

UHI Research Database pdf download summary

Social Enterprise and Wellbeing in Community Life

Farmer, Jane; Decotta, Tracey; McKinnon, Katherine; Barraket, Jo; Munoz, Sarah-Anne; Douglas, Heather; Roy, Michael

Published in:
Social Enterprise Journal

Publication date:
2016

Publisher rights:
© Emerald Group Publishing Limited 2016
Published by Emerald Group Publishing Limited
Licensed re-use rights only

The re-use license for this item is:
CC BY-NC

The Document Version you have downloaded here is:
Early version, also known as pre-print

The final published version is available direct from the publisher website at:
[10.1108/SEJ-05-2016-0017](https://doi.org/10.1108/SEJ-05-2016-0017)

[Link to author version on UHI Research Database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Farmer, J., Decotta, T., McKinnon, K., Barraket, J., Munoz, S-A., Douglas, H., & Roy, M. (2016). Social Enterprise and Wellbeing in Community Life. *Social Enterprise Journal*, 12(2), 235-254. DOI: 10.1108/SEJ-05-2016-0017

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the UHI Research Database are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights:

- 1) Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the UHI Research Database for the purpose of private study or research.
- 2) You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- 3) You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the UHI Research Database

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at RO@uhi.ac.uk providing details; we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



Social enterprise and wellbeing in community life

Journal:	<i>Social Enterprise Journal</i>
Manuscript ID	SEJ-05-2016-0017
Manuscript Type:	Research Paper
Keywords:	social enterprise, wellbeing, community, health geography, disadvantage

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

Social enterprise and wellbeing in community lifeIntroduction

This paper explores the relationship between social enterprises, their participants, wellbeing realised in/from social enterprises, and the experience of wellbeing *outside* of social enterprises, in community life. We used a relational, geographical, approach (Cummins *et al.*, 2007) to collect and consider data. We concluded from a previous study (Munoz *et al.*, 2015) that this provides a useful methodology to assess how and why wellbeing is realised in/by a setting that has material, cultural and social aspects. In this case, the originality of this paper lies in using relational methods to explore if and how, a social enterprise might have wellbeing impacts on people's lives in a community. The paper seeks to explore the added value of social enterprises which Hazenberg (2014) suggests has been insufficiently explored, to date, in academic research.

Much of the promise of social enterprises for socio-economically disadvantaged people is based on their purported capacity to realise wellbeing (e.g. Lysaght *et al.*, 2012; Teasdale, 2010). We understand individual wellbeing here, from Fleuret and Atkinson (2007), as comprised of elements of integration, security, capability and therapy, fluid and relative rather than fixed (Atkinson, 2013); but we acknowledge that wellbeing is multiply interpreted.

In a previous study conducted in 2011 (Muñoz *et al.*, 2015), we applied a relational geography approach to explore how wellbeing was realised for individuals engaged in GreenShed, a social enterprise in a regional Australian town. In that study we found that applying Fleuret and Atkinson's (2007) Spaces of Wellbeing Theory helped to identify wellbeing realised in a social enterprise and how wellbeing realisation occurred. Therapeutic assemblage, another concept from relational geography (Foley, 2011), was helpful in understanding how material things, stories and practices come together to realise wellbeing in places. We provided quotes from social enterprise participants that showed their experiences of wellbeing in a social enterprise, and these developed. From relating participants' discussions to spaces within and associated with, the social enterprise, we were even able to show different aspects of wellbeing built in productive and social spaces. This enabled a micro-geography of wellbeing realisation in a social enterprise, to be portrayed.

1
2
3 From the 2011 study, we were intrigued by participants' discussions of their social
4 enterprise experiences in relation to 'life in the community'; for example, discussing how
5 social connections formed in the social enterprise, extended into, and affected experiences
6 in, community life. This led us to wonder if and how, the social enterprise impacted on
7 participants' lives in the community and whether impacts were more widely felt – like
8 ripples on a pond – by others in the community.
9

10
11
12
13
14 This paper discusses a further small, exploratory study we conducted, again with
15 participants of GreenShed, but in 2014-15. It builds on the 2011 study and largely involves a
16 different group of participants. The goal was to explore if and how the wellbeing realised
17 by/in a social enterprise impacts on participants' 'everyday' community lives – and the lives
18 of others in the community. We ask - are there wellbeing benefits that are experienced
19 beyond the boundaries of engagement at/ in a social enterprise? We understand
20 community as comprising a geographical location, the built/natural environment there, and
21 the people that live and/or work there. We view community as constructed through
22 ongoing interactions between these aspects. We understand community here as associated
23 with a meaningful location (Cresswell, 2004 p.7), but fluid and composed of networks and
24 flows between relations (Massey, 1997), experienced differently by diverse participants and
25 at different times, alone or together (Doughty, 2013). In this respect, while recognising that
26 community is variously understood (e.g. McGregor, 2012), our concept of community is akin
27 to relational understanding of place. Cresswell (2004) describes: place as "an embodied
28 relationship with the world. Places are constructed by people doing things and in this sense
29 are never 'finished' but are constantly being performed."(p.37) We use the term 'everyday
30 life' from de Certeau (1984), to signify that we are talking about the ordinary, rather than
31 special, workings in communities of "practices, mixtures of rituals and makeshifts" (p.xvi)
32 which are "all in general circulation and rather drab" (p.xviii).
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48

49 Community wellbeing has been depicted as involving citizen safety, empowerment, socio-
50 economic security, social cohesion and social inclusion (Miles *et al.*, 2008). Here, we do not
51 consider what social enterprise contributes to a pre-defined concept of community
52 wellbeing; rather we present a beginning exploration of how social enterprise might
53 influence wellbeing of participants and others in everyday community life.
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 As a social enterprise, GreenShed might be regarded as a 'work integrated social enterprise'
4 (WISE), intended to provide social support, build social capital and provide supported
5 employment for vulnerable people (Barraket, 2014). On the surface, GreenShed appears to
6 be a 'men's shed' i.e. a type of organisation popular in Australia and aimed at providing men
7 with traditionally male-oriented, productive activities like woodworking (Ballinger *et al.*,
8 2008). GreenShed is more than this and is open to all genders and incorporates activities
9 such as art classes. GreenShed was established originally by a religious group following a
10 natural disaster in the early 2000s. Its intention is equity and providing purpose through
11 meaningful activity. GreenShed generates funding from sales of wood products, contracts
12 with disability organisations and the Correction System, and community grants. We propose
13 it is a social enterprise because it has a social mission, makes goods for sale and provides
14 services for contract (Barraket *et al.*, 2010). Geographically, this study is located in a
15 relatively disadvantaged and historically distinct suburb of a regional town in Victoria,
16 Australia. The suburb is distinguished from the larger town by a boundary formed by a creek
17 which acts as a physical and emotional barrier for connections with the rest of the town.
18 Both the regional town and this suburb grew out of intense gold-mining in the 1850s-1870s,
19 followed by later development of rural industries and services.
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

35 The study involved nine purposively-selected social enterprise participants, and four
36 interviewees with knowledge of the social enterprise and the community (depicted here as
37 boundary spanners (Richter *et al.* 2006)), identified from participant data collection. Data
38 were collected from social enterprise participants using mental mapping and walking
39 interviews; and from others using face-to-face interviews.
40
41
42
43
44

45 **Background**

46 *Social enterprises and wellbeing*

47
48
49 Social enterprises could be interpreted as part of a broader economic social and solidarity
50 movement, an alternative to mainstream capitalist enterprise, that aims to combine
51 economically viable business for wealth creation, service provision, and improving
52 wellbeing of individuals and places (Amin *et al.*, 2003). This acknowledges the contribution
53 of diverse economic enterprises to social and cultural life. To be successful in such a
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 paradigm, an enterprise should be commercially viable and strive to make positive impacts
4 on society, addressing individual and collective wellbeing of local people; for example,
5 through providing work experience and/or training (Ferguson and Islam, 2008; Fioritti *et al.*,
6 2014).
7
8
9

10 We suggest that GreenShed, the social enterprise in this study, might be understood as a
11 WISE. Borzaga and Depedri (2014) typologise WISEs, suggesting categories of: 1) social
12 support (supplying vulnerable people with mainly social integration opportunities and social
13 capital building); 2) sheltered employment (employing vulnerable people to produce
14 goods/services for public administration); and 3) supported employment (integrating
15 vulnerable people into market-oriented enterprises). They suggest that “over the past 20
16 years, work integrated social enterprises have increasingly become a solution to the issues
17 of work placement of vulnerable persons” (Borzaga and Depedri, 2014; p.97) and note that
18 WISEs provide opportunities for those “with psychological and physical disability, people
19 with substance abuse, other disability, longterm unemployment, disadvantaged young
20 people, immigrants, women and those with low education” (p.91). Barraket (2014; p.105)
21 says that, in Australia, WISE “typically combines the work integration objective with the
22 delivery of specific goods and services that serve the unmet needs of the beneficiary group”.
23 This resonates with Spear and Bidet’s (2005) analysis of the rise of WISE to provide welfare
24 services, coinciding with the de-institutionalisation of social care and with policies focusing
25 on welfare to work.
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39

40 Benefits for individuals and communities are claimed to arise from social enterprise
41 activities (Williams *et al.*, 2008). Recently, attention has turned to instrumentally applying
42 social enterprise as a form of public health intervention, although evidence to support this
43 remains sparse (Roy *et al.*, 2013). Benefits for individuals are linked to attaining a sense of
44 coherence (Antonovsky, 1979) and/or gaining “the skills and confidence to manage the
45 demands of life, to respond to an environment that is both comprehensible and
46 manageable” (Roy *et al.*, 2013 p.61). Collective benefits identified in the literature include
47 the rehabilitation and increased inclusiveness of civic spaces resulting from social enterprise
48 operations in rural communities (Barraket and Archer, 2010). Proponents note that the
49 impact of social enterprise on wellbeing development is difficult to measure and quantify. In
50 particular, there is poor understanding of causal mechanisms (Roy *et al.*, 2014). A systematic
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 literature review of the impact of social enterprise-led activity on health and wellbeing
4 found few quality studies (Roy *et al.*, 2014); those found indicated improvements in mental
5 health, self-confidence, self-esteem, motivation and life satisfaction. Our case study here
6 presents evidence from a social enterprise that aligns, to an extent, with the Men's Shed
7 concept. Milligan and others (2015) have investigated wellbeing benefits from Men's Sheds,
8 but suggest challenges with causation, questioning if those who are most healthy or who
9 have best capacity for improved health, are most likely to participate.
10
11

12
13
14
15
16 Roy and others (2014 p.190) suggest social enterprises could provide "a window of
17 opportunity for mutual understanding and interaction with the community", but again there
18 is little evidence that probes micro-scale social enterprise-community inter-relationships.
19 Our study moves understanding away from viewing individual wellbeing as a fixed stock, to
20 understanding how wellbeing assets, realised from interactions with social enterprise as a
21 space of wellbeing, inter-relate with aspects of everyday life, giving opportunities for
22 affecting wellbeing in the community.
23
24
25
26
27
28

29 *Space, place and wellbeing*

30
31
32 In this paper, we apply ideas of spaces of wellbeing and therapeutic assemblage to develop
33 understanding of how wellbeing is (re-)realised through inter-relationships between people,
34 material objects, stories, practices and performances (Foley, 2011). The geographical
35 theories employed align with the idea of therapeutic landscape, defined by Kearns and
36 Gesler (1998 p.8) as places that have achieved "reputations for providing physical, mental
37 and spiritual healing". This view has evolved into contention that a therapeutic landscape is
38 a place with the potential for health, but its realisation is contingent (Conradson, 2005).
39 People will experience places differently, depending on their personal situation,
40 environmental conditions and over time. Thus places are not fixed in their potential to
41 benefit. If a place is culturally understood as linked with health, people will approach it with
42 expectation of benefit. This is likely to influence the realisation of benefit. Foley (2011)
43 highlighted that participants will, in a sense, 'perform' health to participate in the implicit
44 potential. Since social enterprises are promoted as beneficial, society already regards them
45 as a space where people and ways of organising are part of a landscape that has therapeutic
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 intent. Participants need only to go along and perform health, perhaps, to realise benefits
4 for themselves.
5

6
7 Fleuret and Atkinson (2007) conducted a multidisciplinary literature review of relationships
8 between wellbeing and spaces. Acknowledging that “wellbeing is a notoriously abstract and
9 unfigure

10
11 term” (Atkinson, 2013), they identified four key perspectives: capability, integration,
12 security and therapy. Rather than delimiting wellbeing to one philosophical viewpoint,
13 Fleuret and Atkinson (2007) suggested that embracing diverse perspectives on wellbeing
14 beneficially produces an encompassing concept that understands wellbeing realisation as
15 therapeutic assemblage. Atkinson (2013) views wellbeing as fluid and dynamic, situated and
16 relational, and realised by interaction between material, organic and emotional dynamics of
17 places. Thus the spaces of wellbeing approach proposes that different social and spatial
18 contexts may be facilitative of wellbeing. In a previous paper (Munoz et al, 2015), we
19 applied thinking about spaces of wellbeing and therapeutic landscape to suggest how
20 wellbeing was realised in a social enterprise. In this study we used the same thinking to
21 explore if/how wellbeing realisation from social enterprises might come together with
22 aspects of everyday community life, to help realise wellbeing in the community.
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

35 **Methodology**

36
37
38 The study described here used methods consistent with relational geography; that is,
39 mental mapping and walking interviews; and incorporated technologies including
40 geographical tracking and photography. The methods were intended to capture places
41 significant to participants and locate what was said and expressed there, recorded in
42 photographs and observed in the action of taking photographs. The methods were intended
43 to facilitate participants to steer researchers where participants wanted to go, associated
44 with what researchers asked them. Walking in the locale allowed us to capture feelings
45 expressed and incidental events that happened as participants encountered other people,
46 things and locations. Emotions as expressed in smiling, language tone and body language
47 were aspects observed and recorded. Walking interviews have been discussed as helpful for
48 vulnerable participants because they address the norm where researchers lead the agenda,
49 affording elements of empowerment to the study subjects (Evans and Jones, 2011). Doughty
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 (2013) notes this equalising quality suggesting “walking-with” provides a “temporary form
4 of companionship” (p.145). She explains that walking interviews capture the reality of our
5 mobile lives performed in meaningful, but incidental interactions with others.
6
7

8
9 GreenShed was our study setting because we had researched there before, had contextual
10 understanding and established relationships with staff. GreenShed produces wooden
11 products from recycled timber, and services related to planning, building and installing
12 these. GreenShed participants are unpaid and deal with the range of life challenges
13 described by Borzaga and Depedri (2014, p.91), including long-term unemployment and
14 disability. They are referred from within the local community, by the Correction System and
15 by disability services and organisations. GreenShed also has a paid manager and inputs from
16 other paid workers. GreenShed is difficult to precisely typologise as a social enterprise
17 (Borzaga and Depedri, 2014). It appears to focus most on the production of social
18 integration outcomes produced through engaging people in productive activities, but it also
19 has elements of work/business integration because goods are produced for sale. Our
20 previous study (Munoz *et al.*, 2015) showed that engagement in work that produced goods
21 for sale was significant for GreenShed participants. GreenShed participants are mainly men,
22 although there are some female participants.
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33

34
35 Nathan is the manager of GreenShed. We received his consent to undertake this study.
36 Formal ethical approval was from La Trobe University Ethics Committee (FHEC 14/178
37 01/08/2014). We asked Nathan to identify social enterprise participants for mental mapping
38 and walking interviews based on his assessment of their capacity to participate. Ultimately,
39 nine male participants were involved, eight chose to map/walk in pairs (i.e. with a
40 companion from GreenShed) and one was involved on his own. All were between 20 and 65
41 years old.
42
43
44
45
46
47

48
49 Participants received an information sheet. This was read out as some had literacy
50 problems, with Nathan and/or another paid staff member present. Care was taken that
51 participants did not feel obliged to be involved. We tried to make the experiences as
52 unthreatening as possible. Members of the research team spent some time informally at
53 GreenShed getting to know participants beforehand and during the time the study took
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 place. Participants were welcome to participate in the mental mapping and walking
4 interviews with a companion, as was requested by some participants.
5
6

7
8 Following data collection with participants, we decided to interview 'boundary spanners'
9 (Long *et al.*, 2013) as Nathan, a student volunteer and two community members were
10 mentioned, by more than one participant, during walking interviews. We understand
11 boundary spanners as people with connections and roles in community life, as well as
12 knowledge of the social enterprise. These four consented to participate in face-to-face,
13 audio-recorded interviews. A total of 13 subjects were thus involved.
14
15
16
17

18
19 Social enterprise participants were first asked to draw a mental map (Brennan-Horley,
20 2010), using marker pens and paper, of places they might visit in the locale during a normal
21 day (open to them to interpret), and to describe how these places made them feel and what
22 they did there. Some participants found this challenging. We did not probe this, but it
23 appeared related to literacy and/or confidence, challenges. In most cases, therefore,
24 researcher TdC talked with participants about an imagined journey around the community,
25 sometimes drawing what they described, but sometimes not – as thought appropriate.
26
27
28
29
30
31

32
33 Following this, participants led TdC on a walk from GreenShed around the locale. TdC wore a
34 geographical positioning system (GPS) tracker and TdC and participants wore lapel
35 microphones to record conversations. Walks lasted around one hour. Participants were
36 asked to walk and talk about places in the community, following up the earlier mental
37 mapping experience. Participants were encouraged by ongoing conversation from TdC to
38 talk about, and photograph, places that they related to their social enterprise experiences.
39
40
41
42

43
44 Interviews were transcribed and thematic qualitative analysis was carried out using Nvivo,
45 coding to the wellbeing dimensions of Spaces of Wellbeing Theory, and highlighting material
46 objects, social interactions, practices or stories according to therapeutic assemblage.
47 Analysis was open to new themes. Study subjects were given pseudonyms to preserve
48 anonymity. Rounds of discussion of data were conducted among the research team, to
49 explore what had been found.
50
51
52
53

54
55 Using GPS tracking and timestamps, we were able to align discussions with locations in the
56 community. In a future, larger study, we would like to identify if there are key interaction
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 points (locations of consistent significance), but this study largely tested the methods and
4 approach, for feasibility. Interacting with the technology proved engaging for participants
5 and maps of each participants' journey were produced, by overlaying it with a picture
6 captured from Googlemaps. These are not included here, but again the idea was tested for
7 feasibility in a larger study.
8
9
10

11 Findings

12
13
14
15
16 In our previous study (Munoz *et al.*, 2015), we identified wellbeing realised in a social
17 enterprise and we described how it realised, using quotes and examples illustrating
18 therapeutic assemblage of wellbeing from interconnections of material objects, social
19 interactions, stories, practices and performances. In this study, we sought to explore
20 whether this wellbeing from inside social enterprises might impact on participants in their
21 everyday community life and whether it had any wider impacts on wellbeing in the
22 community. Below, we explore evidence for these aspects, dividing our discussion into
23 consideration of participants and then, the wider community. As in our previous study, we
24 shape discussion by drawing on the idea of therapeutic assemblage.
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

32 *Social enterprise participants and wellbeing in community life*

33
34
35 Findings suggest that wellbeing for participants realised inside GreenShed - in a sense -
36 moves with them into their community life. Doughty (2013) proposes that therapeutic
37 landscape could be viewed as "a moving space that unfolds within and through interactions
38 with the environment (including other humans, as well as non-humans), rather than a fixed
39 geographical location" (p.145). In various ways, during walking interviews, wellbeing
40 realised within GreenShed could be interpreted as extending and augmenting through
41 individuals' carrying out their day-to-day activities in the locale. Data suggest the
42 participants as having developed a sort of mobile 'wellbeing bubble' which could be
43 construed as having their space of wellbeing, stimulated and nascent in GreenShed, move
44 with them into the community. Below we illustrate how participants experiences of
45 wellbeing from GreenShed could be linked with their wellbeing in community life, through:
46 community locations or material things acting as triggers for participants' expressions of
47 wellbeing; the telling of stories about how wellbeing from GreenShed has improved
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 participants' community life; and, performances of wellbeing (being 'ordinary' (Thrift, 1999)
4 in the community), which participants attribute to GreenShed participation.
5
6

7 *-Materiality: community objects as wellbeing triggers*
8
9

10 Participants led the researcher around the locale, discussing locations and objects that act
11 to tie together their wellbeing, GreenShed and community life.
12
13

14 Objects and locations were discussed in relation to social integration; for example, Don
15 explained, outside the chemist's shop, his difficulties interacting with staff there, in the past.
16 He tended to get confused about whether or not he had received his drugs and said he
17 sometimes got upset and angry. Nathan (GreenShed manager) had mediated with the staff
18 to devise a system for Don to record and sign-off which drugs he had received. This led to
19 new, cordial relationships with shop staff:
20
21
22
23
24
25

26 *Don: "before I came to [GreenShed], I was pretty angry and I was very suspicious of*
27 *everyone. It was the way that I survived... they were the wrong mechanisms, but they were*
28 *the only ones I knew. Nathan used to come up with me to the chemist. When I first went up*
29 *there, I went off because I thought they were trying to rip me off. They were showing me*
30 *these things and I couldn't work it out. I was getting confused. So I told Nathan what*
31 *happened, and he said I better come with you, so he came up with me and made them do a*
32 *list and I had to sign for it..."*
33
34
35
36
37
38

39 Another participant, James, led the researcher to a bus stop which symbolised his journey to
40 becoming an 'ordinary' (i.e. non-disruptive) citizen. James described:
41
42
43
44

45 *"I was hanging out at the bus stops mainly, but I've not done that for ages now. All of the*
46 *shop owners complained about me. I was yelling at the people and what not. I used to be*
47 *really aggressive, I still am a little bit – and people used to be intimidated because they'd*
48 *hear me yelling at people at the bus stop ..."*
49
50
51
52

53 James was referred to GreenShed by Mary who works at a shop beside the bus stop. Mary
54 contacted Nathan about James. James began participating at GreenShed, and explained, to
55 TdC at the bus-stop, how that led to an upturn in his life:
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 TdC: *“so this is the infamous bus stop you used to hang out at”*
4

5 James: *“yeh that’s right, there’s the shop owner [Mary] as well – I have to wave now”*
6
7

8 The incident is significant as occurring at the location associated with James’s previously
9 disruptive behaviour, changed by engagement with GreenShed, arising from Mary’s referral.
10 James implies a reversal of the power relationship, suggesting his obligation – now - to wave
11 to Mary, thus conferring his favour on her. James explained that the bus-stop, and adjacent
12 shop, is further symbolic of his recovery because, periodically, he is now invited by Mary to
13 help out at the shop.
14
15
16
17
18

19 Other locations triggered stories of personal realisation and health improvement that
20 participants connected with GreenShed involvement. For example, Thad led the researcher
21 past a gym, saying:
22
23
24

25
26 *“... I want to become a professional weightlifter. I wouldn’t if it wasn’t for all this*
27 *community... [gestures involvement]. I wouldn’t want to do it. I wouldn’t even go to the*
28 *gym...”*
29
30
31

32 A material thing/location in the community could show the value to others of participants’
33 skills and work. An example was where Rob and Angus highlighted a wooden fence that four
34 social enterprise participants had built for Sue, a community member who also ran art
35 classes at GreenShed. Rob and Angus discussed how they had helped to build the fence and
36 talked enthusiastically and proudly, at the fence, with one photographing the other, his arm
37 draped over the fence and a smile on his face:
38
39
40
41
42
43

44
45 Angus: *“we put the fence up...just four of us... yeah we got all the stuff delivered, we got the*
46 *pickets delivered and...Rob oiled them all up ...that’s it there [points to fence]”*
47
48

49 Rob: *stand in front of it and get your picture taken, mate. Hang onto the fence, lean on the*
50 *fence, that’s it, just like that! Get your hand away from the number, that’s it! That’s it, look*
51 *at it, aye...”*
52
53
54

55 Rob added: *“...it needs a coat of bloody paint on it, doesn’t it? Or something? Look at that,*
56 *that one’s split, better get on to her... it needs a coat of something on it...”*
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Adding to the illustration, a passer-by shouted over to Rob, Angus and the researcher,
4 highlighting his acknowledgement that the men had made the fence.
5
6

7
8 In this vein, most participants showed researcher TdC evidence of some work or project
9 achieved for community benefit; another example was an ArtSpace renovation. Participants
10 also discussed projects that had been planned, but fallen through, for example, new
11 benches for a sports club. Although these projects had not occurred, participants had a
12 positive attitude, suggesting they were resilient about these adverse events.
13
14
15

16
17 Cafes, pubs, sports facilities and shops were highlighted as locations signifying greater ease
18 with community interactions. Several noted their confidence, now, to try out new facilities
19 – e.g. a new superstore. Participants often discussed whether they felt welcomed, accepted
20 or were treated ‘like an ordinary person’ at shops and cafes, showing a relational
21 connection between locations, participants and others; and tacitly relating these
22 interconnections to new-found wellbeing. Their discussions suggest wellbeing from
23 GreenShed plants seeds of confidence to be adventurous, however, other aspects are
24 necessary for wellbeing transferral to be achieved in another setting. For example, Don
25 notes that chemist shop staff are welcoming and friendly so he is comfortable going there,
26 but newsagent staff are not perceived as welcoming, so he does not go there.
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

35
36 *-Metaphorical: stories reinforcing wellbeing*
37
38

39 While community locations or objects could stimulate discussion of wellbeing connections,
40 participants used stories - sometimes linked to locations, but sometimes abstractly – to link
41 wellbeing from the social enterprise with aspects of community life. All participants
42 portrayed moving from a dark period of their life, characterised by experiences of
43 loneliness, disconnection, exclusion, loss of worth and/or mental illness, to a current time
44 where they experience greater connection to others around them (including other
45 GreenShed participants), control of aspects of their life, future orientation and a wider
46 range of connections with people and locations.
47
48
49
50
51
52

53
54 Rob described suddenly losing his capacity to work and drive, through illness - to now
55 feeling a valued participant in community life, at least partly due to GreenShed involvement:
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 *"...I can say to people, bloody-yeah, I was one of those blokes that, with my [illness]...I found*
4 *out about the [illness] down at the City Hospital four years ago... they reduced me to tears*
5 *down there. I was one of those blokes that thought Beyond Blue and all that was a load of*
6 *rubbish...it's not...I had a depression slump...at one stage I was suicidal, been through that*
7 *sort of rubbish..."; and added*
8
9

10
11
12 *'... Mary at [shop] – she's the one that got me onto this here ... it's a long story...I bumped*
13 *into her at the shop, had a bit of a chat with her... she suggested about coming down here*
14 *and meeting Nathan and she sent Nathan an email ..., and sent me down there, you know,*
15 *and I come down not really expecting too much... I've been there ever since and you can't*
16 *keep me away from the place..."*
17
18
19

20
21
22 As they walk, a car horn honks ...
23

24
25 *Rob: "I can't walk down the street without someone knowing me...there you go, hear that!*
26 *So that's the way it is, you know... that's it, toot toot. Quite often I will call into Mary there.*
27 *Saturday morning or whatever and quite often I'll call in and if Glenda's going [to*
28 *GreenShed], I'll pick her up a cup of coffee or whatever"*
29
30
31

32
33 Engagement with the social enterprise provided some participants with experiences of
34 productive work, portrayed as evidence of recovery and worth. As described above, James
35 moved from disruptive behaviour at the bus-stop, to helping at the adjacent shop. That
36 described:
37
38

39
40 *"I used to play video games, but what GreenShed has done, is everyone knows me. I know*
41 *how to talk to a lot of people around here. I've got my own little business too...a [name]*
42 *business ... I make [products]...it's community-based. If you asked me about five years ago, if*
43 *you want to do something in the community I would say no..."; adding: "for me, it's about*
44 *being part of the community. I never wanted to be treated differently. I couldn't care less if I*
45 *had a disability or not. I still have to wake up with a disability. It's not going to change so you*
46 *might as well be treated normally..."*
47
48
49
50
51
52

53
54 Don described his severe mental illness linked to a traumatised upbringing. Now, as well as
55 amicable interactions with his general medical practice and chemist's shop staff, Don tells of
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 a changed perspective regarding his gambling, money and his future , explaining to TdC
4
5 outside the bank:

6
7 *"I'm a bit hot on the horses. I won \$600 when I first got to GreenShed. Nathan said: 'are you*
8
9 *going to bank some of it?' I said 'ok I'll bank half of it....last year I had nearly \$400 in the*
10
11 *bank and this year I've got nearly \$500."*

12
13 Participant's recovery stories were often linked to feelings of social integration. For some,
14
15 the reach of their activities had extended in nature and geographical scale. James's
16
17 involvement in art classes at GreenShed led to him being linked, via Sue (community
18
19 member that runs art classes), with an initiative taking socio-economically disadvantaged
20
21 people on a visit to UK galleries. Thad and Jules described attending national sports events
22
23 and music festivals. They explained that these new adventures stemmed from attending a
24
25 national rugby match with Nathan and his friends. Thad said, previous to this: *"we never*
26
27 *went to Melbourne on our own...I'd probably go with someone else that made me feel*
28
29 *comfortable... now I can do it on my own."*

30
31 Like the example of James given earlier, Thad suggested a changed power relationship, this
32
33 time with Nathan:

34
35 *"...I'm planning to go to at least one match in Melbourne.... If Nathan wants to come,*
36
37 *Nathan's more than welcome to come. I would never do that before. If I knew Nathan*
38
39 *[wanted to go]... I wouldn't ask. One thing I would have thought of back then was, if I ask*
40
41 *someone from GreenShed, they would think they'd have to look after me..."*

42
43 Relationships with family members or friends not associated with GreenShed were not
44
45 probed. Nonetheless, some participants mentioned family relationships. Rob depicted
46
47 positive relationships, but some participants mentioned being unconnected with family
48
49 members and some related stories of negative relationships with family members.
50
51 Participants' stories of enjoying wellbeing in community life - linked to GreenShed - were
52
53 invariably positive, and depicting an upturn in life. Perhaps this is linked to undertaking
54
55 walking interviews in pairs, where participants might have felt encouraged to support and
56
57 build on each other's positivity.

58
59 *-Performance: practising and communicating wellbeing*
60

1
2
3 Participants discussed attending GreenShed within a routine of everyday life. Discussions
4 portray GreenShed as a workplace, as in this conversation between James and Nathan:

5
6
7 *J: "I stay here for most of the day, til 3 o'clock sometimes, don't I Nathan?"*

8
9
10 *N: (joking) 'til we kick him out*

11
12 *J: 'til they kick me out, 'til they've had enough of me*

13
14
15 Angus notes asking Nathan if he could attend GreenShed 'full-time', rather than three days a
16 week. Jules discussed his journey to GreenShed, undertaken almost daily:

17
18
19 *"I walk, I walk, I drive my chair to Emu Road near Bunnings and then get on the bus and*
20 *come out here....[person] showed me how to get the bus and stuff...[sometimes]...we go out*
21 *at night to a pub..."*

22
23
24
25 Each walking interview revealed instances of participants chatting with or waving to, others
26 in the locale. James waved to Mary from the shop and Rob and Angus got a friendly 'toot
27 toot' from a passing car. A lady with children chatted to Don and Greg. During their walking
28 interview Thad and Jules met and greeted various people; for example, a gardener in the
29 park:
30
31
32

33
34
35 *Thad: "when we see the gardener that we know, we talk about other stuff. I would never*
36 *stop by and talk to someone, from a garden or doing the garden.*

37
38
39 *Jules: we'd probably never have done that before, talked to a random...*

40
41
42 *Carer: ...but he passes through [GreenShed] though, you seen him when you're there."*

43
44
45 Participants discussed interactions with others from GreenShed in community settings. Don
46 and Greg went to the YMCA to watch Thad and Jules play basketball and Thad and Jules
47 discussed involving a group of participants in a fun sporting event.

48
49
50 All participants discussed feeling more confident and happier while moving about the locale
51 and interacting, and linked this to GreenShed participation. Sometimes descriptions of these
52 feelings were reinforced by feedback received at GreenShed. Don noted: "... Nathan said to
53 me – 'you've come a long way, Don – you've come from an angry person to a happy person.'"
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 In the above section, we have endeavoured to use findings to illustrate how social
4 enterprise participants found wellbeing feelings stimulated from community locations and
5 objects, how they used stories to link their community wellbeing with the social enterprise
6 and how they linked 'healthy' practices in the community with their engagement at
7 GreenShed. We now move to consider what evidence we gained about relationships
8 between the social enterprise and community life for others, and how that might affect
9 wellbeing in the community.
10
11
12
13
14

15 *Social enterprise and wellbeing in everyday community life*

16
17
18
19 Discussions with social enterprise participants highlighted some key people whose names
20 occurred more than once, and that appeared active in bridging between GreenShed and
21 community life. We decided that a way of beginning to understand relationships between
22 the social enterprise and community life and what that might mean for wider wellbeing,
23 would be to interview these people that appeared to act as boundary spanners.
24 Interviewees included Nathan, manager of GreenShed; Sue, a volunteer that runs art classes
25 at GreenShed; Mary who works in a shop in the community, and who knows about the work
26 of GreenShed because her parents volunteer there and from her involvement on
27 community organisation committees; and Liz, a student volunteer.
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

35
36 One role of the social enterprise in community wellbeing was acting to knit disconnected
37 people into community life, thus protecting community functionality. In conversation,
38 Nathan regularly states an active mission to connect participants with community life. For
39 example, he mediated between Don and chemist's shop staff and discussed connecting
40 other participants with health and social care services, such as counselling. Nathan called
41 local police to speak with James regarding his disruptive behaviour. This allowed police to
42 speak with James as a warning rather than the situation escalating to a formal criminal
43 proceeding.
44
45
46
47
48
49

50
51 Nathan said: *"the locksmith and the café half way along there used to complain... they all*
52 *had a bit of a spit and asked me to fix it...I got the police down here...I actually rung the*
53 *police, not because it was a criminal problem...I got the policeman to come down and have a*
54 *talk to these guys. That was after they'd started here though. Just about their noise and how*
55 *that might frighten people, they weren't in trouble..."*
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Mary alluded to how GreenShed's role in maintaining community security might be
4 misunderstood, suggesting that some local residents actually saw GreenShed as a place
5 where troubled people gathered, noting:
6
7

8
9 *"...initially I was aware of some of the people attending GreenShed, and I had seen them*
10 *around here ... it was, like...what do they do down there?...I thought it was great what they*
11 *were doing, but I thought it was a bit dubious about..." [makes hand gesture of collecting*
12 *together].*
13
14
15

16
17 She highlighted a need for the wider community to understand this 'peace-keeping' role of
18 the social enterprise, saying:
19

20
21 *"...there's this kind of [suburb] stigma...about GreenShed...people haven't taken the time to*
22 *go...no...they're trying to do something there. There's a little narrowmindedness... I don't*
23 *think the community appreciates fully what is happening down there."*
24
25
26

27
28 Having a more subtle and covert role than Nathan in this community security dimension,
29 Mary reflected on her own role - in a sense, triaging disconnected people that she
30 encountered through interactions in her shop as: appropriate for GreenShed, or otherwise.
31
32 Mary suggests that some people are suitable to become more connected through
33 GreenShed, while others require other sorts of engagement. Here she notes why and how
34 she connected Rob with GreenShed:
35
36
37

38
39 *"Rob was a really good fit... I'm like – I reckon he'll fit down there...it's like referring someone*
40 *to your hairdresser, you're really cautious. You go, are they going to be a good client, or*
41 *not....? ...there's a few that are, like, I would not do that to Nathan..."; adding "...I am*
42 *selective about who I say, go down and check it out... it's a higher level of need, versus, the*
43 *one's that I have recommended are the ones that have come into town and they don't know*
44 *people...and they want social interaction, one of the things is how long they come in here*
45 *[the shop], sit in here and talk..."*
46
47
48
49
50
51

52
53 While Sue depicted motivation to connect people into community life through her
54 volunteering at GreenShed, her discussions also show that she gains wellbeing for herself
55 from her connections. She appears to gain benefit from: engaging with art (her passion),
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 engaging others with art, and from making social connections for *herself*, in the community.

4
5 She noted:

6
7 *"with my work the idea is to make links in the community, and to identify places that the*
8 *guys can come and do different things...I've been here about three years...there was a little*
9 *group happening here, but it wasn't really much. I said...I can bring these guys out and*
10 *started off the ...all day art class and then just developed it from there. It was just a good*
11 *space for guys to come and do whatever it was they were wanting to do almost, mainly*
12 *woodwork and art... there is a few that come in from the community, like apart from guys*
13 *from GreenShed ..."*
14
15
16
17
18
19

20 Sue went on to explain: *"...we're going to the MONA gallery...we're taking about six guys*
21 *there for 2 nights and 3 days..."* and *"I know a lot more people from being connected here".*
22
23

24 Finally, in a concrete way, the social enterprise contributed by bringing new people into the
25 area to act as volunteers, exposing people from different backgrounds to the area and its
26 benefits. This quote from Liz, a student volunteer shows how connection with GreenShed
27 opened up different perceptions:
28
29
30
31

32 *"... I'd never visited [suburb] before I came to Uni. It was only, like, those passing*
33 *comments: "You don't really want to go out to [suburb]? You know there's that lower*
34 *socio-economic people that live there." I never really had much to do with it... you*
35 *know you'd get fruit just near [suburb] and different things, but I never really came*
36 *out this way, until actually going to GreenShed and that's when I actually fell in love*
37 *with the area around here..."*
38
39
40
41
42
43

44 Discussion

45
46 In a 2011 study we applied Spaces of Wellbeing Theory and the idea of therapeutic
47 assemblage, from relational geography, to explore what and how, wellbeing realised *in* a
48 social enterprise (Munoz *et al.*, 2015). Here, we wanted to find out if that wellbeing
49 extended into community life for social enterprise participants; and to begin to consider if
50 the wider community experienced wellbeing benefits.
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Our findings in this study are preliminary and exploratory. They suggest that wellbeing from
4 social enterprise can extend into affecting participant's community lives. Social enterprise
5 participants might almost be imagined as moving within a sort of mobile 'wellbeing bubble'.
6
7 An alternative conceptualisation is to view life *outside* the social enterprise as an extension
8 of the *inside* social enterprise space of wellbeing. This implies a potential role for social
9 enterprises in constructing spaces of wellbeing that bridge 'organisational/institutional' and
10 'everyday community', life. The experience of wellbeing in the community, linked with
11 social enterprise, is contingent, however. It is linked with the opportunity to construct
12 therapeutic assemblages (Foley, 2011) including the participant and their interaction with
13 material objects, people, practices and stories that stimulate or reinforce wellbeing in the
14 community context. This is exemplified by Don's discussion that he feels comfortable going
15 to the chemists because the staff are welcoming (at least partially based on Nathan's
16 mediation of his relationship with them), while he does not like to go to the newsagents
17 because he perceives the staff as unwelcoming. Findings support Atkinson's (2013) idea of
18 wellbeing as fluid and relational. Participants deploy positive stories that conjoin wellbeing
19 realised in the social enterprise with new-found benefits in community life; for example,
20 confidence and freedom to explore new places and experiences. Participants talk and
21 perform themselves as 'ordinary people' in the community – waving, chatting and working,
22 but often these wellbeing performances are linked to a person or activity associated with
23 the social enterprise. As in Foley's (2011) notion of therapeutic assemblage, and recent
24 studies of therapeutic landscapes (Bell *et al.*, 2015), social enterprise participants appeared
25 to realise webs or constellations of wellbeing, as they moved around. These are composed
26 of people, material things, locations, experiences, stories and performances, and hints of
27 these, that link their wellbeing from social enterprise with community life experiences.

28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46 Considering wellbeing in participants' everyday community lives as potentially an extension
47 of the social enterprise space of wellbeing, all of Fleuret and Atkinson's (2007) elements of
48 wellbeing were identified. Participants chat and wave, reflecting their *social integration*.
49 They make objects or provide services, on view to the public, showing *capability*. Their
50 enhanced social connections and greater ease with trying new experiences, shows *security*
51 in the environment through which they led the researcher. Their verbal, but also physically
52 embodied expressions of ease, pride, physical mobility, happiness and relaxation exhibit
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 experiences of *therapy*. Manifestations of wellbeing described or seen, connect the social
4 enterprise, wellbeing realised from it, and everyday community life for participants.
5
6

7
8 A link between employment and health is well established (Barraket, 2014; p. 103), with
9 latent benefits being time structure, social contact, social status, engagement in a collective
10 purpose and meaningful activity (Jahoda, 1982). GreenShed might be understood as a WISE
11 with goals of social support, supported employment and trade. Although it does not provide
12 paid employment, participants do appear to gain wellbeing from the kinds of factors
13 associated with work, e.g. the routine of going to work. While the relative benefits of paid
14 versus unpaid work may be debated, it is worth considering that paid work was possibly not
15 an option for GreenShed participants, most of whom described or manifested high levels of
16 vulnerability. What this study perhaps points to is that work-like activities in a work-like
17 environment, with certain supports, can result in benefits like those of paid work, even for
18 quite vulnerable people. Simultaneous with Barraket's (2014; p.105) depiction of WISE such
19 enterprises might "simultaneously be sites of economic participation, social connectedness
20 and civic engagement".
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

31 While we mostly found an upbeat story, scrutiny indicates negative issues beneath the
32 surface. Individuals discussed community organisations' renegeing on contracts. Don noted
33 that workers in some shops were unpleasant to him. Thus, overall, possible abuses to
34 wellbeing were hinted at by participants. These did not appear to faze participants, which
35 could show resilience, or perhaps they were swept along in the overwhelmingly positive feel
36 of discourse and performance expressed in this study. We also found some evidence about
37 people that were not considered to fit with the social enterprise or were not referred. In our
38 previous study of GreenShed (Muñoz *et al.*, 2015), we found mention of people who did not
39 fit in and who left. In this study, people who were not considered appropriate for referral to
40 GreenShed, were discussed. We do not know what happens to these 'others', where they
41 go and whether they find their place. If they do not, then social enterprise itself could be
42 acting as an exclusionary institution in a community.
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52

53 This paper provides indicative evidence of potential effects of social enterprise on wellbeing
54 in wider community life. Part of the potential for wellbeing emanates from the chance for
55 disconnected people to experience greater social inclusion through social enterprise
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 engagement. While we portray this as a therapeutic outcome for individuals, it could
4 alternatively be interpreted as acting to mould disconnected participants to fit with
5 community norms, resonating with neo-liberal requirements to 'govern oneself', as Rose
6 (1996) depicts within 'relations of mutual obligation [to] the community' (p.331). Elements
7 in this process are sometimes overt, as when Nathan invited the police to warn James about
8 being a disruptive influence; other times, less so, as when Mary discusses her desire to
9 connect people with others, identifying potential participants because they spend time
10 chatting in the shop. As well as helping participants to 'fit in', Nathan, Mary and Sue each
11 showed aspirations to extend people to reach their full potential; for example, when Nathan
12 takes Thad and Jules to a sporting event and Sue organises to take art class participants to a
13 gallery.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

23 Mary, Nathan and Sue appear to have significant roles as boundary spanners; first, linking
24 participants to the social enterprise and encouraging their attendance; then, smoothing
25 their access to services and shops and connecting them to networks, with local, national and
26 sometimes even international, reach. Boundary spanners or crossers have been described as
27 "people who move freely between two or more domains and who understand the values,
28 culture and language, and have the trust of both". (Kilpatrick *et al.*, 2008) Boundary
29 spanners have been described, within different disciplinary domains, to transfer knowledge
30 and learning, create innovation and entrepreneurialism, change culture and help to
31 generate social capital (Farmer and Kilpatrick, 2009; Peng and Sutanto, 2012). Here,
32 boundary spanners who are intriguingly able to span the domains of socially excluded lives
33 and community institutions, are acting to socially integrate and include marginalised people.
34 Additionally novel perhaps, they might be viewed as acting to preserve community
35 functionality by absorbing disconnected people into spaces where they will be exposed to
36 community norms and values, shaping them to be 'appropriate' local citizens. It is
37 noteworthy that, although the boundary spanners clearly fill an important, literally life-
38 changing role, their boundary spanning is informal. Considering non-governmental
39 organisations, Isbell (2012) notes this as a feature of boundary spanners. As well as their
40 roles for community and participants, Nathan, Mary and Sue, themselves, gain wellbeing
41 from their interactions with social enterprise participants; for example, Sue notes she has
42 met local people through running her art classes at GreenShed.
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 In this exploratory study, our small sample of non-participant informants provided only a
4 glimpse of how the social enterprise might impact on wellbeing of people in the wider
5 community, but we did gain ideas for further study. We suggest that social enterprises
6 might impact on wellbeing in a community by: generating social enterprise participants
7 (people in the locale) who are more connected, included and 'well'; transforming
8 disconnected people into functional local citizens that fit with community norms; affording
9 wellbeing for boundary spanning individuals who enjoy making connections and trying to
10 realise the potential they see in others. This is supported by findings of Barraket and Archer
11 (2010), who found that social enterprises can resource civic infrastructure and act as
12 boundary objects (Star and Griesemer, 1989) that integrate community members inside and
13 outside social enterprises.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

23 Contributing to applications of relational geography theory, this study is novel in showing
24 what happens after, outside, or in extension to, an experience of social enterprise as a space
25 of wellbeing. Previous studies have been static, exploring the potential of landscapes (e.g.
26 Foley, 2011) or how a space realises wellbeing (Atkinson and Robson, 2012). This study
27 followed participants from a space of wellbeing to see what happens next. Its findings
28 validate suggestions by Atkinson (2013) and others that experiences and benefits (the
29 potential for wellbeing) can travel with someone (Doughty, 2013). Our findings are new in
30 suggesting this occurs on an ongoing basis only due to therapeutic assemblage including
31 factors amenable to wellbeing. We found largely positive effects and assemblages of
32 wellbeing, but we note the constraints of a study where participants generally walked
33 together, performed positively and visited public, busy (i.e. relatively secure) locations.
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42

43 In terms of its limitations, the study was small and exploratory. While all of the social
44 enterprise participants were male, there was diversity in age-range and inclusion of people
45 with health challenges. GreenShed's operational model may be distinctive, limiting
46 transferability of findings. Study participants were identified by staff, meaning there is
47 potential for positive bias. Most participants undertook mental mapping and walking
48 interviews alongside another GreenShed participant and, on occasion, with a carer present.
49 This might have affected topics discussed, and mood/tone. Data collection about
50 participants' community life was restricted to walking in participant-selected spaces.
51 Unselected spaces and home life were not included and could be sites of negative
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 experiences that would reveal different findings. The number of non-participant boundary
4 spanners who were included to extend insights about social enterprise participants and
5 community life, was small and it is unlikely saturation of themes about social enterprise-
6 community wellbeing relationships, was reached. Future studies are needed that include
7 more interviews with community members, to provide a fuller picture.
8
9

10
11
12 Walking interviews appeared to engage social enterprise participants perhaps because they
13 gave an opportunity to lead researchers, involved walking and talking with a companion and
14 used novel technologies that interested participants. Walking in the locale involved
15 interaction with objects and people that triggered participant discussion.
16
17
18

19 20 21 **Conclusions**

22
23 Our study indicated that participants did 'take wellbeing with them', from their social
24 enterprise experiences, into their lives in community. This could be envisaged as extending
25 the social enterprise as a space of wellbeing which is constantly changing as participants
26 move through community, creating and re-creating therapeutic assemblages. There seems
27 potential for a dark side to this, with material and social inputs disturbing wellbeing, but
28 there was scant evidence of that in this study. More research on this would be valuable.
29
30
31

32
33
34 The people living in the locale gained in several ways, including by the greater social
35 inclusion of engaged, well social enterprise participants. The role of boundary spanning
36 people who are both of the everyday community, but understand the social enterprise, is
37 important in knitting participants into community life. While therapeutic landscape was a
38 useful overlay in revealing relationships between social enterprise participants, wellbeing
39 and community life, it would be useful, next, to explore how theory that is explicitly about
40 understanding how community works (e.g. social capital, community resilience, community
41 development theory), could be added. This would help to further explain what is going on in
42 the relationships studied here, and to conjoin relational wellbeing theory with established
43 theories about community.
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51

52
53 We acknowledge this is a small exploratory study and that our approach could be
54 understood as positively seeking for aspects of wellbeing realisation emanating from social
55 enterprise connection. To this end, our findings may well over-simplify the connection
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 between social enterprise, participants, wellbeing and community life. We recognise there
4 is huge complexity in this study field, but suggest we have provided here some early ideas to
5 stimulate further study. We saw tantalising glimpses of what might be going on when a
6 purposed space of wellbeing meets a socio-economically disadvantaged community. We
7 think our findings tentatively support the promise of applying social enterprise as a
8 wellbeing intervention – for individuals and places, but larger scale research is required to
9 improve understanding.
10
11
12
13
14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Amin, A., Cameron, A., Hudson, R. (2002), *Placing the social economy*, Routledge, London.

Antonovsky, A. (1979), *Health, Stress and Coping*, Jossey Bass, San Francisco..

Atkinson, S. (2013), "Beyond components of wellbeing: The effects of relational and situated assemblage", *Topoi: An International Review of Philosophy*, Vol.32, pp.137–144.

Atkinson, S., and Robson, M. (2012), "Arts and health as a practice of liminality: managing the spaces of transformation for social and emotional wellbeing with primary school children", *Health & Place*, Vol.18, pp.1348-1355.

Ballinger, M.L., Talbot, L.A., Verrinder, G.K., (2009), "More than a place to do woodwork: a case study of a community-based Men's Shed", *Journal of Men's Health*, Vol.6, No.1, 20-27.

Barraket, J., Collyer, N., O'Connor, M. et al. (2010), *Finding Australia's Social Enterprise Sector*, Social Traders, Melbourne.

Barraket, J. and Archer, V. (2010), "Social inclusion through community enterprise? Examining the available evidence", *Third Sector Review*, Vol.16, No.1), pp.13-28.

Barraket, J., (2014), Fostering the wellbeing of immigrants and refugees? Evaluating the outcomes of work integration social enterprises. Ch.7 pp. 102-119. In: Denny, S. and Seddon, F. eds. *Social enterprise: accountability and evaluation around the world*. Routledge, London.

Bell, S.L., Phoenix, C., Lovell, R., et al. (2015), "Seeking everyday wellbeing: the coast as a therapeutic landscape", *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol.142, pp.56-67.

Borzaga, C Depedri, S (2014) When social enterprises do it better: efficiency and efficacy of work integration in Italian social co-operatives. Ch.6 Pp. 85-101. In: Denny, S. and Seddon F. eds., *Social enterprise: accountability and evaluation around the world*, Routledge, London.

1
2
3 Brennan-Horley, C., (2010), "Mental mapping the 'creative city'", *Journal of Maps*, Vol.2,
4 pp.50-9.
5

6 Conradson, D., (2005), "Landscape, care and the relational self: therapeutic encounters in
7 rural England", *Health & Place*, Vol.11, pp.337-348.
8
9

10 Cresswell, T. (2004), *Place: a short introduction*, Blackwell, Oxford.
11

12 Cummins, S., Curtis, S., Diez-Roux, A.V., et al. (2007), "Understanding and representing
13 'place' in health research: a relational approach", *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol.65,
14 pp.1825-38.
15
16

17 de Certeau, M. (1984), *The practice of everyday life*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
18

19 Doughty, K. (2013), "Walking together: the embodied and mobile production of a
20 therapeutic landscape", *Health & Place*, Vol.24, pp.140-146.
21
22

23 Evans, J., and Jones, P. (2011), "The walking interview: methodology, mobility and place",
24 *Applied Geography*, Vol.31, No.2, pp.849–858.
25

26 Ferguson, K.M., and Islam, N. (2008), "Conceptualizing outcomes with street-living young
27 adults: grounded theory approach to evaluating the social enterprise intervention",
28 *Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice*, Vol.7, No.2, pp.217-237.
29
30

31 Fioritti, A., D'Alema, M., Barone, R., et al. (2014), "Social enterprises, vocational
32 rehabilitation, supported employment: working on work in Italy", *Journal of Nervous and*
33 *Mental Disease*, Vol.202, No.6, pp.498-500.
34

35 Fleuret, S., and Atkinson, S. (2007), "Wellbeing, health and geography: a critical review and
36 research agenda", *New Zealand Geographer*, Vol.63, No.2, pp.106–118.
37
38

39 Foley, R. (2011), "Performing health in place: the holy well as a therapeutic assemblage",
40 *Health & Place*, Vol.17, pp.470-479.
41
42

43 Hazenberg, R. (2014), Does social enterprise offer any added value? Ch. 8 pp.120-40. In:
44 Denny, S. and Seddon, F. eds., *Social enterprise: accountability and evaluation around the*
45 *world*, Routledge, London.
46

47 Isbell, M.G. (2012), "The role of boundary spanners as the interorganizational link in non-
48 profit collaborating", *Management Communication Quarterly*, Vol.26, pp.159-165.
49
50

51 Jahoda, M. (1982), *Employment and unemployment*, Cambridge University Press,
52 Cambridge.
53

54 Kearns, RA and Gesler, WM. (eds.), (1998), *Putting health into place: landscape, identity and*
55 *wellbeing*, Syracuse University Press, New York.
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Kilpatrick S, Auckland S, Johns S, Whelan J (2008) Building capacity for rural health: the role
4 of boundary crossers in coalition maturity for partnerships with external agents. In: *Building*
5 *stronger communities: connecting research, policy and practice*. PASCAL Observatory (3)
6 NIACE, UK.
7

8
9 Long, J.C., Cunningham, F.C., & Braithwaite, J., (2013), "Bridges, brokers and boundary
10 spanners in collaborative networks: a systematic review", *BMC Health Services Research*,
11 Vol.13. [158. doi:doi:10.1186/1472-6963-13-158].
12

13
14 Lysaght, R., Jakobsen, K., & Granhaug, B. (2012), "Social firms: a means for building
15 employment skills and community integration", *Work*, Vol.41, No.4, pp.455–463.
16

17
18 Massey, D., (1997), A global sense of place. pp. 315-323 In Barnes T. and Gregory, D. (eds.),
19 *Reading Human Geography*, Arnold, London.

20
21 McGregor, J. A. (2012), *Wellbeing, poverty and conflict (2008)*, WeD Policy Briefing, Bath
22 2008.
23

24
25 Miles, R. L., Greer, L., Kraatz, D., *et al.* (2008), "Measuring community wellbeing: a Central
26 Queensland case study", *Australasian Journal of Regional Studies*, Vol.14, No.1, pp.73-93.
27

28
29 Milligan, C., Neary, D., Payne, S., *et al.* (2015), "Older men and social activity: a scoping
30 review of Men's Sheds and other gendered interventions", *Ageing and Society*, April, pp.1-
31 29.

32
33 Muñoz, S.-A., Farmer, J., Winterton, R., *et al.* (2015), "The social enterprise as a space of
34 wellbeing: an exploratory case study", *Social Enterprise Journal*, Vol.11, No.3, pp.281-302..
35

36
37 Peng, Y., Sutanto J., (2012), "Facilitating knowledge sharing through a boundary spanner",
38 *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication*, Vol.55, No.2, pp.142-155.

39
40 Richter, A.W., West, M.A., Dick, R.V *et al.* (2006), "Boundary spanners' identification,
41 intergroup contact, and effective intergroup relations", *Academy of Management Journal*,
42 Vol.49, No.6, pp.1252–1269.
43

44
45 Rose, N. (1996), "The death of the social? re-figuring the territory of government", *Economy*
46 *and Society*, Vol.25, No.3, pp.327-356.

47
48 Roy, M. J., Donaldson, C., Baker, R., *et al.* (2013), Social enterprise: new pathways to health
49 and well-being?" *Journal of Public Health Policy*, Vol.34, No.1, pp.55–68.
50

51
52 Roy, M. J., Donaldson, C., Baker, R., *et al.* (2014), "The potential of social enterprise to
53 enhance health and well-being: A model and systematic review", *Social Science & Medicine*,
54 Vol.123, pp.182-93.

55
56 Spear, R., Bidet, E. (2005), "Findings of a study of social enterprise in 12 European
57 countries", *Annals of Public and Co-operative Economics*, Vol.76, No.2, pp.195-231.
58
59
60

1
2
3 Star, S.L., and Griesemer, J.R. (1989), "Institutional ecology, 'translations' and boundary
4 objects", *Social Studies of Science*, Vol.19, pp.387-420.
5

6
7 Teasdale, S. (2010), "How can social enterprise address disadvantage? evidence from an
8 inner city community", *Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing*, Vol.22, No.2, pp.89-
9 107.
10

11 Thrift, N., (1999), "Steps to an ecology of place". pp.295-322. In: *Human Geography Today*,
12 Polity Press, Cambridge.
13

14 Williams, D.R., Costa, M.V., Odunlami, A.O. *et al.* (2008), "Moving upstream: how
15 interventions that address the social determinants of health can improve health and reduce
16 disparities", *Journal of Public Health Management Practice*, Vol.14 (Suppl), pp.S8-17.
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60