



Application Form for Heritage Grants

Notes on Completion

You should read the help notes when filling in this application form. Keep your answers as brief as possible. Unless specified we do not have a word limit. However, as a guide, we would not expect your answers to any of the seven sections to be more than 1,000 words (about two sides of typed A4).

We support projects that relate to the national, regional or local heritage of the UK.

To receive a grant your project must:

Help people to learn about their own and other people's heritage.

Your project must also do either or both of the following:

Conserve the UK's diverse heritage for present and future generations to experience and enjoy.

Help more people, and a wider range of people, to take an active part in and make decisions about heritage.

Once your application is complete you should print out the declaration, ask the appropriate person to sign it, and send it, along with hard copies of any supporting documents you cannot send electronically, to your regional or country HLF office.

The official date we receive your application is when we have received your correct supporting documents and correctly signed declaration after submission of this online form. We will not assess your application if you have not:

Answered all the questions.

Provided the correct supporting documents (do not send more than we ask for).

Included the correct signature on the declaration.

What is your project title?

Revealing Oldknow's Legacy: Mellor Mill and the Peak Forest Canal in Marple

Date we received your form

08 Jun 2012

Reference number

HG-12-01650

Section One - Your Organisation**Your Organisation**

1a Name of your organisation British Waterways (North West)

Address of your organisation:

Address line 1 British Waterways
Address line 2 Waterside House
Address line 3 Waterside Drive
Town / city WIGAN
County Lancashire
Postcode WN3 5AZ

1b Is the address of your project the same as 1a?

No

If you are not able to give an address, give the full postcode of the nearest building and the name of the site or place.

Address of your project:

Address line 1 1 Faywood Drive
Address line 2 Marple
Address line 3
Town / city STOCKPORT
County Cheshire
Postcode SK6 7DF

1c Details of main contact person

Name Nick Smith

Position Enterprise Manager

Is the main contact address the same as 1a?

Yes

Daytime phone number (inc area code) - this should not a mobile number. 01942 405797

Mobile number (optional) 07920495083

Preferred contact number Mobile

Email address nick.smith3@britishwaterways.co.uk

Other public sector organisation

If your organisation is any of the following, please provide the details shown.

Company - give registration number**Registered charity in England, Wales or Scotland - give registration number****Charity recognised by HM Revenue and Customs in Northern Ireland - give reference number****1e Describe your organisation's main purpose and regular activities.**

Revealing Oldknow's Legacy is a partnership project between British Waterways (BW) and Mellor Archaeological Trust (MAT). BW as lead signatory to the application will however handle administrative matters relating to the management of the HLF grant (development and delivery), and will be the main point of contact for HLF.

BW is the government funded organisation responsible for maintaining 2,000 miles (3,220km) of inland waterways.

1f Describe the size and staff structure of your organisation.

BW is managed by its headquarters based between Leeds and Watford. The organisation is made up of 11 Waterways throughout England and Wales. Each Waterway is headed up by a manager with a team of supporting staff.

The Chief Executive and majority of the Directors are based in Watford. At a strategic level, the organisation is overseen by a Board comprising 10 members including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

From July 2012 BW will cease to be a public body and will transfer into the third sector, becoming the Canal & River Trust.

1g Bank account details

Account name	British Waterways
Bank / building society name	Natwest Bank
Address line 1	1 Princes Street
Address line 2	
Address line 3	
Town / city	London
County	
Postcode	EC2R 8PA
Sort code (please use the format 11-11-11)	60-00-01
Select option	Account number only
Account number	36133310
1h Are you VAT registered?	Yes
Give registration number	GB817231546

1i Does your project involve buildings, land or heritage items?

Yes

Referring to the ownership requirements in the Introduction, please answer the following questions.

Does your organisation have, or are you planning to take out, a mortgage or other loans secured on the property or item?

No

Does your organisation own the building, land or heritage items outright?

No

Does your organisation have a leasehold on the building, land or items?

No

Who owns the building, land or items?

Canal: British Waterways. Mellor Mill site: Roman Lakes Leisure Park Ltd.
Limekilns: Stockport Council.

1j Does your project involve the acquisition of a building, land or heritage items?

Yes

1k Have you received advice from us before making your application?

Yes

Tell us the name of the person you have discussed your project with

Rebecca Mason and Charlotte Hazlewood

Section Two - The Heritage

2a What is the heritage your project focuses upon?

This project focuses on the life of Samuel Oldknow which provides a human story of what the historian, G M Trevelyan, described as 'the great changes in man's command over nature and manner of life, which began in England in the reign of George III'. Born in Anderton in 1756 to a working family, Oldknow made a fortune in the muslin trade by putting out work to hand spinners and weavers and dealing with a merchant in London. He built a house and factories in Stockport in 1784. He became a close friend of the Arkwrights, and bought a large estate in Mellor in 1787 and added land in Marple. Through pioneering industrial and agricultural development, and his promotion of the building of canals and turnpikes he led the change of Marple from a hamlet to a growing town. He borrowed for capital expenditure from the Arkwrights, who inherited the estate when he died in 1828.

We are fortunate that there are plentiful historical records. With the assistance of HLF resources the story will be told to a large and varied audience in both traditional and innovative ways. This story will be specifically linked to new opportunities to view, appreciate and interpret two wonders of the Industrial Revolution: Mellor Mill, now gone, its remains lost in woodland and Marple Aqueduct, still crossed by boats, walkers and cyclists today.

In the 19th century, the Goyt Valley between Marple Bridge and Strines, now a rural backwater loved by walkers, cyclists and horse-riders, was a hive of industry. Today, nothing can be seen of the six-storey Mellor Mill, the largest of its time, built by Oldknow in 1790-92, until through the trees you find the deep wheelpits and cellars. The Mill is of global importance and significance in the history of industrialisation. Looking backward, the impressive water management, with its huge wheel under the centre of the mill and magnificent stone-built tunnels for water and drive shafts, made it the final flowering of water-power. Looking forward, it was the template for the architecturally impressive cotton mills that spread through the region and beyond. After the mill burnt out in 1892, the social history offers an early example of industrial decline; workers had to find employment elsewhere and the site returned to nature. The exposed remains will display this major industrial heritage in the setting of a newly created, small Country Park.

Another aspect of social history came after the fire: the conversion of the north millpond into an early 20th century theme park, Roman Lakes Leisure Park, which attracted thousands of visitors and continues with a more ecological approach today.

A key element of the legacy which does remain in situ and very much in use is the canal network promoted by Oldknow and the Arkwrights. This part of the project focuses on the 2km stretch of the Peak Forest Canal from the Aqueduct over the River Goyt to Marple Wharf at the junction with the Macclesfield Canal. Running adjacent to the centre of Marple, the Peak Forest Canal and its towpath offer stunning views of a varied landscape including parkland, steep hillsides, period residential areas and open woodland. The canal was built between 1794 and 1804 for transporting bulk materials. In particular limestone was brought down by tramway from the White Peak to the end of the Canal at Bugsworth Basin (the subject of a separate application being developed for submission to East Midlands HLF). Along the Marple stretch, the outstanding features (which are all listed and are therefore nationally significant) are the 'Grand' Marple Aqueduct (1801) which carries the canal over the steep river valley, the elegant flight of sixteen locks which connect the Upper and Lower Canal sections, Posset Bridge, and Oldknow's warehouse and Lime Kilns. These heritage assets display advanced engineering design, with locally quarried materials used in a vernacular style that is characteristic of Oldknow's taste and willingness to spend to achieve quality. The Peak Forest Canal Society and Inland Waterways Protection Society revived the canal for recreational purposes in the 1960s following decline in its commercial use. It is now a fully navigable part of the 97 mile long circular Cheshire Ring canal route, which is well used for leisure boating and towpath activities. The canal corridor represents the most complete physical remains of Oldknow's legacy within the project area. Restoring and enhancing the relationship of the canal structures to the landscape and local community is integral to the project.

The physical work will consist of uncovering, conserving and making visible the Aqueduct, Lime Kilns and Mellor Mill, but the wider heritage concepts will cover a thematic landscape related to the whole Oldknow estate. This will include Goyt Mill, a large 20th century mill, on the banks of the Macclesfield Canal, other developments in Marple, and south to Strines. There will be briefer references to Oldknow's activities in Stockport and Anderton.

2b Why is your heritage important and who is it important to?

Oldknow's legacy is important in many ways. It is an example of how a man of modest origins could become a leader in commercial and industrial life at the end of the 18th century. He can be said to be the founder of Marple as we know it today. Previously, there was Marple Hall and the tenant farms. After Oldknow, there was a growing town that was an integral part of a road and canal network.

His Mellor Mill and the associated industrial "park" was one of the marvels of the early Industrial Revolution, surpassing the more domestic style of earlier mills. Its fine cut stone can be seen in the recently restored wheelpit, which is approached by multiple staircases. Exposing this small but impressive feature is attracting hundreds of visitors and shows how valuable it would be to display the whole mill complex.

A grant of £15,000 by the Association for Industrial Archaeology for this conservation of the Wellington wheelpit shows the interest of industrial archaeologists. Mellor Archaeological Trust, in association with Friends of Our Valley, recently applied to NatWest Community Force for a grant to kick-start a fund to build an exhibition centre at the Roman Lakes, to cover the life of Oldknow, the former textile industry of Mellor, the leisure park, and the local ecology. The application received 365 votes, the highest in the Stockport area, and so secured a grant of £6250. This recent success demonstrates the value with which the Mill site is held by both specialists and local residents.

The Peak Forest Canal is of importance in three key areas: the socio-economic impact of the industrial revolution, the impressive engineering carried out without the aid of modern equipment and the physical impact on the landscape. This connection links Marple's local waterway heritage to a national and international context which shaped our modern world. The Peak Forest Canal Conservation Area (designated by SMBC in 2000, extended 2008) runs from Woodley to Marple Top Lock and includes appreciable areas on either side of the canal. The project will cover the most impressive section from the Aqueduct up the Locks and past 22 listed structures and 2 scheduled monuments (Marple Aqueduct and Lime Kilns). Additionally, the Conservation Area is joined to the All Saints, Station Road/Winnington Road and Macclesfield Canal Conservation Areas. Two other Conservation Areas, Marple Bridge and Mellor/Moor End, include parts of Oldknow's estate. The Goyt Valley is a Landscape Character Area protected for environmental and leisure value and The Peak Forest Canal and Marple Dale Wood (river valley section below) are Sites of Biological Importance for their character and habitat. These features demonstrate the local, regional and national importance of Marple and Mellor's heritage and landscape setting and the opportunities for learning and engagement with the historic past and present ecological value.

There is strong local interest in the heritage of Samuel Oldknow. A festival and exhibition was held on the 200th anniversary of the building of Mellor Mill and a recent talk at Marple Local History Society attracted an audience of around 75 people. The works of Oldknow, particularly in relation to the Canals and Lime Kilns, feature prominently in the Vision for Marple (2010), prepared by Marple Civic Society and supported by Stockport Council and many local community interest groups. 64 groups and individuals were actively represented during the consultation process for the Vision. The Vision for Marple places the town's heritage and environment, specifically its canals, Marple Aqueduct, Lime Kilns, Mellor Mill and Roman Lakes as drivers for attracting increased numbers of visitors. A key aim is to develop the appeal of Marple's heritage beyond the current audience to ensure that it is valued and conserved for the future.

In addition to the local community, development of the heritage asset of Mellor Mill and the Peak Forest Canal Corridor is important for many other users: tourists; professionals and amateurs concerned with industrial history and its social impact; primary schools, with an emphasis on the life of the apprentices; secondary schools for the history of the Industrial Revolution; volunteers learning new skills as they conserve the remains of the mill and the limekilns; and families and others who come to enjoy a day out in the country and incidentally absorb an understanding of their heritage. It has previously been demonstrated that many local people are willing to offer their time and expertise to projects in their community. Current high youth unemployment can in some part be tackled by training programmes, providing individuals with the skills, accreditation, experience and knowledge to help for future employment.

2c How do you manage your heritage today?

The heritage assets within the project area which we will use as drivers for the Oldknow story are managed by a number of organisations – all of whom are partners to this bid. One aspect that runs across all the sites is the huge and very valuable contribution that volunteers currently make to the management of the Marple and Mellor heritage. For example, Marple Locks Society undertake lock greasing and painting over the Marple Lock Flight on a regular basis and through a self managed system of working approved by British Waterways. Volunteers from the Mellor Archaeological Trust are regularly working on exposing additional parts of the Mellor Mill site.

British Waterways (BW) care for Britain's 200 year old network of historic canals, rivers and docks, which attract over 13 million people each year for walking, cycling, angling, boating or simply the peace and quiet. The Canal & River Trust (CRT) is due to launch in July 2012 and will keep the management structure of BW and will retain responsibility to manage and maintain Britain's canals including the Peak Forest Canal. Monthly length inspections by local teams provide an overview of the Peak Forest Canal Corridor and annual inspections on standing structures provide a brief engineering assessment. Dealing with a 200 year old asset is an expensive business and the funds available do not enable all recommendations to be implemented, particularly if they relate to amenity aspects, therefore prioritisation is of vital importance. More detailed inspections are undertaken on key structures and Marple Aqueduct is one of these. The last inspection (2005) indicated that the structure is deteriorating in a number of ways and remedial maintenance is planned as set out in 3b specifically to address the effects of tree and seedling damage. Overgrown trees and ground conditions around the Aqueduct limit its visibility, access and enjoyment.

The overall heritage of Mellor is investigated and looked after by the Mellor Archaeological Trust (MAT) with support from volunteers and Friends and an association with the Mellor Society, Mellor Church, the Marple Local History Society, Marple website and Stockport Council. Although most excavations are back-filled, one section of an Iron Age ditch has been left open for public viewing in an area with interpretation boards, which is being given to the Council. Access to the Shaw Cairn site has been provided. Finds from excavations are handed to Stockport Story Museum for display and archiving. Later historical documents and building surveys are recorded, catalogued and held by Marple Local History Society. Information is made available to the public through books, maps, DVDs, a website, talks and visits to sites. A schools programme is being continued by the local authority. Volunteers on the Mellor excavations have gone on to run archaeological groups in South Manchester, Holcombe Moor and Glossop. A-level students, who first dug as volunteers, have gone on to complete degrees and work as professional archaeologists. The work at Mellor Mill will build on the successes of previous projects, expanding the impact, and training future custodians of the historic environment.

The £15,000 grant from AIA (plus £5000 of MAT funds) has enabled the Wellington wheelpit under the centre of Mellor Mill to be uncovered. The work has been carried out by Robert Humphrey-Taylor, a MAT Trustee and builder, with help from many volunteers. The owners of the site, Roman Lakes Leisure Park (RLLP), have made public access freely available along a path to a viewing platform. This is attracting many visitors. With only limited fencing, there is no physical barrier to entry to the rest of the Mellor Mill site, but it is private land and is not officially open to the public. If the site is developed, a lease from RLLP at a nominal rent will allow public access with paths, viewpoints and information boards. A Mellor Mill Trust will be responsible for maintaining the site, with help from the owners of RLLP, Friends of Our Valley, and volunteers.

Stockport Council manage their heritage through an executive member covering heritage and the conservation team in the Planning Department who have played an important role in developing this application. Minimal management has taken place to the Lime Kilns since they were boarded up by Stockport Council in the 1970s for safety reasons because they were considered unsafe. They too are surrounded and covered with vegetation. There are no signs in the town or information on site to explain where or what the Lime Kilns are and they therefore remain largely unknown and out of sight.

2d How do people get involved with and learn about your heritage now?

Currently there are a variety of opportunities for people to engage with Oldknow's legacy in the Marple and Mellor area. However we believe that these are fragmented and lack an overarching coherence. This project seeks to address this key issue.

Mellor, which includes Ludworth and Marple Bridge within the parish, is a cusp of land, lying between the Rivers Goyt and Etherow and a ridge on the east. It links the High Peak of Derbyshire to the Cheshire Plain.

Local historians have studied and described the heritage for many years. The Church, with its ancient font and pulpit, is open to visitors and other buildings dating from at least the 15th century can be seen by walkers who follow the many footpaths. In 1998 an Iron Age hill-fort was discovered in the Old Vicarage garden next to the Church. With three HLF grants at increasing levels, the Mellor Archaeological Trust in association with the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit has found evidence from Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages, Romano-British and medieval times. The last grant, Mellor Heritage Project 2007/9, covered the whole history of the whole parish, including trial digs at Shaw Cairn and Mellor Mill, building surveys, and study of archives. Over the years several hundred volunteers, ranging from 17 to 70+, have dug on the site and around 200 people have become Friends of the Trust. Depending on the weather, between 800 and 1300 visitors have come to annual Open Days. Hundreds of copies of annual booklets, a heritage map and booklet of trails, a 2003 video and a 2006 DVD have been sold. Around 750 copies of the latest DVD, *Living on the Edge: a history of Mellor, Ludwoth and Marple Bridge*, have been bought by the public. Around 500 copies of the book, *"Mellor Through the Ages: times of importance and times of obscurity"*, which was published in June 2011, have already been given away or sold. The website, mellorheritage.org.uk, which is currently being given a face-lift, was a runner-up in the 2008 British Archaeology Awards and is widely viewed around the world. It led to volunteer diggers coming from Australia and South Africa. Magazine articles, press reports, talks to diverse local groups and, more widely, to archaeology and local history societies, conference presentations, advertisements for events and the local and archaeological grapevine spread news of the Mellor Heritage to others.

More particularly, the heritage of Oldknow and Mellor Mill is known to many through publications and through visits to this part of the Goyt Valley. The actual mill site is privately owned. Nevertheless many people wander onto the site and find the deep holes of the wheelpits and the entrances to the tunnels (which local children explore!). Following the trial digs, guided tours have been held during the Festival of British Archaeology in 2009/10/11 with around 150 people joining the tours each year. The opening of the restored Wellington wheelpit attracted an audience of about 150. Now, a typical Sunday brings around 100 visitors walking past and coming down to the viewing platform with others during the rest of the week. The Mellor Mill activity is publicised at the Roman Lakes Leisure Park. With the site opened up and greater publicity, we can expect thousands of visitors a year, drawn by the importance of the industrial archaeology or attracted in as they explore the beauties of the Goyt Valley.

Hundreds of boaters pass through Marple every year, as they follow the Cheshire Ring or explore other parts of the canal network, and many moor in Marple. The Peak Forest Canal towpath is a free-to-use asset available to use all year round unless works undertaken necessitate a temporary closure. It is well used by walkers and cyclists and is also integral to a number of local walking routes including parts of the river valley. The British Waterways website (www.waterscape.com), is aimed at providing practical information to a wide range of leisure users, mainly directed at marketing rather than for educational purposes. Limited on site interpretation includes a Blue Plaque and two ageing interpretation panels at the Aqueduct and information on the Cheshire Ring at top lock. The wide towpaths and areas around the locks along the canal corridor provide space and potential for improvement. Therefore whilst people can physically engage and explore the canal there is limited understanding of the wealth of history which surrounds them and how this links in with the wider Oldknow story.

The River Goyt valley has a distinct 'hidden' quality which is enhanced by limited car access. At present there is no easy link from Marple Aqueduct to the lower level paths and bridleways in the area, which limits full appreciation of the Aqueduct. Sensitive clearance of overgrown trees and vegetation and provision of a more accessible route to Brabyns Park would provide the opportunity to reinstate the Aqueduct's visible landmark status as it crosses the river. Dramatic views from both below and above will show the magnificence of the Aqueduct and adjacent railway viaduct. When a route is made from the towpath on the north bank of the canal down to Brabyns Park the river can then be followed to Marple Bridge which then links through to Mellor Mill. All routes will be signed to enable improved access.

Section Three - Your Project

3a What is your project? (up to 200 words)

The project aim is to provide enhanced access and learning opportunities for a large and diverse audience, through the conservation, display and interpretation of major heritage sites that show the immense impact of Samuel Oldknow on Marple and Mellor. The project will:

- Reveal the physical heritage: excavate and conserve the Mellor Mill complex; repair the Aqueduct and improve its aesthetic visibility; conserve the limekilns.
- Showcase the social and industrial history: promotion of canals and turnpikes; textile manufacturing in Mellor; Oldknow's contributions to agriculture; links to Oldknow in Stockport; Marple becoming a town; Goyt Valley becoming a Manchester lung.
- Enhance environmental value of the canal corridor and Goyt Valley.
- Extend opportunities for volunteer engagement.
- Provide opportunities for training in heritage skills.
- Take the Oldknow story to a diverse audience: DVD; books; websites; on-line digital access; interactive 3D visualization.
- Enhance visitor experience and informal learning opportunities: interpretation boards; trails linked to wider network; canal corridor; Mellor Mill complex in a country park; public display of finds and interactive exhibits.
- Provide improved formal learning experiences: school visits; community activities; Open and Study Days;
- Set up a clear management structure to steer the delivery of all the above.

3b What will your project do?

The project has three main themes: Conservation and Display, Awareness and Learning, and Access and Participation which closely relate to the main aims and objectives of the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Conservation and Display:

- The Aqueduct will be structurally conserved through £300,000 of planned maintenance repairs by British Waterways in accordance with its statutory remit; including cutting back and managing trees and vegetation on the structure, repairing damaged masonry and steel ties to arches. Non-essential conservation works beyond this budget includes aesthetic masonry repointing and addressing frost aggravated delamination of stonework facings to supporting piers restoring strength and preventing further deterioration. Amenity value will be enhanced by clearing some trees and providing access and good views from below.
- The three area of the Mellor Mill site will be further excavated and exposed through supervised and managed volunteer work to clear trees and undergrowth, mark outlines of buildings, expose walls, wheel pits, tunnels, engine area, flue from boiler house, gasworks etc. Conservation works will use lime mortar and appropriate and necessary repairs will be carried out to infrastructure. The heritage will then be open to the public in a country park.
- The presently boarded up Lime Kiln remains require investigation and potential repair to enable public access and promote understanding of their importance to all of Oldknow's endeavours. It is then proposed to appropriately conserve the remains. A community dig will uncover the surrounding area.
- The project activities will be recorded to augment understanding and a Conservation Management Plan will be prepared to guide how each element is managed in the future.
- The status of the canal and valley settings provides scope to develop ecological and environmental understanding and awareness.

Awareness and Learning:

- Maintain access to all sites, providing for involvement of a wide range of skilled and unskilled volunteers by offering accredited and non-accredited training and work experience opportunities suited to attract a wide and diverse audience. E.g. specialist conservation repairs; summer archaeological excavations; community digs at the Lime Kilns and Mellor Mill; clearing and tidying of vegetation; Green Badge Guides; heritage led walks.
- Capitalise potential for heritage skills training, including developing appropriate courses alongside Higher Education such as Stockport College; best practice guides in heritage skills development and delivery; Link to Northwest Heritage Skills Hub. Working with other organisations where appropriate, to identify those individuals who would most benefit from skills training in terms of future opportunities.
- Visitor Information: to include on-site boards, smartphone access, printed or digital trails; geocache

trails; direction signage; booklets, DVDs and web pages to entice and inform people about the projects heritage linking to walkers, boaters, cyclists and families already attracted by what the area offers and specifically attracting new wide and varied audiences.

- Specific Interest: will tell Oldknow story and provide wider industrial heritage links articulated e.g. through Greater Manchester Tourism/ Modern History; articles to the Industrial History Sector; talks and visits for local groups and industrial history societies; lectures, study days / conferences on the heritage history.
- Pioneer use of innovative IT in heritage projects inspired by Manchester Metropolitan University and StarDot Star to make the project site digitally accessible through the use of innovative technology beyond QR codes, develop digital resource appropriate for schools, history groups and visitors that offers: interactive learning; 3D visualisation of the mill and canal complex; websites as a creative resource to engage people with heritage.
- Target learning at both KS2 and KS3 audiences; build on links with local schools; extend and adapt for family audiences; additional theme of drawing inspiration from creative period and links with today's potential for innovation; consider relevance to HE e.g. regeneration, tourism and heritage.

Access and Participation:

- Improving physical and aesthetic access to the three enhanced heritage assets in the context of their respective natural settings is considered fundamental to how they are understood, enjoyed and therefore appreciated and conserved in the future and forms the basis for the proposed Access Management Plan.
- This will include clearing and managing overgrown trees; addressing maintenance; creating welcoming paths that invite exploration and visits; enhancing viewpoints. Improved car access to the Roman Lakes for Mellor Mill will be supported by the Friends of Our Valley group; short term boat moorings to be provided by the aqueduct; enhancing the green space around the limekilns.
- The project also aims to deliver or help enable future delivery of improved connectivity to and between the three heritage sites and wider project area through the Access Management Plan. The Vision for Marple report produced by Undergraduate Students contained some ideas that were well received in consultation indicating that this would be popular locally.
- Volunteering: opportunities will harness skills and interest of a strong local volunteer force both informally and structured to provide appropriate return; local demographics suggest a large retired contingent in addition to which archaeology, heritage and inland waterways elements will attract special interest enthusiasts indicating a healthy number of volunteers and the need to be innovative to attract less obvious groups to participate and benefit from this enthusiastic core.
- Audience Development: innovative activity development to attract wider and new audiences will include targeting particular identified local communities and interest groups who do not usually participate in heritage related activities either through piquing interest in a particular project, e.g. oral memories; or by considering specific needs, e.g. potential partners include New Horizons, a local organisation that provides day trips on their specially designed boat suitable for people with disabilities.
- Community Participation: the voluntary aspects and proposed management structure with 'advisory group' supports the projects aims through opportunities for people to get hands on involved or to provide input and expertise across the project.
- Local Events: regular Events are well attended and can be used to showcase the project whilst widening attraction and appeal and increasing value to these and local independent shops and cafes which the project will include in planning. The project will provide co-ordinated Annual Open Days and Heritage Events; across the three sites and potentially other HLF projects such as the Iron Bridge; share resources e.g. horse-drawn boat with events at Bugsworth Basin; and showcase links.

3c How have you arrived at this project?

The project results from two independent initiatives in contiguous areas and each related to the impact of Samuel Oldknow: (1) reflecting Marple as it is today; (2) reflecting Mellor as it was through the 19th century. Together these form a major part of the Vision for Greater Marple, which is supported by Stockport Council's Conservation and Heritage Strategy and the efforts to increase tourism through the Stockport Visitor Strategy Action Plan 2007-2012.

The two organisations, MAT and BW, have been helped in their cooperation by the Marple Vision Partnership, whose Chair, Councillor Susan Igham, writes "Marple Vision Partnership, as an overarching organisation driving the Vision for Marple and facilitating partnership working of the many Community interest groups in Marple, wholeheartedly supports the project. MVP sees the project as integral to delivering the Vision and a major contributor to the transformation of Marple to a uniquely important heritage destination town."

The Vision for Marple itself arose from discussions between the Civic Society and British Waterways over the future of Marple Wharf which identified the under development of the Macclesfield and Peak Forest Canals as a resource for local use and to attract more visitors in order to bolster the Town's economic prospects. In 2010 after extensive, strongly supportive community consultation, it was subsequently presented to and supported by Stockport Council and the Marple Vision Partnership was formed to take it forward. Around the same time, the need to undertake repairs to Marple Aqueduct led British Waterways to focus on their duty to protect the historical integrity of the canal corridor, an even more important aim for the Canal and River Trust. The Vision document, Conservation Area status and public consultation have underpinned the demand for the project.

In the event that Lottery funding is not granted British Waterways will use funds allocated to proceed with the planned necessary repair works to the Aqueduct and consider a possible way forward for its stone piers. However, the organisation is not in a position to fund beyond this and the opportunity to renew the Aqueduct's landmark status and to re-engage the local community with this hidden treasure, together with all the associated conservation, interpretation and tourism benefits outlined will be lost. This would be particularly unfortunate given the potential opportunity that the project has for connectivity to other heritage features in the area.

The successful Mellor Heritage Project 2007-9, including the trial digs, demonstrated the importance of Mellor Mill and the great benefit that would come from its opening up as a heritage asset for the public. This has long been the ambition of the Sewart family who own the site, but they have lacked the resources to do so. In 1986, the Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit surveyed the site and sent a short report to the Director of Development and Town Planning at SMBC. In the covering letter, the Director of GMAU comments "the remains are a highly significant monument of regional significance.....[we] hope to be able to pursue a programme of survey, research excavation, conservation, and presentation of the site and its immediate surroundings." Unfortunately, it was not possible to find funds for this work.

Although not only the remaining walls of the mill but also other surviving buildings, including Oldknow's mansion, were demolished by the 1950's, when heritage assets were less appreciated, the site has long been recognised as interesting and important. In a more adventurous time, the local youngsters explored the tunnels, even climbing the flue up the hill. More seriously, the finding of Oldknow's records in the loft of a workshop led to research by Professor Unwin and the publication in 1924 of "Samuel Oldknow and the Arkwrights, Industrial Revolution at Stockport and Marple". In the 1970's, Professor Ashmore covered Mellor Mill in a WEA class, which led to the publication of "Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor" in 1977, updated in 1989 by Ann Hearle and Tom Oldham. In 1990, Marple celebrated the 200th anniversary of the building of the mill with a festival.

More recently, tours of the Mellor Mill area in 2009/10/11 during the Festival of Archaeology have aroused great interest. Another recent development is the formation of Friends of Our Valley, who are working to encourage visitors to enjoy the beauty, open air, wildlife and opportunities for walking, cycling, horse riding and fishing in this part of the Goyt Valley. They are keen that the industrial heritage should also be promoted. The three areas of the Mellor mill site would become a small country park with a historical input. In summary, there has long been a desire to do justice to the heritage of this major achievement of the early Industrial Revolution. With the strength of the Mellor Archaeological Trust with its hundreds of supporters and volunteers, now is the time to carry this out.

There are practical reasons to act now. The 1986 survey of the wheelpits and other features of the industrial complex indicated that there had not been much deterioration since the demolition of the mill. The bulging noted in 1986 has increased and led to incipient collapse of stonework. Trees are growing and causing damage. There has been much greater loss since 1986 at Mellor Lodge, Oldkow's house. The survey reports "Much of the fine stonework of the garden walls survives many of its [the garden's] salient features may still be traced, and a number of exotic plant species and trees survive." This is not what one sees today as one struggles through the undergrowth and fallen trees. However it is not too late to carry out a restoration of the garden. Although the rate of deterioration throughout the site is slow, it will become increasingly difficult to save its heritage value unless action is taken now.

A meeting with Professor Keri Facer of MMU, joint author of the NESTA Futurelab report, "Designing educational technologies with users", and two of her colleagues introduced fresh approaches to appreciation of our heritage for young and old from a diversity of backgrounds. The ongoing advances in IT offer new ways to present material for formal and informal learning, which were not available even five years ago.

In summary, these two initiatives have been brought together to advance the enjoyment and understanding of the Marple and Mellor heritage dating from the late 18th century.

Section Four - Project Outcomes

4a What difference will your project make to your heritage?

The project will encompass the achievements of Samuel Oldknow in making Mellor a major industrial centre in the 19th century and through his promotion of the Peak Forest Canal creating Marple as the town that we know today. Not only are there physical structures and remains to be seen, but there is also a story of great social, industrial and commercial changes that can be linked to Oldknow's career.

Although the Mill cannot be reconstructed to its former glory, the foundations and below-ground works will be uncovered and stabilised as a result of this project. Instead of just reading that there was once a huge textile mill on the site, visitors will be able to appreciate the scale of the factory, workshops, gasworks and mansion. Indeed the fact that the relics were lost to view in woodland, much of which will remain, is a demonstration of how landscape can change from countryside to factories and back to nature in less than 100 years. The physical remains in the three areas of the industrial and domestic complex will provide the "hard" evidence of the heritage, but links to the social, economic and industrial history will provide the "soft" learning experience, which will be made accessible in an organised way through talks, educational visits and guided tours. For people in their own time there will be publications, a DVD, exhibits in an exhibition centre and interaction on digital devices.

Despite being one of the most picturesque and dramatic locations on the canal network in the North West the Peak Forest Canal in Marple is not achieving its full potential. Rich in heritage, the opportunities for engagement and understanding of the asset and its role in the story of Samuel Oldknow are currently limited. Significant capital investment will create a step change in the current condition of the standing structures and enable a suite of innovative on-site and off-site interpretation relating to the waterway to be designed for the corridor. Masonry repairs to and vegetation removal from the Aqueduct will improve its aesthetic value as well as secure its integrity. Access improvements will create a more useable and inviting waterway corridor for all users. Works to the Lime Kilns will raise the profile of this important yet neglected Monument.

By the end of the project, Oldknow's legacy across Mellor and Marple will be revealed and rehabilitated, legible and coherent. It will be subject to a management and maintenance regime drawing on local stewardship, ongoing volunteer support and public engagement.

4b What difference will your project make for people?

Activities delivered through the project will engage with a diverse range of people and build on previous heritage projects delivered successfully by the two partners (including Lune Aqueduct and Mellor Heritage Project). There will be a great impact, both during the project and in the longer term, on people who are not yet actively involved in their local heritage. Local residents and visitors will be able to appreciate how this rural area on their doorstep was once a centre of industrial activity dominated by a huge mill and was transformed by the building of the canals. Boaters on the canal and walkers and cyclists on the towpath and through the Goyt Valley will add an understanding of the heritage to their enjoyment of the beauty of the area.

As in previous Mellor projects, a large number of volunteers from many ages, backgrounds and locations would become involved with their heritage. Some would help in the hard work of clearing undergrowth, making paths, building steps etc. This can include the development of practical skills by students of construction and related subjects at Stockport College or elsewhere. Others would join archaeological excavations or work on approved conservation of exposed features both at the mill and along the canal. This is an opportunity to increase heritage skills, both among volunteers and in cooperation with the successful Heritage Skills for the Future schemes funded through HLF, IfA and CBA at Stockport Council and Salford University. The environmental and conservation skills training will be both accredited (based on Level 2 Award in Heritage Construction and NVQ in archaeology) and non-accredited. Other archaeological groups and their members will benefit from the best-practice, heritage conservation skills, podcasts and guides. A community dig at the Limekilns would bring in school parties and adults. Exposing cobbled pavement at the mill is suitable for young children with appropriate supervision.

An association will continue with the Stockport Young Offenders Team. We will seek out other groups whose lives could be enriched by joining in the activity. For example, large numbers from a Manchester Church of Latter Day Saints join Friends of Our Valley in working parties. We will approach organisations such as the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, Volunteering Greater Manchester and the Prince's Trust for support from schemes that help develop the skills of young people. Government-supported work experience schemes

will be investigated. Greater Manchester Centre for Voluntary Organisations and the Dig Greater Manchester network provide a wide range of contacts, including youth services, NEETs, and community groups. Groundwork Manchester, which includes Salford, Stockport, Tameside and Trafford (MSSTT) helps people and organisations to create better neighbourhoods, to build skills and job prospects, and to live and work in a greener way. Groups and volunteers, particularly from areas of deprivation in these boroughs, would benefit from involvement in a project on the green fringe of Greater Manchester. As far as possible and working within the constraints presented by the project sites, there will be access for wheel-chair users and others with restricted mobility. Stockport Council services for the disabled and partially sighted and local Groups who support those with disabilities such as New Horizons, Marple and Walthew House in Stockport will be approached. BW have previously developed interpretation alongside Galloway Society.

Interpretation boards, leaflets and digital sources will open minds to Oldknow's contribution to the building of canals and turnpikes, the development of Marple as a small industrial town, now a commuter outpost of Greater Manchester, and the Goyt Valley's social history of industrialisation, decline and subsequent rise as a leisure resource. Visitors will be attracted from farther away as the Mellor Mill site, the Aqueduct, the Locks and the Canal Warehouses are added to the list of heritage assets in Stockport. We will contact the Modern History section of Greater Manchester Tourism for inclusion in their website page and approach the Heritage Alliance to gain publicity and advice. Both professionals and amateurs interested in industrial history, not only from across Britain but also from other countries, will thus be able to supplement their knowledge with a view of its physical manifestation. The Mellor Heritage Project 2007-9 had a strong record of school visits and community activities and this is being continued as part of the formal and informal learning programmes at Stockport Council museums. The project gives an opportunity to develop new activities. Schools and colleges will be able to use the heritage sites to bring reality to the history of Britain from the 18th to the 21st centuries, and indeed further back to the medieval origins of Bottoms Hall.

We believe there will be real regeneration benefits delivered by this project using the local heritage as a driver for change. An increase of visitors, who may come from neighbouring communities for day trips or be tourists from farther away, will bring business to shops, cafes and pubs in Marple, Marple Bridge and Mellor thereby helping to grow the local economy. We will cooperate with the Marple Business Forum and the Marple Bridge Association in furthering this aim and integrating it with their own objectives. Pride in the area will discourage fly-tipping, which has been a problem at the Mill site and incidents of graffiti at the Aqueduct.

The project area has limited instance of social or economic deprivation although there are certain issues, including health, associated with some estates in Marple. There have been previous unsuccessful attempts by Marple Civic Society to engage with these communities in heritage and civic society activity. This experience will be invaluable in providing us with a new way of working with these communities through this project and will feed into the Activity Plan we propose to undertake. MAT has a successful track record in attracting communities from other parts of Stockport, Greater Manchester and neighbouring counties, including more deprived areas.

4c What are the main groups of people who will benefit from your project?

We believe that a vast range of people of all ages and backgrounds will benefit from this scheme. This includes not only those with an interest in history but also the larger numbers who are encouraged to visit Marple and Mellor as a result of our promotional activities and subsequently have an interest in heritage awakened.

As well as the great pride felt by the residents of Mellor and Marple who engage with the project the benefits will spread out to Stockport, Greater Manchester, Cheshire, Derbyshire and far beyond. There is good public access by train or bus to Marple and Marple Bridge, from where it is easy to walk to the Canal or to Mellor Mill. There are car parks in Marple convenient for the canals and Lakes Road runs past Mellor Mill to the free car park at the Roman Lakes Leisure Park. One can expect over 1,000 people to come to Open Days, but there will be many times more among those who walk along the towpath, drive their boats along the canal or follow the Goyt Valley and drop in to view the displayed features of the Mill, waterworks and other buildings.

There are also more particular groups. There will be opportunities for formal and informal learning opportunities. Schools and Colleges will be able to link this to their curricula and the worldwide industrial archaeology and history community will have an enhanced asset. In addition to the organisation of conferences and talks to many community groups, there is a potential for a course on industrial archaeology, with special reference to Mellor and Marple, through WEA or MANCENT. Finally, there are all the volunteers who will enjoy working to expose the heritage of the Industrial revolution in Marple and Mellor.

An important part of the development stage would be, through consultation, to identify the range of both current and potential audiences. This work will then recommend a range of participatory activities (for example, events, guided walks, artistic interpretation, archaeological, restoration and conservation work) in order to reach out to these groups. MAT has a strong record of attracting large numbers of visitors as well those active in working on the local heritage. Examples of key groups identified by BW are young people, volunteers and boaters. The joint involvement of MAT and BW will enable the project to reach out to others, such as those in lower socio-economic groups and minority ethnic groups. The barriers that these groups face will be specifically addressed in order to encourage them to become involved in the many physical, sensory, cultural, and intellectual aspects of the project. The Dig Greater Manchester network and other groups mentioned in 4b will provide ways of contacting this wider audience.

4d How will you maintain the benefits of your project in the long term?

A project officer will be employed for the duration of the HLF grant period. Under the guidance of the management board, a major function of the officer will be to develop the total heritage presentation to the public in a way that will be sustained after the end of the project. This will involve consultation with and commitment from the many interested parties in order to create a step change in engagement which is sustainable into the future. Both Mellor Archaeological Trust and Canal & River Trust, which will have replaced British Waterways, will manage and co-ordinate future volunteer engagement through their own resources. An example of this is a canal adoption scheme, which will be promoted and set up through the project securing long term commitment to the project aims and objectives. Canal adoptees will be able to undertake environmental improvements to maintain the benefits achieved by this scheme.

Publications etc will remain available. Tours of the heritage areas will be offered on suitable occasions. Talks and conferences will continue. Ways will be found to maintain access on-line and by mobile phone to the new website and any other IT facilities. Information boards will remain and be maintained by partners and volunteers throughout the area.

The Canal & River Trust will continue to maintain the Peak Forest Canal and standing structures in its ownership following transition from British Waterways. Length inspections will continue to monitor the condition of the assets and works will be programmed to deal with any priority issues identified. Managing the canal heritage will enable the canal heritage to continue to be enjoyed by walkers on the towpath and boaters on the canal.

For Oldknow's mill, a new Mellor Mill Trust will be set up to maintain the site and associated activities. A long-term lease, or other acceptable arrangement, at a peppercorn rent will be negotiated with the owners of the site, the Sewart family, probably associated with a management agreement for general supervision of the site. There will be free public access to the network of paths through the country park, possibly locked at night. If finds and information panels are displayed in an exhibition centre at the Roman Lakes, an agreement will be

reached for free public access. It should be stressed that the Sewart family are fully committed to the project. They are not looking for any direct financial gain, though there will be indirect gain in increasing numbers of visitors to the Roman Lakes Leisure Park, with its recently opened tea rooms, but their main motivation is to display the heritage of the part of the Goyt Valley that they own.

A corps of volunteers will have working parties to clear litter, maintain paths and provide any other maintenance needed. Although there will be no charge to view the overall project site, there will be income from subscriptions and donations from Friends of the Trust, sale of books, walks leaflets etc, use of digital information facilities, conferences and Open Days. The experience of the Mellor Archaeological Trust is that the Trust was able to contribute £5000 per year to the Mellor Heritage Project 2007-9 while still building up sufficient reserves to pay for an overspend on the project and provide funds for continuing excavation, albeit on a smaller scale. Similar income for the new Trust, supported if necessary by grant applications, will make it possible to pay contractors if more specialist work is needed.

The main vehicle for future management of the Limekilns will be the establishment of a Friends Group comprised of and led by interested and engaged local community members. The Project Officer for the overall scheme will be tasked with taking this forward during the life of the project.

4e How will your project affect the environment?

We firmly believe that the project will have a positive impact on the environment of the wider area.

The removal of undergrowth and invasive plants on the Mellor Mill site will be beneficial. Any tree removal will be undertaken in a sensitive and appropriate manner and will encourage growth of other species. The site will remain a wooded area, open to wildlife, with the industrial remains displayed within the woods. Care will be taken to ensure that environmentally friendly materials and procedures are used in all work on the site.

The project includes landscaping and tree clearance works along the Peak Forest Canal which will make the heritage more visible and accessible. There are many linkages that can be made in the area (including the nearby and much used Brabyns Park and the Marple and Stockport Goyt Valley Connect2 scheme now nearing completion). These will be assessed further through the Access Management Plan to inform our second stage application. In undertaking these works we will ensure that existing habitats are protected and opportunities for enhancements are investigated. A Bat Survey will be carried out before work is started. Marple Dale Wood (grid ref SJ953897) along the River Goyt is included as a site of biological importance in Greater Manchester as an ancient woodland with typical plants (see supporting document).

Where required Environmental Appraisals will be undertaken. This will consider a range of activities associated with the project and recommend best practice procedures which should be followed. For example; procurement of FSC certificated timber; promotion of secondary source aggregates; use of locally sourced material to reduce extensive travelling; any waste removed from the project area will be minimised.

Section Five - Project Development and Delivery

5a Who are the main people responsible for developing and delivering your project?

The two partners responsible for developing and delivering the project are Mellor Archaeological Trust and British Waterways, with additional input from Stockport Council, Marple Civic Society, Roman Lakes Leisure Park, and other local groups and experts.. The works proposed will achieve objectives as set out by each organisation. The mix of people we have so far been able to call upon have experience in project management, funding, archaeology, engineering, heritage, conservation, formal and informal learning, digital innovation and local priorities, which has meant that we know the scheme has support, is part of a longer strategic plan for the borough and, most importantly, is deliverable. This group of people and others with a wide range of skills and interests in the project will constitute an Advisory Group (see supporting document). The main method of input and contact will be by email, phone and visits to site, but an annual event will be held to review the successful progress of the Oldknow Legacy project.

British Waterways as lead signatory will handle administrative matters relating to the management of the HLF grant (development and delivery), and will be the main point of contact for HLF. The direction of the project during development and delivery will however be very firmly shared by British Waterways and Mellor Archaeological Trust. A management board will be established to oversee the project and will be responsible for the successful delivery of the project and any key decision making. At delivery stage, it will consist of:

- * non-executive chair
- * executive vice-chair – British Waterways #
- * executive vice-chair – Mellor Archaeological Trust #
- * project officer - to be appointed #
- * mill site director #
- * representatives from CfAA, MMU, SMBC, Marple Vision Partnership, Marple Local History Society, Marple Locks Society, English Heritage, Marple Civic Society, Mellor Society.
- * Invited as needed or co-opted: education officer, archaeological officer and others

This group will meet more frequently as required.

Ad hoc steering groups will oversee individual aspects of the project. For example to help guide the Mellor Mill element of the scheme there will be liaison with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, Manchester University's Planning and Landscape Department, Association for Industrial Archaeology, owners of the Roman Lakes and Friends of Our Valley plus the Mellor Mill Trust when it is established. Regular reporting and monitoring will be made to MAT and BW and then ultimately back to HLF as required.

At delivery stage, a Project Officer will be appointed and provide a central management function, a role which cannot be resourced by the existing partners to the scheme. BW staff will oversee the work on the Canal and a site director will oversee operations on the Mill site and act as a contractor for major works. A part-time education/community-liaison officer will plan and run school and community activities. A part-time archaeological officer will ensure that sound archaeological practice is followed. In the development stage, MMU and StarDotStar will plan the digital communication programme, which will go to tender for delivery. Other individuals or contractors will provide the many ways in which information can be brought to a diverse audience as further outlined in 5b. Volunteers will make a substantial contribution to all aspects of the project.

5b Describe in detail the development work needed for your project.

Whilst our project group has a good broad base of knowledge and experience on which we have developed our proposals so far, there is further work which we need to undertake to develop the project to a deliverable stage. This will involve extensive consultation with interested parties, including provision of suggestions books in Marple and at the Roman Lakes.

1. Prepare an Activity Plan, covering the items below, to guide the physical work and our approach to learning and active engagement through an exciting programme of formal and informal learning following interaction with existing and target audiences. This will include on and off site promotional and interpretive materials across the project area.
2. Survey Mellor Mill site; mark locations of buildings; outline a provisional route for paths and viewpoints with necessary infrastructure; identify repairs needed to stonework. Prepare excavation plan and estimate work needed for stabilisation of archaeological features.

3. Prepare plan for conservation of Lime Kilns and community dig in the surrounding area.
4. Prepare Access Plan which will assess the existing baseline access provision across the project area and recommend improvements to the existing provision to ensure access opportunities are maximised at the main project sites.
5. Review advanced digital technologies and plan how to bring them to formal and informal learning audiences, including filming, 3D visualisations, DVDs, QR codes, mobile apps, etc. Hold interactive workshops with teachers and experts to guide these developments.
6. Prepare programmes for formal and informal learning and training in heritage skills including arrangements for NVQs in liaison with Stockport College.

The following development activity will be undertaken in house through volunteers, existing BW officers already in post and Stockport Council officers:

1. Settle arrangements for leasing and maintenance of Mill site and setting up a Mellor Mill Trust. Consult with local residents and Stockport Council on improvements to road to Mill site.
2. Apply to other grant sources for match funding support the overall scheme.
3. Finalise job descriptions for project officer, Mill site director, education officer and archaeological officer, obtain quotes and draw up a management plan.
4. Finalise a timetable for delivery of project.

5c What are the risks to developing and delivering your project and how will you manage those risks?

Risk	How likely is the event?	How Serious would the effect be?	Consequence	Action you will take to help prevent the risk	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Failure to appoint consultants to undertake activity plan etc required for development of scheme	Low	High	Failure to deliver all required development work.	British Waterways have a range of consultants who we regularly engage with, as do Mellor Archaeological Trust.	Project Management Board
Change in British Waterways status to Canal & River Trust	High	Low	Impact on ability to develop scheme.	All British Waterways staff will remain in post following the move to the Trust and all current responsibilities will pass to the Canal & River Trust.	British Waterways
Financial - Match funding unsecured	Medium	Medium	Scope for works undertaken is reduced (in full consultation with all partners).	Build strong partnership.	Project Management Board
BW or MAT match funding reduced or withdrawn	Medium	High	Scope of works is reduced (in full consultation with all partners)	Secure internal commitment that funding does not reduced below the minimum required for HLF grant.	British Waterways; Mellor Archaeological Trust.
Social - Site vandalism	Low	High	Increased costs and delays to delivery of scheme. Loss of equipment. Damage to work.	Ensure all sites are secure. Agree with contractor in advance of works commencing how vandalism will be mitigated against through management plan.	Project Officer, Mellor Archaeological Trust, British Waterways

Risk	How likely is the event?	How Serious would the effect be?	Consequence	Action you will take to help prevent the risk	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Social - Lack of participation in the volunteer and skills development programme.	Medium	High	Difficulty in delivering the programme as scoped and agreed.	Early planning and communication with target groups through Activity Plan.	Project Management Board, Project Officer
Management - Failure to recruit Project Officer	Low	High	Difficulty in delivering the activity programme as scoped and agreed.	Ensure all partners publicise job opportunity through their own communication channels.	Project Management Board
Management - Changes to the project team	Medium	Low	Lack of continuity or commitment to the scheme.	Commitment from all key delivery partners established at outset to delivery of the scheme through a Partnership Agreement.	Project Management Board
Legal - Failure to undertake robust monitoring	Low	High	Funding withdrawn by HLF.	Monitoring and evaluation plan established in advance of second stage application identifying all required actions and people responsible for those actions.	Project Management Board
Less income than expected from MAT Open Days etc	Low	Medium	Difficulty in providing match funding. Need additional fund-raising events etc	None	Mellor Archeological Trust
HLF unable to meet commitments	Low	High	Failure of remainder of project. Need to seek other funding.	None	HLF
Failure to obtain sufficient volunteers	Low	Medium	Difficulty in completing project work; need for paid input; recruitment campaign.	Maintain strong links with volunteers.	Project Officer
Sick leave for project officer.	Medium	Medium	Use of other BW staff or volunteers.	None	Project Management Board
Adverse weather delaying work.	Medium	Low	Delay requiring work at other times.	Action in good weather.	BW/MAT
Closure of access to Mill by Lakes Road.	Low	Low	Inconvenience; use Bottoms Mill Road.	None.	SMBC
Closure of both access roads to Mill.	Low	High	Use of alternative route for four-wheel drives.	None	SMBC
Transport strikes or power shortages.	Low	Low	Delay in travel for volunteers; problems with some activities.	Be aware of alternatives.	Project Officer
Difficult planning restrictions; tree orders; change of use etc.	Low	Medium	Impossible to develop sites in best way.	Make contact with planners.	Project Officer
Closure of Roman Lakes Leisure Park.	Low	Low	Loss of car parking and other facilities.	Be aware of alternatives.	MAT

Risk	How likely is the event?	How Serious would the effect be?	Consequence	Action you will take to help prevent the risk	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Loss of MAT Trustees or other management leaders..	Low	Low	Need to find alternative volunteers.	Have a large and diverse group of supporters.	MAT
Unexpected problems with infrastructure in Mill area.	Low	Medium	Additional cost of repairs; reduction of area opened and stabilised.	Survey during development stage.	MAT
Undue rise of cost of materials.	Low	Medium	Impact on finances. Alternative suppliers.	None.	BW/MAT
Poor relations with local residents.	Low	Low	Unpleasantness; discouragement of visitors.	Keep local people informed and onside.	Project Officer
Fewer visitors than expected.	Low	Medium	Less than expected heritage asset.	Have good publicity.	Project Management Board
Sub-contractors unable to meet commitments.	Low	Medium	Need to find alternatives.	Maintain close liaison.	BW/MAT

5d Provide a timetable for the development and delivery of your project.

See separate document.

Section Six - Project Costs**6a First Round Development Costs**

Costheading	Description	Cost	Vat	Contingency	Total Cost
Managing the project	Minor expenses, postage, copying, travel, workshops etc.	£1,000			£1,000
Managing the project	Non-executive Chair of Management Board	£1,000			£1,000
Professional Fees	Activity Plan	£16,000		£500	£16,500
Professional Fees	Mellor Mill Survey	£5,000		£500	£5,500
Professional Fees	Limekiln Plan - Conservation and Community Dig	£2,000		£500	£2,500
Professional Fees	Access Plan for project area	£7,000		£500	£7,500
Professional Fees	Digital Technology Plans	£17,000		£500	£17,500
Professional Fees	Learning and Training Programme	£3,000		£500	£3,500
Staff costs					
Recruitment					
Other					
Non-cash contributions	Project Management (British Waterways)	£5,000		£5,000	£10,000
Volunteer time	See below	£15,000			£15,000
Cost Totals		£72,000		£8,000	£80,000

6b First Round Development Volunteer Contributions

Description	Days	Cost	Estimated value
Planning etc	30	£350	£10,500
Volunteer Enterprise Officer - British Waterways	15	£150	£2,250
Surveying	10	£150	£1,500
Unskilled help	15	£50	£750
Total Volunteer	70		£15,000

6c First Round Income

Income	Description	Secured	Amount
Cash	BW and MAT, £5000 each	Yes	£10,000
Non-cash contributions			£10,000
Volunteer time			£15,000
HLF grant requested			£45,000
Total Income			£80,000

6d Summary First Round Costs

Total development costs	£80,000
Total development income	£80,000
HLF development grant requested	£45,000
HLF development grant percentage	56

Second Round Delivery Costs**6e Further Development Costs**

Costheading	Description	Cost	Vat	Contingency	Total Cost
Managing the project					
Professional Fees					
Staff costs					
Recruitment					
Other					
Cost Totals					

6f Capital Costs

Costheading	Description	Cost	Vat	Contingency	Total Cost
Purchase price of items or property	Information boards.	£60,000			£60,000
Repair & conservation work	Aqueduct, Lime Kilns, Mill site	£600,000			£600,000
New building work	Contribution to exhibition centre.	£10,000			£10,000
Other Physical Work	Steps, paths, viewpoints in Canal and Mill areas.	£100,000			£100,000
Equipment & materials	Steps, paths, viewpoints in Canal and Mill areas.	£100,000			£100,000
Other					
Professional fees relating to the above	Design and engineering services; bat survey.	£45,000			£45,000
Cost Totals		£915,000			£915,000

6g Activity Costs

Costheading	Description	Cost	Vat	Contingency	Total Cost
Staff costs	Full-time project officer, 3 years.	£120,000			£120,000
Staff costs	Part-time Mill site director/contractor	£70,000			£70,000
Staff costs	Part-time learning and archaeological officers.	£50,000			£50,000
Staff costs	Non-executive Chair of Management Board.	£10,000			£10,000

Costheading	Description	Cost	Vat	Contingency	Total Cost
Staff costs	Support for school visits	£10,000			£10,000
Training for staff	Project officer, Mill site director, education and archaeological officers	£5,000			£5,000
Training for volunteers	NVQs; skills training.	£50,000			£50,000
Travel for staff	Miscellaneous	£5,000			£5,000
Travel for volunteers	Miscellaneous	£5,000			£5,000
Expenses for volunteers	Miscellaneous	£5,000			£5,000
Equipment & materials	Venue for marquee hire for events	£5,000			£5,000
Production of printed materials	Booklet, walk leaflets etc	£30,000			£30,000
Other	Hire of machines and operator.	£25,000			£25,000
Other	Storgae cabin and portaloo.	£10,000			£10,000
Other	Conservation of finds.	£25,000			£25,000
Other	Open Days.	£5,000			£5,000
Other	DVD and graphics.	£30,000			£30,000
Other	Support for school visits	£10,000			£10,000
Other	Blincoe film at Greave School	£5,000			£5,000
Other	Digital learning and mobile access	£120,000			£120,000
Professional fees relating to the above	Consultants employed to deliver physical and digital interpretation, engagement and access.	£50,000			£50,000
Cost Totals		£645,000			£645,000

6h Other Project Costs

Costheading	Description	Cost	Vat	Contingency	Total Cost
Managing the project	Office costs and Project Officer management.	£15,000			£15,000
Recruitment	Staff	£5,000			£5,000
Publicity and promotion	Advertising	£10,000			£10,000
Evaluation	Recording and reporting	£20,000			£20,000
Overheads					
Inflation	Various items.	£15,000			£15,000
Non-cash contributions	project management by BW, MAT facilities	£25,000			£25,000
Non-cash contributions	SMBC officer input.	£1,000			£1,000
Volunteer time		£420,500			£420,500
Cost Totals		£511,500			£511,500

6i Second Round Delivery Volunteer Contributions

Description	Days	Cost	Estimated value
Project policy and management	60	£350	£21,000
Advisory group meetings and other input	60	£350	£21,000
Advisory group meetings and other input	30	£150	£4,500
Writing book, leaflets etc	30	£350	£10,500

Description	Days	Cost	Estimated value
Industrail and social history research	30	£150	£4,500
Professional architectural and engineering advice	30	£350	£10,500
Site work: archaeological excavations and conservation	30	£350	£10,500
Site work: archaeological excavations and conservation	1,200	£150	£180,000
Site work: clearance, lay-out etc	1,500	£50	£75,000
Contribution to DVD, filming etc	10	£350	£3,500
Contribution to DVD, filming etc	100	£150	£15,000
Industrial and social history research	30	£350	£10,500
Talks to various groups and conferences	15	£350	£5,250
Administrative tasks and assistance at events	15	£150	£2,250
Assistance at events	50	£50	£2,500
Contribution to DVD, filming etc	100	£50	£5,000
Preparing material for exhibitions etc	30	£150	£4,500
Assistance on educational visits to site	60	£350	£21,000
Assistance on educational visits to site	90	£150	£13,500
Total Volunteer	3,470		£420,500

6j Second Round Income

Income	Description	Secured	Amount
Cash	BW aqueduct repairs	Yes	£300,000
Cash	MAT cash	Yes	£15,000
Cash	Veolia Environmental Trust and other grant sources	No	£30,000
Non-cash contributions			£26,000
Volunteer time			£420,500
HLF grant requested			£1,280,000
Total Income			£2,071,500

6k Summary Second Round Costs

Total delivery costs	£2,071,500
Total delivery income	£2,071,500
HLF delivery grant requested	£1,280,000
HLF delivery grant percentage	61

6l If the cash and contributions from other sources have not yet been confirmed, when do you expect them to be confirmed?

We would expect all contribution from other sources towards delivery of this project, principally Landfill Communities, to be confirmed before submission of our second stage application to the HLF.

6m How have you worked out the share of your organisation's overheads that relate to your project (if this applies)?

Does not apply.

Section Seven - After the Project Ends

7a How will you make sure your project is financially secure in the long term, including meeting maintenance costs?

The Canal & River Trust will have a duty to maintain the waterway and canal infrastructure and in amenity aspects will be assisted by volunteers. This includes surveys required to assets and any works recommended as a priority by such survey work. Maintenance costs at Mellor Mill are envisaged to be low. Most work will be carried out by volunteers.

The transition of British Waterways to become a charitable organisation will enable the Canal & River Trust to undertake a wider range of fundraising activity. Marple is a key destination on the waterway network and its attractiveness will be improved significantly through the project; this means that it is likely to be an area where active fundraising takes place. All funds raised will be spent on future maintenance. These funds will be in addition to the contract established between the Trust and the Government and also the current income received from our property portfolio, enabling a smooth transition between sectors.

Mellor Archaeological Trust has a good record of fund-raising. Income to the proposed Mellor Mill Trust will come from sales of booklets etc, contributions of Friends, events. Ways will be found to continue access to digital on-line facilities with necessary generation of income.

A Total Environment approach will be taken for some aspects of the environmental maintenance requirements and these will be outlined in much further detail at the second stage. This approach has emerged as a key delivery mechanism for high quality environments taking into account the current decline in public funding available.

7b What are the main risks facing the project after it has been completed and how will you manage those risks?

Risk	How likely is the event?	How Serious would the effect be?	Consequence	Action you will take to help prevent the risk	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Closure of canal to navigation	Low	High	No Boats.	Continue maintenance which focuses on securing sustainable navigation.	British Waterways
Maintaining volunteer engagement.	Medium	High	Return to current state of low/medium active engagement and reduced maintenance	Maintain strong links with Marple Civic Society, Locks Society and other voluntary organisations. Promote canal adoption scheme to foster long term engagement. Strong promotion of volunteer opportunities.	Project Management Board
Changes at Roman Lakes Leisure Park	Low	Medium	Possible lack of daily oversight; loss of exhibition area; loss of facilities for visitors.	Seek alternative arrangements.	MAT and volunteers
Vandalism	Low	Low	Deterioration of appearance of site.	Security when on site; secure buy-in of local residents.	Project Management Board

7c How will you evaluate the success of the aims of your project (as set out in section three)?

Not required for First Stage Application.

Additional Information

Information about your organisation

This part of the form aims to collect the information we need to report on funding. We will not use this information to assess your application.

If your organisation will specifically benefit a particular group or groups of people, tell us which groups by ticking all relevant boxes below.

If your organisation represents a wide range of people and does not specifically represent any particular group, tick this box only.

✓

Declaration

Freedom of Information

We have a duty to keep to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 in Scotland. When you sign the declaration at the end of the application form, you are confirming that you have no objection to us releasing sections 2 to 4 of this form to anyone who asks to see them (this does not include any supporting documents). If there is any information in sections 2 to 4 of the form that you don't want made publicly available, please say this in the space provided and explain your reasons. We will take these into account when we respond to any request for access to those sections. Otherwise, we will release sections 2 to 4 to the public if asked. We may also be asked to release other information contained elsewhere in the form and we will respond to these requests after taking account of your rights and expectations under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, Data Protection Act 1998 and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 in Scotland. In those cases, we will always consult you first.

Terms of Grant

You must read the standard terms of grant that apply to all our grant awards in this grant programme. These can be read on our website. By signing the declaration below, you are confirming, on behalf of the organisation that you represent, that you accept these terms, unless we choose to draft a contract which is specific for your project.

If more than one organisation is applying to us for a grant, the same declaration must be signed by somebody on behalf of each organisation. By signing the declaration, each organisation accepts responsibility if the other fails to keep the terms of the grant.

Declaration

Please be aware that you are making this application at your own risk and we cannot be responsible to anybody for any loss, damage or costs arising directly or indirectly from this application.

I have read, understand and accept the notes (including the standard terms of the grant) that came with this application form I understand and agree to you using and publishing the information in this application. I agree that you can check the information in it and any supporting documents with other people and organisations.

The project, and my organisation's role in it, falls within my organisation's powers and purposes. My organisation has the power to accept a grant, under your terms, and the power to pay back the grant if the terms are not being met.

I understand that any misleading statements (whether deliberate or accidental) I give at any point during the application process, or any information I knowingly withhold, could mean my organisation's application is not valid, in which case you will cancel the grant and claim back the money we have received, stop assessing and return the application, or withdraw any grant you offered my organisation.

The project has not yet started and will not do so until my organisation receives permission from you. I accept that you may make the information contained in this form available to members of the public who ask to see it under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 in Scotland. I understand that you will treat this information in line with the Data Protection Act 1998, the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 in Scotland, and that, unless I have said otherwise, you will make sections 2 and 3 of this form available to the public if you are asked to (this does not include any supporting documents). I understand that you will take account of any objection we make to you releasing the information contained in sections 2 and 3 or elsewhere in the form. I accept that you have responsibilities under the Data Protection Act 1998, the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 in Scotland (which may mean you have a duty to make the information available even if I have objected to this) and I agree that you will not be held responsible for any loss or damage we may suffer as a result of you meeting those responsibilities in line with the law. I agree that any personal data supplied on this form (or otherwise) by my organisation will be used in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998, and the Data Protection statement in the Introduction and Help Notes.

I am authorised to put forward this application on behalf of my organisation and to sign this declaration.

On behalf of my organisation, I agree that if we receive any grant from you for our project, we will keep to the standard terms of grant and any further terms and conditions set out in the grant notification letter. The only exception to this will be if you decide to draft a contract specifically adapted for our project, in which case you will tell us about this in the grant notification letter. We (Heritage Lottery Fund) will take your signature (or signatures) on this form as confirmation that you: Have understood we have legal responsibilities under the Data Protection Act 1998, the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 in Scotland.

Accept that we will not be responsible for any loss or damage you suffer as a result of us meeting these legal responsibilities.

The person signing this declaration must be different from the person named as the contact under question 1c and must have the authority to do so (for example, the chief executive, director, chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary or treasurer of your organisation).

If your project involves a partnership, the lead partner's authorised person should sign this on behalf of the partnership. If your project involves work to a building, piece of land or heritage item, the owner must also sign this Declaration if they are not the lead partner.

Signature:

Name (please print):

Job Title:

Name of Organisation:

Date:

Supporting Documents

Documents you must send with your application

If you will be sending documents to us as a hard copy, send them with your signed declaration and number them as numbered below.

Please tell us using the drop downs how you will send the supporting documents.

1. Copy of your organisation's constitution (formal rules), unless you are a public organisation. This must include: a) The name and aims of your organisation. b) A statement which prevents your organisation from distributing income or property to its members during its lifetime. c) 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. d) The date when the constitution was adopted.e) The signature of your chairperson (or other suitable person).If you have sent a copy of your constitution with a previous grant application (not before April 2008) and no changes have been made to it, you do not need to send it again.

Electronic

2. For joint applications - a copy of your partnership agreement signed by everyone involved which sets out how the project will be managed.

Electronic

3. A copy of your organisation's accounts for the last financial year

Hard copy

4. Copies of deeds, leases, mortgages or other proof of ownership if your project involves work to land, buildings or heritage items

Electronic

5. A small selection of visual aids that you consider will help illustrate your project, for example, drawings and photographs

Electronic

6. A signed original copy of the declaration

Hard copy

7. Detailed timetable for the development phase to the second round application

Electronic

8. Briefs for development work

Electronic

9. Job descriptions for new posts to be filled during the development phase

Does not apply

10. For complicated capital works projects and for all capital works projects with a grant request in excess of £1 million, a conservation statement (see Conservation management planning)

Electronic