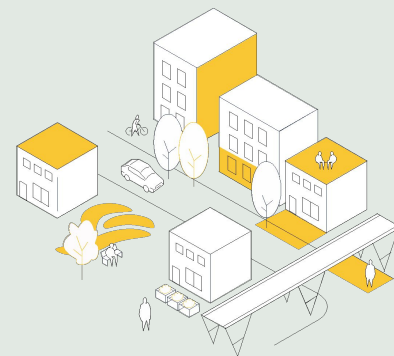


Mapping findings: Paris and London

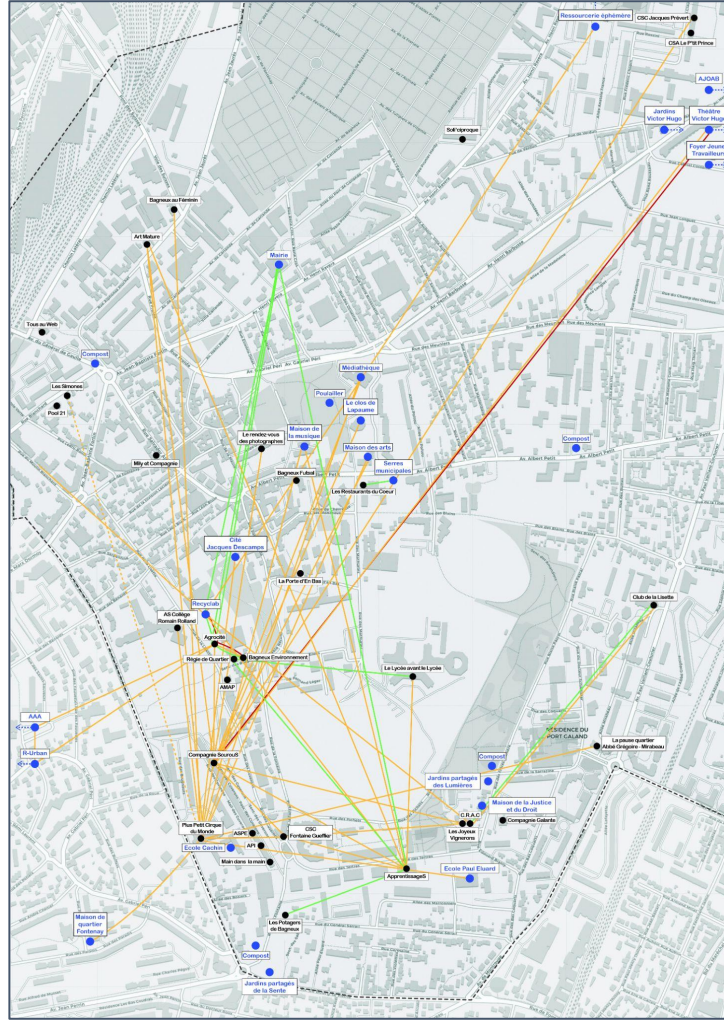
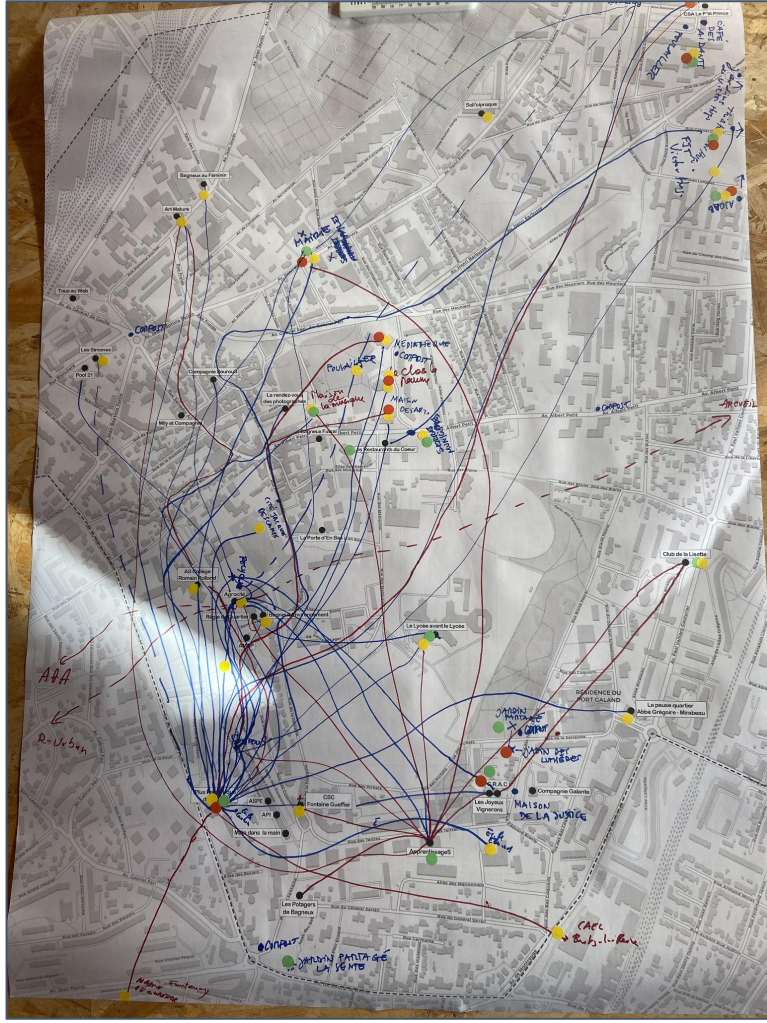
17 June 2022

14:00-16:00



2- Analogic participative mapping











Digitalizing the map



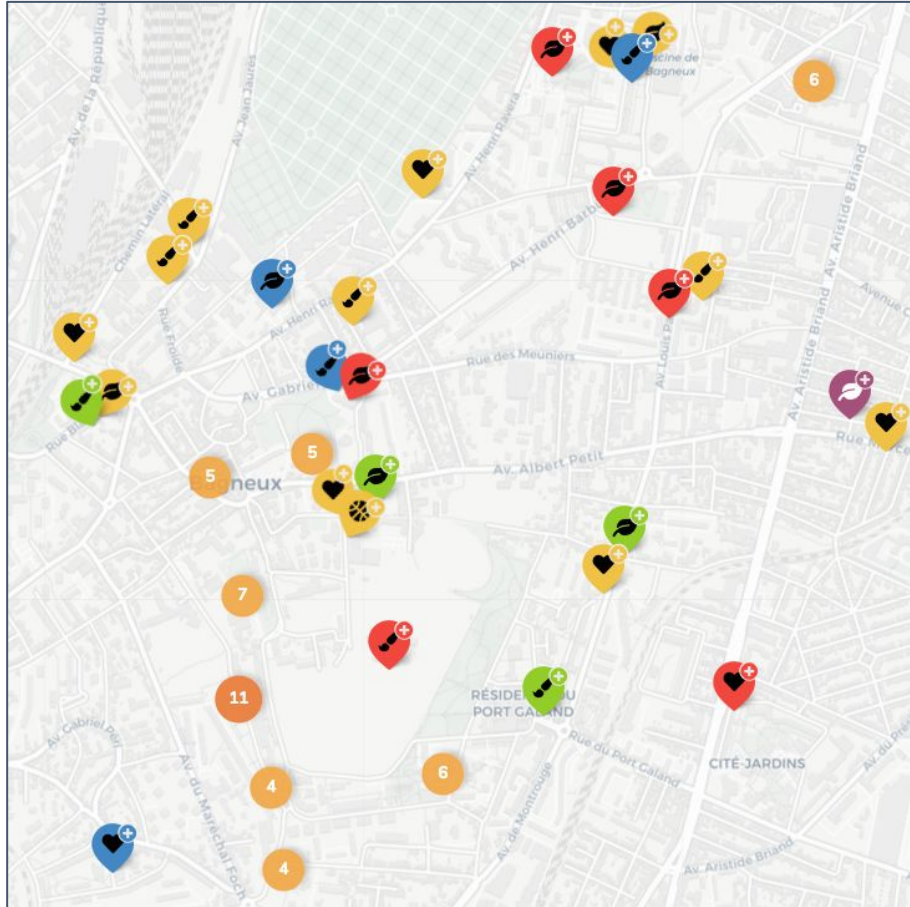
1- Digital collaborative mapping: Gogocarto

Methodology

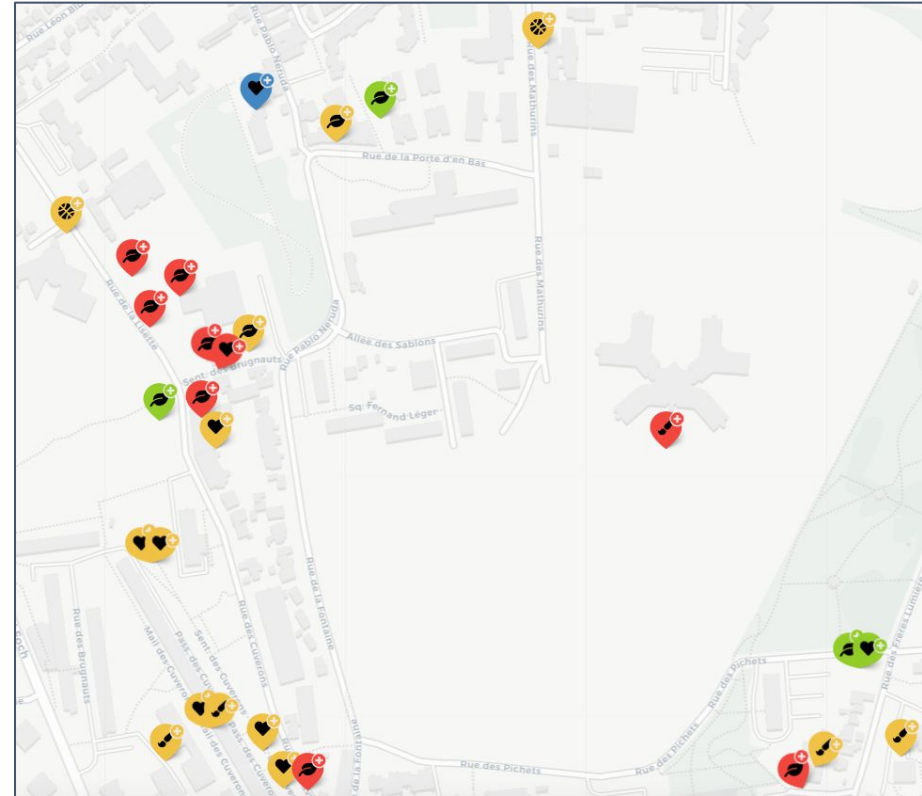
- Gogocarto: an online collaborative mapping tool and website editor
- Enables to filter the mapped items with custom tags and categories
 - Sharing domain
 - Managing structure
 - Activity form
 - Type of participants
 - What is shared ?
 - Scale
- We used two means of input:
 - .csv files to upload the data we found ourselves (or completed after the collaborative mapping)
 - through the website platform, open to all to register a sharing initiative

DOMAINE DE PARTAGE / SHARING DOMAIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
 Ecologie / Ecology	<input type="radio"/>
 Culture / Culture	<input type="radio"/>
 Sport et Bien-être / Sport & Well-being	<input type="radio"/>
 Solidarité et ESS / Solidarity and Social	<input type="radio"/>
 Compétences locales / Local skills	<input type="radio"/>
STRUCTURE GESTIONNAIRE / MANAGING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
 Municipal / Public	<input type="radio"/>
 Association / Association	<input type="radio"/>
 Spontané / Informal	<input type="radio"/>
 Lieu public / Public space	<input type="radio"/>
 Réseau / Network	<input type="radio"/>
FORMATS D'ACTIVITÉS / ACTIVITY FORMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PARTICIPANTS / PARTICIPANTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
QUOI ? / WHAT ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ECHELLE / SCALE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

1- Digital collaborative mapping: Gogocarto Snapshots



Scale: City of Bagneux



Scale: Agrocité neighborhood

1- Digital collaborative mapping: Gogocarto

Main findings - Paris

- 25 initiatives related to ecology, most are associations (or part of a network of associations), highlighting the community-based approach of ecological initiatives in Bagneux. The other half are public spaces like composting facilities or shared gardens
- 19 initiatives related to culture with a variety of structures ranging from associations, municipal services or open spaces
- Most of what is shared are **tangible things or experiences**
- Local initiatives do not have a clear population target, there are open to all public
- Eventhough the Agrocité neighborhood is a bit isolated, there is a visible and equal distribution of sharing initiatives, representative of a rapidly evolving urban space

1- Digital collaborative mapping: Gogocarto

Main findings - London

- 19/41 Initiatives mapped were associations and a further 13/41 were municipal sharing initiatives or spaces.
- 26/41 initiatives mapped fell into the solidarity category, many of these also fit with a second category Ecology (10/41) and Culture (10/41)
- There is spatial clustering of sharing initiatives within strategic locations in the neighbourhood e.g. Teviot Community Centre, Aberfeldy Street, Chrisp Street Market - all of these are vital civic/public spaces
- The majority of sharing practices are “open to all” although some spaces have specific remits around young or old people. Only two spaces were mapped where sharing practices took place for specific migrant groups
- What is shared (things, experiences, spaces) does not follow any dominant pattern.

2- Analogic participative mapping

Methodology

- Printed A1 map of the Agrocité neighborhood, using the data that was already on the online map, but participants could add initiatives that were not already mapped (that were added afterwards to the online collaborative map)
- Who ? Local project owners, town representatives and members of Agrocité
- A two fold process:
 - Map with color coded stickers the sharing initiatives they know
 - Draw the relations between the their initiative(s) and the others to represent the web of project interconnections
- Color code
 - **Things** (tangible things, knowledge, know-how, network, fundings)
 - **Experiences** (shows, conferences, get-togethers & co-creation)
 - **Spaces** (occasional use & long term use)

2- Analogic participative mapping Methodology



2- Analogic participative mapping Methodology



2- Analogic participative mapping

Main findings - Paris

- A web with 3 centralities all located in a neighborhood undergoing urban renewal:
 - PPCM/SourouS
 - Agrocité/Bagneux Environnement
 - Apprentissages/C.R.A.C.
- Role of the municipality is to provide for logistic support, assisting local initiatives (mainly through grants)
- The vast majority of interactions are related to sharing of experiences
- Sharing of space has only two occurrences highlighting either a lack of opportunity to share (no space to share), or a lack of needs

2- Analogic participative mapping

Main findings - London

- The process of drawing the connections and relations between organisations present was important step in visualising the complexity of existing sharing connections. This was the most engaged part of the workshop.
- Web of centralities focus around certain shared community spaces within the neighbourhood:
 - Poplar Union (Arts, community, cultural hub)
 - Neighbours in Poplar (Elderly, community hub)
 - Teviot Centre (community hub)
- The majority of what was shared between participants was experiences (27 connections). The least commonly shared was things/material goods (15 connections)
- Space sharing between organisations/associations is evident (20 connections), showing fluidity of space use by multiple associations often sharing the use of one infrastructure or supporting other associations in solidarity.