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Innovation in Care: Stories of Intergenerational Action



SESSION 3- 13:15 PM- 15:15 PM

Monday, 12th February 2018



'THE GIFT'

AT ACTIVATE LEARNING

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BRINGING TOGETHER THREE GENERATIONS THE GIFT

developing the next generation of adult and child carers campuses, for intergenerational activities to take place; but also fully equipped meeting places within our Thames Valley College bringing older and young people together, by offering not only Activate Learning is embracing the 'United for All Ages' ethos of

as well. the older generation to incorporate both teens and young adults, as a whole, beyond that of the pre-school child age group and their own community. The bringing together of three generations the needs of both generations, as well as they themselves younger can only serve to enrich the intergenerational focus of the project becoming part of the social integration with different members of activities, students will ultimately gain a deeper understanding of provide inspiring and engaging activities, for both the older and Both health and child care students are working hand-in-hand to participants. As the conduit for delivering stimulating









years and health and social care students and staff from Activate To help them with this ambitious project, named 'The Gift', early Learning, have joined together with local care homes and nurseries.

the college's experienced teaching staff All activities are supported and closely monitored by children and the care home residents to take part in. The Gift, is run by students who organise activities for the

It has been great to see children who are not so confident meeting and interacting with people they don't know. They have been making connections with the care home residents by drawing them a picture or inviting them to take part in an activity, which has been lovely to watch.

Claire Hermitage, Director of Childcare, at Berkeley Gardens Day Nursery



The benefits of this project are numerous for all parties involved.

generations, which proved challenging when considering the college environment s and activities, all students have considered the health and safety implications of mixing the two considered the individual needs of each elderly person and how the environment could be are appropriate for both the elderly and the very young. Health care students had to their specific design for young adults. adapted to ensure that they could fully join in and 'play' with the children. As well as Early Years students have challenged themselves to think about developing activities that

Finn, a Health and Social Care student said:

It's been a great opportunity to interact with both age groups and a

new way to learn. 🤰 💆

April, currently studying a Childcare Level 2 programme, said:

It has been an eye-opening experience. At first everyone was quite cautious and not sure what to do but by the end lots of the children had gathered around one of the care home residents, Joyce, looking at a book together. It was lovely to see them bonding.



One lady said that 'she loved singing songs with the children and doing all the actions as it reminded her of when her daughter was little' while another said that 'being able to talk to the children was the best thing, and I definitely want to go again!"



One of the children said:

I've made a new friend' and another child didn't want to leave.



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A session to include parents and family of the residents

gaming and IT, photography, drama, creative writing, sport activities, such as hair and beauty, woodwork, cooking, engineering, Students from other vocational areas within Activate Learning to offer

- Wider range of activities developed by students for 'The Gift' project.
- nurseries through-out Oxfordshire and Berkshire
- The project will be rolled out to more care home providers and
 - Monthly sessions will be held at each of the Activate Learning campus



TRANSFORMATIVE BENEFITS OF **Diane Boyd and Catherine McNeill LJMU** THROUGH A SUSTAINABLE SKILL CAFÉ PROJECT IN A CHILDREN AND FAMILY CENTRE. NUNC liverpoo





Sustainability Early Childhood Education for

- $^{\circ}$ Early childhood is seen as a transformative period where children's for sustainability reflect a holistic and interconnected approach. similar to the ecological context of early childhood attitudes and foundations for life are laid. The principles of education
- There are three pillars of sustainability, which are economic, environmental and socio/cultural, and they are all interrelated (Brundtland, 1987)



EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY



ENTS

THE BEACH

WOODLAND

MOORLAND

PARKS

200

FARM

MUSEUM

Social – Cultural integrated mode

- The café implements a social- cultural integrated model of early childhood, bringing generations within communities together, to work towards a more sustainable society in England recognising the ecological systems theory.
- Our culture is more fragmented now with fewer families living near by to each other or sharing experiences together.
- Children do not necessarily live near their grandparents and more elderly people now live in care or residential homes, rather than within the family context.







- 0 The Ecological context in practice- represents a true community cohesive unit with a diverse range of participants
- 0 These included – Dr Lesley Curtis Head of Everton, Governors of the centre accommodation, children from the nursery at Everton , toddlers from Dukes and Duchess at Everton with practitioners, the Children's Centre , parents, Grandparents, residents of the Liverpool L 6 Sheltered Team and Liverpool John Moores University student intern Catherine



At the café the elderly willingly demonstrated June café – Fish pie and knitting for a purpose 0 April café- Short bread biscuits and Bicycle 0 $^{\circ}$ January café – Scouse and Sewing a button February café –Flap jacks and sewing May café- Healthy pizza and salad with March café – Corn Beef Hash and introduction 0 disappearing or lost skills for the families and children particular cultural Traditional skills repair class to Knitting Easter chicks (scarf a gift for Christmas) nemming and under web class /recycling old bears traditions and mentored them in these





involvement **Community Stakeholder**

- 0 Each café offered participants different opportunities to engage in to their community learning or refreshing new skills that would be sustainability beneficial
- Local stakeholders voluntarily provided resources, for example, free sewing and knitting kits, the stuffing needed for old teddy bears that the repair workshops that the retired elderly residents are able to support. children and families could mend together and even free bicycle



the café research .. Key themes emerged from

- Health and well being through shared experiences and making new friends
- Learning new skills to be more sustainable
- Breaking down stereotypes
- Celebrating our successes

experiences and making new friends Health and well being through shared

- Research by Hannon and Gueldner (2008) also demonstrated that sharing activities together with young children promoted positive emotional benefits to elderly people's wellbeing.
- 0 Weckstrom et al (2017) further highlighted that the elderly felt the when in society today many families are fractured and separated children's presence in their lives was a welcome addition, especially



Observations

- One particular little boy at Dukes and Duchess at Everton is with Mary one of our elderly friends Spanish and speaks little English. But he sat and made flap jacks
- $^{\circ}$ The practitioner said "I was just saying how fab it is . Enzo is not of his shell". usually confident but working with Mary he has really come out
- 0 "He is Spanish and his understanding is not the best! But he has stayed with her the whole time! "



Making new friends

Observations

The practitioner from Dukes and Duchess at Everton –

They are in the nursery all day , every day , so this is really good." "This is really good! They don't usually mix with older generations.

"They have never sat for so long"

- Julie (Early Educator Everton) "It has been a great experience Grandparents. They really enjoyed it ". coming down here to the café, baking with her mum and seeing
- 0 Jamie (aged 3) "I am making flap jacks with my mummy ! I love flap jacks!"

more sustainable Learning New Skills to be

- Langlands (2018) likens this loss of traditional knowledge, to a 'divorce' from our identity or cultural heritage.
- These shared crafts or skills at the café included cooking traditional recipes such as scouse, learning how to sew a button on a shirt and simple knitting, whilst bridging the inter-generational divide at the same time.



Observations

- 0 Elderly residents from L6 – "the young can't be bothered to sew now. They just throw stuff away and get a new one."
- 0 "We used to knit jumpers for them to wear at school , but now it's sweats shirts so knitting jumpers went out of fashion."
- 0 Mums – "I came to the café because I want to learn to make my own clothes, design them and I have come here to learn new skills"
- 0 "I have a sewing machine at home but I do not know how to use it . will bring it next time as Ann said she will show me!"

but I don't think other mums do that anymore do they ?" Jamie to grow up doing these old fashioned things. I sew buttons on "I am old fashioned I suppose. I used to do it at school and I want

a needle threader!" "It has been really good as I have learnt how to thread a needle using

a button. Gerard Vice Chair of Governors of Everton – "I even learnt how to sew



Becoming sustainable

Breaking down stereotypes

- childhood is seen as a transformative period where attitudes and foundations for life are laid. Education for sustainability reflects an inclusive fair and equal society. We need to challenge stereotyping and any barriers to bias. Early
- The café offers opportunities for boys and girls to do traditional skills and female elderly residents also helps to change fixed perceptions, without attaching gender bias. By encouraging and inviting both male attitudes and categories of roles.
- "Children learn how to become adults by participating through socialisation (observation, imitation and participation) in family and related occupational activities."Mbebeb (2009:24)
- A priority for the March café is to engage more male role models to participate.





Breaking down stereotypes

Observations

 $^{\circ}$ 4 year old girl from Everton Nursery – "Look at all the Grandmas sewing! Grandpas don't sew but Grandmas do. Daddy's don't sew either

sons who is 3 because people look down on you if you do." Mums at Everton – "I will mend my own clothes but I wont mend my

- \circ "I buy a new shirt if the button comes off . Round here everything has to be new."
- \circ "You can't be seen going near a charity shop . You are seen as poor even if you are giving stuff."
- \circ Julie Early Educator Everton- "They cook in the centre but they never see anyone sewing.

Celebrating our success

- 0 Julie Early Educator Everton – "They have made flap jacks and they cant stop eating them! "
- 0 Ann Elderly resident L6 – "I taught her how to hem and do back stitch"
- $^{\circ}$ Mum "Its my first time and Ann has taught me a new technique to sew !"
- 0 Mum – "Did nt realise making scouse was so easy and this meat is so soft !"



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Innovation in Care: Stories of Intergenerational Action



Joanna James & Dr Lottie Lance

Monday, 12th February 2018

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@AliSomersAHN

& Apples and Honey Nightingale CIC Dr Ali Somers, FRSA **Nightingale Hammerson**

Exploring 'Intergenerational' Impact

Creating a framework for measuring impact

Local children (broadest age range) and their families, nursery children, nursery families, carers, nursery staff, care home staff, residents, residents' families, volunteers



Large monthly communitywide events

Nursery & Residents- daily activities

> Nursery children, nursery families, residents, residents' families, nursery and care home staff



Weekly Baby and Toddler group with Residents

Local children (0 months to 3 years), families, carers, childminders, residents, residents' families, volunteers



How do we begin?

- actually delivering the same as what we planned on delivering?) intervention in this way? What were our hypotheses? Is what we are Question 1: What is it that we are running? (Why did we plan to run our
- mapped our stakeholders? Question 2: Who is affected by our work, directly and indirectly? Have we
- which mean we need to make changes to what we are running and how? in with our first assumptions? Have any new observations been made Question 3: After some period of time has gone by, have we checked back
- term, medium-term, and long-term)? that take place over time (positive and negative, as well as over the short-Question 4: Can we establish a baseline, so that we can capture changes
- work? (Care home data on residents, early years data on developmental this be adapted to suit the purposes of capturing our intergenerational milestones Question 5: What data do we have to collect regularly anyway? How can
- Question 6: What have we learned so far?

Baby and Toddler Group: Example

Group begins January 2017, we run it the way we would our other baby and toddler groups that are not intergenerational (semi-structured play and singing), emphasis on supporting parents, add new participants: residents

area in the centre, tables on the side) Need volunteers to and observation skills serve as extensions (hands, ears), Ratios need to increase physically to accommodate wheelchairs and toddlers (play Furniture is an obstacle, we re-think how to lay out the room *Best early years practice has reflection as a core component, (based on observations and reflection)

We get to know the needs of the families who attend, and the residents, we make sure to include and encourage everyone, activities are lessenedbecome a backdrop- we become helpers/ facilitators, not teachers

Observations (over 12 months):

- Children appear more settled
- Parents seem to 'need' the group- what need is this intervention filling?
- Longer-term observations, after months of regular contact- residents appear to suddenly increase their participation in sessions, and their communication and language skills increase (verbal and nonverbal), as does memory
- The majority of the families who come are is there an interfaith element to our work? not Jewish, but they sing with us in Hebrew-(an unintended consequence)



Challenges

- We are so busy doing, it's hard to take stock
- Are we 'imagining or exaggerating' these perceived benefits? How can we find out? Need to triangulate data...(verify from multiple sources)
- Our population over 12 months keeps changing
- In September, 9 months' in- new cohort of children
- In one session, 9 children are new, all are 14 months' old, all born within 2 early years teachers have to adapt weeks of each other, all from the local area- dynamic completely shifts, and
- While our children are developing at a rapid rate (6 months, then 12 months, acquisition and mobility), some of our 'regular' residents are declining then 18 month olds- significant changes in communication skills, language
- New residents are joining the group
- We move (is it because of our confidence?) from working with the more independent residents, to those with little communication, memory and mobility- here we see the most significant improvements

Time to ask questions of our stakeholders

- you think before your child began nursery? What do you think now? here? What was your previous experience of care homes? What did To our nursery families we ask- why did you send your children
- the home? Are there benefits? Are there not so good bits? To our residents we ask- what do you think of having children in
- do you get out of it? To our baby and toddler families we ask- why do you come? What
- interactions with the residents? To the nursery staff we ask- what do you think about our
- To the care home staff we ask- what do you think about having children in the home?
- To our volunteers we ask- why do you come? What's in it for you?

Then, we sit back and listen, to EVERYONE

Stakeholder responses...Volunteer

not Jewish, I love the fact that all the Jewish customs and traditions are so self-conscious. That is probably what surprised me the most. Oh and the residents with memory problems can join in so enthusiastically... No one is the residents and the children. I marvel at the fact that even those and witnessing the special bonds that are being made between some of because it makes me smile...I love seeing first-hand the joy that it brings, A volunteer says... "I come each week to the baby and toddler group It's a fabulous experience for everyone." proudly recognised and celebrated by all. I love how inclusive everyone is. impeccable behaviour of the children when they attend...Even though I am

Stakeholder responses...Resident

A male resident shares, "It is the highlight of my week. I never becomes himself and it makes me very happy to watch this." comes down here, he lights up and he does speak. He upstairs. He doesn't speak at all. He is silent. But when he who comes never speaks to anyone else at all when he is also see the effect it has on other residents. One gentleman everything else going on and I share in their joy with them. and playing with them. It is such a joyful experience. I forget had children of my own and I enjoy watching the children play

Stakeholder responses...Parents

A parent from the on-site nursery was asked if being located should be at ease with each other." sending his daughter to our setting. He replied, "Absolutely. can cause for people. We strongly believe that old and young families is enormous and we have witnessed what a strain this how lonely they can be. The pressure of modern life on close From spending time in care and nursing homes, we observed within the grounds of a care home was a motivation for

Initial observations gathered, what's next?

Pre-work to formal research:

- We had our own hypotheses when we designed our interventions
- After time, we made observations, and began to adapt what we did
- Then, we gathered the views of everyone involved, and residents who did not want to be involved) adapted some more (including respecting the wishes of
- We took notice of new impacts we had not anticipated dramatic effect on those with less verbal communication and (interfaith, importance of activities on middle-agers, sudden more advanced dementia after months of regular contact)

Next stage: formal research

concrete evidence Measurement is an iterative process, but it must also move forward to more

- Planning a programme of more formal observation that is multi-disciplinary
- toddler and nursery at fixed intervals throughout the year client groups; children, and residents, with focus groups for parents of baby and Will look for funding to have one year of regular observations carried out on three
- how long participation lasts, where do they go next? What did they do many participate in our range of intergenerational sessions, their demographics, All the while, we will continue to collect the easy data (low hanging fruit)- how beforehand :

methodology **Beginnings of an inter-disciplinary**

- similar age and background to see how each group responds to elderly residents when they are not with the children (what does the rest of their day/week look Will identify a group of residents to follow; to understand what they are doing over time like? Will find a cohort of nursery children to compare against those who are of
- Will seek the input of both early years specialists alongside geriatric specialists (including but not limited to dementia)

Developing our research questions:

- Does intergenerational interaction keep more independent residents fit and active for longer (cognitive, emotional, and physical)
- day after a session with the children? How long do impacts last? Do moments of memory and increased verbal communication carry on during the
- we identify the amounts of time needed to achieve certain benefits? Is a one off experience 'enough' for residents and children (might be for some), can
- To what extent does interaction with children instigate memory or communication for people at various stages of memory and communication loss?
- To what extent does contact with residents impact on pre-school aged children?

poking and prying with a purpose." Zora Neale Hurston "Research is formalized curiosity. It is