

Silkstone Community Facilities Hub Project - Version 2

The aim of this project is to provide fantastic recreational and sporting facilities for all the local community to enjoy

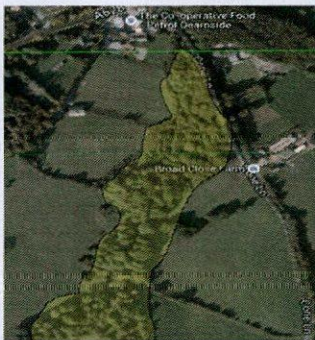
Location Next to the Huskars Community Rooms, behind the Texaco Garage and Co-operative Store in Silkstone Village, Barnsley, S754LX

The project has 4 primary Objectives: -

Objective1. Create a Picnic Orchard with a Trim Trail play area.



Objective 2. Develop footpaths, steps and bridges through Conroyd Wood to create well signposted nature and local history walks with wheelchair and pushchair access which highlight the route of the historic Waggon Way.



Objective 3 Increase the size of Multi Use Games Area (MUGA), and install a polymeric (Rubber) surface and low light polluting floodlights to provide a facility which can be used by all the community, local schools and various sports clubs



Objective 4.

Increase the car parking capacity from 24 to 45 parking bays including disabled and family parking.



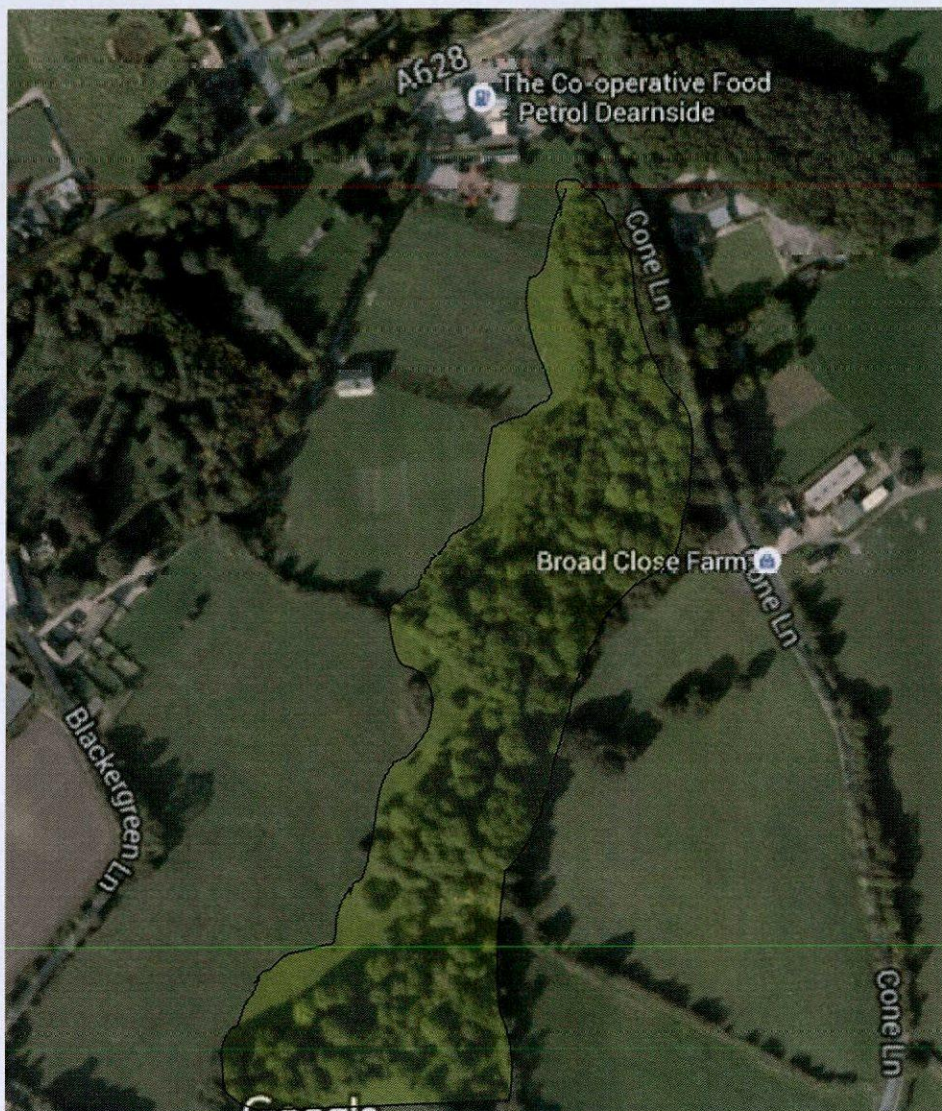
Birdseye Plan of the area proposed for the Picnic Orchard, Trim Trail and Multi Use Games Area



Side elevation - photo taken from the playing field banking



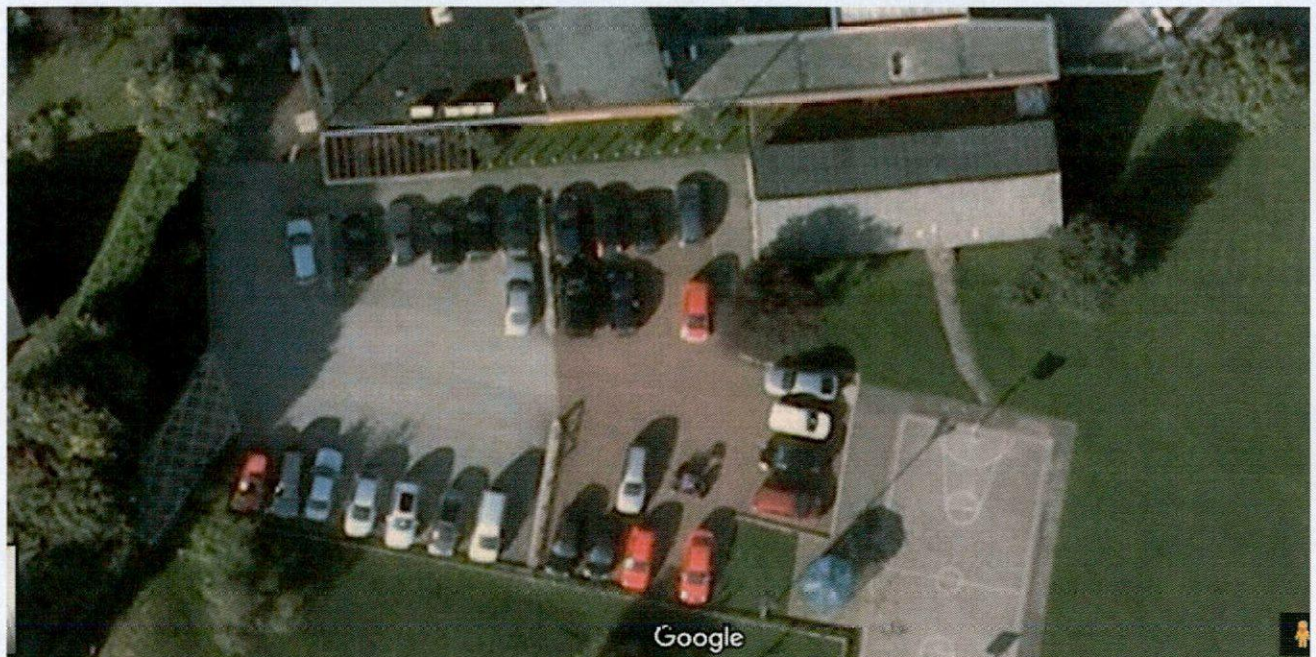
Birdseye view of Conroyd Wood



Photos of Conroyd Wood



Birdseye view of the Car Park



Photos of Car Park highlighting the areas which are intended to be widened



Plan of proposed car park layout



- Photos showing potential parking areas on the drive up to the cricket pavilion. The black line indicates the position of a fence that would need to be installed to prevent cars from being damaged by balls from the football pitch



Objective 1. Create a Picnic Orchard with a Trim Trail play area which is accessible to all the local community including those with disabilities.

Trim Trail

The trim trail is designed to provide play facilities for children aged between 2 and 14. The equipment is also designed to be physically challenging, thereby providing a subtle fitness activity for the children that use it. The equipment is also constructed predominately in wood so it is visually attractive and sits comfortably in a rural looking picnic setting.

Quotes

A quote for the Trim trail has been provided by Streetscape (appendix 5). The cost is in the region of £12,000.

Picnic Benches

The picnic benches are made of recycled plastic material and so require little maintenance once installed. The colour has been chosen to be visually appealing within the rural setting and a design has also been included which provides easy access to those with disabilities.

A picture of the proposed picnic benches can be seen in appendix 6.

The cost of 6 picnic benches would be approximately £2,500.

Objective 2. Develop footpaths, steps and bridges through Conroyd Wood to create well signposted nature and local history walks which highlight the route of the historic Waggon Way and have wheelchair and pushchair access

Conroyd Wood is a beautiful wood which straddles a stream called Silkstone Beck. It has historic importance as it contains part of the route of a horse drawn railway which was built by the Canal Navigation Company in 1809 to transport coal from the coal mines within the Silkstone Valley to the terminus of the national canal network 2.5 miles away at the Barnby Dun basis, Cawthorne. At the moment the wood does not have clearly marked footpaths and so it's beauty is not realised by the local community. The installation of footpaths, steps and bridges over the beck would enable circular nature walks to be created. The walks would be well signposted and access would also be created into the centre of the wood for wheelchair uses and families with pushchairs.

The Silkstone Recreational Facilities Hub would be the starting point for the walks. More details about the historic Waggon Way are detailed in appendix 7.

Quotes

Quotes for the creation of various paths, steps and bridges across the beck and appropriate signage or current being sought.

Objective 3. Increase the size of Multi Use Games Area (MUGA), and install a polymeric (Rubber) surface and low light polluting floodlights to provide a facility which can be used by all the community, local schools and various sports clubs

Increase the size of the MUGA

Increase the size of the current Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) which is currently 22m x 12 m to approximately 30m by 22m.

Polymeric Surface

Polymeric is a rubberised surface which is designed for use for many different activities such as football, netball, basketball, tennis and multi sports. This type of surface is popular for Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) as it is fit for purpose for several sports. The rubberised finish surface has a colour coating applied to provide the slip resistance needed for football, tennis, basketball, netball and multi sports. A green colour will be used for the Silkstone MUGA so that it blends in with the surrounding area and neighboring picnic orchard.

Quotes

One quote has been received from Streetscape-Products (appendix 3) and a further quotes have been requested from Wicksteed and Mant Leisure.

The cost of the improvements to the Multi Use Games area will be in the region of £70,000. The grant funding options are detailed on page 9.

Low Light Pollution Flood Lighting

The installation of flood lights will enable activities to take place during the winter months. The lights are new technology which are low maintenance, reduce light pollution and are energy efficient.

The proposed specification for the floodlighting can be seen in appendix 1

Objective 4. Increase the capacity of the Car Park from 24 to 35 parking bays and include disabled and family parking.

The car park is central to all the developments detailed above. At the moment it tends to get congested at times when various activities overlap. This is generally at the weekend when football and cricket matches overlap with the activities which are taking place in the Community Rooms.

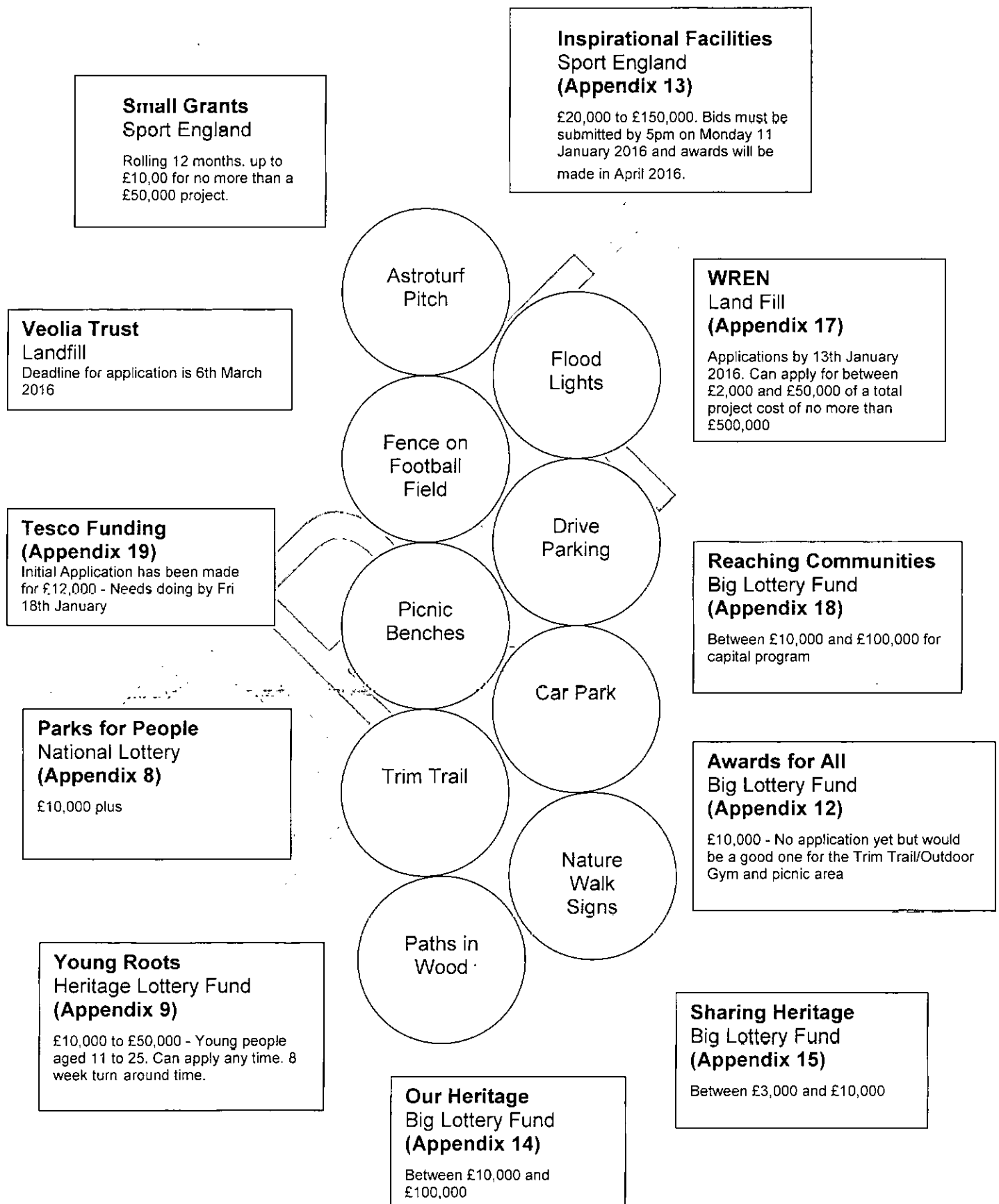
In order to create increased capacity the car park will be widened to enable additional parking bays to be provided in the centre of the car park. The driveway up to the cricket pavilion will also be developed to provide 4 parking spaces at the top of the drive as well as additional parking down the length of the driveway as well as a drive. A fence will also be provided to prevent cars being damaged by balls from the football pitch.

Quote

A quote has not been received yet.

Potential Grant Funding Opportunities

Which Grant applications should we complete for which bits of the project?



Who are the Stakeholders who are involved in this Project?

- Silkstone Parish Council
- The Huskars Community Rooms Management Committee
- Silkstone United Football Club
- Silkstone United Junior Football Club
- Silkstone United Cricket Club
- Silkstone Primary School
- Silkstone Common Primary School
- CARE - Local Environmental Group
- Silkstone Common Good Companions
- The Roggins Local History Group
- Heritage Silkstone
- Silkstone Brownies & Guides
- Silkstone Cubs and Scouts
- Silkstone Common WI
- Silkstone Luncheon club for the over 60s
- Warde Councilors

What is Crowdfunding?

Crowdfunding is a way to raise money, awareness and support for a project. It's a means of generating funding that allows communities to successfully raise the money to kick start a project through the power of the crowd.

Crowdfunding enables local people to donate towards a local project, in return for 'rewards'. The public back an idea with pledges of money and then receive interesting rewards as a way of saying thanks for the money contributed. Although the rewards aren't financial they can mean a lot to the donators as they provide recognition for the contributions made.

This is how Crowdfunding works: -



1. Create

First you create a simple page on the Crowdfunding website, that explains what the project will achieve..



2. Share

Next, tell all the people in the community about the project and ask them to share it with their friends in turn... and so on.



3. Pledging

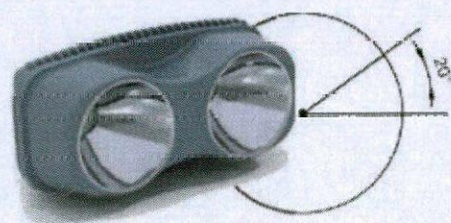
All the while, people who believe in your idea pledge money in return for a reward that they'll receive if your project succeeds.

Key Milestones

[illegible]

Appendix 1 - Example Specification for Low Light Pollution, Energy Efficient and Low Maintenance Lighting suitable for smaller MUGA Play Areas

Lighting distribution



Data sheet

Model		400-20
Power Consumption	LEDs	360W
	Driver	40W
	Total	400W
Initial Lumen Flux (6000K)		44300
Lumens per watt		110lm
Dimension		670x370x300mm
Net Weight		20kg (44lbs)
Color Temperature		2000K - 6000K
Color Rendering		≥Ra80
Working Life		≥50000hrs
Housing Material		Aluminum
Coating		Zinc Rich Paint
IP Class		IP 65 (Upgradeable to IP 67)
Insulation Class		Class I (Upgradeable to Class II)
Working Temperature		-40C ~ 60C / -40F ~ 140F
Working Humidity		10% ~ 95%
AC Input		80 ~ 315Vac, (347Vac available on request)
DC Input		80 ~ 400Vdc, (112Vdc, 24Vdc and other input available on request)
THD		<10%
Power Factor		≥0.98
Warranty	LED Module	3
	Driver	3
	Housing	10 year



Appendix 2 - Quote from Streetscape for Astroturf Pitch and Fencing



Kellogg Works, Unit 2, ~~Woolley Way~~
Canal Road, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 5BT
Tel: 01757 706807 Fax: 01757 707755
E Mail: sales@streetscape-products.co.uk

Our Ref: SSQ11322

27th November 2015

Skipton Parish Council

For the attention of Steve Fletcher

Dear Steve,

Following the recent visit of our Area Manager, Matthew Day, we have pleasure in forwarding our quotation as detailed below:

Item A:	To Remove and Dispose of existing fence	£ 3500
Item B:	Extend existing Tarmac Base, partly include old base to be excavated, remove spoil, provide whole new pre-cast concrete Slabs, Hardcore and binding to 440m ² (approx.) To include new Mesh Fence and Goals, 5m high.	£46000
Item C:	Supply and lay Artificial Grass with Shock Pad throughout	£22720
Item D:	Provide and lay Tarmac to underside, 440m ² (approx.)	£19000

Note: All the above includes for 250mm outside of fence and Line Markings for 3 A Side Football and Basketball

All prices to be subject to VAT at current ruling rate.

The prices will remain firm for a period of 60 days from the date of

Delivery & installation: 4-6 weeks from receipt of order.

Page 1

We have pleasure in enclosing a drawing of our proposals which we hope will be of interest.

We trust our quotation will be of interest and look forward to being of service. Our Area Manager will contact you within the next 7 days to ensure that you have all the information you require.

Yours sincerely
STREETSCAPE (PRODUCTS & SERVICES) LTD

Philip J Day,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Appendix 3 - Photo from Streetscape for Trim Trail



streetscape
products & services Ltd.

Raleigh Works, Unit 2, ~~Widdow~~ Canal Road, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 8BS Tel: 01757 706607 Fax: 01757 707785 E-Mail: sales@streetscapeproducts.co.uk

Our Ref: SSQ11815

27th November 2015

Silkstone Parish Council

For the attention of Steve Fletcher

Dear Steve,

Following the recent visit of our Area Manager, Matthew Day, we have pleasure in forwarding our quotation as detailed below:-

Item A:	1 no. SS24-2 Sturdy Swing, 2.4m high, 1 Bay with 1 flat seat and 1 cradle seat	£ 1120
Item B:	1 no. SR103/sp Sturdy Flying Saucer Dish Roundabout, 1030mm dia meter dish, DDA Friendly	£ 1200
Item C:	1 no. R4291 Compact Tri-Box multi-play unit	£ 3290
Item D:	Installation of the above items into level site with good access	£ 2150
Item E:	Supply and lay Setmat Surfacing, to above items to include Mesh underlay and all necessary ties and pegs, 68m ²	£ 2720
	Plus Carriage	£ 400
	TOTAL	£10980 + VAT

The prices will remain firm for a period of 60 days from the date of this quotation.

Delivery & Installation: 4-6 weeks from receipt of order.

Page 1

We warrant that the goods are as described and of the quality stated in this quotation.
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Yours faithfully
 Matthew Day
 Area Manager
 Streetscape Products & Services Ltd.

Tel: 01757 706607
 Fax: 01757 707785
 Email: sales@streetscapeproducts.co.uk

Page 2

Appendix 4 - Example of Plastic recycled Picnic Bench

Tradition Bench - £349



Easy Access for disabled Bench - £549



Appendix 5 - The Historic Silkstone Waggonway



The following text has been copied directly from the original 'The Silkstone Waggonway - A Guide to a Historical and Recreational Trail'. This booklet may still be available from tourist information points such as Pensstone Gr. John's Church and Silkstone All Saints Church but it would appear to be in short supply.

The map that is included at the end is the one that was originally drawn for the leaflet; the Google maps version which can be seen on the Visit Pensstone website, though not strictly accurate, will help to clarify landmarks.

The Waggonway Trail



To the many people who use the Bridgeway, which runs through the village of Silkstone and down the valley, they find it a pleasant walk away from the busy roads.

In the residents of Silkstone this public right of way is called the 'Waggonway'. It was formerly the route of a horse-drawn railway, built in 1809 by the Barnsley Canal Navigation Company, which was granted in 1808 an Act of Parliament for the building of a waggonway. This early railway transported the coal from the collieries in the Silkstone Valley 2.5 miles from Silkstone Cross to Barnsley Basin Cawthorne, the terminus of the canal.

In 1820 Robert C. Clarke of Noblesbury Hall built an extension up to Silkstone Common and down to his new colliery developments at Moorhead. The coal was loaded onto tubs or keels, and transported throughout the canal and river network to the towns and villages in Yorkshire and Lancashire, some being shipped from the Humber to London and other East coast ports. Carriages of limestone were brought back to Barnsley Basin, to be burnt in the limeworks. Much of the line was then used on the back being brought into cultivation, such as former moorland.

Horses pulled the waggons, on this early railway which conveyed thousands of tons of coal till the 1860's. In the late 1840's branch lines of the steam railway companies came into the area and the use of the canal and waggonway declined due to the competition.

Coal had been mined in the Silkstone area for hundreds of years but this landlocked coalfield had to wait until the coming of the canal and railways to be fully exploited.

Silkstone Common

Walkers should start their visit at the Railway Station if they come by train, bus or car.

Follow the road along to Station bus P.H., cross Knabbes Lane and go down Moor End Lane. Pass Silkstone Common school on the right and South Yorkshire Buildings on the left.

The Yorkshire Buildings built by the South Yorkshire Coal and Iron Company to house workers and families, with Foreman and Managers' houses nearest the road.

Proceed down and under the disused railway bridge.

This was formerly the route built in 1809 by the L.N.E.R. Company as a 'bore' development to join up with the railway from Barnsley at West Silkstone and to link up with the line through to Penistone, Woodhead Tunnel and Manchester. Having a gradient of one in twenty this gave particular problems, as the line was mostly used for coal traffic. Powerful steam locomotives were used such as the Beyer-Cassell to push the heavy trains. Work started before the Second World War to electrify the line but was suspended till the end of hostilities, work finally being completed in the 1960's and the line was closed in 1982. The former route is now part of the Transpennine Trail.

Below the bridge on the right is the entrance to Knabbes Wood owned by the Woodland Trust and the site of the 1836 Harker mining disaster memorial.

During a violent summer storm, twenty six children were drowned making their escape from the underground coal workings by a sloping shaft or drift called the Harker Pit. The disaster was instrumental in having a Royal Commission set up to look at the working conditions in the country's coal mines. In an Act of Parliament in 1842 brought by Lord Shaftesbury women, girls and boys under the age of 14 were banned from working underground.

Moorhead

Which lies at the top of the Dove Valley became in the 1830's the centre for the Charles of Noblesbury coal mining operations and developments. This was based around Moorhead and House Cart (Harker) collieries all the workings connected underground.

These were served by an extension of the waggonway from Silkstone and the canal terminus at Barnsley Basin Cawthorne. By 1852 the collieries had an extension of the South Yorkshire Railway Company carried up to Moorhead, which took Mrs. Charles highly prized Silkstone Coal directly to Kings Cross London.

In 1851 a three car piece of beautifully marked 'Peacock Coal' mined at the Harker Pit was sent to the Great Exhibition at Hyde Park, London.

By the 1860's the Charles had opened the Old and New Sovereign Collieries. There were further railway developments in the later part of the 19th Century, building a large embankment which covered most of the site of Moorhead Colliery and the Waggonway. In the 1940's opencast operations were carried out in the area, down the valley to House Cart, which removed the evidence of the Waggonway.

To continue the walk retracing your steps: come back under the railway bridge, turn right up the path on to the embankment turn and cross the bridge. You are now on the Transpennine Trail. Walk up the slope and take the footpath on the right into Black Horse Drive.



Cross the road and follow the sign left up the footpath that runs at the back of the house gardens into Orchard Meadow. If you arrive at a gate, from there look back. This was the footpath plane coming up from Moorhead.

The white house on left called Meadow View was originally a row of cottages. You are now on Woodhead View. Walk up to where the road joins Knabbes Lane. This area is called Black Horse.

The Inclined Plane from Moorhead



The waggonway came across the fields from the colliery near House Cart Bridge on the road to Scarborough, being joined by a short branch from Moorhead Colliery. From this point the waggons were pulled up the single track inclined plane by a steam engine situated near Black Horse Farm at Silkstone Common.

Blackhorse



Mining had been carried out in this area for hundreds of years notably by the owners of Knabbes Hall on their adjoining land and by others on the commons from small pits.

Coal was used locally, and small amounts were taken by pack horse and carts further afield as well as on the improved road which was turnpiked and ran through the area; The Doncaster and Salterbeck Road.

In the 1840's Robert C. Clarke, developing his mining interests on his land at Moorhead, built Black Horse Engine to wind the coal waggons up from Moorhead. This beam engine worked at a high pressure having a cylinder bore of 18 inches and a four feet stroke. It was built by H. Graham and Company, Mutton Iron Works, Decatur.

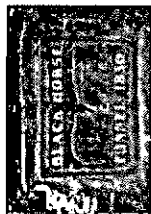
The waggons were then taken by horse through the Black Horse Tunnel which can under the Turnpike road and later the railway. In 1846 there were celebrations in Silkstone, at the granting of an Act of Parliament for a branch of the M.S. and L. Railway to be built from Ospringe to Black Horse, Salterbeck Common. By 1848 coal was sent directly through the Wood Head Tunnel to Farncliffe and Manchester, later joined by the railway coming from Barnsley.

Cross the road and walk along the pavement to the right until you come to a little triangular shaped garden.

Under this site is the Black Horse Tunnel, when trying a new gas main a few years ago the excavations broke through the tunnel and photographs taken at the time show it remained in good condition. The tunnel entrance has now been built over.

Walk on until you come to a path next to the Station House. Walk through the gate and cross the single track of railway by the level crossing and through the gate to the car park.

Black Horse Tunnel



From the Station car park, cross Cone Lane. Directly ahead of you, you will see a metal wall plaque 'Black Horse Tunnel 1830'. From this position look over the wall and you will see the top of the tunnel entrance. Proceed down hill and enjoy the view of Silkstone Village and Parish Church in the distance.

Walkers coming down Cone Lane take the second footpath left at the wagonway trail sign, go over the stile and down to the bottom of the steep field. Over the next stile (patented) and take a good look at the inclined plane. Turn right and walk over the embankment under which flows Silkstone Beck through a tunnel, crossing the boundary with the recreation ground through Kissing Gate down the footpath that takes you on to Silkstone Cross.

Self-Acting Inclined Plane

After the waggon of coal were brought by horse through the Black Horse Tunnel to the holding area at the top of the inclined plane, eight waggons were then connected to a 4inch diameter hemp rope wound round a bridle checking drum to control their descent. To counter balance the weight eight empty waggons were pulled up at the same time. On reaching level ground the waiting horses took the waggons down to Silkstone Cross and on to the Canal Company's two and a half mile stretch of the wagon way to Barnby Basin.



After passing through the kissing gate at the boundary with the recreation ground the trail runs parallel with Silkstone Beck and the banking of the playing fields. When you reach the end, the path turns left to join the car park at the back of the service station and shop, take a detour round to the front on the main road A672. Cross the road and walk towards the grass island at the end of High Street, there you will see a replica coal wagon, with wheels running on cast iron rails bolted down on original stone sleeper blocks. Nearby is a cross set up for the millennium with a plaque of Silkstone Parish Council logo, a miners lamp and brass plates one of which has a brief history of the wagonway.

The Cross

The area which is now a recreation ground, belongs to Silkstone Parish Council, but in the past was the scene of much industrial activity. It was developed during the first half of the 19th century by the Clarke family of Noblethorpe Hall, with collieries, Coke ovens, The works, Gas Works and the Wagonway.

The House No. 1 The Cross which stands at the bottom of Cone Lane, had a passage running down between the buildings to take the wagonway. Before the porch extension was built the adjacent building on the other side had a corner of the wall removed to allow enough width for the waggons. This building was called the 'Jenny Shop', a shop and store owned by the Clarke family. Against wages paid to miners and families every fortnight, deductions would be made for rent of their cottages in the village, and purchases at the shop such as candles. Record books for the shop and store are in the Clarke Collection Sheffield Archives.

The village By-pass completed in 1985 altered the road layout and changed the area lying at the end of the High Street called 'The Cross'. In the past this was probably the site of a medieval cross.

Noblethorpe Hall

The estate was bought by Jonas Clarke in 1790. The original house was a modest farm house. As the family fortunes increased a new mansion was built and the park landscaped, after mining had finished.

Silkstone Village

Continue the walk after crossing the A672 at Silkstone Cross. Pass the replica coal wagon and stone cross. Follow the route along the path to the right of the High Street. As you walk along, you will start to see the stone sleeper blocks.

The trail runs at the back of the Ring o' Belts Public House, village stocks and along the back of the cottages close to Silkstone Beck, until you come to Pot House Bridge at the bottom of Church Hill. In the churchyard is a memorial to the 76 children drowned in the Hucker Colliery in 1833.

Pot House was the site of a 17th century glass house and in the 18th and 19th centuries a pottery. The former corn mill has been renovated and with the addition of new buildings form the Potting Shed Cafe. The rest of the area is a garden centre and other retail businesses called Pot House Hamlet.

The stretch from Pot House Bridge to Norcroft Bridge was bought by Silkstone Parish Council in 1987 and is a pleasant walk with views of Fall Wood, Beck and fields.

You will come to the Wagonway pass-by discovered and reconstructed by the Rogglas Local History Group as part of the Wagonway project with money from a grant from the Rural Target Fund, with a rebuilt field wall, metal plaque and a short length of track relayed with replica rails on original stone blocks.

This Wagon pass-by is shown on a map of 1833 in detail and is one of many provided at regular intervals on the route, as the Wagonway was a single track. Norcroft bridge was built to take the Wagonway over the stream, which comes down from Back Bottom and joins Silkstone Beck. When first built it had a flat top without parapets. Later concrete and brick parapets were added to take lorries over to the sewage works.

Just after the bridge marked on the 1833 map was a Wagonway extension which went up Banks Bottom to a colliery. This was in the 18th century.

Close to Norcroft Bridge near the boundary between the parishes of Silkstone and Cawthorne, you will find a small colliery spoil heap, the only one left in the area called Pop Pit. The site of Joseph Poppelwell and Slingers colliery, which mined coal from the opening of the Wagonway in 1809 till 1830 and later the Robinson family's small colliery operations carried on till the 1960's. The brick building in the yard close to the road was a WW2 canteen and office.

Cross Norcroft Bridge and after the sewageworks, you will come to a stile on the right. This track goes over Beck by a stone Wagonway bridge to the site of Pot Mill Colliery.

Further down you come to Low Mill, this again had an extension of the Wagonway which crossed the beck by a stone bridge. Across the Wagonway is a small area of trees and bushes. This is the site of Waterloo Colliery.

Up to the early 19th century there was a corn mill and a water holding pond at Low Mill, which was replaced by an iron furnace. Silkstone Beck was diverted from its course so that the furnace could be built close to the bottom of the hill. The furnace was changed from the top with coke and iron stone, mined from bed pits in the area. A water mill wheel drove the bellows for the air blast. Water was stored in a holding pond diverted from Silkstone Beck.

Proceed on your walk until you come to Barnby Furnace Bridge. To the right is the road to Highbarn.

In the 17th century Barnby Furnace smelted ironstone using charcoal. In 1807 the Low Moor Iron Company of Bradford sunk a colliery in the area building a wagonway to the newly built canal basin. Just after Furnace Bridge on the right is an old colliery building which may have been a lamp room.

The White House beside the main road had an office at the site next to the Wagonway. In the census returns of 1851 for Barnby Basin Cawthorne, it is recorded a Thomas Hartsworth 66, collector of tolls for the canal company and his wife Martha Hartsworth 68 lived here. Tolls would have been paid by the various colliery owners to transport their coal to the Basin. It is thought that the corner room was the toll office.

Barnby Basin and the Lime Kilns

Limestone was brought back to the Basin and burnt along with coke to make lime, for the use of local farmers.

In 1850 a branch line of the Lancas Nire and Yorkshire Railway was built to take the coal from the collieries in the Silks tone valley. This effected the use of the canal and wagonway which closed in the 1860's.

I hope you have enjoyed your walk.

J. R. 2006

Acknowledgments and References

Further reading on the history of the Silkstone Wagonway, can be found in the following publications, which are available in Barnsley Archives and Local Studies Department, Central Library, Barnsley.

"The Silkstone Wagonway" by John Goodchild. Article included in "Aspects of Barnsley No 2", edited by Brian Elliott.

"The Clarke's of Silkstone and their Collieries" by Robert A. Roberts.

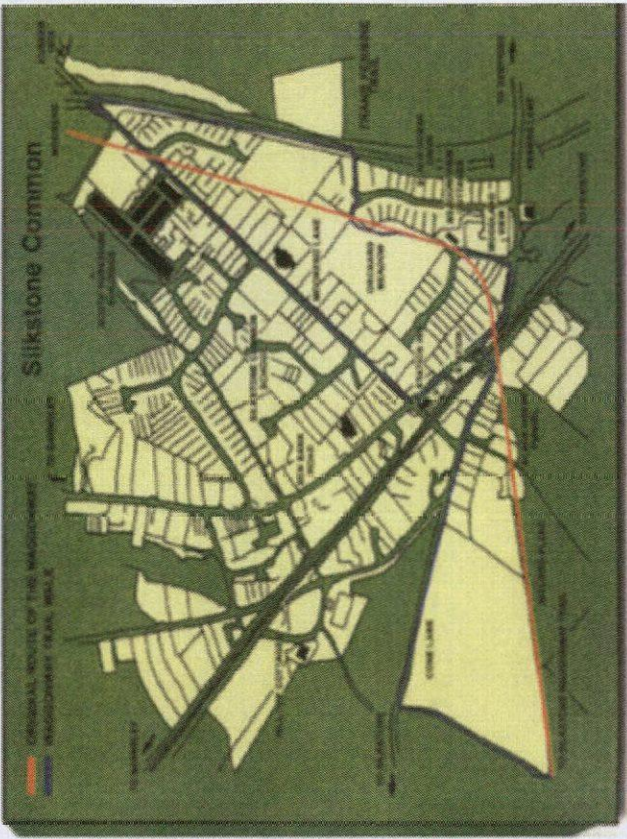
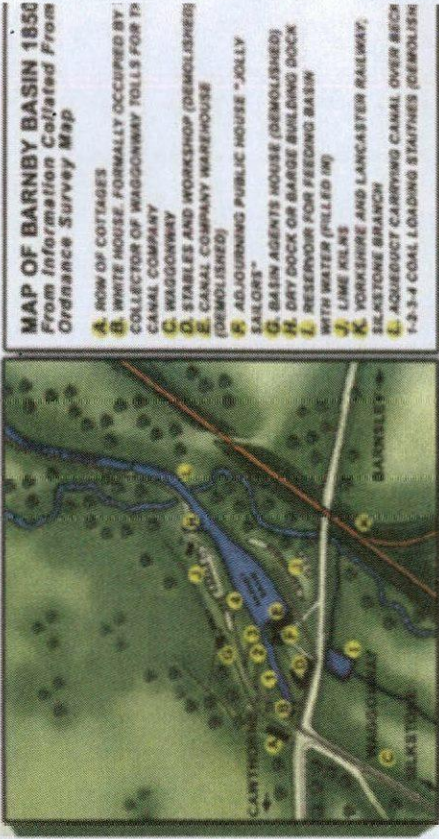
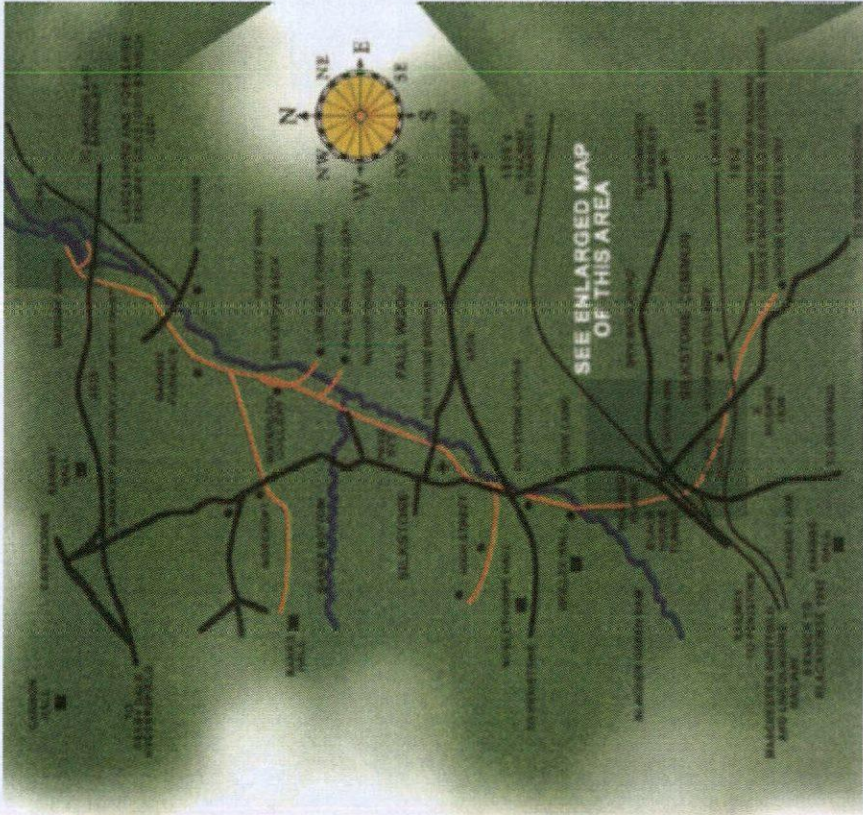
"Silkstone Coal and Collieries" by George H. Teeddale.

"The Hucker Pit Disaster" by Jack Wood.

The Roggins Local History Group would like to thank the following for the support and help for the Wasgonway Project:
 To Colin Bower Secretary of the Roggin Local History Group, for checking the text for the guide book.
 Silkstone Parish Council
 South Yorkshire Industrial History Society.
 Nick Waterfield and John Hislop of the Penistone and District Community Partnership.
 Barnsley Archives And Local Studies Department.
 Sheffield Archives Department.
 Silkstone Primary School for the use of a framed map of Highfield House Farm Silkstone.
 Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum SOCIety, for access to the collection of photographic glass plates by N.Moxon of Cawthorne.

Map

Below is the map that was printed in the original booklet, the details (dark green boxes) can be found on the following page.





Parks for People
Grants from £100,000 to £5million

Application guidance

Who we fund

Under this programme, we fund applications from:

- not-for-profit organisations; and
- partnerships led by not-for-profit organisations.

If you are applying as a partnership, you will need to nominate a lead applicant. The lead applicant should provide a signed partnership agreement showing the involvement of each partner and how the project will be managed.

If private owners or for-profit organisations are involved in a project, we expect public benefit to be greater than private gain.

Here are some examples of the types of organisations we fund:

- local authorities;
- charities or trusts;
- other public sector organisations;
- Community Interest Companies;
- community/parish councils;
- social enterprises;
- community or voluntary groups.

We expect the lead applicant's constitution to include the following (unless the lead applicant is a public organisation):

- the name and aims of your organisation;
- a statement which prevents your organisation from distributing income or property to its members during its lifetime;
- a statement which confirms that, if your organisation is wound up or dissolves, the organisation's assets will be distributed to another charitable or not-for-profit organisation and not to the organisation's members;
- the date when the constitution was adopted; and
- the signature of your chairperson (or other suitable person).

What we fund

The heritage of a park or cemetery includes many different things from the past that we value and want to pass on to future generations, for example:

- the landscape design layout;
- surviving or lost historic features or buildings;
- natural heritage including priority habitats and species;
- archaeological sites, earthworks or features from an earlier phase of design;
- collections of plants, trees, objects or documents;
- cultural traditions such as stories, festivals, fairs and crafts;
- people's memories and experiences of the park or cemetery; and
- the history associated with individual features such as memorials or veteran trees.



Young Roots
Grants from £10,000 to £50,000

Application guidance

Who we fund

Under this programme, we fund partnerships of heritage and youth organisations.

You will need to nominate a not for profit organisation as a lead applicant to fill in our application form and administer the grant.

If private individuals or commercial 'for profit' organisations are involved in a project, public benefit must outweigh private gain.

Here are some examples of the types of organisations we fund:

- community or voluntary groups;
- Community Interest Companies;
- charities or trusts;
- social enterprises;
- community/parish councils;
- local authorities;
- other public sector organisations, such as nationally funded museums.

If you are a school or college wishing to apply, please see p15 for more information.

What we fund

This programme is designed for organisations that want to provide young people aged between 11 and 25 with active roles in planning and delivering a heritage project. We want to encourage young people to develop their own views about heritage. We ask you to demonstrate that you have involved them in thinking about your project before you apply.

You will need to show us that you are bringing both heritage and youth work expertise to the project. Our research tells us that heritage organisations sometimes lack the resources to engage with young people and that youth workers are often not aware of the wealth of opportunities offered by heritage for youth work. Youth groups must work with at least one heritage partner to deliver a Young Roots project. Heritage organisations must work with at least one youth partner. You may find it useful to document what each partner will contribute to the project using the template we provide (see [Appendix 1: Partnership agreement template](#)).

Your project should include opportunities to celebrate the young people's achievements in the project, for example with an award or certificate, and share their learning with the wider community, perhaps through a performance, an exhibition or online.

Your project must relate to the culturally varied heritage of the UK. For example, young people might explore a museum textile collection, research stories in a newspaper archive, help restore a local habitat or document changes to their community over time.

Appendix 10 - Funding Options

Funding programme What do you need funding for?	Awards for All	Reaching Communities	Reaching Communities buildings
Funding for a pilot project	✓ Up to £10,000	✓ More than £10,000	✗
Funding for a one-off project	✓ Up to £10,000	✓ More than £10,000	✓ If the project is a building
Revenue and equipment costs for a multi-year project	✗	✓ More than £10,000	✓ If relating to revenue funding to support the delivery of services from the building funded by us
Feasibility funding to plan a building project	✓ Up to £10,000	✗	✗
Funding for projects involving work on land or buildings	✓ Up to £10,000 contribution for a project costing up to £25,000	✓ Between £10,000 and £100,000	✓ More than £100,000 if supporting particularly deprived communities (see eligibility checker and exceptions process) available at www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/ReachingCommunities



Heritage Grants
Grants over £100,000

Application guidance

What we fund

Heritage includes many different things from the past that we value and want to pass on to future generations, for example:

- archaeological sites;
- collections of objects, books or documents in museums, libraries or archives;
- cultural traditions such as stories, festivals, crafts, music, dance and costumes;
- historic buildings;
- histories of people and communities;
- histories of places and events;
- the heritage of languages and dialects;
- natural and designed landscapes and gardens;
- people's memories and experiences (often recorded as 'oral history');
- places and objects linked to our industrial, maritime and transport history; and
- natural heritage including habitats, species and geology.

We fund projects that make a **lasting difference** for **heritage, people and communities** in the UK.

When we say **project**, we mean work or activity that:

- is defined at the outset;
- has not yet started;
- will take no more than five years to complete;
- will contribute to achieving the outcomes we describe.

The assessment process is competitive and we cannot fund all of the good-quality applications that we receive. As a guide, the following are unlikely to win support:

- projects outside of the UK;
- projects where the main focus is meeting your legal and/or statutory responsibilities, such as the requirements of the Equality Act 2010;
- promoting the cause or beliefs of political and faith organisations.

If your project involves **land, buildings or heritage items**, please read **Appendix 2: Property ownership**.

If your project is designed to **benefit people in Wales**, we expect you to make appropriate use of the Welsh language when you deliver your project.

Appendix 12 - Awards for All

You can apply for between £300 and £10,000 to pay for some or all of your project costs. The Awards for All programme will not give more than £10,000 (in one or more grants) to an organisation in any one year period.

There are some things we are unable to pay for and these are shown below.

What can't we fund?

- activities that happen or start before we confirm our grant
- any costs you incur when putting together your application
- any expenditure incurred or committed before we confirm our grant (including deposits)
- day-to-day running costs of your organisation (for example, utility bills, council tax, rent, insurance)
- contingency costs
- endowments (to provide a source of income)
- existing activities and repeat or regular events, including those we have funded before. However, we will fund these activities or events if your organisation's annual income in its last financial year was less than £30,000, or if it's more than three years since they last took place, or they have been developed. For example they are to be run with new beneficiary types or in a new area.
- fundraising activities for your organisation or others
- items that mainly benefit individuals (for example equipment that is not shared). This can also include industry specific courses that are level 3 and above
- items that are purchased on behalf of another organisation
- land, building, refurbishment, landscaping or property projects (including playgrounds and temporary
- loans or interest payments
- ongoing staff costs (including salaries of permanent or fixed term staff)
- political or religious activities
- projects where it is considered that assistance may have been received from a third party for their own commercial benefit
- projects or activities that the state has a legal obligation to provide
- projects that you cannot maintain because of high ongoing costs or the need for specialist skills
- projects that cannot be completed within 12 months of the date of the letter confirming the grant
- projects that take place outside of England
- purchase of alcohol
- routine repairs and maintenance
- used vehicles
- VAT that you can recover
- projects where the main purpose is to increase participation in sports, arts or heritage.

What is Inspired Facilities?

Inspired Facilities is focused on making it easier for local community and volunteer groups to improve and refurbish sports clubs or transform non-sporting venues into modern grassroots sport facilities. Tired, worn out, old facilities make it harder for people to start or keep doing sport. They can also be more expensive to run and difficult to maintain.

The Inspired Facilities fund could help you refurbish or upgrade your sports facility, or convert an existing building into a venue suitable for sport and accessible to the whole community.

- Through Inspired Facilities we will invest in most types of improvement or refurbishment work that will help you develop sport in your local area.
- Grants are available from £20,000 to £75,000 (up to £150,000 for statutory bodies) for any organisation eligible to receive Lottery funding. Your application should show how your project will keep and, ideally, attract more people to sport and that your project is needed and wanted by the local community.

This guide should be read in conjunction with the *Inspired Facilities Catalogue* which has more detail on costs for your project along with typical projects that might help you budget for your work.

Who can apply?

Any organisation eligible to receive Lottery funding who has the appropriate security of tenure on the land on which the proposed project will sit can apply. This includes sports clubs, charities and other community and voluntary organisations, parish and town councils, local authorities, educational establishments and other statutory organisations. Please click on the following link for more information <http://www.sportengland.org/funding/funding-faqs/>

We may, on rare occasions, fund for-profit organisations but only where it is clear no private gain can be obtained from Lottery funds and where the private sector can show it is providing sport that is not provided by the voluntary or statutory sector.

We will not fund individuals, limited liability partnerships or any organisation that cannot demonstrate appropriate governance.

Application guidance

Our Heritage
Grants from £10,000 to £100,000



What we fund

Heritage includes many different things from the past that we value and want to pass on to future generations, for example:

- archaeological sites;
- collections of objects, books or documents in museums, libraries
- cultural traditions such as stories, festivals, crafts, music, dance and costumes;
- historic buildings;
- histories of people and communities;
- histories of places and events;
- the heritage of languages and dialects;
- natural and designed landscapes and gardens;
- people's memories and experiences (often recorded as 'oral history');
- places and objects linked to our industrial, maritime and transport history; and
- natural heritage including habitats, species and geology.

We fund projects that make a lasting difference for heritage, people and communities in the UK.

When we say project, we mean work or activity that:

- is defined at the outset;
- has not yet started;
- will usually take no more than three years to complete (maximum five years);
- will contribute to achieving the outcomes we describe.

The assessment process is competitive and we cannot fund all of the good-quality applications that we receive. As a guide, the following are unlikely to win support:

- projects outside the UK;
- projects where the main focus is meeting your legal and/or statutory responsibilities, such as the requirements of the Equality Act 2010;
- promoting the cause or beliefs of political and faith organisations.

If your project involves land, buildings or heritage items, please read **Appendix 3: Properly ownership.**

If your project is designed to benefit people in Wales, we expect you to make appropriate use of the Welsh language when you deliver your project.



Sharing Heritage
Grants from £3,000 to £10,000

Application guidance

Heritage

We fund projects which focus on heritage. Heritage includes many different things from the past that we value and want to pass on to future generations, for example:

- archaeological sites;
- collections of objects, books or documents in museums, libraries or archives;
- cultural traditions such as stories, festivals, crafts, music, dance and costumes;
- historic buildings;
- histories of people and communities;
- histories of places and events;
- the heritage of languages and dialects;
- natural and designed landscapes and gardens;
- people's memories and experiences (often recorded as "oral history");
- places and objects linked to our industrial, maritime and transport history; and
- natural heritage including habitats, species and geology.

Who we fund

Under this programme, we fund applications from:

- not-for-profit organisations; and
- partnerships led by not-for-profit organisations.

If you are applying as a partnership, you will need to decide which organisation will fill in our application form and receive the grant.

Whoever is involved in an application, it is important that benefits to the public outweigh private gain.

Here are some examples of who we fund:

- charities or trusts;
- community or voluntary groups;
- community/parish councils;
- Community Interest Companies;
- local authorities;
- other public sector organisations, such as nationally funded museums;
- social enterprises.

If you are successful in receiving a grant from us, your organisation will need a bank account.

The following criteria are guidelines only and we reserve the right not to progress any initial enquiry to a full application. We recommend you read our 'Getting the best from your project' guide before making an initial enquiry.

Where do we fund?

Use our online postcode checker to confirm your project is in an area we cover.

What do we fund?

- ✓ Constituted, not-for-profit groups
- ✓ Capital improvement projects at a single site with discrete start and end dates
- ✓ **Community buildings and rooms:** e.g. community centres, village halls, community spaces within religious buildings, Scout or Girlguiding buildings
- ✓ **Outdoor Spaces:** e.g. public parks, nature reserves, community gardens, footpaths, bridleways or cycle-paths
- ✓ **Play and recreation:** e.g. play areas, skateparks, Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs), sports grounds, pavilions or changing rooms

What don't we fund?

- ✗ Regulatory bodies (e.g. Forestry Commission, Environment Agency)
- ✗ Zoos, museums, libraries, theatres or arts organisations
- ✗ Schools or other educational establishments
- ✗ Restoration of buildings
- ✗ Organisations where members receive a financial benefit



GUIDE FOR APPLICANTS

This guide is designed to help potential applicants understand more about the FCC Community Action Fund, who can apply, what sort of projects we are able to fund and what you need to know in order to submit an online application for round:

FCC CAF 2016-1 which must be submitted and authorised by signatories by 5.00pm on 13 January 2016

Please take time to read through this guide before completing your application.

1. About the FCC Community Action Fund

The FCC Community Action Fund is designed to deliver amenity projects within 10 miles of a FCC Environment landfill site in WREN's operating area, under Object D of the Landfill Communities Fund.

Object D – The primary intent of the project must be for the protection of the environment, the provision, maintenance or improvement of a public park; or another public amenity.

WREN defines an amenity as something that a community will use for leisure or recreation purposes. It should make the environment more pleasant or comfortable and/or improves the aesthetic qualities of an area for the general public.

All projects must relate to a park or amenity which protects either the built, natural or social environment.

The amenity site must be open and accessible for the general public. It should be somewhere where the general public can go, join or use without any limit or restrictions of use (or with reasonable access costs) being in place. If your facility is not available every day for the public to use please contact us for advice before applying.

Work must be targeted on a specific amenity at a single location.

Appendix 18 - Reaching Communities

Part two of ten Who should our funding help?

Reaching Communities funds projects that help people and communities who are most in need. This may be as a result of:

- the problems they have – for example, those who need emergency advice and support, or people with problems such as long-term poor mental health or long-term unemployment
- the situations they face – for example, people who are discriminated against, those who are socially isolated and lacking family support, or those who have a difficult life at home
- the barriers they face – for example, people who become isolated from their community because they lack self-confidence or have a serious illness or disability
- where they live – for example, those living in a disadvantaged area.

If you apply you will need to tell us about the need for your project and how your project will meet that need. Need is the term we use to describe a problem or issue, or situation where something needs to change to make things better for a person, a group of people or an environment. Please refer to our website at www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/funding/funding-guidance/applying-for-funding/identifying-need for information which will help you to explain why your project is needed when you apply.

What difference are we trying to make?

The Reaching Communities programme has four outcomes. We use the word outcome to describe the key changes or differences we want our funding to make. Every project we fund must help achieve one or more of these programme outcomes:

1. People having better chances in life, with better access to training and development to improve their life skills
2. Stronger communities, with more active citizens working together to tackle their problems
3. Improved rural and urban environments, which communities are better able to access and enjoy
4. Healthier and more active people and communities.

If you apply for funding we will ask you to write your own project outcomes that link to at least one of the Reaching Communities programme outcomes. You should describe between two and four outcomes that your project will achieve. Part of our decision to award you a grant is based on our assessment of the quality of your project outcomes which must:

- help to achieve the programme outcomes
- be ambitious in the impact they will have on your beneficiaries
- be realistic and achievable by the end of your project.

Appendix 19 - Tesco Funding

Tesco Local Community Grant scheme

Budget template and guidance

How do you intend to spend your grant?

Please list how you will spend your grant of £8,000, listing capital and revenue costs separately in the two tables below. This may be from quotes you already have or estimated from previous or similar projects. If you are successful and awarded £10,000 or £12,000 we will get in touch with you to request a revised budget breakdown in February 2016.

Here are some examples of what we mean by capital and revenue costs. (Please note that this is not an exhaustive list.)

Capital Costs	Revenue Costs
Playground equipment	Project evaluation
Constructing pathways	Website set up
Plants and trees	Promotional activity
Fencing	Volunteer training
Building raised beds	Volunteer expenses
Seating	Management
Preliminary works	Celebratory launch
Landscaping works	Marquee/room hire
Hire of machinery or tools	Photocopying/printing
Polytunnels	Insurance
Greenhouse	Filming equipment
Storage shed	Telephone calls
	Postage
	Purchase of gardening tools to maintain a growing area