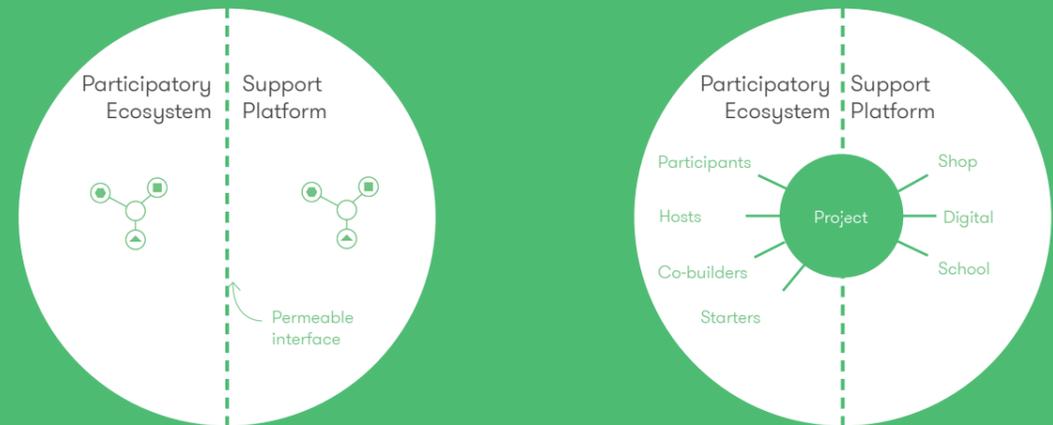
3. Expertise is distributed

The team has been recruited on the basis of different knowledge and skills. These need to be assembled into teams when a combination of skills or aptitudes is required.

4. Co-design on an equal footing

Co-design is central to all the work of Every One Every Day, as the main way that different knowledge sets are incorporated. Experience has shown that the most effective way of co-designing is for people to work on an equal footing, with minimal power dynamics.

	Development	Delivery	Research	Communication
Dynamic	Emergent (ideas opportunities, people)	Controlled (programmes, Schedules)	Emergent, strategic	Emergent, planned, multi-format, persistent
Planning Method	Theory of change	Project management	Development evaluation, action research, etc.	Project management
Planning	Unpredictable/Reactive	Predictable/Pro-active	Methodical/Pro-active + Reactive	Unpredictable Predictable
Skills	Design	Organisation	Documenting, gathering, analysing, learning	Verbal, written and visual communication skills
Key modes of working	Flexible, responsive, creative, experimental, problem solving	Reliability, team work, discipline, problem solving	Openness, discipline, discussion, rigour	Flexible, responsible + programmatic
Dependencies	Participatory culture knowledge, design skills	Organising systems, project management	Practices and process, understanding of purpose	Multiple skills
Identity	Inventor	Organiser	Knowledge builder	Communicator

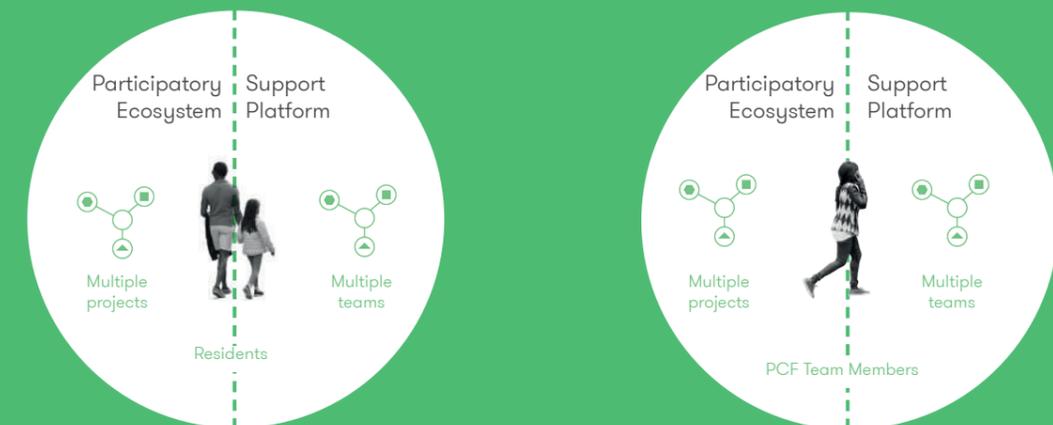


A Mirroring an organic structure across both systems

The two platforms structure is now designed to mirror each system with a high degree of fluidity across the boundary between the two. This flexible mirroring is fundamental to the ability of the ecology as a whole to operate on the basis of genuine co-design and co-production at the neighbourhood level.

B Projects involve many different roles and teams

Each co-produced neighbourhood project features expertise drawn from the Participatory Ecosystem and the Support Platform. The boundary between the two is permeable, residents and team members will adopt multiple roles in supporting and delivering each project.



C Residents work across both systems

Individual residents at the epicentre of the ecosystem are able to co-produce their neighbourhood projects drawing on the support of the ecosystem and the platform seamlessly.

The ecology is experienced as a supportive and creative environment at the neighbourhood level.



D Platform team members work across both systems

For team members, working in this flexible and mirroring approach means constantly adapting to the specifics of neighbourhood projects and individual residents. This highly skilled practice requires an excellent theoretical and practical understanding of co-design principles and methods and the ability to move seamlessly between different modes of practice.

THE DEVELOPMENTAL EVALUATION PROCESS

Developmental Evaluation supports innovation development to guide adaptation in complex environments. A complex system is characterised by a large number of interacting and interdependent elements. Developmental Evaluation is particularly suited to innovation, programme re-design, replication, and complex issues where quick iterative testing is needed.

The aim is for Developmental Evaluation to reduce risk on the Every One Every Day initiative in the following ways:

- Promote rapid, adaptive learning at a deep level so that the project has greatest potential to achieve social impact.
- Focus on understanding the innovation in context, and exploring how both the innovation and its context evolve and interact over time.
- Allows evaluators/implementers to adapt to changing contexts and respond to real events that can and should impact the direction of the work.
- Provide a systematic way to scan and understand the critical systems and contextual elements that influence this innovation's road to outcomes.

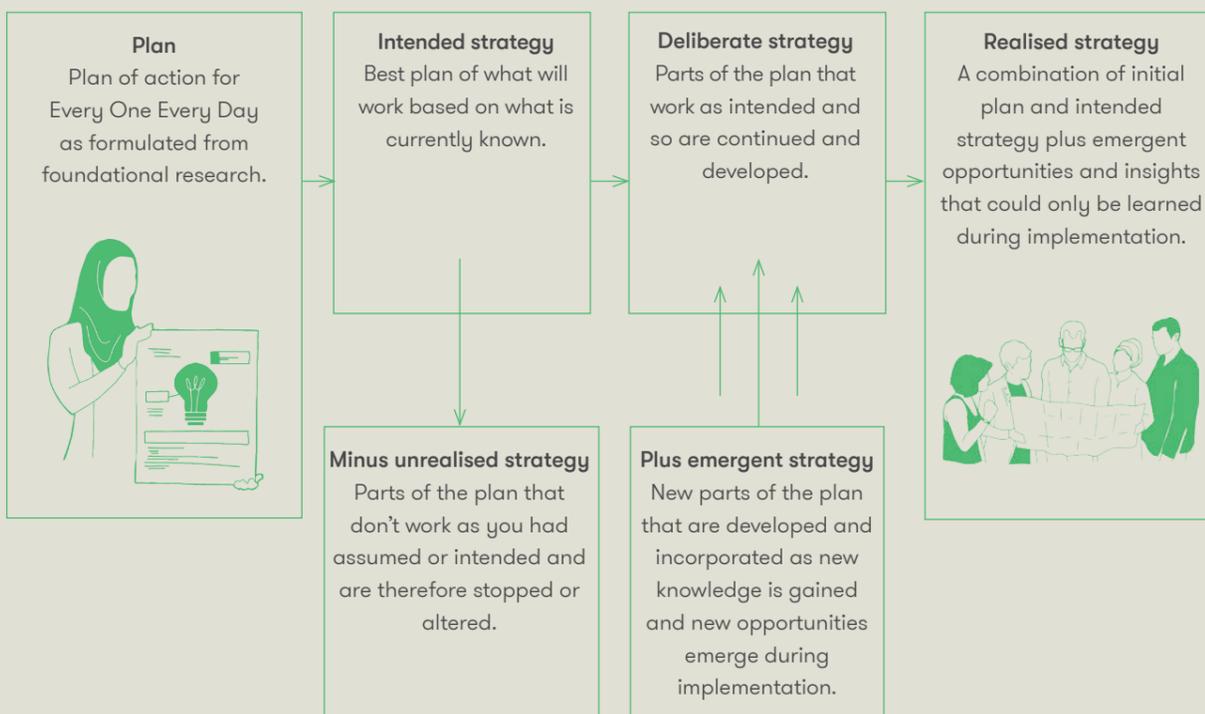
- Allow flexibility in decision-making as the issue being addressed continues to evolve.
- Encourage frequent stakeholder engagement in accessing data and using it to inform decision-making, therefore maximising both individual and organisational learning and capacity-building. This leads to better outcomes.

“Evaluation is about critical thinking; development is about creative thinking. Often these two types of thinking are seen to be mutually exclusive, but developmental evaluation is about holding them in balance. What developmental evaluation does is combine the rigour of evaluation, being evidence-based and objective, with the role of organisational development, which is change-oriented, and relational.”

A Developmental Evaluation Primer

“Development evaluation supports innovation development to guide adaption to emergent and dynamic realities in complex environments. Development evaluation tracks and attempts to make sense of what emerges under conditions of complexity, documenting and interpreting the dynamics, interactions, and interdependencies that occur as innovations unfold.”

Michael Quinn Patton, Developmental Evaluation



Whole team Development Evaluation

Development Evaluation is central to how the Every One Every Day initiative is being developed.

Unlike other evaluations processes that involve external experts to make interpretations, it is vital with Development Evaluation that the initiative is evaluated by team members who are immersed in the project. In the case of Every One Every Day this has been extended to the whole team who are analysing and drawing conclusions together in order to develop next steps of the strategy.

Understanding how this framework for evaluation is being applied to the project is very important because in practice this has resulted in some fundamental challenges to the team around growing knowledge with processes being adapted accordingly.

Team in the field

Every One Every Day is a research and development project, and in this environment the entire team are researchers working in the field, in this case the neighbourhoods of Barking and Dagenham.

Gathering data

Everyone in the team is gathering data (quantitative and qualitative) and making first hand observations on a daily basis. This information is distributed and dispersed as the team work in different places around the borough.

Processes to map data

A regular team process is needed to draw together this dispersed knowledge in order that a fuller, more accurate picture can be created of what is occurring in the neighbourhoods.

Co-analyse to codify

Through this process the team working with residents can analyse this aggregated data in order that these insights can assist in codifying new frameworks for working, and inform the next stage of the strategy.

BIG TEAMING IN PRACTICE

The practices and competencies that enable big teaming are complex and are still being developed through the team. What is documented here are early thoughts and insights.

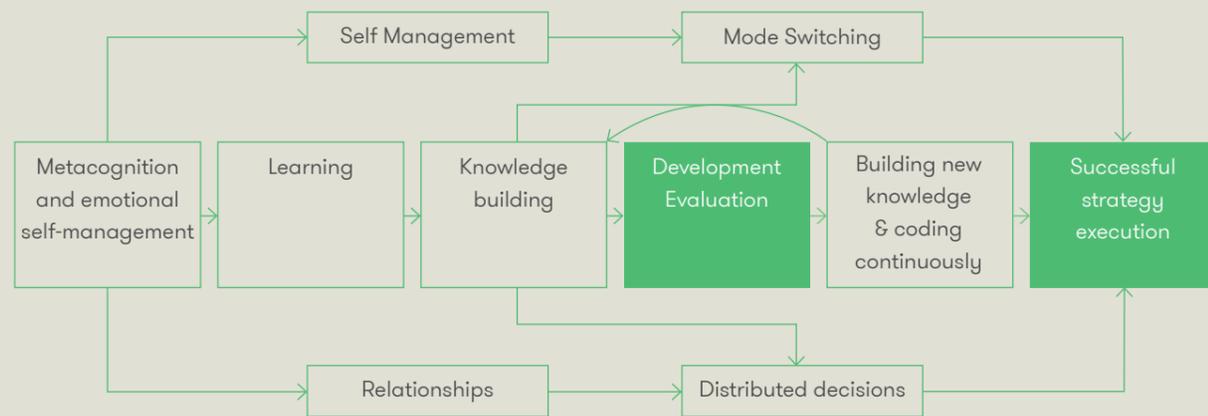
The big teaming concept has team members working across multiple teams in multiple roles. Opposite is a chart which shows how the Every One Every Day team members work across different teams, combining knowledge and skills when needed, some on long term basis, others short term to work on individual projects.

As described on the previous pages, working across teams in this way within the Support Platform is essential if team members and residents are to work together well across both systems.

Working in this way can be very challenging, and all team members continue to work hard to develop new knowledge and competencies in order to make working in this way possible.

Insights from experiences to date:

- Not relying on top-down management and hierarchy to guide the work means that team members have to become more self-directing and self-managing, and this requires cultivating high levels of metacognition and emotional intelligence.
- The successful execution of the strategy relies on the whole team's ability to learn new knowledge and engage fully in the Development Evaluation processes, which should be developed in step with the team's knowledge.
- Distributed decision making is essential to building the Participatory Ecosystem, but this also needs to be developed alongside team members learning. Without all the required knowledge decisions can be insufficiently informed.



Developing competencies for Big Teaming
Version 1

	Barking Shop	Dagenham Shop	Warehouse	Design	Communications	Photos and Film	Copy Writing	Digital	Co-production Lab	Business Development	Cities Programme	Research	Local Partnerships	External Partnerships	Making	Greening	Operations	Finance	HR	Training	Insurance	Office and Process	Team Rotas
Aggie	●					●						●			●								
AJ		●				●						●											
Akanele		●			●		●	●				●											
Bobbie-Jo																	●				●	●	
Chris																	●					●	●
Deborah																		●					
Hayley	●		●			●						●			●								
Jordan					●	●	●					●											
Katherine			●							●	●	●	●										
Laura				●	●	●						●											
Nat			●						●		●	●		●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nina			●		●			●	●			●											
Ola	●											●	●										
Rachita	●			●	●	●						●											
Rahela	●				●		●					●											
Ruchit					●							●											
Saira		●			●	●						●									●		
Tessy			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●				
Wayne								●				●	●			●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Zoe		●			●							●	●										

THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING

Learning is important work for team members and residents alike. As well as the hands-on learning that everyone is involved in there is also a considerable amount of knowledge about the Participatory City Foundation approach and models that everyone needs to learn on joining the organisation or starting new projects.

Kickstarting the development of the Participatory Ecosystem has taken priority over consolidating learning and revisiting frameworks. Steep learning curves have meant that the team is growing their understanding and capabilities continuously, and while the first nine months have placed a lot of stress on the team during delivery periods and deadlines, it has also created an intense learning and bonding environment.

Consolidation of learning

Having a strong and more uniform approach and knowledge base is essential for this type of evaluation process to be rigorous, and the project is focussing efforts on growing and consolidating learning in Year 2.

Factors which make consolidation essential:

- Unlike other evaluations processes that involve external experts to make interpretations, it is vital with Development Evaluation that the initiative is evaluated by team members and residents who are immersed in the project. In the case of Every One Every Day this has been extended to the whole team who are analysing and drawing conclusions together in order to develop next steps of the strategy.
- Team members are being exposed to different contexts and are having different learning experiences through learning on the job.
- Year 1 experiences show that it takes a minimum of six months working on the project to have a functional understanding of the project, and up to a year to have a fuller understanding.
- In addition to learning foundational knowledge the team has also been inventing and refining many organisational processes associated with both the smooth running of the Support Platform and the growth of the Participation Ecosystem.

The role of metacognition

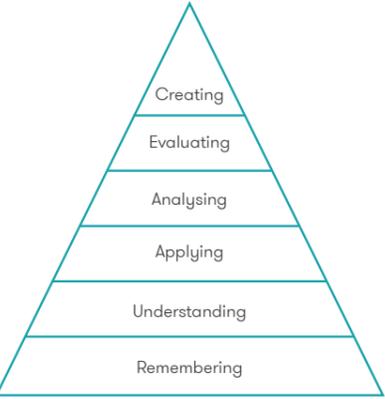
Metacognition has been mentioned earlier in relation to how the team understands and manages the different modes of working. This mental monitoring of thought processes is vital for the whole team to be involved in the Developmental Evaluation

process as this is fundamentally thinking together, to harness collective intelligence.

The mapping, sorting, analysing processes require different ways of thinking and with more than 20 people involved having a shared understanding and language around these thinking processes is important.

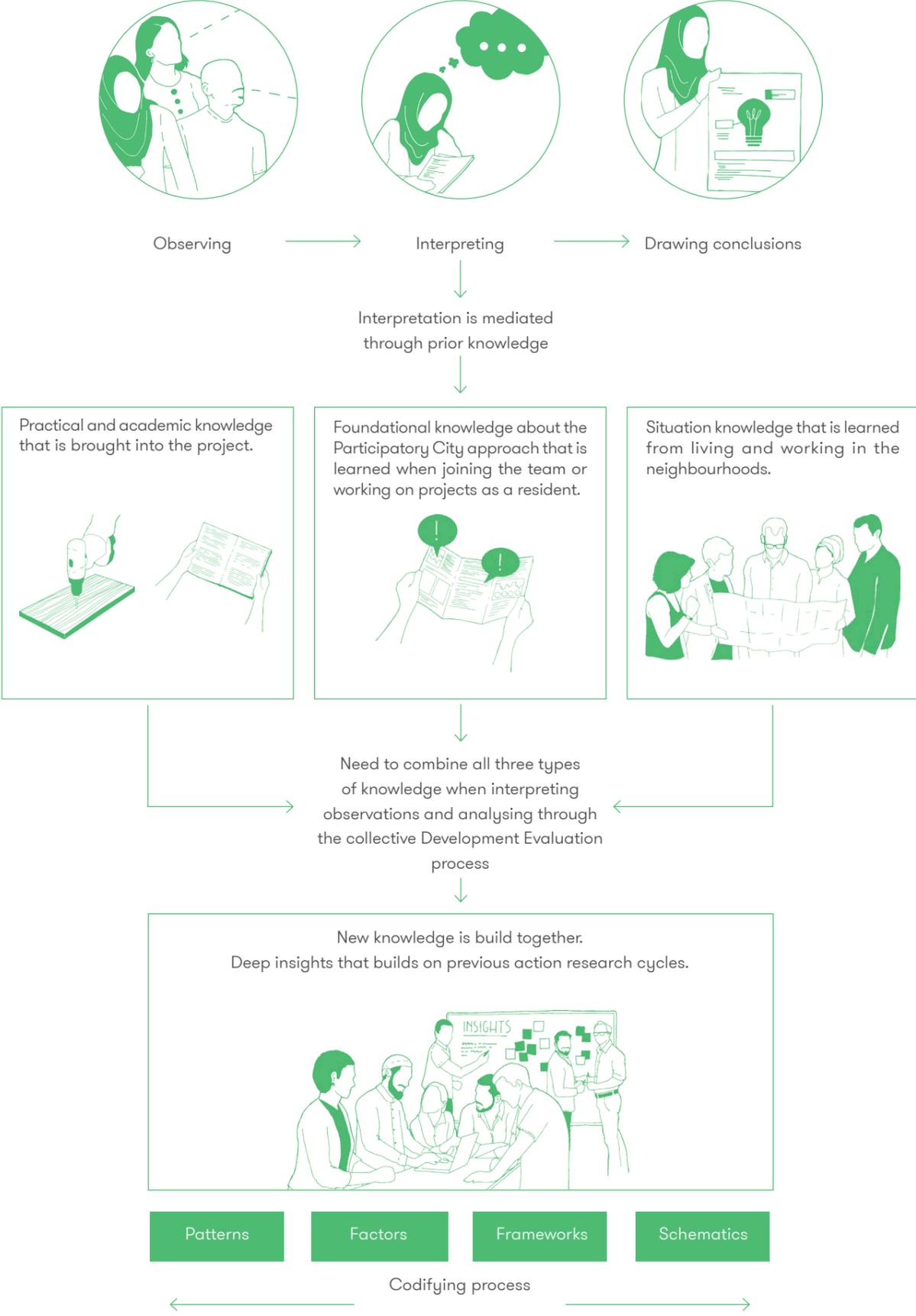
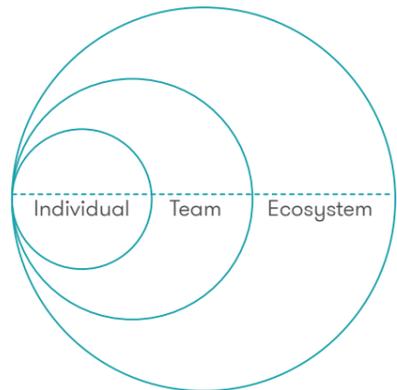
Monitoring mental processes is often new to team members and learning how to do this can take some time. It also involves practicing and the team is still learning as individuals how to express ideas, add perspectives and share knowledge as the practice of collective knowledge building develops within the whole team.

Bloom's Taxonomy is used as an overarching framework to assist the team in understanding different ways of learning and thinking.



Diffusion of learning in the neighbourhoods

As more resident hub teams emerge the need to spread learning about participatory culture models and the PCF approach becomes more important to support residents as they become more confident and independent.



DEVELOPMENT CYCLES

The concept of Every One Every Day is that the network of people, projects and activities grows, that by year 5 this activity will be happening every day of the year.

To kickstart the process of building the Participation Ecosystem the team is currently working in 16 week cycles, eight weeks of development and production and eight weeks of programme.

These cycles support achieving participation in the following ways:

1. Outcomes are created through people spending time together in the same space, thus the projects need to create many opportunities to do this, not just exist as static project ideas.
2. The opportunities need to be diverse, interesting and exciting in order to entice people from their homes to spend time with their neighbours
3. Concrete invitations to participate (come at this time, to this place, to do this thing, bring this with you) work very successfully. These concrete invitations keep things simple, make it easy to understand and make decisions around. More abstract invitations to 'share ideas' or 'collaborate' sound nice but don't work well.

4. Strong and broad promotion is needed in the most exciting formats. Newspapers were first tested in the Open Works prototype project and they were a game changer. Residents were receiving exciting invitations directly through their letter box and the format allows for a much more expansive narrative around residents working together.

Kickstarting the network has involved co-creating projects, building programmes, designing and producing the newspapers in this 16 week cycle.

From the second year experiments will begin in extending the programme length, and overlapping the development and production.

This gradual transition moving from cycles to constant activity is largely dependent on the following factors:

- Growing awareness of the project.
- Growing the networks.
- Increasing the number of people responding to digital promotions, and the development of new digital communication tools.



DECISION MAKING

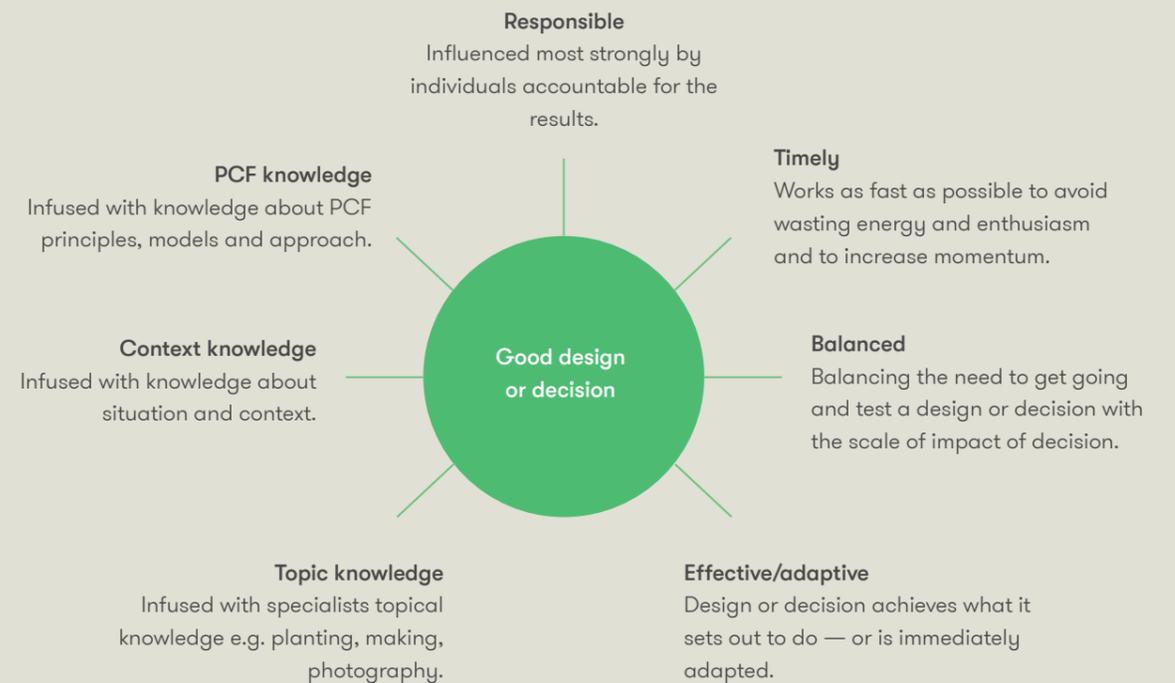
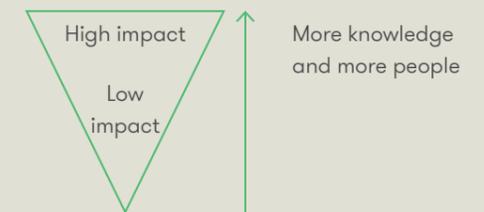
Working principles within the Ecosystem building team:

- 1. Informed**
Decisions need to be as informed as possible. Co-design whenever possible as this process is the best way to incorporate different types of knowledge (specialist, context specific, approach and models) from residents and other team members.
- 2. Accountable**
Person with most accountability for the decision has most influence.
- 3. Proportional**
Match the process to the impact of decision. Decisions with big or long term impact need more people, more time and more care.
- 4. Inclusive**
Always sense check decisions with at least one other person. Invite others into the process whenever time allows.
- 5. Fast**
Make decisions as quickly as possible.

Quick triage

The team are developing and testing a new process to aid with decision making. This process is based on a quick triage process.

- What has to be co-designed or decided?
- What is the impact of the decision? (high/low)
- What process is needed? (Co-design, decision 2+, democratic poll)
- Who needs to be involved? (Accountable person, expertise needed)
- When does it need to be decided?



COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

Collaborative branding

Every One Every Day, and its associated strap line 'Neighbourhoods made by everyone, for everyone' is the primary, resident-focussed identity through which all programme communications are promoted. This idea of collaborative brand is designed to ensure that all efforts are co-owned and co-produced.

Mainstreaming practical participation

The ability of the Every One Every Day platform to take root at the heart of neighbourhoods is dependent upon being able to communicate with residents in multiple, diverse and engaging ways. The participation model that is being developed is primarily about attracting talents, not targeting needs, so the Support Platform takes responsibility for making all the participation opportunities it promotes as convenient, mutually beneficial and attractive as possible. For participation to be fully inclusive barriers must be removed, or kept as low as possible, and for that to happen frequent, diverse participation opportunities, or plug-in points, are needed.

The projects are based around 'common-denominator' activities capable of appealing to any and all residents in neighbourhoods, so communications are designed on the same basis, mainstreaming neighbourhood participation and aiming to be invitational to all residents as opposed to targeted at some.

Communications are therefore shaped to and integrated with people's daily lives, and framed in an invitational, attractive and aspirational way. A range of communications methods are used, and seek to build communications into the design of many aspects of our platform.

The Every One Every Day shop fronts

Every One Every Day shops are not retail environments. They don't sell anything and are not run for the purposes of generating profit. However, the concept of a shop is helpful in terms of understanding how they operate as the primary communication vehicle for the initiative.

Firstly, just like any shop, they are openly accessible to the general public, and located in places where local people pass by during their daily lives. This means the barrier to entry into engaging with staff and other residents is kept extremely low.

Secondly, they are designed to be visually engaging with large windows which serve to intrigue and entice passers by with the highly visible activities taking place within the shop.

Thirdly, and most profoundly, the shops are located and designed to show what public infrastructure could be if it was shaped around people, rather than requiring people to shape

themselves around it. The shops communicate the fundamental aims of the initiative.

Newspapers

Newspapers are an indispensable part of the communications strategy. Their primary function is to share the details of Every One Every Day activities taking place in festivals (November 2017) and programmes to residents within a highly localised geographical area around the shops.

Outside the programmes they have been used extensively to communicate to people within and outside Barking and Dagenham the range of activities taking place, and some of the key stories emerging from Every One Every Day's first year.

Newspapers have been door-dropped to all households within a 20 minute walk of the location of programme activities and over the first year approximately 80,000 copies have been distributed to residents, local businesses and organisations, and other partners. Copies are also retained for residents to pick up from the shops themselves.

The newspapers go directly to people's homes, and with 30 - 44 pages of exciting participation projects and opportunities they are helping to create a positive and optimistic narrative about residents who are working together and shaping the everyday experience of living in these neighbourhoods.

Social media

A vibrant online presence is essential, using a combination of a project website (weareeveryone.org) Twitter and Facebook to communicate with local residents and the wider world.

Up to 31 July 2018 20,000 unique visitors have visited the website (with 50,000 pages views) , 1200 followers on Facebook and 740 followers on Twitter.

Flyers, posters and other materials

Supplementing the core communications tools as described residents work with the team to produce attractive event and project posters and flyers. These are displayed in the shops as well as shared with local businesses and organisations to promote and raise the profile of Every One Every Day activities.

Film

Film is used as much as possible, with a four minute launch film explaining the initiative, as well as regular short films showing the activity. Residents are also contributing to the number of films about the projects, and the intention is to encourage more of this in Year 2.



EVERY ONE EVERY DAY

Summer Programme 2018

London: Heron, South 1 Hall, George Henry School, South 2 Hall, Barking Learning Centre, Together Library, Good Harvest Centre, Living Streets, and Barking and Dagenham.

An 8 week season of over 100 opportunities near where you live to cook, make, learn, grow, the things, play and share together with your family, friends and neighbours. Barking and Dagenham made by everyone, for everyone!

Welcome to Every One Every Day!

Every One Every Day is a really ambitious idea, with lots of people on board. We know that Barking and Dagenham is a vibrant place to live and work, and we want to make it even more so. Our goal is to bring people and their families, friends and neighbours together to do things that matter to them.

10 things you might not know about Every One Every Day

1. It's a really ambitious idea, with lots of people on board.
2. We know that Barking and Dagenham is a vibrant place to live and work, and we want to make it even more so.
3. Our goal is to bring people and their families, friends and neighbours together to do things that matter to them.
4. We want to make it even more so.
5. We want to bring people and their families, friends and neighbours together to do things that matter to them.
6. We want to make it even more so.
7. We want to bring people and their families, friends and neighbours together to do things that matter to them.
8. We want to make it even more so.
9. We want to bring people and their families, friends and neighbours together to do things that matter to them.
10. We want to make it even more so.

THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THE EVERY ONE EVERY DAY PROJECT

LAUNCHING PARTNER BY LINDSEY & JIM

PHOTO: JIM

Start a project right now!

We will be launching a number of projects that you can take part in or start today. It's a great way to get involved in the community and make a difference.

Contents

- 1. Start a project right now!
- 2. Contents
- 3. ...

PROGRAMME

June 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22

PROGRAMME

July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

TRADE SCHOOL

Trade School is a place where you can learn a trade and get a job. It's a great way to gain experience and skills.

Sign up for a Trade School at www.barkinganddagenham.gov.uk

THE WAREHOUSE

Enjoy the benefits of becoming a Warehouse Member. It's a great way to support the community and get involved in the project.

Sign up to become a member at www.barkinganddagenham.gov.uk

Gascoigne Living Room

COME ALONG

NOODLE NIGHT

WONDERFUL PLACE TO GROW UP

SUMMER CAMP

Saturday 11 August 2018 | 10.00 am - 3.30 pm

Location: Victoria House, Victoria Ave, Barking SE18 2PT

For more information visit www.barkinganddagenham.gov.uk

GREAT LOOK

Bar/Code

Bar/Code is a place where you can learn a trade and get a job. It's a great way to gain experience and skills.

SPOKEN WORD SCHOOL

4 August 2018 | 2.00 - 8.00 pm

Studio 3 Arts

Spoken Word Fest

OPEN CORNERS

SUNFLOWER STREET

Bees and Chickens of Barking and Dagenham

coop

Chicken School

Pantry

WORK IN PROGRESS

Highlights from the Spring Programme!

A FREE SPACE FOR EVERY ONE

STREET BALL

PLAY STREET

ROCK PAPER SCISSORS

Bling A Thing

SCHOOL OF COFFEE

We Love Eastbury

Wild Walk

Play Street

NEIGHBOURHOOD FILM STUDIO

Light Room

Starter Kitchen

Digital Basics

Tea & Toast

Wild Walks

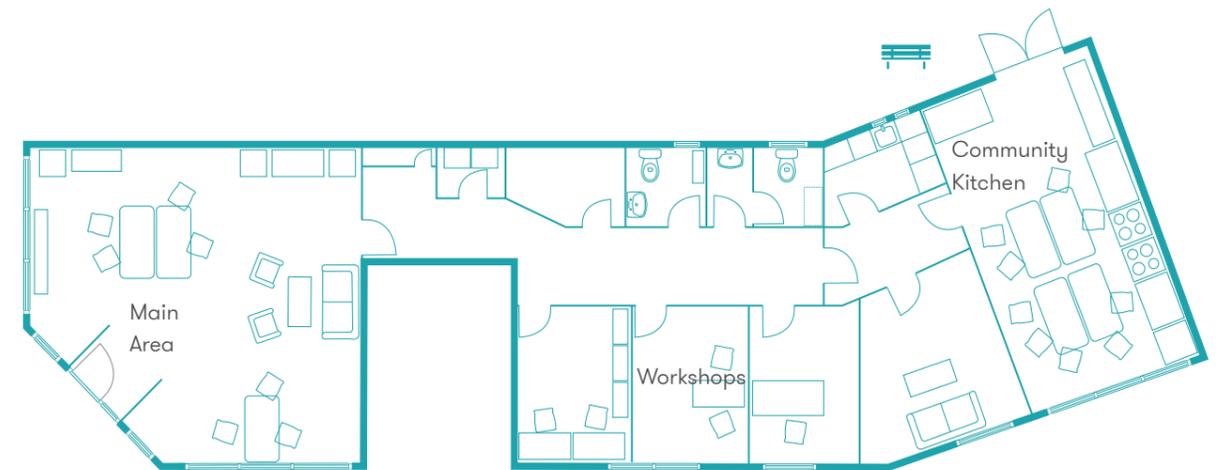


SHOP 1 RIPPLE ROAD BARKING

The shop on Ripple Road is approximately 250 square meters, placed directly on a high street in Barking. It is located close to local businesses, such as clothes shops and grocery stores, and across the street from a Lidl and a Tesco's supermarket. It is also close to the Barking Market, which hosts a variety of traders, and takes place from 9 am to 5 pm, everyday apart from Wednesdays and Sundays.

The shop has a large corner facade with a bus stop directly in front that allows for high visibility of the shop. The space used to be a Citizens Advice Bureau that moved over a year previously to the Barking Learning Centre across the street, however people still visit the old location.

The shop opened at the end of November 2017. An initial fit out was completed in preparation for opening to make the space feel welcoming to residents, with graphics on the windows and bright furniture. In preparation for the Spring Programme in early March, a spacious back room was fitted into a freestanding community kitchen, which has been used for residents to cook together and share meals. Another room has started developing into a Pop-up Workshop with tools that were donated by a local resident. The Youth Offending Team and a small group of residents have also significantly contributed in the ongoing spatial changes of the shop over time.





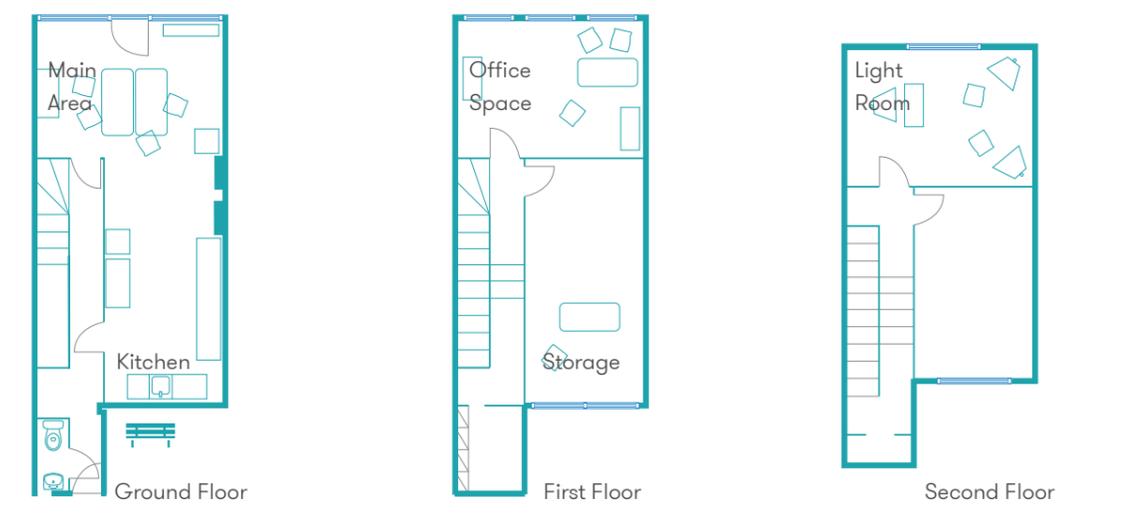
SHOP 2 CHURCH ELM LANE, DAGENHAM

The shop on Church Elm Lane is about 150 square meters that extends over three floors. It is located on a residential area, on a small parade local shops and businesses.

It is a 5-minute walk away from the commercial corridor of the Heathway, where the train station and the Dagenham Library are located. The shop has large windows, which allows people to see activity inside. The ground floor has an open plan layout, with a main shop area including a small kitchen.

At the back of the shop there is a small WC and the stairs going to the upper floors. The first floor has an office area and storage, and the second floor has a photography room created by residents as part of the Light Room project.

The shop opened at the end of November 2017 at the same time as the Barking shop, and a fit out was completed of the ground floor area. A freestanding kitchen was installed and it's been in use constantly since then.



 150 Square Meters	 8 Number of Rooms	 Office Space	 Main Area
 3 Number of Floors		 Light Room	 Garden

COMMUNITY KITCHEN

55 RIPPLE ROAD
BARKING



FREE WiFi
Network: Participatory City
Password: ParticipatoryCity55

Welcome

Food's ready!

Support Platform

THE WAREHOUSE

The Warehouse will be a new 1,000 m² makerspace and co-working warehouse near Dagenham East which sits at the centre of the integrated Support Platform for inclusive growth. Due for completion in the early part of 2019 it will house a range of tools, spaces, machinery and learning opportunities which will be openly accessible to local residents in Barking and Dagenham.

For local residents, it completes a learning and development pathway that connects the earliest interest, a cup of tea in one of the neighbourhood shops, through participation or initiating a neighbourhood project, through to business development. The Warehouse creates further opportunities to prototype products and test ideas which can potentially become the basis of new collaborative businesses in Barking and Dagenham.

Promoting a circular economy

Match funded by the Mayor of London's Good Growth Fund, the Warehouse concept aims to include a number of innovative models for creating inclusive and sustainable local development. There will be regular programmes, that will incorporate principles of the circular economy, hybrid business models that promote co-ownership and social benefit, as well as working with local partners to look at elements of the Cleveland Model which might be adopted in Barking and Dagenham.

This model sets out an alternative to 'trickle-down' approaches to driving place-based regeneration. Rather than see large local contracts awarded to large external companies in the expectation that the benefits in terms of jobs and money flow ultimately to local people the Cleveland Model encourages local anchor institutions to use their commissioning and procurement power to develop and support locally-grown businesses to connect into their supply chains.

The planned location of The Warehouse is on the site scheduled for the development of Europe's largest film studio. This creates enormous potential to test the application of the Cleveland Model in the context of mass participation in the borough.

Warehouse as Public Amenity

Shared maker-spaces operating on a membership basis are a well-established model with numerous examples across London, the UK and internationally. In contrast to these models (which research demonstrates have tended to disproportionately support middle class men) the Every One Every Day Warehouse is designed to be open access for all residents of the borough on a model much more akin to that of public amenities such as libraries and parks.

As a public amenity, the Every One Every Day Warehouse will differ from the typical membership model in a number of important respects.

Open Access

All residents in the borough will be able to access the opportunities in the warehouse without having to pay to do so. Every One Every Day Warehouse members will instead be asked to contribute in other ways to the running of the Warehouse, by giving time to support the running of the space, and sharing skills, learning and resources.

Sustainability model

Like other public amenities, it envisages that The Warehouse will be sustained through public investment. In this instance it will be developing an outcomes-based financial model becoming a core part of the public commons, delivering a wide range of social outcomes as part of the Participatory Platform. These outcomes will primarily be improvements to people's everyday life experience, and as a knock on to that it will also generate savings to the public purse which can then be reinvested back into the platform. Such sustained, long-term investment will ensure that it remains a genuinely public amenity, and that local people can continue to access it openly.

Co-producing the Every One Every Day Warehouse with local residents

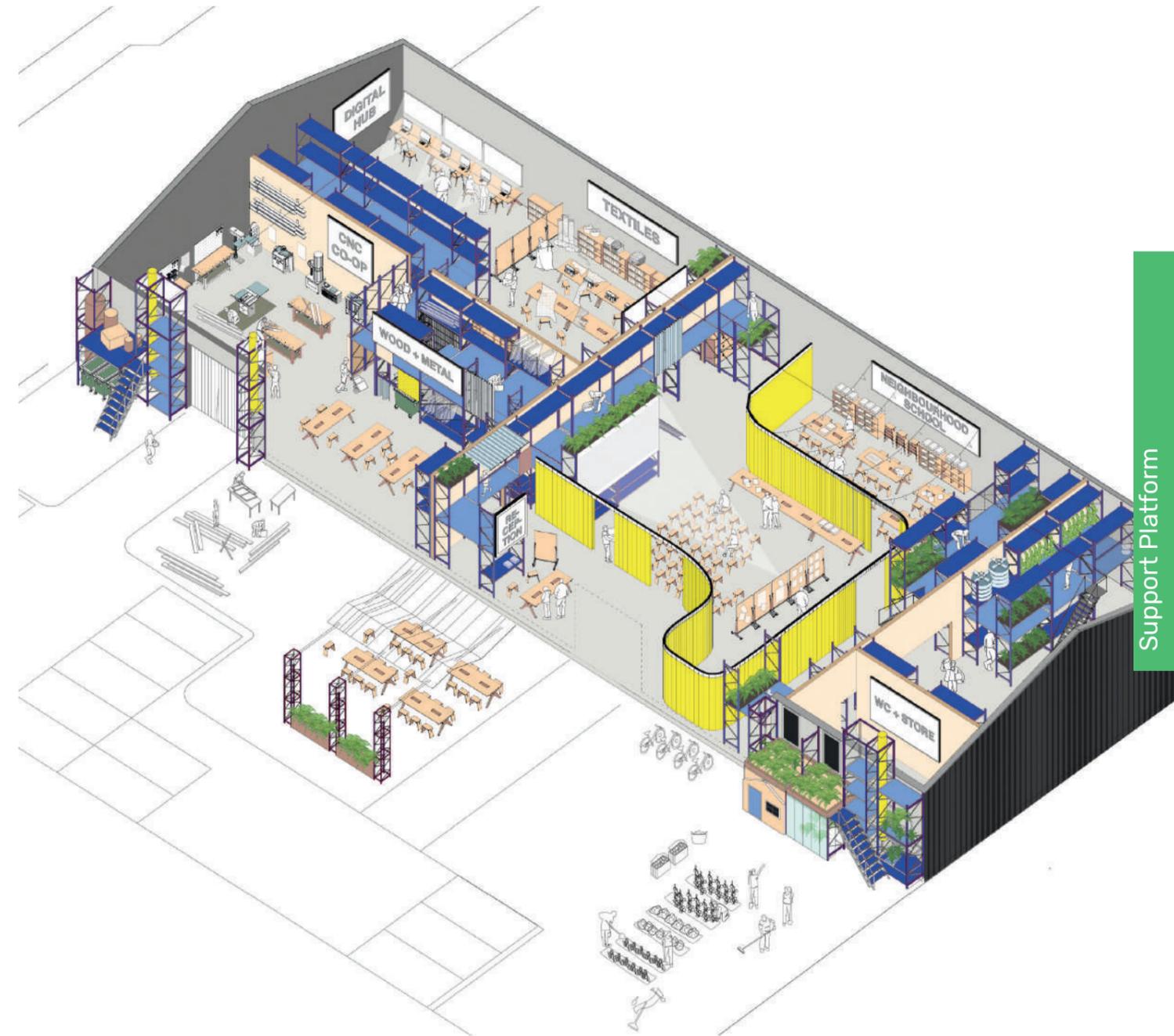
The Every One Every Day Warehouse belongs to the people of Barking and Dagenham, and will be co-produced with them throughout the remainder of 2018 and the early part of 2019.

This process will take place within the neighbourhood shops and will be the subject of a programme of activities during the autumn and winter 2018.

Design Competition

A design competition was held in early 2018, which was won by a collaboration between Public Works and the Office of Crafted Architecture, whose submission is shown opposite.

As leading UK design firms working in public both these organisations bring unparalleled credentials in the co-production of public and civic spaces with local communities.



WAREHOUSE MEMBER PROFILES

Building enthusiasm to co-design and co-produce The Warehouse is vital for its future success.

The Every One Every Day Warehouse does not 'belong' to Participatory City Foundation, but to the people of Barking and Dagenham.

This means that having successfully secured the capital grant for its construction, it was critical to build a network of residents who will shape, design and prototype elements of The Warehouse as it is designed and built.

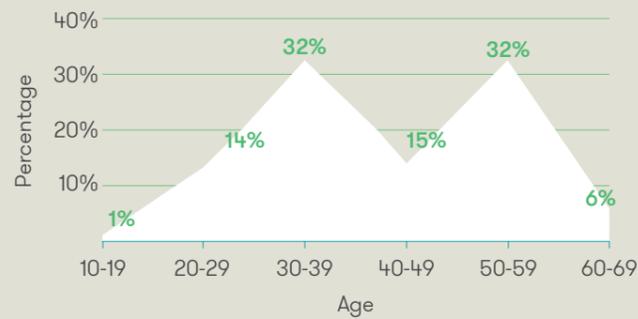
During the Summer Programme this was achieved by offering early membership to the network of residents already signed up to Every One Every Day.

The membership at 31 July was 120.

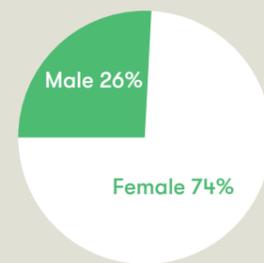
Residents who signed up for early membership were asked to fill in a short questionnaire providing information about their interests and some basic demographic data.

This data is presented below and, coupled with the strong enthusiasm shown for the Warehouse element of the Support Platform, provides a valuable early indication of the nature and level of interest in the opportunities it will create.

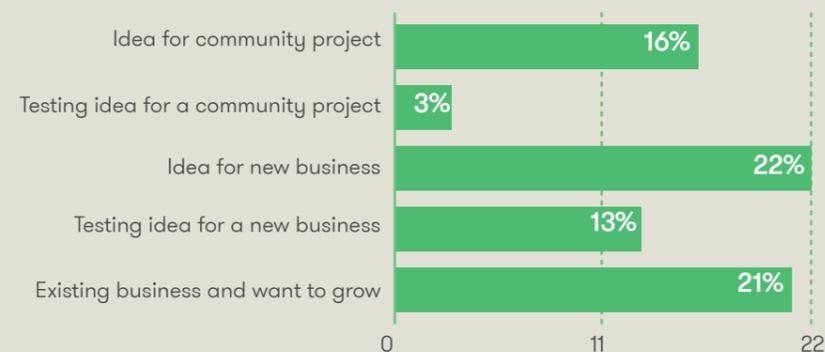
Age of members



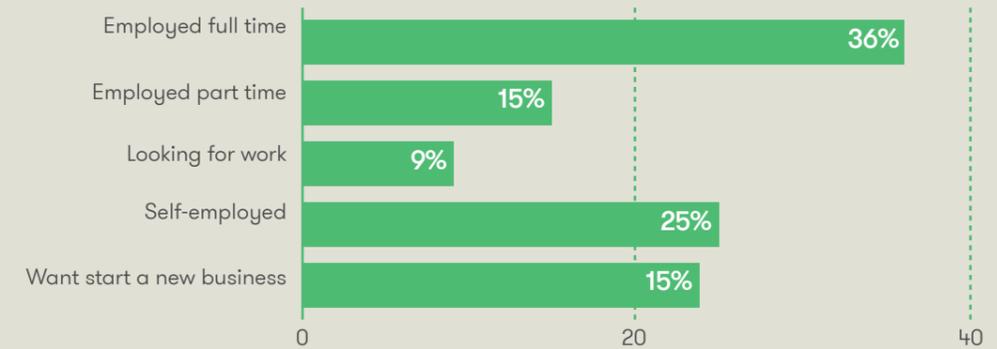
Gender of members



Stage of developing ideas



Employment Statistics



Skills for sharing with other Warehouse members



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Collaborative business development

Every One Every Day plans to run several Collaborative Business Development Programmes every year to help residents build knowledge, learn new skills, and test market demand for their products. The first programme launched in summer 2018 and focuses on food products; the second will support retail and will take place in autumn 2018. The aim is to continue to expand these programmes in 2019, and also include other products and sectors.

These business programmes provide a structured skills development pathway and real test trading opportunities that will provide residents with a low-risk opportunity to prototype their ideas in a collaborative environment with their peers. Participants will benefit from:

- The collective ideas and experience offered by the group.
- Expert technical advice from specialist tutors.
- Exposure to diverse markets for test trading.
- Packaging, branding, and marketing support.
- Access to space, equipment, and supplies, as needed.

The expectation is that some programme participants will learn as a result of their participation that they are not interested in starting a business; others will have generated new or refined ideas for products that they still want to test; and others will have

developed sufficient confidence and skill that they are ready to launch as part of a collaborative business..

For those ready to start trading, the programme will support them developing innovative Collaborative Business models. Any businesses supported by Every One Every Day must promote inclusivity and reinvestment in the community to create social outcomes, in line with the organisation's charitable objects. As Barking and Dagenham enters a period of significant change, the hope is to create systems that keep and circulate local economic wealth as much as possible.

Our first Business Programme prototypes

Every One Every Day has been testing this approach this spring through the launch of its first business programme, Pantry, which supports aspiring food makers. Over three months, a group of residents will work as a peer group to develop their products – from jams, to chutneys, to curry paste, to chocolates and biscuits – under a collective brand.

In the autumn, Every One Every Day will launch a second programme to support makers as part of the Rock Paper Scissors collective, co-creating a concept Shop brand and making things together. These programmes will culminate in two-weeks of test trading at a series of pop-up shops to help residents gain confidence and experience selling their products.

Business Programme framework principles



Inclusive

Ensuring everyone has access to each business programme, regardless of age, gender, ability, level of experience, or other limiting factors. Instead of traditional business programmes that help people with well-developed concepts and the resources needed to start a business, Every One Every Day programmes meet residents where they are and build on their abilities. For example, some people may not have the technical skills necessary to make their knitwear at scale – the programme will help retrain them; some may have sufficient baking skills but no prior experience with marketing and selling – the programme will help build their confidence telling the story of their product and how to sell.



Collaborative

Encouraging collaboration among participants so that they support and learn from one another. Not everyone has all of the skills, knowledge, and abilities to deliver a business on their own. However, collectively each group will likely have the range of technical abilities, marketing, branding, selling, and other skills necessary to test trade their products. Moreover, by encouraging this collaboration, Every One Every Day builds the capacity of people to help one another by resourcing from within their own networks, while boosting the chances of the businesses succeeding.



Sustainable

Building pathways for sustainable economic growth, social outcomes, and environmental health so that the outcomes of these programmes endure.

Social sustainability

Encourage and grow networks for participation in Collaborative Businesses as well as neighbourhood projects.

Economic sustainability

Supporting residents in creating new livelihoods for themselves, to increase economic opportunities and generate sufficient revenue to be self-supporting over time. Encouraging local economic activity by creating stronger networks of local businesses and aspiring local business owners.

Environmental sustainability

Creating positive environmental outcomes by using recycled and locally sourced materials and limiting product waste. Generating new uses for waste products, reducing the need for people to expend capital on sourcing raw materials for product development.

Resources and accountability for outcomes

Business Incubator Programmes	Hands on programmes that create businesses within our model, includes technical training and special knowledge, sustainable business concepts and peer-peer and peer-expert learning.
Sustainable Business Concepts	Sharing about circular economy principles, sustainable economic growth.
Technical Skills Building	Skills training in digital making, joinery, sewing, food production etc.
Specialist Knowledge	Training in general business knowledge accounting, legal advisory, etc.
Peer-Peer Learning	Emergent peer-peer sharing and learning as part of the growing resident network.

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Generating more inclusive growth through participation

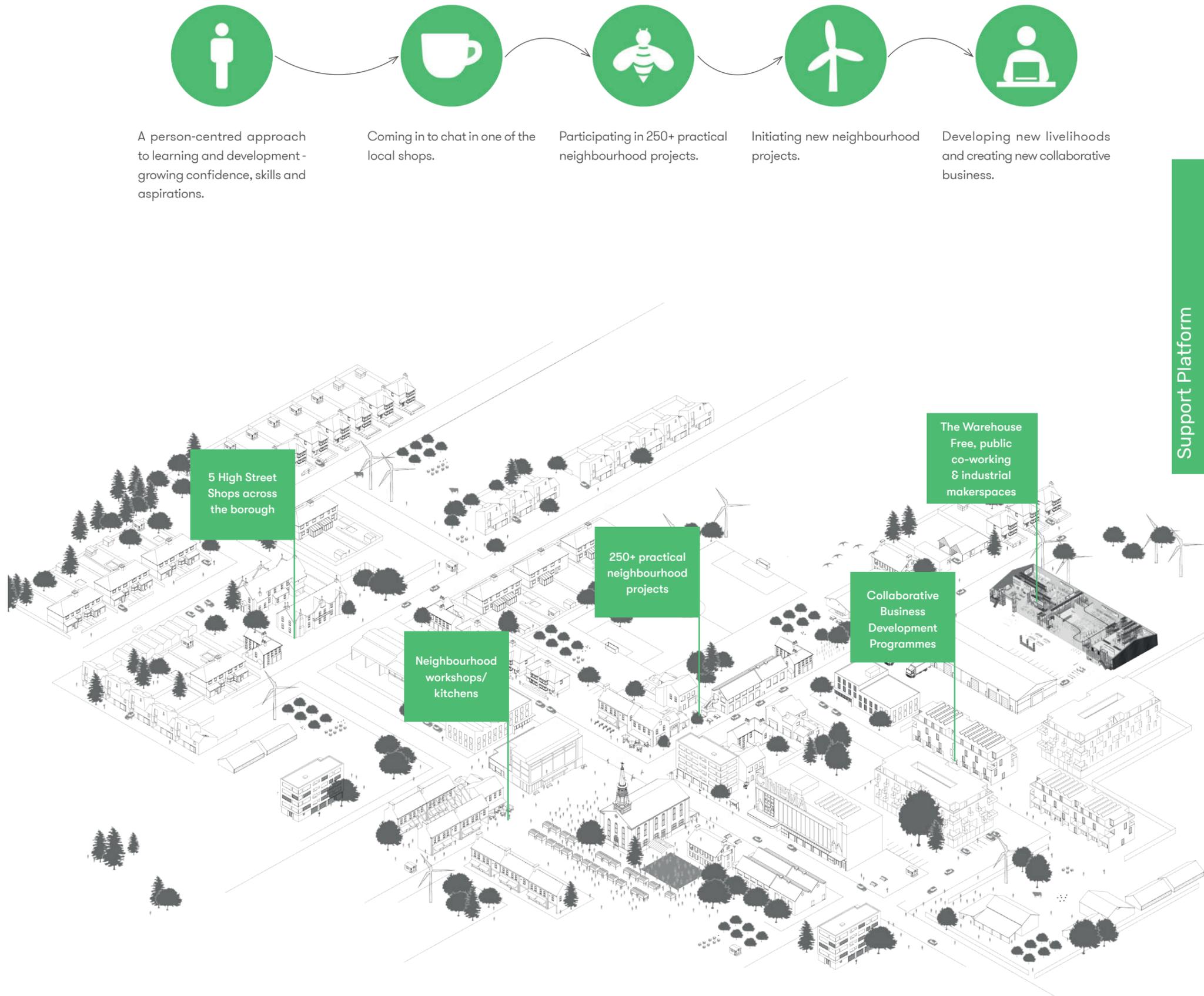
One of the outcomes expected from the Participatory Ecosystem will be more local economic activity staying locally. As more and more people participate in projects, they build denser networks of relationships – and these relationships extend to economic activities as well. Instead of going outside the borough for services, supplies, ingredients, materials, and other business inputs, business owners are more likely to be connected to opportunities to source locally. For example, a resident who runs a catering kitchen has been participating in Great Cook and now knows many people who have regular orders for prepared food. Her business has doubled in the last six months and now has the capacity to pursue a contract from the Council and the local theatre. She is also exploring opportunities to partner with other local catering firms to develop a purchasing cooperative to help source ingredients at lower prices.

An ecosystem approach to knowledge and skills development

To make knowledge and skill building accessible to everyone, it is critical to create multiple opportunities throughout the borough for people to participate: from neighbourhood Shops where residents can build confidence by participating or hosting projects; to a new Warehouse makerspace full of equipment to learn new skills and test and refine business ideas; to a range of shared spaces across the borough that allow residents to practice cooking, growing, and making things together.

The Warehouse makerspace co-working space will be a vital of Participatory Ecosystem for business development in particular. Funded by the Mayor of London's Good Growth Fund for five years, it will be located on the site of Europe's largest film studio. The scale and location of the Warehouse creates enormous potential for residents. The film studio will need a range of support from local businesses: including costume making, set design, filmmakers and photographers, catering and logistics support, among many other needs. The Warehouse has the potential to provide access to equipment, training, and support to help aspiring makers test their ideas and gain access to new economic opportunities.

In spring 2018, Every One Every Day opened Warehouse membership and to-date has received 120 member sign-ups from residents interested in developing new businesses. Over the last few months, Every One Every Day has been generating interest and participation in the Warehouse with a series of talks, film screenings and co-production sessions. The Autumns Programme includes a Pop Up Micro Factory that will provide open access to space, resources, and technical skills training through the Retail Business Development Programme.



PARTNERSHIP BUILDING

Building relationships with organisations is vitally important for building trust, growing the Participation Ecosystem, and drawing knowledge and expertise into Every One Every Day. Networks of local and global organisations have been mapped and the ingredients that make a successful relationships analysed by the team. That process identified ideas for how to build mutually beneficial relationships with other stakeholders within and outside of the borough.

Local relationships

Two main entry points for relationships have been identified:

1. Working with some organisations closely on developing specific projects and events, growing the relationship through collaboration during the programmes.
2. When immediate opportunities for collaboration were not present, but there is a clear shared purpose or have complementary strengths, relationships have been built focusing on the longer-term potential to work together.

Factors which have contributed to strong early relationships:

- Access to facilities.
- Connection to residents e.g. young people, parents etc.
- Proximity to shops.
- Potential Mini-hubs.
- Finding safe, trusted, open, inclusive spaces.
- Links with local history and potential for positive [local] stories.
- Open-mindedness to collaboration.
- Opportunities for learning.

National and global relationships

Relationships across London and the UK, Participatory City Foundation has a dense network in and around central London. Most of those relationships are with organisations which are doing similar projects, and have been able to share insights. These relationships have also included funders and public or private sector organisations, who are interested in co-learning from around the approach and there are ongoing conversations about how this is expanded early ideas about developing a Global Learning Platform with partners.

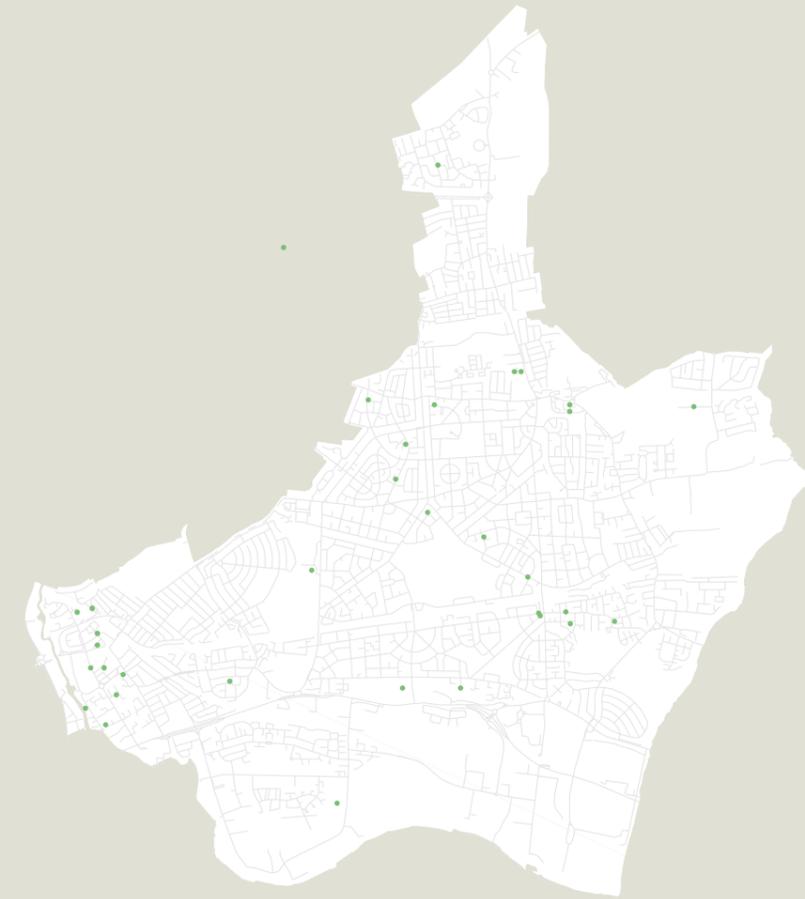
Ingredients for building strong relationships

A number of ingredients have been identified as working well for building strong and mutually beneficial relationships:

- Reciprocity: Having a shared purpose and looking for tangible, mutual benefits.
- Commitment: Being equally willing to invest time and follow up on commitments quickly.
- Balancing the formal with the informal: Working in the same space, having a constant dialogue and allowing the time needed to grow the relationship.
- Timing: Understanding each other's pace and respecting the time that others might need to engage/understand the model and approach.
- Open-mindedness: Being open-minded and up for trying new approaches.
- Working on concrete things: Moving from conversations and ideas to actions towards building or making together.
- Communications: Being open, transparent, willing to share information early on.
- Practical empathy: Understanding each other's ways of working, procedures and preferred ways of communicating.

Equally some of the experiences have found factors which make it more difficult to development relationships:

- Commitment and clarity: Lack of an identified lead for the relationship, who will be responsible for following up in a timely manner (on both sides).
- Politics and associations: Being in partnership with the Council can be helping or hindering, depending on the external stakeholder's position and perception.
- Competition: Perceptions that have identified the organisation as competition for the same pot of funding, rather than an opportunity to work together for the benefit of the residents, can make it hard to establish mutually beneficial collaborations.



Networks in and around Barking and Dagenham



Networks in London

CO-PRODUCTION LAB

System integration of the Participatory Ecosystem

System Integration is key to Every One Every Day's success and is essential if it is to be a viable approach that can be adopted elsewhere. The initiative will be constructing a whole new system of practical participation in the borough, growing the system from the ground up, blending ideas, skills, spaces and other resources. This will not happen in isolation, but in a complex existing context, with local government, businesses, school, colleges, local organisations, shops and programmes. As the participatory ecosystem develops, it's important to redesign services that were traditionally not designed for a participatory ecosystem. In recognition of the importance of collaborating with all these different institutional structures and activities to make integration successful, the Co-Production Design Team has been created.

Supporting the borough's ambitious transition

The borough's ambition is to make Barking & Dagenham a stronger, more prosperous place to live in the coming years, with opportunity for all. This ambition requires a transition, not just on an institutional level, but even more so on a relational level; changing the relationship between the Council and residents of Barking & Dagenham.

Community Solutions is one of the Council's biggest transformations in support of this ambition. It is designed to integrate a range of previously siloed people-facing services, with the purpose of taking preventative action against the root cause of a residents' problems, transforming the residents' experience of council services and the role of the Council. These changes will see a person-centred approach in how the Council helps to support these residents.

The Participatory System will not replace the specialist professional services that are needed to support people in crises situations. However, it provides lots of opportunities for participation in people's local communities that contribute to reintegration into mainstream society.

Over the past six months, the Co-Production Design Team has worked closely with the Council and in particular with Community Solutions to integrate both ecosystems, through a range of informal and more structural efforts, such as:

- Informal meet-ups with key staff across the Council helped identify opportunities for collaboration and integration and build relationships and networks.
- Building understanding and relationships at strategic levels (e.g. the Welfare & Homes Strategy Group, the Core Directors meeting) and operational levels (e.g. the Skills and Employment Operational Partnership, Skills & Enterprise delivery partnership, Social Prescribing working group).
- Collaborating with Community Solutions and in particular the Service Development team to identify opportunities to work on new initiatives together and support learning and development of (new) staff across the service.
- Delivery of a special edition of the summer programme for council staff, with drop-in, lunchtime learning and discovery sessions to invite anyone working for the Council to get to know more about Every One Every Day and share ideas for integration.

Co-Production integration happens at all levels, at all times

The Co-Production Design Team and Lab are set up differently from the established lab culture, in two important ways:

1. Whereas most labs choose to be located either inside or outside institutions, the Co-Production Design Team is aiming to establish a collaborative model with the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Council. This is starting to happen through close collaboration with the Council's Participation & Engagement team and the Insight Hub through regular collaboration and joint responsibility in scoping the Co-Production Lab.
2. Co-Production integration does not just happen in isolation in a lab, by a separate design team. It happens at all times and all levels of the Every One Every Day programme. The Neighbourhood teams undertake a great deal of the co-production integration work on a day-to-day basis by integrating shops, projects, venues and local networks. The Co-Production Design Team works on integration on a systems level, whilst recognising that this work needs to be rooted in the day-to-day participatory activities. This is why members of the Co-Production Design Team have been working side by side with the Neighbourhood team during the Summer Programme.

Co-Production Lab phasing of activities

Before any integration work could start, the Participatory Ecosystem first had to be launched to allow people to build an understanding of what it is and what opportunities it might provide. With the programme starting in November 2017, the Lab was ready to be launched in Spring 2018, starting with a discovery phase, in which the focus has been on scoping the lab, building networks and testing rhythms and rituals between the different partners of the lab, such as a bi-weekly catch-up meeting.

Together with the Council, the initial aims for the Co-Production Lab / Design Team have been articulated as follows:

- Integration - Integrating the Participatory ecosystem with the existing professional ecosystem.
- Introduction - Introducing (either existing or developing) participation & co-production approaches to borough wide questions and opportunities.

The next phase will be to start test projects, to integrate and introduce participatory approaches. These projects will also inform Lab structures and processes, such as triage of projects, resource allocation and evaluation of the Lab. These projects will most likely follow a similar, but shorter and more iterative process than the lab: e.g. scoping, discovery, testing and adjusting or scaling. So far a number of projects has been started for light-touch testing of how this next phase might work.

These projects are:

- A wonderful place to grow up - exploring the potential of alternative models of childcare, working with local families and parents on their ideas and council experts on local context and rules and regulations.
- Social Prescribing - working with Care City and the Council (Community Solutions) to integrate the Every One Every Day activities in the digital and face-to-face Social Prescribing pilots across the borough.
- Joint approach project - co-designing a joint approach to supporting people with multiple and severe disadvantages between LBB council, Every One Every Day and other local professional services working with these people.

Further scoping sessions in which these projects will be reflected upon and used to start shaping the Lab structures, processes and team.

CITIES PROGRAMME

Underpinning the aim of the Every One Every Day initiative to spread the adoption of participatory methods and approaches to other places, the Cities Programme aims to help other cities, organisations and institutions learn from our experience delivering Every One Every Day in Barking and Dagenham.

During Year 1 the process of documenting and codify this experience with the aim of turning it into a comprehensive, initiation-to-implementation learning experience that takes city teams through each stage of establishing a local participatory platform and ecosystem.

It is anticipated that the Cities programme will be completed in late 2018 ready for cities to join the programme during 2019 and beyond.

The Cities Programme forms part of the revenue model underpinning the Every One Every Day project in Barking and Dagenham and all funds raised will be used to support platform and ecosystem development in the borough.

Which Cities?

While it is highly likely that the specific set of circumstances which made Every One Every Day in Barking and Dagenham possible are unique to the borough, many of the features of the recent local history are replicated in cities across the UK and beyond.

The research underpinning participation demonstrates its potential application to a broad set of conditions, and to drive outcomes which are universally relevant.

Nevertheless, given the experience in Barking and Dagenham possible are unique to the borough, the systems approach is designed to adapt to all contexts.

- High evidence of need.
- Sufficient population density for peer-to-peer networks and networked effects.
- A determination to find new ways of co-producing outcomes.

- A willingness to take risks on the part of funders, officials and politicians.
- Possible experience of having tried other approaches without success.
- A local champion or team willing to make the local case and co-ordinate local decision-making.
- An understanding / appreciation of the possible benefits of participatory culture.

Discovery Days and levels of outside interest

Discovery Days act as shop window, giving people an opportunity to understand in more detail how the approach and initiative works to local resident and to the outside world.

Discovery Days are scheduled approximately four times a year and are open to anyone interested in the Every One Every Day project.

Participants on Discovery Days get an introduction to participation culture and the Every One Every Day initiative, as well as hearing the perspective of the Council. Visitors also visit the neighbourhood shops meet team members and residents and see how the systems approach works in practice.

During Year 1 66 people attended Every One Every Day Discovery Days.

These represented:

- 10 local authorities.
- 1 central government department.
- 6 academic institutions and universities.
- 3 housing associations.
- 7 countries across the globe.
- 16 charities and voluntary sector organisations.
- 14 practitioners in community development and change.

Phase	1 Pre-Feasibility	2 Feasibility	3 Development	4 Immersion	5 Implementation
Description	PCF staff provide consultancy support to local team or individual wishing to explore the potential for a participatory platform locally.	Supporting local feasibility assessment including: helping to gather support and understanding wishing local political context, opportunity mapping with residents, options review for locations, assessing relevant aspects of the local context, considering local training needs for residents and future team.	Supporting the local team to design and adapt all aspects of project governance for the local context. Identification of funding opportunities and supporting the preparation of bids. Advising the local team on the identification of funding opportunities and supporting the preparation of bids.	Training the team recruited.	Ongoing advice and support as part of global network of participatory cities and places.
Method	Support takes the form of 5-10 days support to assist local knowledge building and confidence building.	Support delivered via a range of on-site and virtual engagement, plus access to tools, templates and materials used in developing governance and funding in Barking and Dagenham.	Support delivered via a range of on-site and virtual engagement, plus access to tools, templates and materials used in developing governance and funding in Barking and Dagenham.	Immersive training in the Every One Every Day Neighbourhood School for local ecosystem-building team.	Consultancy support from the Every One Every Day team as required. Involvement in national and international learning events.
Output	Local decision to approve feasibility study	Political decision to approve the development of the programme including funding.	Funding bids submitted for full scale project funding	Fully trained team ready to launch participatory spaces and initiatives in the borough.	Fully scaled participatory platform and ecosystem in the locality.
Duration	1-2 months	3 months	3 to 6 months	4-6 months	5 years

GOVERNANCE

Participatory City Foundation is a registered charitable foundation, established for the sole purpose of creating the Every One Every Day initiative, and with charitable objectives matching its aims; Participatory City Foundation needed to become a registered charity for receiving funding and replicates traditional institutional and funding arrangements common to the charity model. This includes philanthropic finance and governance support from a dedicated and skilled Trustee Board.

Funding an ecosystem

The Every One Every Day partnership brings together five very different organisations, and with the exception of Greater London Authority who are match funding The Warehouse, each is funding the initiative in its entirety rather than a specific element of it, or specific single initiatives

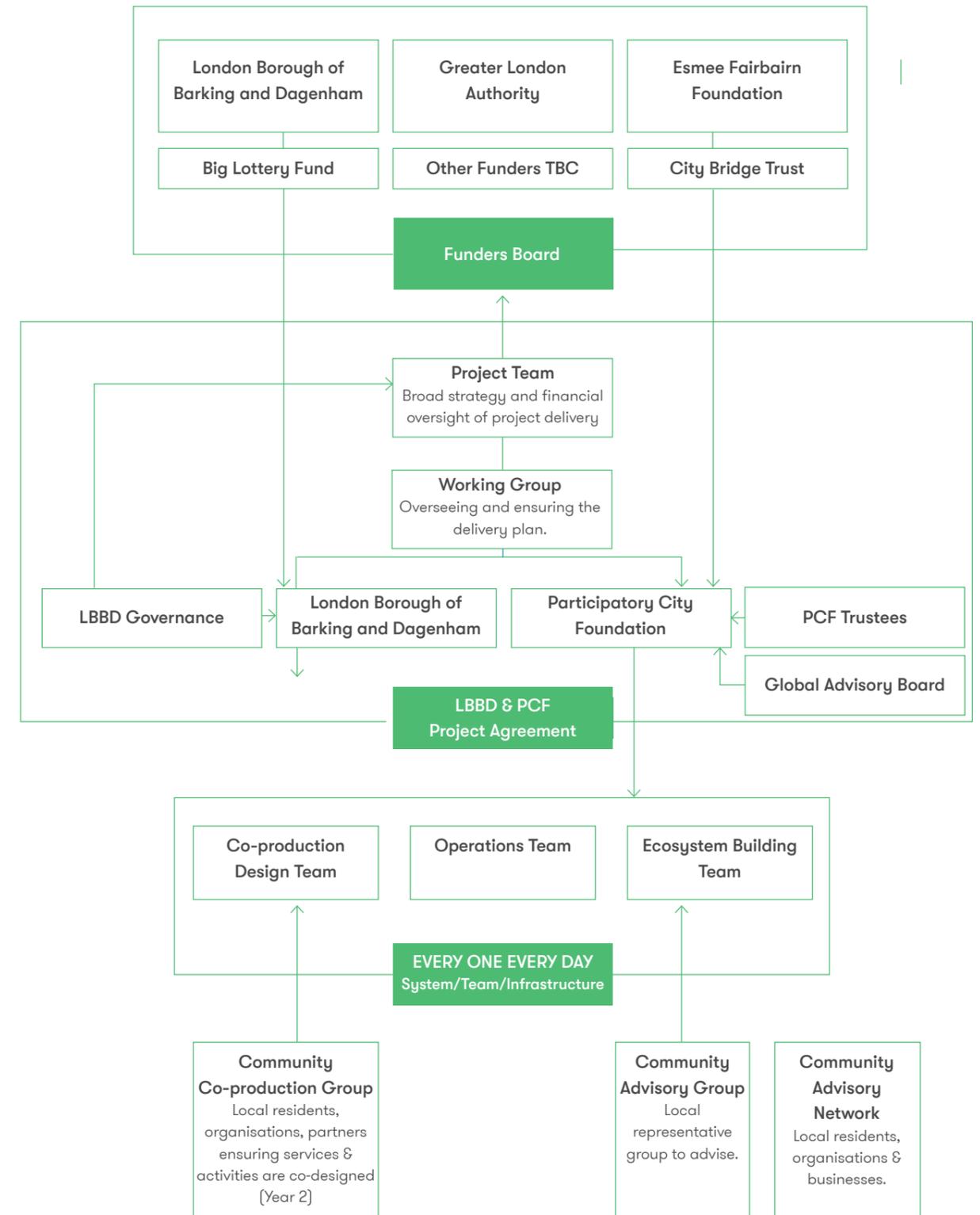
This represents an essential collaborative funding structure that is enabling the creation of an ecosystem of projects and outcomes. Furthermore, the funders have agreed to a common set of reporting metrics and timescales - in some cases departing from their core processes in order to do so.

A deep and practical partnership with LBBDD council

At the heart of Every One Every Day lies a unique relationship with the local council who are both funder and delivery partner to the project. In practice this means that strategic discussions which take place at the Project Team and Funders Board are rooted in a clear and shared understanding of the practicalities of delivery and implementation challenges and opportunities are addressed collaboratively in weekly, monthly and quarterly governance meetings. The relationship is grounded in a detailed Project Agreement.

What body	Who attends	Frequency	Role
PCF Trustee Board	7 PCF Trustees and PCF staff	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall oversight of PCF as an organisation including scrutiny of finances, adherence to charitable objectives, organisational procedures and policies Initial approval of key programme outputs.
Community Advisory Group	Local residents, PCF staff, LBBDD Participation and Engagement Team	Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise and guide Every One Every Day implementation. Participate in the co-design of the project in collaboration with the Working Group.
Every One Every Day Project Working Group	PCF staff and LBBDD Participation and Engagement Team	Bi-weekly, monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review project finances and project progress. Shape agenda items for each forthcoming governance cycle. Identify bottlenecks that prevent practical participation from happening on the ground and possible action. Help develop relationships and grow local networks.
Project Team	Chaired PFC CEO, LBBDD Cabinet Deputy Leader, Council officials, PCF staff	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure council oversight and approval of project activities. Monitor and oversee project expenditure. Identify local strategic and practical opportunities. Help to shape Every One Every Day implementation strategy.
Funders Board	Chaired by LBBDD Deputy Chief Exec, representatives from the five funders, LBBDD staff, PCF staff	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor programme progress and outcomes. Approve key programme outputs. Approve forthcoming funding draw down.
Global Advisory	Practitioners, specialists and thought leaders in sustainability and participation across the globe	When required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on implementation of Every One Every Day. Communicate Every One Every Day to a global community of practitioners, commissioners and potential partners.

Governance Structure



FINANCE OVERVIEW

The financial context at Every One Every Day

The Every One Every Day initiative is a £7.2 million, five year initiative. Of this total, 100% of the first two years has been secured as well as approximately 65% of overall funding. In addition to the core Every One Every Day grant, a further £850,000 capital grant from the GLA has been secured to finance the construction of a central maker-space Warehouse. Approximately £2.45 million is still to be secured.

A two year budget horizon

In collaboration with funders an approach has been implemented to budgeting which has taken a two-year view across the initiation, set up, and consolidation phases of the project to July 2019.

Cash flow and draw down

Every One Every Day has a strong financial basis for its operations, and is in a good position to respond flexibly to the

requirements of the project as well as to absorb significant forthcoming cash-flow challenges e.g. during the build of the Every One Every Day Warehouse during 2019.

How finances are managed

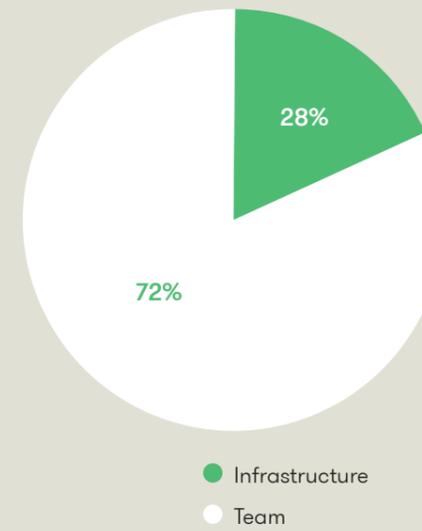
As the organisational has developed over the first year finances have been restructured to reflect the core distinction between infrastructure and team.

Infrastructure - Infrastructure costs encompass all structural expenditure associated with the Every One Every Day Support Platform, from shop leases, fit-out and maintenance to software subscriptions and communications.

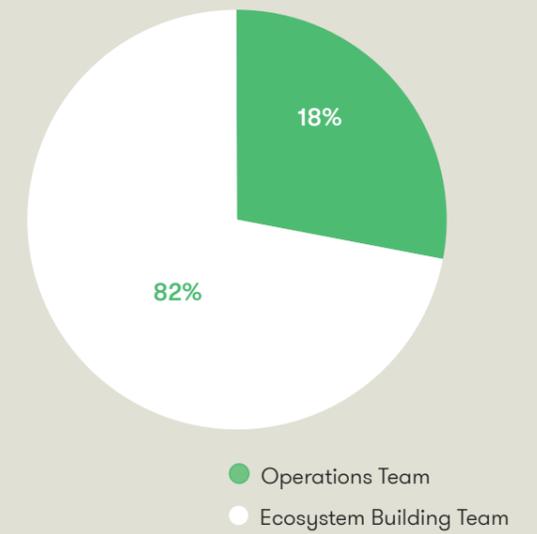
Team - Team costs comprise all aspects of staff costs and divides into Operations Team and Ecosystem Building Team.

BUDGET BREAKDOWNS FOR YEAR 1

Overall breakdown

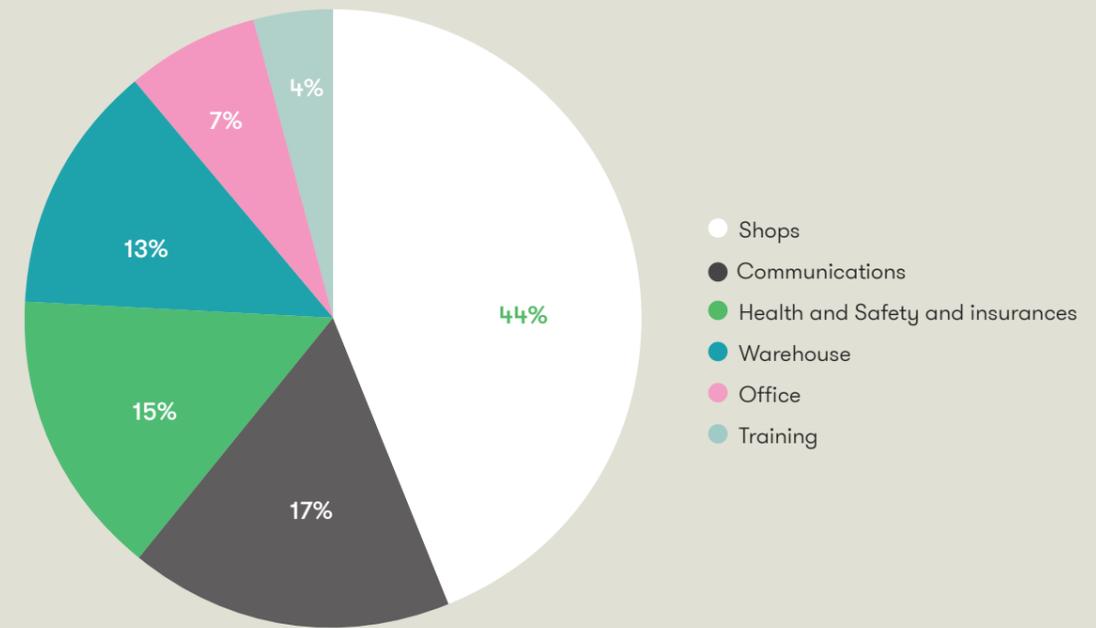


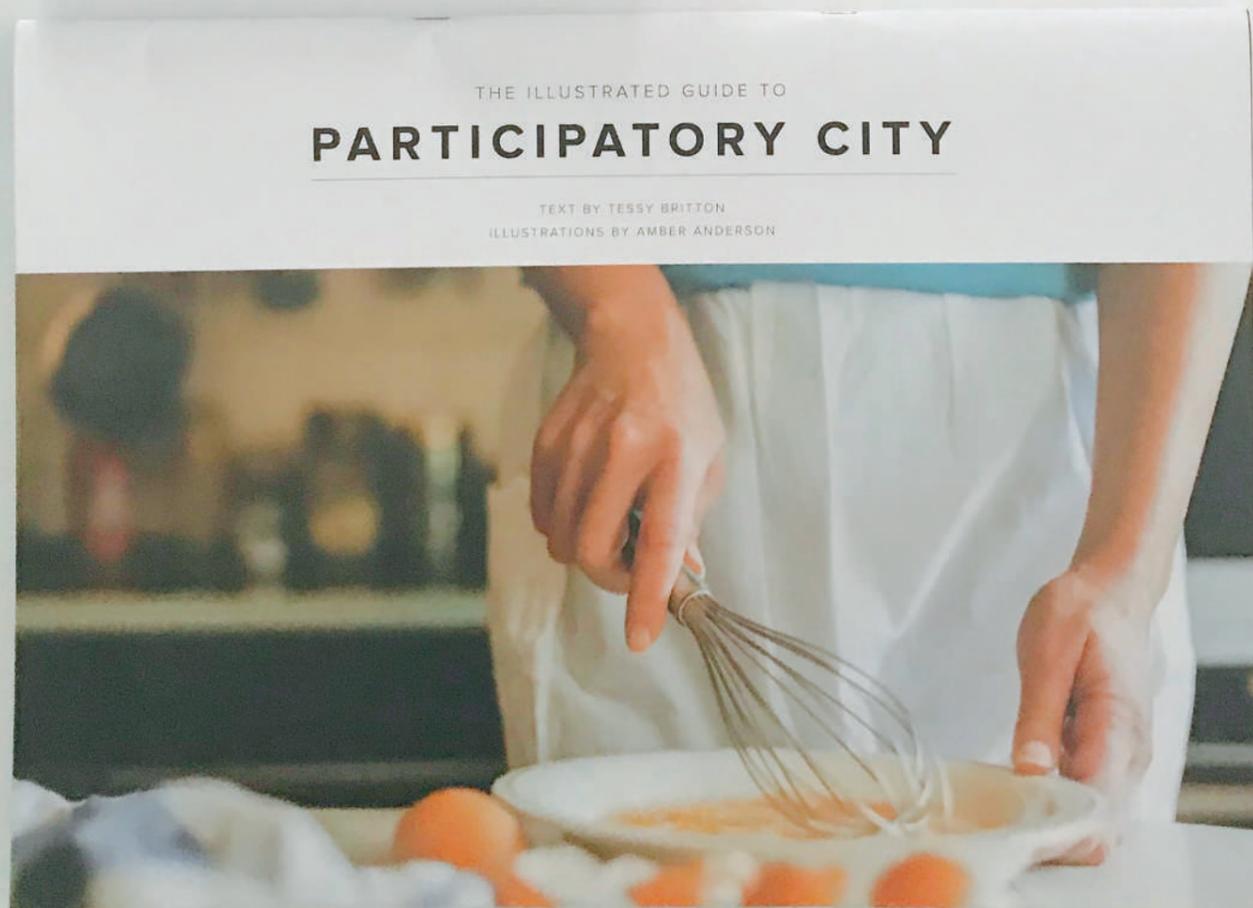
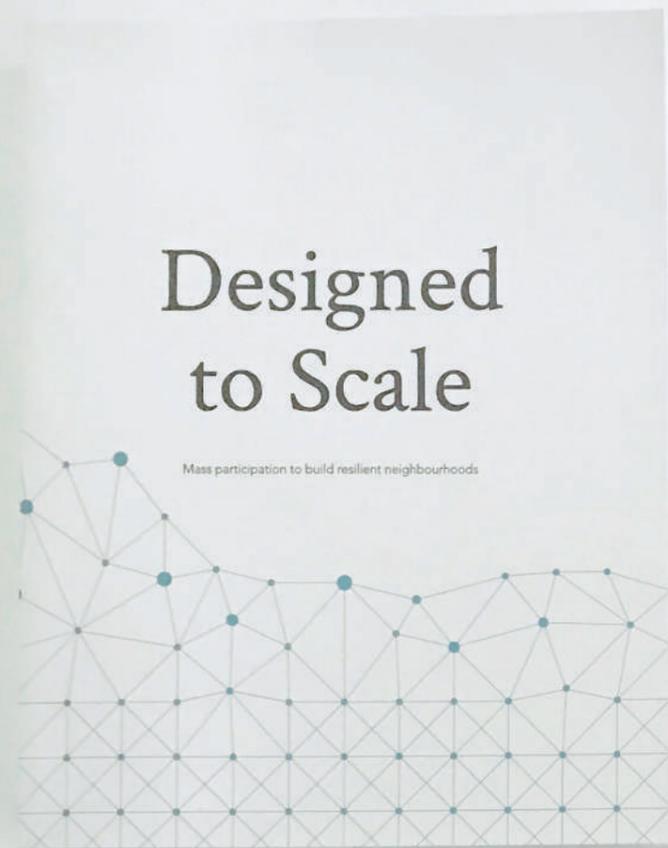
Team breakdown



5 Year Funding Profile					Funding Status		
Funders	Years 1 and 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding confirmed	New / existing funders	Total
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham	£ 600,000	£ 300,000	£ 300,000	£ 300,000	£ 1,500,000		£ 1,500,000
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	£ 800,000	£ 100,000	£ 50,000	£ 50,000	£ 1,000,000		£ 1,000,000
Big Lottery	£ 1,000,000				£ 1,000,000		£ 1,000,000
City Bridge Trust	£ 450,000				£ 450,000		£ 450,000
GLA (Good Growth - Capital costs)	£ 800,000			£ 50,000	£ 850,000		£ 850,000
Further Funding		£ 820,000	£ 820,000	£ 810,000		£ 2,450,000	£ 2,450,000
Total funding	£ 3,650,000	£ 1,220,000	£ 1,170,000	£ 1,210,000	£ 4,800,000	£ 2,450,000	£ 7,250,000

Infrastructure breakdown





RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Research history

Foundational evidence

Evaluating Every One Every Day

Compound outcomes framework

Evaluation criteria

Evaluation principles

Research methodology

Evaluation map

Theory of change

Theory of change assumptions

Building the database

Evaluators

Research questions

Evaluation

Feasibility

Inclusivity

Value Creation

Resident outcome evaluations

Collective Impact Indices

Systemic Integration

Replicability

RESEARCH HISTORY

Developing the Participatory City Foundation systems approach

The research on which the design of Every One Every Day is based is grounded in Participatory City Foundation's close to nine years of deep engagement with those at the forefront of developing 'participation culture' around the world.

The genesis of the idea has been built on research aimed at developing an understanding and an approach to fostering these new types of projects, seeing this approach as key to building sustainable urban neighbourhoods.

Research Phase 1

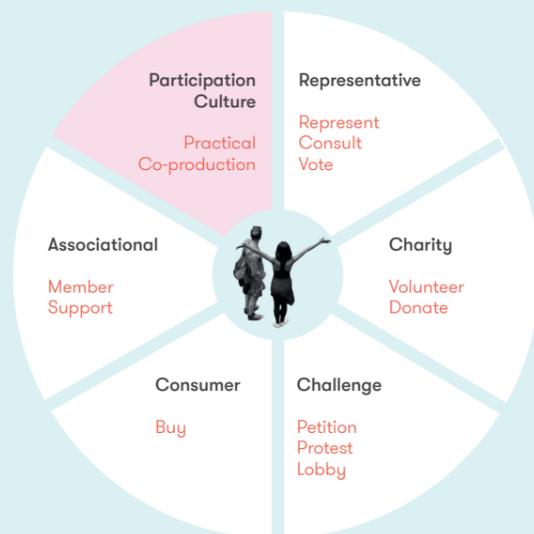
Foundation research for developing a systems approach

The background to the development of Every One Every Day in Barking and Dagenham is summarised in the Executive Summary section of the report on page 14.

This isn't the first time society has invented a new way to take part in improving in society. Each of the different ways we can participate is shown on the chart below. Each of these models has a set of structures, practices, methods and behaviours depending on what they are trying to achieve, all with a corresponding professional practice designed to stimulate and support activity. Different ways to participate tend to appeal to different people, attracting people depending on what energises them or where they can best use their skills.

Hand Made becomes Community Lover's Guide

A collection of 28 case studies were sourced directly from project teams from around the world and Hand Made was published as a book in September 2010.



A collection of similar projects, the Community Lover's Guide, created links with many more people involved in participation culture projects and has published 12 City Collection books, describing case studies for over 150 projects, all of which have since also been codified and brought into the design process.

The Travelling Pantry

An analysis of these case studies revealed a new project design process based on drawing on existing assets and resources rather than starting with needs. A set of workshop activities and materials were designed for this new project design process. The workshops took 'participation culture' ideas on the road to 63 communities around the UK from October 2010 to April 2011 to find out how local people would respond to these new ideas and models and to determine if 'participation culture' would be appealing to very different people in different contexts. The workshops also aimed to test a new set of workshop methodologies and to see if they could be used to stimulate and grow more projects of this kind.

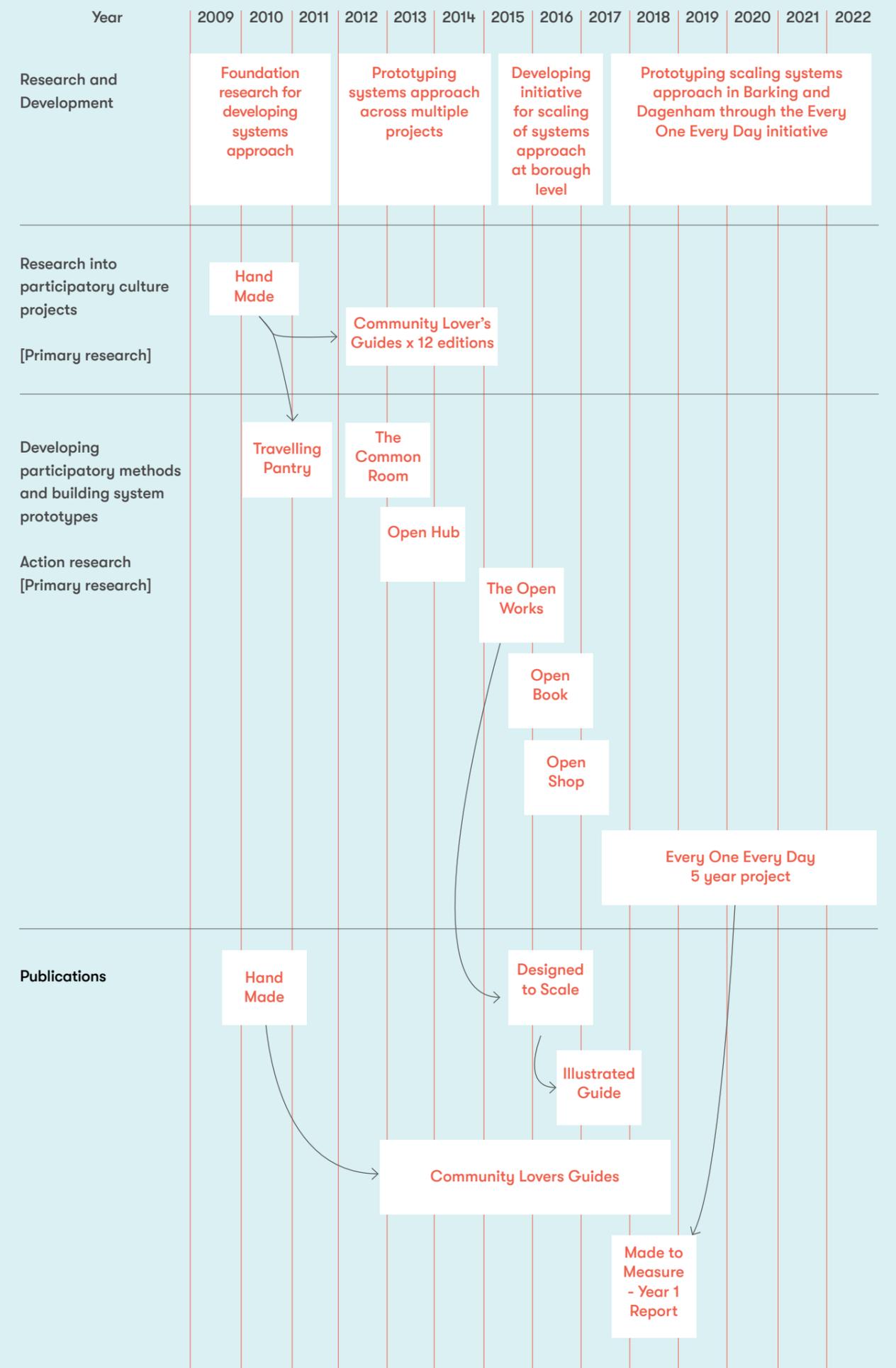
An emerging design for a new systems approach

Although the participation culture projects proved to be universally appealing across the country these workshops also revealed a list of barriers to both participating regularly in projects and to starting these types of local projects. A list of 'essential ingredients' for starting participatory projects was co-created with workshop participants over 6 months. It was through the insights shared by local people across the country during this research process that the idea of developing a shared support structure to grow a network of 'participation culture' projects emerged.

Barriers to starting projects include the sense of risk and exposure, lack of support and valuable ideas feeling 'small' or not useful on their own. The insights led to the development of the approach which involves providing support, sharing risks, encouraging learning, and supporting collections of small ideas.

Other barriers to starting projects include ineffective meetings stalling enthusiasm, waiting for funding after an idea is generated, not having enough people involved, relying on one or two people with too much responsibility, and missing practical resources or skills - hence our approach deliberately aims to fast-track projects from ideas to implementation, with a team available to provide support to identify resources, recruit participants etc.

Please refer to the Illustrated Guide to Participatory City for more details on barriers to participation.



RESEARCH HISTORY

Research Phase 2

Prototyping systems approach across multiple projects

Designing a support system approach

As a result of the first research cycle, it was determined that in order to scale up and mainstream this type of participation, two separate systems needed to be built. Each of these two systems operate with different components and design principles and these are outlined below, separating what is required to start and grow projects and what is required to participate regularly in projects with neighbours.

	SYSTEM 1 Support Platform for growing projects	SYSTEM 2 Participatory Ecosystem for growing participation
What each system consists of	A collection of many support elements shared across all the projects: design team, functional spaces, project ideas, organising, insurance, promotions, digital, metrics etc.	A collection of many and varied 'participation culture' projects, connected and not formed into mini-organisations
What each system does	Makes it easier to support, maintain or grow collections of projects.	Makes it easier for many people to participate in practical projects that fit with their everyday life.
What each system achieves	Builds and sustains Participation Systems together with local people.	People participating generates many benefits to themselves, their families and the neighbourhood.

These system designs have been incorporated into a number of important experimental projects that have been undertaken with different partners, in different places and contexts. The prototypes included The Common Room (Norwich), Open Hub (Dudley), Open Book (Essex) and Open Shop (York). Each of these prototypes had different ingredients and contexts, and it has been through this process of trying and testing, working within the constraints and opportunities of particular places that Participatory City Foundation has over these years established which ingredients are vital to the support structures.

The Open Works

The Open Works was a 12 month prototype project that took place in 2014-15. in West Norwood, London Borough of Lambeth.

This project, undertaken in partnership with the Lankelly Chase Foundation and Lambeth Council was the first where the team was able to conduct in-depth research into the impact of participation culture projects.

The Open Works team co-created a network of twenty practical projects. These included cooking, skills sharing, making, play and childcare, and gardening projects as well as project incubators and programmes of participatory opportunities.

Just over 1,000 people took part in the projects. The projects shared resources and helped one another, participants in one project became instrumental to instigating others.

The Open Works team recorded detailed activity data on all of the projects, recording the number of project activities, participants and attendances. Rich detail on the nature of the activities was also collected, for example, the dishes cooked in The Great Cook project sessions and the skills taught in the Trade School project. This is described in detail in the report *Designed to Scale*.

Conclusions from Open Works research

Through the analysis of the interviews an outcomes framework was developed. Time and again participants emphasised the need for increasing the scale. Participants emphasised the need for a greater diversity of opportunities (types of activity, skills needed), and the need for very frequent participation opportunities and for many people to take part.

At the root of these recommendations was the observation that important outcomes can be achieved through small scale participation, but only when multiple actions, by many people, add up over time. Micro outcomes need to accumulate and combine, building over time to achieve long term change, for individuals and for neighbourhoods.

Multiplier effects at scale

The research pointed to micro-participation needing to reach a threshold to create long-term impact for individuals and neighbourhoods. Residents need to be participating regularly for multiplier effects to be achieved, which greatly exceeds levels of participation reached through current models.

The broad evidence base on social capital

The evidence underpinning Participatory City Foundation's focus on connecting and engaging people also includes the academic evidence base on social capital and its benefits.

Research Phase 3

Developing the Every One Every Day initiative

The conclusions from the Open Works research were both exciting and challenging.

The research indicated that scaling practical participation using this systems-based approach was possible, and offers huge potential for neighbourhood transformation through creativity and co-production. However it also strongly suggested that micro-participation through this model needed to reach a certain threshold in order to create accumulated outcomes for individuals, families and neighbourhoods.

Build it to measure it

An ambitious project was shaped with these findings which involved scaling this model to borough size over five years, with the intention to build a large prototype of this participation model and to measure the impact.

At a time in the UK of austerity and government cuts it was unknown if a project of this scale, budgeted to cost £7.2m, was viable.

With an initial development grant from Lankelly Chase Foundation a process of feasibility exploration was initiated. This involved discussions with a number of funders and councils in the UK, but also included research visits to the US, Canada, South America and several cities in Europe to establish potential viability in different countries.

Eight months into this process discussions began with the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham and a partnership was formed to conduct a feasibility study in the borough and discussions began with a number of funders.

Over a period of eighteen months the Every One Every Day initiative was developed and the first £3.95m was raised, allowing for the project to commence.

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham	£1.5m
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	£1m
Big Lottery Fund	£1m
City Bridge Trust	£450,000
Total raised	£3.950,000

The Participatory City Foundation, a Barking and Dagenham based charity, was formed specifically for the purpose and began recruiting for the team on the 31 July 2017.

A further £850,000 has since been raised through the LGA's Good Growth fund for the Warehouse facility, a co-working and makerspace for residents.

Research Phase 4

The Every One Every Day initiative

The Every One Every Day initiative aims to scale practical participation on a borough level through the systems approach developed. It aims to build the first large scale, fully inclusive, practical participation system in Barking and Dagenham.

This system creates dense networks of residents working together to re-imagine and create neighbourhoods made by everyone, for everyone.

Through the Every One Every Day programme, Participatory City Foundation encourages and supports residents across Barking and Dagenham to co-create and participate in projects within their communities.

Every One Every Day adopts a person-centred approach as its starting point. Every resident has ideas and talents that they are invited to bring to this collective effort. But more importantly, the model takes into consideration that people also have constraints as they have busy and demanding lives; holding down jobs, growing businesses, caring for young children or older relatives mean that most residents are very busy. This new participation system takes account of both: people's talents and energies, but also their demanding, often difficult, lives.

Every One Every Day co-creates a large number of diverse, small-scale opportunities. These practical, universally appealing 'common denominator' activities are accessible entry points in an inclusive participation network – attracting people from different cultures, backgrounds and ages, and with different types and levels of confidence, skills, health, available time and interests. The model removes every barrier we encounter to participation, be it low confidence, ill health, low time or previous experiences of stigmatisation. Any logistical, structural, or cultural barrier is being systematically identified and removed in order to develop the first fully inclusive, fully integrated system of participation.

FOUNDATIONAL EVIDENCE

Social Capital Studies*

In this section we give an overview of studies that show a range of positive outcomes that could emerge from a participatory culture. As the previous section on evidence shows, any of these hinge on creating social capital, which civic activity is likely able to produce. The studies are organised according to types of outcomes. There are also studies around the outcomes of communal leisure activities that are relevant in this context.

'A note on social capital'

Social capital has been theorized by sociologists like Pierre Bourdieu and Robert Putnam but widely accepted across a range of academic fields including economics. Commonly, two different strands of social capital are distinguished: bonding and bridging social capital. Bonding social capital refers to the social networks that arise between homogenous groups – whether along socio-economics, racial, gender, religious or sexual-preference lines (amongst others). Bridging social capital, alternatively, refers to relationships between socially heterogeneous groups. Studies have found that the two are weakly interrelated, which suggests that they refer to two separate social phenomena (Poortinga 2012); bonding social capital is recognised to cause problems as well as benefits where homogenous, inward-looking social groups lead to exclusion of others and holding back individual development; bridging social capital is seen to be positive in outcomes. We make these distinctions as mutual bridging relationships have their own specific outcomes that are of interest to policy-makers.

*The Social Capital studies were published in the Designed to Scale report, 2015

HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

Social capital boosts health and decreases anxiety

Numerous studies have established a relationship between social capital and health outcomes. A 2011 study looked more in depth as to whether this relationship was relevant to a group of urban African American women in the US. 680 women were assessed in 1975 and 1997 with researchers focusing on involvement in both religious and secular organisations.

The study found that any form of participation had a positive impact on health and mental health. These effects were found to be strongest amongst women who were persistently engaged throughout the period, but, interestingly, it also found that the diversity of participation also heightened the effect. This last finding suggests that while any form of social capital is important for health, bridging (enabled through participation in diverse activities) had a compounding effect (Fothergill 2011).

Social capital decreases mortality

A 2003 study looked at the association between neighbourhood-level social capital and mortality rates in Chicago. The study explored this relationship across race and sex groups and took neighbourhood deprivation into account.

The study found that neighbourhood level of social capital did have a relationship with mortality rates after neighbourhood deprivation was controlled for. This relationship held when looking specifically at death from heart disease but not from cancer; and held across gender and race lines (Lochner et al. 2003).

Social connectedness helps with the remembering of health messages

Using data from a 1980-1983 cardiovascular health programme in Minnesota, USA, researchers assessed whether community integration and levels of bridging social capital had any effect on the recall of heart health messages that had been disseminated through the programme. After controlling for gender and education, they found that both communal integration and levels of bridging social capital were positively related to recall. The researchers conclude that community involvement likely increases exposure to health messages (Viswanath et al. 2006).

Volunteering makes us happy

The British Household Panel Survey offered a range of data around volunteering activity and well-being. Researchers analysed the data to assess the relationship between the two and found that, even if you control for personality factors that might predict both of the variables, volunteering is found to positively impact well-being. Looking more in depth, they find that this relationship is mostly due to the fact that those who volunteer regularly tend to feel less unhappiness than non-volunteering counterparts (Binder and Freytag, 2013).

Social capital decreases mortality

Low social interaction has the same risk factors for early death as smoking 15 cigarettes a day or being an alcoholic; and carries twice the risk factor associated with obesity.

"The evidence is strong not only in American states, but also in Finland, Japan, and other countries. Controlling for your blood chemistry, age, gender, whether or not you have a job, and for all other risk factors, your chance of dying over the course of the next year are cut in half by joining one group, and cut to a quarter by joining two groups." (Putnam 2001).

Civic engagement improves health

Researchers were curious as to whether participation in civic and political communities had a positive influence on health, and whether non-joining had a negative effect. They surveyed more than 18,000 Russians between 2003 and 2005, gauging perceived health and engagement.

The study found that participants who were engaged in civic and political activity during the period reported better health than the non-joiners. Remarkably, they also found that those living in a participatory community had better health than those in a non-participatory community, even if the person did not participate themselves. The researchers conclude that civic participation breeds a sense of empowerment that is important for health and wellbeing, and that this effect occurs at the individual and the communal scale (Javeline and Brooks 2012).

Social relationships and mortality risk

A meta analysis of 148 studies (208,849 participants) found that participants with stronger social relationships were 50% less likely to die compared to those with weak relationships. These findings indicate that the influence of social relationships on the risk of death are comparable with well-established risk factors for mortality such as smoking and alcohol consumption and exceed the influence of other risk factors such as physical inactivity and obesity. Furthermore, the overall effect of social relationships on mortality reported in this meta-analysis might be an underestimate, because many of the studies used simple single-item measures of social isolation rather than a complex measurement (Holt-Lunstad and Smith 2010).

Community cohesion reduces the risk of heart disease

In the 1960s, the town of Roseto, Pennsylvania caught the attention of medical researchers when it was found that its residents had almost no heart-attacks, and annual mortality-rate for the population older men was 1% in the town, compared with a national average of 2%. In-depth studies of the town did not reveal any obvious causes for this health outcome – people ate unhealthily, smoked, consumed alcohol and many of the men worked in slate quarries, which usually causes a raft of health-risks on its own. Through comparative studies with nearby towns, it was then discovered that this health effect was likely the cause of the high level of social cohesion due to the town's Italian immigrant roots. Indeed, as this cohesion was lost through the Americanisation and growing economic inequality within the town, there was a rise in heart disease and the town's health status began to converge with national averages (Positano 2007)

WELLBEING IN GENERAL

Civic involvement is related with positive relationships between parents and children

A study in rural Mid-West U.S. examined the correlates of involvement in communal and civic activities amongst 679 young-teens. They found that involvement in activities such as Future Farmers of America and student council is associated with better relationships with parents and more academic engagement, leading them to conclude that participation is an important component of positive youth development (Smith, Anderson and Moore 2012).

Civic involvement during youth has long-term impacts

A regression analysis of among a group of racial-minority young adults found that civic engagement during adolescence was positively related to various positive outcomes in later life, including: civic participation, educational attainment, decreased likelihood of engaging in criminal activities and higher life satisfaction (Chang, Ou and Reynolds 2014).

Volunteering impacts on functional decline and dementia amongst the elderly population

A meta-analysis including 73 separate research papers sought to establish the specific benefits of volunteering among elderly populations. The meta-analysis concluded that the data consistently reveals that volunteering activity is associated with better self-reported health, reduces symptoms of depression, lower mortality and fewer functional limitations (Anderson et al 2014). As such, the researchers conclude that encouraging volunteering opportunities for older people could possibly help buffer against dementia – helping to extend their independent life.

Protective factors, including opportunities for involvement in the community and social skills, reduces involvement in various problem behaviours amongst adolescents

Communities that Care and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation assessed more than 14,000 English, Scottish and Welsh school children (years 7 to 11), to test the differential impact that risk factors and protective factors had on the propensity for various problem behaviours. The study found that risk factors, such as family conflict, community disorganisation and neglect, were correlated with involvement in violent behaviour, alcohol and drug consumption, and truancy. Conversely, they found that protective factors such as having strong bonds with family and friends, opportunities for involvement in the community, and social and learning skills were negatively correlated with these behaviours. The findings suggest that strategies to address adolescent problem behaviour should factor in the collective causality of this behaviour as well as individual factors (Beniart et al. 2002).

Social connections build resilience that contributes to positive life outcomes

A 30 year longitudinal study on the island of Kauai, Hawaii tracked 698 participants from birth, with the purpose of assessing the relationship between early development experiences and wellbeing in later life. 201 of the children – 30% of all – were considered to be high-risk due to perinatal stress, chronic poverty, under-educated parents, family discord, parental alcoholism or mental illness. 129 of the 201 did develop learning and behavioural problems by the time they were 10, and then tended to have delinquency records, mental health issues by the age of 18. So what of the 72 that had risk factors but did not display problematic behaviour later in life?

The researchers discovered various 'protective factors' that mitigated the effects of the risk factors, and enabled these 72 children to become competent, fulfilled and caring adults. Some of these protective factors are individual characteristics – for example, having a positive orientation towards adversity – aspects of their personality that were identified from a young age. Critically, however, there were environmental factors that appeared to have causal validity. Youngsters who were able to rely on informal social networks – neighbours, grandparents, teachers, and school groups – tended to be resilient through adversity. It was found that sources of emotional support outside of the immediate family were particularly important in predicting resilience. Following up with the cohort who had displayed problematic behaviour at the age of 18, researchers found that those who were able to 'rebound' from this and establish stable and fulfilled lives later in life also tended to have sources of informal support. The ability to 'rebound' did not have a relationship with a participant's engagement with mental health or social service workers.

"When stressful events outweigh the protective factors, however, even the most resilient child can have problems. It may be possible to shift the balance from vulnerability to resilience through intervention, either by decreasing exposure to risk factors or stressful events or by increasing the number of protective factors and sources of support that are available" (Meyer 1989 p.113).

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT / EDUCATION

Civic participation boosts academic achievement

Looking specifically at racial minority youth, a 2014 study attempted to determine through regression analyses whether there was a relationship with civic engagement during adolescence with various positive outcomes later in life - including life satisfaction, civic participation, academic achievement and criminality.

The study found that civic engagement during adolescence was associated with the positive outcomes outlined above. The researchers determined that civic activity during adolescence is the critical determinant of positive developments during adulthood (Chang, Ou and Reynolds 2014).

Social capital is more important to education outcomes than educational spending

Increased levels of social capital at community level has a greater impact on primary school test scores than increased educational spending. "The relationship between educational performance and social capital is much stronger, two orders of magnitude stronger than, for example – again controlling for everything else – spending on schools or teacher/pupil ratios or any of the obvious things that are more usually thought to increase educational performance" (Putnam 2001).

Social capital and education

Learning may be influenced not only by what happens at school and at home, but also by social networks, norms and trust in the wider community. Social capital index is strongly correlated with educational outcomes.

In terms of elementary scores, the most powerful correlate of educational success is social capital at the community level.

Educational spending appears to have no direct effect - although there is a modest indirect effect through lowering class size. (Putnam, 2001)

Social capital stimulates entrepreneurialism

Researchers in the UK were interested in whether social capital influenced the propensity towards entrepreneurship - hypothesising that someone with a wider and stronger social network would be more likely to make the leap into self-employment. The study, focussing specifically on England, found that there was a modest but significant relationship between self-employment (a proxy for entrepreneurship) and social capital. This finding suggests that economic development policies should take neighborhood and individual social capital into account. A similar study found that trust in strangers and/or public institutions is also correlated with entrepreneurship (Kim and Kang 2014).

Bridging social capital increases firm innovativeness, while bonding social capital decreases this

A study of Italian provinces and the various firms, research institutes and think-tanks that they house, found an interesting connection between innovativeness within these organisations and social capital. The researchers discovered that the presence of bridging social capital was associated with greater innovation, while bonding social capital was negatively associated with innovative behaviour (Reccardo et al. 2011).

Civic community is associated with economic growth

Helliwell and Putnam's (1995) measure of "civic community" in different Italian regions - an index of newspaper readership, associationalism, and voting behaviour - is positively correlated with economic growth between 1950-1990 (Helliwell and Putnam 1995).

A meta-analysis of trust and civic norms by country reveal that they are associated with growth

Knack and Keefer (1997), using data collected in the World Values Survey, tested the "impact of trust and civic norms on both growth and investment rates" across 29 developed countries. They found that the social capital variables were significantly correlated to economic growth - with a change by one standard deviation in trust is associated with a 56% increase in growth. Remarkably, they also looked at human capital (enrolment in secondary and primary schools) and found that its influence on growth is only slightly more than levels of trust.

Civic health and unemployment

A 2011 study conducted by the National Conference on Citizenship compared geographic localities in the US over time in order to assess the impacts of civic health and economic resilience - in this case operationalised as unemployment rates. An initial survey conducted in 2006 compared with a subsequent survey in 2011, allowed researchers to explore specifically why different localities varied in their ability to weather the 2008 economic recession. As hypothesised, they discovered two critical determinants of economic resilience. The first is the density of third sector organisations. The second, is community cohesion and civic health - measuring how involved the citizens were in "peer-to-peer communication, cooperation and solidarity and care for neighbours", informal social structures, attachment to place amongst residents and businesses, communal trust and the quality of information flows. Further studies are required to better understand the functional routes through which community cohesion influences unemployment, but these researchers were particularly interested in how business owners and investors made different decisions when they operated in an area with high community cohesion versus low cohesion. They hypothesise that those in highly cohesive areas are more like to retain employees and continue to invest into an area during economic hardship.

"Civic health remains a leading predictor of change in employment, even when more statistical controls (alternative explanations for the trend in unemployment) are added to the models"

"This is a powerful reminder that when our nation's citizens are more connected, more engaged, and more invested in one another as common stakeholders in a shared future, our communities are stronger"

Further evidence around social capital and unemployment

For each 1% increase in the rate of neighbours working together there is a reduction in the unemployment rate of 0.25%. For each 1% increase in voter registration there is a reduction in the unemployment rate of 0.10% (National Conference on Citizenship 2011).

Attachment to place impacts economic growth

A three-year study comparing 26 US cities conducted by Gallup found that "cities with the highest levels of resident love and passion for their community, or resident attachment, also had the highest rates of GDP growth over time." They further deduced that communal attachment is connected to the incidence of opportunities to engage with the community, openness, physical attractiveness of the area, social capital, civic involvement, safety, education and emotional well-being. The researchers hypothesise that attachment to an area influences economic activity in that it makes people more willing to invest and spend in that area, and separately influences their perception of the local economy; it also found that businesses perform better when they are operating in a socially dense area. The aggregated effects of these behavioural tendencies in a socially cohesive locality leads to economic growth and resilience (Knight Foundation 2010)

Social capital and household income

Narayan and Pritchett (1997) undertook detailed household surveys in various Tanzanian villages looking at involvement in associations and cultural attitudes around altruism and trust. The researchers hypothesised that higher levels of trust would facilitate economic activity, thereby leading to relatively more economic activity than in non-trusting communities. Furthermore, they hypothesised that even if one was not personally involved in an association or was particularly untrustworthy, he or she would still benefit from living in a community with associationalism and trust - in other words, a social capital free-rider. In quantifying the results of the household surveys, Narayan and Pritchett were able to establish a relationship between household social capital and household wealth, finding that at a village level, an increase of one standard deviation of social capital was associated with an increase in income of 20 - 30%. To put this in perspective, an increase of one standard deviation in education (human capital) is associated with only a 4.8% increase in income.

Social capital influences political participation

It is widely argued that social capital is an important component of political participation, which is a crucial determinant of the quality of governance outcomes. Researchers in Belgium wanted to explore this relationship in more detail amongst young people by assessing types of social capital and and political involvement. The study finds that there are two separate forms of social capital that are positively correlated with political engagement - committed and religious. Committed social capital describes youths who are engaged in diverse forms of communal activities (closest to bridging social capital); whereas religious describes those who are more narrowly involved in religious activities (bonding). This study therefore finds that both forms of social capital are important to political engagement. (Teney and Hanquinet 2012).

Social capital and tax evasion

The Internal Revenue Service in the US shows tax evasion state by state is related to differences in social capital (Putnam 2001).

Bridging capital impacts on government performance in poor communities

A group of Israeli social scientists sought to establish whether bonding and bridging social capital had differential effects on governance outcomes - it also looked at whether the socio-economic status of the area influenced that relationship. Looking across 256 Israeli local authorities, the researchers found that bonding and bridging social capital were differentially associated with government performance - in this instance operationalised through various fiscal measures. Interestingly, they found that poor areas with a high density of bridging social capital tended to have lower budget deficits, more accurate expenditure forecasts and higher levels of public spending per capita

Bridging social capital improves governance outcomes in developing contexts

A study of 410 villages throughout China sought to better understand whether different forms of social capital had differential effects on the nascent democratic structures being set up in the country. They found that many of the villages were still characterised by high levels of bonding social capital. Critically, however, they found that the presence of bonding social capital negatively impacted the performance of the rural governing structures while the presence of bridging social capital was related to better governance performance (Zhang et al. 2011).

Social capital is related to lower crime rates

In Italy researchers discovered a correlation between rates of blood donation (taken as a proxy measure for social capital) and crime. For each 1% increase in blood donations there was a corresponding reduction in common thefts (-13%) and robberies and car thefts (-15%) (Buonanno, Motolio and Vanin 2009).

Bridging social capital and crime

Beyerlein and Hipp (2005) differentiate between bonding and bridging social capital and argue that groups characterised by bonding social capital are not effective in creating an environment of informal social control to deal with the threat of crime, whereas groups with extensive bridging social capital are more effective in creating such foundations. The results show that crime rates are lower in societies with higher levels of bridging social capital.

Social networks influence propensity to engage in violent behaviour

A 2012 study obtained data from 253, 13-17 year old girls investigated whether family and peer connections, and prosocial norms related to their involvement in violent activity. The researchers first assessed each participant's family and peer connectedness and degree of prosocial norms and followed the girls for a period of 18 months – tracking violent behaviour along the way. A comparative analysis at the end of the research period found that prosocial norms and family connectedness were negatively related to violent behaviour, while peer connectedness related positively to it (Shlafer et al. 2013).

Civic participation decreases criminality

Researchers in Sweden initiated a longitudinal study to test whether parental participation in civic and communal activities had an effect on the persistence of criminal behaviour on their children. They surveyed 548 boys at the age of 13 and then in their late teens.

The study showed that young boys with fathers who were actively engaged in communal activities had significantly lower rates of criminality than those whose fathers were not engaged. This effect held even when controlling for socio-economic status and was the most potent for children with low academic achievement (Mahoney and Magnusson 2001).

CRIME

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Civic engagement improves ones sense of community, which contributes to social-wellbeing

A study in Italy assessed whether there was a relationship between civic engagement, sense of community and social-wellbeing – assessing 566 students aged 14 to 19 through a structured questionnaire. They found that involvement in civic activities was associated with a sense of community – which in turn predicted social well-being. The researchers conclude that adolescents should be provided with more opportunities to engage in civic activities (Albanesi et al. 2007).

Bridging social capital stimulates climate change action, bonding social capital suppresses it

Researchers focusing on the Southeastern United States hypothesised that attitude towards and behaviours related to climate change would be influenced by the presence and quality of an individual's social networks. Gathering data across three different communities, the researchers found that bridging social capital was associated with an individual's willingness to seek out information about climate change and change consumption behaviours in response. Conversely, individuals with relatively high levels of bonding social capital limits this willingness. The researchers expanded the results to conclude that communities with high levels of bridging social capital would display greater levels of resilience in response to climate change compared with communities characterised by bonding relationships (Smith et al. 2012).

The opportunity to engage in community based leisure activities hold potential to impact community cohesion, social capital and involvement.

One study states that leisure "provides a forum which encourages people to redefine themselves and their community through the creation of activity which focuses on ameliorating a negative individual or social condition or through self-development or community betterment" (Reid and van Dreunen, 1996, p.48). Shared activity creates a sense of interdependence and provides a shared experience that is foundational to a sense of community (Avineri & De-Shalit, 1992; Bell, 1993; Gardner, 1995). More specifically, multiple studies have found that community leisure participation is linked with social capital and sense of belonging (Brown & Ferris, 2007; Gibson et al., 2002; Hunt, 2004; Reid & van Dreunen, 1996; Scott & Godbey, 1992).

Community gardening is related to perceptions of social capital

Using hierarchical linear and logistic regression analyses, researchers in Flint, Michigan analysed data from almost 2000 telephone interviews. The data revealed that on an individual basis, participation in community gardening and other neighbourhood activities was related to perceptions of social capital – both individual and neighbourhood-wide (Alaimo et al. 2010).

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Undertaking DIY projects is linked to well-being

One researcher focussed specifically on DIY project engagement and found that for respondents aged 65 and over, "those who spend more time doing DIY activities reported higher life satisfaction...even when controlling for demographic variables such as age, income and education" (Abdallah and Jeffrey 2014 p.23). Additionally, an analysis of the Big Lottery Fund Wellbeing Programme found that engaging in gardening and cookery learning activities has been found to have "significant impacts on wellbeing, including on overall life satisfaction as well as decreasing depressive symptoms" (Abdallah and Jeffrey 2014 p. 28).

Participating in civic-oriented leisure activities has numerous positive outcomes

A study using in-depth qualitative research found that the experience of citizen participation as a leisure pursuit was found to lead to the learning of new skills, an increase in self-esteem, a sense of balance, perceived sense of group accomplishment and ability to make change and the development of community (Arai and Pedlar, 1997).

The positive health effects of engaging in physical leisure activities are mediated by a sense of social support

A study conducted by Iwasaki et al. 2001 found that physical activity leisure time is associated with both health and mental health. Interestingly, however, they found that this relationship was mediated by a person's social resources – so that physical activity has to be matched by a sense of social support in order to impact on wellbeing.

Extracurricular activities impact social support, which has long term consequences

A longitudinal study in New Zealand analysed the impact of engaging in extracurricular community activities and experiences of social support, in this case the researchers chose to focus on Maori youths. The study found that, as expected, engaging in non-sports community activities did increase perceived social support – critically, the researchers also found that social support was associated with various positive outcome later in life (Browne-Yung et al. 2013).

EVALUATING EVERY ONE EVERY DAY

This section details what the project plans to achieve over the first 5 years and how this will be done. The ambition of the project is to build a new system of participation that includes a dense ecology of people, spaces, projects and activities.

Outcomes

As defined and mutually agreed by the funders, three sets of outcomes have been created to reflect these connected goals for the project.

Outcome A

Residents of Barking and Dagenham have opportunities to learn and develop, improving their own lives and those around them.

Indicators – Project participants going on to take part in formal education/training; Increased numbers initiating local projects; Improvements in reported well-being; New friendships and support networks created.

Outcome B

The borough becomes a place where everyone feels safe, welcome and optimistic about the future.

Indicators – Increased pride and ownership of open spaces; Reduction in hate crime; Increased capacity within the community to respond to problems; Building diverse social networks.

Outcome C

The benefits of participation at scale are evidenced, proven and documented for further replication.

Indicators – Network of 250 projects reaching 22,000 regular participants established; positive outcomes are tracked and evidenced; cost savings evidenced; all systems required for replication created.

Measuring outcomes

Research for The Open Works project was instrumental in identifying how outcomes can be achieved through participation in practical projects.

In the 100 in-depth interviews conducted with participants, time and again they emphasised the need for scale in creating social impact through participation projects.

Analysis from the Open Works identified 3 ways that outcomes can be achieved through the accumulative impacts of repeated participation in these types of projects.

Direct and immediate outcomes

Participation itself creates direct benefits to people taking part. These effects are created immediately, in the space when neighbours are interacting with one another.

These direct effects can include:

- Enjoyment and happiness
- Physical activity
- Learning
- Teaching
- Confidence
- Creativity and idea sharing
- Social connection and friendship
- Sense of community
- Meeting new people and access to new networks
- Making neighbourhoods greener or cleaner
- Co-producing something e.g. food, clothing, toys
- Reducing waste e.g. recycling, reusing, composting

Collective outcomes

Collective outcomes refers to the effects of many people doing many small things together, and this adding up to improvements in the neighbourhood as a whole. These collective outcomes can include a greener and cleaner local environment or a reduced carbon footprint.

Networked outcomes

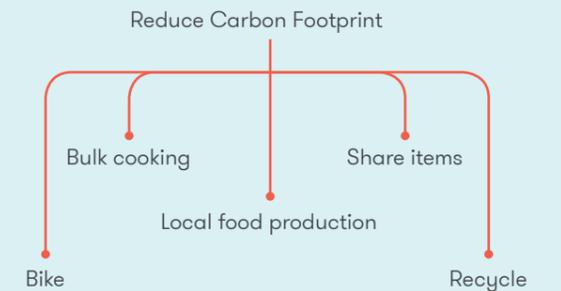
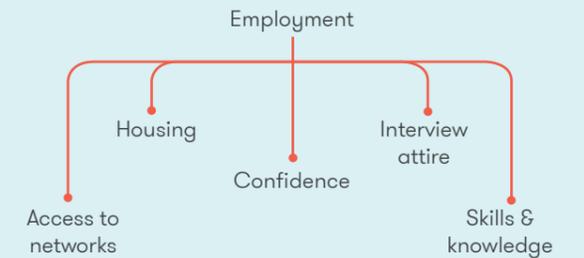
Networked outcomes flow from repeated participation and are the result of many people knowing and trusting each other. These outcomes include naturally developing 'network effects' such as neighbourliness, or emerging new projects and businesses. Networked outcomes also include important social capital effects that have shown to create many positive outcomes including increases in community safety, health, educational attainment, social cohesion, trust, and neighbourhood prosperity, as well as reduction in unemployment and crime.

Level 1 - Single outcomes

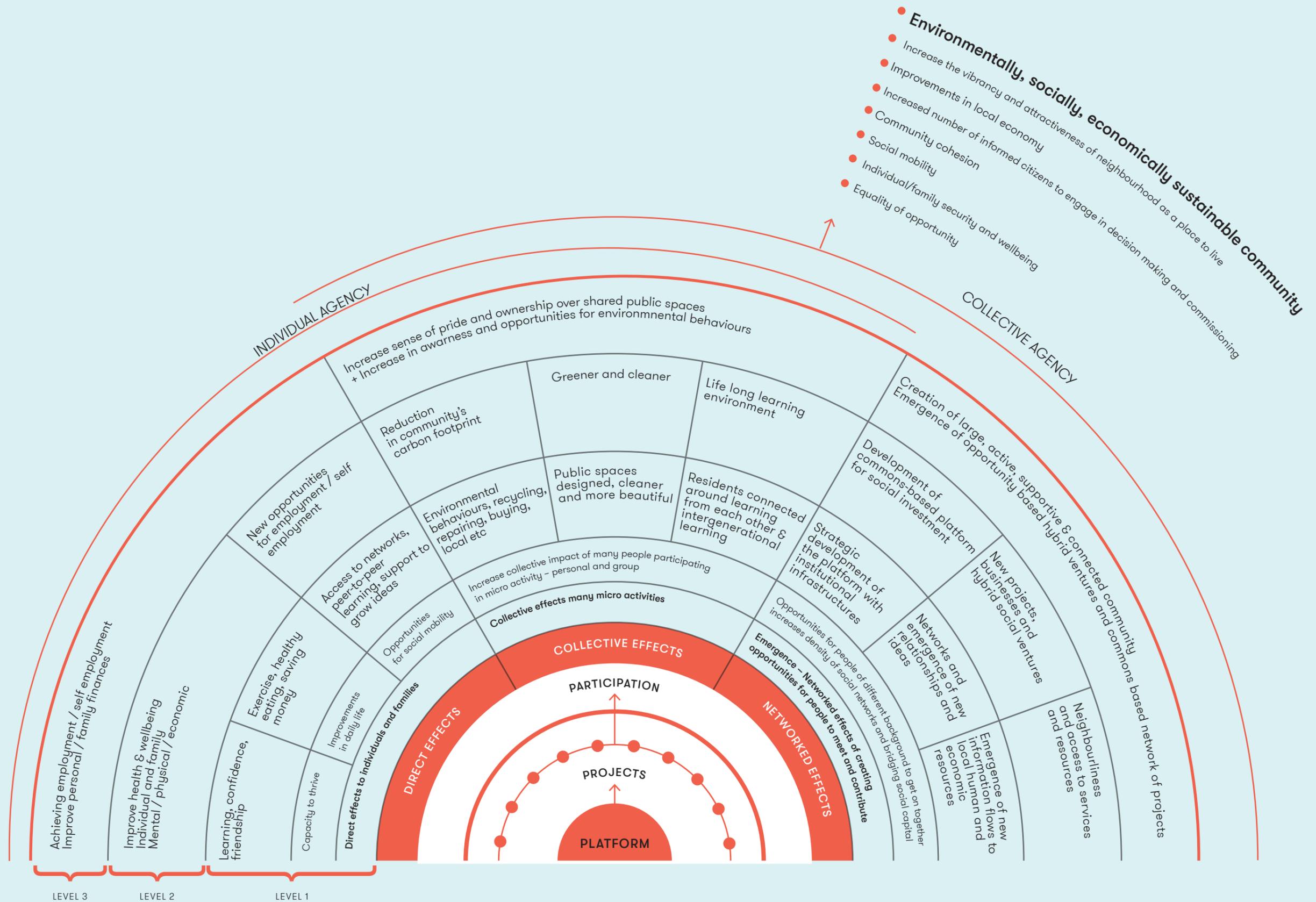
Single outcomes refer to smaller, individual outcomes which have been achieved through repeated or multiple instances of participation. These might include increases in health or confidence.

Level 2 - Compound outcomes

Many larger goals, whether for the individual or community, require the fulfillment of sets of preconditions if they are to grow and develop. Multiple outcomes that add up to create the larger outcomes are referred to as 'compound outcomes'.



COMPOUND OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK



EVALUATION CRITERIA

Every One Every Day is based on nine years of research. The basic methodology to build new support and participatory systems has been designed, built and evaluated through the Open Works project which produced compelling evidence that these systems have the potential to be built at scale.

Every One Every Day is the next step on the Research and Development process towards growing a new system of participation in Barking and Dagenham. Researching, evaluating and monitoring our activities and impacts will therefore be an integral part of all our activity.

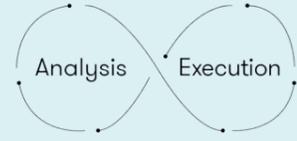
The research, evaluation and monitoring activity has the following key criteria that reflect our framework:

Feasibility	Can a large collaborative participatory ecosystem be built through this approach?
Inclusivity	Can a Participatory Ecosystem be built that creates large bridging networks that can benefit everyone?
Value Creation	Is this systems approach to building participation capable of creating value for individual residents, neighbourhoods and the borough as a whole? Is this value quantifiable and capable of informing long-term public and philanthropic investment decisions?
Systemic Integration	Can the new Participatory Ecosystem be fully integrated into the local context of services, business and other activities?
Replicability	Can a learning framework be developed and tested in order that another borough or city can successfully replicate the systems approach?

EVALUATION PRINCIPLES

Over the last several years, the public and philanthropic sectors have been developing and experimenting with new and creative approaches to solving social problems in response to the increasing recognition that complex problems require complex solutions. Some of these efforts are making serious attempts to affect systems change and using innovative technologies to improve the social well-being of many.

The complexity of this initiative demands that a set of principles be used to guide the evaluation work. A research publication Next Generation Evaluation: Embracing Complexity, Connectivity and Change has been instrumental in embedding the following eight key working principles into how the evaluation strategy is designed and implemented.

1 Open	Transparent, honest and clear, learn and share what works and what doesn't. Publish publicly to add to communal knowledge.
2 Collaborative	Shared responsibility for data collection, group analysis, co-design evaluation frameworks.
3 Rapid feedback	Shared responsibility for data collection, group analysis, co-design evaluation frameworks.  Pic: Helsinki Design Lab - Recipes for Systemic Change
4 Adaptive, grounded in data	Learning from emerging data, adapting initial hypothesis as the work develops.
5 Innovative	Newer, innovative, often digital, data collection and new processes to surface and collect tacit, distributed knowledge.
6 Measuring value	Finding new ways to measure what matters, that reflects the complexity of interconnected nature of root cause and outcomes.
7 Focus on systems	Taking a whole system, long term view of social change.
8 Understandable	Using data visualisation, infographics, images and icons to convey complex ideas.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

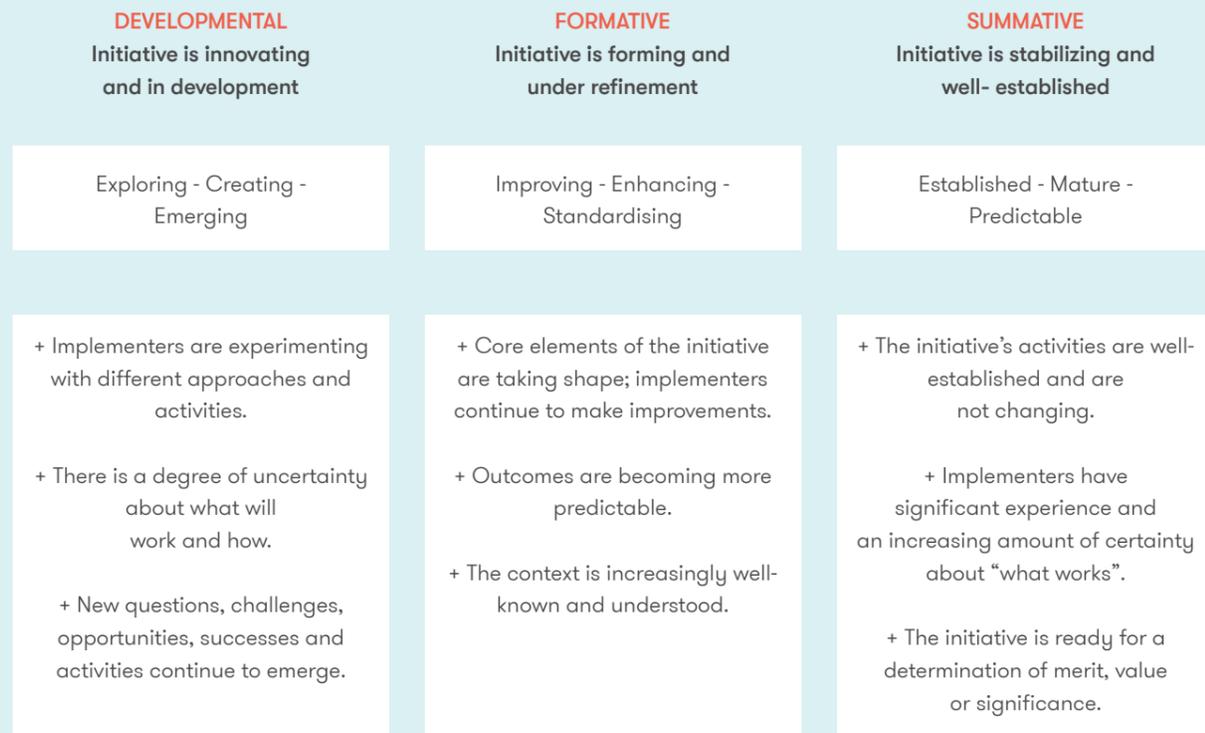
Methods suited to complexity

Systems change innovation is dynamic and complex - involving a fast pace, many people, emerging strategies and collective learning. Traditional planning and evaluation methods are more suited to projects where there is a high degree of predictability - often creating a sequence of inputs, outputs, outcomes and dated milestones. This project is innovating systems change and needs to take advantage of emergent opportunities, respond to new insights in real time as the project develops, and consider key learning that takes place informally during conversations. A mixed-methods approach was considered for planning and evaluation of this project. The team used both Theory of Change (ToC) and Developmental Evaluation (DE) as tools for planning and strategy design.

Theory of Change

Theory of Change is used as a planning methodology and project design tool. It was originally developed by the Aspen Institute in response to difficulties in designing and evaluating change programmes operating in dynamic social contexts.

The life-cycle of an initiative, and its context, determine which of the 3 major evaluation approaches to use:



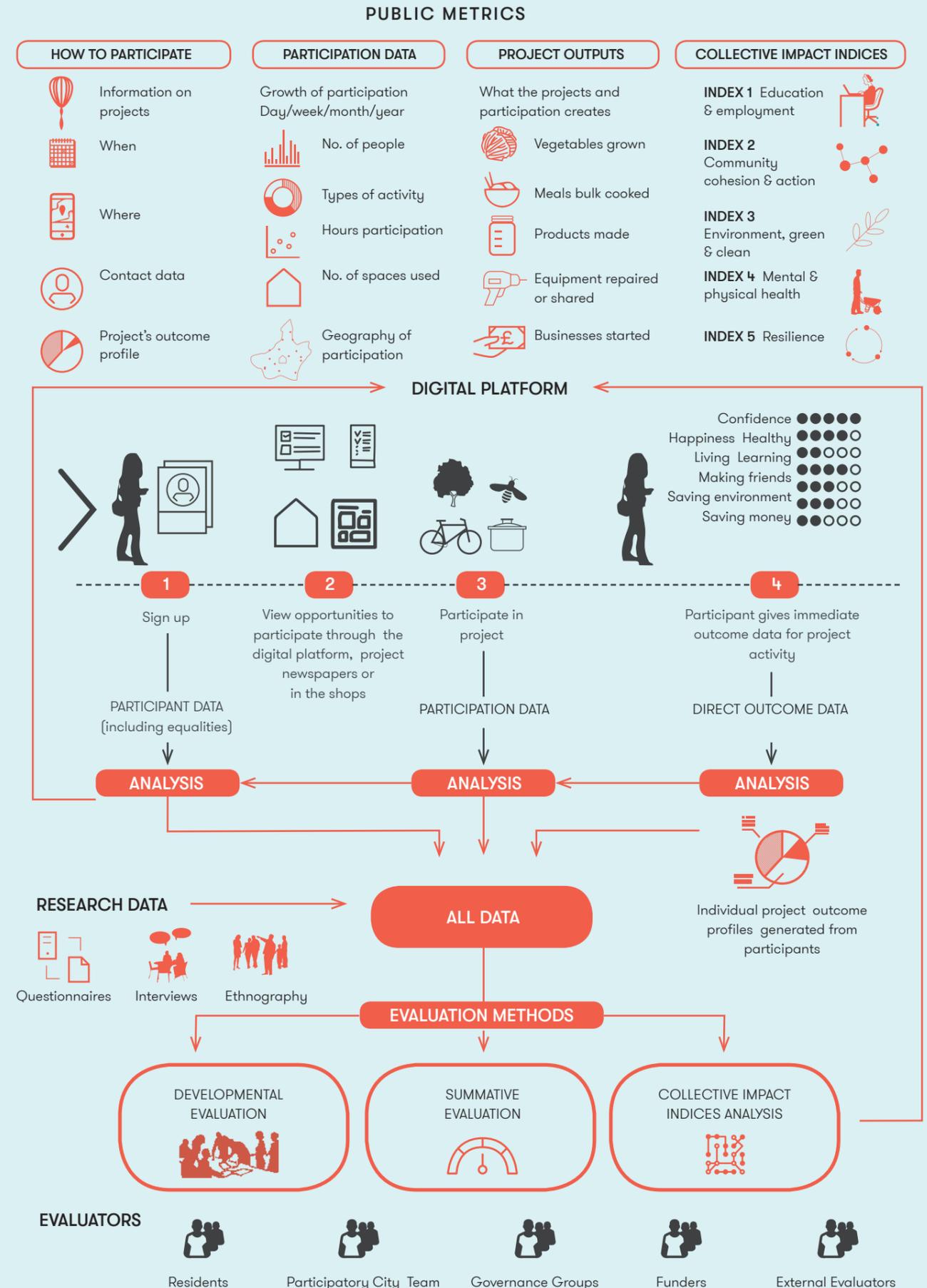
WHAT IS IT? → HOW IS IT WORKING? → DID IT WORK?

Theory of Change is a planning method, working backwards from an end point or desired outcomes, breaking down a larger change process into mini-steps, and describing the pre-conditions required for each stage to be successful. The team does not move on to the next stage until the preconditions are met, and we were able to progress with a higher confidence of success. The model is further based on the seven assumptions as presented on page 114.

Developmental Evaluation

Developmental Evaluation was incorporated to move the primary focus of evaluation away from programme impact to systems impact. Systems are generally complex, dynamic and non-linear. Evaluations are traditionally based on a logic model, with a fixed plan, and a clear, linear chain of cause and effect. They often use an external evaluator to make a judgment on success against those pre-determined outcomes. This is a summative approach which causes a mismatch between the evaluation methodology and the project development methodology.

EVALUATION MAP



BUILD SUPPORT PLATFORM

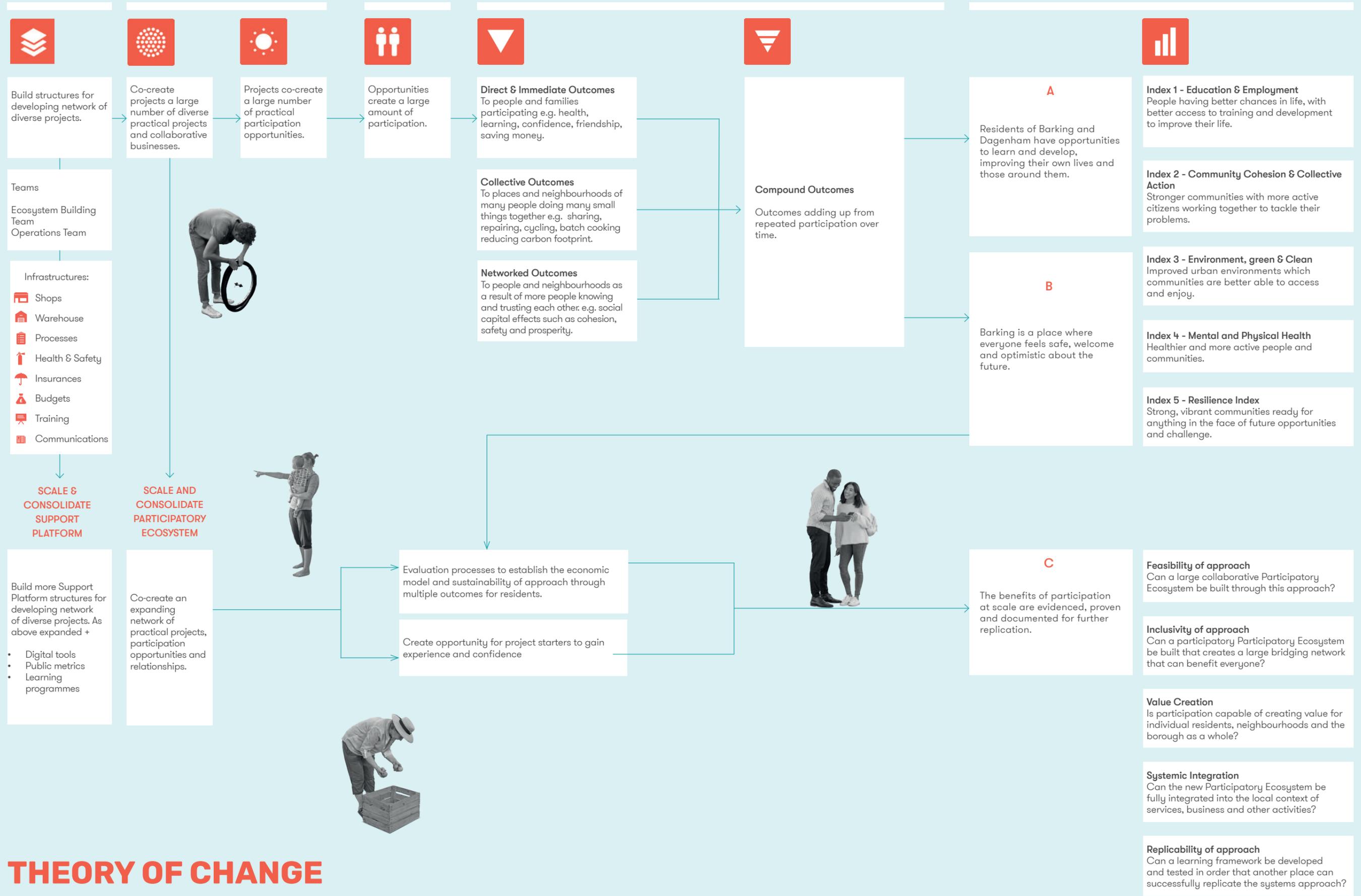
CO-CREATE PARTICIPATORY ECOSYSTEM

PARTICIPATION

OUTCOMES LEVEL 1

OUTCOMES LEVEL 2

OVERARCHING PROJECT OUTCOMES



THEORY OF CHANGE

THEORY OF CHANGE ASSUMPTIONS

The Every One Every Day Theory of Change model is based on the following assumptions

Assumption 1:

Participation itself creates direct and immediate benefits to people taking part.

Assumption 2:

To create outcomes for individuals and families, a person needs to participate multiple times.

Assumption 3

To create outcomes for the neighbourhood, many participation actions are needed by many people.

Assumption 4

Inclusivity is essential for benefiting the whole neighbourhood and achieving projects outcomes. Inclusivity is dependent on the design of the opportunities.

Assumption 5

Participation culture is a new experience, and people will need encouragement to participate for the first time.

Assumption 6

Regular, repeat participation requires that a number of structures are in place, working together.

Assumption 7

To create large network of diverse opportunities, projects need to be co-designed, tested and developed between the residents and the neighbourhood teams. A set of structures needs to be in place, working together.

BUILDING THE DATABASE



Residents Sign Ups & Surveys

One of the principal ways of monitoring the growing network of residents participating is through resident sign-ups and surveys. There is a hard copy sign-up card, or a digital tablet, available to residents who walk-in or attend events and an online sign-up on the Every One Every Day website. By signing up, residents give permission to contact them regarding events and project development.

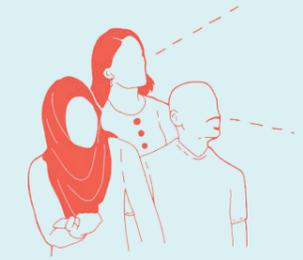
Residents have the option to opt in to be a part of the evaluation process, thus giving the permission to send them surveys regarding demographic, project evaluation, individual and collective benefits from participation and tracking resident data.



Development Evaluation

In order to incorporate the different perspectives from the people involved in Every One Every Day, the team holds ongoing Development Evaluations. Project development meetings, along with resident co-design sessions, and working groups between the team and the Council take place bi-weekly.

These allow for continuous evaluation, recalibration, and development of the project.



Team Observations

In addition to collecting data through surveys and interviews, the Every One Every Day team logs observations about daily events that take place in and around the project. The team records observations both during the sessions (through sessions documentation forms) and during day to day activities (through the project diaries).

The aggregated observations allow for piecing together different perspectives of a very complex programme.

Online Engagement

The Every One Every Day team has developed a communications strategy so that residents of the Barking and Dagenham are aware of the participation opportunities in their borough. This involves updating the Every One Every Day website regularly as well as using social media applications such as Facebook and Twitter. These tools also help in monitoring resident interests and gauging feedback to Every One Every Day activities and events.

Informal & Semi-structured Interviews

Surveys are an important instrument for testing specific research questions, but they can be limiting in opening up the discussion. To overcome this barrier, the team undertook implement informal and semi-structured interviews with residents who are participating in the project. These interviews, along with qualitative data analysis, can surface a wider variety of themes and topics that are interesting to participants and need to be further explored.

Reporting Structure

The reports are an important part of the evaluation process of Every One Every Day. These act as an ongoing development tool. Each report will document and evaluate the progress of Every One Every Day, as well as record reflections, strategies, and ideas that the team plans to develop and test in the following reporting period.

This report is the first annual report. This report covers the period between August 2017 and July 2018, detailing how the project began, the launch festival and the development and implementation of the Spring and Summer programmes.

EVALUATORS

The initiative has several groups of people who are involved in evaluating the project. The type of evaluation they will be part of is described below.

Residents

Residents are at the heart of this participatory approach. They are co-designing every project, co-producing every outcome, and are at the epicentre of the evaluation process too.

Residents evaluating ideas

Ideas will not be evaluated on paper by anyone, including the project teams. All ideas will receive design support and be tested in the neighbourhood. All ideas will be given the best chance of success, designing with the principles we have outlined, e.g. open, on an equal footing, useful, inclusive, etc. The evaluation of these ideas will be by the people living locally, by the first-hand experience of participating in them. A good idea that has worked in one neighbourhood might not be deemed beneficial in another, while others replicate often. Thus, ideas will be evaluated by their effectiveness to deliver benefits to people directly and immediately to participants, their neighbours and the neighbourhood. Residents will express their assessment of the ideas through ongoing feedback, their attendance, or non-attendance.

Residents evaluating impact

The team intends to develop an 'impact profile' for each project and activity. These impact profiles will be generated digitally by the participants providing outcome data immediately following their participation in an activity. These profiles will be built from a simple set of questions that will be based on measuring direct and immediate impact of the activity, as well as collective effect to the neighbourhood more widely. Following the collection of a statistically significant number of project measures, a profile for that activity will be assigned to the project, helping people see the benefits to themselves, their neighbours and neighbourhood prior to participating. By linking small acts or participation directly to outcomes the team intends to reinforce the principle that many small actions, by many people, add up to significant change locally, and therefore that their continued participation counts.

Residents evaluating collective impact

It is aimed to create five Indices which will collect data from a number of sources and methods to show a complex set of measures as a set of single index numbers. This will show residents what is happening across the whole borough as a result of participation.

Community Advisory Group

The Community Advisory Group will be instrumental in steering the project over its duration.

Different models are being tested to engage residents in this process and this group is currently made up of residents who have initiated projects and interested local organisations.

Experience to date has shown that project starters are keen to be involved in the development of their projects, and in the growth of their area of interest e.g. making or greening.

Interest in the strategy of the overall initiative has been patchy, with good attendance at some meetings, and less at others. However it is anticipated that the number of residents involved will grow as the size of the network increases. Every One Every Day is keen to ensure that project starters and participants can determine how their individual projects evolve, working with the team using Development Evaluation methods. There are indications that a Community Advisory Group will need to work on multiple levels and further experiments will be formulated with residents in the second year.

Participatory City Foundation team

The team are responsible for the growth of the projects and the ecology of projects, spaces, partnerships and participation. This will require a very disciplined approach to executing the development strategy. Very close monitoring and evaluation of the project is therefore essential, and this will be done primarily through ongoing Developmental Evaluation. These meetings will bring together all the teams from the neighbourhoods and systematically reviewing selected data on projects and participation as it emerges, looking to connect new opportunities (partnerships, project ideas, spaces) that are surfaced through the activities.

Project Team

The Project Team is responsible for: overseeing the broad strategy and financial oversight of the delivery of the initiative as well as discussion with external funders. The Project Team meets Quarterly.

Working Group

The Working Group is responsible for: overseeing delivery plan, as well as small-scale strategy and financial oversight. The Working Group also responds to issues and problems faced in delivery of the project.

Funders Board

Funders meet quarterly to monitor progress. Funders also have an open invitation to attend any evaluation meetings that are held including governance assessment meetings or development evaluation sessions.

External evaluators

The meetings with all of the funders between January and February identified that the role of the external evaluator should be that of a critical friend and that an academic institution would be a more preferable option. A trans-disciplinary team is currently being sought that stands within different departments of a university.

One of the main roles of the external evaluator would be the development for the five impact indices and building the statistical models for them. A trans-disciplinary team will pull experts on all five focus areas of the indices. In addition this cross disciplinary team will assist in interpreting emerging data from different disciplines e.g. sociology, politics, social neuroscience etc.

Evaluator		Evaluation reporting generated	First hand experiences	Growth data	Participant generated impact profiles for each project	Collective Impact Indices	Quantitative data from interviews & ethnography	Type of evaluation	Frequency
3.1 Local Residents and Community Advisory Group	Evaluating Ideas	Continued Participation	●					Summative	Ongoing
	Improving Ideas	Improved Projects & Activities	●					Developmental	Ongoing
	Assessing Impact		●	●	●	●		Summative	Ongoing
3.2 Participatory City team	Growing Participatory Ecosystem	Evaluation Reports	●	●			●	Developmental	Ongoing / Weekly Formal 6 Weekly
	Assessing Impact	Evaluation Reports		●	●	●	●	Summative	Ongoing Weekly Formal 6 weekly
3.3 Project Team and Working Group	Growing Participatory Ecosystem	Evaluation Reports		●	●	●	●	Developmental Summative	Ongoing Weekly Formal 6 weekly
	Assessing Impact	Evaluation Reports		●	●	●	●	Summative	Ongoing Weekly Formal 6 weekly
3.4 Funders	Growing Participatory Ecosystem	Formal Reports		●	●	●	●	Developmental	6 monthly
	Assessing Impact	Formal Reports		●	●	●	●	Summative	Annually from year 2
3.5 External Evaluation				●	●	●	●	Developmental Summative	Annually from year 2

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Outcomes	Research Criteria	Research Questions	Research Sub-Questions	Research Methods	Type	Data
C	Feasibility	RQ 01. Can a large collaborative participatory ecosystem be built through this approach?	What is the evidence in Year 1 that it is possible to build the Support Platform and to co-create the Participatory Ecosystem of projects, businesses and mini-hubs with residents?	Documentation	Quant Qual	# of team and infrastructures # of projects / businesses / mini hubs # of projects project / business / mini hub development
			01.02. What is the evidence that the Participatory Ecosystem built is enabling resident participation?	Outcomes Evaluation	Quant	# of registered residents # of people participating per session / activity # of hours of participatory events # of hours spent in the company of neighbours # of daily drop-ins / interactions per shop # of attendances # of people hosting sessions # of people starting new projects # of people starting new businesses # of people involved in research
			01.03. What is the evidence that the communications strategy is effective in achieving the aims of the Participatory Ecosystem?	Outcomes Evaluation	Quant	# of new vs recurring residents daily interactions. Social media impact (Facebook / Twitter / Mailchimp).
			01.04. What is the evidence that the Participatory Ecosystem is spreading across the borough through activities taking place in multiple locations?	Spatial Documentation, Observations	Qual Quant	Plans of physical infrastructure developed. List and map of other locations unlocked within the borough. Area of community space created / used.
C	Inclusivity	RQ 02. Can a participatory ecosystem be built that creates large bridging network that can benefit everyone?	02.01. Is the Participatory Ecosystem encouraging people from many different backgrounds to meet, interact and spend time together?	Equality Survey, Demographic Profile comparison to whole Borough demographics	Quant	Equality data for all participants on: age, gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, education, employment, child carer.
			02.02. Is the Participatory Ecosystem enabling residents to participate in their immediate locality and further afield?	Social Network Analysis	Qual	Analysis of relationships between residents, organisations, businesses, and services.
A+B+C	Value Creation	RQ 03. Is this systems approach to building participation capable of creating value for individual residents, neighbourhoods and the borough as a whole? Is this value quantifiable and capable of informing long-term public and philanthropic investment decisions?	03.01. Does the Support Platform create multiple participation opportunities for residents which are the necessary building blocks to repeated participation and aggregated outcomes?	Interviews, Quantitative & Qualitative Data Analysis	Qual	Individual resident interviews / stories/ surveys.
			03.02 Does participation create direct and immediate outcomes for residents and neighbourhoods?	5 Composite Indices Generation through surveys, interviews, diaries & comparisons to general borough population	Quant Qual	Data to develop a large selection of indicators for each index (included in Value Creation section).
			03.03 Does repeated participation create compound outcomes for residents and neighbourhoods?	Digital outcomes surveys immediately after participation.	Quant Qual	Outcome profiles for projects and individuals.
			03.04 Is this approach creating value for funders and the state?	Resident evaluations, case studies, borough comparisons, combined approach research	Quant Qual	Resident evaluations and research documentations.
C	Systemic Integration	RQ 04. Can the new Participatory Ecosystem be fully integrated into the local context of services, business and other activities?	04.01. Can the Support Platform be integrated with key council services, local organisations and businesses through the work of the neighbourhood shops and Co-Production Lab?	Service Design, Model Testing, Interviews, Qualitative Data Analysis	Qual	Resident Interviews. Council Members Interviews. Interviews with other local services. Integration projects and partnerships.
			04.02. Can the Participatory Ecosystem be integrated and work with existing businesses, organisations and services?	Outcomes Evaluation	Quant Qual	Resident Interviews. Council Members Interviews. Interviews with other local services.
C	Replicability	RQ 05. Can a learning framework be developed and tested in order that another borough or city can successfully replicate the systems approach?	05.01. What are the lessons learned and is it possible to codify them in a play-book of how to build a Participatory Ecosystem?	Case Study, Observations, Qualitative Data Analysis Developmental evaluation and codification	Qual	Reports Developmental Evaluation workshops Learning programmes
			05.02. Is this approach replicated elsewhere?	School programme development	Quant Qual	# of external institutions interested in replicating the project. Documentation of replication journey of other institutions

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - FEASIBILITY

Research Question 01.

Can a large collaborative participatory ecosystem be built through this approach?

Research Finding 01.

The aggregated metrics from the research sub-questions outlined below demonstrate that Every One Every Day is successfully creating a participatory ecosystem for practical participatory projects.

Research Sub-Question 01.01.

What is the evidence in Year 1 that it is possible to build the Support Platform and to co-create the Participatory Ecosystem of projects, businesses and mini-hubs with residents?

This will be answered by collecting the following data

- A Documenting the building of the Support Platform
- B Documenting the building of the Participatory Ecosystem

A. Building the Support Platform

A.1 Building the Team

Year 1 saw the creation of the evolving Support Platform. This platform is crucial in enabling the development of projects, businesses and mini-hubs. Along side the other infrastructures, one of the main ingredients of the Support Platform is the Every One Every Day team with trained project designers who can help residents to develop their ideas.

The Every One Every Day team started with 3 staff members in August 2017 and at the end of July 2018 it had 20 trained staff working across multiple teams. There are eight project designers located at two shops.

A.2 Building the Infrastructures

A set of infrastructures needed to be put in place for the Support Platform to function effectively to grow the Participatory Ecosystem.

A.2.1 Shops

The shops are developed to give a space for co-production activities as well as becoming visible and accessible community spaces for hosting sessions and events. As planned there are two fully functional shops at the end of Year 1.

A.2.2 Warehouse makerspace

The Warehouse has been delayed until early 2019. The Central Warehouse was intended to be opened in Quarter 2 of the first year in the original bid with accompanying targets for participating and business development.

The reasons for the delay are threefold:

1. There were no suitable LBBB owned premises for the Warehouse at the start of the year.
2. An expression of interest to the GLA's Good Growth Fund was successful and a full bid submitted and was subsequently successful in receiving a grant of £840,000 for a much more ambitious Warehouse.
3. Delays to LBBB owning the site for the Warehouse to be built has resulted in further delays. The Warehouse will now most likely be build and open in Quarter 4 of Year 2 at the earliest.

A series of interim measures are planned over the winter in order to build on resident enthusiasm for the opportunities in the Warehouse. These include a Pop-Up Micro Factory supporting a retail incubator, and a possible temporary site for the Warehouse.

A.2.3 Processes

Processes have been developed throughout Year 1 for the organisation of the Support Platform.

A.2.4 Health & safety

Healthy and safety processes are in place. Please see supplementary Operations Report for further details.

A.2.5 Insurances

Insurances are in place in Year 1.

A.2.6 Budgets

Accounting and budgetary controls have been put in place in Year 1.

A.2.7 Training

Training processes are in place. Please see supplementary Operations Report for further details.

A.2.8 Communications

Communication strategy is in place and is being successfully executed. See sub question 01.03 for further details.

Insight 1 Support Platform

The Support Platform needs to be designed carefully in order to be able to integrate and adapt to the Ecosystem. The Support Platform team structure must mirror the structure of the Participation Ecosystem. This differs completely from traditional neighbourhood projects, which tend to mirror hierarchical institutional arrangements.

Mirroring the ecosystem and platform elements allows residents to work flexibly across multiple projects and multiple roles and team members to work in the same way, thus enabling both allowing residents and team members to work fluidly across both systems.

Insight 2 Local Government

Embedding a participatory platform in a borough requires a carefully designed and well implemented partnership between the platform and the local authority. This entails a clear role for the local authority as facilitator, enabler and problem solver and to be alongside the development and implementation of the platform throughout.

A close partnership has been established in Year 1, implementing the detailed arrangements which resulted from the negotiations during the bidding phase.

B. Building the Participatory Ecosystem

B.1 Project Development

The development of collaborative resident-led projects within the borough is a crucial aspect of the Participatory Ecosystem. Since the launch of Every One Every Day in November 2017, residents and team members have co-designed 70 projects which were launched during the Spring and Summer Programmes.

In Year 1, the Every One Every Day programme saw development of 70 projects exceeding the expected target of 40 projects as set out in the bid.

B.2 Participation Opportunity Development

Projects need to create participation opportunities for people to work together to be an effective generator of outcomes.

Two eight week programmes of project-based activity were co-created with residents, resulting in 275 individual participation sessions.

B.3 Mini-Hubs Development

In addition to developing projects Every One Every Day planned to create Mini-hubs across the borough. These Mini-hubs involve resident groups or local organisations replicating a combination of projects and ideas and developing them in their localities with the support of the shops. These enable successful project ideas to spread across the borough in new spaces and localities.

The proposed target for Year 1 was to develop 3 Mini-hubs. This target was exceed with 8 mini hubs currently emerging across Barking and Dagenham.

B.4 Business Development

The findings of the Open Works project state two levels of participation activity for the Participatory Ecosystem to thrive. The first level is development of projects and mini-hubs and the second level is development of collaborative businesses. This involves supporting the emergence of local co-operatives and other collaborative businesses to support the local economy.

It was expected that Year 1 will be used to create necessary ground conditions for businesses and hence there was no target set. The team is currently working on two Incubator Programmes, one for food businesses and another for retail businesses.

Research Finding 01.01.

The Year 1 metrics demonstrate that the necessary elements for the successful operation of the Support Platform have been put in place and that the targets set in the Bid for projects, Mini-hubs and businesses have been met or exceeded.

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - FEASIBILITY

Research Sub-Question. 01.02.

What is the evidence that the Participatory Ecosystem built in year 1 is enabling resident participation

This will be answered by collecting the following data:

- Number of registered residents.
- Number of people participating per session / activity.
- Number of people hosting sessions.
- Number of people starting new projects.
- Number of people starting new businesses.
- Number of people involved in research.
- Number of daily drop-ins / interactions per shop.
- Number of attendances.

Resident participation is defined as the number of residents starting, hosting or participating in projects, sessions and businesses. There are 9 stepping stones of participation opportunities creating plug-in points for residents according to confidence, available time and preferences.

The team tracks resident participation through sign ups to the database. However, it is important to note that the actual number of people involved is estimated to be higher, as the team does not track children under 16, or people who participate but have chosen not to sign-up yet. The data is collected through multiple methods such as daily observation diaries, sessions documentations forms and surveys. In addition to this data, resident attendance and participation hours are calculated per session for all the events hosted across the borough.

Total walk-ins	4,303
Dagenham shop walk-ins	2,136
Barking shop walk-ins	2,297
Total number of attendances	3,300
Total registered residents on the database	1,200
Female/Male	60% / 35%
Children involved	180+
Residents registered for Warehouse	120

Insight 3 - Participating

The design of this approach has reduced barriers to participation in everyday common denominator activities as envisioned, but it has also reduced barriers to initiating and co-designing projects.

This type of practical participation has proved very attractive to Barking and Dagenham residents with 3,300 session attendances, 4,300 shop visits and 9,000 hours spent in the company of other residents.

Research Finding 01.02.

The Year 1 metrics demonstrate that the targets set in the Bid for resident participation have been met.

Research Sub-Question 01.03.

What is the evidence that the communications strategy is effective in achieving the aims of the Participatory Ecosystem in Year 1?

The following data is used to answer this question:

- Tracking the reach, accessibility and inclusivity of the communications strategy.
- Tracking changes in participation following key communications efforts.

Every One Every Day has devised communications strategy to make sure that residents are aware of all the activities happening at all the various locations across the borough, can easily interact with the platform and ecosystem, and can communicate and develop their ideas for projects

For this, various means have been used such as

- Distribution of newspapers.
- 2 shops for residents to walk in.
- Website.
- Social media such as Facebook and Twitter.
- Door knocks and distribution of flyers.

In Year 1:

- 80,000 copies of newspapers distributed.
- 1200 followers on the Facebook page.
- 20,000 unique visitors on the website.
- 52,000 page views on the website.

Please see below a quarterly report on the increase in number of residents interacting with Every One Every Day.

It is notable that as the communications strategy has taken root across the neighbourhoods and borough more widely, and as the shops have become more embedded in their localities, there has been a steady increase in the average of total residents interacting with Every One Every Day shops - from 22 in quarter 2, to 52 in quarter 4.

Significant project features such as the Spring and Summer Programmes also appear to be highly associated with increased resident involvement with the platform. For example, the Summer Programme in Quarter 4 saw doubling of the total visits.

Research Finding 01.03.

The above metrics, in addition to the metrics from Research Question 01.02 show that the projects have been successful in creating resident interaction and participation, thus validating the effectiveness of communications strategy.

	Quarter 2 Nov 2017 - Jan 2018		Quarter 3 Feb 2018 - Apr 2018		Quarter 4 May 2018 - Jul 2018	
Dagenham	12	334	17	680	30	1122
Barking	14	366	17	628	28	1350
Sum	26	700	34	1308	52	2295
Dag - New	5	136	5	189	9	308
Dag Recurring	7	198	12	492	23	814
Bar - New	9	242	5	188	14	687
Bar Recurring	5	124	11	402	14	665

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - FEASIBILITY

Research Sub-Question 01.04.

What is the evidence that the Participatory Ecosystem is spreading across the borough through activities taking place in multiple locations?

The following data is used to answer this question:

- Mapping the various locations at which Every One Every Day events and sessions take place.

The idea of building a Participatory Ecosystem that residents can benefit from is focused on working with existing local assets and resources instead of only building new infrastructure. This allows for the Participatory Ecosystem to be built anywhere within our existing cities and neighbourhoods. To achieve this, the Every One Every Day collaborates with an expanding network of organisations, groups and businesses in Barking and Dagenham, in many different ways including the use of spaces.

This allows for participation opportunities across the borough and many of them right on the residents' doorsteps. The Every One Every Day monitors over time the number of different locations used to run projects and events.

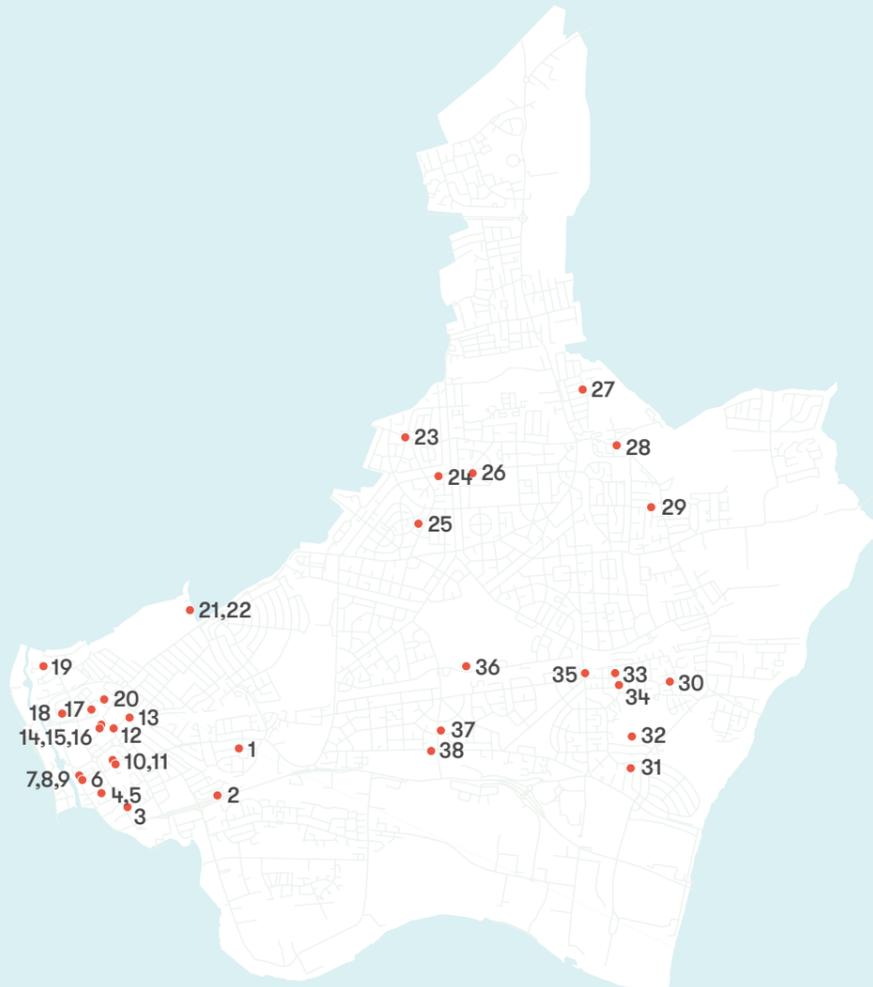
In Year 1, the Every One Every Day team has used a total of 38 locations across the borough of Barking and Dagenham including the two shops. These locations include:

- 4 parks
- 2 libraries
- 3 estates
- 2 schools
- 18 organisations
- 7 streets

The map below shows the 39 locations used to host participation opportunities across the borough:

Research Finding 01.04

The spread in the map proves that the Participatory Ecosystem is spreading across the borough.



Numbers	Locations	Postcode
1	Eastbury Manor	IG11 9SN
2	William Street Quarter	IG11 0FE
3	Gascoigne Estate	IG11 7LN
4	Studio 3 Arts	IG11 7JR
5	Gascoigne Cafe	IG11 7JR
6	Ice Quarter Studios	IG11 7DA
7	Malthouse	IG11 7BT
8	Bow Arts	IG11 7BT
9	Boathouse Cafe	IG11 7BT
10	Gascoigne Primary School	IG11 7DR
11	Gascoigne Community Center	IG11 7AD
12	Every One Every Day Barking shop	IG11 7NT
13	St Awdrys Road	IG11 7QE
14	Barking Learning Centre	IG11 7NB
15	Digilab	IG11 7NB
16	Rope Works	IG11 7GS
17	Excel Women's Center	IG11 8AA
18	Abbey Green	IG11 8DD
19	Harts Lane Estate	IG11 8JX
20	Ezo Cafe	IG11 8EB
21	Big Friendly Cafe	IG11 8UD
22	Barking Park	IG11 8UD
23	Green Lane	IG3 9SQ
24	Valence Avenue	RM8 3UH
25	Hub at Castle Point	RM8 3YJ
26	Valence House	RM8 3HT
27	Fambridge Road Allotment	RM8 1NS
28	Coventry University London	RM10 7BN
29	Growing Communities	RM10 7EJ
30	Dagenham Village	RM10 9UL
31	Old Dagenham Park	RM10 9AR
32	Park Center	RM10 9QH
33	Every One Every Day Dagenham shop	RM10 9RL
34	People's Corner	RM10 9SA
35	Dagenham Library	RM10 9QS
36	Parsloes Park	RM9 5SA
37	Romsey Road	RM9 6BL
38	Jo Richardson	RM9 4UN

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - INCLUSIVITY

Inclusivity is at the heart of this approach. Practical activities have proved to be 'common denominators', bridging across divides of age, cultures, language, background, education etc.. [Designed to Scale Report, 2013].

As mentioned in the Section 1 Exec Summary, Barking and Dagenham is one of the most diverse boroughs in the London and the 19th most deprived in the country.

To evaluate if Every One Every Day is overcoming barriers to participation, the team addresses the following research question and sub-questions

Research Question 02.

Can a participatory Participatory Ecosystem be built that creates large bridging network that can benefit everyone?

Research Finding 02.

The answers to the two sub-questions on the next page shows that the early indications are that this approach to creating bridging networks will work in Barking and Dagenham.

It is too early to draw overall conclusions as it will require a longer period of time for networks to develop and further evidence to be gathered. This is built into the research plan for Year 2 onwards

Research Sub-Question 02.01.

Is the Participatory Ecosystem encouraging people from many different backgrounds to meet interact and spend time together?

Metrics from the Research Question 01 have demonstrated that the evolving Participatory Ecosystem and Support Platform are operational and showing early signs of success.

Residents have spent 9,000 hours in each other's company, doing accessible practical activities with their neighbours.

Each of the opportunities act as plug-in points for residents to make new friends leading to creation of neighbourhood networks. Participatory Ecosystem activities are designed to be fully open and accessible to all with no targeting of specific events and opportunities to specific areas of need or other characteristics.

Photographic evidence and observational data show that in the first year the cultural background of participants was very diverse in common denominator activities.

The percentage of women participating was greater than men, approximately 60% of adult participants are female. It is anticipated that the percentage of men will increase as the activity continues to diversify, but that more women may participate long term through this participation model.

The first year's activities encouraged many children to participate. Children are welcomed at nearly all activities accompanied by their parents.

Monitoring equalities

Through the resident registration system, the team aims to collect resident equalities data (diversity data). The collected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation
- Status of Employment

The Every One Every Day team launched Equalities Data Survey on July 2nd. Until July 12, 47 residents answered the survey out of the total pool of residents at 1133. Please see page 126 for some of the first results (data extracted on Thursday, July 12, 2018).

Research Finding 02.01.

Concrete conclusions on demographic profiles are not being inferred from metrics shown as the data set is too small.

Associated observational and photographic data indicate that Every One Every Day has encouraged many people to meet, interact and spend time together.

For Year 2, it is expected that there will be a wider sample from the diversity survey and the data from the outcome frameworks. .

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - INCLUSIVITY

14 Design Principles for Inclusive Participation

Project Actions		Barriers to Participation													
		Practical Factors					Human Factors								
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
What will we do to overcome these barriers?		Encourages Trialling	Encourages Repeat Participation	Time Constraints	Location too far from home	Participation perceived as complex	Financial constraints	Not knowing what participation opportunities are available	Current range of projects not attractive to skills or interests	Lack of social confidence	Health and wellbeing constraints (physical & mental health)	Hesitation due to the novelty of practical participation	Previous negative experiences of participation (confrontational /too much responsibility/ no action)	Previous experiences of labelling and stigmatisation	
1	Design the activities to be low commitment, short time activities, drop in, different times of day/week.	●	●	●						●	●	●	●		1
2	Ensure that the activities have no or low cost.						●					●			2
3	Ensure that the activity interactions be simple and straightforward. e.g. turn up with a spade.	●	●			●									3
4	Ensure that there is a wide range of opportunities (roles, activities, purpose).	●	●						●	●	●	●	●		4
5	Build out the network of spaces to ensure that activities closer to home + wheelchair access and close to toilets.	●	●		●					●	●	●		●	5
6	Ensure that practical activities engage a range of skills - from beginner to expert.	●	●			●				●	●	●	●	●	6
7	Ensure that all activities be done as a group of equals, mutually beneficial in the same action.		●							●	●	●	●	●	7
8	Ensure that the communications are universal/ accessible/effective - digital, shop, newspapers, posters, flyers.	●	●			●		●	●	●		●	●	●	8
9	Encouragement/ introduction/ accompaniment will be given where necessary.	●	●			●				●	●	●	●	●	9
10	Activities will be action orientated with immediate visible results.		●									●	●		10
11	Ensure that the invitation is very clearly open to all, rather than targeted to demographic groups or needs.	●	●							●	●	●	●	●	11
12	Foster an open, friendly, welcoming culture, for every experience + small inclusion acts, such as making space at tables, translating etc..		●							●	●		●	●	12
13	Ensure that no back story or perceived qualifier is required to participate.	●	●							●		●	●	●	13
14	Ensure co-production and full integration of projects with other organisations, businesses and services.	●	●							●	●	●	●	●	14

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - INCLUSIVITY

Employment			
	Female	Male	Total
Full-time Employment	15%	4%	19%
Part-time Employment	10%	8%	19%
Prefer not to say	8%	2%	10%
Retired	8%	4%	13%
Self employed	15%	6%	21%
Unemployed	15%	4%	19%
Grand Total	71%	29%	100%

Ethnicity			
	Female	Male	Total
Asian/ Asian British Indian	0%	2%	2%
Asian/ Asian British-Other	6%	2%	8%
Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British-African	13%	2%	15%
Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British-Caribbean	4%	0%	4%
Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British-Other	4%	0%	4%
Mixed-White & Asian	2%	0%	2%
Mixed-White & Black African	0%	2%	2%
Other-Other	2%	0%	2%
Prefer not to say	2%	0%	2%
White-British	10%	9%	19%
White-English	21%	10%	31%
White-Other	6%	0%	6%
White-Prefer not to say	0%	2%	2%
Grand Total	71%	29%	100%

Age Groups			
	Female	Male	Total
16-24	0%	4%	4%
25-34	15%	2%	17%
35-44	15%	2%	17%
45-54	23%	10%	33%
55-64	10%	4%	14%
65-74	6%	7%	12%
Prefer not to say	2%	0%	2%
Grand Total	71%	29%	100%

Religion			
	Female	Male	Total
Any other Religion	0%	2%	2%
Christian	35%	11%	45%
Hindu	2%	0%	2%
Muslim	4%	2%	6%
No Religion	15%	8%	23%
Prefer not to say	15%	4%	19%
Sikh	0%	2%	2%
Grand Total	71%	29%	100%

Disability			
	Female	Male	Total
No	63%	23%	85%
Prefer not to say	5%	0%	5%
Yes	4%	6%	10%
Grand Total	71%	29%	100%

Sexual Orientation			
	Female	Male	Total
Heterosexual	63%	25%	88%
Other	0%	2%	2%
Prefer not to say	8%	2%	10%
Grand Total	71%	29%	100%

Research Sub-Question. 02.02.

Is the Participatory Ecosystem enabling residents to participate in their immediate locality and further afield?

The residents who have participated with the Every One Every Day project within the first year of operations come from all across the borough.

The map below presents the distribution of residents across the borough (based on the 90% of registered residents who have shared their postal codes with Every One Every Day).

The location of registered participants supports the assumption that people often participate close to home as a first step, but that many residents participate further from home immediately.

- Residents travel to the Every One Every Day shop across the borough, and outside the 15-minute walking radius around the shops. The sessions are currently clustered in locations around the first two shops.
- Cross-pollination is occurring between the two shops. There are some residents living closer to one shop but who will travel to the one further away from their house, in order to access a longer event or project.
- Residents are willing to travel further in order to participate. Residents who have started participating close to home are being drawn to sessions further away over time through their interest in particular types of activities e.g. making.
- Larger events very close to where people live, such as street lunches, attracted a representative group of local participants. This matches the resident data that indicates that there are several culturally concentrated communities in Barking and Dagenham e.g. Abbey Ward has 44% of residents from Asian backgrounds. In Gascoigne Ward 75% of residents are from BME backgrounds. Alibon Ward has 61% white British residents. See photographs in the Project Directory section.
- Not all residents need to move through the four stages described opposite. Many people start participating at stage four straight away, depending on sufficient programme information, their ability to travel and their levels of social confidence.
- The geographical range of where residents live closely matches the geographic distribution of the newspaper

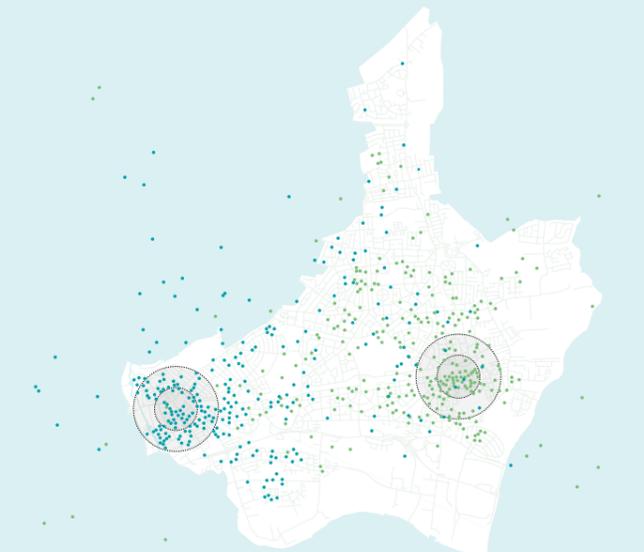
and other promotions. There are increasing numbers of participants living out of this range and this is largely attributed to high levels of activity on Facebook and mini-hub activity further from the shops.

- Residents from neighbouring areas have participated in Every One Every Day events.

Research Finding 02.02.

The spread in the map shows that residents are participating in their immediate locality and further afield. For Year 2 it is expected that a Social Network Analysis of relationships between residents, organisations, businesses, and services will be conducted.

Resident participants across the borough as of 31 July 2018.



YEAR 1 FINDINGS - VALUE CREATION

The Every One Every Day project has been designed to test whether participation at scale can produce outcomes for residents, neighbourhoods and boroughs.

The Theory of Change identifies two levels of participation outcomes:

Level 1

- Direct and immediate outcomes.
- Collective outcomes.
- Networked outcomes.

Level 2

- Compound outcomes.

The research underpinning the model indicates that programme outcomes are created through repeated individual participation building on a strengthening network of resident participants and a thriving ecosystem of varied and highly accessible participation opportunities.

One of the key aims of the evaluation is therefore to monitor and assess the value created by the project for individuals and families participating in Every One Every Day, as well as the value in terms of cost savings to the state.

In order to evaluate these criteria, the team asks the following research question and sub-questions:

Research Question 03.

Is this systems approach to building participation capable of creating value for individual residents, neighbourhoods and the borough as a whole? Is this value quantifiable and capable of informing long-term public and philanthropic investment decisions?

Research Finding 03.

At the end of Year 1, there is a range of qualitative and quantitative data indicating that the systems approach is delivering value at the individual and neighbourhood level.

These findings are early stage and it is not possible yet to quantify the economic impact they are having upon individual residents, nor the accumulated effect borough-wide. This will be reported on more fully in Year 2.

Research Question 03.01.

Does the platform create multiple participation opportunities for residents which are the necessary building blocks to repeated participation and aggregated outcomes?

The following data is used to answer question 03.01:

- Projects developed.
- Participation opportunities developed.
- Attendance data.
- Participation hours.

The above data is described in Research question 02.02.

Research Finding 03.01.

The finding from Year 1 confirms that multiple opportunities have been created for residents to participate multiple times in order for aggregated outcomes to start to occur.

Research Sub-Question 03.02.

Does participation create direct and immediate outcomes for residents?

Building on the research from the Open Works prototype, which established a framework for the direct and immediate outcomes likely to be achieved through practical participation, a digital outcomes survey has been designed and has been tested during the Summer Programme. The survey contains 16 simple questions which aim to quantify resident's experiences during the activity.

Did the resident experience:

Enjoyment and happiness; Physical activity; Learning; Teaching; Confidence; Creativity; Friendship and social connection; Sense of community.

The survey also quantifies new or existing connections to aid the development of the network analysis:

- How many people have met before.
- How many people they talked to of different ages or different backgrounds .

The survey aims to quantify co-produced outputs:

- Make neighbourhood greener or cleaner during activity.
- Produce something during activity e.g. food, clothing etc.
- Reduce waste during activity.

The survey will be widely used from Year 2 Autumn Programme to gather individual outcomes data and to develop activity 'outcomes profiles'.

Research Finding 03.02.

Only test quantitative data been created for direct and immediate outcomes and thus no conclusions can be drawn in Year 1.

Research Sub-Question 03.03.

Does repeated participation create compound outcomes for residents and neighbourhoods?

The following data is used to answer question 03.03:

- In-depth interviews for resident evaluation of compound outcomes.
- A series of public metrics based on Collective Impact Indices designed around 5 focus areas:
 - Education and Employment
 - Community Cohesion and Collective Action
 - Environment Clean and Green
 - Mental and Physical Health
 - Resilience

Resident evaluation

Over the 8 months since the launch of the project in the neighbourhoods a number of residents have had the opportunity to participate a number of times in projects and events.

In-depth interviews were conducted with six of these residents in order for these residents to evaluate and describe the impact they believe participating in practical activity through the Every One Every Day project has had on their lives.

These interviews provide the first evidence that the outcome framework which relies on repeat participation to create valuable compound outcomes for resident is effective. The outcomes framework was designed with insights from residents from the Open Work project. In the pages that follow these case studies are described in detail.

Collective Impact Indices

The team is in the process of developing a collective impact index with indicators for both direct and compound impact. The indices will be constructed using both quantitative and qualitative data and the purpose is to distil complex data streams into a set of clear public measures of impact resulting directly from practical participation. The Participatory City Foundation is in discussion with a university to develop these Collective Impact Indices. These will be developed in Year 2.

Research Finding 03.03.

Early evidence shows that meaningful compound outcomes have been created for residents who have participated over a number of projects and over a number of months. Data will continued to be gathered for a much larger data set in Year 2 with 150 - 200 interviews planned.

Collective Impact Indices are still in development and thus not findings can be described for compound outcomes across neighbourhood or borough levels.

Research Sub-Question 03.04.

Is this approach creating value for funders and the state?

The following data is used to answer question 03.04:

- Outcomes tracking.
- Unit cost database.

Estimating the value for potential funders and the state is vitally importance for the development of the economic model to sustain this systems approach over time.

Value creation is viewed through two lenses:

- Benefits to residents as described in the Theory of Change, to include people experiencing an improved quality of life. These outcomes will be measured through the Collective Impact Indices described in 03.02 and it is intended that the value of these outcomes will not be monetised e.g. cost benefit calculations.
- Cost savings to the public purse will be made through improvements of resident's lives and a reduction in the use of services. These cost savings will be experienced across the entire public balance sheet, not just the cost covered by LBB. The Unit Cost Database v 1.4 will be used for these calculations.

Research Finding 03.04.

Early evidence of compound outcomes for residents has been evidenced in Research Finding 03.03.

It is too early in the initiative to report on cost savings to the state which will be measured over the next four years as the initiative expands and more outcomes measured.

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - VALUE CREATION

Resident Outcome Evaluation 1

Jane

Jane is a regular face at the Church Elm Lane shop. As a daily visitor, she has participated in almost all Every One Every Day sessions, started her own project, Story Box, and is one of the first residents to become a key-holder of the shop. Jane says that everyday and repeated participation has made a considerable impact upon her life, increasing her confidence and helping her to manage her debilitating agoraphobia. Jane's story is one of inspiration and personal courage where Every One Every Day activities enabled a resident to overcome challenging personal circumstances.

Background and situation

Jane is a white 26-year-old single mother living with her parents and young daughter across the road from the Church Elm Road shop in Dagenham. She was born in Barking and has lived all her life in the borough. Her daughter Beth is 4 years old. Jane has been a quiet and shy person all of her life and struggled with anxiety and isolation throughout school.

At 15 Jane was diagnosed with agoraphobia* which led to her dropping out of college and not being able to hold down work. Her world contracted to the 30 meters or so around her home.

“I was on my own in my room for 5 years”

She could only venture further in the company of her parents and became highly anxious if they were out of her sight even momentarily.

Jane was referred for counselling to her GP and while she found it to be helpful it quickly became a way of life for her. Despite years of counselling she did not see improvements in her condition, and in the period prior to getting involved was only able to walk one and half blocks from home on her own.

“I was addicted to counselling.”

First interaction with Every One Every Day

Jane became aware of Every One Every Day when her mum picked up the newspaper in the local library and brought it home. Jane said the newspaper appealed to her straight away, containing events which attracted her and were local enough to be possible for her to attend. She went to a couple of events in the launch festival with her mum and was inspired.

*NHS describes Agoraphobia as:

Agoraphobia is a fear of being in situations where escape might be difficult or that help wouldn't be available if things go wrong.



Months Participating



Participating

Open Table, Tea and Toast, Story Box, Great Cook, People's Corner, Public Office, Trade Schools, Sunflower Street, Play Street, Light Room, Open Corners, Street Ball, Starter Kitchen, DagFest



Hosting

Tea and Toast, Story Box, Play Street



Co-building

Story Box



Project Initiating

Story Box



Collaborative Business

Rock Paper Scissors

Reasons for continued participation

After the launch festival Jane began to attend the Dagenham shop on an almost daily basis initially because it was a local space which welcomed children. Beth her daughter was often bored at home and needed to get outside and be active. While previously Jane would only feel safe going outside with her mum, the shop at Church Elm Lane became a safe space for her and Beth to go together.

“I have come to the shop nearly every day since then!”

Over time Jane has come to value many aspects of the shop environment including being surrounded by friendly local people, becoming involved in interesting projects and sessions, and the sense that the atmosphere is welcoming and open to all. For Jane, it has also been very important to begin doing things outside the home independently of her parents.

Participation through Every One Every Day

In a span of 8 months, Jane has participated in more than 20 different projects and 50 sessions. The team logged 67 shop-visits although she feels that this number is likely to be higher. For Jane, the shop gave her the opportunity to develop an idea she had for using story telling to bring local families together. Story Box was developed by her and the shop team and Jane herself has gone on to host 12 sessions of the project.

As well as Jane herself, Beth and Jane's mum have also participated in many projects.

Outcomes of participation

Jane reports that there have been multiple impacts for her life of her repeat participation.

1. Jane has experienced increased level of confidence relating to agoraphobia, both in herself and her local neighbourhood. She has progressed from effectively being housebound for 5 years to regularly dropping her daughter to school by herself, more than six blocks away from home. She attempts to go further each passing day and has started taking her dog for a walk in the park entirely on her own after school drop offs. This has been due not only for feeling more confident in herself, but in knowing many more people who live along the routes she takes as she continues to extend her trips.

“This is way better than counselling”

2. Jane reports significant improvements in the other mental health symptoms associated with her anxiety and agoraphobia. Every One Every Day has helped her socialise, meet new people, make friends and do productive team work. She has not had counselling for over a year and has not felt the need to chase up a recent referral due to the support which she now derives from her local neighbourhood.

3. Jane associates her involvement in Every One Every Day with a significant reduction in the physical health challenges she experiences as a result of chronic and severe migraines. Previously there would be at least one severe attack every six months inducing visual flashes, slurring and facial numbness. She has frequently called for an ambulance on these occasions. Since she started coming to Every One Every Day and participating regularly she has not had any migraine attacks. The last one she had was more than eight months ago and she hopes it was the last.

4. Jane reports feeling part of a more cohesive local neighbourhood and community. She has made many acquaintances and a few friends through the shop and she sees many more familiar faces on the street. When she took

Beth to school on her first day, they were happy to see other kids and parents who they had befriended through the regular Story Box sessions.

“When we got to the school gates on the first day it was like a mini Every One Every Day event. Beth with her friends and me with mine!”

Challenges

Jane has also experienced challenges during her participation journey. In particular she found the gap between the spring and the summer programme difficult, and felt that this provoked mood swings in her which she sometimes struggled to contain in the shop itself. The increase in the number of participants during the Summer programme meant that she had to make some adjustments to how she interacted with the project, focusing more on other residents than the neighbourhood team. She was disappointed when, having become one of the first residents to be a key-holder to the Church Elm Lane shop, the key had to be shared with another resident whilst the team assessed the insurance implications of multiple residents holding keys. In reflecting on this experience, Jane acknowledges that it is a new project for both staff and residents and has been a learning experience for all.

“You can't expect to know everything”

Jane also found it difficult initially to share ownership of the projects she has developed with other residents. However, she feels that having learnt to do so has been a revelation to her due to the fact that sharing the ownership also means sharing the responsibility with her neighbours.

Future with Every One Every Day

Jane is trying to challenge herself to venture out more and do more things independently. Her daughter has started school and consequently Jane wants to develop new ideas beyond Story Box which started from her desire to create a local opportunity for her daughter. In particular she is interested in developing a product idea through the Retail Incubator and feels that the confidence she has discovered in herself will help her to take up the opportunities which the planned Warehouse will create.

She wants to work towards starting her own business and sees her continuing involvement in the shop as a key part in realising this dream.

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - VALUE CREATION

Resident Outcome Evaluation 2

Sarah

Sarah has been a regular participant since the Every One Every Day launch festival. Through her engagement with Every One Every Day, she decided to replicate the Story Box project, originally designed in Dagenham, in the Barking shop. This project led to Sarah connecting with a new network of local parents. This story is about a parent's journey to find new friends for herself and her family and to connect with a community of like-minded parents through the Every One Every Day initiative.

Background and situation

Sarah has been living in the UK for nearly 25 years. Originally from the United States, she grew up in suburban California and met and married her English husband after they had formed a relationship as pen pals. Following her marriage Sarah moved to Barking with her husband who has been living here all his life. They have a nine year old daughter.

Prior to participating in Every One Every Day, Sarah and her daughter were feeling isolated. This was partly due to the decision that Sarah and her husband made to home educate their daughter. They found it very difficult for them to meet other people or find activities that supplemented the schooling at home, as most opportunities were either connected to schools or faith-based organisations, or required money.

“Once the children are too old for children's centres and until they are teenagers there is nothing much for them to do. Very difficult to find social activities for children which are free or inexpensive without having to go through the system/institutions”

Sarah's daughter was diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes a few years ago. This put a pressure on Sarah to find more social activities as the doctors and nurses were concerned of the fact that she was a very quiet child and they linked this into her being home-schooled. This upset Sarah because she had put a lot of thought and research into her approach to home-schooling based on her own experience of education.

“I always thought about home-schooling myself. I was bored with school because in some subjects I was so far ahead. I'd finish everything by the first couple months of the year, and I'd be bored for the rest of the time!”

She got little support or encouragement from other organisations initially although after home-schooling her daughter for two years, she was informed by the Council that there were 70 other families in the borough who do home-

8

Months Participating



Participating

Great Cook, Trade Schools, Open Table, Summer BBQ, Story Box, Tea and Toast, Games Cafe, A Wonderful Place to Grow Up, Summer Camp



Hosting

Story Box



Co-building

A Wonderful Place to Grow Up, Story Box



Project Initiating

Story Box

B

Collaborative Business

Pantry

schooling. Sarah feels that Every One Every Day staff were instrumental in helping these parents to meet and for a network to develop. Local families home schooling their children can now give each other support and create projects and activities together for the wider community .

First interaction with Every One Every Day

“I read the newspaper/magazine that you guys produced for the Every One Every Day launch festival and I wanted to do absolutely everything! I was literally flipping coins to see which sessions I could go to!”

Sarah had read the newspaper and came for the Launch festival in November 2017. She attended many of the taster sessions and felt hooked. The project came to her at the right time. She found it an extremely creative environment and a good place to meet with and interact with her neighbours. It was also important for her that children were fully welcomed, and her daughter has attended all the activities with her.

Reasons for continued participation

Following the launch festival in November 2017, Sarah returned to the shop in January and had her first one to one meeting with a project designer in the Barking shop. Initially she was under the impression that Every One Every Day was going to be there for only six months and wanted to make most of it by taking advantage of whatever it offered and sign-up.

“This project came along at the right time because a lot of the things that were being offered through this project were what we were interested in! Something creative, getting to know the people, and hopefully finding other home-schooling parents”

She heard about the Story Box project in Dagenham and wanted to do something like that in the Barking shop. She used to do something similar with her daughter at home, and was intrigued to find that other parents were keen to approach reading with their children in a similar way through Every One Every Day.

Participation through Every One Every Day

Sarah started Story Box and has hosted and participated in most of the sessions during both Spring and Summer Programmes. She has participated in Great Cook and Play Street and attended several Open Table community suppers.

Sarah participated in “A wonderful place to grow up” - a one day event exploring alternative education and childcare models.

She is a participant of the Pantry, the Collaborative Food Business Programme.

Outcomes of participation

Sarah describes a number of impacts for her of her involvement with Every One Every Day

1. Sarah describes that participation has had a positive impact on her family. They are now more outgoing, far more confident, and do many interesting things out of the house with other residents. Her daughter is always excited to participate. She used to be very quiet child but comes out of herself in the atmosphere and environment of the Barking shop.

2. Sarah has met many residents through various activities, but she is very proud of the 3-5 families she has connected closely with. These families share a common passion for home-schooling.

“We know we exist and are cementing what we have already started”

3. Sarah describes an increase in confidence due to regular and repeat participation. When she hosted the initial Story Box sessions during Spring Programme she was nervous. Her only experience prior to this was to be in a controlled and often domestic environment with her daughter. Now she is reading and facilitating activities in front of many kids and many parents. Throughout the summer programme she has been far more relaxed and more confident.

“I was afraid and self-conscious of being that silly in front of other kids and other parents....but by summer programme I was more relaxed ...and could be silly... without being judged for it”

4. Sarah mentions that she has started using the internet because of Every One Every Day. Earlier, she would only do paper research and didn't even have an email address. Through the team's help and motivated by the desire to keep up to date with all the cooking, beekeeping, and Story Box sessions, she got online.

Challenges

Sarah mentions the initial challenges of getting the confidence to project her ideas on Story Box. She has always been open-minded, but she initially found it difficult to take other's ideas onboard and co-design.

“Everyone interpreted the project in a different way and it was getting the confidence to sort of meld the ideas together”

Future with Every One Every Day

Sarah is looking forward to participating in many more projects including the Pantry programme, which she hopes may help her to develop a new livelihood. Her daughter enjoys arts and crafts and will continue to take up opportunities of this type through the project.

“I think just having the space to codesign and coproduce projects is great because, for example, libraries or other community places don't seem to ask the community what you would like to do... The planned event is very much the library's idea. It is a closed environment and there wouldn't be any room for input”

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - VALUE CREATION

Resident Outcome Evaluation 3

SG

SG's story describes how initial involvement with Every One Every Day starting with an event matching an individual's skills and interests led to an increasingly deep connection to local community and positive impacts on physical and mental health. For SG, repeat participation, hosting projects and particularly interaction with other residents as part of a diverse community, has provided him with the chance to share his skills and experience, learn from his neighbours, make new connections and speed his recovery from a stroke.

Background and situation

SG is a self-employed photographer of British Asian background, living two streets away from the Every One Every Day Barking Shop. He went to school in the borough and has been a resident of Barking since 1986. Over this time, he feels that the place has gone down-market with charity shops replacing higher end stores.

SG used to have a photography studio locally which closed down in 1996. Since this time, he has made a living as a freelance photographer for press and media. He has been active in helping develop the local area and used to chair the local chamber of commerce.

Two years ago, SG had a stroke. On recovery, his doctors and nurses suggested that he should get more involved in activities with the local stroke and mobility groups. SG was adamant that he did not want to get involved with groups which focussed on his stroke and wanted to join groups which took a broader focus.

First interaction with Every One Every Day

In February 2017, SG was walking down the Barking high street and saw an advert outside the Every One Every Day shop for an event inviting people to come and 'learn how to use a camera'. The link with his own skills interested him and he popped in to find out more about what was involved. During this first visit he sat and spoke with one of the project designers in the Barking shop and left excited at the buzz and positivity which he experienced in the shop.

Reasons for continued participation

SG returned for the photography session, and was pleased that despite getting the wrong time, and being an hour late in consequence, he was simply able to join the remainder of the session and stay for the film screening which followed.

6

Months Participating



Participating

Trade schools, Open Table Noodle Night, Summer BBQ, Great Cook



Hosting

Summer BBQ, Great Cook, Photography Trade School, Smartphone Photography - One Borough



Co-building

Summer BBQ, Cook & Eat



Project Initiating

Summer BBQ, Cook & Eat
Food Hygiene training Level 2

B

Collaborative Business

Pantry

While photography was his initial reason for getting involved, it was the community kitchen at the back of the shop which has really excited him. He has always been a talented chef and put forward the idea of a community barbecue to the project designers which was included in the Summer Programme with SG as the host. Co-designing this event gave SG a reason to drop into the shop regularly, and through this he also began participating in other sessions.

He feels that the main reason for continued participation is the chance to meet new neighbours and spend time with and learn from the diverse communities in Barking. He welcomes the opportunity to get out of the house and while he has talked about Every One Every Day with his family, he tends to attend events independently of them.

Participation through Every One Every Day

SG has participated in more than seven projects, initiating two and collaborating on a further one. He has hosted two events - the Summer BBQ and Cook and Eat in the autumn. He is involved in Pantry - the food product incubator.

Outcomes of participation

SG describes multiple impacts from his participation experience.

1. Hosting a successful barbecue with more than 80 people participating was a hugely valuable experience for him, helping to create a sense of connection to the local community and providing a strong motivating example of community teamwork, cohesion and fun.

"The space and events and sessions at Every One Every Day are informal and it gets everybody away from their depression thoughts"

2. Through repeat participation, SG met another local resident who shared his passion for cooking. They agreed to try out new recipes and are on their way of collaborating on a new product.

"Food brings everyone together"

3. SG says that participation has been a valuable learning opportunity for him as he looks to develop new business and project ideas. He has also had the opportunity to gain a level 2 food hygiene certificate through the platform.

4. SG says repeat participations have improved his physical health as he continues his recovery from stroke.

"to come over here [to the shop], I see it as a chance to build myself up."

5. SG also describes improvements in his mental well-being. Being self-employed meant working in isolation and this could be depressing at times. Every One Every Day gave him a chance to step out and benefit from his local community.

"[the shop] is not like a depression therapy centre... There is so much activity going on - this place has so much to offer...this place is therapeutic"

6. SG feels that his involvement in Every One Every Day has made him feel more confident as a member of his community with something valuable to offer.

"if I am walking down the street nobody would know that I am a photographer, or I like cooking etc., but now through all these interactions at Every One Every Day, people do!"

Challenges

SG did not identify any challenges in his participation.

He mentions it is up to every individual to take what is best from the platform.

Future with Every One Every Day

SG is happy the way this project has helped him and says he never came to the shop with specific expectations. He wants to continue participating in events, hosting and co-designing projects and is working on a collaboration with another resident to launch a new food product. He has a strong vision for this and is confident that it will become really big.

"This place gives a chance to connect - it is up to you if you want to be connected. The shop is "our" place, not belonging to the Every One Every Day staff, the Council, or just the residents but instead to everyone!"

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - VALUE CREATION

Resident Outcome Evaluation 4

Tom

Tom's story is about the compound impact of a resident's participation for his immediate neighbourhood. It shows how the platform can be harnessed to support residents' aspirations for their community and consequently it offers an alternative to automatic reliance upon council and other services as a means of getting things done.

Background

Tom is a White, married parent of two young children in his late 30s living around the corner from the Barking shop. He is self-employed and works as a journalist for local news and current affairs. He and his partner moved from Brixton to Barking around 6 years having grown up in Stoke and spent his student years and initial career in Manchester.

Tom says that he and his partner chose to move to Barking because it was the only place they could afford to buy a property and retain good transport links to the rest of London. Tom admits to having preconceptions about the area when he moved here but it did not take long for him to realise that these were false. He has since felt a strong desire to contribute to shifting the narrative about Barking through engaging in positive activities which benefit his whole community.

"I feel like I want to try and help sort of change [Barking's] image ... and it is an image problem"

Tom is someone who is confident in his ability to make change and get his voice heard. Although, he wasn't sure about the potential for his preferred way of doing so i.e. galvanising local people to collaborate as it was difficult due to not having obvious opportunities to meet with his neighbours.

As a parent of young children, the condition of the local environment and the street he and his family live on is particularly important to Tom. For a number of years, he has become increasingly frustrated at the persistent fly-tipping and drug taking which has affected his street and has been considering various strategies for resolving this situation in a way which can galvanise his neighbours and improve things faster than might be possible through traditional community consultation approaches or by simply waiting for local services to kick in.

First interaction with Every One Every Day

Tom first became aware of the Every One Every Day shop as he was searching online for information about what would replace the Citizens Advice Bureau at the Ripple Road property. He was

7

Months Participating



Participating

Story Box, Playstreet, Open Corner, Open Street, Trade Schools



Hosting

Story Box, Playstreet, Shared Street, Cosmic Yoga



Co-building

Open Corner, Open Street, Playstreet, Pantry



Project Initiating

Open Corner, Open Street, Cosmic Yoga, Book Boxes

B

Collaborative Business

drawn to the plans he discovered because of the potential he saw for a community space to be the catalyst for some of the local issues he wanted to resolve. In consequence, he dropped into the shop in early 2018 with the aim of finding out how the project could support his aim of transforming the flyover at the end of his street into a local asset rather than a rubbish dump.

"I thought I could start to fix some of these problems and I don't even have to worry about talking to the Council because you guys sort of do that"

Reasons for continued participation

Tom's enjoyed the atmosphere of the shop and particularly the fact that it was a friendly local space in which his children were welcome.

"you pick your kids up from school and you need something to do on you know, because otherwise life gets quite tedious. So, it's nice to be able to like to take them somewhere. It's like a relaxed atmosphere"

He began to work with the designers on a number of community projects which could bring his fellow residents together in his street. Particularly, to create the collaborative environment and the initial networks necessary to begin discussions about collective responses to the issues of fly-tipping and drug use. This has particularly been evident during the Play Street session which took place on his road which helped to bring people out of their homes to meet one another and change the visual narrative of his street.

"I probably could have gone away and got the Council to agree to do some stuff under the flyover, but I potentially wouldn't have been able to get the amount of collaboration from neighbours that I will get through Every One Every Day."

Participation through Every One Every Day

Tom has been a regular visitor to the Barking shop over a period of 8 months. He has participated in more than 5 projects, has hosted Story Box sessions and initiated a Play Street project on his road.

He has co-designed two projects which are included in the autumn programme, one Library Box, about communal book sharing, and another about reshaping green spaces in and around his road.

Outcomes of participation

Tom reports outcomes from participation on two levels;

1. Outcomes for him and his family

Tom describes how the Every One Every Day shop has become a valuable local amenity for his family, providing an accessible and friendly environment with varied and inviting events which has become increasingly central to the local community.

"it's nice to have nice projects at the end of the road and the kids love coming. Sometimes it's that simple..."

2. Outcomes for his community

Tom is clear that for him, engaging with Every One Every Day has to be about improving his local community, and specifically about impacting on some key issues which he wants to change in his neighbourhood. He sees the shop as helping to create the basis of the strong networks needed to make some of these things happen and says he would have found it difficult to do this without the opportunities the platform has created.

"Partnership with you guys helps me achieve my ideas ... not only quicker but potentially with a better and long-term outcome as well because I appreciate, and I agree with your kind of philosophy - of community owning the project"

Challenges

The main challenge for Tom has been one of pace. He notes that eight months into his involvement with Every One Every Day, the complicated issues around the fly-tipping and drugs remain unresolved. He says he has at times struggled with the participatory methodology which felt too long. He acknowledges that in seeking to change his community through this methodology he is working within a different approach to traditional consultation and remains committed in trying to do so.

Future with Every One Every Day

Tom describes himself as coming from a 'DIY culture' and sees great affinity between himself and Every One Every Day in consequence. In the medium-term Tom wants to use this to continue making the changes in his neighbourhood which he sees as critical to the well-being of his children and his neighbours.

He is also interested in the 'political' implications for this way of working, seeing it as holding the potential for a new relationship between citizens and local authorities. He would like to see how this could make an impact in relation to other areas of local policy including participatory budgeting and climate change.

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - VALUE CREATION

Resident Outcome Evaluation 5

MA

MA's story highlights that for those with confidence, skills and ideas, the participatory platform enables people to have a deeper and quicker impact on their neighbourhoods than would have been possible as an individual working alone. It also powerfully describes the way in which the accessibility of the participatory environment allows for the expression and celebration of a shared, inclusive identity in communities.

Background and situation

MA is a young muslim woman of African descent who has lived in Dagenham since she got married 5 years ago. She has a 5 year old son and is pregnant with her second child. She is well educated and having trained as orthodontic nurse has worked in this capacity in a central London practice for ten years. Her husband has been a resident of Dagenham all his life.

MA describes herself as having three separate identities, as someone who is Black, Muslim, and English. She is proud of each of these identities, but often feels that our society forces them apart. It is her passionate hope that her children won't have to experience this complexity in their lives.

MA's other passion is for gardening. However as gardening is somewhat looked down upon in her culture she felt unable to pursue. She yearned to spend more time outside and wanted the same for her children. She also feels strongly that a connection to nature, the outdoors and growing food is vital for children's development. She wants this for her children and was on the look out for ways to make this happen in her local community.

First interaction with Every One Every Day

"I was actually looking for people to see if anyone out here that does have thoughts on growing."

Whilst on the look out for local gardeners, MA was tipped off by a local acquaintance that a community lunch was being organised on a green space near Church Elm Lane. This was during spring 2018. The idea of the lunch appealed to her and she turned up at the Every One Every Day Open Table in Dagenham and spoke to one of the project designers who invited her to an open co-design meeting in the shop. At the meeting she was inspired by the creativity of her neighbours and Every One Every Day staff and delighted to find so many other local people who wanted to work with her on the things she was interested in including gardening, composting and raising chickens.

Reasons for continued participation



Months Participating



Participating

Open Table, Trade Schools, Open Corner, Playstreet, Tea and Toast, Story Box, Great Cook, Warehouse Co-Design, A Wonderful Place to Grow Up, Public Office



Hosting

Trade Schools, Playstreet, Open Corners, General presentation / Talks, A Wonderful Place to Grow Up, Tea and Toast



Co-building

Story Box, Free Range Children, BLC Green Zone, BLG Design and Grow



Project Initiating

Shop garden, Playstreet



Collaborative Business

Rock Paper Scissors

MA quickly got interested in developing the garden at the back of the Dagenham shop and saw this as a way of building on her love of gardening and creating an accessible new green space for the community. As her involvement continued she came to value the way the shop enabled local people to find common ground and opportunities for collaboration and mutual support. In particular, the diversity of the community using the shop, both staff and residents, seemed to her to encapsulate her aspirations for her community as a whole. It was a space she wanted to be in and wanted her son to experience.

Participation through Every One Every Day

MA has been a regular participant in the Dagenham shop and participated in 12 different projects. Her first go at hosting was a revelation for her with two very well attended gardening sessions. She did not think her sessions would be so popular, and derived considerable encouragement from this experience. She has since initiated the projects Play Street and Garden Art. So popular have her gardening sessions proved, that they

have been made a weekly feature of the autumn programme in Dagenham.

"I was quite shocked...thinking that people are not really into gardening but so many people turned up for my first two sessions!"

MA had the opportunity to co-build the back garden of the Dagenham shop, and this has turned out to be a highly satisfying and motivating experience.

"I had the opportunity to do the back of the garden and I feel great how beautiful it has turned out to be and people can see how easy it is actually to do -tomatoes and chickens and eggs."

Outcomes of participation

MA reports impacts on a number of levels of her participation with Every One Every Day.

1. She describes how teaching others has helped to develop her own skills and confidence.

"I have definitely come out of my shell, in terms of taking ownership in doing what I enjoy and sharing with others."

2. The experience of starting projects (Play Street) has been highly satisfying, leading to a sense of renewed connection to her neighbourhood and a sense of her role within it.

"I was so nervous to knock on my neighbour's door ... but did it to invite everyone for Play street, and I realised door knocking is not that hard. It was actually fun.....and so many did turn up for the event!"

3. MA's experience of making impact on her neighbourhood through Every One Every Day has given her confidence to make impact in other areas of the local community. She has spoken with her son's school about her sense that children need to learn more than maths and science and that she is happy to volunteer to teach gardening to pupils. The school are keen to take this conversation further and have sought her advice on what they might be able to do together with an allotment space round the corner from the school.

4. MA's network within the local community has both strengthened and extended. She describes the new friends she has made through the shop as an external surrogate family. She describes a new sense of confidence to approach and speak with strangers in the local community.

5. Every One Every Day has also been really valuable to her son. In particular, during his recent transition to the first year of primary school he had a ready made group of friends which

he had made through attending the shop. For him this means that a new set of connections in the community have opened up.

"He loves it. Yeah. I think he's met a lot of new friends his age"

6. MA also describes the beginnings of her family's attitudes towards gardening changing. Her mum recently expressed pride in her daughter's ability to grow vegetables in her garden and was delighted to take home some of MA's home grown spinach. She has even asked MA to come and help her with her own garden!

Challenges

MA describes the collaborative nature of participation as sometimes representing a challenge for her, as she is quite strong minded, and has a clear idea of what she wants to achieve in any particular project. She reflects that this is likely to make it difficult for others to work with her at times, and that it takes time for people to get to know one another and to build the trust necessary to collaborate.

MA mentions that projects like gardening are not like other projects which have a start or end session. These require much more meticulous planning and communications strategy as different residents visit the garden at different times. It is important that all interested residents are constantly aware of what is planted where and if the plants are watered regularly.

She also acknowledges that her desire to ensure that things are finished once started sometimes means collaboration can be frustrating for her, and she feels that she has had to become more patient to deal with it.

Future with Every One Every Day

MA has some specific ambitions for individual projects which she wants to take forward. For example she wants Play Street to become a regular occurrence and intends to bring neighbours together to plan this. She is also planning a session on sourdough bread making in the Autumn Programme alongside her gardening sessions.

She would also like to build on her encouraging discussions with her son's school to realise a vision in which every primary school in the borough has access to space for growing and gardening.

MA is also thinking about how her growing skills could become a new career path for her and will be considering how she might learn some of the new skills she will need to develop her own business through the Rock Paper Scissors retail incubator or through urban farming.

YEAR 1 FINDINGS - VALUE CREATION

Resident Outcome Evaluation 6

Carrie

Carrie, a resident of Dagenham is an all rounder with skills and interests ranging from wellbeing, nutrition, yoga to gardening. In addition to being a regular in the shop with her two children, Carrie has brought yoga to the local community, running open access sessions during the programmes and looking to expand access to residents across the borough.

Her story with Every One Every Day is one of how the platform enabled her to share her skills with her neighbours and develop a new livelihood. Carrie describes how the diversity of staff and participants in the Dagenham shop has helped her to rediscover something vital about her community which she felt had been lost since her childhood.

Background and situation

Carrie is a white, 35-year-old parent to two children, aged 2 years and 3 years. She is originally from Dagenham but lived outside the borough for some years until she returned in 2002.

Carrie has a background in fashion and has worked as a hairdresser in the industry for more than 13 years. She has mostly been self-employed and worked at different salons throughout her career assisting at photoshoots. While she still keeps a foot in the industry, she has reduced this to a minimum. Her strong desire is to develop her career as a yoga teacher.

Carrie loves Dagenham but says that it has changed dramatically during her lifetime. When she was growing up she felt people used to be friendly and there was a strong sense of community. Children would play on the local green and everyone knew everyone else.

“Everyone knew every one when I was a child”

As Carrie grew up things began to change rapidly. She recalls how people of other ethnicities began to move to the neighbourhood, and how existing residents found it hard to accept these changes. The place developed a narrative of “them and us” and began to divide along cultural and ethnic lines. Carrie says that when she and her partner, who is black, got together in the early 2000s they felt uncomfortable walking around the area hand in hand.

“Dagenham changed quite quickly”

Carrie said that her decision to work outside the borough and her previous lack of participation in local activities was due to a feeling of isolation from her community which she felt did not reflect her own desire for people of all cultures to mix and integrate harmoniously.

8

Months Participating



Participating

Great Cook, Tea and Toast, People’s Corner, Public Office, Trade Schools, Story Box, Light Room, Work in Progress, Summer Camp, Wonderful Place to Grow Up, DagFest



Hosting

Trade Schools, Story Box, Summer School



Co-building

People’s corner, Story Box, Free Range Children, Bloom (Wonderful Place to Grow Up),



Project Initiating

Sharing Cafe

B

Collaborative Business

Wonderful Place to Grow Up

First interaction with Every One Every Day

Carrie first became aware of the newly opened Dagenham shop in early 2018. She had seen the introductory video posted on Facebook and the website and it triggered her interest. She put her yoga business card through the door of the shop outside office hours and was delighted to receive a phone call from one of the project designers. They spoke about her idea to host community yoga sessions, and how these could be co-produced for inclusion in the Spring programme.

Reasons for continued participation

After the initial telephone discussion, Carrie began to attend the shop because she felt it was helpful in developing her ideas for community yoga. Her motivation for continuing to do so was because in the shop she discovered a friendly environment, welcoming to her and her children, which embodied the characteristics she wished to see in her neighbourhood of diversity, collaboration and creativity.

Participation through Every One Every Day

Carrie has been participating through Every One Every Day for over eight months. During this time she has participated in more than 13 types of projects.

Carrie started hosting from day one. Her first session was in the Spring Programme. She has participated in Trade school sessions including Healthy Eating on a Budget, Tea and Toast, Story Box, Great Cook, and the Warehouse Networking event. She collaborated with staff and residents on People’s Corner and has also travelled to the Barking shop for a couple of events.

Outcomes of participation

Carrie describes multiple impacts from her eight months of participation.

1. Carrie feels that through Every One Every Day she has been able to meet like-minded people who share her perspective and aspirations for her community. Previously, she felt alienated from her neighbours and now she meets with them on a regular basis as a participant at the Dagenham shop.
2. Prior to her involvement in Every One Every Day Carrie described a feeling of not knowing people on local streets and would regularly feel unsafe if she had to pass young men in hoodies. Now she says she is more than likely to know these men having participated in events with them and would instead be likely to stop and chat with them. She feels she has made new friendships and this has helped her to change her perception of the people living in her local community.

“I didn’t have a purpose to be here (in Dagenham) anymore.

I would have moved out but participating in Every One Every Day has led me other way. Now I feel the borough has something for me. It has changed my perception of the place... and has changed my life!”

3. Being a parent to two kids made her feel isolated. She was recommended to make “mummy friends” but didn’t know where to begin.

“I didn’t have a single friend in Dagenham before I got involved with the project.”

4. She has met ten families who are home-schooling their kids, and this has been a revelation. She is learning from other parents on how to be more organised.

5. She has experienced an increase in confidence having had the opportunity to practice her yoga in a community setting. Carrie now offers free regular yoga sessions in the Dagenham

shop and is more confident to run them whilst the team are not present.

“When I started yoga sessions in March it was a slow start with a few people but the latest session in July/August saw the room full and we couldn’t fit in people!”

6. The practice also gave her confidence to develop her skills and charge for sessions. This led to developing her business idea, and has started holding paid yoga sessions in another location. Carrie now feels that with the help of Every One Every Day, she and her family will be able to take advantage of the opportunities that the growth and development in the borough will create, through co-designing and testing ideas with other residents.

“I definitely would not have been comfortable to charge for classes for something that I hadn’t practiced here through Every One Every Day!”

She was able to use photos and videos to promote her business online which in turn attracted the attention of other local organisations. These have since asked her to run sessions for them. The Every One Every Day team also connected her to the local Park Centre who were looking for a local yoga practitioner and they and Carrie are in conversation about running regular community yoga sessions for elderly and less mobile residents.

Challenges

Carrie has sometimes found that the co-design and co-production approach demands flexibility. She felt particularly frustrated when she felt things weren’t moving at the pace she wanted.

She felt some of her disappointments were due to communications.

“We needed to learn to rely on the project and each other.”

Future with Every One Every Day

Carrie has had a few conversations with the team about starting a café in the borough and will look to test her concept in a community café through the Sharing Cafe in December and in the upcoming warehouse.

“I just need the opportunity to try it out and also to build confidence in knowing and then believing that you can do it”



INDEX 01: Education & Employment

The Education & Employment index aims to map the direct and indirect impact of participation with regards to creating learning and work opportunities for the residents of Barking and Dagenham.

Page 115 set out the internal systems developed to gather the data necessary to inform the indicators for this index. The team tracks the progression of residents at every stage to understand how the Every One Every Day activities are helping them gain skills and knowledge leading to creation of businesses and employment opportunities.

Indicator	Type	Unit	Tools	Description of Indicator
Resident learning opportunities	Direct & Immediate	Number of hours	Project Calendar, Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations	This indicator tracks the number of hours of collaborative learning sessions offered through Every One Every Day.
Residents participating in learning activities	Direct & Immediate	Number of people	Project Calendar, Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations	This indicator tracks the number of Every One Every Day participants who have taken part in teaching and learning activities offered through Every One Every Day.
Residents participating in project development workshops	Direct & Immediate	Number of people	Project Calendar, Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations	This indicator tracks the number of people participating in co-production workshops through Every One Every Day.
People participating in accelerator programmes	Direct & Immediate	Number of people	Project Calendar, Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations	This indicator tracks the number of people & organisations attending the Cities programme developed by the Every One Every Day School.
Residents initiating their own projects	Direct & Immediate	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks residents encouraged to start their own projects, either by initiating something completely new or by adapting initial ideas offered by Every One Every Day.
Residents moving into professional development	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks residents who are receiving professional development through Every One Every Day and progressing into formal education/training/ skills development.
Residents gaining construction skills	Direct & Immediate	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks the number of residents involved in the process of fit-out of the Every One Every Day shops, the construction of the Every One Every Day Warehouse, and other smaller construction works.
Businesses started	Direct & Immediate	Number of businesses	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks the number of businesses that start through the evolution of Every One Every Day projects.
Residents working inside the borough	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks the number of residents employed inside the borough as a result of gaining skills and knowledge through participating in Every One Every Day.
Employment generated through Every One Every Day businesses	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks the development of businesses evolved through Every One Every Day projects and in process the number of people employed.
Residents entering in employment	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks the number of Every One Every Day participants getting employed through the programme's network.
Sustained employment	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Team Observations, Semi-structured interviews	This indicator tracks the number of residents employed through gaining skills, or self-employed as a result of Every One Every Day activities and have sustained these jobs.

INDEX 02: Community Cohesion & Collective Action

Opportunities created through the Every One Every Day have a larger influence beyond learning for the individual. The project provides a platform for communities to interact, bond, and build new networks through participation. The Community Cohesion & Collective Action index maps and assesses this intangible impact of participation.

As mentioned earlier, internal systems have been established to document project metrics and resident participation. This assists in developing the necessary indicators for this index. The team uses a combination of quantitative data, which will focus on number of activities and participations, and qualitative data, which will focus on the resident perceptions and behaviours.

Indicator	Type	Unit	Tools	Description of Indicator
Instances of social cohesion	Direct & Immediate	Number of instances	Project Calendar, Resident Sign-ups & Surveys	This indicator will track number of instances of people participating and co-producing in project activities with their neighbours
Community meal sharing	Direct & Immediate	Number of instances	Project Calendar, Resident Sign-ups & Surveys,	This indicator will track number of instances people participate in community meal sharing
Bridging social networks	Compound	Social Network Analysis	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the increase in bridging social networks to build diverse collaborative projects.
Reduction in hate crime in the borough	Compound	Number of crimes	Tool: Borough research statistics and other publications	This indicator tracks the reduction of hate crime in borough.
Sense of friendliness and neighbourliness	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the increase in perceived sense of friendliness & neighbourliness
Increased capacity for tolerance towards others	Compound	Resident perception	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived capacity to get on with others and tolerance towards people from different backgrounds
Trust in neighbours	Compound	Resident perception	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived capacity to get on with others and tolerance to people from different backgrounds
Co-produced projects	Direct & Immediate	Number of projects	Project calendar, Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	Number of local neighbourhood projects co-produced with neighbours which improve everyday life in the borough.
Number of people voting in council elections	Compound	Number of people	Borough research statistics and other publications	This indicator tracks the percentage of voting in the borough.
Number of people volunteering	Compound	Number of people	Borough research statistics and other publications	This indicator tracks the number of volunteers in the borough.
Perceived community capacity to start new projects using local resources	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This will be a qualitative analysis of the combination of data from our daily reflections, project diaries and the data published by the borough.
Community capacity to respond collectively to social, environmental problems	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	Our aim is to build a stronger cohesive community. This will be measured by the tracking participant resident numbers and their postcode, as well as a diversity data survey.
Collective decision-making	Compound	Residents perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator will track the perceived capacity of people to make collective decisions as a community.
Sense of Safety	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator will track residents perceived sense of safety.
Number of non re-offending participants	Compound	Number of people	Research project	

INDEX 03: Environment Clean & Green

The Every One Every Day initiative enables residents to explore sustainable daily practices, as well as access and improve public spaces within their neighbourhoods. The index maps the environmental impact of daily, practical, participatory activities accumulated at a borough scale. The project metrics and resident participation documented

assist in developing the necessary indicators for this index. This index uses a combination of quantitative data and qualitative data focusing on project and business outcomes as well as participant behaviours and perceptions.

Indicator	Type	Unit	Tools	Description of Indicator
Access to functional spaces in the borough	Direct & Immediate	Number of spaces	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of functional neighbourhood spaces accessible for public use through Every One Every Day activities
Public land under community cultivation for gardens or play	Direct & Immediate	Area in Square metres	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of square meters of public land under community cultivation for gardens or play through Every One Every Day activities
Participants involved in decision-making	Direct & Immediate	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of people directly involved in decision-making of each community space created through Every One Every Day activities.
Environmentally sustainable actions	Direct & Immediate	Number of actions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys	This indicator tracks the environmentally sustainable actions Every One Every Day participants engage through the programme
Items shared	Direct & Immediate	Number of items	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of items shared through Every One Every Day activities.
Items repaired	Direct & Immediate	Number of items	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of items repaired through Every One Every Day activities.
Number of meals bulk cooked	Direct & Immediate	Number of meals	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of meals bulk cooked through Every One Every Day activities.
Number of baby meals bulk cooked	Direct & Immediate	Number of meals	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of meals bulk cooked through Every One Every Day activities.
Recycling	Direct & Immediate		Project documentation	
Tons of food grown locally	Direct & Immediate	Food weight	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the weight of food grown through Every One Every Day activities.
Buying locally	Compound	Perceived behaviour change	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks perceived change in behaviour to buying more local food through Every One Every Day activities
Zero carbon journeys	Compound		Resident Sign-ups & Surveys	This indicator tracks number of zero carbon journeys made as a result of Every One Every Day activities
Use of renewable energy	Compound	Perceived behaviour change	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks perceived change in behaviour to use of renewable sources of energy through Every One Every Day activities
Improvement in the Borough's appearance	Compound	Photograph before-after	Team observations	This indicator tracks visible improvement in the appearance of the borough
Increase in satisfaction living in the area	Compound	Resident perception	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived satisfaction of residents living in the area
Increased sense of pride and ownership over public spaces	Compound	Resident perception	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived sense of pride and ownership over shared public spaces.

INDEX 04: Mental & Physical Health

The Mental and Physical Health Index aims to measure the impact of participation on health of residents. A combination of quantitative and qualitative data collected through surveys, diaries, and semi-structured interviews will be used to inform the indicators. Indicators such as

physical exercise, perceived levels of general confidence, worthiness within participants, their personal well-being and overcoming social isolation are the key in developing this index.

Indicator	Level	Unit	Tools	Description of Indicator
Increase in levels of personal confidence	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived levels of confidence of the Every One Every Day participants over time
Increase in levels of worthiness	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived levels of worthiness of the Every One Every Day participants over time.
Increase in overall sense of self-worth	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived levels of well-being of the Every One Every Day participants over time.
Increase in overall sense of happiness	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived levels happiness of the Every One Every Day participants over time.
Social isolation / loneliness	Compound	Resident perceptions	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the perceived levels of isolation/loneliness of the Every One Every Day participants over time.
New friendships and support network	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator will track the friendships made through Every One Every Day activities.
Number of hours of physical activity offered through Every One Every Day	Direct	Number of hours	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks all the Every One Every Day events / sessions that focus on physical exercise.
Number of participants who have not relapsed to substance abuse	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of participants who have not relapsed to substance abuse.
Number of participants who stop smoking	Compound	Number of people	Resident Sign-ups & Surveys, Semi-structured Interviews, Team Observations, Online Engagement	This indicator tracks the number of participants who stopped smoking.

INDEX 05: RESILIENCE INDEX

The Resilience index will be calculated from key metrics achieved in the four indices ranging from Education and Employment, Community Cohesion and Collective Action, Environment Clean and Green and Mental and Health. This index will develop a composite impact of Every One Every Day against the social, economic, environmental and sustainability factors for the borough. It will attempt to map the increase in capacity to respond to personal and neighbourhood problems collectively through an inclusive network of co-producers.

By Year 4 it is intended that the participation indices will be combined with the Social Progress Index that the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham is developing.

The index will be linked to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

EVALUATION YEARS 2 ONWARDS

SYSTEMIC INTEGRATION

Building relationships and joint approaches with existing institutions and organisations is as fundamental to making Every One Every Day work as building trust with residents. It is anticipated that through effective systemic integration the Participation Ecosystem will be self-sustainable into the long term.

To evaluate if this is possible the team will attempt to answer the following research questions and sub-questions.

Research Question 04. Can the new Participatory Ecosystem be fully integrated into the local context of services, business and other activities?

Research Question 04.01. Can the Support Platform be integrated with key council services through the work of the Co-Production Lab?

Research Question 04.02. Can the Participatory Ecosystem be integrated and work with existing businesses, organisations and services?

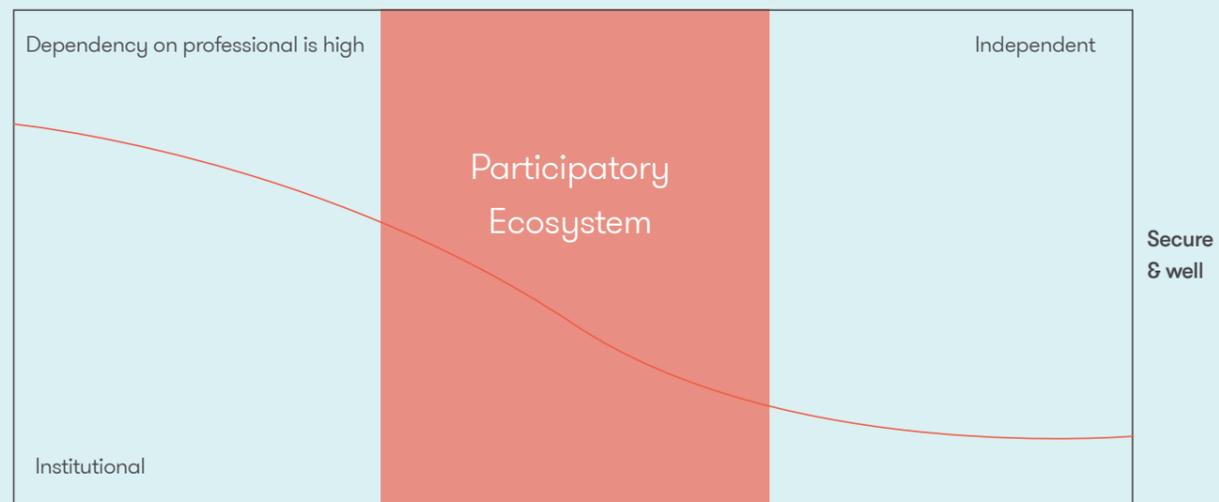
Research Question 04. will be answered by collecting the following data:

- Number of collaborating organisations
- % of local vs. city-wide, national & global organisations
- % breakdown of organisational typologies
- List of all the collaborating organisations

And conducting interviews with

- Residents
- Council Members
- Local organisations and other services

Integrating the Participatory Ecosystem with professional services



During Year 1, the team mapped and the existing network of local and global organisations which have collaborated with the participatory system and begun the process of planning joint approaches and working relationships.

A co-production design team and lab has been created within the Participatory City Foundation to achieve systemic integration.

Research Sub-Question 04.02 will be answered through a Social Network Analysis of relationships between residents, organisations, businesses, and services

Building a system which aims to significantly grow the number of people participating in beneficial everyday activity means that very close attention will need to be paid to ensuring that inclusivity is achieved. In this model the action of participating creates direct and immediate benefits to people. Therefore, universal access to these benefits is a vitally important part of the participation system we will be building with residents. Equal access to all these everyday benefits needs to be at the centre of Every One Every Day. This includes making sure that people have equal access to spaces, activity, networks, friendships, money saving or money earning activities, employment or self-employment opportunities, among many others.

Connecting the Participation System to services for people experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage Barking and Dagenham has a great many people experiencing levels of disadvantage, however people experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage (SMD) represent a unique population group. It is a shorthand term used to signify the problems faced by adults involved in homelessness, substance misuse and criminal justice systems, with poverty as an almost universal complicating factor

and mental ill-health a common one. The average UK borough has 1,500 people experiencing SMD. (Hard Edges Report, Lankelly Chase Foundation, 2015)

The Open Works pilot created the learning environment to understand better how investing in practical participation could benefit this group of people.

The Participatory Ecosystem cannot replace the specialist professional services that are needed to support people in these crisis situations. However, every individual wants to recover from these crises, and to slowly move from intensive professional services, back towards full integration with mainstream society. On average 27% of people re-offend within their first year, and 40% - 60% relapse from addiction, highlighting that this process of re-integration with mainstream society, and maintaining improvements is difficult, but also unsuccessful in a lot of cases. It is at this point, as people look to their local community as their first point of re-integration, that the Participatory System we are building will be specifically designed to help.

The specific space which the Participation system is designed to occupy is depicted in the diagram opposite.

- The large network of projects will offer 70+ opportunities each week for people to do accessible practical activities with their neighbours.
- Each of these activities and the people doing them become the entry points where people can 'plug into' the neighbourhood networks, make new friends.
- There are no qualifications to taking part in any activity, so no associated stigma sometimes experienced at targeted programmes e.g. lonely people, recovering from addiction, ex-offenders etc.
- The Co-production Team will focus specifically on how the connections can be developed and designed to connect with Barking and Dagenham's Community Solutions programme of services and the participation activities.

REPLICABILITY

One of the key aims for Every One Every Day, is to complete the research, development and codification of the systems approach to Participation in readiness for its replication and adoption elsewhere.

To test whether the initiative has been successful at this the following question and sub-questions will be addressed.

Research Question 05: Can a learning framework for Participation at scale be developed and tested in order that another borough or city can successfully replicate the systems approach?

Research sub-questions:

05.01. What are the lessons learned and is it possible to codify them in a set of resources for how to build a participatory Ecosystem?

05.02. Has the Every One Every Day approach been replicated elsewhere?

Cities and Organisations across the world have shown tremendous interest in the Participation Ecosystem developed by the Participatory City Foundation. There is a growing sense of urgency to develop solutions and systems which work effectively to build social cohesion and improve the well-being of people.

Conversations with potential cities and organisations indicate that there are two vital elements to developing these projects:

- Knowledge and practice: Cities need to know how to build large-scale practical participatory systems through this new methodology.
- Investment case: Cities need to know how to gather investment for building the necessary systems.

Previous experience has shown that short training courses and consultancy visits are not sufficient for a city team to build their own participatory system quickly and effectively. Hence, the Participatory City Foundation is developing an education model through the Neighbourhood School known as the Cities Programme.

This will offer:

- Support in developing the feasibility case, including knowledge building, and local strategy development
- Support in the development and implementation of the approach including training on strategy, design and platform development. This also includes immersive training for local teams alongside the Every One Every Day team in Barking and Dagenham.



WELCOME

JUNE

- Tues 26 Open Table - Summer Programme Launch!
- Wed 27 Light Room - Drop in Session
- Wed 27 Tea & Toast - Photography
- Wed 27 Open Corner - Love Where We Live: Co-Design
- Thur 28 Open Corner - Dagenham Library Seed Sowing
- Thur 28 Trade School - Tree Jangles
- Thur 28 Work In Progress - Speed Networking

JULY

- Tues 3 Sunflower Street - Planting Giant Sunflowers
- Tues 3 Starter Kitchen - Cut and Peel
- Tues 3 Public Office - Website & Web Development
- Wed 4 Tea & Toast - Lets Talk Rubbish
- Wed 4 Open Studio - Families of Dagenham
- Wed 4 Trade School - Card Creations
- Wed 4 Spoken Word School - Intro to Poetry
- Thur 5 People's Corner - Building Raised Beds
- Thur 5 Great Cook - Jollof Rice
- Thur 5 Trade School - Yoga for Beginners
- Thur 5 Warehouse - Intro & Networking
- Sat 7 Dagfest
- Tues 10 Open Corner - Park Centre Community Clean
- Tues 10 Sunflower Street - Sowing Seeds & Sunflowers
- Tues 10 Trade School - Painting Trailers
- Wed 11 Tea & Toast - Start a project!
- Wed 11 Digital Basics - Basics of Computing
- Wed 11 Open Corner - Park Centre Community Grow
- Thurs 12 People's Corner - Grow Your Own Kitchen Garden
- Thurs 12 Trade School - Digital Arts with PD Arts
- Thurs 12 Seed Exchange - Swapping Seeds
- Sun 15 We Love Eastbury
- Sun 15 Play Street - Eastbury Manor
- Tues 17 Work In Progress - Business Models & Legal Forms
- Tues 17 Light Room - Individual Portraits
- Tues 17 Neighbourhood Film Studio - Plant This Movie
- Wed 18 Light Room - Drop in Session
- Wed 18 Tea & Toast - On the green
- Wed 18 Trade School - Making Leather Key Rings
- Wed 18 Pantry - Info Session on Food Co-operatives
- Thurs 19 Open Corner - Dagenham Library Grow & Build
- Thurs 19 Work In Progress - Circular Economy Talk
- Thurs 19 Starter Kitchen - Fruit Salad
- Thurs 19 Trade School - Dagenham Dance Up!
- Fri 20 Warehouse Makerspace Tour
- Sat 21 One Borough Festival
- Tues 24 Summer Camp - Spark Creativity
- Tues 24 Spoken Word School - Prompt Poetry
- Tues 24 Work In Progress - Business Prototyping
- Wed 25 Tea & Toast - About Wellbeing
- Wed 25 Story Box - Young Yogi's
- Wed 25 Great Cook - Vegetarian Chow Mein
- Thurs 26 Wild Walk - Wool's Walkies
- Thurs 26 Starter Kitchen - Eggs and Spuds
- Thurs 26 Great Cook - Summer Salad



PLEASE TAKE ONE



PROJECTS DIRECTORY

Introduction

Design process

Project taxonomy

Projects Directory

Cooking, Eating and Welcoming

Growing, Composting, Bees and Chickens

Making, Learning and Working

Playing and Walking

Photo, Film and Spoken word

Other Summer Programme events

INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT DIRECTORY

In the first nine months 70 practical participation projects have been started in Barking and Dagenham. These projects, and the participation opportunities they create through the programmes form the Participation Ecosystem.

The structure of the Participatory Ecosystem is outlined on pages 40 to 45 of this report. The Participatory Ecosystem is structured to co-create as many diverse opportunities as possible for people to participate in order for outcomes for residents, their families and the neighbourhood to develop.

The project model is best understood by comparing to other participation models, most of which are very well established and widely understood by people.

Each of the different ways people participate is shown on the chart - although there are many projects which cross over this generalised segmentation. Each of these models has a set of practices, methods and behaviours depending on what they are trying to achieve.

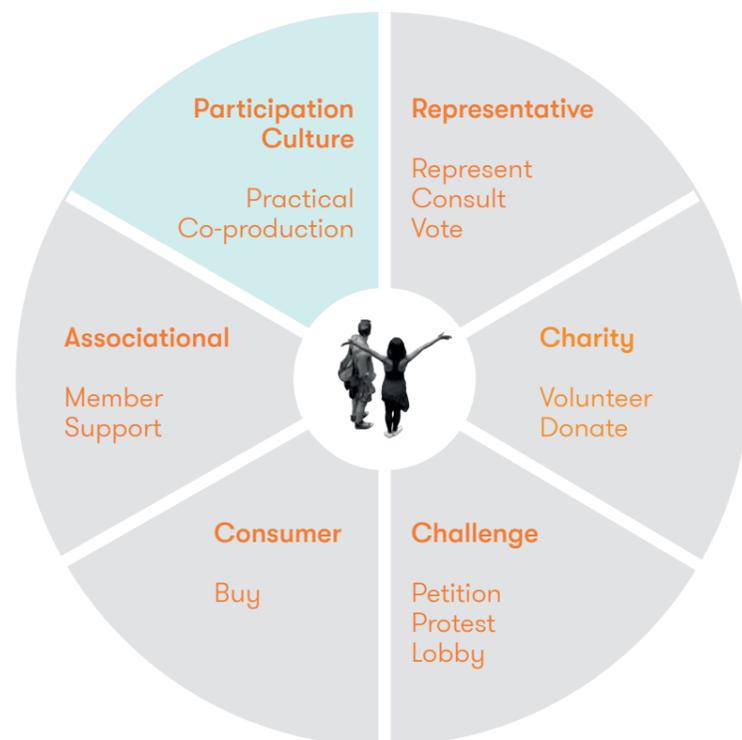
The Representative model aims to elect individual people to represent a larger group of people's interests and direct resources where they are needed most. A group or panel of representatives assist in the decision making that directs resources. Representative models include elected members on the local council, members of Tenants and Residents Committees and school Parent Associations.

The Charity model aims to connect and direct resources to people in need, through fundraising, organising professionals and volunteers to help people with high levels of need.

The Challenge model aims to bring pressure and lobby government and institutions to change how they work or to change decisions they make. Challenge model practices often try to bring a lot of people into that conversation through signing petitions or taking part in protest marches.

The Association model is the term that mainly refers to local groups and clubs. People join clubs as members and take part in specialist activities such as sports, reading, rambling etc. Associations often involve paying a membership fee to the local or national organisation that organises the activity.

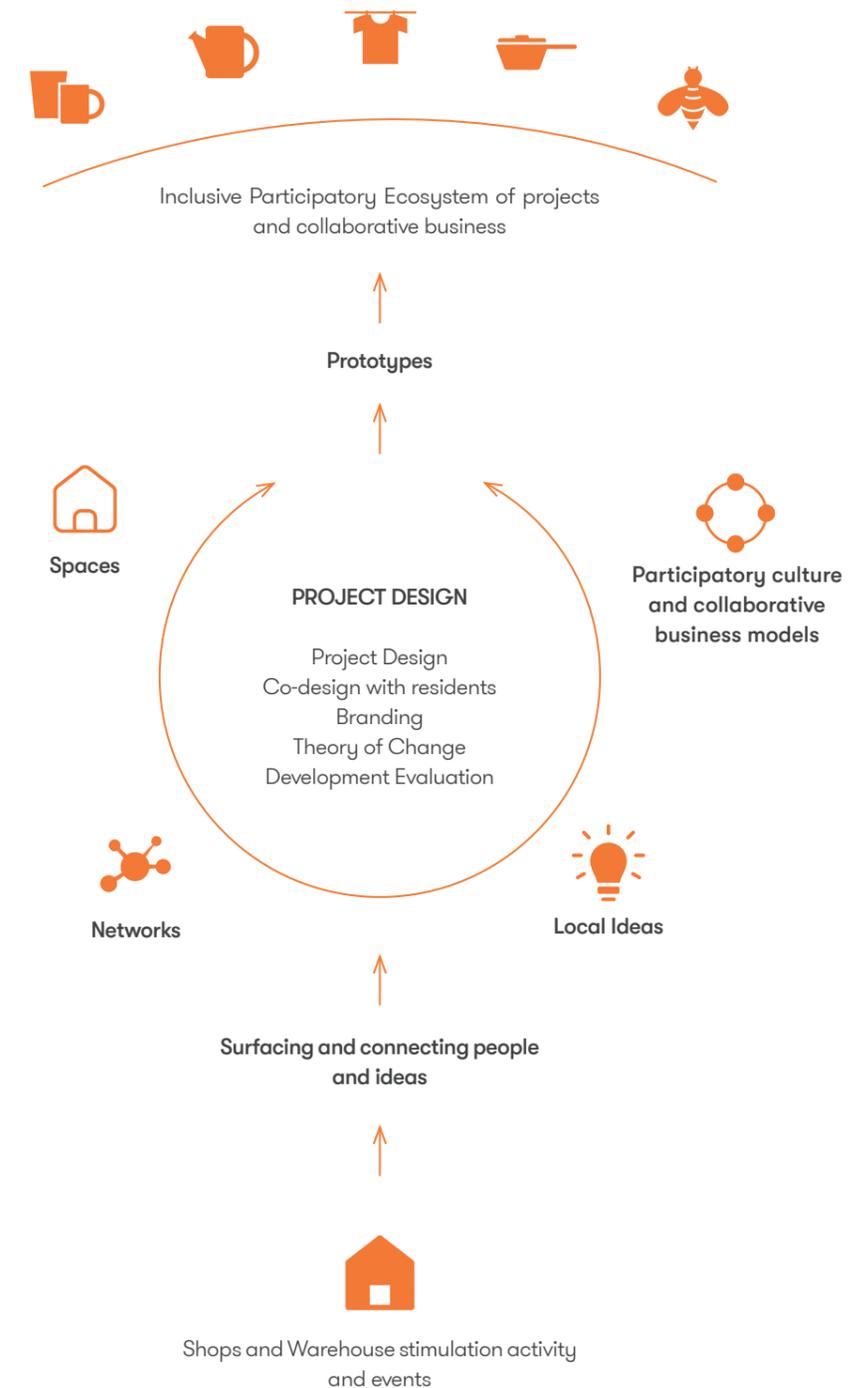
The Participatory Culture model is a new type of participation that people living in communities have been inventing over recent years. These types of projects involve activities which were intrinsically appealing to many people. The projects are often based on practical 'common denominator' activities such as cooking, learning, making, repairing - co-producing something tangible as a group of equal peers.



DESIGN PROCESS

The design process originates from the study of 'participatory culture' projects that local people have been developing in recent years. The common characteristics of this new model, have been turned into design principles, which the team's project designs draw into every project that gets designed with residents.

The 14 design principles for an inclusive participatory ecosystem ensure that people can self-direct their involvement based on their situation, their health, their available time, all of which are always changing.



DESIGN PROCESS

14 design principles for building an inclusive Participatory Ecosystem.

Please see inclusivity chart page 128.

- Low time and commitment
- No or low cost
- Simple and straightforward
- Many opportunities - wide variety
- Nearby and accessible
- From beginner to expert
- Everyone equal
- Promote directly and effectively
- Introduce or accompany
- Tangible benefits to people
- Attracting talents not targeting
- Fostering inclusive culture
- 100% open - no stigma
- Build projects with everyone

Every One Every Day does not support activities that segment, cluster or divide groups of people:

- Campaigning (for or against)
- Charity models
- Religion
- Politics
- Single culture
- Therapy-based formats
- Exclusive groups

Stepping stones of participation opportunities

The network of projects and opportunities are designed to create opportunities across the whole continuum of types of participation. These the Participation Ecosystem ensures that everyone can join in and has access to the benefits of

participation. People can self-navigate, participating where they want to, often across multiple projects, in multiple roles, but always guided by their own judgement of their readiness to develop further.



PROJECT TAXONOMY

Types of project

Projects differ based on how they invite people and the types of opportunities they offer to residents.

- Stimulation**
Projects & spaces that create opportunities for project creation.
- Collaborative Framework**
Projects that create opportunities for people to come together and start a project easily.
- Hosting Framework**
Projects that create opportunities for people to host single sessions, skill sharing, cooking, walks etc..
- Collaborative Business**
Incubators, projects or events that stimulate business development through our Theory of Change model.

Development phases of projects

Projects are co-designed and developed with residents, from the initial idea to actually testing the idea with other residents to replicating in different catchment areas or from another group of residents.



Development status of projects

In this ecosystem model projects are not expected to be continuously offering participation opportunities. Collaborators may decide to take a break for a variety of reasons, including health, family or work pressures and seasonality. Some project ideas won't be successful in a catchment area and may become dormant.

- Active**
The project has started and is active.
- Paused**
The project has paused.
- Dormant**
The project has stopped or been replaced.



PROJECTS REGISTER

Project name	Type	Catchment Area	Start Date	Phase	Status
Cooking, Eating and Welcoming					
Great Cook Barking		Ripple Road	11/17	██████	▶
Great Cook Dagenham		Church Elm	11/17	██████	▶
Food Day		Church Elm	01/18	██████	▶
Pantry		Ripple Road	04/18	██████	▶
Starter Kitchen		Church Elm	03/18	██████	▶
Cook and Eat		Ripple Road	07/18	██████	▶
Tea & Toast		Dagenham	11/17	██████	▶
Welcoming Committee		Ripple / Church	12/17	██████	▶
Open Table		Ripple / Church	11/17	██████	▶
Surrey Road Big Lunch		Ripple Road	05/18	██████	▶
Gascoigne Open Lunch		Ripple Road	04/18	██████	▶
Rope Works Open Lunch		Ripple Road	04/18	██████	▶
Noodle Night		Ripple Road	05/18	██████	▶
Summer BBQ		Ripple Road	04/18	██████	▶
Harts Lane Street Lunch		Ripple Road	06/18	██████	▶
Celebration Supper		Ripple / Church	04/18	██████	▶
Community Kitchen		Ripple Road	03/18	██████	▶
The Living Room		Ripple Road	03/18	██████	▶
Have a Seat		Ripple	11/17	██████	⏸
Growing, Composting, Bees and Chickens					
Open Corners		Ripple / Church	11/17	██████	▶
Open Corners - People's Corner		Church Elm	12/17	██████	▶
Open Corners - Park Centre		Church Elm	02/18	██████	▶

Project Types:

- Stimulation
- Collaborative Framework
- Hosting Framework
- Business Collaboration

Project name	Type	Catchment Area	Start Date	Phase	Status
Growing, Composting, Bees and Chickens					
Open Corners - Dagenham Library		Church Elm	03/17	██████	▶
Open Corners Barking Learning Center		Church Elm	04/18	██████	▶
Secret Garden		Ripple Road	11/17	██████	▶
Love Where We Live		Ripple Road	04/18	██████	▶
Sunflower Street Barking		Ripple Road	06/18	██████	⏸
Sunflower Street Dagenham		Church Elm	06/18	██████	⏸
Bee School		Church Elm	12/17	██████	▶
Hive		Church Elm	06/18	██████	▶
Chicken School		Church Elm	06/18	██████	▶
Coop		Church Elm	03/18	██████	▶
Wasteworks		Ripple Road	12/17	██████	▶
Wasteworks Prototypes		Church Elm	07/18	██████	▶
Leaf Bank		Church Elm	07/18	██████	▶
Seed exchange		Church Elm	03/18	██████	▶
Open Street		Church Elm	07/18	██████	▶
Growing Communities		Church Elm	11/17	██████	⏸
Making, Learning and Working					
Trade School Barking		Ripple Road	11/17	██████	▶
Trade School Dagenham		Church Elm	11/17	██████	▶
Handmade Workshop		Church Elm	05/18	██████	▶
Pins & Needles		Ripple Road	01/18	██████	⏸

Status Key:

- Active
- Paused
- Dormant

PROJECTS REGISTER

Project name	Type	Catchment Area	Start Date	Phase	Status
Making and Learning					
Makit		Ripple Road	07/18	Emergent	Active
Upstuff		Church Elm	07/18	Emergent	Active
Book Boxes		Ripple Road	07/18	Emergent	Active
Rock Paper Scissors	B	Ripple Road	11/17	Designed	Active
Listening Barber		Church Elm	07/18	Emergent	Active
School of Coffee		Ripple Road	04/18	Designed	Active
Public Office		Church Elm	11/17	Designed	Active
Work in Progress		Ripple / Church	11/17	Designed	Active
Digital Basics		Ripple Road	04/18	Designed	Active
Bar Code		Ripple Road	04/18	Designed	Active
Pop-up Workshop		Ripple Road	01/18	Emergent	Active
Playing and Walking					
Story Box Barking		Ripple Road	12/17	Designed	Active
Story Box Dagenham		Church Elm	12/17	Designed	Active
Summer Camp		Ripple / Church	05/18	Designed	Active
Wonderful Place To Grow Up		Ripple / Church	05/18	Designed	Active
Games Cafe		Ripple / Church	02/18	Designed	Active
Cosmic Yoga		Ripple Road	07/18	Emergent	Active
Community Sings Barking		Ripple Road	11/17	Designed	Paused
Community Sings Dagenham		Church Elm	11/17	Designed	Active
Creative Sounds		Ripple Road	07/18	Emergent	Active
Play Street: St Awdry's Street		Ripple Road	03/18	Designed	Active

Project Types:

- Stimulation
- Collaborative Framework
- Hosting Framework
- B** Business Collaboration

Project name	Type	Catchment Area	Start Date	Phase	Status
Playing and Walking					
Play street: Old Dagenham Park		Church Elm	04/18	Designed	Active
Play Street: Hart's Lane		Ripple Road	06/18	Designed	Paused
Play Street: East Bury Manor		Ripple Road	04/18	Designed	Paused
Street Ball Barking		Ripple Road	01/18	Designed	Active
Street Ball Dagenham		Dagenham	01/18	Designed	Active
Wild Walks		Ripple / Church	11/17	Designed	Active
Photo, Film and Spoken Word					
Light Room		Church Elm	02/18	Designed	Active
Open Studio		Church Elm	07/18	Designed	Active
Families of Dagenham		Church Elm	04/18	Designed	Active
This is Our Story		Ripple Road	11/17	Designed	Active
Neighbourhood Film Studio		Ripple Road	01/18	Designed	Active
DIY Film Festival		Ripple Road	01/18	Designed	Paused
Spoken Word School		Ripple Road	01/18	Designed	Active
Spoken Word Festival		Ripple Road	01/18	Designed	Active
Other Summer Programme Events					
The Warehouse Programme		Ripple / Church	05/18	Designed	Active
DagFest		Church Elm	05/18	Designed	Paused
One Borough Festival		Church Elm	05/18	Designed	Paused
National Citizens Service		Ripple / Church	04/18	Designed	Active

Status Key:

- Active
- Paused
- Dormant



COOKING, EATING & WELCOMING

Great Cook
Cooking Theory of Change
Food Day
Pantry Food Incubator
Starter Kitchen
Cook & Eat
Tea & Toast
Welcoming Committee
Living Room

Open Table
Surrey Road Big Lunch
Gascoigne Open Lunch
Ropeworks Open Lunch
Celebration Supper
Community Kitchen
Noodle Night
Summer BBQ
Hart's Lane Street Lunch

GREAT COOK

Batch cooking in shared kitchens

 Hosting
 11/17
Start date
 Active
 Replicated

About

Great Cook is a project where people come together to batch cook meals. Everyone brings ingredients and takes home portions for the week.

Project Story

Great Cook was originally designed and tested during the Open Works project in West Norwood. It's a project where people come together to batch cook meals and take home portions for the week. Anyone can offer to share a recipe they enjoy making at home. People join in by bringing one of the ingredients for needed for the dish. The range of lead cooks brings a variety of cultural recipes and knowledge of ingredients, increases the number of residents with food hygiene certificates and creates opportunities to test food businesses ideas.

Great Cook variations:

Baby Cook

Baby Cook sessions are batch cooking for baby and toddler meals. Making batches of baby food is such a great way of making home made food for your baby - and it's a great way to meet other parents. Over the 2 hours parents take it in turns to both cook and look after the babies that come along.

Teen Cook

Teen Cook sessions are batch cooking after school for young people who would like to prepare a weekly meal for their families. Perhaps you have very busy parents, or simply want to show your family appreciation by cooking for them each week. Teen Cook sessions are led by teenagers too. Everyone can cook at least one thing!

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	6	6	45	11	75.5	2
Dagenham	7	7	59	12.5	103	2

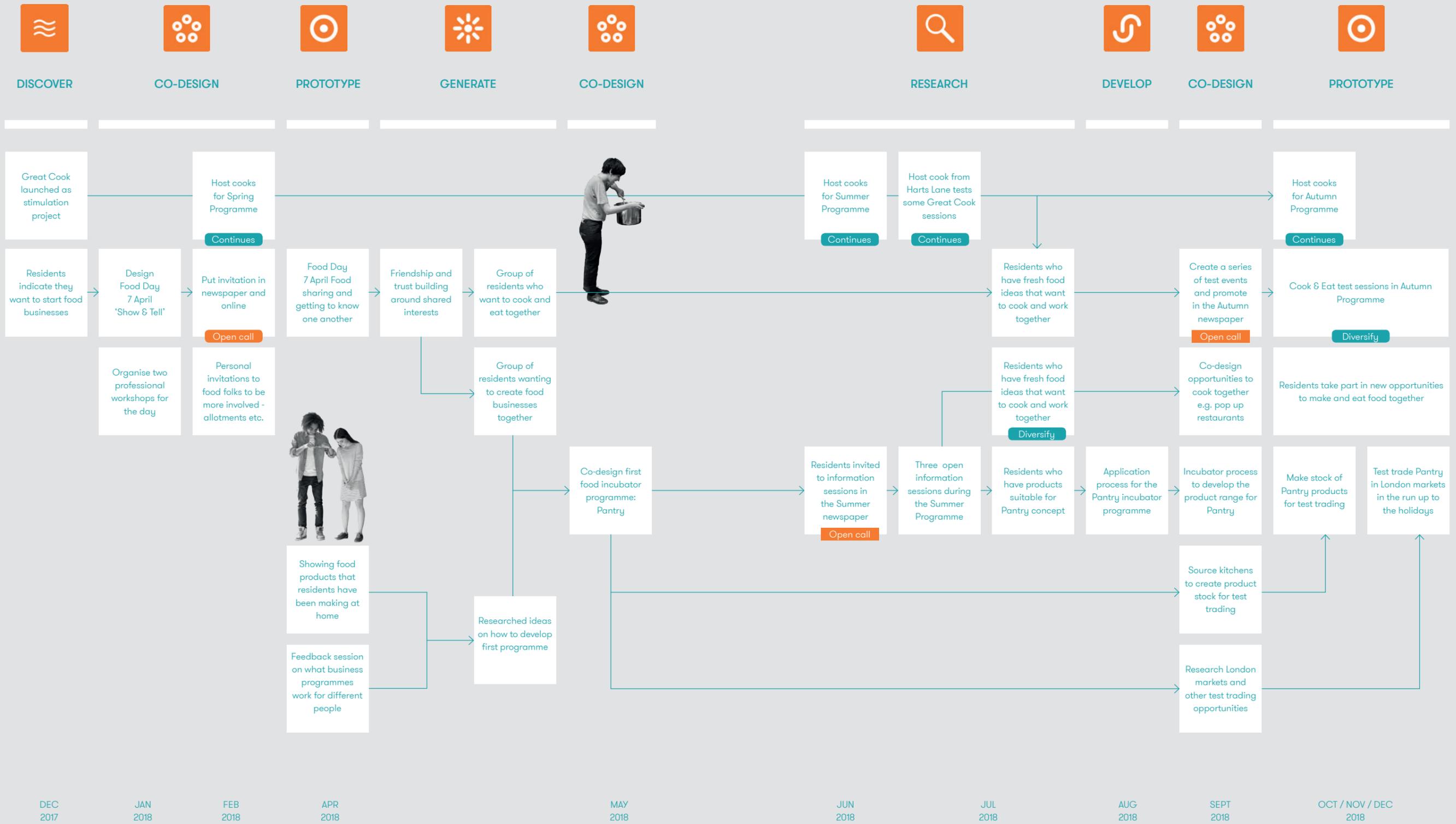


Barking Catchment Area

Recipe	Host
Healthy Chicken Biryani	Sally
Baby Cook	Melissa
Caramel Chicken	Postponed
Simple Vegetable Soup	Sioned
Egg Curry	Kavitha
Baby Cook: Zucchini Bites	Karen
Homemade Pizza	Jeremy
Quinoa Salad	Neusa
Jollof Rice	Gemmia
Dolma (Vine Leaves)	Elif
Classic Scones	Marie
Turkish Salad	Ayesha
Chickpea Stew	Ayesha

Dagenham Catchment Area

Recipe	Host
Russian Salad	Tatiana
Teen Cook: Healthy Beef Burger	Jimmy & Ben
Healthy Blueberry Muffins	Tahira
Sugar Free Carrot Cake	Nikki
2 course meal in 2 hours	Postponed
Millie's Pepper Pots	Millie
Easy Peasey Cheesy Pasta	Melissa
Jollof Rice	Olu
Vegetarian Chow Mein	Christine
Summer Salad	James
Teen Cook: Rainbow Pizza	Morgan-Jae



THEORY OF CHANGE

COOKING



FOOD DAY

Sharing food products and recipes from home

Collaborative Framework
01/18
Start date
Active
Tested

About

The Food Show & Tell is an event that invites all growers and cooks from across the borough to share their creations with others, learn from each other and from specialists and shape the Food Inc. programme that Every One Every Day will be running later in 2018.

During the day more than 35 people attended with 12 people bringing in their food creations to share, varying from turmeric latte, to cakes, chutney sauce and chin chin.

Specialist sessions were hosted by Ooze, a drinks company set up by local students, Tim Greenhill from Lords of Poké and Ollie Hunter from Kerb.

Project Story

The Every One Every Day team set up the Food Show & Tell / Food Day to create an opportunity for cooks and growers from across the borough to show others what they've been making, meet other cooks and growers and explore the potential of starting a food cooperative, help create a food map of Barking & Dagenham, take part in learning sessions and help shape the Food Business Incubation Programme for 2018.

Ten people participated in the Product Development Brainstorming Workshop, with most of them being at the idea stage of product development, two at product testing stage and one at product launch stage. The group discussed what support was needed and how they might be able to work together. They will be invited to join Pantry - Every One Every Day's first business programme which will be launched during the Summer Programme.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	16	30	6	180	6



PANTRY

A food co-operative



Collaborative Framework

04/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

Pantry is a food maker incubator programme and collective of local food makers, who want to take their product to market

Project Story

Building on the interest and enthusiasm of residents who participated in the April 24th Food Day, Pantry is a free programme to help residents join together to take their products to market through a collective brand.

The idea is that by working together, as a collective, we can help reduce the risks faced by individual food businesses. The programme will feature both peer and expert mentorship that includes time with each resident to refine their existing recipes and/or new concepts, offering expert advice and feedback on taste, packaging, marketing, ingredients sourcing, and overall concept.

As part of the incubator programme residents will have the opportunity to spend a full day in the development kitchen testing and refining their products as a group. At the end of the programme, participants will have the opportunity to test trade in advance of the holiday markets.





STARTER KITCHEN

Basic kitchen skills for home cooking



Hosting Framework

03/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

Starter Kitchen brings people together to share basic cooking skills from the essentials of kitchen utensils to cooking potatoes, eggs and making the perfect batter in a relaxed and fun environment.

For the Summer Programme four sessions were planned, during which residents share basic cooking skills such as cutting and peeling, making a fruit salad, cooking potatoes and eggs and making the perfect batter. Starter Cook aims to create a safe space for anyone who would like to learn to cook, but isn't sure where to start and can be a way to participate in the Great Cook sessions with more confidence.

Project Story

Starter Kitchen was created as a result of the Great Cook events during the Spring Programme. Not all residents were equally confident in the kitchen and some suggested the idea of organising sessions to learn and teach basic skills as a first step towards cooking together.

4 sessions:

Cut and Peel with Clare, 3 July

Fruit Salad with Clare, 19 July

Eggs and Spuds with Khushnood, 26 July

Pancakes and Puds with Cristine, 8 Aug

COOK AND EAT

Basic kitchen skills for home cooking



Hosting Framework

07/18

Start date



Active



Designed

About

Cook and Eat invites people to meet in our community kitchen, where one of them shares a simple recipe that can be cooked in an hour. Everyone who signs up brings an accompanying dish, and then everyone eats together.

Each week, for six weeks, a different person will demonstrate their recipe, and people can come and learn how to cook a new dish. The first two sessions will be hosted by Ayesha, Swani and Rubina, who are cooking Okra Curry and Stuffed Naan. The remaining sessions can be hosted by anyone who has a recipe that's quick and easy that they'd love to share.

Project Story

Cook and Eat was born from a group of residents - Swani, Ayesha and Rubina - who met through cooking events during the Spring and Summer programmes. They share a love of cooking and sharing recipes and were keen to set up a project where they can cook together and together with other people interested in cooking.

TEA AND TOAST

Weekly tea and chat

 Stimulation 11/17 Start date  Active  Tested

About

Tea & Toast is a weekly open session, where anyone can come in for a cup of tea, a piece of toast, a conversation or an opportunity to share ideas.

Project Story

Tea & Toast developed as an accessible way for people to come into the shops, talk about their ideas and meet other people. The regularity of the format, allows for people to join at their own terms and time. For some Tea & Toast sessions resident have hosted a topic or organise a session or conversation around a specific theme, such as health & wellbeing. Other sessions are free format.

WELCOMING COMMITTEE

Warm welcome for new neighbours

 Collaborative Framework 12/17 Start date  Active  Designed

About

The idea of the Welcoming Committee is to invite residents to help new residents on their street, building or area to help feel settled and welcomed in Barking and Dagenham.

Project Story

Barking and Dagenham is currently undergoing vast amount of regeneration, which is leading to an increase in new residents. Along with the borough's 'No One Left Behind' manifesto that aims to create an environment in which all (those who have lived here for several years and those who are new) communities can thrive. With this in mind the Welcoming Committee was created to build social cohesion amongst existing and new residents. Through small, friendly interactions such as "Come over for a cup of tea" or bringing new residents along to Every One Every Day activities. By giving them a friendly face, a helping hand or showing them around local amenities, the Welcoming Committee aims to make new residents feel part of the community.



THE LIVING ROOM

A space to meet neighbours on the Gascoigne Estate



Hosting Framework

03/18

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

The Gascoigne Living Room is a chance for people to meet in a local space and connect with other local residents.

Project Story

As a result of the changes in Gascoigne community, there was a need for a dedicated Gascoigne community coordinator. One of the aims is to facilitate connections between existing and new residents in Weavers Quarter. The Gascoigne Living Room will be holding weekly sessions in the morning and in the evening, for Gascoigne residents to meet each other, in Gascoigne Community Centre and Studio 3 Arts.

As residents start using the Living Room, it will become a place where ideas come to life and turn into small activities and projects on the Gascoigne estate.

Over the summer eight morning and evening sessions are planned. Together with local residents of the Gascoigne Estate, the team co-designed an Open Lunch.

8 sessions:

Living Room 1 - 25 June 2018

Living Room 2 - 6 July 2018

Living Room 3 - 9 July 2018

Living Room 4 - 20 July 2018

Living Room 5 - 23 July 2018

Living Room 6 - 3 August 2018

Living Room 7 - 6 August 2018

Living Room 8 - 17 August 2018



OPEN TABLE

Community potluck meals



Hosting Framework

11/17

Start date



Active



Replicated

About

Open Table is an open “pot luck” type event where people are invited to eat together, bringing food and enjoying a meal with their neighbours and friends.

Project Story

Open Tables are events that bring together people over food. Anyone can come along on their own, or with friends or family. People pick something from the list - including food dishes, drinks, table decorations, or helping hands to set up or clear up. Everyone has the opportunity to meet, talk and share ideas.

The shared food builds reciprocity and flattens hierarchy. The opportunity to bring either food or help means there is no financial or skill barrier to participating. The informal atmosphere and conversation creates new social connections. People reported meeting new people in their community. Making connections with people they’ve never seen before or neighbours, they simply had not ever spoken to before.

OPENTABLE LUNCH
CHURCH ELM LANE,
DAGENHAM
SUMMER 2018



SURREY ROAD BIG LUNCH

National Big Lunch project



Hosting Framework

05/18

Start date



Active



Replicated

About

On the 3rd June it's Big Lunch day nationally and millions of people across the UK share street meals with their neighbours. In Barking & Dagenham a street party and meal was organised on Surrey Road.

Project Story

Karen - a local resident was keen to organise a community lunch on National Big Lunch day. She knew the team, as

she was involved in a Great Cook in the Spring programme and contacted them to help her organise a Big Lunch on Surrey Road.

Together with the team she organised promotion and logistics of the event, going door knocking, making flyers, posters and posting on social media and sorting a temporary road closure. Tables, benches, chairs and play equipment was organised from the Barking Shop.



	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	6	49	5.5	269.5	6





GASCOIGNE OPEN LUNCH

A Street Lunch in the heart of Gascoigne Estate in Barking


 Hosting Framework


04/18


 Start date


 Active


 Tested/ Created

About

Gascoigne open lunch invited residents to share food with their neighbours, have their children play together and join activities such as face painting, making bunting, dancing and joining a football tournament.

Project Story

Together with local residents of the Gascoigne Estate, the team co-designed an Open Lunch. The lunch was also intended to highlight the start of the Living Room sessions. Working in collaboration with the Gascoigne Children's Centre the lunch was located in the heart of the estate near the centre and Gascoigne Primary School.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	8	117	4.5	526.5	5





ROPEWORKS OPEN LUNCH

An Open Lunch in the heart of Barking Town Centre



Hosting Framework

04/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

Ropeworks first ever free Open Lunch is organised by residents who live there. It's an opportunity to meet neighbours, network, make friends and eat delicious food.

Project Story

Katrina - a local food consultant, chef and resident living in the Ropeworks building wanted to organise an Open Lunch

for all other people living in the Ropeworks building. She came into the Barking shop and together with the team co-produced promotion, logistics and the day itself. The event was open to everyone, as well as being focused on bringing together RopeWorks residents. Katrina and other residents became more and more open to the idea. Towards the end a few homeless people joined in and the residents were supportive of this.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	5	103	2	206	2

**ROPEWORKS OPEN
LUNCH**

**BARKING
TOWN CENTRE**

SUMMER 2018



NOODLE NIGHT

Bringing noodles of all cultures together



Hosting Framework

05/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

Noodle Night celebrated different cultures, by preparing noodles - a staple food in many cultures - together. People could choose to participate in cooking and sharing recipes or join later and simply enjoy the food and make friends.

Project Story

Zahra - a local resident who is active in the community in many different ways got involved with Every One Every Day

early on. She is lead at Excel Women's Centre and has been involved in greening and planting projects, wanted to start up a welcoming committee, an open corner, play streets and other projects around where she lives.

For noodle night she was keen to share recipes that are easy and healthy to bring together as many people as possible, to meet and make new connections over food. Her large network brought in many people, with some coming early to join in the cooking and others bringing food or simply joining in for the dinner and helping with cleaning up the space.



SUMMER BBQ

A summer celebration at the Barking Shop



Stimulation

04/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

Summer BBQ was an open invitation to join in for a barbecue. Residents brought some bits for the grill, and we got cooking together.

Project Story

Swani, a local resident has been actively involved with a range of projects in the shop and is enthusiastic about cooking together with others. He came along to the DIY film screening

and made popcorn and joined in for the cooking on Noodle Night. When he saw the backyard in the Barking shop, the idea for a Summer BBQ was born. Together with other residents and the team they organised the event, setting up a semi-professional assembly line in the kitchen. The event was so successful, he didn't get to eat his own food!



HART'S LANE STREET LUNCH



Hosting Framework

06/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

The Hart's Lane Summer Programme aimed to bring the community living in and around Hart's Lane estate together. Residents could join a street lunch, Play Streets, Street Ball and Living Room sessions.

Project Story

The Hart's Lane programme was developed in response to the fatal stabbing in Hart's Lane estate in May 2018. Residents wanted to bring the community together and with inspiration and support from the Every One Every Day programme

and team, the Hart's Lane estate is developing as the first Every One Every Day hub. Their first programme was a range of events over summer were advertised in a special Hart's Lane newspaper.

The Street Lunch was led by local residents Zainab, Dionne, Jemimah and Mandy. Residents led a barbeque, people brought food and several people cooked a number of dishes. Some residents brought a giant music speaker to play tunes. There were lots of sports activities for residents: West Ham and Dagenham and Redbridge FC ran football activities. Box Up crime bought a boxing ring and brought it to the event. Residents participated in face painting. At one point there were about 125 people at the lunch and there was much interest in what's next for the Hart's Lane estate hub.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	9	125	6.5	812.5	7



CELEBRATION SUPPER



Hosting Framework

04/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

The celebration open table invited residents to bring food and share it with others interested in The Warehouse. This event was a networking and celebration event of all Warehouse relations sessions during the Summer Programme.

Project Story

Residents brought and shared food and networked with others interested in the warehouse. They wrote down the skills they could offer and the types of skills they were looking for, such

as access to spaces or photography skills. During a speed dating type session, participants exchanged these skills and built new relationships and built on existing ones that had been formed during previous Warehouse sessions in the Summer Programme or interactions in the shops.

Towards the end of the event there was time for free format networking and residents shared ideas and contact details.

COMMUNITY KITCHEN

A shared kitchen at the Barking shop



Collaborative Framework

03/18

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

The Barking shop is fitted with an open Community Kitchen, that has been used for Great Cook's and other food related events and is open for anyone living in the borough to use.

Project Story

At the start of the project, the neighbourhood teams explored existing community / open kitchens in the areas around the shops. They used the Gascoigne Children's Centre kitchen,

but it turned out to be too small for batch cooking, and so the decision was made to fit a kitchen in the back room of the Barking shop.



Welcome To The Great Cook

Walnuts

Spinach

n

alic

our choice



COOK



EAT SHARE

Today's Great Cook Simple Veg Soup

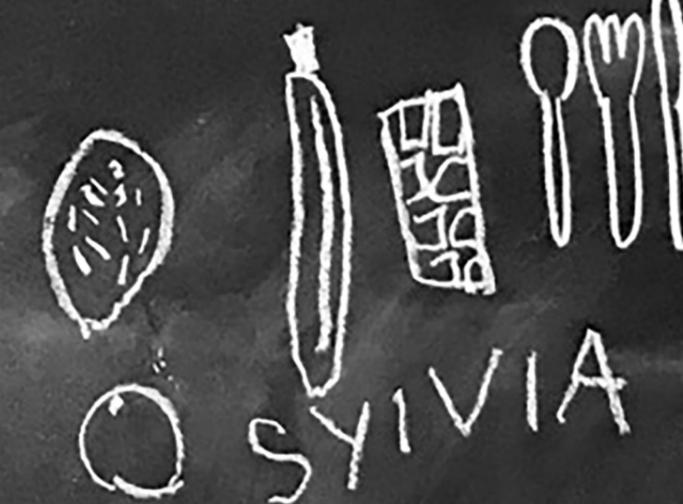
- Barley crops
- Frozen Veg
- Passata
- seasoning

Chocolate Brownie Recipe

- * mix all ingredients in order given
- * bake @ 180°C / gas mark 4
20-25 mins in greased tray
- * Cool + slice... enjoy



- 400g Casters
- 225g butter
- 60g cocoa powder
- 1 tspn vanilla ext
- 4 eggs
- 225g plain flour
- 1/2 tspn baking powder
- 1/2 tspn
- 60g Walnut halves



SYLVIA





GROWING, COMPOSTING, BEES AND CHICKENS

Open Corners

People's Corner
Park Centre
Dagenham Library
Barking Learning Centre
Secret Garden
Love Where We Live
Sunflower Street

Bee School Hive

Chicken School & Coop
Waste Works
Leaf Bank
Seed Exchange
Open Street
Growing Communities Build



OPEN CORNERS

Neighbours transforming local green spaces



Collaborative Framework

11/17

Start date



Active



Replicated

About

Open Corners invites residents who would love to see some of the green spaces in the borough brought to life with new ideas, to come together and transform them into useful spaces for growing, learning and playing.

Project Story

Barking and Dagenham has more green spaces than any borough in London. Along with the beautiful parks, the borough also has thousands of smaller pockets of green spaces. Some of the ideas were shared to convert some spaces into vegetable patches, play corners, cutting gardens, or even dog parks.

Open Corners invites local residents who are keen to transform some of the green spaces near where they live, to do that together. Through the co-production process, residents come together and can participate in different ways. For example:

- Designing how the space will look and feel, adding ideas.
- Planning and preparing for the build.
- Growing plants from seeds at home and planting them in the shared garden.
- Lending a hand with digging, building, sawing or painting.
- Looking after the team by making tea, coffee and sandwiches.

PEOPLE'S CORNER

A new community space on Church Elm Lane



Hosting Framework

12/17

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

People's Corner was one of the first Open Corner projects launching in Spring, inviting residents to co-design and build an unused green space on Church Elm Lane and transform it into a vibrant and useful space for the community.

Project Story

AJ, a local resident had several co-design sessions with the team, and the ideas for People's Corner were open and inclusive, with spaces for children to play, benches and flowers.

Together they organised a design session and did door knocking. More design sessions followed, to plan how it was going to happen. The co-building sessions were planned during the Spring programme. The building phase was over a week with some resident involvement, and was followed by a very successful Open Table Street Lunch. A number of events were held at People's Corner over the Summer Programme, including Story Box, Starter Kitchen and an Open Table Supper.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Dagenham	10	3	131	39	642	5





PARK CENTRE

A local centre garden has a make over



Hosting Framework

02/18

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

Open Corners Park Centre invites residents to be part of the team to give the hidden garden in Park Centre a tidy up and plant new plants.

Project Story

During the Spring Programme, staff of the Park Centre saw what was happening on People's Corner and got inspired. They wanted to organise something similar for the garden in Park Centre.

Kenny, who works for the Council and looks after the space, worked together with the team to see if this project could

be done under Every One Every Day. The two key questions were: How can we make the space more open for others? And: Will the service users engage in the co-design and production of a new garden? As most service users are older people, they might not be able to build or lift things during co-production.

When Park Centre staff said the garden could be open to others as well, the team decided to go ahead.

There will be a smaller co-design session, because the space is already in quite good shape, it has raised beds, but needs cleaning up, removing weeds and painting. This session will look at logistics, such as what plants can be grown in the space.

DAGENHAM LIBRARY

A library green space unlocked for residents



Hosting Framework

03/17

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

Open Corners Dagenham Library invites residents to transform the secret garden in the library. People helped tidy up, planted pumpkin seeds or flowers, built shelves and painted.

Project Story

Simon and Vince are local residents who both work at the Library. Simon has an allotment, right around the corner and has been interested in changing the library garden for quite a long time. They had a small amount of funding, but wanted the help of the team to engage with people, and turn the space into something more interactive; especially

for kids, because the children's area opens onto the garden. One of Simon's ideas was to plant pumpkins, so you can use them for Halloween - this is one of the sessions planned for the Summer Programme.

Susanna Wallis, a local artist will be helping with the mural, creating a large mosaic with residents, that will likely extend beyond the Summer Programme.

BARKING LEARNING CENTRE

Barking Library Transforms Its Outdoor Space

 Hosting Framework 04/18 Start date  Active  Ongoing

About

Barking Learning Centre - Green Zone - invites residents to design and transform the two underused outdoor spaces in Barking Learning Centre

Project Story

The Council team looking after the Barking Learning Centre has wanted to do something with the outdoor / green spaces for a while already. Together with the team, two Tea & Toast sessions were hosted at Barking Learning Centre - with the specific aim to find residents who were interested in leading / hosting or participating. The team connected with two local residents: Mide and Oyin, who are keen to lead and will be hosting the five sessions that are planned for the Summer Programme.

SECRET GARDEN

A new garden at Gascoigne Primary School

 Hosting Framework 11/18 Start date  Active  Ongoing

About

The Secret Garden event invited people to support the design of the "Secret Garden" at Gascoigne primary school.

Project Story

At the Festival for Everyone, local residents and the Every One Every Day team built a greenhouse. The construction took place outside the Barking Learning Centre in the town square, and passers by got involved by drilling, hammering

and making tea. Following the successful completion of the build, the structure was donated to Gascoigne Primary School.

The school turned out to have a "Secret Garden" - a space on the school grounds. They were happy to collaborate with and invite families and friends of the school to support the design of the green space, offering an opportunity to work with other residents to plant flowers, grow vegetables, maybe even raise chickens and teach children about where things come from.





LOVE WHERE WE LIVE

Residents giving a street new life

 Collaborative Framework
 04/18 Start date
  Active
 Ongoing

About

Open Corners Love Where We Live invites residents to design and transform the new Green Space on Green Lane Corner in Valence.

Project Story

Mireille, a local resident who attended a sunflower street in the Spring Programme got so enthusiastic, that she wanted to host a sunflower street herself. From the Spring Programme she gained the skills and confidence to host sunflower streets

independently and she found three venues on her own: community groups and a community church. She engaged the community in a lovely way, by posting sunflowers everywhere, from the local cafe to the window of a local funeral service.

When she saw People's Corner, she identified a green space opposite the corner of the Coffee House, that she goes to regularly and suggested to have a green space there. Local shop owners around that area shared a large list of what they might want on that green space. As part of the Summer Programme, Mireille is leading on four sessions to co-design, grow and celebrate that space.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Dagenham	2	4	15	3	22.5	2

SUNFLOWER STREET BARKING

Bringing sunflowers to streets in the borough

 Hosting Framework
 06/18 Start
  Paused
 Tested

About

Sunflower Street invites residents to come and pick up a free sunflower seed kit, learn how to sow them, take them home, care for them and watch them grow, followed by a community planting session in the Summer Programme.

Project Story

Susanna - a local resident involved in Growing Communities hosted a trade school on sowing sunflower seeds during the Spring programme. She hosted several sessions in and around the Barking shop; handing out seed kits, showing people how to sow seeds, separate plants and repot them once they are big enough. An elderly resident who used the seed kit came in to say that his sunflower is now bigger than him.

In William Street Quarter the Every One Every Day team hosted a sunflower seed kit session. Zahra - an active local resident came out and knocked on doors, resulting in lots of others, including children, coming out and participating. One young boy got his dad to participate, who turned out to be an amazing local gardener.

The heatwave over the summer resulted in few of the sunflowers being planted as originally planned - but residents planted many in their gardens and these were very successful and much enjoyed.

SUNFLOWER STREET DAGENHAM

 Hosting Framework
 06/18 Start date
  Paused
 Tested

Project Story

Sunflower Street Church Elm Lane was started by residents who are interested in an Open Corner. The Sunflower Street is a nice way to find out who else is interested and build a team that can lead on an Open Corner.

The sunflowers were planted in various locations: on the road, in front of the shop, in the back of the shop, People's Corner and Love where you live.

During the Spring Programme residents got involved in sowing seeds in Park Centre and in Dagenham library. A enthusiastic group joined, a few of whom visit the library regularly. They all stayed after sowing seeds to start designing the library garden with people sharing different ideas, such as growing vegetables, join with allotments or People's corner or have big lunches in the space later in the year.

During the Summer Programme, Mireille - a local resident leading on some of the sunflower streets worked together with the Corner Coffee Cafe who were happy for her to host a sunflower street outside the cafe. One of the neighbours of the space, who originally opposed to any gatherings happening on the green space, turned around through receiving sunflowers from Mireille and talking with her regularly. Mireille also started a WhatsApp group with over 45 people, all involved in the greening and growing projects in this area. For more information on Mireille's Sunflower Street and Open Corner sessions, see Love where we live.

On Green Lane, Mireille, Amanda, Ian, Louis handed out sunflowers to excite people and get them involved in the new open corner that was happening on that road. This resulted in about ten shops having sunflowers in their shop front windows.

BEE SCHOOL

Public bees for Barking and Dagenham

 Hosting Framework 12/17 Start date  Active  Ongoing

About

Bee School offered an introductory course to beekeeping, followed by a more structured programme, so that residents can set up and keep their own bee colonies in Barking & Dagenham

Project Story

Maria, a local resident, has spent some years working outdoors on a children's garden project and growing her own vegetables and has developed her interest discovering the important role of the bees in a sustainable environment. She became fascinated and quite interested to not only explore their lives, but also understand the importance of what is happening within the colony: she dreamt about becoming a beekeeper for many years - and so the Bee School project started.

The Bee School started with an Introduction to Beekeeping half day course session for which 75 people registered interest. After the initial session 16 people took part in the 5 week course in May and June. The group is very diverse in terms of age, gender, ethnic background.

The beekeeping tutor is Eric Beaumont. Eric has kept bees in London for fifteen years and works locally to raise awareness of beekeeping and wider environmental issues. He lives in Hackney, but has a hive in Dagenham.

The aim is for people to set up their own hives. Most are keen to start making and selling honey and introducing local people in the area to beekeeping. Some people want to organise beekeeping classes for local people and share their newly gained skills.

HIVE

Public bees for Barking and Dagenham

 Hosting Framework 06/18 Start date  Active  Ongoing

Project Story

Bee School came to an end in the middle of summer and 13 residents are moving on to set up hives and become B&D beekeepers

They will be keeping their hives together during the winter, creating an apiary where they can continue learning as a group and supporting each other. This will allow them to build confidence and continue to build relationship as a group as well a practically caring for each others bees in case of emergencies. This gives the hives a better chance of surviving the winter.

In Spring or Summer of 2019 they will then move their hives to individual locations around the borough, allowing the bees to pollinate more of the borough. Their aim as well as raising healthy bees to benefit the environment is also to produce local honey to be sold at markets. There are some who would be interested in eventually allowing their hive to become a "bee hub" where other residents can ave a bee experience in the hopes of motivating others to become beekeepers.



CHICKEN SCHOOL



Collaborative Framework

06/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

Chicken School offers residents an opportunity to learn how to take care of chickens so they can start their own Coop or look after the chickens in the Dagenham Shop.

Project Story

Barking and Dagenham is the greenest borough in London making it a haven for birds, insects and little creatures. Chicken School is part of a number of projects aimed at improving the environment and supporting residents as they connect with nature.

As well as connecting with nature these projects allow people to connect with their neighbours by sharing the eggs their hens have laid or setting up beehives together.

There is a lot of interest in keeping chickens, across the entire borough, but many residents have said they aren't confident yet to set up their own chicken coops.

During the Summer Programme the Dagenham Shop built a chicken coop in the garden as well as supporting people to learn how to care for them. The aim is to support people to start chicken coops across the borough.

John is a local resident who took part in Bee School. He keeps many chickens at his home and was keen to help build the coop for the Dagenham Shop chickens to live in and help source the chickens. His partner has hosted two chicken school sessions during the Summer Programme.



COOP

Keep chickens in your street



Hosting

03/18

Start date



Active



Designed

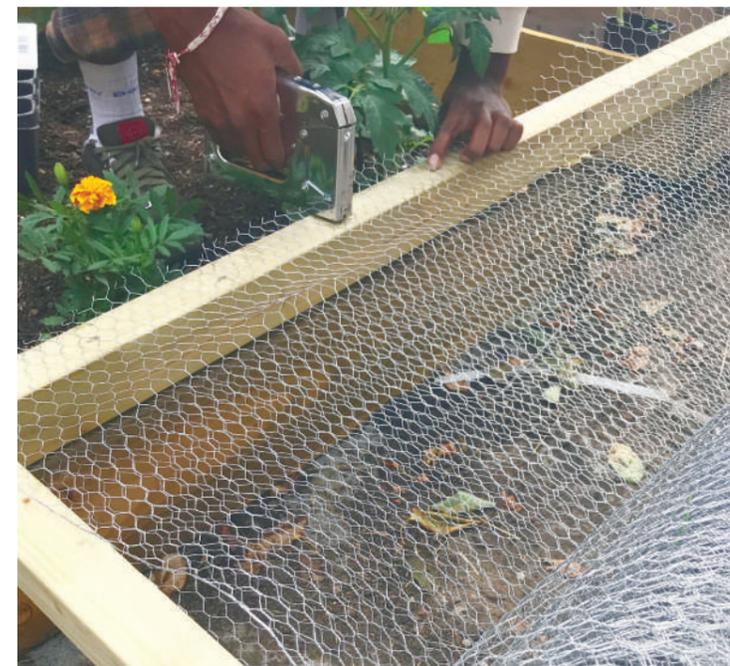
About

The idea of chicken coops is for someone to keep chickens in their back garden and look after them alone, with neighbours or friends. Other residents on the street agree a trade and exchange with eggs.

Project Story

There has been lots of enthusiasm from residents, who also expressed the need to build confidence and learn how to look after chickens.

Mide, a local resident and one of the Bee School participants is a nature enthusiast and very interested in getting a coop going. She has done research and loves the idea, but wants to learn from the chickens at the Dagenham shop before leading a coop herself. Chicken School was set up as part of the Summer Programme.





WASTEWORKS

Neighbourhood waste project



Hosting Framework

12/17

Start date



Active



Tested

About

Waste Works is a project to explore ways that residents can work together on very local composting and other waste projects.

Project Story

Anish has been in Barking since for two years. He is passionate about exploring and contributing to effective waste management, composting, terrace gardening and finding alternative to plastic in local community in Barking.

For the Spring Programme he hosted an introduction to making natural fertiliser from your food waste, a demonstration on how to dispose of waste in a way that won't leave your bin smelly as well as introduction to the Bokashi method.

He realised there was a potential to do more in Dagenham, due to space and interest, which is why the Summer Programme Waste Works session is hosted in that shop.

WASTEWORKS PROTOTYPES



Collaborative Framework

07/18

Start date



Active



Designed

About

This goes under waste works

Project Story

Anish, a local resident passionate about community composting has been actively involved in Waste Works during previous programmes, sharing his skills and knowledge about composting. During the Autumn Programme, he will take 20 people on a journey to try out Bokashi composting, by talking them through the best ways to get the most out of your compost from fertilizers to drain clearing liquid.

LEAF BANK

Building local leaf banks to create mulch

 Collaborative Framework
 07/18 Start date
 Active
 Designed

About

“Leaf Banks,” are public drop-off points to dispose of your garden leaves, all across the borough. When properly stored and cared for, leaves turn into mulch, which is an amazing nutritional compost that will enrich soil and help plants grow.

Project Story

Local residents Kathy, Mireille, Simon and Keiran were all involved in greening projects in the Spring and Summer programmes. They’re keen to invite others to come and build local leaf banks. Keiran will host a leaf bank building session on People’s Corner, Simon invites people to join in, learn how to build a leaf bank and explore the Farmbridge Road Allotment and Kathy invites people to learn how to build a leaf bank at Plantastic Community Garden in Dagenham.



SEED EXCHANGE

Seed sharing

 Collaborative Framework
 03/18 Start date
 Active
 Designed

About

Seed exchange offers people a chance to get their hands on a variety of seeds in exchange for the ones they have at home and share ideas about what to do with the allotment space on Fambridge Road.

Project Story

The Barking & Dagenham Youth Offending team have transformed an allotment space on Fambridge Road to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. They share their harvest

with local residents and have opened up some space on their allotment for community projects.

They’re excited to be starting a Seed Exchange and want to invite people to take a tour of the allotment space where they grow everything from potatoes to watermelons. They would love to find out what else people think they can do with the space and make that happen.

OPEN STREET

Creating streets where people can share and assist each

 Collaborative Framework
 07/18 Start date
 Active
 Designed

About

Sharing street is about creating places where people can share and assist each other.

Project Story

Sharing Street invites people to encourage their neighbours - with the help of the Every One Every Day team - to start their own sharing street and to discover what range of skills and interests people living around them have that are capable of meeting collective needs.

Examples are:

- Play Street
- Leaf Banks
- Tool sharing
- Starting a Coop: Keep hens in your garden
- Finding a neighbour with green space to grown fruit or veg.



GROWING COMMUNITIES BUILD

A community build with a project partner



Stimulation

11/17

Start date



Paused



Ongoing

About

As part of the Festival of Everyone a new structure was built within the Growing Communities project, led by the Royal College of Arts tutors, students and local residents.

The building has taken much longer than expected, but has now been checked for safety and cleared for safety.

The design was an open source design by La Pépinière, a Montreal based organisation dedicated to developing more participatory cities.





MAKING, LEARNING AND WORKING

- Trade School
- Handmade Workshop
- Pins and Needles
- Rock Paper Scissors
- Theory of change
- Makit
- Upstuff
- Book Boxes
- The Listening Barber
- School of Coffee
- Public Office
- Work in Progress
- Digital Basics
- Bar Code
- Pop-up Workshop



	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	18	15	101	17	95	1
Dagenham	18	15	120	18	138	1

Barking Catchment Area

Event Name	Host
Make Your Own Smoothy	Giuseepe
Mocktails and Cocktails	Derrick
Embroidery For Walls	Ciara
Meet the Machine	Kemi
Craft a Leather Keyring	Uzo
Basics of Jewellery Making	Kavitha
Slow Living	Lorna
Make your own VR Headset	James
Guide to living off-grid	Paul
Repurposing a Mint Tin	Melissa
Fun Fondant Figures	Michelle
Healthy Eating on a Budget	Claire
Yoga for Parents	Claire
Tassel Accessories	Postponed
Cycle Repair	Nat
Photography Basics	Simon
An Intro to Fashion Illustration	Jake
Smartphone Photography	Swani
Basket Design	Wumi
Health Kick	Neusa
Act Up	Postponed
Morph a Zombie	Laila
Fab Fabrics	Esther
Make a Multicoloured Braid	Lissie & Geraldine
Health Kick	Postponed

Dagenham Catchment Area

Event Name	Host
Library of Things	Bex
Cycle Maintenance	Geoff
Improving Photography	Noel
Macrame Home Accessories	Tayla
Making Kale Crisps	Irma
Cake Decorating	Ade
Mission Led Business	Johnathan
Chair Yoga	Postponed
Colourful Glass Painting	Diane
Braid Train	Hannah
Smartphone Photography	Jackie
Yoga	Claire
Glass Painting	Diane
Spring Flower Crowns	Postponed
Tree Jangles	Diane
Card Creations	Kelly
Yoga Launch: Beginners	Claire
Painting Trainers	Mark
Digital Art with PD Arts	Postponed
Make Leather Key Rings	Uzo
Dagenham Dance Up	Rose
Pom Pom Key Rings	Chrissy
Natural Soap Making	Tahira

TRADE SCHOOL

Sharing skills for barter



Hosting Framework

11/17

Start date



Active



Replicated

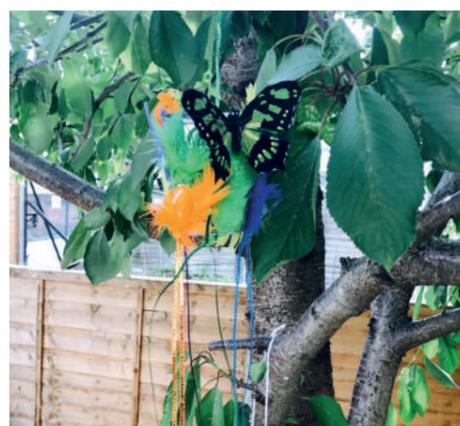
About

Trade School is an alternative learning space that runs on barter. Anyone can teach anything they are passionate about or skilled at - experiences, practical skills and big ideas are valued equally.

No money changes hands, instead teachers say what they'd like in exchange for giving their class, and people sign up by agreeing to bring a barter item from the list.

Project Genealogy

Trade School started in New York by the creative barter network Our Goods. They started in a converted storefront.



TRADE SCHOOL
FASHION ILLUSTRATION
RIPPLE ROAD SHOP,
BARKING

SUMMER 2018



HANDMADE WORKSHOP

A regular workshop for makers, repairers and sewers



Collaborative Framework

05/18

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

Handmade workshops are open sessions to share sewing and mending skills and make something together with other makers.

Project Story

So many people attended the Maker Day in April who are keen to get together regularly to sew, mend, knit and make together in the shop that we have set up two open sessions.

People can learn the basics of making and improve their creative skills whilst sharing with others. Kemi will hold two sessions, where they will have a chance to practise a variety of techniques. Whether they want to learn something specific or come for general sewing tips, this will be an opportunity to learn hand stitching, use a sewing machine or a hot glue gun, from Kemi: a professional of Sew London based in Barking.

Kemi is a fashion designer who has lived and worked in the borough for many years and set up The Sew London Project which runs sewing classes and a bespoke design service.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	2	1	28	7	102	4

PINS & NEEDLES

A sewing and knitting meetup



Hosting Framework

01/18

Start date



Paused



Tested

About

Pins and needles is a project where people come together to knit, sew or stitch.

Project Story

Lorraine was interested in sharing her passion for knitting, which she had been doing for over 30 years in the borough. Lorraine has been volunteering in the borough for many years and was eager to bring people together from different backgrounds.

There are hundreds of people making and knitting in the community - this project is an opportunity to meet up and knit or make together.



ROCK PAPER SCISSORS

Makers and collectors working towards a shared shop

B Hosting Framework 11/17 Start date ▶ Active ||||| Replicated

About

Rock Paper Scissors is a new collective for makers and aspiring traders in Barking and Dagenham. Makers Days have been aimed at networking, trying out different making processes, creative workshops, product testing and prototyping

Project Story

Rock Paper Scissors was originally designed as part of Open Works. During the Spring Programme, a set of Makers Days was organised to see if there would be an appetite for making and makers collectives locally in Barking and Dagenham.

The days were initiated by the teams, but opened up to residents who hosted different sessions: Susanna hosted a session about peg making and Sofia made rag coasters from strips of material. A lot of interest was created, especially in arts and crafts and the Makers Days in the Spring programme have led to regular Handmade Workshop sessions. The Makers Days were well attended. From the follow-up meetings there was a clear interest in starting a makers collective.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking & Dagenham	9	22	115	12	152.5	1
Dagenham	9	25	122	10	212	2

HASTINGS TRIP

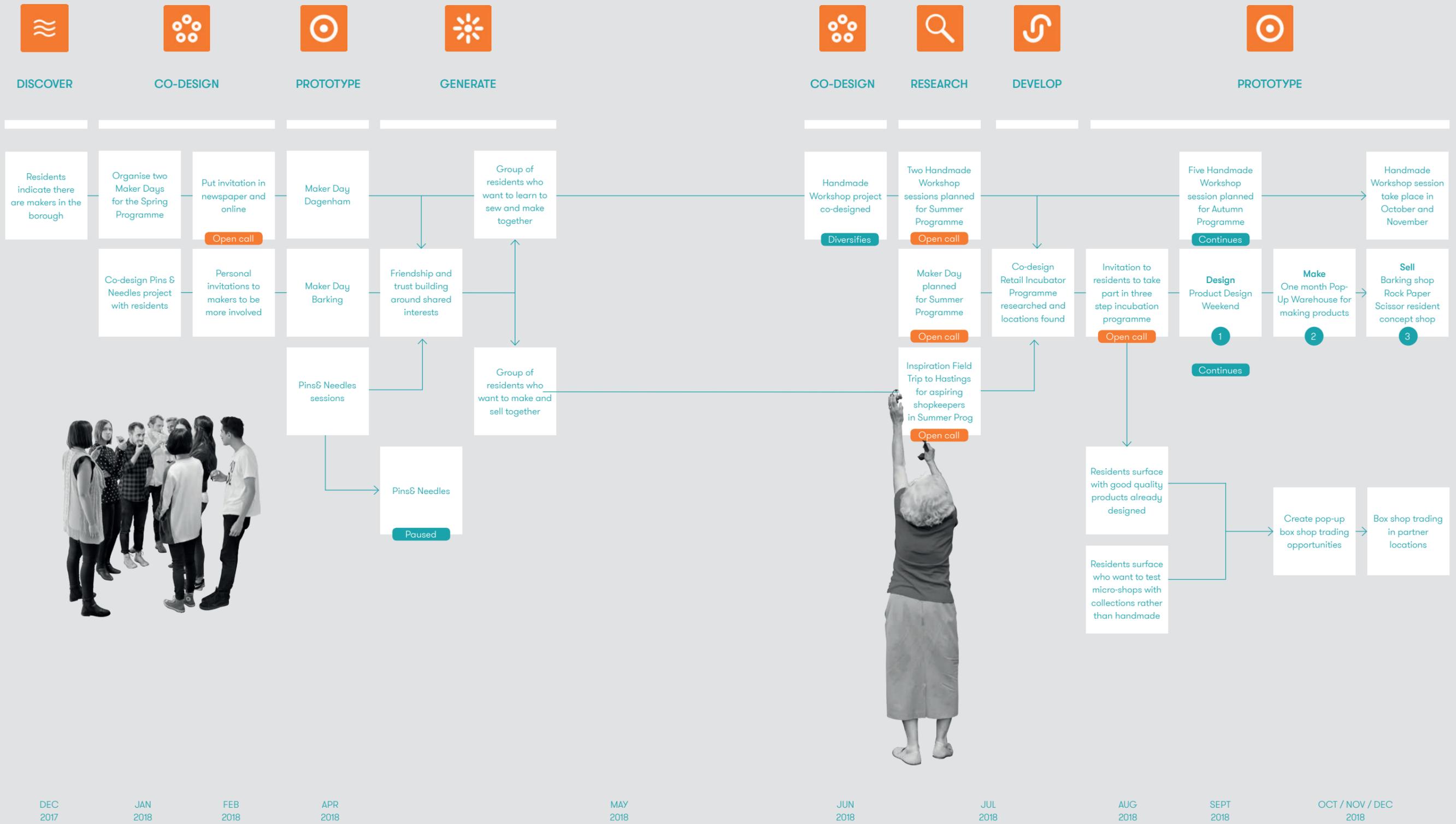
Residents were invited to come along on an aspiring retailers field trip to Hastings and visit several independent shops. The aim of the day was to get inspired by existing business owners and retailers and introduce the Rock Paper Scissors programme and activities to residents.

A large group of residents joined the day, with some bringing children. People enjoyed seeing and speaking with shop keepers and everyone was able to see at least one shop linked with their interests. Some even exchanged details with

shop owners. The day also sparked collaboration ideas, with two residents for example bonding over the idea of greening and a potential nursery shop and others speaking about using the Lightroom in the Dagenham shop for learning about food photography.

Part of the afternoon was designed as a workshop and people talked about what they would like to make/collect to sell and what they learnt from the shops.





THEORY OF CHANGE

MAKING & TRADING





MAKIT

Practical project to make parenthood a little easier



Hosting Framework

07/18

Start date



Active



Designed

About

MAKIT is all about making parenthood a little easier, by sharing recipes, exchanging and fixing prams and renewing other necessary items.

Project Story

Sarina, who lived in Barking all of her life, is a multi-disciplined artist, mother, vocalist and designer who founded Wildsuga in 2008.

She is keen to share her skills of making, using thrifty and creative techniques. She's hosting sessions using open source patterns to make practical and useful things for children, such as bibs, booties, babies clothes and toys. The sessions are open to anyone who wants to learn how to repair, sew and print to personalise handmade objects or anyone who wants to share hints and ideas themselves.

UPSTUFF

Recycle materials and transform waste in a fun environment



Hosting Framework

07/18

Start date



Active



Designed

About

UpSTUFF invites people to get creative with household waste

Project Story

UpSTUFF invites people to get creative with household waste to create useful item. "Upstuff is an initiative of local resident Natalia, who has been actively involved in Story Box and Wonderful Place to Grow Up during previous programmes. She and a number of other local parents, who she met through the project, are interested in exploring homeschooling and alternative models of childcare and education.

Upstuff is open to all and encourages people to get creative with things they may usually discard. It invites families who want to tune into their own creative potential by recycling materials and transforming waste and old items like plastic bottles, lids, string, boxes, buttons and leaves in a fun environment. The items made are useful and can be used as gifts also. Another resident, Mide, is now also running a session under this project creating art work from nature's waste leaves.



BOOK BOXES

Public book exchange



Hosting Framework

07/18

Start date



Active



Designed

About

Book Boxes invites residents to build public bookshelves to exchange books

Project Story

Local residents Tim and Melissa are keen to get together with their neighbours to start projects in the area, to make it a nicer place for their kids and others.

They started with Play Streets and Story Box, and now are building book boxes. This project invites anyone to transform old wooden pallets into an outdoor bookshelf, that people can use to share books with friends and neighbours. The idea is that each time you take a book, you put one in that you've finished reading, creating a book exchange.

LISTENING BARBER

Creating opportunities for children to read in a safe space



Hosting Framework

07/18

Start date



Active



Designed

About

The Listening Barber encourages children to read aloud whilst getting a haircut

Project Story

Abdul-Lateef works at Classic Salon Barbershop on the Heathway and is keen to help young kids in the borough get excited about reading. He has a really simple idea to improve the literacy of a lot of young people:

Every Tuesday between 12pm and 7pm children can come along to the Listening Barber and be inspired by a great selection of stories for under-16's. They will be encouraged to read aloud in a safe and encouraging atmosphere whilst getting their haircut. There's a 50% discount, allowing people to save money but most importantly improve their children's literacy.



SCHOOL OF COFFEE

Local cafe giving barista training


 Hosting Framework 04/18 Start date  Active  Ongoing

About

'Eazy' barista training by Iliyan and his team who run EzO Bistro in Barking Station. Anyone can join to learn the basics of becoming a barista and get lessons in coffee making.

suggested for the games cafe to be held at EzO. Iliyan liked the idea, and was also keen to share the skills required to become a barista: this became School Of Coffee - offering residents the opportunity to learn how to make the perfect cappuccino foam, mixing lattes and creating the perfect americano.

Project Story

Iliyan and his team have been running EzO bistro at Barking Station for a long time. Iliyan wanted to reach out to the artists in Ice House Studios. The team came along and

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	2	1	15	1	15	1

PUBLIC OFFICE

Working and meeting in local spaces


 Hosting Framework 11/17 Start date  Active  Replicated

About

Public Office is a network of freelancers who meet to co-work for a few hours in a different space each week.

- Build a community in which self-employed residents can learn and exchange knowledge and skills from each other.

Project Story

The service based model of co-working spaces usually comes at a costly fee - largely due to overhead costs of space, making it inaccessible for those who are self-employed but cannot afford to use such services. The idea is to take the concept of co-working and reduce barriers by:

Public Office sessions are completely open, often based around different learning sessions hosted by residents. Anyone can bring a laptop, or notepad and join the group to work with others. Bringing together freelancers, homeworkers or people looking for employment creating more opportunities.

- Using slack spaces and time within the community (e.g. cafés, libraries, community centres) to gather;
- A free network - where residents can co-work

WORK IN PROGRESS

Building a network of freelancers and homeworkers



Hosting Framework

11/17

Start date



Active



Replicated

About

Work in progress is a network / a range of sessions for a new network of local freelancers, creatives, makers and entrepreneurs who want to learn more about business.

Project Story

Work in Progress is building on the interest towards Public Office and includes a range of events for freelancers, creatives and makers in the borough to meet and work together. Building a local community to create new opportunities for individuals to collaborate on new and exciting projects and take these ideas to the next level.

Four different events were held over the Summer Programme, aimed at networking to find people with similar interests to collaborate and co-work, exploring different business models and legal forms for business ideas, prototyping and swapping ideas and experiences with local business owners, freelancers, entrepreneurs and makers.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking & Dagenham	4	8	19	11.5	42.5	2



DIGITAL BASICS

Sharing basic computing skills



Hosting Framework

04/18

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

Digital basics is a space for people to share basic skills to get comfortable with the digital world, from online applications, shopping to setting up social media accounts.

Project Story

Neighbourhood teams and a number of local residents came up with the idea for Digital Basics, after they noticed

that some residents attending Public Office would benefit from learning basic computing and internet skills, such as sending emails, using Facebook or uploading photos.

Together with a team of locals who are digitally confident the team then designed Digital Basics for the Summer Programme. Working from the Dagenham Library the team helped anyone who wants to get more comfortable with the digital world, by breaking it down to the basics. One session was in the morning, one in the afternoon, to test the model.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Dagenham	2	2	13	3.5	22.5	2

BAR CODE

Beginners coding for all ages



Hosting Framework

04/18

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

Bar/Code is an introduction to coding for all by local residents. Sessions range from learning the basics to trying out Scratch and Raspberry Pi

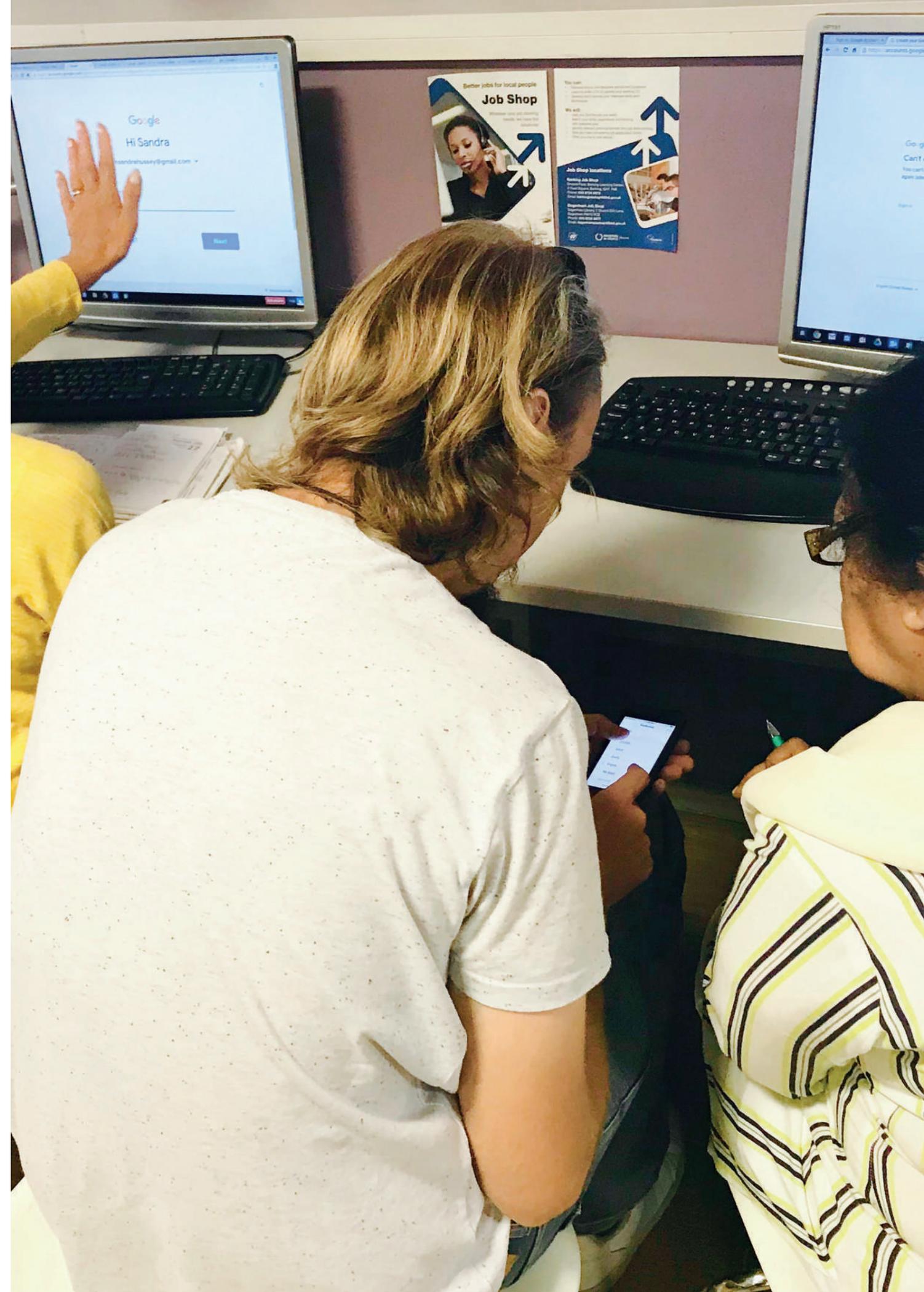
Project Story

Rosemary, a local resident has lived in Barking for almost 20 years and recently introduced her kids to computer coding, and much to her surprise - they loved it. She now wants to

share that experience with others in the area, teaming up with Seun from Digilabs in the Barking Learning Centre.

Michael has been a teacher for 27 years, he also runs code clubs, Raspberry Pi jams and Coderdojos and now wants to share his knowledge with Barking and Dagenham.

When Rosemary came in with the idea to organise coding sessions for 9 to 11 year olds, the neighbourhood team linked her with Michael who has lots of experience and equipment. Together they designed four sessions for the Summer Programme.



POP-UP WORKSHOP

Tools for making



Collaborative Framework

01/18

Start date



Active



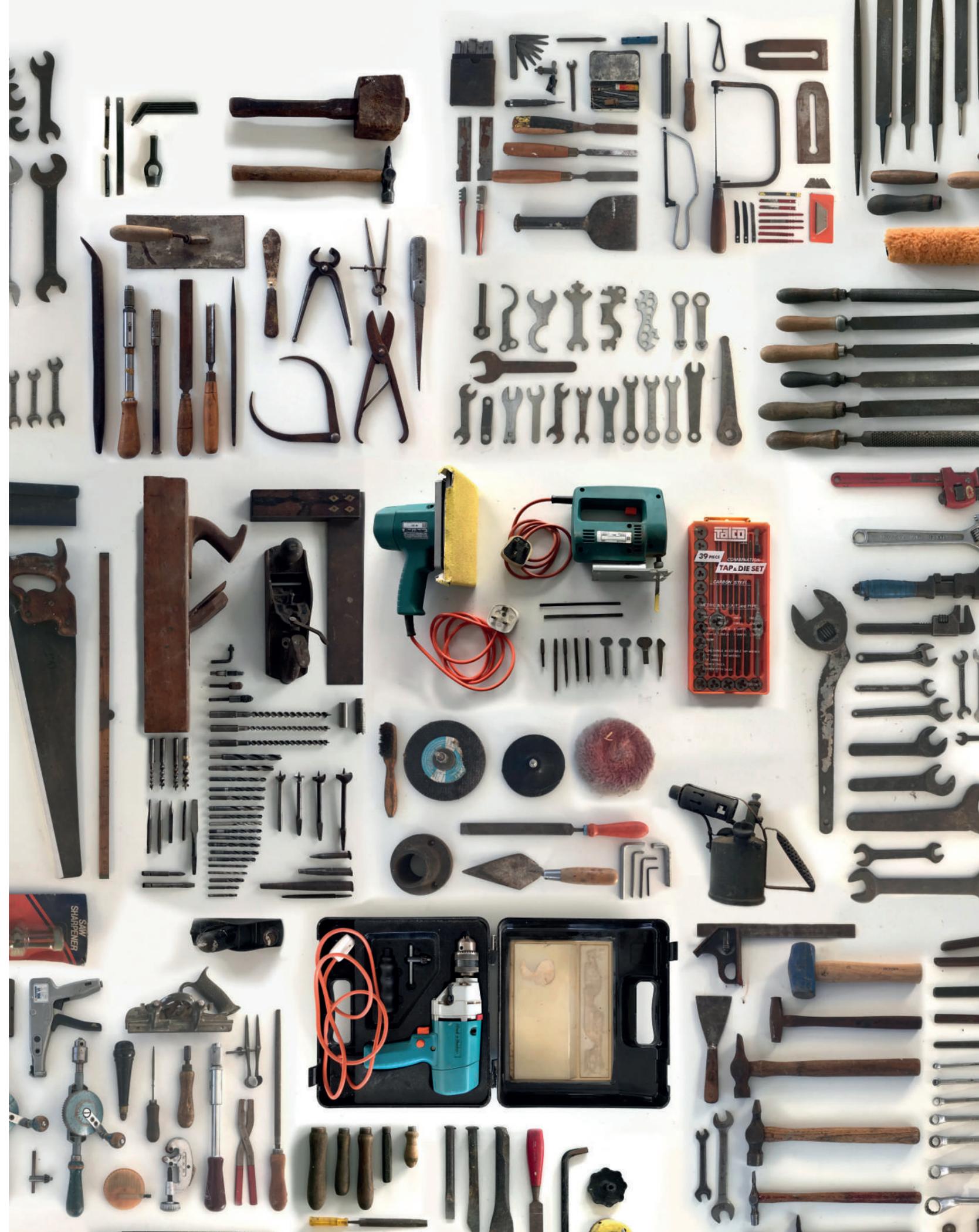
Designed

About

The Pop Up Workshop is a room full of tools in Barking to start new making, repairing and sharing projects!

Project Story

Colin and Richard, local residents who wanted their late father's shed full of tools to benefit the community, lent all of their tools to the Every One Every Day project (shown on the image). They were used to create a small Pop Up Workshop in one of the rooms in the Ripple Road shop, Barking for new emerging making, sharing and repairing projects.





PLAYING AND WALKING

Story Box
Story Box Theory of Change
Summer Camp
Wonderful Place to Grow Up
Games Cafe
Cosmic Yoga
Community Sings
Play Street
St Awdry's Road
Old Dagenham Park
Hart's Lane
Eastbury Manor
Street Ball
Wild Walks

STORY BOX

Stories, books, children and activities



Hosting Framework

12/17

Start date



Active



Replicated

About

Story Box is a place for all ages to share stories and do fun activities that are linked to them in a relaxed community cafe environment.

Project Story - Barking

Roseann and Catia are both local homeschooling parents, who were keen to meet other homeschooling parents. They heard about Story Box in Dagenham, got enthusiastic and decided to host sessions in the Barking shop as well.

Roseann has lived in Barking and Dagenham for over 20 years, moving here from California. She is a home educating parent who loves telling and reading stories and poetry.

Catia has studied and worked with children in educational settings. She homeschools her three children, and has found fun ways of teaching through play. Catia will share some of the activities she and her children found along the way.

Project Story - Dagenham

Zoe is a local mum who started the idea of Story Box as she wanted to be involved in creating more things to do for all ages in her area. She originally wanted to set up a community cafe. The team used a method called, theory of change to break down what elements were needed to do that and found that some of them weren't in place, such as the confidence to host, or experience to run a cafe. Together they designed Story Box to allow Zoe to build and test some of those elements.

The project has allowed the team to learn a lot about what different hosting roles are and which ones are really needed to make sessions successful. Zoe originally wanted to host, but actually turned out to be great at promoting and getting people in.

Story box has been a great success across both locations and will be continued in the Summer Programme as part of Summer Camp, with several parents hosting different sessions.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	9	22	115	12	152.5	1
Dagenham	9	25	122	10	212	2

Barking Catchment Area

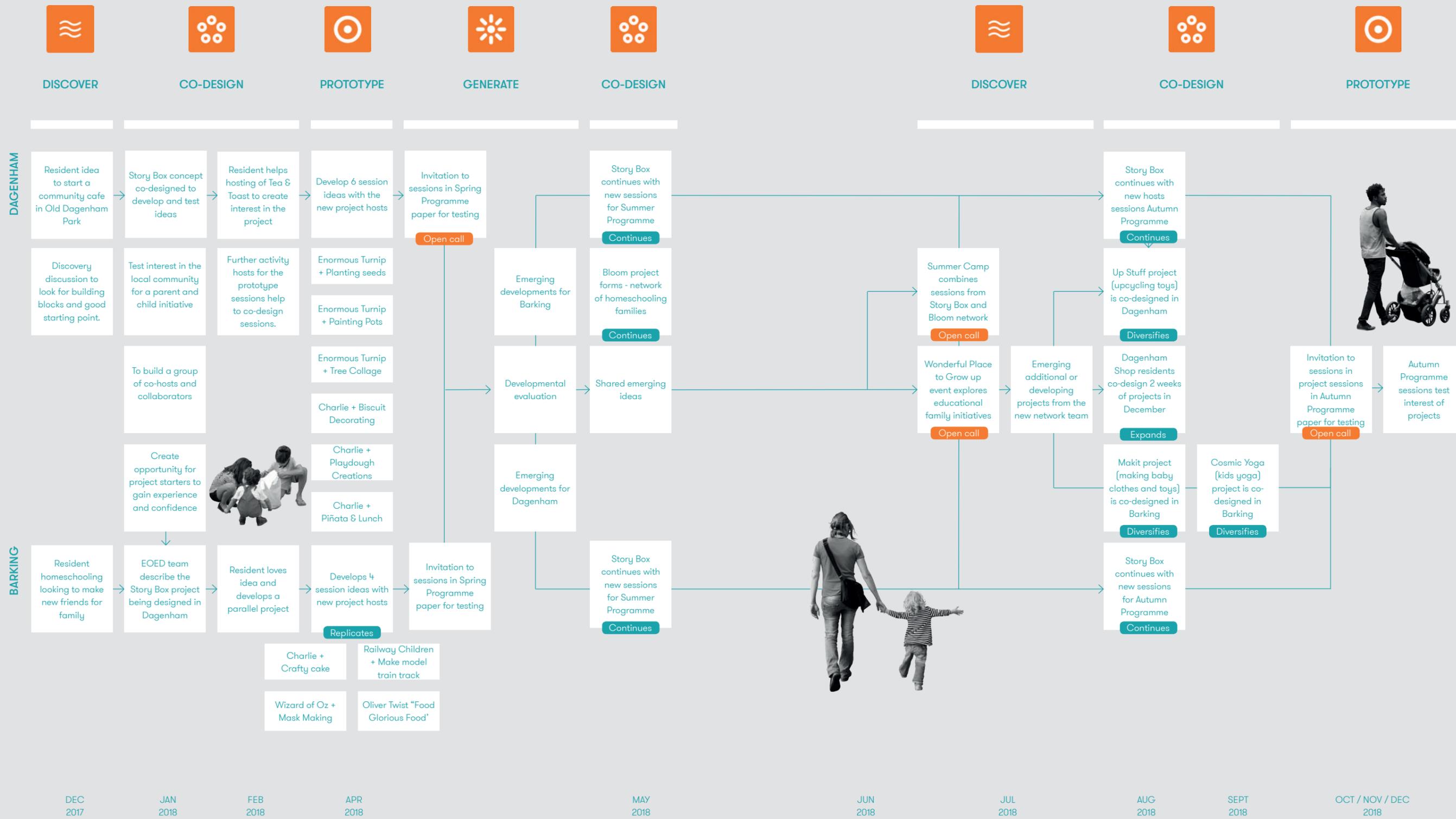
Event Name	Host
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Melissa
Railway Children	Roseanne
Wizard of Oz	Postponed
Oliver Twist "Food Glorious Food" Party	Melissa
100 years of women receiving the vote	Catia
Food Self Portraits	Catia & Danny

Dagenham Catchment Area

Event Name	Host
Theory of Change	Zoe
Planting Seeds	Zoe
Painting Pots	Diane
Tree Collage	Postponed
Biscuit Decorating	Zoe
Playdough Creations	Zoe
Piñata Making & Celebration Lunch	Zoe







THEORY OF CHANGE

Story Box



STORY BOX

**RIPPLE ROAD SHOP,
BARKING**

SPRING 2018





SUMMER CAMP

A host resident-led activity over the summer



Hosting Framework

05/18

Start date



Active



Tested / Created

About

Summer Camp is a space for anyone who wants to have fun and learn together with local children and residents.

Project Story - Barking

Local families have met through various projects (including Story Box and Play Street) and wanted to host sessions for the Summer Camp, open to both children and adults. Summer Camp offers activities to inspire, entertain and educate in a fun environment by different local residents with a variety of skills and interests:

- James has lived in Barking for 8 years and works at local schools with children with special needs. He'll be making caterpillars and butterflies.
- Anne and Barry are retired teachers who love spending time with their grandchildren and always try to involve themselves in community activities. They'll be showing poems that get you moving.

- Melissa will be taking people exploring on a treasure hunt around Abbey Ruins to find words to turn into a poem.
- Roseann has lived in Barking and Dagenham for over 20 years. She's a home educating parent who loves telling and reading stories and poetry. In Farm Friends she will be introducing us to farm animals and build a farm in Barking.
- Danny will be encouraging us to look at our faces in an inventive way to create self portraits, using food and other materials. In the second half, Catia will look back at 100 years of women receiving the vote, and celebrate with an activity for all.

Project Story - Dagenham

Local families have met through various projects (including Story Box and Play Street) and wanted to host sessions for the Summer Camp, open to both children and adults. Summer Camp offers activities to inspire, entertain and educate in a fun environment by different local residents with a variety of skills and interests.

WONDERFUL PLACE TO GROW UP

A day of inspiration and sharing ideas for new projects



Hosting Framework

05/18

Start date



Active



Tested / Created

About

Wonderful Place to Grow Up is an inspirational event for anyone interested in exploring ideas to create great places to grow up, including different types of alternative child care and the potential for these types of models to be developed in the borough.

Project Story

Local families have met through various projects (including Story Box and Play Street). Some parents who met were keen to organise more formally around home schooling and other alternative models of childcare. The Wonderful Place to Grow Up event was organised with the aims to inspire

local families, to better understand how much appetite there is in the borough for these types of activities and to provide parents with an opportunity to host and discuss topics with other parents who are interested in similar things.

The day consisted of inspirational talks by national and local experts, followed by a panel discussion and an afternoon of self-initiated topic discussions. Themes that came up are for example: forest schools and nature based learning, self-directed learning, building teams and networks, transitioning from early to later years, costs of homeschooling and art-based learning.

SUMMER CAMP

CHURCH ELM LANE,
DAGENHAM

SUMMER 2018



GAMES CAFE

Playing games together regularly

 Hosting Framework 02/18 Start date  Active  Ongoing

About

The Games Cafe provides an opportunity to try out a range of games - from board games, to party games, to inventing your own game - in a lovely and relaxed setting.

The sessions are for anyone - from enthusiastic board gamers to novices - a range of games and Janet's experience make it possible for anyone to join in with the fun and friendly competition.

Project Story

Games Cafe was designed and tested during the Spring Programme. Janet has lived in Dagenham for over 40 years and has extensive knowledge of games which she is bringing to the project. She led the session in the Spring Programme and is planning to lead two more sessions during the Summer Programme. The summer sessions will be held in the lovely setting of the EzO Bistro Cafe.



COSMIC YOGA

Yoga with families

 Hosting Framework 07/18 Start date  Active  Designed

About

Cosmic yoga invites parents to come and do yoga with their kids.

Project Story

Tim, a local parent, is keen to share some basic stretching techniques for families to try out, as a fun activity for parents to do with their kids, using the popular online cosmic kids yoga videos. The idea is to get families together and try out yoga in a fun and accessible way for children, using their imagination and keeping the whole family active.

COMMUNITY SINGS

Singing songs from around the world

 Hosting Framework 11/17 Start date  Active  Ongoing

About

Residents get together, learn a song from different places around the world introduced and led by a local resident.

Project Story

Sade Bright is a long time resident of Barking and Dagenham and a local councillor. She loves to sing and invites people to sing songs together from around the world, that are easy enough to learn in one session. The team worked with Sade

to create a series of Community Sing activities across both locations and got other residents involved to lead these sessions.

The singing sessions were very informal and didn't require any experience.

PLAY STREET

Streets for playing



Collaborative Framework

11/17

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

Play Streets temporarily stop traffic in a residential street, cul-de-sac or square, creating an opportunity for children to play safely outside. Parents and neighbours close the street, bring out toys and host the session

Project Story

Play Street started as a way for children in their local neighbourhood, estate or street to come together and safely play outdoors, due to risk factors children aren't safe to play on the streets as much as they used to. A group of residents wanted to create an experience for their children that they had growing up, to create an event that takes away that risk, that opens up the street for play, increases connections, friendship and trust between neighbours of all ages and backgrounds.

PLAY STREET

ST AUDREY'S, BARKING

SUMMER 2018



PLAY STREET ST AWDRY'S


Hosting Framework
03/18
Start date

Active

Ongoing

About

Play Street at St Awdry's closes the street to traffic and opens invites residents to come out and play, bring some food or enjoy music together.

The team discussed several ideas. In order to ease the burden of too many big tasks to get other residents involved many big tasks, they started to plan a play street. The neighbourhood teams supported them with setting dates, arranging meetings to discuss the idea, doing some general door knocking and printing flyers and posters. The event was planned for 17th March, but got cancelled due to severe weather (snow).

Project Story

St Awdry's PlayStreet was initiated by local residents, led by neighbours Tim and Carole. They had been thinking for a while about how to tackle some of the problems on their street and shared a four page plan to rejuvenate the underpass on Ripple Road with the team. Tim had been part of a similar neighbourhood project in Manchester.

For the Summer Programme two new Play Streets are planned for St Awdry's street.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	2	4	102	4	204	2

PLAY STREET OLD DAGENHAM PARK


Hosting Framework
04/18
Start date

Active

Ongoing

About

Play Street Old Dagenham Park spontaneously invited residents and anyone who happened to be in the part to join in the fun.

Project Story

When Playstreet in Dagenham got cancelled the team decided spontaneously to move it to Old Dagenham Park. Anyone was invited to join, residents who were at the part joined in. The team brought play equipment and an information board.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Dagenham	1	1	43	4	172	4

PLAY STREET HART'S LANE


Hosting Framework
06/18
Start date

Paused

Ongoing

About

The Play Streets in Hart's Lane estate invited residents to come together in the small playground in between Cape Close & Cowbridge Lane.

As the Hart's Lane community is a hub - functioning more independently than the projects hosted in the shops - the Every One Every Day team supported the community leads to get the first event up and running, but were able to leave for residents to takeover and host the future sessions themselves.

Project Story

Dionne and Mandi - local residents living in the Hart's Lane estate hosted a range of Play Street sessions. Together with the Every One Every Day team, they assembled a storage box and toys for Play Street that are to be kept on the estate.

The community had a range of donations from others living on the estate, such as play equipment and food and drinks.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Dagenham	10	2	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

PLAY STREET EASTBURY MANOR


Hosting Framework
04/18
Start date

Paused

Tested

About

A Playstreet on the grounds of Eastbury Manor

Project Story

As a first step to meeting and growing some new projects with local residents a Play Street was arranged for the weekend as We Love Eastbury, a traditional heritage skills weekend.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	0	33	2	66	2

STREET BALL

All types of ball games in public spaces



Hosting Framework

01/18

Start date



Active



Replicated

About

Street ball are fun ball sessions that anyone can join - whatever their fitness level.

Project Story

Football has always been a community sport, where people use the parks and streets where they live to kick a ball around, get some exercise and have fun together.

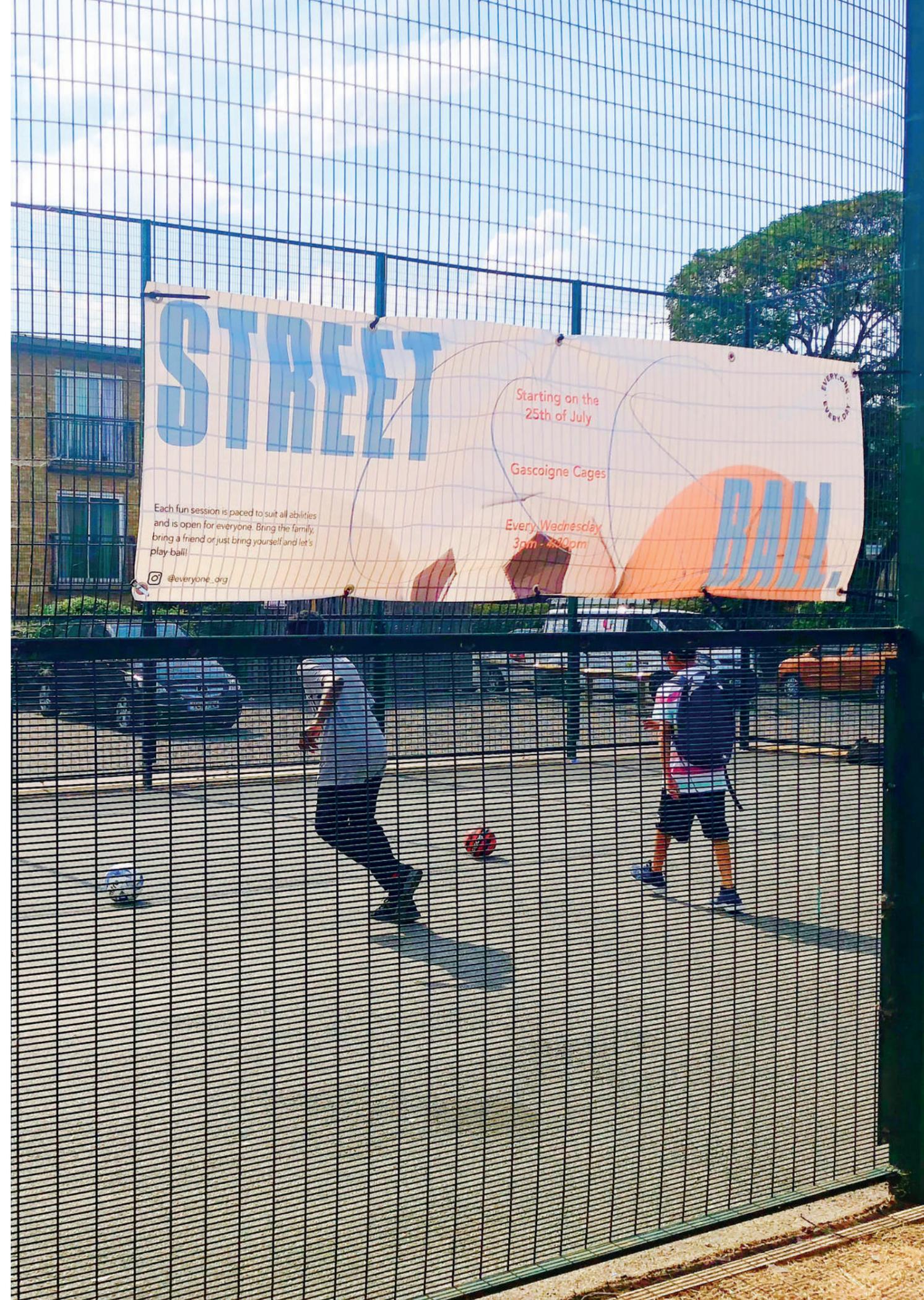
Ola, a local resident and qualified football coach, always played football on the streets, in his local park and in football cages with friends. He got to spend time with them in a relaxed environment whilst doing something he loved.

He has created the Street Ball project to get people of all ages excited about kickabouts. These fun and lively sessions include Walking Football, Family Football, Girls Footy and Boys Footy.

Street Ball is inspired by South American street football, and futsal which is played on a hard court with a weighted ball. Ola came across an international campaign which focused on football tricks, freestyling and music and was inspired to take this culture and infuse it into his local community so people could take ownership of their free time in their spaces again.

For the Summer Programme, residents have added Rounders and Table Tennis to the Street Ball sessions.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	0	1	2	2	2
Dagenham	5	0	43	7	61.5	1





WILD WALKS

Neighbours walking and talking around the borough



Hosting Framework

11/17

Start date



Active



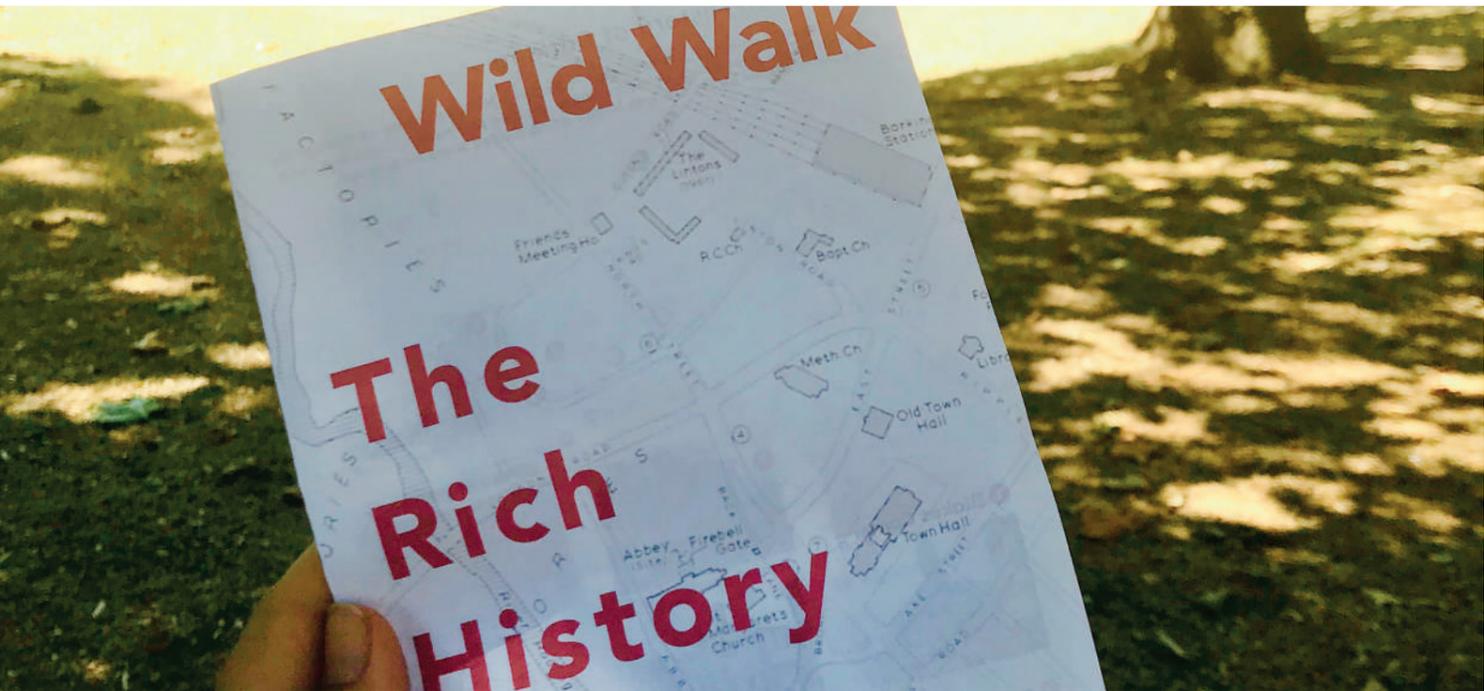
Replicated

About

Wild Walks gets residents together to explore the areas around them from wildlife to local history. Any resident can map out a trail and guide others along the walk, often combining it with other activities such as photography.

Project Story

The borough has vast amounts of green parks, wild land and riverside canals and a fascinating history. Wild Walks has formed to provide local residents a chance to explore their surroundings and stay fit together.



	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	5	5	42	8.5	77	2

Barking Catchment Area

Event Name	Host
Heritage Photography Trail	Lee & Jackie
The Rich History of Barking to Eastbury Manor	Colin
River Roding Walk	Colin

Dagenham Catchment Area

Event Name	Host
Woof Walkies	Jackie
Walk	Richard
Dagenham Walk Through Time	Richard



PING PONG TABLE

CHURCH LANE,
DAGENHAM

SUMMER 2018





PHOTO, FILM AND SPOKEN WORD

Light Room
Open Studio
Families of Dagenham
This is Our Story
Neighbourhood Film Studio
DIY Film Festival
Spoke Word School
Spoken Fest

LIGHT ROOM

A photography space for resident's use



Hosting Framework

02/18

Start date



Active



Ongoing

About

Light Room is a free public photography space, open to everyone, where residents can share skills and learn about photography and lighting.

Project Story

Jackie is a local resident interested in photography and building a space where people can meet and share skills. After seeing the room on the second floor in the Dagenham shop, she and the team came up with the idea to design a light room. As most other photography facilities are far away, they figured this could be a great local place for people to practice and learn photography skills.

The team and Jackie organised design sessions to brainstorm what the room could look like. Another participant Tony, also interested in photography came to the shop and when he heard about the plans he got really enthusiastic and offered to help. The team organised one more design session, ordered equipment and hired tools locally, and the residents collectively built the room. The Light Room was launched as part of the Spring Programme, with a smart phone photography session being hosted by Jackie. As part of the Summer programme other participants joined the Lightroom and hosted drop in sessions where resident families could have their photo taken as part of "This is our story".

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Dagenham	2	2	20	4	42	2





FAMILIES OF DAGENHAM

 Hosting Framework 04/18 Start date
 Active ||||| Ongoing

About

Families of Dagenham is a project that invites people to share their story and have their portrait taken as part of the This is Our Story project.

Project Story

Tony is one of the designers and builders of the Light Room. He is keen to build a network of budding photographers, share his skills, create a friendly space for people to practice and continue building his portfolio.

For the Summer Programme, he invited local residents to share their story in their own way using art, photography, film, voice recordings and more - as part of the This is Our Story project.

THIS IS OUR STORY

Residents sharing insights and stories

 Hosting Framework 11/17 Start date
 Active ||||| Tested

About

This is Our Story is a resident network of local researchers and social reports who will share their observations and insights of the projects through stories, film and photos. Members of the community can report on, review and record the progress made across this innovative project.

Project Story

Noel Moka, a young resident of Barking and Dagenham and geographical ethnographer approached the project and expressed interest in how he could use his knowledge and skills to get involved with the project. The project aims to develop several online themes around the stories of Barking and Dagenham residents and the borough's history, as well as sharing residents insights and interactions with Every One Every Day as it develops.

OPEN STUDIO

An open network for freelancers and aspiring photographers

 Hosting Framework 07/18 Start date
 Active ||||| Ongoing

About

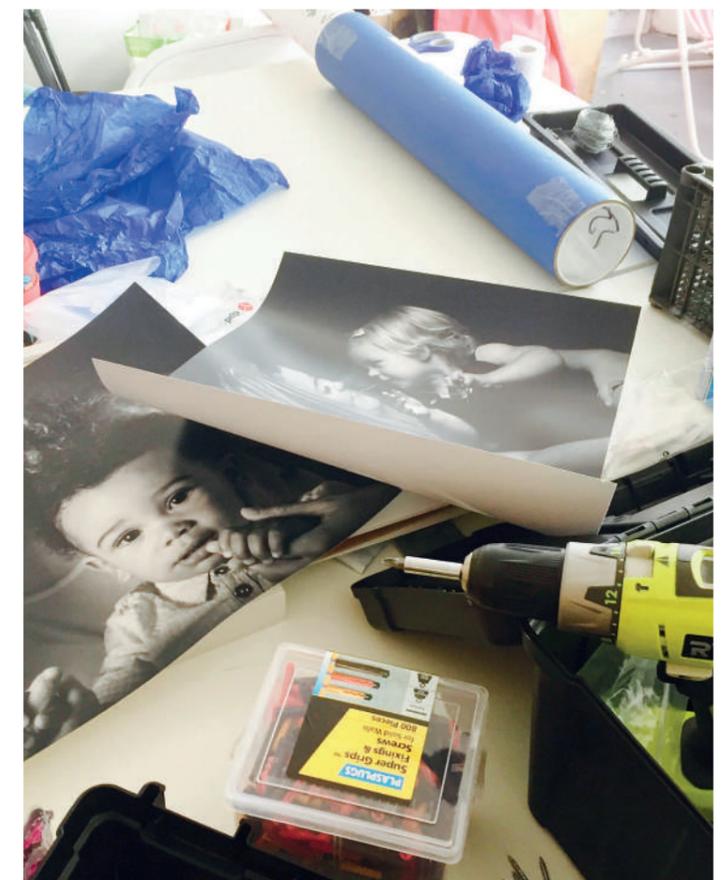
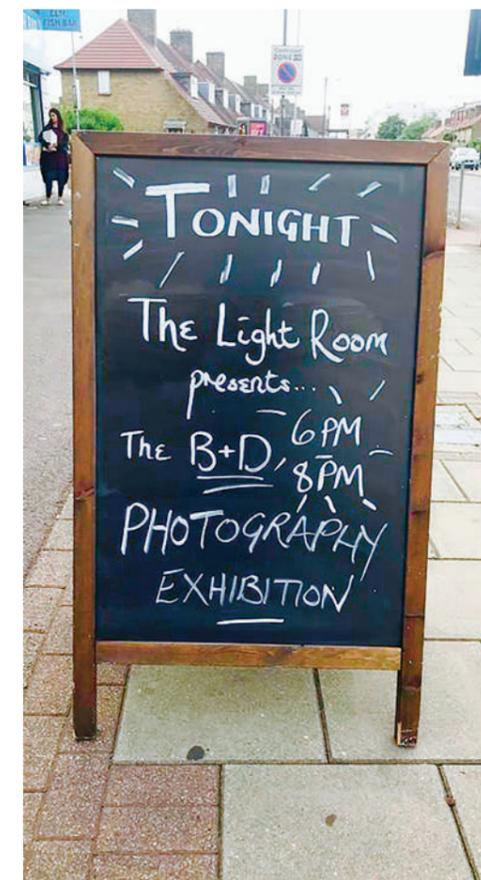
Open Studio / Light Room is a space for anyone interested in (learning more about) photography, with a drop-in session and exhibition of local talent

Project Story

Jackie is one of the designers of Light Room. She is a local resident who photographs dogs and who has two beautiful greyhounds of her own who frequently visit the shop. Jackie ran both sessions in the Spring Programme.

She is very passionate about building a network of photographers in Barking & Dagenham as well as capturing the people of the borough and her pets. She wants to share her skills and knowledge with others interested in photography.

During the Summer Programme, Jackie will be hosting 3 sessions. Two sessions are drop-ins - where (aspiring) photographers can meet and share skills, learn from others and create a network of photographers in their area. The last session is an evening showcase of the images created by local photographers followed by a celebratory Open Table.



NEIGHBOURHOOD FILM STUDIO

Sharing film making skills

 Stimulation 01/18 Start date  Active  Ongoing

About

Project Story

The Neighbourhood Film Studio is a project to support budding film-makers and enjoy films in the borough.

For the Spring programme residents created learning sessions to share film making techniques and help people get ready to submit a film to the DIY Film Festival. For the Summer Programme three film screenings have been held

Observations

Careful co-design has ensured that the Neighbourhood Film Studio is inclusive and open for everyone. The project invited people to participate, rather than focusing on screening films only.

There was a strong turnout for the Neighbourhood Film Studio learning sessions.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	5	2	32	9.5	53.5	2



DIY FILM FESTIVAL

Local films by local people



Hosting Framework

01/18

Start date



Paused



Tested

About

The DIY Film Festival showed short films made by people in Barking & Dagenham, submitted through an open call to the community.

Project Story

Andy Tsang and Simon Barnes (local residents and friends) came up with the idea to set up a neighbourhood film studio: a space where people could meet and come together to watch films. To make sure the project was open for everyone and allowed people to participate on equal footing, Andy, Simon and the team organised trade schools and designed a local DIY film festival.

The DIY film festival explored the past, present and future of the borough by asking people to submit short films - such as stories, documentaries, interviews and music. It included an invitation for anyone with ideas, but no experience to participate in the Neighbourhood Film Studio and learn basic skills, such as filming on your smart phone, creating a story board or basic editing skills.

For the festival eight films were submitted, out of which a selection was made. Six films - all local - were screened on the day. Additionally the team showed two short films submitted by OneBorough live.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	1	10	31	4	124	4



SPOKEN WORD SCHOOL

Learning the basics of spoken word


 Hosting Framework


01/18


 Start date


 Active


 Tested

About

The Spoken Word School aims to build a community of people who want to get creative through exploring poetry and spoken word.

Project Story

Spoken word poetry can help to increase confidence, improve literacy and develop greater self-expression. It's also a lot of fun and more accessible than a lot of people

think. The Spoken Word School will provide people with the tools and space to get creative, hosted by local poets and performers.

For the Summer Programme nine sessions are planned. Six in Barking and three in Dagenham. The events offer a lot of different ways into Spoken Word, with topics ranging from an introduction to Spoken Word Poetry to Prompt Poetry in the Part, Music as poetry, Performance Poetry, sharing and editing poems and practicing in the lead up to the celebratory event, Spoken Fest.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Barking	8	2	40	14.5	65	2



SPOKEN FEST

A day of workshops and spoken word performances


 Hosting Framework


01/18


 Start date


 Active


 Tested

About

The Spoken Fest was an day of workshops, thrilling performances, discussions and an open lunch to celebrate the ending of Spoken Word School.

Project Story

There is a big and active spoken word community in Barking and Dagenham. John, one of the Barking neighbourhood staff is a part of this community and he engaged with local artists for the Summer Programme. The artists wanted to do something for a long time and designed the Spoken Word Festival and school - coming up with a range of activities, each run by a different artist.

	Number of Sessions	Number of Hosts	Number of attendances	Hours of Events	Hours spent with neighbours	Average number of hours (rounded)
Dagenham	1	1	45	6	270	6



OTHER SUMMER PROGRAMME EVENTS

The Warehouse Programme
Dag Fest
One Borough Festival
National Citizen Service

THE WAREHOUSE PROGRAMME



Hosting Framework

05/18

Start date



Active



Emergent

During the Summer Programme a range of warehouse focused events invited residents to become members and get involve with The Warehouse plans and design, share ideas and ask questions.

Book Launch | Sharing Cities: Activating the Urban Commons, 28 June

Tom Llewellyn of Shareable and Bernie Mitchell from Ouishare joined for an interactive discussion on how we can create a more collaborative way of living. Tom shared from his new book that shows how cities around the world are taking creative steps to reduce over- consumption, economic inequality, social isolation, and waste.

Networking | Introduction to The Warehouse, 5 July

The networking event invited residents to get an introduction to the warehouse plans and designs and meet other (aspiring) entrepreneurs, makers and doers in the borough. The small group consisted of warehouse enthusiasts who attended several warehouse sessions, building relationships and sharing ideas over the Summer Programme.

Talk | Creating a Circular Local Economy, 19 July

Nat Hunter (Machines Room) joined us for this event to share her experiences of makerspaces and the opportunities they provide to build a circulareconomy. Building on the warehouse plans and the local economic context, participants were asked to design their own (circular) businesses. The ideas ranged from making chocolate oranges, foldable small space furniture, sustainable fans and a fishing business. Some ideas were fictional, others were actual businesses or business ideas. The group then mapped what each business needed and had to offer and created their own local circular economy map which led to people sharing their business ideas and networking towards the end.

Tour | Touring London's Makerspaces, 20 July

Residents who signed up to the early membership of the warehouse were invited to join a tour of two of London's most interesting makerspaces. The group met at Barking station to travel to the first makerspace: The Invention Rooms. This maker space in the Imperial College of London is normally not accessible to non-members, but offered a tour of the space to the group. They then had lunch together, before travelling to the second makerspace: Building Bloqs, which provided a good view of what the warehouse could look like, in terms of range of spaces and tools.

The tour allowed people to build a picture of what a the makerspace could look like and brought up questions and ideas about how we could shape the warehouse In Barking & Dagenham.

The Warehouse | Co-Designing Our New Space, 1 Aug

Residents were invited to co-design various elements of the warehouse. A group of eleven people discussed questions such as: What is your experience with spaces like this? How do you want to learn in this space? How might different types of businesses use the space? What can we co-produce when assembling the space?

The event had a great turn-out with lots of people actively participating and showed the great appetite that residents have to be actively involved in practical decisions around how the warehouse might be shaped and experienced.

Film | Screening the Film "Tomorrow, 14 Aug

One of the Barking shop rooms was set-up as a cosy cinema space, with a group of residents watching Tomorrow - a creative documentary about the future of humanity, our environment and others improving their communities.

Maker Day, 18th Aug

Over 40 residents joined the Maker Day to get a taster of the types of resources the warehouse will provide: various maker techniques and creative machines, all shared by local creatives who are making in the borough. The day provided opportunities for people who love making but have never tried it, and for people who are making already and want to take the next step by connecting with other skilled makers and learning new skills.

Hosts from across Barking and Dagenham came and set up their materials and spaces - ranging from making key rings, tote bags, leather making, clay sculptures and block printing. People made plant pots with the Mayku FormBox and Seun from the DigiLab brought a 3D printer for people to work with. The variety of activities: from who & tells, to workshops, to free format working with clay allowed different people to participate in different ways.

An experienced resident helped the Every One Every Day team provide support to a local rough sleeper who came into the shop, which allowed her to join the tote bag making session.



MAKERSPACE
TOUR
LONDON
SUMMER 2018





DAGFEST

A chance to participate, get involved and share ideas

 Stimulation
 05/18 Start date
  Paused
  Tested

About

At Dagfest people were invited to a range of tasters of the Every One Every Day programme.

Project Story

At Dagfest the Every One Every Day team hosted a range of activities for attendees of the festival to raise awareness for Every One Every Day, the Dagenham shop and the Summer Programme activities. The number of residents who interacted with the team was over 250, with at over 60 signing up.

As there are lots of food traders at Dagfest, but very few opportunities to sit and eat together the team hosted an Open Table. Lots of people used it during the day.

Using a gazebo, grass mats and other attributes, the team created an inviting Pop-Up People's Corner. There were lots of queries about the sunflowers and vegetables on display. With some people thinking they could buy it. Creating a great opportunity to offer it to them in exchange for a few minutes explaining the project and signing up. The Pop-Up People's Corner included a tree of ideas with lots of people sharing their ideas for the area.

There was a Play Street, with an impromptu dance off happening with the music being played.

A range of mini trade schools by local residents was held, with the tree jangles session continuing long after Dianne (the host) left.

ONE BOROUGH FESTIVAL

A chance to participate, get involved and share ideas

 Stimulation
 05/18 Start date
  Paused
  Tested

About

At the One Borough festival people were invited to a range of tasters of the Every One Every Day programme

Project Story

At the One Borough festival the Every One Every Day team hosted a range of activities for attendees of the festival to raise awareness of Every One Every Day and invite people to participate.

There were trade school sessions including Health Kick by Neusa and fashion illustration by Jake.

An exhibition of The Warehouse designs showed the plans and opportunities this might bring to the area. Using the Mayku Formbox machine, people were invited to make their own scented candles - with lots of the children attending the festival.

NATIONAL CITIZENS SERVICE



Hosting Framework

04/18

Start date



Active



Tested

About

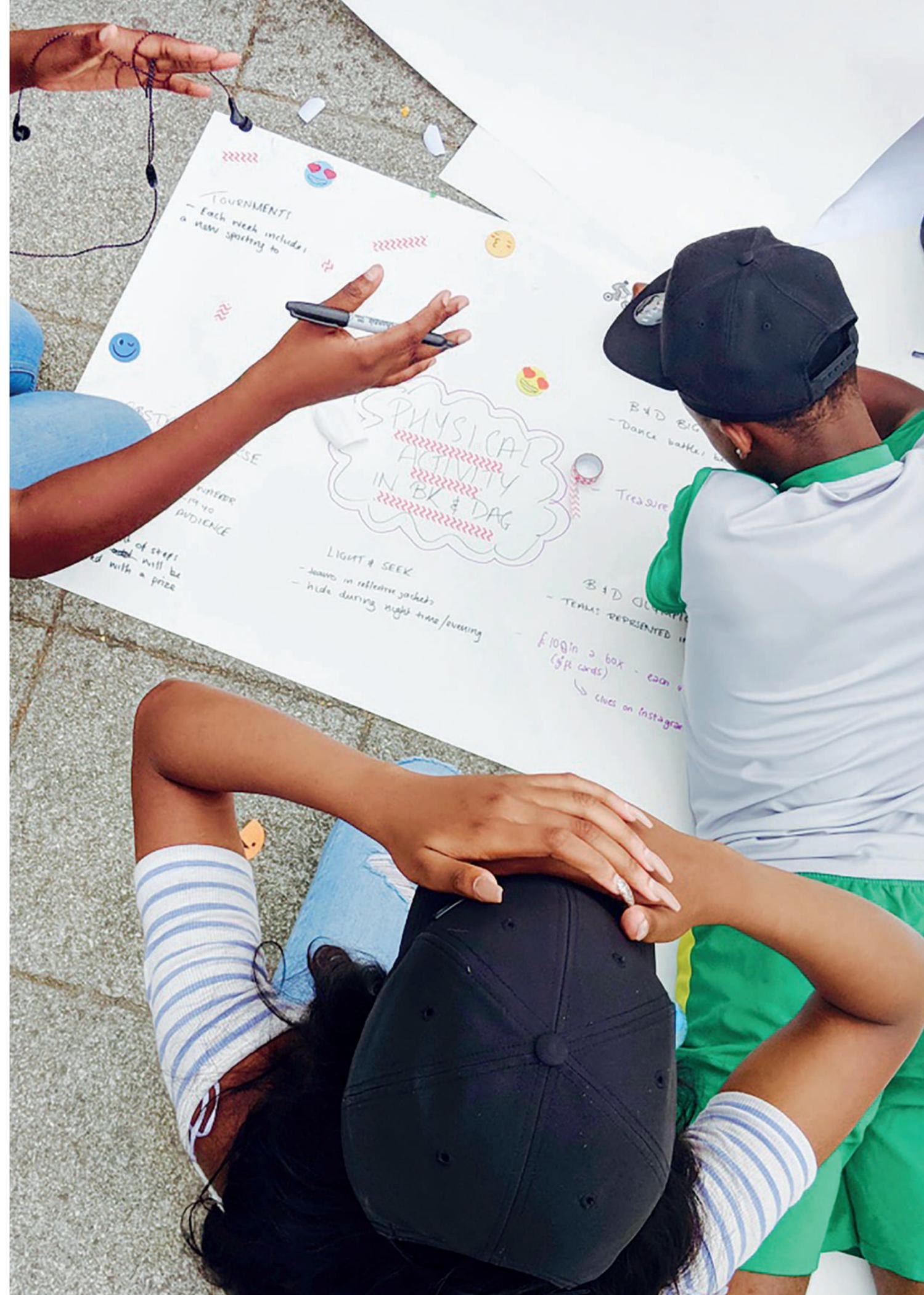
The National Citizen Service Challenge invited local young people to design sports projects with the chance of winning £2,000 per project.

Project Story

During the NCS Challenge over 50 young people - between 15 and 17 years old - took part at the UEL in Docklands. Half of the group were from Barking and Dagenham, and the day provided a great opportunity to test how to communicate effectively with younger people.

Videos and music worked really well for this group and were used as introduction and inspiration. The group came up with about 10 different ideas for activities - some for branding, others for connecting with others their ages. Example ideas were dodgeball, light and seek (hide and seek with high visual jackets), total wipeout and many more Olympic style sports day activities.

Some of the young people that participated visited the Barking shop in the days following the challenge.



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“City builders and community builders the world over are taking note of the quiet revolution that is happening in Barking and Dagenham. Every One Every Day is the real sharing economy. It is building the kind of neighbourhoods everyone is going to want to live in in the future.”

Alex Ryan, VP Systems Change, MaRS Solution Lab

“Participatory City provides a refreshing narrative and a tangible manifestation of what transition can look like, at the scale of the neighbourhood. It represents a model that can connect with similar movements of change, scale across neighbourhoods, and be adapted to cities anywhere. Simply put, it provides an inspiration for us to re-imagine how we live and work together in the future.

Jayne Engle, Cities for People, McConnell Foundation

“It feels as right as it feels radical to assert that we can take on complex social challenges by nurturing connections between people around their own creativity and energy. Built on years of research, it is no surprise the program focuses so purposefully on making it easier to co-design projects and easier for many people to participate in ways that sync up with everyday life. Hats off to the Every One Every Day community for bringing forward a vision bold enough to challenge old ways of thinking, and people-centered enough to actually work.”

James Anderson, Head of Government Innovation Programs, Bloomberg Philanthropies

“For city managers and policy makers, the strategic focus is shifting from service delivery to the creation of enabling conditions for ongoing, self-sustaining, social value creation. Enabling is demanding work. It includes the ongoing search for social and cultural assets that have potential; involving people in projects who may not feel empowered to do so; the development of collaborations with adjacent organisations, and anchor institutions, that share the long term vision.”

John Thackara, Founder, Doors of Perception

The first year of the Barking and Dagenham initiative gives an exciting indication of the potential of this approach – not just in theory but in practice. These lessons in what has worked, and what hasn't, will have resonance well beyond the borough.

Kieron Boyle, Chief Executive, Guy's and St Thomas' Charity

“Participation is the key to our shared future. It gives us all a sense that the future is ours to make, not just the product of forces far beyond our control, and in so doing it provides the sense of hope and optimism for which people are searching all over the world. This is why the Every One Every Day initiative is so important.”

Marc Stears, Director Sydney Policy Lab, Sydney University



MAYOR OF LONDON