



# A Century of Social Action - Timeline

2019 is the centenary of the formation of the first voluntary sector infrastructure organisation for Manchester and Salford. The last hundred years has seen massive changes to society and you will find below a summary of the work of the first organisation, Manchester & Salford Council of Social Service, and those that have carried on their work since.

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## 1919

Manchester & Salford Council of Social Service (M&SCSS) was formed in the aftermath of the First World War. There was a need to co-ordinate charities across the two cities and increase co-operation between them and statutory agencies.

Social workers and reformers formed the National Council of Social Service (of which M&SCSS was a part) with three objectives;

1. To promote the systematic organisation of voluntary social work
2. To assist in the formation for this purpose of organisations in each local government area representative of both voluntary effort and statutory administration
3. To provide information for voluntary social workers

In Manchester, Harry Gaddum was one person who took up the initiative and by 1919, he was chair of the City League of Help, the Boys and Girls Refuges, and of the Mutual Registration Council. Harry Gaddum met with the Lord Mayor of Manchester and then Lancashire mayors to discuss the idea of a Manchester and Salford CSS. The Lord Mayors of Manchester and Salford met on 22nd July 1919 to agree this and the first committee meeting was held in October.

In its constitution, the objects of the Council were:

1. To form a common centre of reference for all charitable and social agencies, both voluntary and official, with a view to promoting co-operation among them;
2. To compile a list of all such agencies engaged in social work, and to develop the efficient administration of assistance and the training of social workers;
3. To foster developments likely to raise the standard and promote the welfare of the community, and to receive and administer funds for the general well-being.

By the end of the first year, there were 89 affiliated organisations. Harry Gaddum became CSS chairman. Early areas of interest to the committee included child welfare (In Manchester, the infant mortality rate in Ancoats was 234 per 1000 live births compared with 151 per 1000 nationally) and unemployment.



**1920**

A handbook was published as a guide to voluntary workers and contained details of 250 local charitable institutions.

**1924**

The Women's Voluntary Workers' Committee was started to encourage volunteering by girls.

**1925**

M&SCSS adopted the income tax recover scheme. Subscriptions covenanted to charities over a period of more than six years became eligible for both income tax and super tax relief. This scheme was to become one important source of finance to the CSS.

**1928**

The annual report reminded 'the charitable public that a subscription to any fund should only be made when the proper use of such contribution is assured and a clear and properly audited financial statement is obtainable on application'.

**1929**

A new edition of the social workers handbook was published.

**1930**

A new regular paper, 'Social Welfare', was started to explain the work of the Council and its constituent bodies, and also included any other matters of interest to social workers. Issues of the current day were included in 'Social Welfare' such as unemployment and housing - slum clearance, the Better Housing Council, campaigning for the repair of dilapidated houses and the problems with new housing estates - high rents and distance from work and cheaper shopping.

**1931**

M&SCSS co-operated in a new blood transfusion service. The Manchester & Salford Blood Transfusion Service was set up and by 1935, 334 transfusions were given per year. There were no storage facilities so donors had to be called out for each transfusion.

**1934**

This was the peak year for Mutual Register transactions in Manchester (a central register of aid given to individuals by statutory and voluntary agencies) at 389,905. Out of 24,000 population in Collyhurst, 5000 were registered at the Labour Exchange.



## 1935

The CSS were given two tons of cheese to distribute to member organisations, by whom it was most gratefully received!

## 1936

The Gaddum Centre was founded after the District Provident Society opened a building on 16/18 Queen Street as a home for voluntary societies. The Council was one of seven founder tenants. The building was named after Harry Gaddum for his outstanding work for voluntary social services in Manchester and Salford.

## 1937

The Council brought together local youth organisations to consider existing provisions for health and education, to encourage existing work and to prevent overlap. This was following the passing of the Physical Training and Recreation Act.

## 1938

329 Income Tax Recovery deeds were in operation, which meant over £47,000 was distributed to over 3000 voluntary, charitable and religious groups.

## 1939

The Council's activities widened during the war and included group meetings, lectures, student training, surveys and enquiries.

The Council and the City League of Help undertook responsibility for the local organisation of Citizens Advice Bureau. 30 bureaux were set up in Manchester and Salford. Enquiries rose to 20,000 per year by the end of the war.

## 1940

Harry Gaddum died on 19 May 1940.

An incendiary bomb came through the top floor roof of the Gaddum Centre in December 1940. No fire wardens were on duty that night so Mr McGuire the caretaker and the licensee from the nearby Rising Sun pub managed to extinguish the fire.

## 1941

Accounts showed a deficit of £832. On many occasions, the Council was able to find support for work to meet new needs, but never had anything in reserve. The Manchester Corporation increased their grant from £550 to £700.



## 1944

The research department and the Girls Training Corp investigated juvenile delinquency and juvenile attitudes to poverty. This work, together with a range of training courses and meetings, provided a solid base for the local authority youth service of the future.

## 1945

The Council's first full time secretary, F Douglas Weeks, started work. His 'duties to include the development of social service activities in the area in co-operation with statutory and voluntary bodies, the promotion of social studies and investigation and the control of staff'.

During the years immediately following the end of the Second World War, one of the main roles of the CSS and other voluntary organisations was to determine the role for their organisations and for voluntary workers as the statutory framework of the welfare state was built up, and there was a new idea of community.

## 1946

The River Irwell flooded parts of Salford and the CSS organised a special collection of clothing.

## 1948

The National Assistance Act 1948 gave to county and county borough councils, a duty to provide accommodation for those 'who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances, are in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them'.

## 1950

In Manchester, a voluntary visiting service was established by M&SCSS in partnership with the local authority. A visiting organiser was appointed. In the first year, 400 voluntary visitors were recruited and over 1000 visits were arranged for older people.

## 1951

A Salford Citizens Advice Bureau was started, initially on an evening basis and then three days a week. This was one of the main services CSS provided in Salford at that time. The work of the Salford committee of the CSS was never grant-aided by Salford City Council, although support came from the Salford Sunday Cinemas Fund and street collections as well as from donations.

## 1955

Clubs for older people had always enjoyed day outings but from the mid-50s onwards, older people began to enjoy out-of-season holidays at cheaper rates. 1500 pensioners went on holiday in 1955 through these holidays. For many pensioners, the holidays were the experience of a lifetime – occasionally the first real holiday they had ever had, often the first for many years.



**1957**

The final edition of Social Welfare was published.

**1959**

The Mental Health act, with its emphasis on community care, was passed. The Council arranged several conferences, often in partnership with other bodies e.g. on the Younghusband report (social workers) and on the churches responsibility in a welfare state.

**1961**

The CSS, with the help of a bequest, started a mothers club on one of the newer housing estates.

**1963**

Jack Goldberg, a solicitor and member of Salford City Council, became CSS chair. The Executive Committee began to devote four meetings a year to policy discussions, when matters of importance to the Council were dealt with at greater length than was possible at executive business meetings.

**1965**

M&SCSS had always tried to maximise the contribution of voluntary workers. It appointed a part-time professional social worker to recruit and voluntary workers under the name of the Volunteer Bureau. There was also a scheme to involve young people in the city in voluntary service. A subsequent survey found that more than 10,000 people in Manchester were voluntarily giving two hours each week to help others.

**1966**

The Council had a hand in launching the International Council, and provided the secretariat, which was succeeded by the Manchester Council for Community Relations.

**1969**

M&SCSS held Golden Jubilee celebrations including choirs and a brass band. There was over 100 voluntary workers in the Manchester and Salford CAB service.

By this time, M&SCSS was struggling financially and following a series of changes to local authorities and social work, a North West Community Councils Development Group was formed.

**1973**

The first meeting of Salford District Community Council took place on 18 April. Following a consultation by the National Council for Social Service, infrastructure organisations changed their names to include Council for Voluntary Service. By November, they were starting to use their new name Salford Council for Voluntary Service.



## 1974

M&S CSS was legally dissolved. In practice, it continued as the newly formed Manchester CVS (MCVS). Greater Manchester CVS was also formed in 1974 and continues today as GMCVO. Jack Goldberg was Salford CVS chair and became GMCVS chair.

## 1975

The country experienced 27% inflation. During the 1970s, the Salford CVS community workers were instrumental in setting up many ground-breaking projects including Salford Law Centre, a literacy project, health training programmes and Salford Aid to Battered Women (now Salford Women's Aid).

Salford CVS moved to new premises in King Street, Eccles.

## 1979

The Salford Gazette started to be published from March, initially in collaboration with Salford University Community Services, 'to provide voluntary organisations and community groups with a regular source of information and to be a forum for debate on issues of common concern'.

The Manchester/Salford Partnership Programme was formed, which included representatives from local government and health authorities to look at how funding could be channelled towards the greatest needs in inner city areas.

## 1980

MCVS set up MACC (Manchester Alliance for Community Care), a group of local organisations including the Gaddum Centre and Age Concern, to campaign for the closure of institutional forms of care and a move to a community-based approach. MACC was one of the first organisations of its kind in the country.

## 1982

MACC's first manifesto was published.

## 1986

Salford CVS recognised the importance of community development work and three areas were considered to be of particular need: Higher Broughton, Pendleton and Little Hulton. Each area had a development worker and the volunteer bureau was devolved into each area, with each worker running a part time bureau.

## 1987

A MACC development worker was appointed. This post, to provide policy information and support to the voluntary sector, was funded jointly by the Manchester District Health Authorities and the local authority.



## **1988**

A severe funding crisis hit Salford CVS as the Urban Programme funding started to wind down, resulting in the redundancy of a Community Development Worker.

## **1989**

MACC was amongst the first to respond to the Caring for People in the Next Decade and Beyond white paper which formed the basis of the NHS and Community Care Act (1999). MACC's second manifesto published.

## **1990**

Salford CVS produced their first meeting guides, to enable local groups to find places for meetings in Salford.

## **1992**

Salford CVS moved to new premises at 12 Irwell Place, Eccles, originally built for the Housing Department.

## **1993**

A Tall Story of Funding was published by Salford CVS for the first time. Its aim was to draw together information about all the significant funding bodies based within or near Salford, which would make grants to local community groups.

MACC became an independent organisation and moved to its own premises (having been within Manchester CVS).

## **1994**

The Salford Directory of Local Information was launched. It provided details of voluntary organisations, community groups and statutory agencies throughout the city.

## **1998**

The Manchester Voluntary Sector Mental Health Forum was established.

A successful bid was submitted by Salford CVS to the National Lottery for £409,000 under the Community Involvement Programme. Funding of £168,000 from the European Social Fund was also awarded, providing a period of stability for Salford CVS.

## **1999**

MACC became a member of the Voluntary Sector Support Agencies Network, a collaborative group developing Manchester's voluntary sector infrastructure.



## 2000

The flat Salford CVS staff structure that had lasted for 10 years ended with the appointment of the first Coordinator, Margaret Lea. From this date on, the staff team was led by a Chief Officer or Chief Executive. David Mottram was appointed as Chief Officer. Thanks to Lottery funding, it was possible to invest in additional staff and IT equipment. The number of trustee board members was reduced and Salford CVS concentrated on delivery of its core services via a team of Community Liaison Workers, and on a number of projects.

## 2001

The Manchester Elders Forum was relaunched as the Manchester Older People's Network Community Network for Manchester (CN<sub>4</sub>M) was established with MACC as a founder member, taking 'link organisation' status for thematic networks around older people, mental health, children and families, and health and social care.

Salford CVS had to move to make way for redevelopment of the centre of Eccles. They moved to the ground floor of the Old Town Hall and then to refurbished offices on the first floor.

## 2002

The first Heart of Salford Awards took place.

## 2003

MACC was a partner in the successful bid by the Black Health Agency to manage the new Patient and Public Involvement Structures across Manchester. MACC appointed a Policy and Information Officer.

## 2004

The MACC website was launched.

## 2006

The Salford Compact was agreed between Salford City Council, Salford PCT and Salford CVS. Voluntary and community groups were encouraged to sign up to the compact and its codes of practice, which set out the vision, principles and mutual understanding concerning partnership working between the public and voluntary sector in Salford.

## 2007

The VOCAL (Voluntary and Community Sector Forum to Salford Children and Young People's Partnership) was established. VOCAL provided broad ranging representation of the interests and views of voluntary sector organisations working with children, young people and families in Salford.



## 2009

Salford CVS changed its name from Salford Council for Voluntary Services to Salford Community and Voluntary Services.

MACC works in partnership with other local infrastructure organisations to bid to deliver the general infrastructure support service for Manchester's voluntary and community sector. Basing the project on the business improvement model developed in 2006, MACC was asked to take the lead role in the partnership and was successful in winning the bid. MACC carried out a recruitment drive to bring new members onto its Executive Committee. Alongside this, MACC undertook a management restructure and created the new post of Operations Manager.

## 2010

Manchester Community Central was launched as a new capacity building support service for the city's VCSE sector organisations. This was designed as a branded service which could be managed and delivered by a partnership which could change over time but without disruption to provision for local groups.

## 2011

Manchester City Council began discussions with a number of voluntary sector infrastructure agencies in city with the intention of investing in a single agency to co-ordinate support for local organisations. MACC's Board offered the opportunity to remould the organisation to form the basis for this, building on the model of Manchester Community Central. This was accepted by stakeholders and MACC was given the role of reshaping infrastructure in the city.

MACC leads on the submission of a partnership bid to the Office for Civil Society's Transforming Local Infrastructure programme. The bid is successful and, from April 2012, brings in additional resources to develop support for local groups. MACC moves offices for the first time in its history – to the third floor of the same building!

Salford CVS commissioned a Salford State of the Voluntary Sector report from the Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, Sheffield Hallam University, published in 2013 and reprinted after three years.

## 2012

Volunteer Centre Manchester is launched – a key part of MACC's new role as the main infrastructure agency for the city. MACC announced at a relaunch event in September 2012 that the organisation will simply be known as 'Macc' - dropping the acronym but retaining the nickname by which the organisation is widely known.

Salford 4 Good was launched as a partnership project between Salford CVS, Binoh, The Broughton Trust, The Interlink Foundation, The Seedley and Langworthy Trust and Salford Disability Forum. This came about as a result of Transforming Local Infrastructure funding.



## 2013

Macc continued to build the range of services available and launches the new Manchester Voluntary Sector Assembly to provide a voice for the sector in the city. The Manchester Community Central website is given a major overhaul to reflect these expanded services. The first 'State of the Sector' report is launched by Macc - a comprehensive analysis of the scale and impact of the city's voluntary and community sector. Macc establishes a new awards programme 'Spirit of Manchester Awards' to showcase examples of best practice among the work of voluntary and community groups.

During the year, Manchester City Council re-tenders for the provision of the voluntary sector infrastructure role (capacity building, volunteer support and engagement work) in the city based on the expanded service portfolio Macc developed since 2011. Macc is successful in bidding for (or retaining!) this contract - consolidating the organisation's role in the city and providing a platform for further development.

Macc was accredited as a Living Wage Employer.

## 2014

Macc publishes a report produced with the Centre for Local Economic Strategies entitled A Civil Economy for Manchester - a new vision for an inclusive, accessible economic model which capitalises on the strengths of the city's social sector.

The Chief Executive of Macc is elected to the Board of Trustees of NAVCA, the national membership body for local VCSE sector infrastructure organisations.

The Salford Third Sector Fund grants programme was launched. Funded by NHS Salford CCG, the aim was to support voluntary sector organisations and primary schools in Salford to improve health and wellbeing.

## 2015

Salford CVS was a key partner involved in making the case for Salford to be designated a Social Enterprise Place.

Due to budget reductions, Macc is forced to reduce some staff positions but does so through a voluntary redundancy scheme. At the same time, Macc launches a major grants programme in partnership with the local NHS distributing over half a million pounds to local groups to run projects to reduce the social isolation of older people.

The Greater Manchester Older People's Network, hosted and supported by Macc, was launched to support the voices of older people in the GM Devolution agenda.



## 2016

As part of the growing programme of Greater Manchester Devolution, Macc and Salford CVS were founder members of the new GM Devolution VCSE Reference Group, established by the sector to build relationships with GM Health and Social Care Partnership and the new GM Combined Authority. They also helped establish ioGM, a joint venture between local VCSE infrastructure organisations in the city region.

Macc launches the Spirit of Manchester Fund, using fundraising from the Spirit of Manchester programme to distribute as mini grants to local community organisations. The programme also sees the launch of Spirit of Manchester Stories, "a day in the life" stories of local social action.

The trustees of Little Hulton Big Local appointed Salford CVS to provide financial and project management, and coordination for the project which had been awarded £1 million funding from the Big Lottery as part of their Big Local programme.

## 2017

The Salford and Greater Manchester State of the Sector report was completed by organisations across GM and was launched on 1st June to an audience including public and VCSE sector leaders from across GM.

A new Manchester grants programme focused on supporting mental health and wellbeing was launched again in partnership with local NHS organisations, distributing over £330,000 to local organisations. Alongside this Macc is asked to administer Manchester's Hate Crime Awareness Grants, supporting activities to highlight, challenge and encourage reporting of hate crime.

Macc publishes the second State of the Sector report for Manchester, looking at the scale, reach, activities and relationships of VCSE organisations in the city. Comparison with the 2013 report shows that Macc has had a clear impact on the numbers of volunteers, the diversity of the sector's income and relationships with local public sector bodies.

In May, following the terror attack on the MEN Arena, Macc mobilises the VCSE sector to pull together daily updates of support and help available from local organisations and feeds this through into the response and recovery workstreams with public sector colleagues and the subsequent review. Later in the year, Macc hosts a national roundtable with NAVCA on VCSE involvement in emergency preparedness with colleagues from rural areas (flooding responses) and inner London (Grenfell and London Bridge attacks).

Macc and Salford CVS are two of the main authors of the historic Memorandum of Understanding between the GM Health and Social Care Partnership and the VCSE sector. This was formally signed by the Mayor of Greater Manchester in a ceremony at Manchester Town Hall.



## 2018

Macc works with South Manchester Hospital Trust to develop a new programme of support around system leadership bringing together public and VCSE sector leaders.

Macc launched a new programme, SkillGivers, in partnership with Salford CVS to encourage employer supported volunteering.

Salford CVS launched the Wellbeing Matters Social Prescribing Project, a two year programme to test a system change within Salford through creating a new infrastructure which will link statutory health care to VCSE provision and activities in order to improve citizen wellbeing.

## 2019

Macc wins in two categories at NAVCA's national VCSE Infrastructure Awards: 'Telling the Story' (for Spirit of Manchester) and 'Advocacy and Campaigning' (for GM Older People's Network).

Macc launches HOUR Manchester, to build a network of local community support across the city through timebanking, mutual aid and the development of local community economies.

Salford CVS launched the GM Cancer Screening Employment Programme - a voluntary sector multi agency approach to increasing cancer screening take-up across Greater Manchester with diverse communities. Funded through Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership to address the incidence of bowel, breast and cervical cancer.