

Developing an Eco-social Enterprise

Session 1

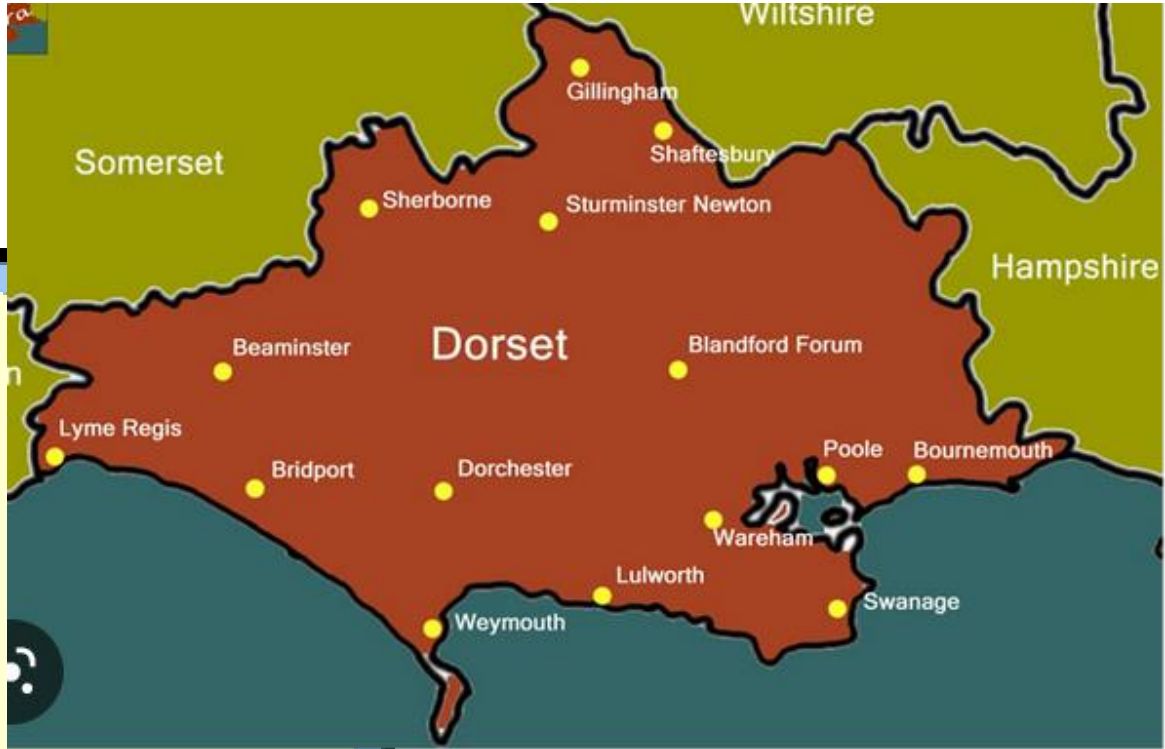
Monday 8 April, 2024

Tim Crabtree

Wessex Community Assets & Plymouth University

Outline of the course

- What are our concerns?
- How might we address our concerns through developing an eco-social enterprise?
- How can we use frameworks such as systems theory, theory of change and the business canvas to help develop an eco-social enterprise?
- What are the limitations of such frameworks, from the perspective of e.g. complexity theory, sociomateriality and post-humanism? What do these imply for our understanding of agency and situated action?





ABACUS

E. F.

SCHUMACHER
SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL



A STUDY OF ECONOMICS AS IF
PEOPLE MATTERED



n e f

economics as if people
and the planet mattered

ABACUS

SMALL IS POSSIBLE

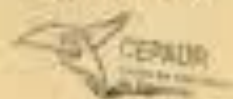
George McRobie



The sequel to E.F. Schumacher's **SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL**
and **A GUIDE FOR THE PERPLEXED**

development
dialogue

Reprint from 1997-1



HUMAN SCALE DEVELOPMENT

An Option for the Future

CEPAUR
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

REAL-LIFE ECONOMICS

Understanding Wealth Creation



Edited by Paul Ekins
and Manfred Max-Neef



DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD FOUNDATION

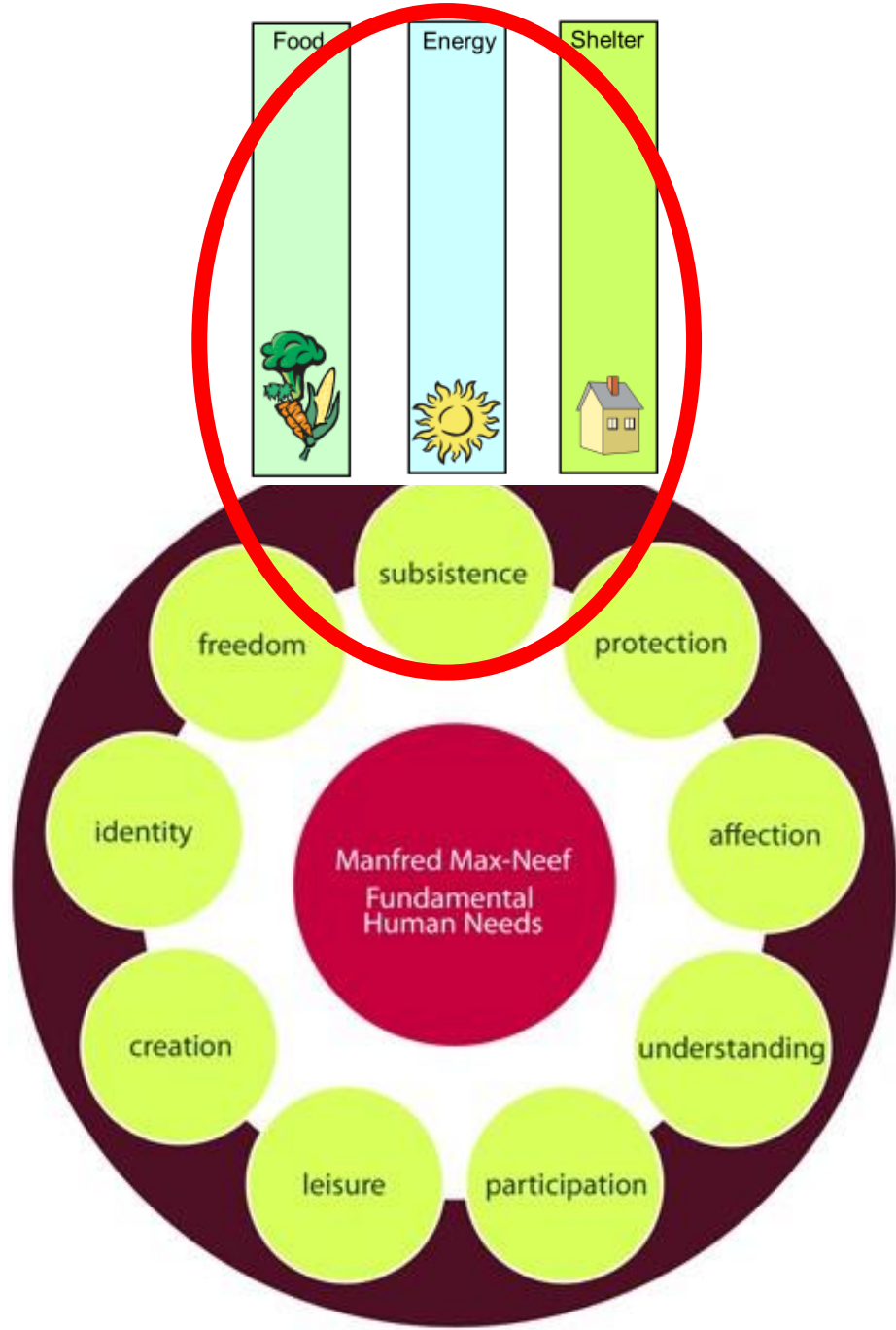
What Next?

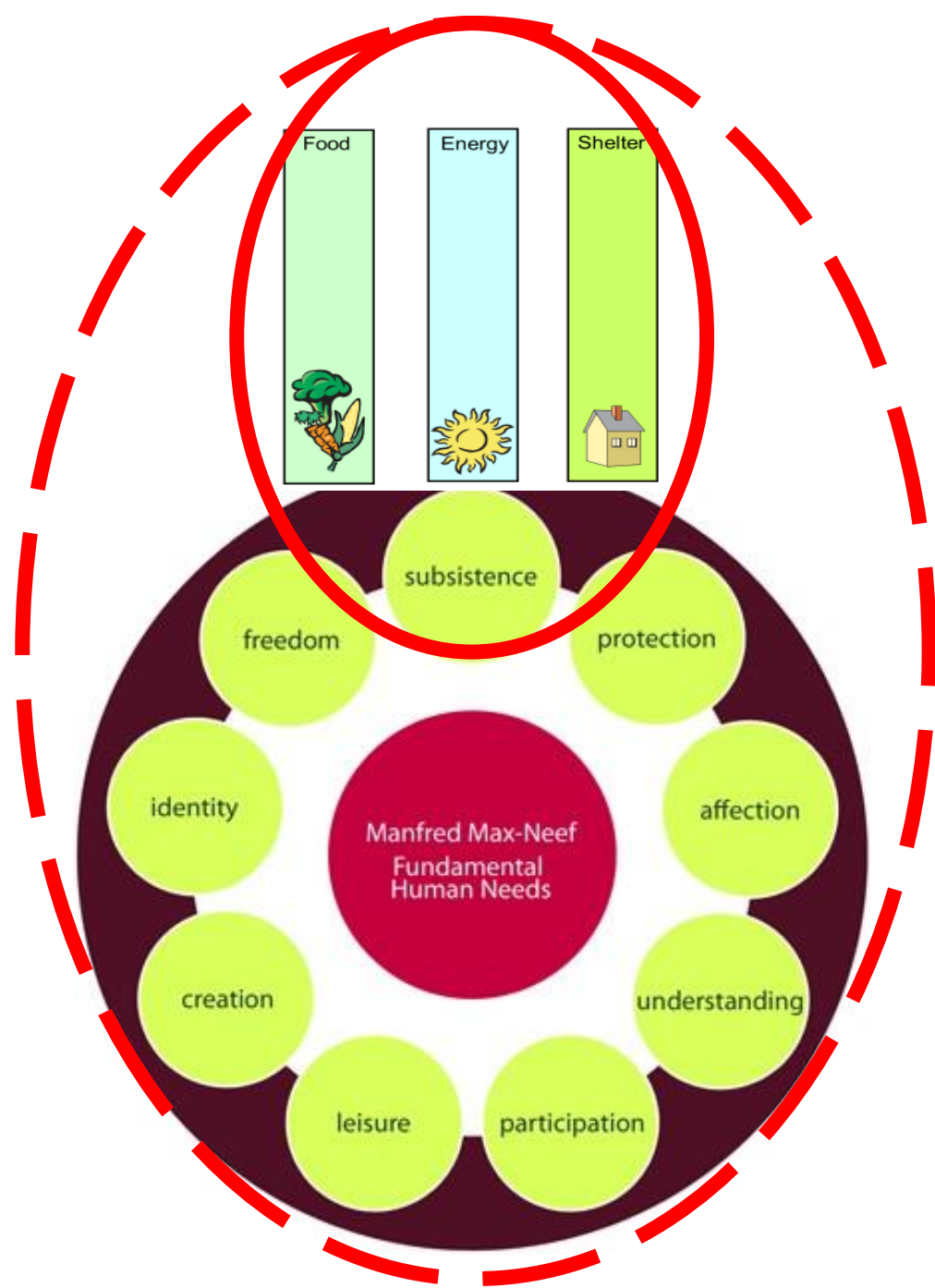
Draft thematic paper

From Knowledge to Understanding: Navigations and
Returns

Manfred A. Max-Neef







Food

Energy

Transport

Housing

Communication



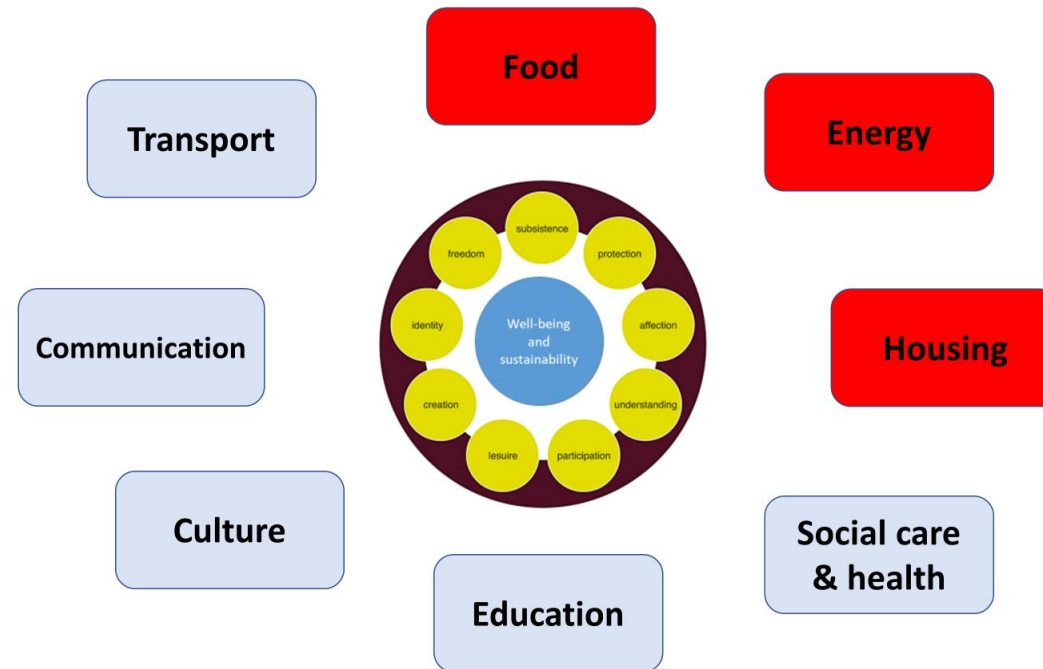
Culture

**Social care
& health**

Education

Question

- In what economic sector would you like to develop a proposal for an eco-social enterprise?



1998

2003

2013

2024

Local Food Links

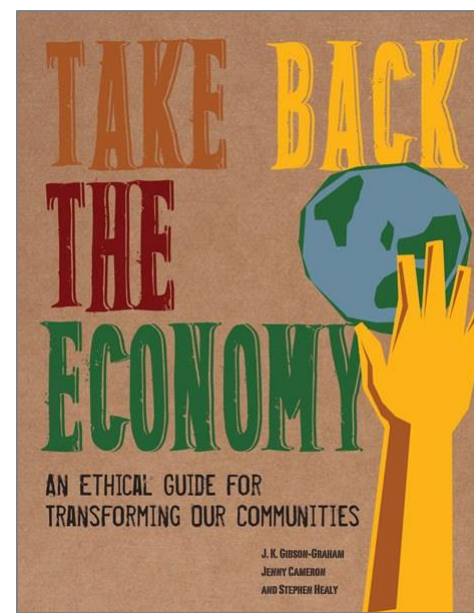
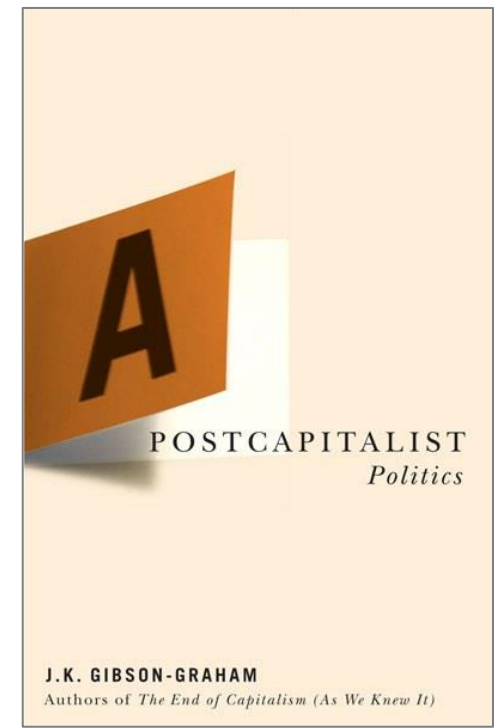
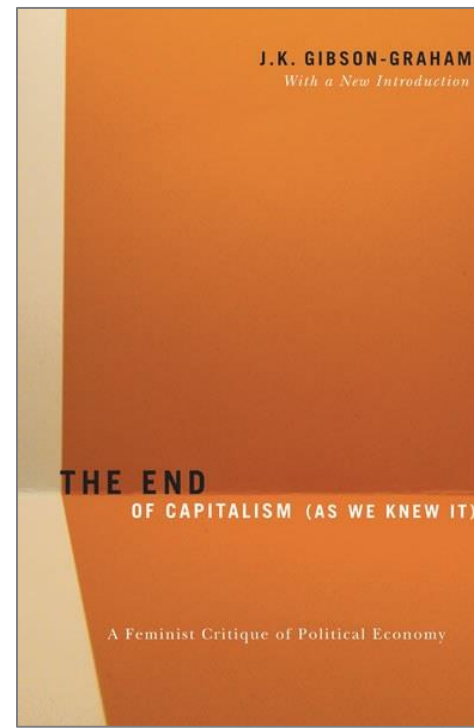
Wessex Community Assets

Schumacher College

Plymouth University

Dorset Community
Energy

Diverse economies



LABOR	ENTERPRISE	TRANSACTIONS	PROPERTY	FINANCE
WAGE	CAPITALIST	MARKET	PRIVATE	MAINSTREAM MARKET
ALTERNATIVE PAID Self-employed Reciprocal labor In-kind Work for welfare	ALTERNATIVE CAPITALIST State owned Environmentally responsible Socially responsible Non-profit	ALTERNATIVE MARKET Fair trade Alternative currencies Underground market Barter	ALTERNATIVE PRIVATE State-managed assets Customary (clan) land Community land trusts Indigenous knowledge (Intellectual Property)	ALTERNATIVE MARKET Cooperative Banks Credit unions Community-based financial institutions Micro-finance
UNPAID Housework Volunteer Self-provisioning Slave labor	NON-CAPITALIST Worker cooperatives Sole proprietorships Community enterprise Feudal Slave	NON-MARKET Household sharing Gift giving Hunting, fishing, gathering Theft, piracy, poaching	OPEN ACCESS Atmosphere International Waters Open source IP Outer Space	NON-MARKET Sweat equity Family lending Donations Interest-free loans

Adapted from: Gibson-Graham, J.K., Cameron, J. & Healy, S., 2013, *Take Back the Economy: An Ethical Guide for Transforming our Communities*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, page 13.

... the community economy is an **emptiness**—as it has to be, if the project of building it is to be political, experimental, open, and democratic.

A community economy is an ethical and political **space of decision**, not a geographic or social commonality, and community is its **outcome** rather than a ground. (*my emphasis*)

Gibson-Graham, J.K. (1996). *The End of Capitalism (As We Knew It): A Feminist Critique of Political Economy*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press; page xv

Ethical & political
decision-making

Our relationships with
materials, tools, the
environment, etc

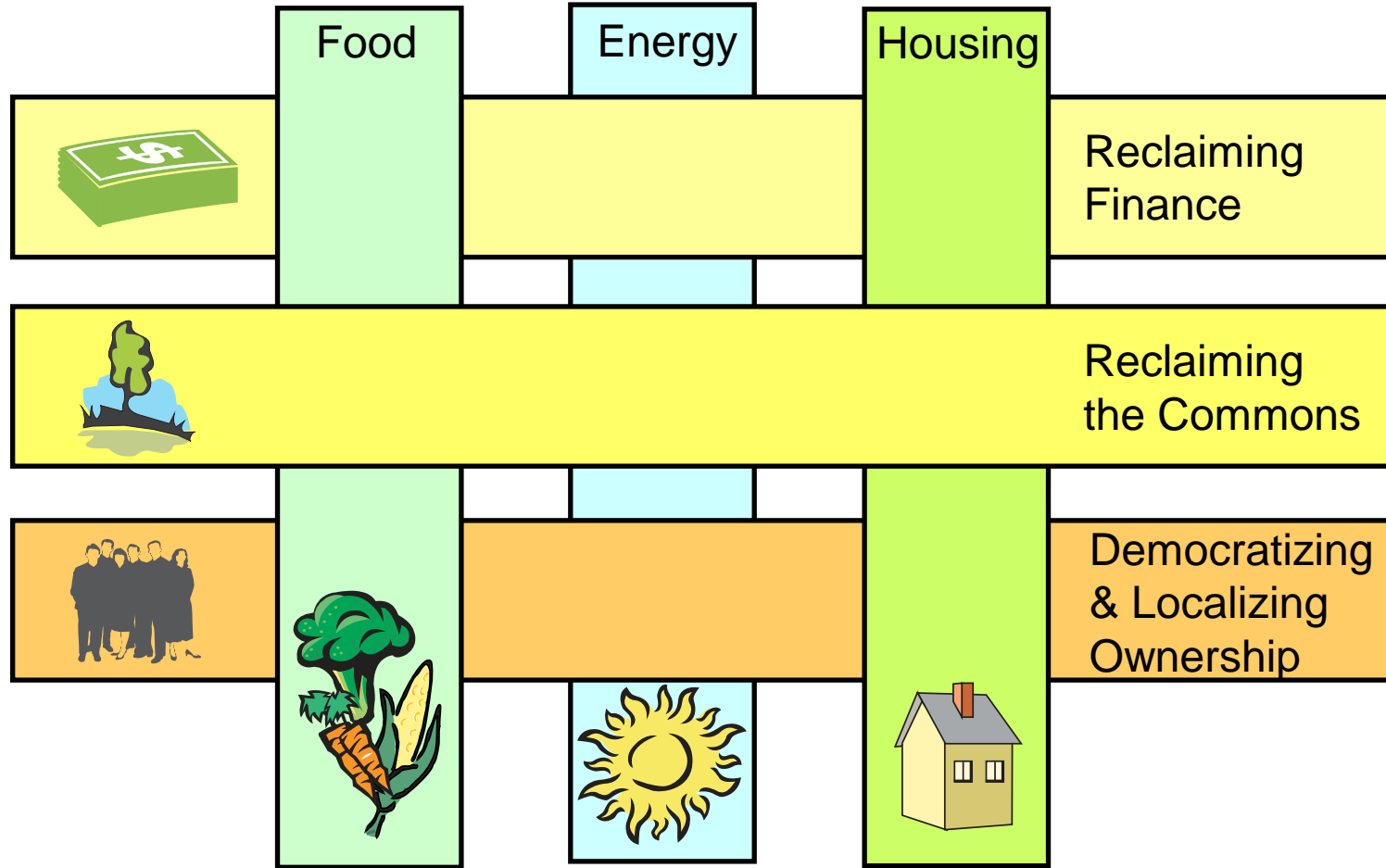


We can refer to a “hybrid research collective”:

in which the interdependence between humans, and humans and the non-human world is foregrounded and concerns for co-existence are ethically negotiated. In this heterogeneous grouping, human and nonhuman actants exert influence, pushing and pulling the research process in various ways.

Cameron, J., Gibson, K. & Hill, A. (2014). Cultivating hybrid collectives: research methods for enacting community food economies in Australia and the Philippines, *Local Environment*, 19:1, 118-132.

SATISFIERS



ENABLERS

Question:

What am I concerned about?

What is it that affects me?

What am I drawn to engage with?

At this point don't talk about your idea for an eco-social enterprise.

Systems thinking

Question:

What is a “system”? Can you give an example?

WASHING SOCKS



INPUT



OUTPUT



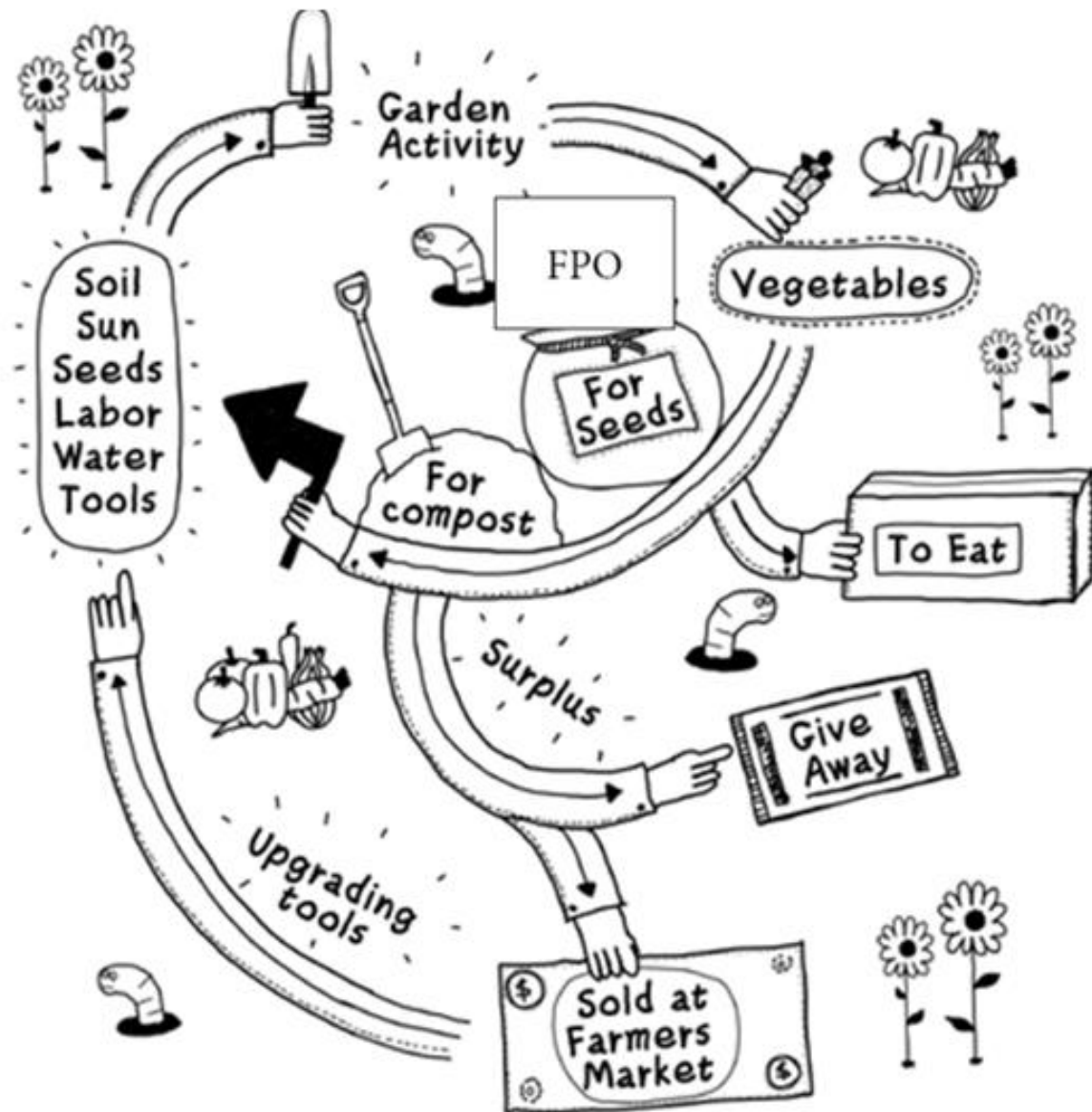
OPERATION



Question

How do you cook a soup?

- What inputs must you have?
- What operations do you need to do?



Initial interventions

- Food directories
- Farmers' markets
- Food Weeks
- Food Festivals

Farmers' Markets



West Dorset Food Week & Bridport Food Festival



Conclusions drawn from initial round of interventions

Intention was to:

- Increase communication between producers and consumers
- Leading to consumer influence on producers

And

- Improved knowledge & understanding leading to changes in consumer buying behaviour

Also:

- Shorter supply chains leading to lower prices

But.....

- Little change seen in the production standards of producers
- Little reduction in prices, so food not accessible
- Local food was becoming a niche market for those with sufficient disposable income

Grow it, Cook it, Eat it Project



The need to address children's diet and the related health impacts.

- Surveys demonstrate that children are not eating adequate portions of fruit, vegetables and fibre, while diets contain excessive quantities of salt, sugar and fat.
- The food which children eat at schools is of particular importance, and in the past was considered a cornerstone of a healthy diet.
- There is a growing incidence of diet-related illness amongst children, including obesity and type-2 diabetes.
- Interventions in a school context, offering free or subsidised food, can address issues of affordability for low income households

School gardens



Tree planting



Bridport Centre for Local Food



School Fruit Scheme









ed Kingdom

m

ins

GET DIRECTIONS

141 mi, 2 hours 47 mins

to London, UK

ry Ln 95 ft

undry Ln 69 ft

hael's Ln 0.1 mi

Tannery Rd

English Channel Map data ©

Soup Lunch Pilot





Soup Lunch Pilot



Local Food Links – School meals stage 1



212 mi, 3 hours 58 mins

211 mi, 4 hours 3 mins

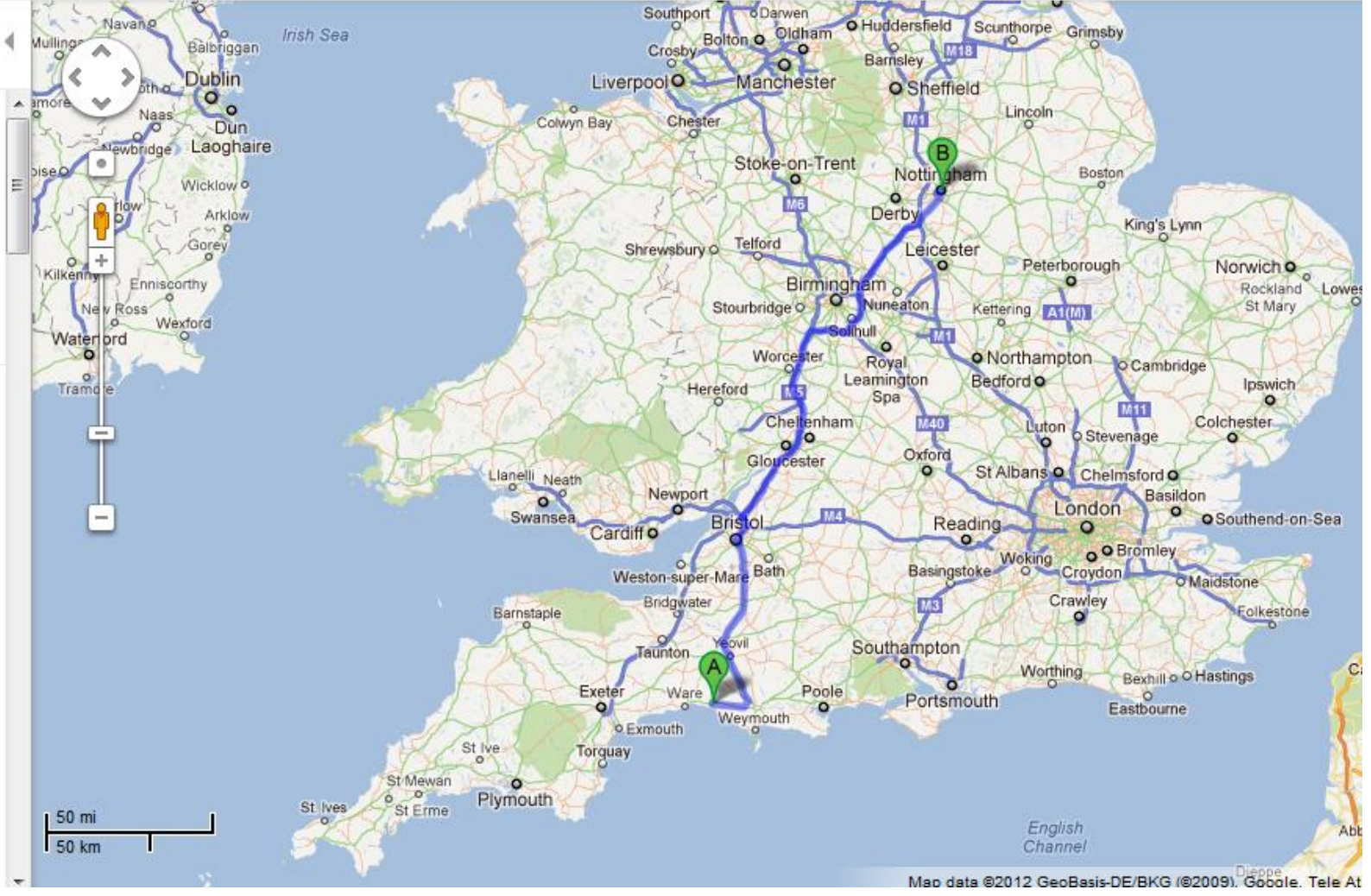
253 mi, 4 hours 30 mins

to Nottingham, UK

ry Ln

country Ln

• • •



New Central Kitchen at Centre for Local Food











The schools we supply

West Dorset, Devon & Somerset

All Saints, Axminster
Beechcroft St Pauls
Bridport Primary
Bridport St Mary's
Broadmayne
Broadwindsor
Burton Bradstock
Cerne Abbas
Charmouth
Cheselbourne
Chickerell Primary Academy
Damers First School
Dorchester Opportunity Group
Frome Valley First School
Greenford
Loders
Manor Park
Parrett & Axe
Piddle Valley

North Dorset

Archbishop Wake
Blandford St Mary
Downlands
Dunbury Church of England
Academy
Durweston
Harbour School
Hazelbury Bryan
Milldown
Milborne St Andrew
Okeford Fitzpaine
Pimperne
Spetisbury
Shillingstone
St Nicholas Child Okeford
Stower Provost
The Forum Centre
William Barnes

Prince of Wales

Puddletown First
Radipole
Salwayash
St Andrews
St Augustine's
St Catherines
St Johns
St Mary's Catholic First
St Mary's Beaminster
St Mary's Charminster
St Mary's Middle (Puddletown)
St Osmunds
Sticklands
Symondsburly
Thorners
Winterbourne Valley

Local Food Links: ethical sourcing

- **Meat** – Genesis Farmers
- **Milk** – Coombe Farm
- **Yogurt** – Yeo Valley
- **Butter** – Denhay Farms & Coombe Farm
- **Cheese** – Denhay & Coombe Farm
- **Flour** – Edward Gallia, Cerne Abbas
- **Eggs** – Vurlands Farm
- **Vegetables in season** – Bothen Hill Organic, Washingpool Farm, Somerset Organic Link
- **Fruit in season** – Elwell Farm
- **Bread** – Leakers, Punch & Judy Bakery
- **Food service** – Essential Trading







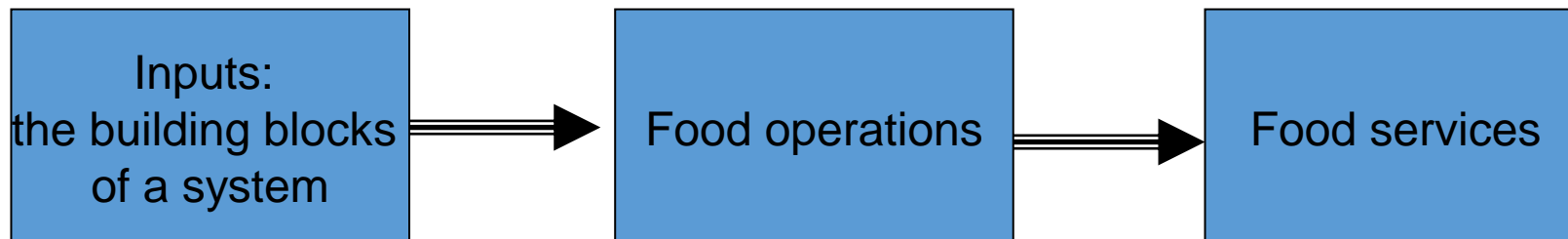
Local food systems

A system is a set of things working together:

“A system is an interconnected set of elements that is coherently organised in a way that achieves something.....a system must consist of three kinds of things: *elements, interconnections,* and a *function or purpose.*”

- Meadows, D. (2008) *Thinking in Systems. A Primer* London: Earthscan

All food systems transform inputs into goods & services



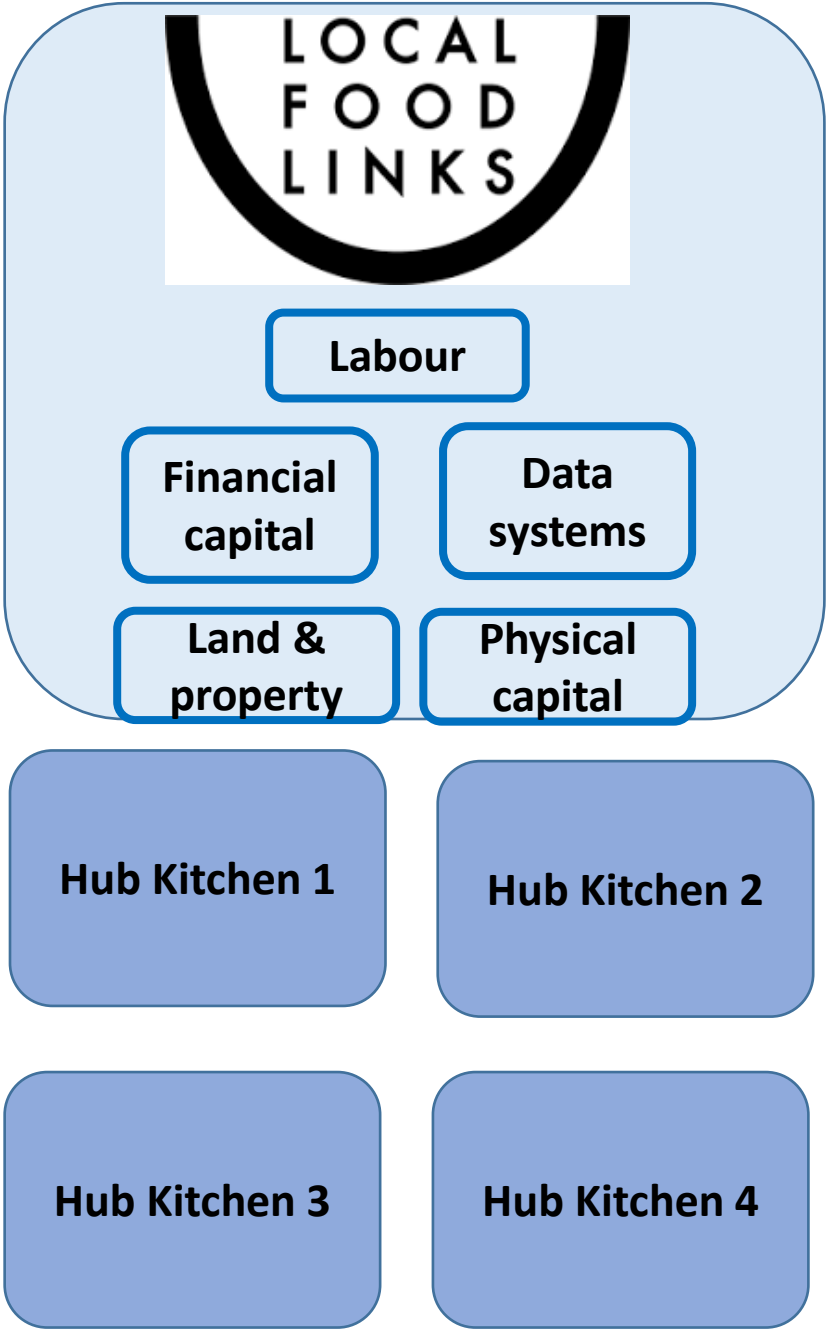
Local school children

Outputs:
School meals

Operations

Labour
Physical Capital
Land & Natural Resources
Financial capital
Data

Inputs

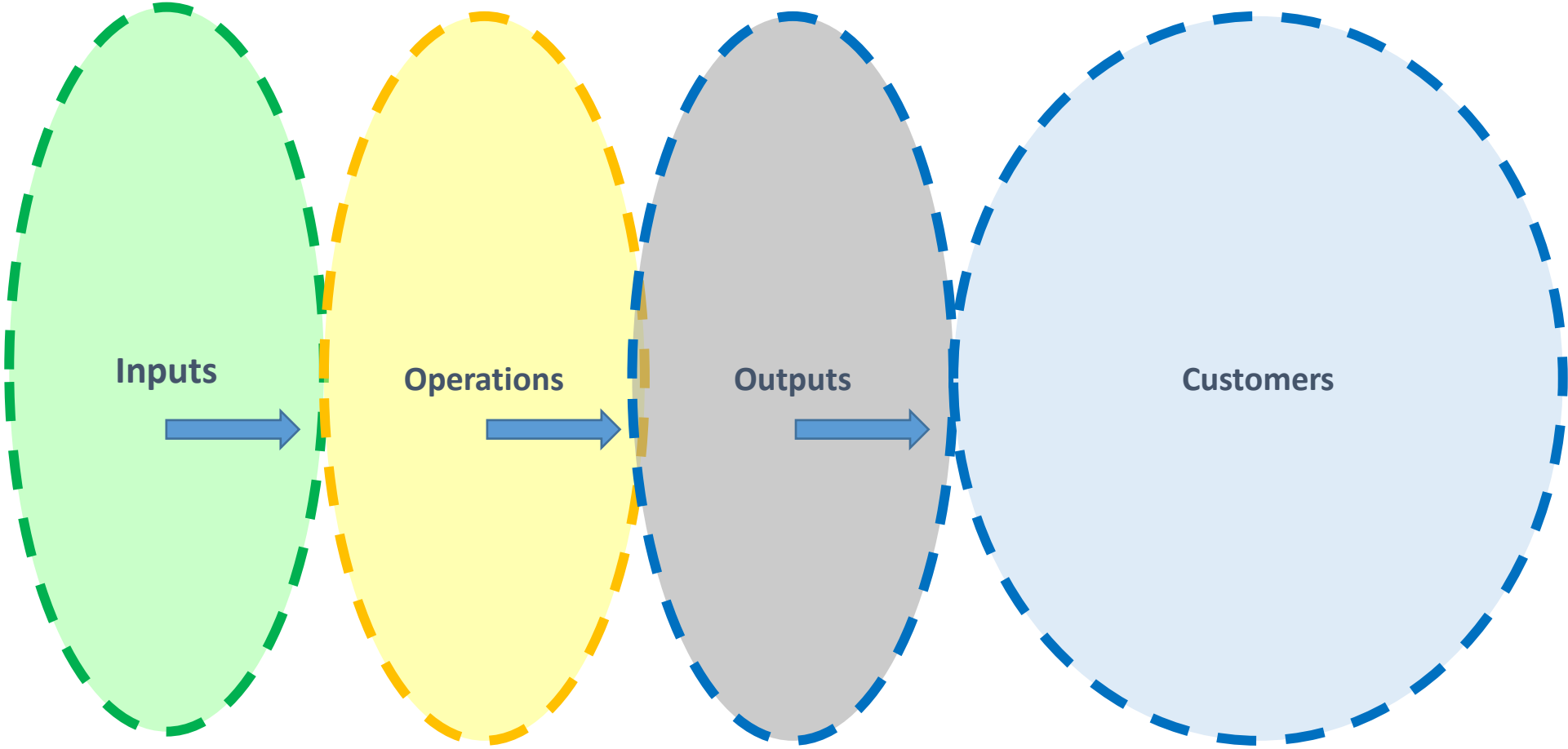


Local food companies and farms

Provides hot meals to

60 Schools





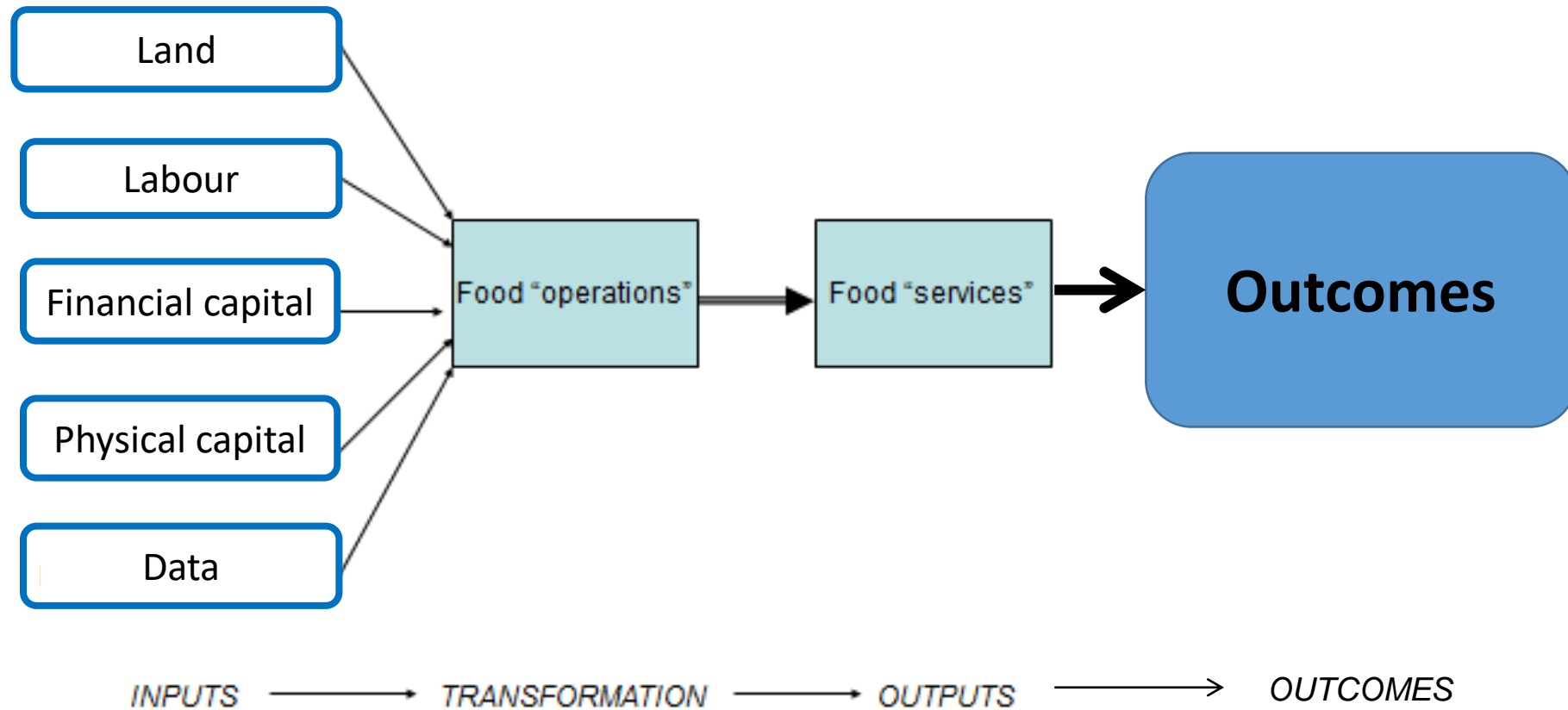
Inputs

Operations

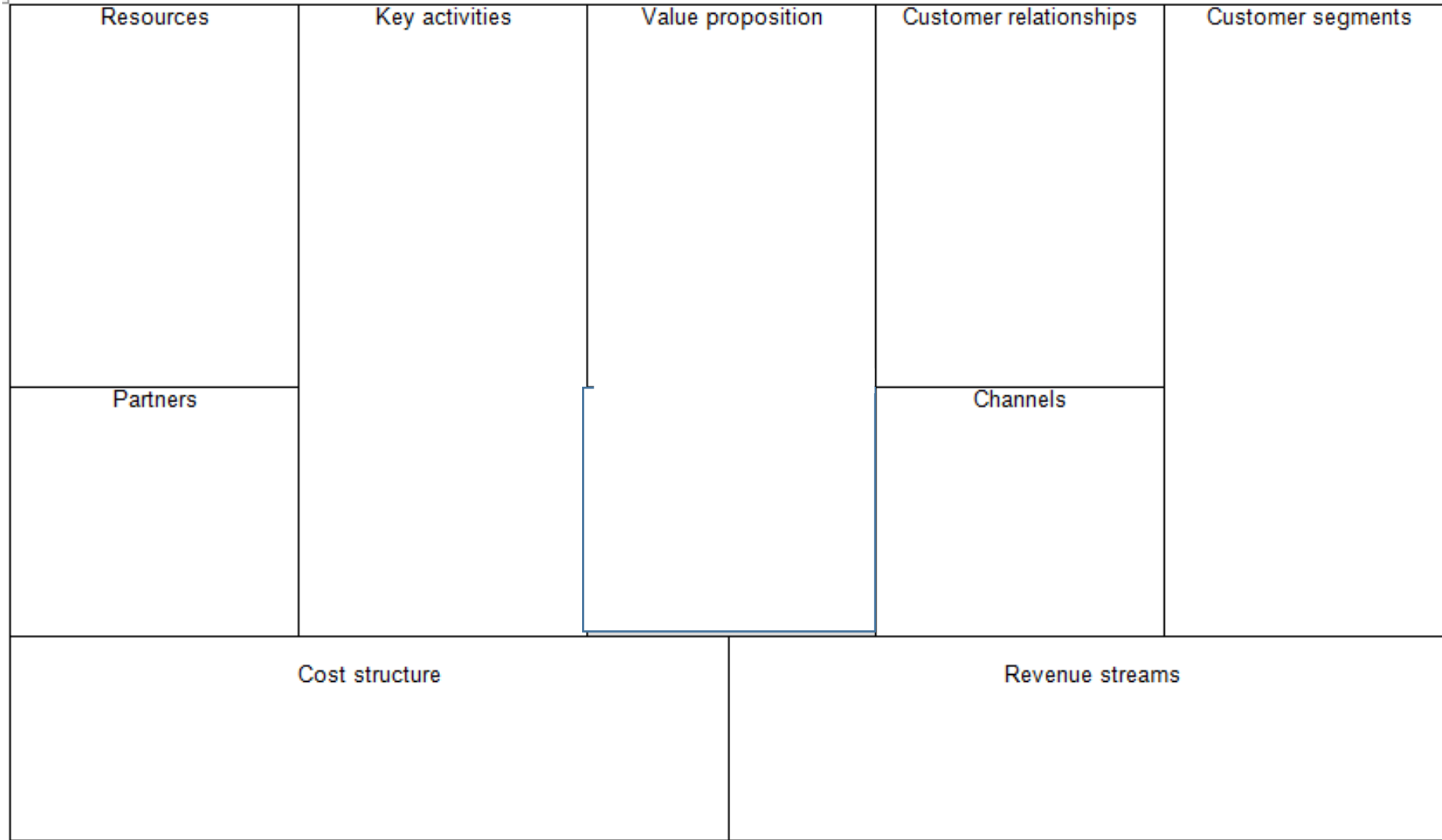
Outputs

Customers

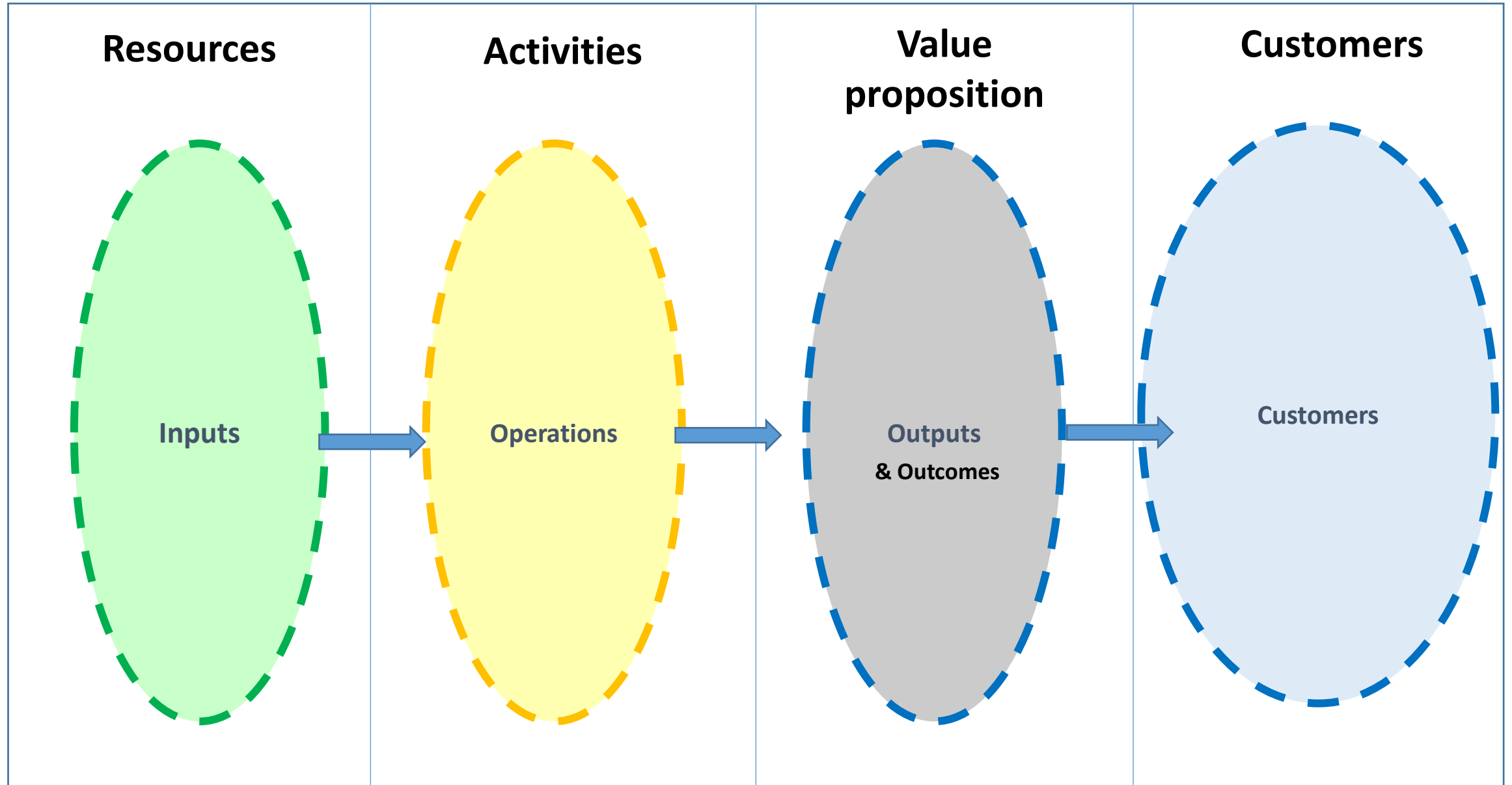
From outputs to outcomes



The Business Canvas



The Business Canvas - simplified



Customers

Who are the customers that you will provide products and services to.

Are there different types of customer?

Outputs

For your eco-social enterprise, what are the outputs (products or services) that you will deliver to customers

Operations

What will your eco-social enterprise do to produce the products/services?

Inputs

What inputs will you need?

In other words, what inputs will be transformed during the operations processes?