



HM Government



GENERATIONS TOGETHER

A demonstrator programme of Intergenerational Practice

INVITATION TO BID AND SPECIFICATION

Ministerial Foreword

2008 marked something of a turning point in social history. Young people under the age of 16 were outnumbered by those over the age of 65 for the first time. This demographic shift will continue, and it is likely to have profound consequences for the way in which generations interact.

The relationship between younger and older people in our communities is not always easy. All too often, young people are written off too quickly by too many adults, with the behaviour of a small minority of young people overshadowing the fact that the vast majority of our young people are a credit to their parents and carers, and to their communities. They are well behaved, do well at school, and are passionate about the environment, sport, the arts and helping others.

Meanwhile, older people are too often seen 'over the hill' and out of touch by the internet savvy youth of today. Many young people have lost sight of this really important truth: that many older people are able to relate to and support young people of all backgrounds, precisely because they have a longer, rich and varied experience of life. It is crucial for the long term health of our society that older people get the chance to pass down the wealth of insight and understanding to younger generations, and that they recognise the skills and talents of our young people, and learn from them too.

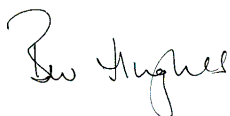
A widening demographic gap does not have to become a widening emotional gap. Increasing intergenerational activity and developing innovative ways for younger and older people to interact and come to better understand each other, will help reverse this breakdown in social cohesion.

Some local authorities have already recognised the benefits that intergenerational activity can have, and the enthusiasm and energy of the many voluntary organisations already involved in intergenerational projects has helped to reduce the gap in understanding between the young and old. But we want more local authorities to develop intergenerational approaches to support the delivery of local priorities. We are therefore very pleased to announce £5.5 million of support for 12 local intergenerational projects, delivered as a partnership between local authorities and their local third sector organisations.

Help us make this country not only the best place in the world to grow up – but also the best place in the world to retire.



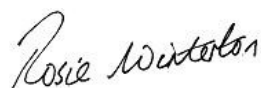
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Introduction

1. This prospectus is seeking expressions of interest from all English local authorities with social services / children's service responsibilities to submit expressions of interest, in partnership with third sector organisations, for funding to develop demonstrator sites of intergenerational practice. The programme will run during 2009/10 and 2010/11. This prospectus sets out the requirements.
2. The Department of Children Schools and Families (DCSF); Department of Health (DH), Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), Office of the Third Sector (OTS) and Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) will use these expressions of interest to select up to 12 potential sites spread across the country.
3. The demonstrator sites programme is designed to:
 - To generate wider interest in and thinking about intergenerational work;
 - To increase the number of volunteers working on intergenerational activity by 20,000 by the end of the programme;
 - To encourage a more strategic and sustainable approach;
 - To provide robust evidence of the effectiveness of intergenerational initiatives, and in particular, to develop evidence about which models are most effective in delivering which outcomes, for which groups of people, in which situations.
4. This document outlines:
 - The thinking behind the programme;
 - An overview of intergenerational practice and its potential benefits;
 - The nature and scope of the programme;
 - The criteria for selecting the successful sites.

Intergenerational Practice - an overview

Definition of 'intergenerational practice'

5. Intergenerational practice means different things to different people, and local projects manifest themselves in a variety of ways. However, despite the variety of approaches there are some key themes.
6. In simple terms "intergenerational practice" can be used to describe 'older' (over 50) and 'younger' people (under 25) interacting in mutually beneficial activities to promote greater understanding and respect between generations and to contribute to building more cohesive communities.

Intergenerational practice aims to bring people together in purposeful, mutually beneficial activities which promote greater understanding and respect between generations and contributes to building more cohesive communities. Intergenerational practice is inclusive, building on the positive resources that the young and old have to offer each other and those around them.

(Centre for Intergenerational Practice, 2006)

7. It can take many different forms, for example:

7.1. **Volunteering** of which there are various types:

- Older people assisting younger people – through mentoring and skill-sharing. Older volunteers also provide an important resource for living history;
- Younger people helping older people – through skill-sharing (for example teaching IT skills) and other caring acts (for example gardening, or reading to people with failing eyesight); and
- Old and young coming together to improve the community – for example to transform a waste area into a neighbourhood park.

7.2. Programmes to promote **community relationships** and promote community safety and address fear of crime.

7.3. Programmes promoting **active ageing**, improving health & well-being:

- Young people visiting isolated older people;
- Students studying hair and beauty at an intergenerational centre use older people as models in order to do their hair, or other beauty treatments. Whilst being pampered (and enhancing their wellbeing), the older people are contributing to the students attaining their GCSE grades.

7.4. Programmes to support **young people and families**, for example:

- Support for grandparents raising their grandchildren;
- Foster grandparent schemes: Where an older person befriends and advises a young person and their mother where they don't have other reliable older adults in their lives.

8. Intergenerational activity can also take place in a variety of settings. The most common of these are schools, children's centres, other community venues and sheltered housing.

Current Provision

9. In England, the Centre for Intergenerational Practice currently supports over 1,200 organisations, either delivering or developing intergenerational projects. Their support is complemented by that of organisations such as CSV's Retired and Senior Volunteer Programme (RSVP – who have 12,000 plus volunteers over 50, with over 4000 of these working in schools), Age Concern England who support their own networks of volunteers and organisations and the National Youth Agency, who are currently working with 20 youth pilots across England.

10. The disparate nature and wide definition of what constitutes intergenerational practice means it is difficult to ascertain the number of intergenerational programmes and therefore the numbers of adults and young people involved. This is partly because there are many examples of programmes that do not consciously badge themselves as being intergenerational.

11. What is known however, is that most intergenerational work is delivered on short term, often 'piecemeal' funding. Apart from a small number of exceptions, there is little evidence of intergenerational practice being developed as part of a more strategic approach by local authorities and their partners.

Key Success Factors

12. There is some evidence emerging about the key factors for delivering successful intergenerational practice.

13. A recent study undertaken for the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER)¹ highlighted that some of the key factors specific to intergenerational practice. Particular attention needs to be paid to them when planning intergenerational activities and it is therefore important that:

- Projects take a **long-term approach**, with a series of activities allowing time for relationships to develop;

¹ Springate, I., Atkinson, M. and Martin, K. (2008). *Intergenerational Practice: a Review of the Literature* (LGA Research Report F/SR262). Slough: NFER.

- Staff have appropriate **skills and training** to deal with both older and young people, as initially staff may be skilled in dealing with one generation, but not the other;
- There is **pre-preparation of participants** before they engage in intergenerational activities;
- Activities are focused on **developing relationships** between generations;
- Activities are **shaped by participants** and so meet the needs of all participants, whether older or young;
- There are **mutual benefits** from activities and that activities are appropriate to both generations.

Future potential

14. A number of factors are likely to stimulate the need for more intergenerational practice in the future:

- An ageing society, resulting from increased life-expectancy and demographic changes, places new demands on social care but also opens up more opportunities for older people to contribute to society for longer;
- Change and re-alignment in the structures of families;
- Community development and the need for socially-inclusive approaches that can engage with the whole community;
- A concern about the perceived growth in cultural distance between many young and old people.

15. This is supported by evidence from the Time to Talk consultation.² People believe that there needs to be more activities to unite the community. There is a call for more use of community facilities, such as leisure centres and libraries, where people of all ages and races can meet. People also want more community and volunteering schemes that encourage people to get together:

“The older generation actually sometimes thinks of young people as all daredevils and yobbos, but mixing with them, it has completely turned around...they give you respect...they will listen to you...it enabled you to look for the good in them.” Older Person

“I understand them (older people) more and understand why they are not so well any more and why they are not maybe so happy.” Young Person

² DCSF (2007) *Report for findings from the DCSF ‘Time to Talk’ consultation activities*

Examples of intergenerational projects

Skills Exchange: Young to Old - Sixty Plus Intergenerational Projects

Sixty Plus (London) has developed and consolidated a range of intergenerational projects. The organisation allows young people to provide services to older people by volunteering; the majority of young volunteers work in Reading, Computer and Language Projects. Young people are trained to work with people in their own homes. For example, The Intergenerational Computer Project aims to increase older people's access to information and communication technologies using the skills and experience of younger volunteers. The young people are sent into isolated older people's homes once a week to provide tailored computer coaching.

Intergenerational Centre – London Borough of Merton

Following a bidding process by the London Development Agency, the London Borough of Merton is developing an intergenerational centre which will provide a range of shared services and facilities under one roof for older people, youths and children, as well as families. The centre will be a service hub offering seamless integrated multigenerational services and will bring together all generations helping to break down barriers between them; improve educational attainment; help reduce crime and fear of crime; help to tackle youth violence; improve family health and provide a better sense of community spirit and wellbeing, supporting social community cohesion. In addition, it will offer 50 affordable childcare places and parents will get access to advice and support through dedicated employment advisers, providing a one-stop-shop to information and support to help them get back into sustainable employment and/or vocational training leading to employment.

Skills Exchange: Old to Young - Intergenerational Mentoring Projects

The Beth Johnson Foundation successfully ran a number of Intergenerational Mentoring Projects, starting with the Year 7 Project from 1999 to 2002. The project aimed to promote educational, social and health benefits for both younger and older participants. The projects recruited and trained older volunteer mentors to support young people and provided early intervention to pupils who were experiencing particular difficulties; under-achieving and those at risk of falling behind within the school system.

Grandparents - Mentor UK Drug Prevention Grandparenting Project

In the UK there are thousands of grandparents who take on full-time care of their grandchildren. A significant proportion of the parents of these children have significant drug problems. Grandparents often lack knowledge about their rights and responsibilities, have access to very little information, are unaware of sources of help or support and often want guidance about the day-to-day practicalities of living with children and young people. Mentor UK is working in partnership with the Department of Health, Adfam and GrandParents Plus to identify what information, support and advice grandparents raising their grandchildren need in order to protect their grandchildren from drug related harm.

The Freud Museum: the Archeology of Conflict

The Freud Museum worked in partnership with South Camden Community School and Combat Stress (Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society) in order to explore the project's aim of creating a better knowledge and understanding for young people the diversity of experience of veterans from more recent conflicts in a practical and creative way. A-level psychology students from South Camden High School participated a series of challenging workshops to prepare them for recorded interviews with the veterans from Combat Stress. As well as gaining insight into the practical applications of psychology the project provided an excellent opportunity for intergenerational learning and to increase young peoples' understanding of the diversity and impact of experiences of conflict. The interviews were conducted with respect and empathy; the personal benefits of the meeting being felt by students and veterans alike. One veteran described the experience as "a further form of therapy, as it were" and students described it as an experience they will never forget. From these interviews the Freud Museum worked with the Playwright Ben Davis to produce 'Not Yet Nervous' . The work is inspired by the unearthed memories in the veterans' interviews and developed through workshops with GSCE drama students from South Camden High School. The performance was shown to students from all years from South Camden High School through a series of performances. The mutual expression of respect between students at South Camden Community School and veterans at Combat Stress has been astounding. For both groups the intergenerational learning has been a profound experience and there has been a marked shift between the expectations and the reality of the experience.

Multicultural Learning and Community Cohesion – "Lime"

The "Lime" Project aimed to extend understanding about the factors that contribute or inhibit intergenerational and multicultural learning. Within this project, several activities were developed: 150 participants were involved in workshops of the "Celebration of Family Learning" action day. Each workshop aimed to celebrate diversity and enable different participants to share their experiences with others. The interactive and practical focus of workshops allowed participants of all ages to join in.

Policy context

16. There are a range of national policy priorities which support the extension of intergenerational working. These include:
- ***Increasing the number of children and young people on the path to success (Public Service Agreement 14)***. Intergenerational practice can increase participation in positive activities, which is a key element in improving the prospects of all young people, especially those from communities with a poor history of engagement and the 25% of young people who do not currently engage in any positive activities outside learning. Through participation, young people develop socially and emotionally, building communication skills and improving self confidence and esteem. This in turn increases their resilience, helping them avoid risks such as experimenting with drugs, having unprotected sex, or being involved in crime, as well as contributing to better attendance and higher attainment at school.
 - ***Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life (Public Service Agreement 17)***. This seeks to ensure that the specific needs of the older population are given due priority. The PSA's target group is everyone over 50, around one third of the population. This group has diverse needs and aspirations which will change during the life course. However, a number of key aspects of independence and well-being have emerged from research and from discussion with older people themselves as being important - in particular, making a contribution to society and people's satisfaction with home and neighbourhood including, for example, the impact of factors such as fear of crime, and social contacts.
 - ***Promote better health and wellbeing for all (Public Service Agreement 18)***. Government is committed to delivering the best possible health and well-being outcomes for everyone, helping people to live healthier lives, empowering them to stay independent for longer and tackling inequalities. This reflects the ambitions set out in Our health, our care, our say to create a health and adult social care service that genuinely focuses on prevention and the promotion of health and well-being, informed by what people have said they want. Cost effective, evidence-based and innovative approaches to supporting people to live independently in the community are a priority. Intergenerational practice has the potential to promote older people's well-being, principally through enabling them to make a positive contribution to their community.
 - ***Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities (Public Service Agreement 21)***. Intergenerational practice can support the achievement of this through promoting meaningful interactions between people from different backgrounds and by encouraging more participation in culture and sport. Active communities can be supported by increasing levels of formal and informal volunteering by people from both ends of the age spectrum, where members of the community work to meet local needs. At the heart of this active participation are community-based third sector organisations, often bringing different groups together and providing the platform to meet the needs of individuals and communities.

- ***Make communities safer (Public Service Agreement 23)***. Intergenerational work has the potential to tackle the crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues of greatest importance in each locality. This can help increase public confidence in the local agencies involved in dealing with these issues. Fear of crime is particularly strong amongst older people and much of this is based on stereotypical views of younger people. Breaking down these views and bridging the gap between the generations can therefore be very beneficial.
 - ***Refresh of the Ageing Strategy***. Within 20 years, half of the adult UK population will be over 50. One in four children born today will live beyond 100. These are dramatic shifts that have far-reaching consequences for us all and our ageing population will change our society in many ways. To ensure that we are well placed to respond to these changes, the Government is developing a strategy that will build on Opportunity Age (published in 2005) due to be published later in 2009. Part of this Strategy will look at how we can help change attitudes to ageing and stereotypes about older people and younger people, including through intergenerational work.
 - ***Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods - a National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society***. As we grow older, the neighbourhood becomes an increasingly important factor in the quality of everyday life. Our vision is about promoting and supporting the interdependency between older people and their local community. In other words, a lifetime neighbourhood is not just good for older people, it should also have benefits for others, including children and young people. Intergenerational practice has the potential to support and contribute to that approach.
 - ***Putting People First - a shared vision and commitment to the transformation of Adult Social Care***. Ultimately, every locality should seek to have a single community based support system focussed on the health and well-being of the local population. Building 'community capacity' is a very important part of this. Adult social care will take responsibility for championing the rights and needs of older people and other vulnerable groups. Early priorities will be intergenerational programmes involving older people as active citizens.
 - ***Living well with dementia - a National Dementia Strategy***. Dementia is a significant - and growing - problem. We have to overcome the stigma that is often attached to dementia, which - in some ways - is where cancer was 20 years ago and to correct the misunderstandings that abound. For example, it is not unavoidable; some forms of dementia are a consequence of lifestyle choices in earlier life and smoking cessation, better diet and reduced alcohol intake can reduce the risk of dementia in later life. Intergenerational working has the potential to spread the message that '*what is good for the heart is good for the head*', and by engaging older people can provide them with purposeful activity and stimulation that will help them sustain their mental capital.
17. Applicants should consider this national policy framework and the current direction of travel in the development of their expressions of interest.

18. The following is a list of some of the indicators from the National Indicators Set which intergenerational activity may contribute towards:-

- NI 1: % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area *PSA 21*
- NI 2: % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood *PSA 21*
- NI 6: Participation in regular volunteering
- NI 7: Environment for a thriving third sector
- NI 10: Visits to museums and galleries *PSA 21*
- NI 11: Engagement in the Arts
- NI 17: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour *PSA 23*
- NI 23: Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration
- NI 27: Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police
- NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities *PSA 14*
- NI 137 Healthy life expectancy at age 65 *PSA 17*
- NI 138 Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood *PSA 17*
- NI 139 The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently at home *PSA 17*

19. This list is not intended to be exhaustive, and intergenerational activity is likely to have a less direct impact on other indicators. For example, where young people participate in positive activities they are less likely to undertake risky behaviours, such as unprotected sex, misuse of alcohol and getting involved in crime, all of which have indicators attached to them. There are similar examples in relation to older people.

Building the evidence base

20. Intergenerational practice has the potential to deliver benefits for both young and older people. In particular, it could address a number of issues such as:

- Building active cohesive communities;
- Promoting citizenship;
- Regenerating neighbourhoods; and
- Addressing inequality.

21. However, there is little hard systematic evidence of the effectiveness of intergenerational programmes. The literature offers little insight on the depth of the benefits claimed; nor does it suggest which types of intergenerational practice are more effective at delivering a given benefit. This type of evidence is a prerequisite to encouraging the development of effective intergenerational interventions and promoting more strategic approaches, which provide good value for money.

22. There are a number of key questions that are important to try to gather evidence on, for example:

- To what extent does intergenerational activity deliver better outcomes for younger and older people?
- How large are the benefits achieved and over what time horizon are they likely to materialize?
- To what extent are the benefits experienced by a representative population of older and younger people?
- Which intergenerational programmes are most effective at delivering a given outcome or benefit?
- Do intergenerational initiatives provide good value for money, given the benefits they confer?
- What are the key challenges to successful partnership working on intergenerational initiatives?

Demonstrator Programme specification

23. Given the gaps in the evidence and the often piecemeal approach to intergenerational work we have decided to establish a £5.5 million demonstrator programme. The evidence from the demonstrator sites will then enable DCSF, DH, DWP, OTS and DCLG to determine which schemes offer the best value for public money.

Objectives

24. The objectives of the demonstrator programme are therefore:

- To generate wider interest in and thinking about intergenerational work;
- To encourage an additional 20,000 people participating in voluntary activity by the end of the programme;
- To encourage a more strategic and sustainable approach;
- To provide robust evidence of the effectiveness of intergenerational initiatives, and in particular, to demonstrate which models are most effective in delivering outcomes for which groups of people in which situations.

Outcomes

25. The demonstrator programme will not specify the particular models of intergenerational work which should be delivered. Rather, we set out below a number of the outcomes which the demonstrators will be expected to deliver. It will be up to those bidding to become demonstrators to set out how the outcomes will be delivered.

26. As the title of the programme "*Generations Together!*" suggests, the strength of intergenerational initiatives is in their ability to deliver benefits for **both** sections of the community.

27. We wish to invite bids for intergenerational demonstrators focussed on delivering some or all of the following outcomes:

Outcomes Framework

*Outcomes for **all participants***

- Greater understanding of the other group and challenging of negative stereotypes
- Increased confidence in interacting with people from the other group and the wider community

*Outcomes for **older people***

- Improved sense of health and wellbeing
- Reduced sense of isolation
- Improved perceptions of older people by young people
- Increased ability to make a positive contribution to the life of the community
- Greater satisfaction with home and neighbourhood
- Reduction in fear of crime

*Outcomes for **children and young people***

- Greater resilience and motivation to avoid 'risky behaviour'
- Greater participation in positive activities
- Improved perceptions of young people by older people
- Stronger engagement in education
- Improved self esteem

*Outcomes for the **wider community***

- Increased social capital through volunteering activity by both young and old
- Increased meaningful interactions between people from different backgrounds
- Increased involvement of educational institutions in the local community

28. Demonstrator sites will be expected to show that they have set up appropriate means to measure the outcomes they are seeking to achieve. There will also be a requirement to report and share results with the national evaluation. In order to ensure that this happens sites will be required to identify a member of staff who will be responsible for the collection of management information and for liaising with the National Evaluation Team.

Nature and Scope

29. The demonstrator programme will have the following features:

- a) The programme will run during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, although there may be a phased approach to start dates. Where prospective sites have well-developed proposals and a clear and robust approach to data collection and measurement, they will be encouraged to start as soon as possible.
- b) It is essential that bids represent a partnership approach between the local authority and the third sector. The bid will need to be led by local authorities and 'signed off', as a minimum, by the Director of Children's Services **and** the Director of Adult Social Services and demonstrate clearly how partnership working with the third sector has been secured. At least 50% of the *Generations Together* grant must be directed towards third sector organisations.
- c) It is expected that there will be up to 12 demonstrator sites in total. Following scoring on the criteria set out at paragraph 35, and quality of bids permitting, final regard in selecting bids will be given to ensuring a regional spread in order to maximise the learning.
- d) Bids are invited for up to £400,000 per site over the two years of the programme. Given that implementation will not commence before the start of the financial year, sites will be able to profile expenditure over the two years as appropriate. The grant is generally expected to be deployed in respect of revenue expenditure. However requests to use moderate sums as capital expenditure will be allowed where there is a strong justification.
- e) There is an expectation that local authorities and their partners will deploy some of their own resources (this can include contributions 'in kind') to enhance the total capacity of the demonstrators. These resources might be deployed on project management or additional activity capacity.
- f) All demonstrators are expected to deliver identifiable benefits to **both** children/young people **and** older people (see section on 'Outcomes' above).
- g) It is very important that the bids are part of developing a strategic approach. It will therefore be helpful for bidders to show how the proposals fit with any existing local initiatives, other strategies (including the Sustainable Communities Strategy) and any other dedicated funding that partnerships are deploying around similar ends.

- h) Given the importance of generating a robust evidence base, an evaluation of the programme will be commissioned. Demonstrator sites will be required to co-operate constructively with the national evaluation and to provide data for an agreed evaluation framework.
- i) In order to support delivery of the programme and to aid the collation of the learning there will be regular meetings (at least quarterly) of senior project leads throughout the life of the programme.
- j) Demonstrator sites will be required to agree to participate constructively in disseminating the learning from the programme.
- k) Successful bidders will need to have demonstrated their ability to deliver a successful project of this nature. The capacity to provide the national evaluation with the data it requires will be an essential requirement of funding.

Links with the “Inspiring Communities” programme

- 30. The *Inspiring Communities* programme aims to mobilise local communities around a positive goal - raising the attainment of young people. The policy is intended to support young people in deprived communities to widen their horizons and fulfil their potential, encouraging local ambition, awareness of opportunities and strong social networks within and beyond communities.
- 31. The *Inspiring Communities* programme will support 15 neighbourhood partnerships to deliver a programme of activities to raise the aspirations and educational attainment of local 11-14 year olds.
- 32. Intergenerational volunteering opportunities have the potential to play a part in raising the aspirations and attainment of young people and government has committed to make these available to the 15 neighbourhoods who will be selected to participate in the *Inspiring Communities* programme. There is therefore a degree of linkage between the *Inspiring Communities* programme and the *Generations Together* programme.
- 33. The bidding process for *Inspiring Communities* and *Generations Together* both involve local authorities and will operate on a similar timescale. It is likely that some local authorities will be involved in applications to both programmes. If an area is successful in its application to both programmes, the local authority may use funding from *Generations Together* to support intergenerational volunteering opportunities within the neighbourhood selected by the *Inspiring Communities* programme. Where this is not the case there will be additional funding to ensure that new intergenerational volunteering opportunities are supported in all of the 15 *Inspiring Communities* neighbourhoods.
- 34. Further information about the *Inspiring Communities* programme will be published on the Communities and Local Government website www.communities.gov.uk

Selection criteria

35. The following criteria will be used to select the successful bids:

- a) Clarity of presentation about how the proposed project will deliver some or all of the outcomes outlined at paragraph 27 above. Particular attention will be paid to how the proposal will produce benefits for **both** children/young people **and** for older people.
- b) The creativity and innovation of the proposed approach. We wish to encourage new thinking and approaches to intergenerational work and to partnership working between the third sector, local authority children's services and adult services in delivering this agenda. This does not however prevent bids from building on work they are already doing. If formally organised intergenerational work is already taking place it would be helpful to outline how the project will build on this foundation.
- c) The strength of the arrangements for delivering the project in partnership with third sector organisations and how existing consultation / engagement mechanisms will be used to involve older people and young people. As noted above, we are interested in innovation in partnership working on this agenda.
- d) The extent to which the bid is clear about how it will address equality and diversity issues. There is a strong expectation that project activity and opportunities will reflect the cultural and other dimensions of the local population.
- e) The extent to which there is an explicit intention to use the demonstrator to develop a strategic approach to intergenerational work and in particular, how the proposal will aid the delivery of Local Area Agreement targets about improving outcomes for children and young people, older people, or community cohesion.
- f) The evidence of the local authority's ability to deliver a project of this nature, including the ability and resources to provide monitoring and evaluation data. *(NB - the phasing of resources across the demonstrator timescale will be particularly important in the light of the fact that decisions about successful bids will not be until Summer 2009. There will therefore be some flexibility about how the resources are deployed over the time of the programme).*
- g) Ability to harness other existing resources from either within the system or from elsewhere to add value to the funding made available.

36. Additional weighting will be given to criteria **a**, **c**, and **f**.

Bidding Process

37. The timescale and steps involved in the bidding process are as follows:

Action	Timescale
Launch of invitation to bid	20 April 2009
Closing date for applications	5pm, 10 June 2009
Possible interviews with representative(s) of shortlisted bids	25 or 26 June 2009
Announcement of successful bidders	w/c 6 July 2009

38. Bids need to be submitted using the separate application form. This is an electronic-only submission process. Bids should be emailed to intergenerational.projects@dcf.gov.uk

39. Bids received after the closing date (see paragraph 37 above) or not on the prescribed pro-forma will not be considered. It is the responsibility of the bidder to ensure that the proposal has arrived by the deadline stated.

40. A selection panel comprising the participating Government Departments and a number of non-Governmental stakeholders will assess all bids and provide recommendations to Ministers. As part of the selection process it may be necessary to meet with a senior representative of shortlisted bids. **Bidders are therefore asked to ensure that someone who is able to speak with authority about the bid is able to make themselves available to discuss it with members of the selection panel on either 25 or 26 June 2009.**

41. The terms and conditions on which financial assistance will be given are those set out in this prospectus and any other terms and conditions which Ministers may specify, including terms and conditions which may be set in relation to a particular bid.

42. By submitting a bid, you confirm that you are content for this to be shared between the, Department for Children Schools and Families, the Department of Health, Department of Work and Pensions, Department for Communities and Local Government and the Office of Third Sector.

Evaluation

43. A national evaluation of the whole *Generations Together* demonstrator programme will be undertaken. An early indication of the nature of the likely evaluation framework is given at paragraph 20.

44. Each site must engage with the evaluation as a condition of selection. We expect a Liaison Officer to be identified or appointed in each demonstrator site. The Liaison Officer would be responsible for ensuring that correct and consistent information from the sites is fed to the National Evaluation Team.

Programme Management

45. Successful bidders will be required to provide a plan of how they will implement their project. Resources will not be released until the implementation plan has been agreed. The implementation plan along with the specific conditions governing the use of the grant will form the basis of an agreement between the demonstrator site and the Government and funding will be allocated on this basis.
46. Regular meetings of the lead officers for each site will take place throughout the life of the programme and it is an expectation that all sites will be represented at these meetings.
47. A programme Steering Group, including non-Governmental stakeholders will be established and will meet quarterly throughout the life of the programme. The Steering Group will be responsible for:
- Oversight of the programme and its implementation;
 - Effective risk management at a national level;
 - Ensuring learning from the programme is connected to the national policy process.

Summary of responsibilities of successful bidders

48. Over and above fulfilling responsibilities for delivering activities to target and within budget:
- Maintain an active partnership throughout the duration of the programme;
 - Contribute to the national evaluation of the programme;
 - Participate in the national learning network of the *Generations Together* programme and other mechanisms for distilling and disseminating best practice.

Reference Documents and Resources

- Beth Johnson Foundation - Centre for Intergenerational Practice
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