

Community Mirror
A Data-Driven Method for ‘Below the Radar’ Research

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Abstract

This report presents the findings of a study undertaken between June 2014 and November 2014 with the LocalNets.org project at the Royal College of Art (RCA), using the RSA's existing on-the-ground research conducted for the London Borough of Hounslow. This collaborative research project, Community Mirror, was carried out to understand the ways in which online data-gathering techniques compared to door-to-door research in understanding how a local community works. The study concludes that digital methodologies do offer a promising approach to mapping the 'below the radar' social economy assets. There was a significant amount of overlap between the community assets mapped by the two different research approaches, with 31% of the community assets surfaced in the offline research also discovered by the LocalNets online app.

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About us

The RSA (Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce) is an enlightenment organisation committed to finding innovative and creative practical solutions to today's social challenges. Through its ideas, research and 27,000-strong Fellowship it seeks to harness the extraordinary amount of untapped creative potential in society – by empowering people to be active participants in creating a better world.

The RSA Action and Research Centre combines practical experimentation with rigorous research to create a unique programme of work. Our approach is inspired by our history of solving big problems by unleashing the human potential for enterprise and creativity.

The RSA has been undertaking practical work with communities and services to put into action many of the ideas and aspirations in this paper. Our work is demonstrating ways in which people in communities can find creative, people-powered solutions to the challenges they face. Public services have a key role in supporting this, but they need to become much better at understanding how people connect, and want to connect, with other people and organisations.

The RSA Connected Communities team explores how an understanding of social connections and assets can help shift power to people and their communities to help them meet their social and economic needs and aspirations. Social network approaches can inform new policy and practice to address challenges to public services; drawing on research in New Cross Gate and Knowle West, the Connected Communities team has explored how to overcome some of the limitations of traditional, place-based redevelopment through understanding social networks. The team is currently completing action research on collaborative approaches to supply and demand management in health, and exploring the causes and effects of isolation and low wellbeing in a deprived neighbourhood in west London. Later in 2015 it will publish a report on its five year longitudinal study into social exclusion and mental wellbeing.

The Royal College of Art (RCA) LocalNets.org web app is a social media analysis tool designed to understand the digital footprint of communities. It is being developed by Jimmy

Tidey, a PhD candidate at Royal College of Art. His research focuses on understanding how social media activity can generate information about community behaviour in geographic 'hyper-local' contexts.

Introduction

‘The less a community knows about itself and its citizens’ capacities, the easier it is to fall into a pattern of seeing the community and its people only through a ‘needs’ perspective. The more a community becomes familiar with itself and its citizens, the more obvious it becomes that what is good about a community far outweighs whatever needs it might have.’¹

This report presents the findings of a study undertaken between June 2014 and November 2014 with the LocalNets.org project at the Royal College of Art (RCA), using the RSA’s existing on-the-ground research conducted for the London Borough of Hounslow. This collaborative research project, Community Mirror, was carried out to understand the ways in which online data-gathering techniques compared to door-to-door research in understanding how a local community works.

Pub quiz nights, five-a-side football, street markets, and a myriad of other collective activities, pubs, parks, streets and halls place form the ‘social economy’ of a community. As this Nesta research grant recognises, this takes place ‘below the radar’ – it is not recorded in any structured way, and sometimes only the direct participants know about it.

This information is incredibly valuable. Local residents, local authorities and third sector organisations can benefit from a deeper understanding of this social economy: to inform policy, to reduce duplication of effort, and encourage participation in the wider democratic process.

As the RSA has demonstrated in its Connected Communities programme, access to local information and richness of community connection are linked to wellbeing and happiness.

However, information about the social economy is difficult to access and quickly becomes obsolete. Most attempts to map the social economy of a community use surveys which are so resource intensive that they are difficult to scale beyond small pilots.

The LocalNets.org web app aims to address this problem. It collects and visualises the online activity of a community. The web app takes data from Twitter and blogs, and processes it to produce the following:

¹ Kretzmann, J. and McKnight, J. (1997) A Guide to Capacity Inventories: Mobilizing The Community Skills of Local Residents. Chicago IL:ACTA Publications

1. A list of a community's assets, including people, places, organisations, and events.
2. A geographic map of where the location's community members are talking about online (see Fig. 1).
3. A network diagram of how the community assets are connected to one another.

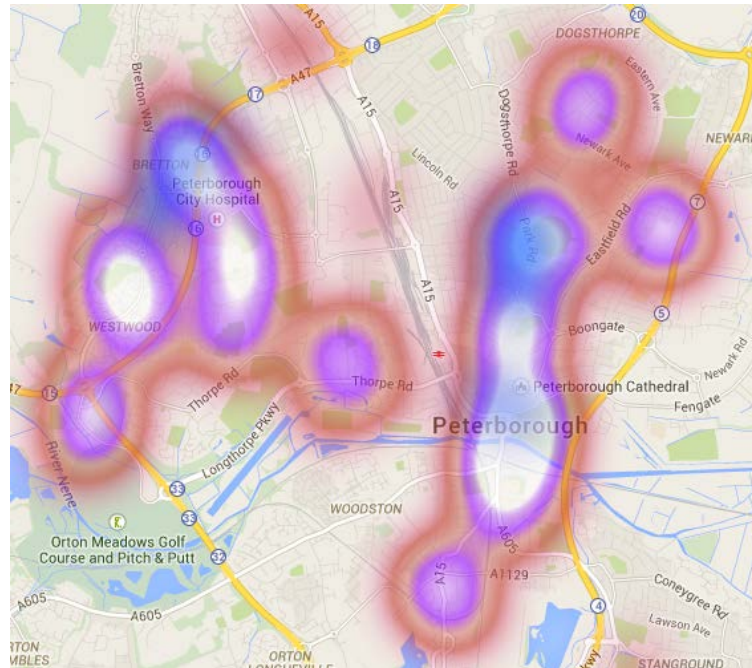


Figure 1: Example of a heat map showing the locations that are being talked about online by members of a community in Peterborough.

This research paper focuses primarily on the community assets list, and aims to answer two questions:

1. Is the community assets list from the web app accurate?
2. Is the community assets list from the web app useful?
3. How do the two approaches compare – do the offline and online techniques map similar assets, and what is lost and gained between the two different approaches?

In our conclusions, we find that digital methodologies do offer a promising approach to mapping the ‘below the radar’ social economy assets. There was a significant amount of overlap between the community assets mapped by the two different tools, with 31% of the community assets surfaced in the offline research also discovered by LocalNets. The benefits of using the digital tool are readily apparent: traditional methods typically require significantly more resources than digital tools. As such, reducing the resource intensity of mapping social

economies is of primary importance in helping these ideas become more scalable. Furthermore, an interesting avenue has emerged in which digital asset mapping can be 'seeded' by existing local knowledge and used to complement offline community asset mapping approaches.

This briefing paper sets out our research methods and findings, and concludes with a discussion and summary recommendations. The RSA/RCA research team is indebted to Nesta for its support in enabling the study.

Understanding Community

Traditional approaches

Belongingness – feeling part of a group, family or community, however defined – is an essential part of wellbeing and health. A community may be geographically delimited, it may be virtual, or even a community of interest. On a more personal level, the strong social connections that come to us through our interactions with others – partners, friends and to a lesser extent neighbours and acquaintances – form the basis of our subjective wellbeing and experience of the world.

A number of related fields of practice have emerged that seek to promote an ‘asset-based’ approach to people and communities. They hold that people, local areas and communities have skills, resources and knowledge of value. It follows that a community-centred approach should seek to build upon these assets. Projects that seek to do this will typically involve community mapping and co-production. These will seek to understand the local context and ensure that projects make sense for their local population. This community mapping can be carried out in many, overlapping ways:

- **Asset Mapping:** a fundamental part of asset-based community development, which is built on “the notion that communities have never been built on their deficiencies, rather on the capacities and assets of the people and the place.”² It involves the members of a community (however defined) mapping out what they value in their community. The resulting assets can be anything from physical bricks and mortar to sources of local pride or the strength of local relationships. The focus tends to be practical, aiming to surface the local capabilities and resources needed to make this happen at the local level.
- **Participatory mapping:** a way of working with groups of local people to create visual representations of local knowledge and local places. This allows for the understanding of the local area and its history, space or attitudes to emerge from the conversation and interaction between project participants. Participants will typically be given a series of materials and tools with which to construct

² McKnight, J. and Kretzmann, J via <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0045/00455927.pdf>

their map. These tools can be physical (post-it notes, Lego pieces, string, maps) or virtual (an online workspace or Google map). Participants then work together to create a visual representation of a place using the tools and materials at their disposal. The stories that accompany the mapping will often become an important source of qualitative data for the projects going forward.³

- **Community and Social Network surveys:** a different way of understanding a community and its social connections is to physically map out the relationships within it as a social graph. This will involve surveys or interviews that ask people a series of questions that aim to surface relationships and connections that make up their social network and community. These might include who people trust locally, who they get information from, who they might go to and work with to change things.

‘Below the radar’ methods

The term ‘below the radar’ has a number of interpretations, but here we use it to describe the types of community activities and organisations that are unlikely to be found on national registers or formal databases. These include unregistered organisations, with the Office of the Third Sector stating in 2008 that ‘below the radar’ is “the best available terminology for those organisations which are not included in the main national registers [and is] perhaps associated more closely with community building and participation than with service delivery.”⁴

The term is broad enough to include the activities of organisations registered as charities and businesses, when these activities contribute to the wider social economy in unmeasured ways. For example, in Hounslow, Feltham Community Development Association, Feltham Arts, Southville Community and Children's Centre are all listed in official registers. However, these entities’ existence has no intrinsic impact on the community; instead it is their actions that do. When they come together to run a community fun day this information will not be recorded in any systematic way. It did

³ http://pathwaysthroughparticipation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/Using-participatory-mapping-to-explore-participation-in-three-communities_June-2010.pdf

⁴ Office of the Third Sector (2008) Draft Guidance: National Survey of Third Sector Organisations ‘Under the Radar’ Pilot. London: Office of the Third Sector.

show up in the data gathered through the LocalNets.org software, as listed in the events nodes in the appendix.

Additionally, although parks, National Trust properties or local politicians are all on formal lists somewhere, drawing them together into a coherent picture of social economy is not possible without further information about their activities and interactions.

Finally, private individuals with no official role, often form an important part of the social economy, however they will rarely be recorded officially anywhere.

In this document, 'below the radar' is taken to mean this network of unrecorded social activity, even in the case that some of the actors within the network are formally recorded somewhere.

Research Methodology

This research aims to test the accuracy and usefulness of the community asset list generated by LocalNets.org. This section will describe the existing data set generated by the RSA's "Cranford Stronger Together" project.

On-the-ground research

This study built upon the findings of offline research carried about by RSA in the Cranford area of Hounslow, commissioned by the London Borough of Hounslow and the Hounslow Together Local Strategic Partnership as part of the 'Cranford Stronger Together' project. Its aim was to provide a better understanding of what isolation and wellbeing look like in one neighbourhood in Hounslow and it comprised an ethnographic study, participant observation, and door-to-door questionnaire surveying that gathered both quantitative and social networks data. All the subjects lived in a particular Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of the Cranford ward of Hounslow, known locally as the Meadows or Beavers Estate.

Nine community researchers were recruited and trained, and carried out door-to-door research on sixteen days between July and September 2014 while RSA lead researchers conducted ethnographic research during the same time period. The overall process included responses to 170 surveys, 50 people participating in focus groups and other forms of participant observation, and six in-depth ethnographies of individuals. This process uncovered 980 community assets, including all the research participants, plus other private individuals, community leaders, locations, services, organisations and events.

Social Network Analysis

In order to gain an understanding of how people are connected to each other, the survey included a 'name generator' section to collect data for social network analysis. These questions elicited respondents' 'strong ties' by asking them to name up to five people or resources they know for each question. The questions prompted the respondent to name people or resources they know in different ways, or who fulfil different roles in the respondent's network. For example, one question asked the respondent which people they 'enjoy spending time with' or

who they see socially, while another asked who the respondent would ask to borrow money from if she lost her purse.

Respondents were then asked to specify which of her contacts knew each other – for example a respondent might mention both her brother and her sister for different questions, and then state that her brother and sister share a connection with each other, as well as to the respondent.

The answers for the social networks section of each respondent's survey were later aggregated using social network analysis computer software (NodeXL and Gephi), in order to create a 'network map' of all the social relationships reported by the 170 respondents, providing a visual representation of who knows who in the study area.

Online Research

The LocalNets.org web app aggregates tweets and blog posts from selected Twitter accounts and blogs. Each blog post or tweet is then coded with topic tags, geolocation where applicable, and any entities that are relevant to it. Entities that are captured include people, places, organisations and events.

If an item (tweet or blogpost) mentions two or more entities, those entities are considered to be linked. Through this method it is possible to draw a network diagram of the community, where people, places, events and organisations are nodes, and the edges are informed by being mentioned in the same context.

While the web app automates much of the process, for this research data was all checked, and if necessary corrected, by hand.

The online dataset contains 1,911 manually processed tweets and blog posts out of a total 12,000 gathered using the LocalNets.org software. These items were processed backwards in time, with the researcher processing the most recent of the 12,000 first, before working backwards as far as research time allowed given the amount of research hours allocated. This generated a list of 294 community assets, categorised as people, locations, organisations and events. These assets were from across Hounslow, not specifically in the Cranford ward. Cranford residents, unsurprisingly, often identified community assets outside of their own ward.

Research Findings

This section will compare the on-the-ground survey data with the data gathered through the LocalNets.org app.

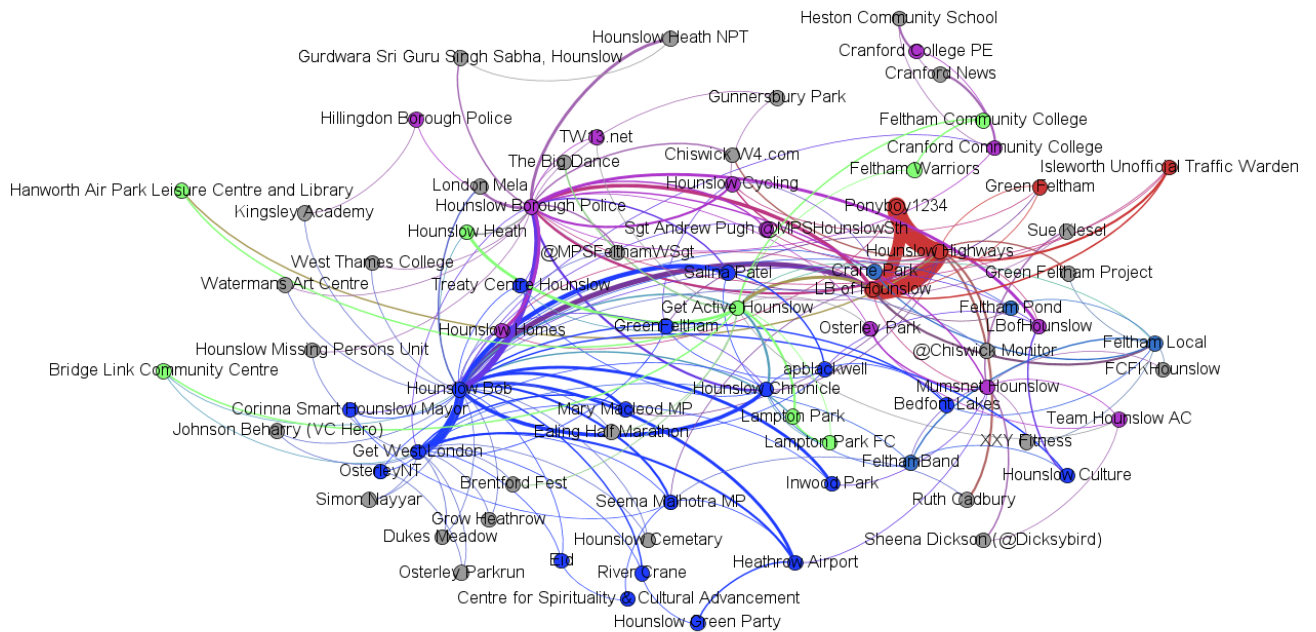


Figure 2: Social network map for Hounslow nodes found online by LocalNets.org

Figure 2 shows data from the LocalNets.org web app. Only nodes with three or more connections are shown. The weight of the line corresponds to the number of times a connection occurred, the colours represent an algorithmic clustering of the network.

Each of these connections indicates an interaction of some kind, many of which offer further qualitative information about needs, services or views within the community. Two examples of this are given in figure 3; one showing a complaint about fly-tipping, the other advertising a community bicycle ride.



Figure 3: Examples of social media use in Hounslow

The community footprint, offline

The offline research captured the following people or resources for social support and trust (in decreasing order of magnitude) the local housing provider, Places for People; the local Citizen Advice Bureau; a range of local activist residents; local churches; online sources; local GPs and the Job Centre.

Respondents were further asked if there was anywhere they like to go that helps them feel part of the community. These community assets, and the connections between them and the respondents who mentioned them, can be visualised as a social network ‘map’ as in the image in figure 4:

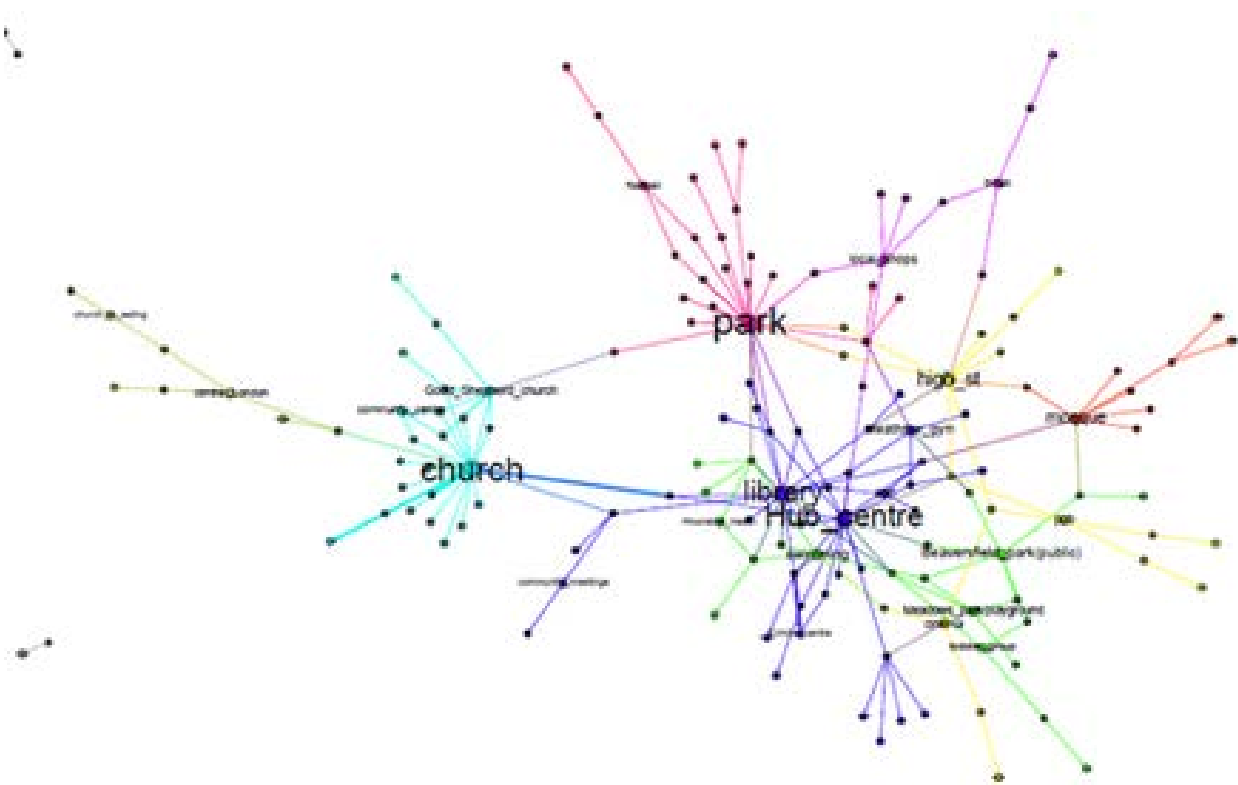


Figure 4: Social network map of the Cranford Estate in Hounslow using data collected in the offline research.

Comparing Online and Offline Data

The LocalNets.org software categorises nodes as events, people, organisations and places. These categories were treated separately, as the effectiveness of the process varied significantly between the categories.

Events

The digital asset mapping discovered 25 community events. Looking through the digital dataset with offline data revealed no matches between the two datasets. This is unsurprising since community events are not directly elicited in the survey. Additionally, during the digital coding process it's often hard to distinguish between a specific community event ('The Goan Festival') and a generic event, which may have many, or no, local manifestations ('Eid'). Generic events were not coded, reducing the tool's sensitivity in this area.

People

The digital asset mapping process discovered 72 people, a combination of private individuals on Twitter, bloggers, local councillors, religious leaders, the mayor, three local MPs (Mary Macleod, MP for Brentford and Isleworth, Seema Malhotra, MP for Feltham and Heston, and John McDonnell, MP for Hayes and Harlington), local football players and others. The comparison with the analogue dataset is problematic firstly because it is not possible to publish the names of the survey respondents due to data protection assurances given to research respondents, secondly because even if a name matches we cannot be sure it refers to the same person. However, one resident in the offline research referred to their local MP, Seema Malhotra.

Organisations and Places

Organisations and places are taken together because they yielded very similar results. The digital asset mapping found 168 locations and organisations in the Hounslow area.

The offline asset mapping found 51 relevant locations and organisations. Some items were excluded because they were too vague to match ('football', 'gym', 'central london', 'snakes & ladders', 'Kensington', 'local shops', 'swimming', 'zumba'), others were outside Hounslow and could not reasonably have been detected by the LocalNets ('Kew', 'Uxbridge', 'Park Royal Leisure Centre', 'Runnymede', 'Windsor Stables', 'Southwest Wimbledon Pentecostal Church').

20% of the assets mapped offline were picked up by the digital tool, with ten good matches between the two datasets. With a further six probable matches, it is reasonable to say that **31% of the place and location assets mapped offline were discovered by LocalNets**. Additionally, another two assets were uncovered by LocalNets that were mentioned in the ethnography, 'Hounslow Community Foodbox' and 'Hounslow Civic Centre'.

Matches are bound to be limited since the LocalNets.org web app looked at the whole of Hounslow, while the on-the-ground data focuses on the smaller area of Cranford, but a 31% rate of concurrence between the two approaches suggests that the LocalNets digital tool has validity in uncovering relevant local data, while at the same time supplementing this with a large

volume of additional assets not mentioned in the offline research.

Full matches

Bedfont Sports FC
The High Street
West Middlesex University Hospital
Hounslow Central Station
Hounslow Heath
Somali Community Centre
Gurdwara Martindale Road
West Thames College
Osterley Park
Feltham Swimming Baths
Heathrow Airport
Citizens Advice Bureau
Food bank
Jamia Masjid and Islamic Centre
Hounslow Borough Council
Church Meadows
Hounslow Youth Club

Offline survey answer	Digital possible match
Canoeing	Bedfont Lakes (nearest canoeing location)
Brownie Pact	3rd Hanworth Scouts
Heston School Basketball	Heston School
Job Centre	Hounslow Civic Center (houses Job Centre Plus)
Beavers Playgroup	Beavers Sports Lodge (houses playgroup)

Conclusions

Did the LocalNets.org data appear valid?

The crossover between the two datasets gives us confidence that the types of community assets surfaced refer to real entities, and further investigation into entities that are not represented in the Offline dataset confirms their existence. However, it never seemed likely the LocalNets.org tool would return false positives.

The correlation also suggests that the LocalNets.org tool is able to discover assets that are salient to the community, and discussion with the on-the-ground researcher indicated that the data chimed with his experience of the area.

From this we conclude the data is broadly representative of some subsection of the activity within the Hounslow social economy.

Does the LocalNets.org data represent a useful approach to gather ‘below the radar’ data?

Overall, the study found that LocalNets.org software is an efficient way of collating hyper-local information about community activities and organisations in a given area. With further user interface development, it is possible that it could become a reasonably inexpensive way of gaining oversight into the below the radar activity in a local area as part of a social media analytics process.

The RSA research team recently conducted a series of focus groups about community and community mapping with stakeholders in other parts of the country where it has been running its “Connected Communities for Social Inclusion and Mental Wellbeing” research programme. The methodology for this programme is broadly similar to that used in the on-the-ground research in Hounslow. The stakeholders in these sessions stressed the benefits locally of door-to-door asset mapping and outreach, maintaining that since the research period these techniques have continued to serve as key ways of engaging with local residents. The benefits of such interpersonal engagement cannot easily be replicated with an automated digital tool.

However, the same stakeholders highlighted that the limitations of these approaches were the speed at which this information

went out of date: given fluctuations in volunteer availability and the distribution of small funding pots, there is little guarantee that a group that is open one week will still be around a month or so later. It is here that using digital tools such as LocalNets potentially carries the most value, providing live, up-to-date information that makes use of local social media intelligence to provide a dynamic picture of local activity in the social economy, in a way that is more adaptable and less resource-heavy than the on-the-ground methods of door-to-door surveying and collaborative asset mapping.

How does the data collected by the digital tool compare to traditional offline approaches?

Events and private individuals are likely to constitute significant portions of the below the radar social economy, and it was difficult within the parameters of this particular study to compare these kinds of data between the two approaches, for the reasons outlined above. The pre-existing offline research did not specifically prompt for events, so very few were mentioned to compare with the online data, while assurances were made not to disclose the identities of individual participants in the offline research. We can disclose, though, that the handful of private individuals most active in the social economy who were found in the offline research did not appear in the LocalNets datasets. This is not surprising given the small number of these individuals and the isolated nature of the offline research site, which can be said in some ways to have a relatively under-developed social economy. The age profile of the individuals in question may also be of significance, and we cannot assume literacy in social media. The one clear match of an individual named person between the two datasets is a local MP; she was named only once in the offline research, suggesting that she is not especially central to the social networks in that locality, and as a Member of Parliament she cannot be said to be part of the 'below the radar' social economy in any case.

However, there was much greater overlap between the organisations and locations surfaced by the two research approaches, demonstrating the potential for the digital tool to discover similar data to the offline research. 31% of the organisations and locations mapped as community assets in the offline research were also discovered by the LocalNets web app. Whether these items can accurately be described as constituting the below the radar social economy, however, is

open to question. Most of the assets included in both datasets – hospitals, parks, churches – are well known to authorities and are key parts of the formal social economy rather than the below the radar one.

What the LocalNets data can provide, however, is a map of how these institutions engage with each other online – and it is this relational aspect of the social economy that is often below the radar, and one of the key benefits of LocalNets. The tool can produce up to date and locally valid assets maps, with some insight into how these institutions interact with each other – or do not – online.

Key benefits

- LocalNets.org provides an up-to-date list of community assets (including people, organisations, and events), with an emphasis on assets that are currently most salient in the community.
- Provides a network view of how those assets interact
- Less resource intensive than current approaches involving manual asset mapping.
- Can easily be combined with on-the-ground asset mapping; LocalNets.org can be primed with keywords that come from other asset mapping processes, and the output of LocalNets.org can be used as a starting point for deeper investigation.

Key Limitations

- Given the unbounded nature of online space, working in an area as small as a Lower Super Output Area brought some challenges.
- With a small sample of people, there is the possibility of misleading signals that are disproportionately visible.
- As with all techniques, some groups will be under represented (for example those who do not have access to the internet). However it should be noted that many community assets that do not themselves have a web presence are discovered because they are mentioned by others on social media.

Next steps

The RSA and RCA are continuing to test and refine LocalNets.org as a digital tool for mapping the below the radar social economy. This ongoing development encompasses:

- **Increased automation.** Currently the process requires manual intervention. While it may never be possible – or desirable - to make it wholly automatic, a new version of the software that decreases the amount of manual input and more improvement should be possible.
- **Visualisation** of the data in more informative ways
- **Testing** the software with community officers and other interested parties

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) is now collaborating with the RSA and the RCA to explore the potential of social media analytics to drive community action and, in particular, promote the take up of community rights. The next wave of research into the potential use of tools such as LocalNets.org will be used to identify nodes relevant to current or potential community activity in a local area. A series of interventions will be staged, and then a follow up evaluation will be undertaken to examine any changes to the sense of social inclusion and community empowerment for those affected.

Appendix: All nodes excluding people collected by Localnets.org

2000 Club Annual Sports & Funday	Event
Army in the park	Event
Back 2 Netball	Event
Brentford Fest	Event
Ealing Half Marathon	Event
Ealing Jazz Festival	Event
Eid	Event
Exercise 4 Everyone	Event
Feltham Fun Day	Event
Ganesh Chaturthi festival	Event
Goan Festival	Event
Inspire Hounslow Project	Event
Junior Cadet Summer Camp	Event
Lisa's Family Circuits	Event
London Mela	Event
Memory Cafe	Event
On Your Bike	Event
Osterley Parkrun	Event
Prakash Event	Event
Red Tractor Week	Event
Small Business Saturday	Event
The Big Dance	Event
The Big Iftar UK	Event
The Super Saturday road show	Event
X16 Programme	Event
Bedfont Lakes	Location
Bell Square Hounslow	Location
Boston Manor Park	Location
Chiswick Pier Trust	Location
Church Meadows	Location
Crane Park	Location
Cranford Community College	Location
Cranford Park	Location
Dukes Meadow	Location

Dukes Meadow	Location
Eastcote Cemetary	Location
Eastcote House	Location
Edward Pauling House	Location
Feltham Arena	Location
Feltham Pond	Location
Feltham shopping centre	Location
Greenham House Carehome	Location
Gunnersbury Park	Location
Hanworth Park	Location
Heathrow Airport	Location
Heston Community Centre	Location
Hounslow 'High Street Quarter'	Location
Hounslow Cemetary	Location
Hounslow Heath	Location
Hounslow High Street	Location
Hounslow Police Station	Location
Hounslow Youth Centre	Location
Inwood Park	Location
Isleworth Station	Location
Kingsley Park	Location
Lake Farm Country Park	Location
Lampton Park	Location
Marble Hill Park	Location
Market Place, Brentford	Location
Osterley Park	Location
Osterley Park	Location
Osterley Sports & Athletics Centre,	Location
Rainham Marshes	Location
River Crane	Location
St Helen's secondary school	Location
Tarbiyyah Primary School	Location
Turnham Common	Location
Twickenham Stadium	Location
3rd Hanworth Scouts Group	Organisation
4th Hounslow Scouts	Organisation
Beavers Sports Lodge	Organisation
Bedfont & Feltham FC	Organisation

Bedfont Lane Community Association	Organisation
BedfontFeltham	Organisation
Brabazon Community Centre	Organisation
Brentford Fountain Leisure Centre	Organisation
Bridge Link Community Centre	Organisation
CB Hub Multisports	Organisation
Cedars Youth and Community Centre	Organisation
Centre for Spirituality & Cultural Advancement	Organisation
Chiswick Riverside Greens	Organisation
Chiswick School	Organisation
Chiswick W4.com	Organisation
Civic Centre Hounslow	Organisation
Connexions Hounslow	Organisation
Crane Park Childrens Centre	Organisation
Cranford College PE	Organisation
Cranford Community College	Organisation
Cranford Council	Organisation
Cranford News	Organisation
Dome Badminton Centre	Organisation
Eastcote Lawn Tennis Club	Organisation
FCFKHounslow	Organisation
Feltham Band	Organisation
Feltham Community College	Organisation
Feltham Community Sports Hall	Organisation
Feltham Local	Organisation
Feltham Police	Organisation
Feltham Scouts	Organisation
Feltham Warriors	Organisation
FelthamBand	Organisation
FelthamShopping	Organisation
Get Active Hounslow	Organisation
Get West London	Organisation
Green Feltham Project	Organisation
Green Gym Hounslow	Organisation
GreenFeltham	Organisation
Grow Heathrow	Organisation
Gurdwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Hounslow	Organisation
Guru Nanak Sikh Academy	Organisation

HRCH_NHS_Trust	Organisation
Hanworth Air Park Leisure Centre and Library	Organisation
Harrow Churches Housing Association	Organisation
Harrow Food Bank	Organisation
Heston Community School	Organisation
Heston Community Sport Hall	Organisation
Hillingdon Borough Police	Organisation
Hogarth Health Club	Organisation
Holy Trinity Curch	Organisation
Hounslow Advice Centre	Organisation
Hounslow Badminton / Dome	Organisation
mpshounslow	Organisation
Hounslow Chronical DELETED	Organisation
Hounslow Chronicle	Organisation
Hounslow Civic Centre	Organisation
Hounslow Community Foodbox	Organisation
Hounslow Culture	Organisation
Hounslow Cycling	Organisation
Hounslow Green Gym	Organisation
Hounslow Green Party	Organisation
Hounslow HC (Hate Crime)	Organisation
Hounslow Heath NPT	Organisation
Hounslow Highways	Organisation
Hounslow Homes	Organisation
Hounslow Jamia Masjid and Islamic Centre	Organisation
Hounslow Leisure	Organisation
Hounslow Missing Persons Unit	Organisation
HounslowReTweet	Organisation
Hounslow Somali Community	Organisation
Hounslow Travel Active	Organisation
Hounslow Volunteer Centre	Organisation
HounslowHomes	Organisation
Indian Gymkhana HC	Organisation
Isleworth Leisure Centre and Library	Organisation
Isleworth Public Hall	Organisation
Isleworth Working Men's Club	Organisation
Keep Botwell Common	Organisation
Kingsley Academy	Organisation

LBofHounslow	Organisation
LBofHounslow	Organisation
Lampton Park Conference Centre	Organisation
Lampton Park FC	Organisation
Lampton School	Organisation
MPSHounslowSth	Organisation
Mo_tivators	Organisation
Mumsnet Hounslow	Organisation
OTB Dance Company	Organisation
Oak Hill Academy	Organisation
Osterley Park	Organisation
OsterleyNT	Organisation
Paul Robeson Theatre	Organisation
QPR Trust	Organisation
Radio JACKIE	Organisation
Reach Academy Feltham	Organisation
Rivers Academy West London	Organisation
Royal British Legion Hanworth	Organisation
SW London Environment Network	Organisation
Smallberry Green Primary School	Organisation
South Isleworth Children's Centre	Organisation
Sparrow Farm Residents Association Club	Organisation
TW13.net	Organisation
Team Hounslow AC	Organisation
Thameside Enterprise	Organisation
The Spot	Organisation
Treaty Centre Hounslow	Organisation
Watermans Art Centre	Organisation
West Middlesex Hospital	Organisation
West Thames College	Organisation
XXY Fitness	Organisation
Young Hounslow	Organisation
green feltham project	Organisation
hounslow community foodbox	Organisation
hounslowculture	Organisation
theheathlandsch	Organisation

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