

Funding for Social Projects

2002 Workshop Proceedings
of the
Countryside Recreation Network

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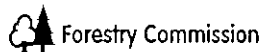
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Countryside Recreation Network

CRN is a network which:

- Covers the UK and the Republic of Ireland
- Gives easy access to information on countryside and related recreation matters
- Reaches organisations and individuals in the public, private and voluntary sectors
- Networks thousands of interested people

The Network helps the work of agencies and individuals in three areas:

Research:

to encourage co-operation between members in identifying and promoting the need for research related to countryside recreation, to encourage joint ventures in undertaking research, and to disseminate information about members' recreation programmes.

Liaison:

to promote information exchange relating to countryside recreation, and to foster general debate about relevant trends and issues.

Good Practice:

to spread information to develop best practice through training and professional development in provision for and management of countryside recreation.

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WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Richard Witt

Development Director, The Waterways Trust

There's nothing new about finding funding to deliver social projects in urban areas but one thing foot and mouth disease has done is to concentrate minds on the impacts of a declining agricultural economy not just on the farmers but on the whole of the rural community.

Government have brought in numerous 'deprivation indices' which have been used to identify areas of most need by local authority wards. These indices are then used as ways of measuring improvements and prioritising funding.

Partly due to these quantitative measures, other funding sources, especially the National Lottery, as it comes under increasing pressure to assist in delivering government targets, is identifying these geographic areas of social deprivation as a priority for funding and social inclusion type projects as the ones most likely to get the major funds.

Thus, outputs for funding bids often have to identify numbers of minority groups currently participating in an activity and forecast levels of participation after the project has been completed. In extreme cases this goes on to split the participants into up to seven different racial groups for example

Even traditional funders such as established charitable trusts and foundations, statutory agencies and original lottery distributors are increasingly looking for specific outputs that can prove 'community benefit', 'social inclusion', 'stakeholder involvement', 'community consultation', 'access for all', and 'direct and indirect employment opportunities'

The newer funding sources such as the revamped Community Fund, New Opportunities funds, Special Grant Programmes etc have got funding categories especially designed to deliver these outputs.

The aim of this conference is four fold;

1. To raise awareness of sources and the conditions for social projects.
2. To discuss and resolve some of the issues and potential conflicts that arise from projects that are funded from multiple sources.
3. To share information about good practice and successful projects.
4. To consider what actions organisations need to take to deliver projects to help meet the government's social inclusion agenda.

Today we will hear from some of the potential funders and some of the people involved in delivering these social projects.

SOCIAL INCLUSION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE - SETTING THE AGENDA

Helen Thomson

Head of Rural Services, Countryside Agency

Introduction to Social Exclusion and Funding for Projects in the Context of the Countryside

Rural Social Exclusion - Myths and Perceptions

' Ask most people about social exclusion and the likelihood is that they will describe inner cities, run-down housing estates, boarded-up shops, vandalism and crime. They will not think of green fields, beautiful countryside and pretty villages. Yet social exclusion exists in both settings.' - Ewen Cameron, Chairman of The Countryside Agency.

More than a fifth of the population of England live in rural areas, mainly in villages and small towns. Three million of these people suffer from poverty and low incomes. The traditional image of a 'rural idyll' has, in part, been exposed by the recent Foot and Mouth crisis. The reality is that in rural areas there are serious issues of exclusion some of which are the same as urban areas others of which are different.

Unemployment, low incomes, inadequate housing and local amenities, lack of education and training, poor and inaccessible services and little or no involvement in decision making: all these problems affect people in rural areas as well as in urban areas.

Indicators

In rural areas the problems can be harder to see because they are 'hidden'. Rural social exclusion is not concentrated on estates where the problems would be both physically easier to see, and statistically significant. Rural social exclusion is dispersed over large geographical areas. Or it is hidden within rural communities and often amongst apparent affluence. National statistics do not adequately reflect pockets of rural deprivation or the dispersed nature of rural disadvantage. Average figures will tend to hide increasing polarisation. For instance, in 1997, 27% of all households in Cotswold District had annual incomes of less than £7,000 whereas 33% had incomes in excess of £25,000.

The most widely used indicator of disadvantage is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2000). In particular, it has been used to identify the 88 most deprived districts in England, at which the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit is targeting its Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. Just five of these could be regarded as rural (Allerdale, Kerrier, Pendle, Penwith, and Wear Valley).

If rural needs are to be fully reflected in policy and delivery, it is important that policy makers consider indicators other than IMD2000 in targeting resources at the most 'needy areas'. The IMD draws on statistics that are more likely to measure aspects of deprivation that occur in urban areas. For example, the income domain is based largely upon means-tested benefits and there is evidence that a larger proportion of people in rural areas do not take up their full benefit entitlement. Nor does the IMD recognise the characteristics of rural employment, such as low-pay, part-time, seasonal, casual or underemployment and multiple jobs.

The meaning and impact of some measures will also be different. For example, not having access to a car is a far more serious matter in rural than in urban areas. A greater proportion of low-income households in rural areas own cars because of the lack of alternative, public transport services. 29% of all rural settlements have no bus service at all, (Rural Services in 2000).

IMD 2000 does include an 'access to services' domain, which is an improvement on earlier indicators. But there is a growing awareness that if rural needs are to be fully reflected, policy makers and funders need to consider further refining, or using other indicators to target resources at the most 'needy areas'. The Agency is a member of the group which is reviewing IMD 2000 later this year and we will try to ensure that these sorts of issues are taken on board.

The Agency is also funding work to produce some meaningful rural poverty and social exclusion indicators. The data - which will be a rural analysis of the evidence based strategy for tackling poverty and exclusion produced by DWP in their annual 'Opportunity for All' report - will be a valuable contribution to better understanding of rural social exclusion. It will update the Agency's earlier work 'Indicators of poverty and exclusion in rural England' produced in August 2000 which found, amongst other information, that around a quarter of people on low income in England live in rural areas. What we hope to produce now is a

more in depth and sophisticated analysis of these problems. The research will be available later this Autumn

Challenging the Rural Idyll

I will return to the theme of hard evidence and statistics in a moment in the context of national delivery of Government programmes. But what does social exclusion feel like on the ground? It is best expressed by those who experience it. These are some quotes from research the Agency and the National Children's Home published in 2000 called 'Challenging the Rural Idyll':

'A lot of people have set up co-operatives to keep their post offices and local store open - there should be grants and help from the Government. 'When the post offices close, the elderly suffer badly. It's no good saying it would be so much easier if you had your benefit paid into a bank account. How the hell are you supposed to get to a bank and you can't get a bank account anyway if you are unemployed'. (Laura, 31, lone parent family, four children, East Sussex).

'There are lots of birds and a lot of cows but they are the only ones who have an idyllic life. On the whole the countryside is much more poorly paid but our houses don't cost any less and the food doesn't cost any less and having to drive to places costs more because you can't walk down the road to the swimming or cinema or anything' (Mary, 33, lone parent family, four children, Norfolk)

'When I first moved here I came with my 8 year old son and I found a job, but finding someone to look after him was difficult. There is a shortage of registered child minders and even when I found one they just wanted babies. I didn't have anyone who could take him after school' (Linda, 34, two-parent family, two children. Dorset)

The Countryside Agency

To begin to address these problems requires policies and programmes which reflect the differing circumstances people experience and a different approach to delivery which is sensitive to the particular barriers which affect rural communities. This is part of the remit of the Countryside Agency.

The aims of the Agency are:

- To conserve and enhance England's countryside.
- To spread social and economic opportunity for the people who live there.
- To help everyone to enjoy the countryside and share in this national asset.

Our work on social exclusion supports the second of those aims and is delivered in three ways:

- We have a national research programme and influencing role which aims to change the delivery of Government programmes to take account of rural social exclusion.
- We have a dedicated rural social exclusion programme which develops research and demonstration projects.
- We have a programme of work which fosters and supports local action to address social exclusion within rural communities.

I will say a little more about each of these.

1. An influencing role

We want central Government departments, regional and local government and national funding bodies to include a clear rural dimension in their policy development and to ensure that delivery is sensitive to rural circumstances. This is the 'Rural Proofing' process.

The Chairman of the Countryside Agency and Rural Advocate, Ewen Cameron, has the responsibility of reporting back to the Cabinet Office and the appropriate Select Committees of Parliament on progress made by government departments and service providers in Rural Proofing their policies.

The Countryside Agency monitors on an ongoing basis the way in which other government departments and agencies address rural needs, including measures to tackle rural social exclusion. The results of this work in our annual 'State of the Countryside' and 'Rural Proofing' reports. The first rural proofing report was published this summer.

We also produce the 'Rural Proofing policy makers' checklist' to help policy makers screen their policy proposals.

The Agency has a rural assurance role which compliments the rural proofing work and aims to influence the policies and programmes at national regional and local level through research, good practice and demonstration projects to show what works and what does not.

Case study: Sure Start

An example of the impact that national influencing work can have is the extension of the Government's Sure Start Programme for young children into rural areas. Sure Start was established in 1998 as a key part of the government's strategy to end child poverty by 2020. This is fundamental to the social exclusion agenda.

The Countryside Agency commissioned some research to establish why there were so few rural Sure Starts in the first tranches of the programme and how rural children and their families could benefit from this important initiative.

The research found that the critical factor was the Sure Start criteria, using ward-based indicators of deprivation which identified large clusters of disadvantage in urban areas but did not pick up the pockets of deprivation in rural areas.

As a result, the Sure Start National Unit made changes to the national criteria to enable rural areas to participate. The key changes were:

- longer planning timescales to reflect the time taken to achieve community involvement;
- higher revenue cost per child to allow for higher cost of providing services in rural areas; and
- acceptance of a larger catchment area - to cover a number of villages, small towns and surrounding countryside;

There are now ten rural Sure Start programmes in Rounds 3 and 4 following this change to the criteria. This change has also led to the development of the 'Rural and Pockets' Mini-Sure Start programme announced over the summer which are scaled down to meet smaller pockets of deprivation in both urban and rural areas.

National Research

Some examples of the way that national research commissioned by the Agency can contribute to the rural social exclusion agenda.

The triennial 'Rural Services Survey', commissioned by the Agency, is of particular relevance to our own social exclusion work and as an invaluable source of material a much wider audience of policy makers, funders and practitioners. Poor access to services is one of the key characteristics of rural social exclusion, and it is important to have good quality information about the geographic availability those services. The survey underpins much of the improvements the Agency is seeking in rural service provision. The Rural Services Survey is the most comprehensive survey of its type.

Diversity Review

Of particular interest to this audience will be some work the Agency has recently commissioned research to review of the diversity of visitors to the outdoors and countryside. This contract will assist the Countryside Agency to deliver the government's Rural White Paper commitment to:

'carry out a full diversity review of how we can encourage more people with disabilities, more people from ethnic minorities, more people from the inner cities, and more young people to visit the countryside and participate in country activities. Initially we will do this by seeking their views on what they need to enjoy the countryside.'

The Review will also consider the potential role of the countryside and greenspace in addressing social exclusion. The first phase of the review is due to report later this year.

2. Rural Social Exclusion programme

We have a dedicated research and demonstration programme which is addressing rural social exclusion. The programme has provided £3m over the last three years to fund a wide range of projects. The programme is now in its second phase and has a further £3million to take the work forward until 2005.

Its aims are broadly to:

- raise awareness and understanding of the rural dimension to social exclusion;
- help build the capacity of communities and organisations to address local needs;
- test approaches and demonstrate ways of tackling social exclusion in rural areas; and
- exchange, disseminate and promulgate information, experience and good practice.

One of the strengths of the first phase of the programme has been the diversity of projects supported. Over 50 research and demonstration projects have looked at unemployment and new deal provision, health and community care, food poverty, financial exclusion, young peoples problems, and targeting government expenditure. The programme aims to identify and test ways of tackling these aspects of social exclusion in rural areas.

The Agency seeks to replicate the successful models elsewhere through our influencing role with national, regional and local government. The work of funded under this programme has been evaluated and the results will be launched at the Agency's national rural social exclusion conference in Westminster on 3 December.

Examples include

Wessex Reinvestment Trust

The need for credit, loan capital and how to address the problems of financial and social exclusion is an important issue for people in rural areas. There are an increasing number of people in rural areas who do not have access to mainstream financial services.

These are often the people who are excluded from other services and opportunities - people on low incomes, claiming benefit, in seasonal or irregular employment who often cannot access credit through high street banks and institutions. The services or products offered are denied to them or do not meet their needs. This can mean they are left to borrow at high interest rates or to use illegal credit.

Together with Lloyds TSB, we are funding the University of Salford to develop a Community Development Finance Institution (CDFI) specifically for rural areas which will contribute directly to tackling this kind of financial exclusion and will help local people identify their own issues, develop solutions and have the tools available to deliver them. The work builds on the urban experience and is developing a financial framework using community owned assets to fund outputs ranging from workspace to low cost housing, loan capital and community shops.

The first tangible result of this work is the Wessex Reinvestment Trust which was launched on 10 September as the first rural CDFI.

YP2Clay

We are jointly funding with the Princes Trust a project called YP2Clay which aims to tackle the lack of motivation, self esteem and opportunity to young people in Cornwall's China Clay area. The £400,000 initiative has recruited a project manager and an initial cohort of young people who have been trained to lead and energise young people. The scheme will run for five years and has so far offered every 14 year old in the project area a £20 voucher that they can redeem for activities of their choice. The face value of the voucher is doubled if at least five people band together for a single project, and trebled if there are at least 10.

Ideas already put forward include improved local youth facilities, surf lifesaving courses, a trip with local disabled young people, repainting the scout hut and a half pipe for skateboarding. The project is run by young people for young people with a steering group of twenty young people, aged between 14 and 21 who will help manage and run the scheme, with the support of local youth leaders, an adult support group and the Cornwall Rural Community Council. Young people in the area will also receive help with training mentoring and business skills from local businesses.

The lack of resources and capacity in many rural areas means that such a scheme may not come about without the kind of support offered.

'Helping Hands', Suffolk Carers Co-Operative

Helping Hands is a new project which is testing a model to train 64 care workers to provide a holistic domiciliary care service across rural Suffolk, in which individuals can provide home care services on a common ownership basis. This model allows the owner/workers to gain full financial reward for delivering care services. Also the client will be able to purchase services that are more tailored to individual needs. This will promote independent living and also increase the client's quality of life.

Clients will not just be older people. All age groups in need of care will be eligible for the service. The co-operatives will be formed around individual communities to produce sufficient numbers of clients to make viable a management and support network providing day-to-day management, service promotion, contracting service, finance services and personnel services.

The project therefore, uniquely, seeks to bring together two excluded groups, one that suffers from a lack of appropriate care support, and the other that suffers a lack of access to suitable employment.

The social exclusion programme is building on the findings of the first phase and we are focusing the second phase on three emerging themes:

- Supporting projects to help young people - such as an effective practice guide for Connexions Partnerships in rural areas.
- Developing social and community enterprise - such as a school for social entrepreneurs in Devon.
- Identifying and targeting rural deprivation - such as research looking at indicators of poverty and exclusion (as I mentioned earlier).

3. Identification of local needs - local capacity building

The third way in which the Agency channels its social exclusion work is within local communities themselves. Three examples:

Rural Community Councils

The network of 38 Rural Community Councils (RCCs) is funded through the Countryside Agency. Grants nationally are worth almost £4.5 million. This grant enables RCCs to work with local communities to identify and address local needs and empower both individuals and communities to meet the challenges brought about by a rapidly changing countryside. Our grant enables RCCs to provide help and advice to local communities about accessing funding opportunities as well as to identify and address local priorities for action. It also enables RCCs to build the capacity of local communities through specialist training and seminars.

Community Development Workers

The Agency is also supporting a national network of Community Development Workers (CDWs) in RCCs - one per RCC - who will tackle social exclusion by focusing their activities on communities with a population of less than 3,000. This is the level at which exclusion is likely to be most masked and where other funding programmes are likely to be least effective. Themes for the workers range from social enterprise and youth work to mapping social exclusion, ICT and healthcare.

They will provide support to groups in these small communities, help them to identify need and develop the skills and confidence to access funding to implement their ideas.

The aim is for the network to help develop community self-help and spread good practice between communities which will help to establish and maintain enthusiasm and commitment.

In addition, we are funding the Community Development Foundation to deliver national and regional co-ordination to help build a network of RCC CDWs as well as forge linkages with other CDWs employed through other organisations working at local level. The national role will also run bespoke training for the group and will evaluate the delivery of the programme.

Vital Villages Programme

Local communities often need encouragement and assistance to turn the aspirations into reality. The Vital Villages programme is worth £48million over the next three years and can be used to tackle issues such as closure of village shops, banks and post offices, a lack of public transport.

Four grant programmes make up the Vital Villages initiative:

Parish Plans Grant Scheme

The starting point for many communities - small grants to support planning and consultation activities in order to decide what your village needs most.

Community Services Grant Scheme

Tackling the problem of dwindling services at the root, by enabling local people to set up their own enterprises.

Parish Transport Grant Scheme

Supporting small-budget projects that help people in rural communities to meet their own local transport needs.

Rural Transport Partnership

Grants for larger-scale transport solutions, awarded to people in different sectors of the community working together to solve specific transport problems.

The national targets are:

- 1,800 Parish and Town Plans;
- 3,500 grants under the Community Services Grants programme;
- 2,000 parishes supported under the Parish Transport Scheme; and
- 600 new projects under the Rural Transport Partnership.

The Vital Villages programme is making a real difference. One of the most valuable aspects of the initiative is that communities are identifying their own problems and issues and are being empowered to do something about it.

Examples include:

Earl Soham Village Shop and Post Office

Residents in the Suffolk village of Earl Soham now have a new shop and post office - thanks to their local brewery.

The village post office was threatened with closure, until the local Earl Soham Brewery took the unusual step of taking it over. Brewery owner John Bjornson decided to increase its viability by opening a village shop alongside it. A Community Service Grant of £5,077 helped pay for a new shop front, interior fittings, kitchen, an ancillary area, plumbing and signage.

Rockland St Mary Taxi Voucher Scheme

Villagers in Rockland St Mary, Norfolk are using an innovative taxi voucher scheme which helps those without transport get around.

Passengers complete details of their journey on a form they collect from their local post office, pay the taxi driver at the end of the journey in the normal way and collect a receipt from him.

They then take the completed form with the receipt attached back to the postmaster. They are reimbursed half the fare, up to a maximum of £4, from a specific post office account set up a with Countryside Agency and parish funds. The forms are collected by the Parish Clerk on a regular basis and the postmaster receives 25p per form as a handling fee.

The village used a Parish Transport Grant of £2,475 to set up and run the scheme which started on October 1, 2001.

Conclusion

I hope I have been able to emphasise that there are differences between the way that social exclusion manifests itself in urban and rural areas. Problems of isolation, low population density, and poor access to services can all exacerbate the problem and national indicators do not always pick up the true level of deprivation and social exclusion.

I have outlined some approaches the Agency takes to identifying and tackling social exclusion in rural areas. We are absorbing our own lessons, and the second phase of the rural social exclusion programme is building on the findings by focusing on emerging themes and effective practice. There are priorities for this work:

- Supporting rural community and social enterprise.
- Developing effective projects for young people.
- Identifying and targeting rural social exclusion.

We will also continue to disseminate what we are learning as widely as possible to influence decision makers and the national, regional and local level. We will support capacity building in rural communities and foster the development of strong rural partnerships to identify and tackle local issues.

But the Agency is a relatively small organisation, with limited funding, and cannot solve all the problems of the countryside on its own. Our ultimate aim must be that we no longer need to do this work because the policy lessons and good practice will have been absorbed by policy makers, funders and practitioners and we can be satisfied that the rural social exclusion dimension is fully reflected in their work.

FUNDING SOURCES – OUTLINE OF FUND OBJECTIVES, CONDITIONS AND APPLICABILITY

Karen Brookfield

Deputy Director (Access & Learning), Heritage Lottery Fund

The Heritage Lottery Fund and social projects

Background

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) distributes money raised by the National Lottery to support all aspects of heritage. HLF receives 4.67 pence of every pound spent on lottery tickets. Since 1995 HLF has committed £2 billion to more than 10,000 projects. In 2002-03 HLF's projected income is £300 million.

This paper covers

- What is 'heritage'?
- What HLF can fund
- Support for applicants
- Projects for people

Heritage is

- Historic buildings
- Records and collections held in museums, archives and special libraries, or photographic collections
- Oral history
- Language Heritage
- The countryside, habitats and 'priority species' listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan
- Designed landscapes
- Objects and sites linked to our industrial, maritime and transport history

'Broadening the Horizons of Heritage', HLF Strategic Plan 2002-2007

For the full text visit the website at www.hlf.org.uk

Our aims

- To encourage more people to be involved in and to make decisions about their heritage.
- To conserve and enhance the UK's diverse heritage.
- To ensure everyone can learn about, have access to and enjoy their heritage.
- To bring about a more equitable spread of our grants across the UK.

Our grant programmes

- Awards for All -- a joint programme with the other Lottery distributors; for small community projects costing up to £5,000.
- Your Heritage -- for medium sized projects with strong local support, costing between £5,000 and £50,000.
- Heritage Grants -- for major projects of £50,000 or more.

Targeted initiatives

- Local Heritage Initiative - grants of between £3,000 and £25,000 to help local groups to investigate, explain and care for their local landmarks, landscape, traditions and culture through a portfolio of small-scale projects.
- Landscape Partnerships -- this new initiative will enable partnerships representing a range of heritage and community interests to address the needs of landscapes whose various elements may be in different ownership.
- Public Parks Initiative -- this popular scheme supports the revitalisation of our much-loved historic parks.
- Townscape Heritage Initiative -- aims to regenerate historic townscapes.
- Repair Grants for Places of Worship -- a new scheme to replace the Joint Places of Worship Scheme in England and extend throughout the UK.
- Young Roots -- a new initiative, promoting the involvement of young people in their heritage, to be launched across the UK in the autumn of 2002.

Greater support for applicants

- Relaxing partnership funding requirements
- Project Planning Grants
- Country and regional offices
- Development teams

Partnership funding

- For projects up to £50,000: what you can, cash or in-kind.
- For projects between £50,000 to £1 million: 10% of the project costs.
- For projects over £1 million: 25% of project costs.

Project Planning Grants

- To help you plan major projects (£50,000 or more)
- Available for:
 - Access Plans
 - Audience Development Plans
 - Conservation Management Plans
 - Other specialist surveys or research
- Project Officer for non-public sector organisations

Country and regional offices

- We have offices in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and in the nine English regions
- See Page 22 for their contact details

Development teams in these offices

- Are there to help you
- Pre-application enquiries
- Support with the application process
- Promotion of HLF funding

Projects for people

- HLF-funded projects are about
 - Promoting access for all
 - Removing barriers to participation and enjoyment
 - Involving new groups of people
 - Extending opportunities for learning
 - Developing heritage skills
 - Celebrating diversity and our multicultural heritage
 - Involving the local community
 - Sustaining partnerships

Gateway Project, Welsh Historic Gardens Trust (£113,000)

- Project celebrated the historic parks and gardens of Wales throughout 2000 by providing free access and activities and free transport for those who need it.
- Worked with specialist charities to tailor visits to the needs of families and pensioners on low incomes, elderly people with mobility difficulties, people with disabilities and inner city school children.
- Produced a free guide that was also available on the internet.
- An imaginative approach—researched gardens to suit the season to ensure year-round visits: winter snowdrops and formal structure; spring flowers and rose gardens in June; high summer herbaceous borders; autumn colour.

Worcestershire Countryside Experience, Worcestershire County Council (£30,000)

- Project employed new staff member to encourage access to the Worcestershire countryside by organising educational events, producing relevant literature and arranging community-based environmental enhancement tasks.
- Project increases access to the countryside by providing transportation to activities and events for those who need it and by providing information and site interpretation.
- Also aims to permanently open areas of the countryside currently closed to the public (areas already owned by Worcestershire County Council and made usable by activities involving the council and the community such as rubbish removal and tree planting).
- Main targets will be parish councils and the 85,000 local schoolchildren.

Get Close to Nature, Scottish Seabird Centre (£50,000)

- Aim is to extend the range of beneficiaries from community inspired environmental education at the Scottish Seabird Centre in North Berwick, to include socially excluded groups such as families and those with special needs.
- Creation of a new post and the employment for 18 months of a co-funded Community Education Officer to develop, design and implement new education and interpretation programmes which widen participation for people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds.
- Project will broaden the visitor appeal by extending the range of wildlife interpretation which can be observed at the Centre from mainly birds to include seals and dolphins. The formal education programmes will be extended to upper pre-school, upper secondary and tertiary education sectors.

- Project aims to increase understanding and enjoyment of the natural heritage of the Firth of Forth.

The Countryside is our Classroom, Bedfordshire Rural Communities Charity (£43,600)

- Project to encourage an interest amongst young people to visit and conserve the countryside; develop a better understanding of local heritage and how food is produced; improve the level of understanding between town and country; and, complement the National Curriculum by making the farm a living classroom.
- Achieved by co-ordinating school visits to farms which will be supplemented by visiting speakers from organisations such as the Bedfordshire Wildlife Trust, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers and the RSPB.
- Programme open to all students in the Bedfordshire area, but target audience will be rural schools who will be linked to their local farms and urban schools to allow access to the countryside for children who do not necessarily have access.
- Partners for this project are the Bedfordshire Rural Communities Charity, National Farmers Union, Bedfordshire County Council and Bedfordshire Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group.

Field Boundaries Project, Bath and North East Somerset Council (£50,000)

- Project to engage communities in recording field boundaries, including training in relevant nature conservation and cultural heritage skills. Volunteers will be trained in the appropriate skills to do field work under the supervision of a project officer (e.g., identification, surveying, walling and hedge laying skills).
- Recorded data will be digitized and held on a publicly available environmental database which can be used for teaching purposes and education project work.
- Increases community awareness of conservation issues and provides increased access to and enjoyment of the countryside.
- Within the project as a whole, there will be three themed sub-projects focused on access to heritage, education and heritage interpretation.
- Involves partnership with groups including the Countryside Agency, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, the Avon Wildlife Trust, the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group and the Bristol Regional Environmental Records Office.

Developing Links: ethnic participation in National Parks, Council for National Parks (£158,000)

- Project aims to break down barriers to access, including social, economic, cultural and information barriers, and act as a pioneering project for National Parks and heritage organisations to adopt as a basis for increasing ethnic participation.
- Project includes the employment of a full-time Development Officer for three years; training (by Black Environment Network); workshops and seminars for National Park staff; production of information on National Parks directed at ethnic minority visitors and potential visitors; and, arranging ethnic minority group visits to National Parks which include practical conservation work and socially and culturally relevant activities with a view to recruiting volunteers.
- Project will focus on the top twenty-nine districts with the largest ethnic populations, nineteen of which are in the top fifty of the Index of Local Deprivation for England.
- Pilot study involved a group of young Kosovan/Somalis on a weekend visit involving educational activities.

Forests in the Rural Community, Forest Enterprise Wales (£50,000)

- Involved local communities across Wales in an oral history project to record stories and memories of rural Welsh life in the days before the planting of Welsh forests in the mid-20th century.
- Recruit community co-ordinators to assist the local community to create an archive of memories and carry out any necessary research.
- Audio recordings and old photographs will be stored locally with free access to all (three centres have already been agreed). A master archive will be deposited at the National Library of Wales, whose staff are assisting with the project.

Nature Workshop Special Needs Project (£8,200)

- Creation of three activity chests to take to special needs units, schools, hospices and day care centres in the Highlands to enable participation in a range of environmentally based activities. Chests are constructed of wood with different boxes, flaps and compartments containing practical resources relating to environmental themes, such as slides, notes, specimens in resin, puppets, maps, models, etc.

- Those to benefit from the project include people with physical disabilities, dementia, Alzheimer's Disease, learning difficulties, Down's Syndrome, cerebral palsy and senility.
- Project will also fund the salaries of a project co-ordinator, a manager/adviser and an assistant and the creation of two wildlife gardens for special needs centres.
- Group will book the chests for a week and Nature Workshop staff will travel with them and assist with teaching group members about the contents.

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FUNDING SOURCES – OUTLINE OF FUND OBJECTIVES, CONDITIONS AND APPLICABILITY

Sophie Keats, Development Manager, Sport England
Trudi Else, Community Green Spaces Programme, Sport England

Sport England is the national sports development agency with a mission to foster a healthier, more successful nation through increased investment in sport and active recreation. This mission is delivered through three programmes that aim to:

- Get **More People** involved in Sport.
- Provide **More Places** for people to participate in sport.
- Provide support for elite performers to reach the top and win **More Medals**.

As well as receiving funding directly from government to deliver the above programmes, Sport England is also one of the bodies responsible for the distribution of lottery money in England. A range of Sport England's programmes are funded by the National Lottery e.g., the Community Projects Capital Fund and Active Sports. Sport England also works with other Lottery Distributors to deliver a series of projects. For example Sport England is currently partnering the New Opportunities Fund to manage and deliver a series of umbrella schemes including the Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces programme. Sport England was chosen by the New Opportunities Fund to deliver this umbrella scheme, as part of the Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities Programme on their behalf.

This paper focuses on the lottery funded programmes that are most applicable to the countryside and seeks to:

- clarify existing Sport England Lottery Fund policy and assessment criteria for capital applications to the Community Capital Fund for projects based in the countryside; and
- provide information on the different strands of the Green Spaces programme which include Playing Fields and Playing Pitch Strategies, playgrounds and community play areas and how funds can be accessed.

Sport England Lottery Fund and Community Capital Projects Fund

To date the Sport England Lottery Fund has made 3,408 awards representing about £1,291,927,500 invested in new sports facilities in England. Such a major injection of cash provides English sport with opportunities and challenges that a few years ago would have been dismissed as fanciful.

The Sport England Lottery Fund enables a variety of sports projects to flourish, each making its own distinctive contribution to the development of sport in England. This is part of a wider strategy led by Sport England and supported by hundreds of sports organisations countrywide. All projects that we fund will, overtime, be instrumental in achieving this strategy.

Through our Community Projects Capital Fund, thousands of people in all parts of the country are now enjoying a wide range of sports facilities.

Sport England and Countryside Activities

Countryside activities include every sport or active recreation that takes place primarily in or on natural resources in urban areas or in the countryside. These include land, air and watersports, such as caving, cycling, equestrian activities, rambling, gliding, angling, and sailing and can be competitive or non-competitive.

Sport England supports the view that everyone, regardless of ability, should have access to a range of natural resource activities within a reasonable distance of their home. However, increasing pressures on the countryside mean that Sport England also supports natural resource activities that take place in towns or cities, for example on old railway routes, canals or disused docklands.

Despite the pressures on the countryside, Sport England believes there is scope for increasing the number of people taking part in activities there, while maintaining harmony with other users and with the environment. Activities should be carried out with respect for the natural environment and, consequently, Sport England will encourage others to adopt principles of sustainable development and to develop codes of good practice. Demand needs to be identified and then met through appropriate land use planning and effective management of the natural resources.

To February 2001, 1228 natural resource based Lottery applications had been received of which 535 had received an award, representing a 53% success rate. The amount of funding awarded to these projects is approximately £81 million and their overall cost is £146 million.

The following outlines the framework for the assessment of projects submitted to the Sport England Lottery Fund.

Sports Development and Marketing

All applications must demonstrate how the project will increase, or safeguard, the number of people taking part in formal and informal sport and recreation. Applicants must provide evidence of a management plan that contains sports development and marketing proposals. The plan must cater for all standards of performance and show how participants can improve their standards if they wish. The plan should also demonstrate how the project would cover all sections of the community, particularly those with historically low levels of participation, such as people with disabilities, women and people from ethnic minority communities. The applicant must also carefully weigh up any increase in participation against the effects this may have on the environment.

We recognise that different types of projects require different types of sports development and marketing plans. We advise applicants to discuss the compilation of their plan with the relevant local authority/authorities and Sport England's network of regional offices.

Strategic Need

A proposed project can be strategic for a number of organisations, such as the local authority, the governing body of sport and the applicant. The project should relate to a relevant strategy (local, county or national), be it for a local authority, a government agency, a Community or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. For example, if the project is for the construction of a multi-use route (for cycling, horse riding and walking) it should be relevant to those local authority strategies within which the route falls. It should also identify how it fits into the long term need of the area.

Value for Money

Like all Lottery projects, natural resource-based applications must demonstrate that the amount of Lottery funds requested reflects the sporting and recreational benefits of the

project. For example, where a route is being developed, the project will represent greater value for money if it caters for variety of users.

Financial Need and Partnership Funding

Lottery money is used to fund the **shortfall** costs of a project and applicants must demonstrate that they have exhausted **all other sources of funding** prior to applying for lottery funding.

Applicants that qualify under the Priority Areas Initiative (PAI) are eligible to apply for up to 90% funding as long as all other sources of funding have been exhausted. However, realistically applicants from non PAI areas need to fund in the region of 50% of the total project cost. Further contributions from statutory bodies with a responsibility for the countryside or from local authorities are encouraged, as Sport England is keen to promote a partnership approach to facility development.

'In kind' support, for example land donations from a genuine third party, are not recognised as partnership funding. However, it is considered to give added value to a project. Similarly, contributions cannot be counted from those whose job it is to coordinate the project as part of their ongoing work.

Low Priority Project Types

Taking the above information into account, the examples below show projects that would be considered **low priority**:

- 100m footpath through a forest.
- Short footpath linking a housing estate to the local shops.
- Short riverside cycle track.
- Stand alone support facilities or projects solely concerned with social provision.

An application can, however, include a low priority element providing it forms a minor part of the overall project.

Eligible Sports

Sport England recognises over 100 sports (see below), of which 25% rely on access to natural resources. Applicants for projects involving the countryside and water sports where safety is of paramount importance must demonstrate that they have addressed health and safety issues and applicant organisations must be affiliated to the relevant governing body.

Health and safety policies must be robust and it is strongly recommended that all instructors and coaches have governing body recognised qualifications.

Examples of Eligible Projects and Good Practice Examples

Natural resource projects, funded by Sport England include cycle networks, footpaths, bridleways, climbing centres, water sports facilities, outdoor activity centres, support facilities (such as slipways), purchase of fishing rights, golf courses and major items of non personal sports equipment. When making an application relating to a natural resource based project, organisations must take into consideration the following issues.

Upgrading or maintenance?

Sport England will consider applications for genuine upgrading, for example improving the surface of a footpath to meet BT Countryside for All standards in order to improve access for wheelchair users, or providing additional changing rooms for water sports. Sport England will not fund a project if the work only needs to be carried out because of previous poor maintenance, for example restoring a footpath to its natural condition or replacing old signs on a bridleway. However, if a facility has been well maintained but needs to be upgraded it will be eligible for consideration.

Achieving consensus

Applicants must make provision for all sports and all potential users of the land where the project is based. For example, if the application is for the upgrading of a canal towpath in order to create a new cycle and walking route, the applicant must take into account the effects on local anglers who use the canal. Sport England will not support a project where improvements to one sport are made at the expense of another sport, unless everyone has reached an agreement.

Environmental impact

The effect of a project on the surrounding environment and landscape must be taken into account during the planning of the project. For larger projects (£250,000 and above) applicants are required to consult the relevant bodies at a local level (for example, the local authority planning department, the Environment Agency, the Countryside Agency and English Nature).

In some cases the applicant will need to consider the sports proposals as part of a larger package of development or improvements, for example nature or heritage conservation issues. Sport England welcomes a 'whole site' management approach, but will not usually be able to support the costs of any conservation works. The only exception may be where the works are required as a condition of the planning permission for the development. Here, the cost of mitigation work will be considered within the value for money assessment of the project, in a similar way to landscaping works.

Certain developments are legally required to undergo Environmental Impact Assessments before planning permission is granted. Sport England will consider the costs of such studies, as an element of a project's professional costs.

Public rights of way Sport England will consider supporting applications that aim to improve or extend the long-term accessibility of the countryside. To this end, we will consider funding non-statutory work on rights of way or assist in the creation of new rights of way. Applications for funding towards licences (for example, for angling or canoeing) may also be eligible as long as they secure public access, management maintenance and publicity arrangements and there are no unreasonable restrictions.

Sport England must be assured that the route will be secure and available for a minimum period of time (this is usually related to the award).

Project location Applications to fund a facility located outside the catchment area of the applicant organisation are eligible for consideration. For example, a mountaineering club based in Leicester may request funding for a climbing hut in the Peak District as the majority of its activities take place there.

Good Practice Examples

Queen Mary Reservoir

Awarded £70,500 to provide disabled access at the sailing clubs site. The site was part of the RYA's strategy to establish regional centres for disabled people.

Pennine Bridle Way from Middleton Top in Derbyshire to Long Preston in North Yorkshire awarded

£1,841,876 towards a project cost of £3,683,752. It is estimated that the bridleway attracts up to 2,000,000 users annually. This sustainable facility of national and international strategic significance is the longest combination of routes in England, attracting people from all walks of life to participate in long-distance horse riding and cycling as well as rambling.

Eligible Applicants

Private companies Sport and activities such as equestrianism, water skiing and golf are often led by the private sector rather than by voluntary or public organisations. Lottery funding cannot be used for private gain, so applications from individuals or sole traders are ineligible. Other private sector organisations must demonstrate that they will not make a commercial gain as a result of receiving a Lottery award. Companies limited by guarantee are usually eligible because they do not issue share capital and are constituted as non-profit-distributing bodies.

Non-departmental public bodies are autonomous public sector organisations, accountable to Parliament and funded by the Government. They are eligible to apply for Lottery Funding, but they must demonstrate that the funding is for a project that is additional to their ordinary existing public expenditure programmes. Sport England will consider an application from an eligible organisation involved in a partnership with a relevant local authority, or from Non-departmental public bodies in association with a voluntary organisation, as long as there is a contract between them and the roles and responsibilities of each partner are clearly defined.

Examples of Ineligible Projects

- Replacement of an existing cycle path due to poor maintenance.
- A bridleway that accounts for its upkeep and usage for the next two years only.
- Acquisition of undeveloped land or a building that would not provide a usable sports facility within a reasonable period of time.
- A project that is the statutory responsibility of the applicant.
- Completion of a project that has already been started.

Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities

The Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities Programme is worth £125 million and is the first funding programme for the New Opportunities Fund that offers dedicated resources and support for communities to improve and care for their local environment.

It is under this programme that Sport England has been chosen to deliver the Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces umbrella Scheme worth £31.5m. Sport England was selected because it is well placed to effect real change towards achieving a greener, more welcoming and sustainable environment in our communities and for future generations of children. The objective of this strand of the programme is to make an important new contribution to the quality of life enjoyed by people in their communities, particularly where these communities have experienced some of the sharpest disadvantage and where regeneration of the environment is sorely needed.

The Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces programme will identify and fund projects that help communities gain access to playing fields, green spaces, school playgrounds and community play areas. The programme will provide, protect and improve playing fields and green spaces by:

- offering support from a range of partners to voluntary groups and local authorities to protect playing fields and open spaces, purchase new playing fields, bring disused playing fields into use and improve the condition of pitches;
- offering funding to schools to improve the use, design and management of school playgrounds in partnership with Learning Through Landscapes (LTL); and
- providing a number of innovative projects for community play for children and young people.

The programme will run for four years from May 2001 and has £31.5million funding in total. This has been divided into £800k for Playing Field or Open Space Strategies, £19.6m for new, under threat or disused playing fields and pitch improvements, £4m for School Playground Improvements and £4.1m for Community Young Peoples Play.

The programme will have a geographical spread across England but will focus 50% of the funding on areas of deprivation. Each Sport England region will be allocated funding according to its population and the deprivation in that region: 50% of the budget has been allocated to regions on a per capita basis, and 50% on deprivation (based on the DETR 2000

indices). The school playground improvements strand of this umbrella programme has also been divided on a per capita and ward deprivation basis.

Open Spaces and Playing Pitch Strategies

Funding is available for work with Local Authorities to develop playing field/open spaces strategies in accordance with Sport England's publication 'The playing Pitch Strategy'. Strategies will then be used to assist in the protection, management and development of playing fields. These strategies will identify quantitative, qualitative and location need for playing fields or open space for public, private and voluntary recreational use.

New, under threat, disused playing fields and pitch improvement schemes

Many pitches are in a poor, often unplayable condition. Grants for Playing Pitch Improvement will form the biggest single part of the programme, contributing to capital works - acquiring new land for pitches, creating new pitches, and draining or re-aligning existing ones. Grants will also be used for better management, maintenance programmes and machinery. Funding will be available for projects that develop, improve green spaces, where there is a variety of uses such as pitch provision, passive recreational activity, multi-use games area or skateboarding park. Another legacy of the programme will be the setting of a new quality standard for natural turf pitches, as a result of a partnership established with the National Playing Fields Association, Sports Turf Research Institute and the Institute of Groundsmen.

School Playground Improvements

The school playground strand of the programme is delivered in partnership with Learning through landscapes (LTL), an educational charity. Together Sport England and LTL will reach 346 schools (all the funds have been allocated), improving the use, design and management of school playgrounds for both school and local community. Projects will focus on the pupil's involvement in creating the playground they want as well as the added value that zoning, marking and equipment can bring to encourage physical activity, which leads to the acquisition of basic sporting skills.

Community Young People's Play

Funds will be available for the development of at least ten innovative community play areas that demonstrate best practice for children's and young people's community play. These could be projects that turn existing open space into usable recreational space, or those that

create new community spaces. The emphasis will be on informal activities and could include the provision of youth parks focusing on the needs of young people and offering a variety of recreational uses such as BMX, skateboarding, orienteering.

The Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces Programme is not an open application process. All the partners appreciate that the Programme Fund is very limited in relation to the scale of need and demand for playing fields, school playgrounds and community play projects. In order to make the most of the Fund it is essential that it be used in a programme that targets and prioritises projects, which can then be used to deliver a number of outcomes in a relatively short period of time.

The programme will target potential projects and identify organisations that will be asked to make a formal application. The targeted nature of the programme is characterised by a proactive approach to the identification of suitable applicants, and to the combined development and assessment of an application. The criteria for the programme allow each region the discretion to focus and apply their portion of the fund to meet regional priorities and unique characteristics.

All projects must meet the needs of one or more Sport England's priority groups, take a community-led strategic and sustainable approach, producing effective links with other programmes and funding streams.

Decisions are taken at a regional level on where the priority areas are - in terms of deprivation and playing field provision. Sport England and LTL identify suitable projects, which are invited by Regional Consultation Groups to put forward their ideas. Our staff help people work through the process from start to finish.

To date the Playing Fields and Green Spaces Programme has allocated £21.5 million to a variety of challenging projects that will deliver real results.

£31.5million is a significant amount of money, but we know it is not enough. We hope that though this programme, with continual monitoring and evaluation, further funding can be unlocked to deliver more innovative projects in the future.

Sports Eligible for Lottery Funding

*Aikido	*Gymnastics	Rambling
American football	Handball	Real Tennis
Angling	*Hand gliding and paragliding	Roller Hockey
*Archery	Highland Games	Rounders
Arm Wrestling	Hockey	Rowing
Association Football	Horse Racing	Rugby League
Athletics	Hovering	Rugby Union
Aussie Rules	Hurling	*Sailing and
Badminton	Ice Hockey	yachting
*Ballooning	Ice Skating	Sand and Land
Baseball	Jet Skiing	yachting
Basketball	*Judo	Shinty
Baton Twirling	*Jujitsu	*Shooting
Bicycle Polo	Kabaddi	Skateboarding
Billiards and Snooker	*Karate	*Skiing
*Bobsleigh	*Kendo	Skipping
Boccia	Korfball	*Snowboarding
Bowls	Lacrosse	Softball
*Boxing	Lawn Tennis	*Sombo wrestling
Camogie	*Life saving	Squash
*Canoeing	*Luge	Street and skater
*Caving	*Modern Pentathlon	hockey
*Chinese Martial Arts	*Motor Cycling	*Sub aqua
Cricket	*Motor Sports	*Surfing
Croquet	*Mountaineering	*Surf Life Saving
*Crossbow	*Movement and Dance	Swimming & diving
Curling	Netball	Table Tennis
Cycling	Orienteering	*Taekwondo
Disability Sports	*Parachuting	*Tang Soo Do
Dragon Boat Racing	Petanque	Ten Pin Bowling
*Equestrian	*Polo	*Trampolining
*Exercise and Fitness	Pony Trekking	Triathlon
*Fencing	Pool	Tug of War
Fives	Quoits	Uni Hoc
*Flying	Racketball	Volleyball
Gaelic Football	Rackets	*Water Skiing
*Gliding	Racquetball	*Weightlifting
Golf		*Wrestling
		Yoga

*applicants must be affiliated to the National Governing Body

LINKS WITH HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Graham Simmonds

Senior Health Promotion Specialist, South Gloucestershire Primary Care Trust

Introduction

The link between physical activity and health is now indisputable. Even Hippocrates over 2000 years ago said 'Walking is man's best medicine'. However only recently the real reason has become clear. Unfortunately this is mainly because the need to move yourself around under your own steam has been slowly removed from society. In fact the environment has become toxic to being physically active. It is often easier to get in a car and drive to the supermarket than to walk to the local shops.

It is a phenomenon of the post-industrial revolution age with more and more machines and gadgets designed to remove any ounce of physical activity from our lives - from remote controls and electric toothbrushes to cars and escalators.

The national daily recommended activity levels are that everyone should be physically active at a moderate intensity for at least half an hour a day on most days a week.

Moderate intensity means exercise that gets you warm and breathe harder than usual but not get out of breath or sweaty.

Whilst this might not seem that much, approximately two-thirds of the population do not do enough exercise to achieve this guideline. This figure gets higher in older populations, and is also worse in lower socio-economic groups.

Links to health*

The benefits of becoming active are always being researched and new evidence is being discovered every day to support schemes to promote exercise. Here is a summary of the evidence so far.

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

Physical activity is a primary independent risk factor. Inactive people have twice the risk of developing CHD than active people. For those who have had a heart attack, regular physical activity during rehabilitation has shown a 20% reduction in mortality.

Stroke

Inactivity can triple the risk of developing stroke in middle-aged men. A quarter of stroke incidence could be avoided by appropriate exercise. The reason could be due to the effect on hypertension and blood clotting.

Hypertension

Physical activity can reduce blood pressure in 75% of people with hypertension by 5-10 mmHg.

Blood lipid profile

Moderate activity can increase HDL levels and improve the overall lipid profile. Exercise can also reduce elevated levels of triglycerides in the blood.

Diabetes

Physical activity can play an important role in the prevention or management of Type II diabetes. This can be through increased insulin sensitivity, reduced fat levels and improved blood glucose levels. For those with type I diabetes, physical activity can help protect against heart disease.

Osteoporosis

Weight-bearing exercise is essential for the development of a health bone structure. Regular activity can also help prevent reduction of bone mass throughout life. Approximately 50% of hip fractures could be avoided with regular physical activity. Physical activity can help prevent 25% of falls.

Cancer

Physical activity has a protective effect against colon cancer. (inactive people have approx 1.2 - 3.6 times the risk). There may be other links to testicular and breast cancer but current research is inconclusive.

Obesity

Over 50% of the population are overweight. Since energy intake appears to be reducing, the explanation for the increase of obesity has been put on physical inactivity. Activity is an important factor in the energy balance equation and can help reduce fat levels.

Well-being

Physical activity can increase functional capacity and therefore increase well-being. It can help maintain bone and muscular structure and therefore help maintain independence in later life. It has also been shown to have an effect as powerful as some pharmaceutical interventions with depressed patients.

How do we get people physically active?

Whilst various projects have shown it is difficult to interest and keep people involved in physical activity projects, recent research shows four key factors that should be included to make a project successful.

- Regular professional contact.
- Home-based activity (minimal travel required e.g. local park).
- Exercise should be at a moderate level.
- Includes walking.

Whilst it may not always be possible to include all of these in every project, they should provide a focus for planning. The one that appears to be most successful is regular contact. It is unsurprising that to make a major change to a lifestyle, support and encouragement are essential. It is possible this could come from family members or friends.

Conclusion

It may not be easy getting people active, but we do know it is cost effective. With money being spent on therapy, drugs and surgery it would be better to stop people getting into the health service in the first place. It has been said that if a drug existed with all the benefits of physical activity it would be compulsory for it to be prescribed to everyone.

Who is responsible for this? We all are. Although the financial benefits of reduced treatment costs may be with the health service, what about the benefits of reduced car use, people feeling better at work or being off sick less often. If more people started to use open spaces, areas that were once 'no-go' zones through perceived risk of attack could become public places again. An active community is a healthy and prosperous community.

** All data related to physical activity has been taken from: Physical Activity Toolkit: A training pack for primary health care teams: BHF National Centre Physical Activity and Health BHF 2001*

AGGREGATES LEVY - ENGLISH NATURE

Carole Birtwhistle

Regional Grants Office, North England

English Nature's role

English Nature is the statutory body that champions the conservation and enhancement of the wildlife & natural features of England by:

- **Advising** - central/local government, others.
- **Regulating** - activities on special sites.
- **Enabling** - helping others manage land for nature conservation.
- **Enthusiating** - advocating nature conservation for all.

How we do this?

English Nature undertakes the following roles:

- Establishes & manages National Nature Reserves (210 sites).
- Notifies & safeguards Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - over 4100 sites.
- Advises on effective policies for nature conservation.
- Disseminates information & guidance on nature conservation.
- Promotes research relevant to nature conservation.

Origin of the ALSF Grants Scheme

The Aggregates industry had originally tried in the late 1990s to mitigate the impact it made on the environment by implementing a voluntary code of practice. This had not been working consistently; so English Nature was invited by DEFRA (the department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) to administer the ALSF grants scheme in association with other bodies. The new scheme was launched in June 2002 and the new English Nature team was established in July 2002. Carole's role as Regional Grants Officer is twofold:

- To help organisations develop their projects and submit applications
- To assist applications.

Aggregates extraction impact

Carole showed an example of a quarry in the Midlands that had started life as a hill and had now been quarried to 70ft below sea level. This had had a huge impact on the landscape and the neighbouring community, with other 1000 lorry trips per day through the village.

ALFS Scheme

Levy from April 2002 on aggregates £1.60 per tonne extracted (this covers sand, gravel and crushed rock- a further definition is given on the customs website at www.hmec.gov.uk)

English Nature grants scheme was launched in June 2002, will run initially to March 2004 and aims to address impact of aggregates industry on environment and is looking to fund:

- Biodiversity projects (and access to biodiversity).
- Geological conservation projects.
- Quality of Life issues in communities directly impacted by aggregates.
- Mineral Permissions (purchase or manage sites to minimise impact).

English Nature is looking for

- Projects in locations impacted on aggregates extraction work (current or past) - you must be convincing about the aggregate link.
- Work that contributes to UK Biodiversity Action Plan goals and other ALSF targets (like some of the Heritage Lottery Fund programmes).
- Projects that can achieve outputs quickly - funds must be spent by Mar 04.

Main ALSF Rules (English Nature)

We will fund:

- Project officer costs
- Up to £50,000
- Up to £350,000
- 75% of land purchase (up to £100,000)
- 95% of other costs

We cannot fund:

- Core costs
- Work underway now
- Long term work - project work after Mar 04
- Work with no 'aggregates link'

Other ALSF Partners

Countryside Agency

Landscape community and recreational interest

Contact: Clare Stevens 0117 973 9966

English Heritage

Archaeological or industrial heritage interest

Contact: Jill Hummerstone 020 7973 3107

ALSF Grant Scheme

English Nature scheme: Extracting benefits for wildlife, geology & people

Stop Press: there is £2.2million remaining to be spent in this financial year - ie projects that can deliver outputs and claim the grant payments by March 2003. If you would like help in designing a project please call Carole Birtwhistle in Wakefield or the ALSF office in Grantham on 01476 584821. The English Nature web site has copies of the application form and guidance notes.

WORKSHOP 1
INVOLVING COMMUNITIES:
SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT OR CREATIVE CHAOS?

James Pendlebury

Partnership and Funding Development, Forestry Commission

Tim Clifford

Caledonian Partnership

Introduction

This paper deals with partnerships and briefly attempts to define what they are, why they may constitute a beneficial vehicle for securing and managing funds and details some of the key issues involved in their management. In a world full of spin, partnerships constitute the current, albeit slightly jaded, vogue for securing funds. At one level, partnerships can be regarded as, any arrangement, formal or otherwise, between two or more partners which aims to do business. An alternative view, particularly pertinent to the world of fund raising, is that partnership equates to the suspension of mutual dislike, distrust, or belief in pursuit of cash.

Why partner?

The principle reason for most organisations, be they governmental departments, local authorities, non-departmental bodies, private companies or non-governmental organisations, becoming partners in project development is, as already mentioned, to secure cash. However, other reasons could include securing other benefits such as access to information, efficiencies, innovation, expertise or influence. Partnerships are also a convenient vehicle for sharing the risk inherent in any project and can enable individual partners to improve their market profile.

From a funding agency, or grant-giving body's, perspective there are also benefits for supporting the partnership approach to running projects. They can be effective delivery mechanisms for interdisciplinary projects, promote a joined up approach to government or very often provide a publicly acceptable front for delivering agency or governmental agendas. Partnerships can also reduce the risk for a funding body, in that project delivery is always one step removed from the source of support.

In contrast, the whole area of why local communities might partner is a little more nebulous. For example, it could be argued from a community perspective that most partnerships are

largely agency constructs, which are seen as a convenient way to demonstrate some social inclusion in the disbursement of public money. Indeed, are most partnerships ever a real response to community need, or just fund led vehicles specifically designed to satisfy the eligibility criteria and agenda set by the funding bodies themselves? After all, there is plenty of empirical evidence that communities are more than capable of making their wishes known and organising themselves to achieve specific objectives when they really want to and would benefit more from direct investment to develop their own capacity to set the agenda and secure cash.

What are the risks?

The complexity of both developing and then managing partnerships should never be underestimated and adopting a rational, structured approach to their formation and subsequent administration is the precursor to success. Certainly, carefully determining the structure of how a partnership will operate should provide the framework for addressing the key operational risks such as cash flow management, communication, delivery responsibilities & liabilities. Put simply 'planning & preparation prevent poor performance'.

Although precursors for successful partnering such as establishing common goals and outcomes is essential the key issue to never lose sight of in any partnership project is cash flow. Failure to manage cash flow can bankrupt individual partners, lead to the failure of projects or at best will certainly strain, or destroy, partner relationships. Thus having a clear understanding about how any partnership or partnership project is going to be financed is the first risk to be addressed and thereafter how the associated cash flows will be secured and managed.

Some key factors to be constantly aware of, include:

- Are the project's funds paid up-front or in arrears?
- Are the paymasters reliable and timely in their disbursement of cash?
- The complexity and longevity of financial reporting requirements.

For example, some trans-national EU funding programmes require the project beneficiary to hold invoices from all the partners for up to 5 years after the project has finished, purely for auditing purposes. In fact it can be argued that the imposition of such onerous contractual conditions, along with a trend towards payment in arrears, will increasingly militate against participation by smaller organisations or community groups.

Naturally, the failure of partners to fulfil their obligations can be another contentious area. It is generally too late to discuss the reasons why things have gone wrong, once they have, therefore it is better to anticipate such risks in advance and agree mechanisms to handle any that can be foreseen. Very often the development of a detailed and binding partnership agreement is the simplest mechanism for managing such risks. However, the capacity to enforce such agreements in the case of default should be assessed to ensure 'shared liability' means just that.

Whilst adopting an ostensibly suspicious and questioning approach to establishing and developing a partnership might not seem to be in the spirit of co-operation it can save a lot of heartache and misunderstanding in the long run. More importantly, being open and frank from the outset about one's own capabilities and those of prospective partners may guarantee that open communication becomes a corner stone of the partnership. This would address the other key risk affecting partnerships that of poor communication. Developing, a constant, open communication style (including listening!) across and throughout a partnership is crucial to ensure everyone knows what's going on and what is expected and when. Put simply, closed, secretive, 'knowledge-is-power', based management styles are the antithesis of good partnership management.

How to manage?

Undoubtedly there are a myriad of management books which address all aspects of this issue in mind numbing detail, but that is fortunately not the objective here and instead a few simple pointers, based on years of experience may help:

- *Choose partners carefully* -- for example, check their track record and credit history, or companies house information if available.
- *Choose funding body or programme carefully* - for example, assess the entry barriers and costs of applying for funds, the success or 'hit' rate for applicants and the funding bodies record as paymasters, administrators and / or auditors.
- *Choose the right project* -- do not chase every opportunity, be selective, evaluate the risks (financial and otherwise) and wisdom of both participating and not participating.
- *Legally formalise the partnership framework* – put simply, this is about defining, controlling and sharing the risk and remember if it isn't in writing it isn't worth having!
- *Legally formalise contractual relationship with funding body* – critical and hard to enforce, but it is worth trying to make funding bodies stick to their side of the bargain and to be aware of the risks to both sides of breaching the agreement.

- *Strictly control cash flow* – again, **STRICTLY CONTROL CASH FLOW**.
- *Strictly control output delivery* -- naturally the deliverables expected from any project are usually defined in the original bid or submission and it should be remembered that whilst clear and unambiguous targets help on the one hand they can also be a burden if they are unrealistic and unachievable. Never underestimate the flexibility gained by setting woolly objectives!
- *Communicate with everyone all of the time* – **COMMUNICATE** with everyone....., communicate.....
- *Evaluate throughout* -- do not be scared to argue for modifying and adapting ongoing projects to improve the delivery or benefits gained. Good evaluation will also help to consolidate a partnership and enable it to develop new projects.

Conclusion

Partnerships are the current currency, which pave the way to obtaining project funds. Like most things in life they come in all shapes and sizes, but do share some common characteristics and must satisfy some key criteria if they are to be successful in achieving their objectives. From a managerial perspective, retaining a firmness of purpose and paying attention to detail whilst constantly communicating are the keys to succeeding as long as a sense of humour isn't lost along the way!

WORKSHOP 2

MULTI-ACTIVITY PROGRAMMES AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Rita Crowe

Appeals Manager, The Waterways Trust Scotland

Case Study: Breathing New Life Into A Restored Waterway Through Community Involvement

The Millennium Link was the name given to the largest waterway restoration programme in Europe, reopening and reconnecting the Forth & Clyde and Union Canals across central Scotland, after their closure in the Sixties. The £84 million project involved new bridges, restoring old bridges, repairing old and constructing new aqueducts, footbridges, tunnels, building new locks and new stretches of canal and constructing The Falkirk Wheel, the world's first rotating boat lift. The 110km waterway runs through towns, major cities and countryside. It includes SSSIs, key biodiversity species, some unique plantlife and a wide diversity of wildlife. The majority of Scotland's population live within its reach. And, yes, thousands of local people turned out to support its opening as the first boats sailed through.

But, unlike many canals in England, this is a very new waterway and it will take time for boats to be tempted to use it as a regular holiday destination or for people to begin to live in houseboats. With the waterway and its associated structures largely completed, what are the benefits it brings to local people?

The Waterways Trust *Scotland* is the Scottish branch of a UK registered charity which only started in 1999 - actually launched in Scotland in 2000. The Trust works in partnership with many other bodies, private, voluntary, statutory, including British Waterways, the owners and managers of the Scottish waterways. The Trust's remit is to breathe new life into our waterways for the benefit of the community, for education, the environment and heritage.

We, in the Trust, began to think about how we could bring the waterway closer to the people and the people closer to the waterway so that it could really be the people's waterway in which they had pride and a real sense of ownership.

The problem

Since their closure in the Sixties, local people thought of the canals as:

- Dangerous (due to past drownings)
- Unsafe
- Dirty
- Dumping grounds for large and small refuse

Due to our modern society and youth behaviour in some of the Cities, people did not feel safe on the towpath; they felt vulnerable - especially elderly people, ethnic and other minorities and those with a disability.

When visitors went past in boats, local people felt envy and a sense of Us and Them - that this was a new facility for the better-off.

Today's culture, particularly in a City like Glasgow, meant that litter was dropped on the towpath and grassy banks without any thought. The worst culprits were often children aged from ten to young adults.

Many children and young people from Social Inclusion Partnership (SIP) areas do not have facilities for sport or recreation and no money to access opportunities. Their recreation is often confined to graffiti, destruction of new facilities and taking part in unsocial activities.

Trying to Solve the Problem

Recreation and Activities for All

A pilot programme of Canoeing and Kayaking had been provided by British Waterways a few years ago, with funding from Europe and local authorities, in a couple of areas in Scotland. This had been a 'try it and see' exercise, where the children came along for a morning or an afternoon session of instruction in canoeing and were encouraged to take the sport further.

Initially we used this as a model and raised funds to be able to run a 12 week programme of canoeing, kayaking and cycling - free of charge - to young people aged 7-18 in SIP areas in several different parts of Glasgow and in Falkirk, West Lothian and Edinburgh in summer 2002. The Trust worked in partnership with two canoe providers, one a local authority

outdoor centre and the other a water-based community project in Glasgow. The funding was raised from the Foundation for Sport & the Arts, Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland, Glasgow City Council and various charitable trusts, and was carried out in partnership with British Waterways Scotland. The project worked particularly well in Glasgow as the Council's Community Action Teams, who already have many client groups in this age group in the City, provided these groups, with the relevant group leaders, for the relevant sessions. This meant that not only did the programme become immediately relevant to the most disadvantaged groups in the area, which was its intention, but it was seen to be relevant by Glasgow City Council.

This programme has worked so well this year that we are now developing a much more extensive outdoor activities idea.

We are planning to develop Outdoor Activities Clubs in each of the seven local authority SIP areas along the canals. These clubs would be sustainable, as we would establish them and train parents to run and manage them. The clubs would provide all year round activities for children in the 7-18 age group of all abilities. The activities would include canoeing, kayaking, cycling, angling, and walking. Free instruction would be available all year. The young people would achieve basic certification awards and would be encouraged to go on to do more exciting things, such as white water rafting or canoeing on rivers or lochs in other parts of Scotland, etc.

We are planning to start this year with two clubs, one in Glasgow and one in Falkirk, with more to come in future years. In order to get this idea moving, we have been having talks with the Scottish Canoe Association, their affiliated canoe clubs, Ramblers Association, Scottish Disabled Ramblers, Scottish Cyclists Union, Sustrans, Paths for All, Scottish National Federation of Coarse Angling, Scottish Anglers National Association and others. So far we have met with no real opposition.

We are planning to raise the funds to be able to build canoe jetties suitable for people of all abilities in the seven areas, changing rooms/toilets/showers for use by people of all abilities, and container storage facilities for the bikes, canoes and fishing rods.

We are working hard to get all seven local authorities on board with our ideas and have every expectation that we will achieve our aims. The New Opportunities Fund PE & Sports

Initiative will help bring sports facilities funding into local authorities next year. And SportScotland lottery fund has a Sports Facilities strand, which funds structures.

Already this year we have had 4,000 children taking part in the canoeing and cycling. Think how many children could take part if the programme were all year round and covered the whole 110km corridor.

I know that I am speaking about Scotland here and it is different in your areas, but I hope that I have explained why I believe that you have to have a vision and how it can be achieved.

Access for All

The newly completed waterway has a super improved towpath, wide enough for people of all abilities. But there are still hazards. In order to try to stop motor bikes from using the towpath, British Waterways erected barriers at certain points. Of course, this does stop the motor bikes but it also stops easy use for disabled people and for cyclists, who have to dismount and find their way through. And because the waterway and its environs had been so neglected for so long, there remained some entry points on to the towpath which were simply uninviting, with areas of raised tarmac and uneven kerb edges, etc.

We thought it was about time that the Trust did something about some of the poor access points. Some were obvious but we still wanted to make sure that local people were happy about our proposals. We contacted the North Glasgow Social Inclusion Partnership and asked which were the nearest local community groups to the area we wanted to tackle. We then contacted them and arranged to go and talk to them. They often had very vociferous views but we listened. And we went back several times to the same groups and different groups.

We also spoke to the local MP and the MSP about our ideas and they fed us with views of local people too. We spoke to the local Community Police about the problems of crime and community safety. We worked in partnership with British Waterways Scotland and they even purchased bikes for the Police to allow them to police the towpath more efficiently, which has helped to reduce crime.

We raised the funding from a variety of bodies - from a number of charitable trusts, from the New Opportunities Fund Fresh Futures Programme (lottery), Scottish Natural Heritage,

Communities Scotland, Greater Glasgow Health Board and others. Some funding was in kind. The total project (one access point) cost over £100,000. It is a partnership project, delivered by around six partners.

The project, which is at Lambhill Bridge, Glasgow, will begin in October and end in February. It will provide two car parking spaces beside the canal towpath for disabled people; improved access for all, environmental improvements, ugly hoarding fencing will be removed and replaced with smart new fencing, a safety railing will be provided along the access point, a gently sloping ramp with resting places will provide access for all - and, further along the towpath, new access is being provided from the towpath into a nature reserve of the Scottish Wildlife Trust. The previous access went directly under an electricity pylon. The result will be an area which will provide a green haven for walks, fishing and cycling for local people. It will give them a breather from the busy urban street where they live and will provide children with a chance to enjoy the rural scene. This project is being delivered by a partnership comprising Glasgow North, a training agency with New Deal trainees funded by the N.Glasgow SIP; Kelvin Clyde Greenspaces; Scottish Wildlife Trust; British Waterways Scotland; Scottish Natural Heritage and Glasgow City Council

The training agency will also involve six local volunteers throughout the project which will help to ensure local buy-in. When the project is finished, we will hold an open day where local people can take part in canoeing, fishing competitions, a barbecue and boat trips.

In another area, Ruchill, Glasgow, where some local canoeing takes place, we have raised funds and provided a car park suitable for disabled people. We are having an Open Day, in partnership with British Waterways, soon, with local people being offered boat trips. This again was partnership funding, including Scottish Natural Heritage.

We also held a big Community Consultation Day, where we gathered about 100 of all relevant community organisations, local authorities and MPs and MSPs together to discuss all our community ideas and plans and invited them to discuss the ideas and let us know their views.

We have learned that many local communities feel they have been 'consulted to death'. Several of them told us that developers regularly come along to talk to their community

forums and offer carrots so that their development is supported. The local authorities come along and consult on their plans.

But still local people often feel they do not have their views really heard by 'big brother'. Often statutory bodies go along to carry out a consultation in order to be able to say that they have carried out a community consultation but really just setting out preconceived views and not listening to local people.

It became apparent to us that a much more detailed and longer timescale approach was needed with all the communities along the canal corridor if we were to really gain their confidence and be able to deliver the access improvements which they wanted.

We have just advertised the post of **Community Access Coordinator**. Funding came from Scottish Natural Heritage, a few charitable trusts, and others. This is a two year post which will involve this person in consulting closely with community groups and individuals from every possible sector along the canal corridor within a 5km radius of the canal.

This will include people from ethnic minorities, single parents, mothers with young children, elderly people, people with sight and hearing difficulties, children, gypsy travelling people, gay and lesbian people, people who do not speak English, cyclists, and so on. We want the canal to be a waterway which values Equality of individuals and brings them and their needs into the mainstream thinking of how the waterway is developed for their benefit.

By advertising and appointing this person, we are actually making a statement to the communities. It says: We are listening to you. And that matters. We really want to bring the communities on side.

The Community Access Coordinator will appoint several volunteers from the local communities to work alongside him/her and will train them at the same time. The job will involve establishing focus groups of local people for each area of the canal, talking to them, listening to them and being prepared to take on their new ideas. The Coordinator will report to a Steering Group comprising representatives from each local community, Scottish Natural Heritage, The Waterways Trust Scotland and British Waterways Scotland. In this way, local people will not only know what is going on throughout the process but will feel happy to be able to input their ideas and ambitions. The resulting report at the end of two years will be

discussed by The Waterways Trust Scotland and British Waterways Scotland, prioritised for action and the Trust will then raise the funds to implement the access improvements - which could be anything from a picnic area to a bird hide to an access ramp for disabled people to a Braille sign. We will hold open days, involve local people in the organisation, promote the events and generally prove that we are really bringing waterway to the people. Benefits, of course, will be that local people will take greater care of the access points and the waterway, will use it more and this will encourage more economic development to take root along the canal corridor, bringing new jobs to the community and new houses. The Coordinator will work closely with groups and individuals from every sector and also with the Access Officers of the seven local authorities along the route.

Litter and Sustainable Waste Management

It became apparent to me, having walked many lengths along the towpath, that particularly in areas near to Cities or large towns the towpath and adjacent greenspace was covered in litter - everything from crisp packets to bottles, from polystyrene foam packing to pizza boxes.

We decided to organise a mammoth Litter Challenge last February along the whole 110km corridor. We involved volunteers of all ages from communities along the corridor in a weekend event. It raised the profile of the problem and local people were thrilled to take part. We raised about £38,000 worth of free equipment and prizes on the day and cleared tons of litter.

We followed this with a number of smaller local events and from this, one individual was taken on as full time Litter Coordinator. His job was to work with volunteers, encouraging them to clean up their stretch regularly and to raise funds for boats to clear litter from the reeds, etc. He worked very closely with local people and this worked well.

The Trust decided to appoint a Waste Development Coordinator, to be seconded from British Trust for Conservation Volunteers Scotland to work in N. Glasgow to work with the local community to find out what litter was thrown, whether an alternative use could be found for any of it, to try to encourage local people to adopt lengths of their canal and to work with the local authority. Year one is to be a Feasibility Study and the Coordinator will appoint some volunteers to help with liaison and establishing meetings in their own community. The volunteers will be trained in aspects of community work, recycling and water safety. This has been funded by New Opportunities Fund Fresh Futures Sustainable Projects Fund and a

number of charitable trusts. In year two, the challenge is to put the whole recycling activity into practice in this area, with the direct involvement of the local community and possibly to purchase a special barge which could be fitted out as a recycling boat to carry waste to the nearest place for collection to be processed. Year 2 is anticipated to cost around £137,000 and funds are still to be found for this. The initiative fits in well with the desire of the Scottish Executive to reduce the amount of litter and to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. The Coordinator will work closely with other recycling staff of BTCV Scotland and with Glasgow City Council.

Once this is working successfully in North Glasgow, it will be replicated along the whole canal corridor and extended to the other canals in Scotland - the Caledonian Canal which runs through the Great Glen in the Highlands and the Crinan Canal.

Natural Environment

We are carrying out a major programme of tree planting and hedgerow planting near to the Falkirk Wheel. The funds for phases 1 and 2 have been given to us by the Soroptimists International of Falkirk who raised the funds from individuals in the community who each bought a tree. Thousands of trees were planted in February by Scouts and cubs over a very cold weekend and in November thousands more will be planted. Some of the funding for phase 2 is also coming from landfill sources. The total cost of phases 1 and 2 has been around £20,000.

Local children were thrilled to think that when they were older the trees would be 'really big'. Benefits of this project are that the children are far less likely to damage young trees as they grow; they are organising visits with their families and schoolfriends to see the trees and they will grow up with a greater respect for the environment.

We have worked closely with the Soroptimists, helping them to put in a bid to landfill sources, assisting with promotion and giving talks at their meetings. We have now built a lasting relationship, which is the key to future fundraising.

Summary

With all the programmes we are attempting to take local people with us all the way. We are already seeing the success of this. Recently a cold mailshot brought in excellent results and some very warm letters from the community.

One individual sent in £1,000 from this cold mailshot - and the Trust has only been in existence two years.

I know there are many of you who are much more experienced at community working than I, but we really believe in what we are trying to do - and perhaps that is what matters.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP ON MULTI-ACTIVITY PROGRAMME AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Issues arising

- *Partnerships.* Wide partnerships are required for project delivery, but these are complex to manage. Also there can be problems in finding the right people, especially in large organisations such as local authorities.
- *Funding.* Again complex mixes are often needed for delivery, both from statutory & charitable trust sources and there is a need for funding expertise to assemble this.
- *Consultation* is important, but there is a danger of over-consultation. Evidence that views are taken into account is essential. Innovative forms of consultation need to be developed.
- *Communities.* How are these defined? - through geographic or interest groups?
- *Volunteers.* Use of volunteers is now more complex, due to the need for police / criminal record checks. Questions of remuneration and training need to be addressed.
- *Need for long-term view.* This is especially important for infrastructure projects, such as those undertaken in canals or forests. It takes time for activity to build up & we need to be careful not to build up peoples' expectations too much.
- *We need to think about the wider impacts of projects* eg. an improved recreation resource for local people can result in increased property values which in turn lead to local people being crowded out of the market.
- *Conflicts between users.* Potential conflicts often need to be addressed in projects. The use of user forums allows people to be brought together to role swap and appreciate each others' views. Also it is important that activities are co-ordinated e.g. by making sure that angling matches and cycling events do not take place at the same time.
- *There is a danger of chasing funding because it is there.* This can lead to delivery problems. The scale of funding is important. Sometimes it is not worth applying for small sums of money if the application, monitoring and claiming process is too complex.
- *Can communities develop the capacity to take projects forward themselves?* In some cases this is possible. In others external partners will be needed to co-ordinate projects through taking them forward in conjunction with the communities.

- *Sustainability of projects.* Projects need to be on-going to retain peoples' interest and involvement.
- *There is sometimes a problem of changing criteria during the application process.* This is something that needs to be addressed by funding organisations.

WORKSHOP 3

ECONOMIC APPRAISAL AND EVALUATION

Pat Snowdon

Economics and Statistics Unit, Forestry Commission

1. This paper examines the components of economic appraisals and evaluations, and considers some examples of how social criteria can be incorporated into such assessments. The paper is based on a presentation made at the CRN workshop on 'Funding for Social Projects' in October 2002.

2. The aim of economic appraisal and evaluation is to provide an assessment of policies, programmes or projects in order to establish whether such proposals should proceed and whether, once implemented, they meet their objectives. Thus, appraisal and evaluation is a decision-making tool. Appraisals tend to be associated with assessments carried out before deciding whether to implement a proposal and evaluations to assessments of a proposal once it is underway or completed¹. For simplicity, the rest of this paper uses the term 'appraisal' to refer to both appraisals and evaluations.

3. Much economic appraisal has been built around the process of cost-benefit analysis, focusing on the principle of efficiency whereby the costs of a proposal in relation to the benefits should be minimised. In recent years, economic appraisals have been subject to some modifications as the demands of policy makers and practitioners have placed greater emphasis on, *inter alia*, equity issues (i.e. the distribution of benefits among different sectors of the population) and non-market costs and benefits, including social (and environmental) criteria. Methods of economic appraisal are also being challenged by pressures to develop forms of appraisal that are multi-dimensional and cross-disciplinary.

Components of an economic appraisal

4. It is worthwhile to briefly set out the main components of an economic appraisal. Economic appraisals can assess a range of different types of cost and benefit, including those that are market and non-market, tangible and intangible, and private and social (pertaining to society rather than the individual). Appraisals can also take account of upstream and downstream costs and benefits (for example, through economic multiplier analysis).

5. A number of key stages can be identified in carrying out an economic appraisal. These are set out below:

- (i) *Identification of objectives* - It is critical to establish clear objectives for a proposed programme or project. In some cases, there will be a single objective which can be readily quantified (e.g. maximising a financial return) but in other cases, objectives may be both multiple and more difficult to measure. This may particularly apply where environmental and social criteria are involved.
- (ii) *Development and choice of options* - There may be a number of different ways in which the objectives may be achieved. Explanation should be provided for not considering options that may appear to be feasible, and a 'do nothing' option should always be included as a baseline, against which the advantages of taking further action can be compared.
- (iii) *Estimation of the costs and benefits of each option* - All the costs and benefits of each option should be identified. Appraisal guidance recommends that, where feasible and practical, values should be attached to the cost and benefits. An important concept in economic appraisal is that the value of all items should be entered as their 'opportunity cost', which is defined as the value of the resource in its most suitable alternative use. When considering purchased items, the calculation of opportunity cost is straightforward as it is taken to be equal to the price. However, market prices may not be a good indication of opportunity cost when selling the good is not an option (e.g. non-market goods) or where its price is clearly distorted by taxes and subsidies (e.g. some agricultural land). In such cases, an estimate of its value has to be made where possible, or else a more qualitative assessment made.
- (iv) *Discounting* - Economic appraisals also take account of different times in project life cycle at which costs and benefits are incurred. This has been done by reducing (discounting) the value of future costs and benefits back to the present day so that they can be assessed at a single point in time². It is important to recognise, however, that discounting can present difficulties where very long-term costs and benefits are being examined.
- (v) *Risk and uncertainty* - A further important aspect of economic appraisals is the treatment of risks and uncertainties³, which concern variations in outcome compared to what is expected or desired. A variety of techniques can be employed to take risks and uncertainties into account including risk assessment and sensitivity analysis (see HMT 2002 for further details).

Social issues in economic appraisal

6. The next section of this paper considers two ways in which social and environmental issues can be incorporated into economic appraisal. The techniques and examples given should be seen as illustrative rather than definitive (as there are certainly other areas of analysis that can be explored), and are not intended to suggest that the practice of economic appraisal has succeeded in taking full account of social factors.

Distributional analysis

7. Economic appraisal can be used to analyse whether the impacts of a project vary between different sections of society, and can incorporate adjustments to reflect such differences. An example of this type of approach is given in the draft version of the revised Treasury 'Guidance on Appraisal and Evaluation in Central Government', commonly known as the 'Green Book'. Adjustments can be made to the valuation of monetary benefits to reflect differences in their value to people who are rich and poor. This is based on the understanding that an extra pound will give more benefit to a person who is deprived, relative to someone who is well off⁴. A project may have differing impacts on socio-economic, gender, ethnic or other groups in society. A proposal expected to have a disproportionate impact on a particular group in society may merit from both an adjustment for the diminishing marginal utility of consumption (see footnote 2) and 'an additional social justice adjustment to achieve ethnic or gender equality' (HMT 2002, p50).

Non-market benefits

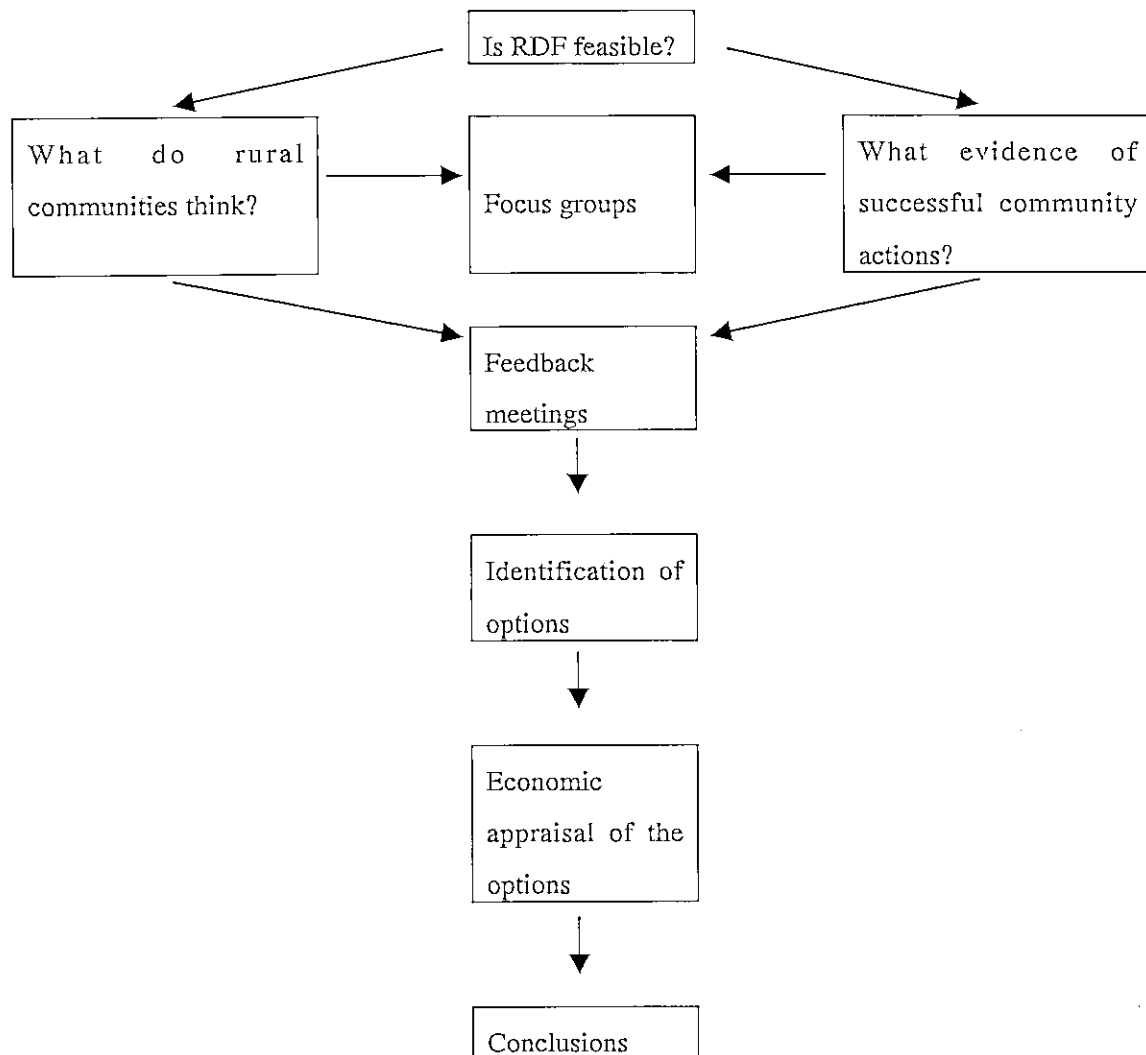
8. Various studies have used investment appraisal techniques to incorporate non-market as well as financial costs and benefits in investment appraisal. Such studies have analysed a range of non-market goods associated with externalities⁵ and public goods⁶, focusing largely on environmental (and to some extent social) goods such as recreation, biodiversity and landscape. A range of techniques have been developed to place monetary values on non-market goods, although these techniques have been subject to critical debate and have undergone ongoing refinements (see Willis *et al.* (2000) for further details on non-market goods and associated valuation techniques in relation to forestry). An example of an investment appraisal incorporating non-market goods is set out below.

Case study of non-market benefits in economic appraisal

9. This section describes a case study of an economic appraisal in the forestry sector which considered non-market goods and services in addition to financial costs and benefits associated with silvicultural practices. The study was carried out by Slee *et al.* (1996) for the Forestry Commission and investigated the potential for developing forms of forestry that deliver enhanced benefits to local communities. An investment appraisal was conducted that included values for non-market goods, namely recreation (including wildlife) and carbon sequestration⁷.

10. The research was based on a mix of methods which combined quantitative and qualitative methods, including interviews with local communities. The stages in the research are set out in Figure 1. Interviews and focus groups in local communities were incorporated into the identification and design of options for economic analysis.

Figure 1 - Methodology for assessing the feasibility of rural development forestry



11. Three options were identified for economic appraisal. These were:

- RDFa - based on labour-intensive methods (including motor manual felling) using local labour wherever possible;
- RDFa - based on providing enhanced recreation, landscape and wildlife benefits through, inter alia, increased components of broadleaves and open spaces, and increased ranger and forest management (e.g. brashing); and,
- RDFc - a combination (wherever possible) of options a and b.

12. Some of the results of the economic appraisal of the three options, compared to a control forest system, are shown in Table 1. The costings for forest management operations are based on a typical forest system found in parts of Morayshire in northern Scotland. The results show that the inclusion of values for recreation and carbon sequestration makes a substantial difference to the net present value of the different options. In particular, there are high recreation values for the RDFb and c options. It should be noted that there may be a number of other non-market values that could potentially be attached to such forestry operations. The inclusion of these other values could substantially alter the results presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Economic returns in terms of net present value for control and RDF forest systems in Moray (at 8% discount rate)

Forest system	Net Present Value (£/ha)			Economic value
	Financial value	Recreation (incl.wildlife)	Carbon sequestration	
Control	-1,172	223	196	-753
RDFa	-1,355	223	196	-936
RDFb	-1,699	668	186	-815
RDFc	-1,789	668	186	-935

Source: Slee *et al.* (1996)

Conclusion

13. This paper has set out the key components of economic appraisal and has demonstrated that such appraisal can contribute to the analysis of social issues through, for example, distributional analysis and the analysis of non-market costs and benefits. Thus, economic appraisal should not be seen as restricted to the boundaries of quantitative cost-benefit analysis.

14. Several key messages emerge may be identified. First, economic appraisal can be used to examine non-market goods and services which are environmental and social in nature. However, this is still a relatively recent area of academic investigation and further work is need to estimate values for a wider range of non-market goods and services and to refine valuation methodologies in order to produce values that are robust.

15. Second, it should be recognised that the monetary valuation of non-market goods and services is not a discipline without bounds. Quantitative economic analysis frequently needs to be complemented and, where appropriate, substituted by analyses that rely on the use of ranking and/or qualitative methods in order to generate appraisals that are more broad-based and able to consider a broader range of social and environmental criteria. Thus, quantitative economic analysis should be seen as one amongst a range of tools that may be deployed in economic appraisal.

16. Finally, much attention has been devoted by economists in recent years to estimating monetary values for environmental goods and services. A significant task for economists in the future may be to further develop and apply methods to evaluate social goods and services. This will require continuing developments in thinking by both economists and social theorists and practitioners. Economics and social issues are in many ways fundamentally intertwined but narrow interpretations from either economic or social perspectives can stifle opportunities for a cross-disciplinary approach.

References

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¹ This definitional distinction is not watertight as evaluations have also been described as *ex ante*, *interim* and *ex post*.

² Discounting is based on the principle of 'social time preference' whereby people prefer to receive goods and services sooner rather than later and to bear costs later rather than sooner. In recent years, the standard discount rate for appraising public sector policies and projects has been 6%, but the revised Treasury Green Book is putting forward a new 3.5% rate.

³ Risks refer to favourable or unfavourable outcomes for which the probability is known whereas, for uncertainty, little information may be available, even on the probability of a particular event occurring.

⁴ Economic theory explains this in terms of the diminishing marginal utility (or benefit) of additional consumption which embodies the concept that as extra units of a commodity are consumed, satisfaction levels per extra unit fall. Therefore, the impact of a cost or benefit on utility levels will be smaller for people on high incomes compared to people on low incomes.

⁵ Externalities refer to costs and benefits arising from an economic activity that affect somebody other than the people engaged in that activity and that are not fully reflected in prices.

⁶ Public goods are things that can be consumed by everybody in society or nobody at all. They are characterised by non-rivalry (i.e. one person consuming them does not stop other people consuming them) and non-excludability (i.e. if one person can consume them, it is not possible to stop other people consuming them). In practice, many such goods are not pure (i.e. they are not totally non-rivalrous and/or non-excludable).

⁷ A number of past studies have sought to estimate the value of forestry in sequestering carbon from the atmosphere (see Willis *et al.* 2000).

CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS

Richard Witt

Development Director, The Waterways Trust

I'd like to thank all the speakers and the workshop facilitators for a most useful and enjoyable day.

There are two reasons why we have to take into account the issues we have been discussing today on social inclusion in the countryside.

Firstly because we should want to. Secondly because we won't get the funding from the major sources unless we take social inclusion and community involvement seriously.

Hopefully you are all here because there is a genuine desire to involve local people and communities in your organisations' long-term strategies for delivering benefits and opportunities for rural communities and countryside projects.

Crucially however we have been looking at how we can measure the success and outputs of these programmes. This means establishing agreed baseline figures and measuring the changes over time. Unfortunately some of the key funding bodies seem unclear themselves as to what they should be asking for in terms of outputs and how they could be measured.

It would seem that the major national bodies such as English Nature, Forest Enterprise and British Waterways who are already identifying suitable methods should produce guidelines to enable voluntary and smaller organisations to have some best practice examples of how the process could be carried out.

To deliver social projects in rural areas it is crucial that local and regional partnerships are established. Very few 'single issue' projects can succeed in the current funding environment.

Although overused and misunderstood, social projects have to be sustainable. Funders are wanting to see exit strategies that ensure the programme that they fund may only be for two

or three years but that it will be able to generate funding for the long term to continue the scheme.

This is still a relatively new area for many organisations and it will take time to develop and become an integral part of many organisations' thinking. However today has helped us clarify some of the funders' requirements and looked at ways in which we can measure our success.

Thanks again to all the delegates for their contributions to the workshops and to the speakers and workshop leaders.

ANNEX 1. FUNDING FOR SOCIAL PROJECTS - PROGRAMME

09.30	Registration and Refreshments
10.00	<p>Welcome and introduction <i>Chair - Richard Witt, Development Director, The Waterways Trust</i></p>
10.10	<p>Social inclusion in the countryside – setting the agenda <i>Introduction to social inclusion and funding for projects, in the context of the countryside</i> <i>Helen Thomson, Head of Rural Services, Countryside Agency</i></p>
10.40	Question and Answer session
11.00	<p>Funding sources Outline of fund objectives, conditions & applicability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Karen Brookfield, Deputy Director (Access & Learning), Heritage Lottery Fund</i> • <i>Sophie Keates, Development Manager, Sport England, and</i> • <i>Trudi Else, Community Green Spaces programme, Sport England.</i>
11.40	Refreshments
12.00	<p>Links with health and well-being <i>Graham Simmonds, Senior Health Promotion Specialist, Gloucestershire NHS</i></p>
12.20	<p>Aggregates Levy - English Nature <i>Carole Birtwhistle, Regional Grants Office, North England</i></p>
12.40	Question and answer session
13.00	Lunch
14.00	<p>Good practice case study workshop sessions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <i>Involving communities</i> <i>James Pendlebury, Partnership and Funding Development, Forestry Commission</i> 2 <i>Multi-activity programmes and community consultation</i> <i>Rita Crowe, The Waterways Trust Scotland</i> 3 <i>Appraisal and evaluation</i> <i>Pat Snowdon, Economic and Statistics Unit, Forestry Commission</i>
15.30	Plenary session
15.50	Final discussion
16.05	Report back by Chairman
16.20	Conclusion and Refreshments

ANNEX 2. SPEAKER AND WORKSHOP LEADER BIOGRAPHIES**Carole Birtwhistle***Regional Grants Officer, ALSF, English Nature*

Before joining English Nature in July this year, Carole Birtwhistle had a two-year spell managing a voluntary sector group based in Cheshire, which provided advice, information and café services to people with disabilities. The effort to obtain funding to replace falling statutory grant support was a daily battle and she was successful in obtaining European Social Fund grants to fund work to tackle discrimination against people with disabilities in employment. Other support for the group came from some charitable trusts, sponsorship from local businesses, local council and health authority and some legacies. Prior to this Carole had run an annual event, the LEAP Horse Show which provided support to the Friends of Stroud Court Autistic Community at Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire.

Her previous work involved assessing grants at the National Lottery Charities Board (now Community Fund) and managing research information services in the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council.

Her involvement with the English Nature Aggregate Levy Sustainability Scheme covers assessment of applications and work with potential applicants to support them in developing new applications. In her presentation Carole will outline the types of project that the scheme is hoping to develop and explain the conditions applicants will need to meet.

Karen Brookfield*Deputy Director (Access And Learning), The Heritage Lottery Fund*

Karen Brookfield joined the Heritage Lottery Fund in March 2002 as Deputy Director in the Policy and Research Department with responsibility for Access and Learning.

The Access and Learning team works with potential applicants for HLF funding, with the heritage sector, and with a wide range of UK organisations, to encourage more people to be involved in their heritage and to ensure everyone can learn about, have access to and enjoy their heritage.

Before joining HLF, Karen worked for the British Library for almost 20 years, most recently

ANNEX 2. SPEAKER AND WORKSHOP LEADER BIOGRAPHIES

as Head of Public Programmes, with responsibility for the BL's permanent and temporary exhibitions, education services, public events, and visitor services.

Rita Crowe

Appeals Manager, The Waterways Trust, Scotland

Rita Crowe is Appeals Manager for The Waterways Trust Scotland, which is the Scottish 'region' of The Waterways Trust, a UK registered charity. She has been in this post since the Trust started in Scotland, in the year 2000. Her role, although primarily that of fundraising, involves devising new projects which will involve and benefit the community along the waterways of Scotland. Rita's previous experience includes: Head of Marketing for the Scottish Wildlife Trust for six years; Head of Sponsorship and PR for Scottish Conservation Projects Trust; Head of Development for Central Scotland Countryside Trust; Running her own Fundraising and PR consultancy in Scotland; Fundraising Manager for the Field Studies Council; Head of Fundraising at RSPB, Sandy, Beds. Sponsorship Manager for Kodak Limited, Hemel Hempstead Head of PR and Sponsorship for Thomson Publications Ltd. London

In addition, Rita has fitted in volunteer work for Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, for Linlithgow Union Canal Society, for several local communities in the Scottish Borders, and produced her a wildlife magazine with a friend.

She is - well, let's say, over 21, has two adult children and one grandchild and lives in Linlithgow. Her interests are languages, travel, photography, writing, conservation and wildlife - and life generally.

Trudi Else

Development Manager, More Places - Sport England

Trudi joined Sport England just over a year ago, initially to work within the Sport England Community Lottery Department where she was responsible for the assessment and development of lottery applications with an environmental focus, before moving on to assist in the national delivery of the Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces Programme.

ANNEX 2. SPEAKER AND WORKSHOP LEADER BIOGRAPHIES

Sport England was chosen by the New Opportunities Fund to take responsibility for delivery of the Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces Programme, with a budget of £31.5 million. The funding is being used for the purchase and upgrade of playing fields which have a variety of formal and informal recreational uses, the development of Local Authority Playing Pitch Strategies, and the development of community play areas and school playgrounds.

Sophie Keates

Development Manager, More Places – Sport England

Since joining Sport England in October 1998 Sophie has been responsible for the assessment, development and project management of applications submitted to the Sport England Community Capital Fund. She has managed a wide range of projects from small community schemes in rural areas to multi million pound sports centres in inner city areas.

More recently Sophie has taken over responsibility for Sport England's More Places work with National Governing Bodies of Sport focusing on the production and implementation of National Facilities Strategies. Facilities Strategies are produced to assist National Governing Bodies of Sport to provide a strategic network of quality sports facilities from which they can deliver their sports development programmes for beginners through to elite performers.

Dr James Pendlebury

Partnership And Funding Development, Forest Enterprise

Dr. James Pendlebury is a wood scientist who has worked internationally with a wide range of organisations including TNO in the Netherlands, CSIR in South Africa and Forest Research in New Zealand. Prior to his current post developing partnerships & external funding for Forest Enterprise he was Chief Executive of Highland Birchwoods a charitable company limited by guarantee promoting the sustainable management and use of forest resources. He has experience of applying to and running projects from a range of EU and national funding sources including, amongst others: Objective 1 ERDF & EAGGF Structural Funds; EU LIFE Nature programme; Interreg IIIB; Leader + Programme; DETR Partners in Innovation; Heritage Lottery Funds; 3rd,4th & 5th Framework Programmes.

ANNEX 2. SPEAKER AND WORKSHOP LEADER BIOGRAPHIES

Graham Simmonds

Senior Health Promotion Specialist, South Gloucestershire Primary Care Trust

Graham has been in the health service for over ten years promoting physical activity in various health promotion departments around Bristol. Although his initial degree was in Physics, he is further qualified in Sport and Exercise Science and has a Diploma in Health Promotion. This work has involved Graham in a multitude of projects with GPs, pharmacists, schools and the voluntary sector.

Graham was involved in supporting the national "Active for Life" campaign during the mid 1990's and has written several papers and abstracts around behavior change related to physical activity. He has also contributed to a book "Evidence-based Health Promotion".

Graham now works in the Public Health and Community Development Directorate at South Gloucestershire PCT.

Pat Snowdon

Economic Adviser, Forestry Commission

Since May 2002, Pat has been working as Economic Adviser at the Forestry Commission, based in Edinburgh. He has a background in rural economic and development issues, including in agriculture, forestry and tourism, and has a keen interest in how economic analysis can address social and environmental issues. Between 1994 and 2000, he worked variously as a Teaching and Research Assistant/Fellow at the Department of Agriculture at Aberdeen University. From 2000 until taking his current post, he worked as Rural Development Economist for Scottish Natural Heritage in Edinburgh.

Helen Thompson

Head Of Rural Services, Countryside Agency

Helen Thomson is head of rural services at the Countryside Agency. This includes responsibility for the Agency's work on social exclusion, community development and capacity building and work on services and monitoring the Rural Services Standard. The Agency is the government body working to conserve and enhance the countryside, to

ANNEX 2. SPEAKER AND WORKSHOP LEADER BIOGRAPHIES

promote social equity and economic opportunity for the people who live there and to help everyone enjoy.

Richard Witt (Bsc Hons, Cert Ed., Miof)

The Waterways Trust

Richard has been a professional fundraiser for 15 years. He has worked in the both the charitable and local authority sector. He is now Development Director for The Waterways Trust managing a team of fundraisers raising over £1.5m p.a.

Whilst working for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, he established the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust and its associated trading company YDMT Consultants. Richard was responsible for successfully negotiating with the Millennium Commission a £4m grant to the charity and for raising the £5m co-funding for the scheme. YDMT Consultants worked with over 20 local authorities, organisations and statutory agencies on developing external funding strategies and making applications to funding bodies including the Heritage Lottery Fund.

As a consultant with YDMT he also worked with British Waterways on the establishment of The Waterways Trust of which he is now the Development Director. TWT Enterprises Ltd is the separate trading company through which fundraising consultancy work is carried out.

Currently TWT Enterprises are working with the following organisations:

British Waterways, The Environment Agency and The Forestry Commission, on fundraising initiatives and development strategies.

The Trust has a £500,000 annual contract with British Waterways to provide fundraising services on the major waterway restoration schemes. Richard manages this element of the BW contract as well as working with other canal societies and organisations on contracts to deliver development plans and feasibility studies at a more local level.

Richard also runs the Losehill Hall training course on external fundraising and is a regular speaker at funding and countryside conferences and seminars.

ANNEX 3. FUNDING FOR SOCIAL PROJECTS - DELEGATE LIST				
	Sue	Anderson	Community Liaison Officer	The National Forest Company
Mr	Cliff	Andrews	Operations Manager	Ivel and Ouse Countryside Project
	Carole	Birtwhistle	Regional Grants Officer (North)	English Nature
	Nick	Birula	Recreation and Navigation Officer	Environment Agency
	Chris	Bray	Recreation Manager	Forest Enterprise
	Karen	Brookfield	Deputy Director (Access and Learning)	Heritage Lottery Fund
Miss	Lindsay	Broom	Walsall Walk On Project Officer	Walsall Countryside Services
	Rita	Crowe		The Waterways Trust, Scotland
	Liz	Davies	Network Manager	Countryside Recreation Network
	Trudi	Else	Development Manager - More Places	Sport England
Mr	Chris	Fennel	Recreation Development Officer	East Cambridgeshire District Council
Mr	Duncan	Ferguson	Regeneration Funding Executive	British Waterways
Mr	Jeremy	Gissop	District Forester, Environment	Forest Enterprise
	Gill	Grievson	Community Liaison Officer	Nottinghamshire County Council
Miss	Bridgette	Hall	Environmental Development Officer	Forestry Commission
Ms	Siobhan	Hayward	Development Worker	Black Environment Network
Ms	Jackie	Henderson	Development Manager	Red Rose Forest Trust
	Christine	Heywood	Network Assistant	Countryside Recreation Network
Ms	Sophie	Holland	Project Officer - Community/Environment	British Waterways
Mr	John	Holmes	Area Manager	Derbyshire County Council
Ms	Yvonne	Hosker	Independent Facilitator	
	Sophie	Keats	Development Manager - More Places	Sport England
	David	Lloyd		Environment Agency

ANNEX 3. FUNDING FOR SOCIAL PROJECTS - DELEGATE LIST				
Miss	Kate	Maltby	Project Development Officer	Greenwood Community Forest
	David	Manning		Worcestershire County Council
Miss	Julie	Maund	Waterway Development Manager	British Waterways
	Glenn	Millar	Research Manager	British Waterways
	Marie	Millward	Environmental Development Officer	British Waterways
Ms	Karen	Moore	Head of Development	The Waterways Trust, Scotand
Mrs	Sue	Mullinger	Project and Planning Officer	Great North Forest
Mrs	Sue	Murtagh	Countryside Partnerships Co-ordinator	Bath & NE Somerset Council
Miss	Alison	Nailer	CAMS Officer	Gravesham Borough Council
Miss	Danielle	Naji	Events Co-ordinator	British Waterways
	Jim	O'Shaughnessy	Projects Manager	Forest of Avon
	Saleem	Opall		Black Environment Network
	Clare	Parsons	Community Development Officer	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
	Rebecca	Pell	Countryside Administration and Finance Assistant	Worcestershire County Council
Mr	James	Pendlebury	Partnership and Funding Development	Forest Enterprise
Ms	Pam	Pickering	Countryside Maintenance Team Supervisor	Peak District National Park Authority
Mrs	Jo	Rooke	Waterway Business Development Manager	British Waterways
Miss	Helen	Sharman	Biodiversity Project Officer	Biodiversity Partnership for Cambs and Peterborough
Ms	Tina	Shilleto	Development Officer	Forestry Commission
	Graham	Simmonds	Senior Health Promotion Specialist	South Gloucestershire PCT
	Carl	Smethurst		The Mersey Forest
	Pat	Snowdon		Forestry Commission,

ANNEX 3. FUNDING FOR SOCIAL PROJECTS - DELEGATE LIST				
Mr	Paul	Tabbush	Head of Social Research	Forest Research
	Helen	Thompson	Head of Rural Services	The Countryside Agency
Miss	Victoria	Vincent	Assistant External Funding Manager	British Waterways
Mr	Mark	Wilkinson	Countryside Recreation Manager	Warwickshire County Council
	Omar	Williams		Black Environment Network
	Richard	Witt	Development Director	The Waterways Trust
	David	Wood	Group Manager, Rural Environment	Nottinghamshire County Council