



Funding Sources for Methodist Church in Ireland Projects

Introduction

It is the contention of this paper that the current recession notwithstanding substantial funding from the voluntary sector is still available (£3.5bn was distributed last year). To access this funding requires hard work, thorough research and patience. Vis-a-vis the voluntary sector the definitive guide to grant making trust is the Directory of Grant Making Trusts (DGMT). A copy (copies?) is available at CSR/ETC for reference purposes. Research from this guide will identify funding sources in the voluntary sector. Abstracts from the Foreword and Introduction to DGMT are included below.

A number of sources of voluntary funding is included. This list is not intended to be exhaustive or definitive, rather it is intended to be illustrative.

It is the contention/view of this paper that substantial funding ought to be made available from statutory sources (and in some cases, e.g. LPOW scheme, are available. Reference is made to a number of potential statutory sources is included together with an update of progress to date.

In the nature of things this paper cannot be considered a definitive statement, rather it must be considered as a work in progress which will be updated from time to time.

The Directory of Grant Making Trusts

Foreword

Time has become an increasingly precious commodity for many charities and, without the right access and tools, valuable hours and days can easily be spent researching and writing funding applications which may have little or no chance of success. The Directory of Grant Making Trusts I (DGMT) is a key resource for identifying the most appropriate funders that have money available to invest, enabling charities to focus on providing vital services and delivering on their charitable aims.

Trusts and foundations also play an important role in making the task of identifying available funding as simple as possible for charities. Being transparent about what is and is not funded, ensuring application processes are straightforward and being supportive can all make a significant difference to charities when requesting investment and/or support.

Economic upheaval and immense change in the voluntary sector look set to continue again this year. Resources such as the DGMT are necessary for charities to ensure that they remain informed about the funding on offer. Findings from our recent Funding Environment survey reveal that small to medium-sized charities are finding it significantly



harder to secure funding, particularly to support much-needed, vital core costs. This directory will go some way to identifying those funders which offer this type of support for charities. }

Despite the continued economic turmoil, our experience has also been that many small to medium-sized charities are adapting to the challenging new environment of fewer resources and increased needs, and we are optimistic that this will continue in 2012. We will continue to support core costs and hope that other funders will do the same so that organisations can remain proactive, resilient and resourceful, whilst still being focused on serving those most in need and the communities in which they live. ,

Introduction

This book covers the largest 2,500 grant-making trusts in the UK that give grants to organisations. The amounts given by individual funders range from £25,000 in total each year . up to £551.5 million. The combined giving of all these trusts totals over £3.6 billion a year. The top 150 are listed at the end of this introduction.

Charities Aid Foundation published the first edition of the Directory of Grant Making Trusts (DGMT) in 1968 and it has been researched and published by the Directory of Social Change since 2001. Over this time the title has gained a notable reputation as a comprehensive guide to UK grant- making trusts and their funding policies..

The DGMT is a key source of information on how trusts see themselves and their grant making. Each entry aims to reflect the trust's own view of its policies, priorities and exclusions. Other guides include independent, sometimes critical comment on and analysis of trust activities. The DGMT does not. Rather, it is the trusts' guide to grant- making trusts.

Since the last edition of this book was published the UK has emerged out of one of the worst recessions in living memory. Charities have been hit hard, and many have not r survived. As economic uncertainty continues, it could be argued that the need for good quality information on grant- making trusts has never been greater. Many of the funders , here will have recently reviewed how they make grants and ` to whom, and some will have reduced the amount that they give or refocused their efforts to support beneficiaries with which they have an existing relationship.

Potential fundraisers should, however, remain optimistic. While many trusts have disappeared from this edition for one reason or another, there are over 100 trusts that are new to this edition; so the money is still out there. And whilst some funders may have reduced the amount that they give in grants each year, others have maintained and even increased their funding. It is interesting to note that the total amount of grants represented in this edition is comparable with the figure for the last edition, so there has not been the overall dramatic reduction in funding from grant-making trusts and foundations that many predicted. However, the need to focus on well-targeted applications to relevant funders has never been more important, and this book will help you in that endeavour.

Many of the trusts are extremely helpful and provide comprehensive information on their current policies via it their websites and published material. However, not all trusts are so open. Where a trust does not make this It information available, their details have been updated, where possible, using the information on file at the Charity Commission or the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator. In addition, all contact details were checked.



Trusts have been included in the index under the relevant headings according to their own published guidelines. We have placed those trusts for which we do not have such information available under what we believe are the most suitable categories based on the information in their annual reports and accounts.



National Heritage Memorial Fund Grants (Northern Ireland)

Churches in Northern Ireland may make application to the National Heritage Memorial Fund for a grant to assist in the preservation and maintenance of a church.

The project must be seen as being of particular importance to the national heritage.

Conditions applying to the terms of the grant include a requirement that the church building must be open for 40 days a year, apart from Sundays. Additionally, it should be ensured that the church will remain viable for a considerable period as there is a ten year clawback period in respect of the grant.

All Churches Trust Limited

All Churches Trust Limited supports appeals from churches for building and restoration projects, repair of church fabric, church community initiatives, religious charities, charities preserving UK heritage and other charitable causes. Grants are made out of income derived from All Churches Trust Limited's wholly owned subsidiary, Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc. Full information and application form may be obtained from the website www.allchurches.co.uk

Leader Funding (Republic of Ireland)

There are 36 individual companies administering Leader funding throughout rural areas in the Republic of Ireland. These companies use different names based on their location, and often are referred to as Integrated Local Development Company, Leader Company, the Leader Partnership or the Local Action Group (LAG). They all administer this particular rural development fund and must apply consistent rules for administering the money. Each LAG will have different priorities based on their local plan and the needs of the area. Contact your local Leader Group for advice.

Civic Structures Conservation Grants Scheme (Republic of Ireland)

The Scheme, operated by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, provides grants in relation to the restoration and conservation of the architectural heritage of buildings which are in public ownership or open to the public generally and which are seen as being of considerable architectural merit. This includes places of worship. Details may be obtained from the Department's website at www.environ.ie

The Heritage Council Buildings at Risk Scheme

Operated by the Heritage Council for repairs to historic buildings. Details may be obtained from the Heritage Council's website at www.heritagecouncil.ie and from the Heritage Council, Church Lane, Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny.

The Heritage Council Significant Places of Worship Grant Scheme

The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government set up the Grant Scheme in 2008, administered by the Heritage Council, to assist in meeting the costs of major conservation works for Cathedrals, Churches and other Places of Public Worship of national importance in the ownership of religious bodies. Details may be obtained from the



Heritage Council's website at www.heritagecouncil.ie and from the Heritage Council, Church Lane, Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny.

Architectural Heritage Protection for Places of Public Worship (Republic of Ireland) – Guidelines for Planning Authorities

The text of the Guidelines is available on the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government website at www.environ.ie.

The Joseph Rank Trust

MCI is greatly indebted to the Joseph Rank Trust. Over the course of the past 25 years or so a sum in excess of £7M has been invested in the Church. Further information is available from Rev David Mullan to whom the Church is also indebted.

Diane Dodds MEP

Mrs Diane Dodds MEP has produced "Signposts for Funding for Churches" which contains details of 53 funders offering money. Some give small grants of hundreds but others give large grants of thousands. Further information is available at www.DianeDodds.co.uk



Statutory Sources of Funding

The Listed Places of worship Scheme

The Listed Places of worship Scheme makes grants towards VAT incurred in making repairs and carrying out necessary alterations to listed building used for public worship.

An earlier Scheme (HMRC Notice 708 Scheme) was established in 2001 to provide grants towards VAT paid on repairs and maintenance to listed buildings. As part of Budget 2012 HM Government announced the withdrawal of the zero rate of VAT for approved alterations to listed buildings from 1 October 2012. It was announced at that time that **The Listed Places of worship Scheme** would be extended to offset the financial impact of VAT changes by virtue of the rescinding the earlier scheme on undertaking alteration work. The extended scheme became operational on 1 October 2012. The extended scheme is designed to be as simple as possible. The funding for the scheme has subsequently been increased for 2012/13 onwards for the length of this Parliament.

As an example of the benefit accruing to a Society the case of Mountpottinger may be cited. Mountpottinger Church upgraded kitchen facilities at the Church together with ancillary work. Had VAT been levied the kitchen scheme would have cost £110K - £115K. With VAT zero rating and a substantial grant from The Joseph Rank Trust the net cost of the scheme to Mountpottinger was approx £70K - £75K – a saving of some 35%

Further information regarding this scheme may be found at www.lpwscheme.org.uk

Department of Education

In the years following the enactment of the Education & Libraries (NI) Order 1972 many churches benefited very considerably both in relation to capital expenditure and recurring expenditure with a significant number of Youth Clubs (essentially Church Youth Clubs) being built and funded by DENI.

The Recreation & Youth Service (NI) Order 1986 distinguished between “central voluntary organisation” and “a voluntary organisation”, i.e. central/HQ organisations and local youth provision.

With the passage of time it is important to note that the essential provision of the 1972 Order has not been rescinded, indeed the Education Bill currently before the Assembly (the so-called Education & Skills Authority (ESA) Bill) has the following clause included

Clause 16(2) of the Bill states: “For that purpose ESA may, with the approval of the Department, either alone or together with any other person -

- (a) establish, maintain and manage any such facilities;
- (b) organise any such activities;
- (c) assist, by grants or otherwise, any person to establish, maintain and manage any such facilities or to organise any such activities;
- (d) provide, or assist by grants or otherwise in the provision of, leaders for such activities; and
- (e) defray or contribute towards the expenses of any persons taking part in any such activities.

(This is almost identical to the wording of S?? In the 1972 Order)



There is thus a clear, unmistakeable and unbroken line regarding youth service provision and the recognition of the crucial role that the voluntary/Church sector has played and continues to play in youth service provision in N Ireland.

Conversations are ongoing with DENI regarding the full implementation of these statutory provisions

Dormant Account Scheme

This Scheme has been referred to on previous occasions. The legislation necessary to enable the distribution of dormant account monies is in the latter stages of its passage through the Assembly and presently the Scheme will be announced.

The legislation will restrict the purpose for which and the kinds of persons to which distribution of dormant account monies for meeting NI expenditure may be made. The Department of Finance and Personnel (DfP) is minded to restrict the entire distribution of such monies to the Ulster Community Investment Trust (UCIT)

Under the proposal UCIT will operate as the body through which dormant account funding will be channelled to other bodies, in the form of repayable loans. This appears to DfP to be the way in which to guarantee best value for money because UCIT have agreed that it will

- (a) **Provide matched funding** and
- (b) Administer the fund on a not-for-profit basis

No other body will be used as a channel through which money is to be distributed.

S75 of the N Ireland (1998) Act precludes dormant account money being restricted to churches and faith based organisations with ethical difficulties regarding lottery. There is reason to believe that UCIT matched funding can be so restricted without breaching s75 provisions.

A watching brief will be exercised in this matter and when legislation is passed the Connexion will be informed.

Department for Social Development

In the past few years a number of Societies have provided either alone or in concert with other agencies foodstuffs for those in particular need. The work of Storehouse is particularly to be commended in this regard. Assurances have been given that DSD can assist with this sort of project.

Social Investment Fund

In March 2011 the Northern Ireland Executive agreed the establishment of an £80 million Social Investment Fund aimed at reducing poverty and unemployment as announced by OFMDFM. The Fund will be an integrated approach to enhance economic growth, employability and the sustainability of communities.

The Social Investment Fund will redress this imbalance by building pathways to employment, ending dereliction, increasing community services and tackling the systemic



issues linked to deprivation. Tackling these issues will require interventions of significant scale to be delivered in partnership with communities on a cross departmental basis. The Fund will reduce poverty, unemployment and physical deterioration.

Currently the Fund is at consultation stage.