|                               | sw                         | NW   | SE  | Scotland                               |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
|                               |                            |  |   |  |
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| Met                           | June 17                    | April 17   | July 17   | April 17 & Sept 17                     |
| Next meet                     |                            |  | Sept 17?  |  |
| Present (apologies)           |                            | 24   | 4 (3)   |  |
| Notes:                        |                            |  |   |  |
| Practitioners<br>(front line) |                            | The importance of paying attention to the groundwork of a research informed and research active practitioner was seen as a priority. It was suggested that this would provide the base from which research could emerge and in which research would make a difference. | London Environmental Education Forum (LEEF) provides a unique opportunity to explore practitioners' network of communications within the field of OL                                    |  |
|                               |                            | Combining many suggestions, this was described as an evidence-based profession grounded on a strong foundation of reflective practitioners who can do some or all of the following:  | How and in what way practitioners work in rural environments (East Kent), the forum Connecting Children with Nature Kent and practitioners in HE, for example, CCCU provide comparison. |  |
|                               |                            | access existing research to inform their practice  |   |  |

|               | 2. use theories of change or appropriate     |                                 |  |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
|               | theoretical frameworks to articulate         |                                 |  |
|               | their practice                               |                                 |  |
|               | 3. develop small scale research studies      |                                 |  |
|               | 4. apply their findings to practice          |                                 |  |
|               | 5. share their results with colleagues       |                                 |  |
|               | 6. find support (CPD, research partner,      |                                 |  |
|               | etc) for their research activity.            |                                 |  |
|               | It was felt that these skills could be a key |                                 |  |
|               | element of professional development,         |                                 |  |
|               | influence the quality of practice, support   |                                 |  |
|               | the development of stronger arguments        |                                 |  |
|               | for practice at professional,                |                                 |  |
|               | organisational, sector and national          |                                 |  |
|               | levels. Enabling factors discussed           |                                 |  |
|               | included:                                    |                                 |  |
|               | 1. adaptable tools to support data           |                                 |  |
|               | gathering (and also to enhance               |                                 |  |
|               | consistency for combining                    |                                 |  |
|               | data with other research activity)           |                                 |  |
|               | 2. workshops and other CPD to develop        |                                 |  |
|               | skills and share emerging knowledge          |                                 |  |
|               | 3. clearly communicated and accessible       |                                 |  |
|               | summaries of existing research findings      |                                 |  |
|               | 4. partnerships with researchers for         |                                 |  |
|               | advice, support, funding and joint           |                                 |  |
|               | projects.                                    |                                 |  |
|               |  |                                 |  |
| Practitioners | An evidence based profession should be       | Many small organisations and    |  |
| (managers)    | informed by research and evaluation at       | practitioners do not have       |  |
| (             | organisational level, through                | expertise or data to articulate |  |
|               | organisations that can:                      | the outcomes of their work      |  |
|               | 4 information designs for a security         | and so are not able to          |  |
|               | 1. inform and advocate for practice          | advocate for themselves         |  |
|               | within the organisation (staff, parents,     | effectively. The SE OL Hub      |  |
|               | participants,                                | could investigate the           |  |
|               | trustees, inspectors, etc)                   | mechanisms, strategies and      |  |

|                            | 2. compare outdoor learning with other educational interventions 3. use research outcomes to support marketing and fundraising 4. contribute findings to the outdoor field for aggregation (where appropriate) and sharing 5. identify needs and priorities and share these with the outdoor field.  Enabling factors discussed included: 1. standardised tools to support data gathering and to enhance consistency for combining data with other research activity 2. workshops and other CPD to develop skills and share emerging knowledge 3. clearly communicated summaries of existing research findings 4. partnerships with researchers for advice, support, funding and joint projects 5. channels for sharing findings with the | approaches used by practitioners to inform what methodological tools are practical (on the ground) yet complement the growing body of evidence nationally (research/policy).  Engage with LEEF members to explore; why they meet, what are the outcomes (individual/collective), what resources are/aren't shared, does research or data collection play a significant role in their work (if yes, in what way – if not, why not). What research questions do they consider important/priority? |  |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| The field/<br>national hub | The value of strong local research findings informing national strategy and policy was recognised.  The hub centre was thought to be an excellent step to support the development of this stronger, joined up evidence base.  The research hub centre was seen to have two functions;   |   |  |
|                            | of research already undertaken that could inform practice, strategy and policy.   |   |  |

|                 | It was felt that the centre could also:  1. develop and share research tools    |                 |                         |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|
|                 | 2. support local hubs in networking and   |                 |                         |
|                 | the provision of support, advice and  |                 |                         |
|                 | workshops   |                 |                         |
|                 | 3. support the development of   |                 |                         |
|                 | approaches that can be more readily   |                 |                         |
|                 | aggregated into larger scale findings   |                 |                         |
|                 | 4. collate and share research priorities  |                 |                         |
|                 | from the field to national bodies and vice versa                                |                 |                         |
|                 | 5. manage the communications of   |                 |                         |
|                 | findings to the field and to national   |                 |                         |
|                 | bodies (via user friendly   |                 |                         |
|                 | online reports, regional and national   |                 |                         |
|                 | events)   |                 |                         |
|                 | 6. support the comparison of Outdoor  |                 |                         |
|                 | Learning with other interventions and   |                 |                         |
|                 | practice in other countries   |                 |                         |
|                 | 7. track developments in relation to  |                 |                         |
|                 | education meeting the needs of society.   |                 |                         |
|                 | It was felt these activities would support                                      |                 |                         |
|                 | practitioners and local provision as well                                       |                 |                         |
|                 | as national organisations in developing   |                 |                         |
|                 | strategy and lobbying for policy  |                 |                         |
|                 | development. At the same time, it was   |                 |                         |
|                 | felt that the centre could also support national organisations in 'changing the |                 |                         |
|                 | debate' concerning what outdoor   |                 |                         |
|                 | education is for and how it should be   |                 |                         |
|                 | evaluated.  |                 |                         |
| Proposed Goals: |   |                 |                         |
| Framework for   | Create a template to collect  | Audit M and PhD | Collation framework     |
| finding and     | existing research findings and  | research        |                         |
| collating       | pilot the aggregation of, and   | . cocaron       | Current research search |
| conating        | phot the aggregation of, and  |                 | Current research search |

| unicate initial findings Supporting advocacy Dissemination  |
|---|
| pp communication gies and pilot them (pilot cland/LA)  pp training workshops, seemination rences  rt the planning for the ational OL research ence. |
|   |
|   |

| Identify<br>researcher<br>practitioners |  | Identify 'researchers in residence' amongst practitioners. |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Categorise OL                           | develop a framework with<br>which to categorise Outdoor<br>Learning approaches and<br>outcomes |  |  |

#### Notes

#### Westminster Forum

- 1. Impact of action research highest when practitioners are researchers
- 2. Small scale comparative studies are valid
- 3. Mixed methods essential to support understanding of findings
- 4. The value of qualitative findings needs to be heightened

#### Actions

#### National

1. Categorise OL – funding priority. National hub

- 2. Template develop and pilot
- 3. Tools National hub (e.g. LA & RS/FSC comparative design)
- 4. Communicate national priorities Steering group/ reginal hubs
- 5. Aggregation of data National hub
- 6. Comms strategy National hub/ steering group
- 7. Communicate existing knowledge
  - a. IOL research page
  - b. Scottish infographics for stakeholders
  - c. Conference (IOL Nov 18)
- 8. Develop CPD regional/ national hub
- 9. Funding all
  - a. National hub guidance for providers
  - b. Links with local university departments

### Regional

1. Identify local priorities

- 2. Identify local research findings, pilot template and report
- 3. Identify and use local dissemination networks (e.g. LEEF; SW research network; Scottish stakeholder infographics, reading group)
- 4. Encourage research
- 5. Workshops, etc
- 6. 'Researchers in residence'
- 7. Links with local research communities / universities e.g.
  - a. Millom/UoC (NW);
  - b. LA (UoC (NW);
  - c. Brathay Research Hub/UoC (NW)
  - d. Ayrshire/UoC (Scotland);
  - e. FSC/Edinburgh (Scotland);
  - f. PhD students and action research (SE)......

#### Issues

- 1. Research priorities
  - a. Resilience and complexity (see Williams & Centre for Youth Impact)
  - b. Best practice in comparative study (Scrutton/FSC)
  - c. Valuing qualitative findings
  - d. ...... From NE/CLOtC/IOL/Centre for Youth Impact

- 2. Funding after year 1
- 3. Researching our research project