

back to the participants for peer review. This review will guide the development of a full list of beneficiaries to promote the wellbeing community participation framework for ICT.

6. Field of research

The study will be within the North East mainly focusing in Durham and Newcastle. The following organisations will be involved: Northumberland Clubs for Young People - a youth support and development agency; Mind Tyneside – helps people take control of their Mental Health; Newcastle Community Buildings Network – Supports Community Associations in Newcastle; Ouseburn Trust - a development trust; Durham County Council - Community and Youth Development section and Newcastle City Council - Community Engagement section.

7. Conclusion

The wellbeing of community participants is a motivational factor for the research. Involvement from the public, community and third sectors gives this research credibility with the individuals concerned. Community participation has repeatedly been highlight as an area of need and yet still no real answer has been found. The contribution to knowledge acquired will be the development of a framework for online communication mediation for effective community participation. The community sector will be able to exploit this information for their benefit. There will be a synergy of insight into community participation from the perspectives of complexity and design theories. This will show how they work in partnership in third sector research. The case studies into motivational factors in community participation will be available for others to review.

The impact of the research could be global. However, within the UK the Third Sector and Local Government will benefit with an effective and efficient, time saving model to promote community participation. It will produce a tried and tested approach for community participation. As A4E have the contract for supporting people into work they can benefit from this system for their clients with community participation roles until paid work is established. It can be an ideal way of gaining work experience and expanding your CV. Previously volunteer placements have sometimes been cumbersome for community associations, or boring for community participants, as neither needs have been taken into consideration causing disharmony which can lead to stress. An additional benefit will be the improved collaborative knowledge sharing partnership between Higher Education providers, Local Government and Third Sector organisations.

8. References

- [1] [20] Hudson, S. (2011) '*Community organisation boards are often short of skills*' TSO, Haymarket Business Interactive, London
<http://www.thirdsector.co.uk/channels/Governance/Article/1063067/Community-organisation-boards-often-short-skills/> (13th July 2011).
- [2] Communities and Local Government. (2008) '*Communities in control: real people, real power*', TSO, Norwich.
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/886045.pdf> (31st Aug 2010).
- [3] Wheatly, M. and Frieze, D. (2006) '*Using emergence to take social innovation to scale*',
<http://www.margaretwheatley.com/articles/emergence.htm> 1 (19th March 2011).
- [4] Gilchrist, A. (2009) '*The Well-Connected Community: A networking approach to community development*', The Policy Press, <http://lib.myilibrary.com?ID=250160> (14th June 2011).
- [5] University of Siegen (2010) '*Study on the Social Impact of ICT*',
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/doc/s/eda/social_impact_of_ict_exec_sum.pdf (13th March 2011).
- [6] Hill, R., Beynon-Davies, P. and Williams, M. D. (2008) 'Older people and internet engagement: Acknowledging social moderators of internet adoption, access and use', Emerald Group Publishing Limited, *Information Technology & People*, Volume 3, Issue 21, pp. 244 - 266.
- [7] Vaccaro, A. & Madsen, P. (2009) 'ICT and an NGO: Difficulties in attempting to be extremely transparent', Springer Science and Business Media, *Ethics and Information Technology*, Volume 3, Issue 11, pp. 221-231.
- [8] Waters, R. D. & Williams, J. M. (2011) 'Squawking, tweeting, cooing, and hooting: analyzing the communication patterns of government agencies on Twitter', *Journal of Public Affairs* (early view), DOI: 10.1002/pa.385 (17th March 2011).
- [9] Gladwell, M. (2000) *The Tipping Point: How Little Things can make a Big Difference*, Abacus, London.
- [10] Small, A., Sice, P. & Venus, T. (2008) 'A framework for promoting learning in IS design and implementation', *Learning organization*,: <http://hdl.handle.net/10145/77383> (13th April 2011).
- [11] Stacey, R. D. (2010) *Complexity and organizational reality: uncertainty and the need to rethink management after the collapse of investment capitalism*, 2nd ed. edn., Routledge, London.
- [12] Johnson, J., Zamenopoulos, T. & Alexious, K. (2005) Proceedings of the ECCS 2005 Satellite Workshop: *Embracing Complexity in Design Linking design and*

complexity: a review. Paris 17 November 2005, Open University, London.

[13] Schuler, D. & Namioka, A. (eds.) (1993) *Participatory Design Principles and Practices*, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, New Jersey.

[14] Jason, L. et al (2006) *Participatory community research: theories and methods in action*, 2nd ed. edn., Washington, DC, American Psychological Association, London.

[15] Thackara, J. (2006) *In the Bubble: Designing in a Complex World*, MIT Press, London.

[16] Cabinet Office (2011) *Big Society - overview*, <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/big-society-overview> (28th April 2011).

[17] Robson, C. (2002) *Real World Research: a Resource for Social Scientists and Practitioner-Researchers*, 2nd edn., Blackwell, Oxford.

[18] Sarantakos, S. (2005) *Social research*, 3rd ed. edn., Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.

[19] Schön, D. A. (1983) *The Reflective Practitioner- how professional think in action*, Basic Book, Inc., USA.

[20] McKernan, J. (1996) *Curriculum action research: a handbook of methods and resources for the reflective practitioner*, 2nd ed. edn, Kogan Page, London.