

Funding for Core Costs

This document is a collection of potential funding opportunities for those organisations needing funding to cover Core Costs.

The text on each potential funding body is compiled from extracts from their respective websites at the date stated in the document's filename.

Some of the funding opportunities listed below were closed at the date of the searches. If they are closed permanently then they have been omitted, but those that are likely to re-open later in the year have been included.

This document is not meant to be exhaustive, nor complete. It is a snapshot of the most relevant funding opportunities at that particular time.

Tudor Trust

<http://tudortrust.org.uk/what-we-do/>

Tudor makes grants, and provides other types of support, to voluntary and community groups working in any part of the UK. They particularly want to help smaller, community-led organisations which work directly with people who are at the margins of society: organisations which support positive changes in people's lives and in their communities.

Because they try to respond to the needs identified by organisations themselves, many of their grants take the form of core funding: funding which goes towards the core costs of running an organisation, including salaries, overheads and day-to-day running costs. Sometimes they may look at offering unrestricted funding, through a grant which can be used entirely freely to further an organisation's charitable objectives.

Usually grants are made over one, two or three years. They understand that tackling deep-rooted problems takes time so they sometimes fund over a longer period, usually by making a further grant following on from the original one. However, their interest in supporting work in the longer term has to be balanced against their need to encourage new groups and new thinking. This means that their funding can't continue indefinitely.

They can also provide project grants, capital grants for buildings or equipment and grants to help strengthen your organisation. There is no maximum or minimum grant. In some situations they may look at making a short-term loan if this is the most helpful solution and you can demonstrate how you will pay it back: if you are interested in loan funding please ring the Information Team on 020 7727 8522 for advice before making an application.

The Tudor Trust wants to support smaller groups, embedded in their communities, which work directly with people who are on the edges of mainstream society in ways which encourage inclusion, integration and independence. They are particularly interested in supporting work that develops and promotes the social connections and relationships which make such an important contribution to the well-being and quality of life of individuals, and which strengthens communities.

One of the crucial things they look for in the applications we receive is a strong focus on support for the most marginalised - on those individuals and communities who have limited access to resources and opportunities.

Tudor's trustees are also particularly interested in supporting smaller, under-resourced organisations: in their experience smaller organisations are particularly well-placed to deliver positive change because they know their communities and can be highly responsive to need, providing an individualised and holistic response to the people they support. The best smaller-scale organisations also encourage participation and inclusion and contribute to the resilience of communities by offering opportunities for connection and engagement.

They are therefore much more likely to fund groups with an annual income of less than £1 million. In practice the majority of the organisations they support are much smaller than this: last year over 80% of our grants went to groups with an annual income of less than £500,000.

Allen Lane Foundation

<http://allenlane.org.uk/>

Type of Grants

The Foundation makes grants for start-up, core or project costs. These grants are relatively small. Examples of types of grants they make could be:

- Volunteers or participants expenses
- Venue hire
- Part-time or sessional staffing costs
- Work aimed at strengthening the organisation such as trustee or staff training

They fund particular beneficiary groups – currently these are:

- Asylum seekers and refugees
- Gypsies and Travellers
- LGBTQ communities
- Migrant communities
- Offenders and ex-offenders
- Older people
- People experiencing mental health problems
- People experiencing violence or abuse

Activities:

Some examples of the kind of activities which might be suitable for funding are:

- Provision of advice or information
- Advocacy
- Arts activities where the primary purpose is therapeutic or social
- Befriending or mentoring
- Mediation or conflict resolution
- Practical work, such as gardening or recycling, which benefits both the provider and the recipient
- Self-help groups
- Social activities or drop-in centres
- Strengthening the rights of particular groups and enabling their views and experiences to be heard by policy-makers
- Research and education aimed at changing public attitudes or policy
- Work aimed at combating stigma or discrimination
- Work developing practical alternatives to violence

Grants

Their maximum grant is £15,000.

The average grant size is around £5,000-£6,000.

The Foundation makes single grants, or grants for two or three years.

Esmee Fairburn Foundation

<http://esmeefairbairn.org.uk/>

The Foundation aims to improve the quality of life for people and communities in the UK both now and in the future. They do this by supporting organisations that do charitable work in the:

- arts
- with children and young people
- environment
- social change.

Their grants support organisations' core or project costs, including staff salaries and overheads. They do not fund building or equipment costs, or individuals. 2015 grants ranged from £5k to £1.5m (median average £100,000), with support lasting 1 - 5 years (45% 3 years).

Across all their funding they aim to unlock and enable potential, back the unorthodox and unfashionable, build collective networks and catalyse system change.

Arts

- Organisations at a pivotal point - organisationally or artistically
- Development of emerging talent
- Art as an instrument for social change, community cohesion or participation

Children and Young People

- Social and emotional development of disadvantaged children and young people
The rights of vulnerable children and young people
- Addressing root causes of low educational attainment and challenging behaviour
- Civic and political participation for young people under-represented in decision-making
- Young people leaving care

Environment

- Connecting people with nature
- Large-scale conservation of natural environments on land and at sea
- Countering the effects of damaging human activities
- Lesser known plants, animals and organisms

Social Change

- Participation – marginalised and excluded individuals and groups
- Place – revitalising community life
- Injustice – systemic change around injustice and inequality

Food

- Local innovation in alternative approaches
- Food and wellbeing
- Working towards a more coherent food sector

Comic Relief Main Grants

<http://www.comicrelief.com/>

They will allocate funding under four programme areas:

- Investing in children and young people to be ready for the future.
- Empowering women and girls so they're safe and free to lead the lives they choose.
- Improving health and wellbeing of vulnerable and disadvantaged people.
- Building stronger communities in areas of disadvantage, deprivation and poverty.

They will fund revenue costs, such as salaries, and are willing to fund small capital items, such as office furniture and computers. They won't usually fund building costs, the purchase of vehicles and land or heavy equipment unless it can be clearly shown that such expenditure is proportionately small, in relation to the overall budget, and adequately justified as essential to the proposed activity.

A list of recently awarded grants is at:

<http://www.comicrelief.com/what-we-do>

Grants range from £20,000 to £250,000.

Children in Need

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b008dk4b/features/cin-grants-main-shouldiapply>

Children in Need give grants for children and young people of 18 years and under experiencing disadvantage through:

- Illness, distress, abuse or neglect
- Any kind of disability
- Behavioural or psychological difficulties
- Living in poverty or situations of deprivation

Their Main Grants Programme is for grants over £10,000 to support projects for up to three years. There is no upper limit for Main Grants but they make very few grants over £120,000 and most grants are for much less.

BBC Children in Need will only fund direct project costs, that is, costs that relate clearly and directly to a project. These can include salaries, volunteer expenses, building hire costs and travel costs. In many cases project costs also include less delivery-focused aspects such as line management, administration, insurance and utilities.

They will not fund organisational overheads or running costs which the organisation would incur whether the project was running or not. (Although they will consider funding support costs incurred as a direct result of running the project.)

Lloyds Foundation

<http://www.lloydsbankfoundation.org.uk/>

Their new grant programmes launched from April 2014 – *Invest*, *Enable* and *Enhance* offers short and long term grants. Support will be adapted to the needs of small and medium sized charities (income between £25,000 and £1 million) that are committed to delivering work which breaks or prevents cycles of disadvantage.

Invest provides longer term core or delivery funding for charities which meet the programme aim and are delivering clear outcomes as a result of their work.

Invest grants are from £10,000 up to maximum of £25,000 per year for two or three years, with the opportunity for continuation funding for a further period – up to six years in total.

Invest grants fund core organisational costs, meaning those related to the day to day running of your charity. Requests for core costs will only be considered where the majority of your charity's work (more than 50% of your work and expenditure) meets their eligibility criteria.

They also fund costs associated with the direct delivery of your work.

The core costs and direct delivery costs they support are summarised below:

Core Costs

Building running costs

Rent

Utilities

Heating and lighting

Insurance

Direct Delivery Costs

Salaries

Recruitment

Sessional workers

Volunteer expenses

Travel

Office costs

Training

Stationery

Monitoring and evaluation

IT running costs

Promotion

Management costs

Activity costs

Part-funding or funding of salaries

Finance/admin/back office

Enable grants provide a great opportunity to strengthen eligible charities so they can deliver more effectively, and are awarded to eligible charities that have identified clear development areas. Enable grants are up to a total of £15,000 over one or two years, and can reinvigorate charities through funding organisational improvements, development of areas such as leadership and governance, improved systems and demonstrating outcomes. These developments put charities in a stronger position to better deliver services and attract funding.

Enable grants are awarded to charities which have identified clear development needs, and provide a great opportunity to strengthen charities to deliver more effectively.

Enable grants are awarded to charities that meet their eligibility criteria and have also identified clear development areas which will support their growth. Enable grants are not awarded for costs which are considered to be for the core running of a charity – please consider applying for an Invest grant to support your core or direct delivery costs.

Enable can fund a range of activity related to the development and improvement of the capability of your organisation, for example:

- Business and service developments and plans
- Development of monitoring systems
- Investigation of mergers, partnerships, shared services, contract diversification
- Consultancy support
- Quality standards
- Development of new income streams and enterprise

Garfield Weston Foundation

<http://www.garfieldweston.org/>

The Foundation supports a broad range of organisations and activities that share a commitment to making a positive impact to the lives of the communities in which they work, and that are driven by a desire to achieve excellence.

They will consider requests for specific activities or programmes, for Capital projects (i.e. buildings and equipment) and also towards an organisation's core costs.

They make grants across the UK to organisations in the following categories:

- Arts
- Education
- Youth
- Health
- Community
- Environment
- Religion

- Welfare

Every application is considered on its own merits as the organisations they support vary hugely in size and scope. The Foundation expects applicants to have secured 40-50% of funds required before an application will be considered by their Trustees. The Foundation makes grants from £1,000 upwards. If you are considering applying for £100,000 and above, please note that it is advisable to send a short, preliminary letter to their Director, Philippa Charles, introducing your organisation and summarising the project and fundraising plans.

Hilden Charitable Fund

<http://www.hildencharitablefund.org.uk/about.htm>

The aim of the Fund is to address disadvantage, notably by supporting causes which are unlikely to raise funds from public subscription, known sometimes as 'unpopular causes.' Fund policy is directed largely at supporting work at a community level. Grants are rarely given to well funded national charities. Grants are not given to individuals.

After a major review of Fund activities in 1992, the following grant making priorities were established: homelessness, minorities, penal affairs and overseas countries. These priorities are reviewed on a three year cycle.

While Trustees' policy is to address needs by considering and funding specific projects' costs, Trustees are most sympathetic to funding general running, or core costs. In awarding these types of 'unrestricted' grants, Trustees believe that great value can be added, as most charities find fund raising for core costs most difficult.

John Ellerman Foundation

<http://www.ellerman.org.uk>

They like to support smaller organisations whose work has reach and significance across the UK and look for organisations with a national footprint.

They will support core costs or projects, depending on what is most needed.

Their funding is in three categories, and they aim to allocate it broadly as follows:

- Arts 25%
- Environment 25%
- Welfare 50%

Core funding represented 53% of the grants; Most grants were for more than one year.

Their main interest is in supporting small to medium-sized organisations whose work matches their funding priorities. They believe that core funding is usually the most valuable contribution they can make. If you think a project grant would be best, you can apply for that instead.

They are aware that a modest core grant will have a limited impact on the finances of larger organisations. If your turnover is close to £10m a year, it may be better to apply for a project grant.

Their minimum grant is £10,000. There is no maximum but grants over £100,000 are unusual. The average size of a grant was £26,000 pa last year.

Yapp Charitable Trust

<http://www.yappcharitabletrust.org.uk/>

They only offer grants to registered charities with a total annual expenditure of less than £40,000 who are undertaking work with their priority groups:

- Elderly people
- Children and young people aged 5 – 25
- People with physical impairments, learning difficulties or mental health challenges

- Social welfare – people trying to overcome life-limiting problems of a social, rather than medical, origin (such as addiction, relationship difficulties, abuse, offending)
- Education and learning (with a particular interest in people who are educationally disadvantaged, whether adults or children)

They only fund running costs. They define core funding as the costs associated with regular activities or services that have been ongoing for at least a year. They do not fund new projects, extra services or additional delivery costs. This includes creating a paid post for work that is currently undertaken on a voluntary basis or rent for premises that are currently cost free. Most of their grants are for more than one year because they like to fund ongoing needs.

Grants are normally for a maximum of £3,000 per year and they will fund for up to three years.

Paul Hamlyn Foundation

<http://www.phf.org.uk/>

Their grants cover the following strategic priorities:

- Nurturing ideas and people
- Arts access and participation
- Education & learning through the arts
- Investing in young people
- Migration and integration

For example the Youth Fund supports organisations whose main purpose is about helping young people (aged 14-25) in the most precarious positions, where making the transition to adult independence is most challenging, and those who are most vulnerable. The Fund supports organisations which work with young people in a way that recognises and builds on their strengths and potential. Through this fund they want to promote a way of working where young people's voices, influence and ideas are central. It aims to enable those with innovative and influential ideas or outstanding practice to sustain and prepare to grow their impact.

Organisations may be planning to grow their impact by:

- Replicating a programme or service
- Widening the reach of an idea or innovation
- Spreading a technology or skill
- Advancing policy or enhancing its implementation
- Influencing attitudes

The Fund will provide core funding to organisations within the youth sector and outside.

Henry Smith Charity

<http://www.henrysmithcharity.org.uk/index.html>

Their Main Grants Programme is for grants of £10,000 p.a. or over. The amount requested must be at least £10,000 in each year. The maximum length of funding that can be requested is three years.

Revenue grants can be used to fund running costs, salaries and/or project costs.

Priority is given to work with groups experiencing social and/or economic disadvantage (people with disabilities, for example) and to work that tackles problems in areas of high deprivation (by which they mean those that fall within the bottom third of the National Indices

of Deprivation). They mean areas that are ranked in the latest government Indices of Multiple Deprivation as being in the bottom third. They prioritise applications from projects working in these areas.

Where you are working with a deprived community within a relatively affluent area, you would need to make a strong case in your application that the people you are working with are living in deprived circumstances and are in need of support.

In 2013 the average grant size through their Main Grants Programme (i.e. Revenue and Capital) was £77,500, usually spread over two or three years.

The majority of their Revenue grants make a contribution towards an organisation's running costs, a project or service, and/or fund a part or the full salary of a post. They never give grants for an organisation's full running costs, and even as high as 50% is extremely rare.

Through their Main Grants Programme they make grants in the categories listed below, and have given some examples of the type of work they prioritise for support through their grants:

Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME)

Culturally appropriate services for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities; including those that promote integration and access to mainstream services.

Carers

Advice and support; including respite services for carers and those who are cared for, and educational opportunities for young carers.

Community Service

Support services for communities in areas of high deprivation; including furniture recycling projects, debt advice services and community centres.

Disability

Rehabilitation, support services, training and advocacy for people who are disabled; this includes people with learning disabilities as well as physical disabilities.

Domestic and Sexual Violence

Advice, support and secure housing projects for families affected by domestic violence or sexual violence. Perpetrator programmes can be considered where organisations have secured, or are working towards, Respect accreditation. We are particularly interested in services which can demonstrate their outcomes measurement such as data collected through the Safer Lives Insights programme.

Drugs, Alcohol and Substance Misuse

Rehabilitation and support services for people affected by, or at risk of, drug and/or alcohol dependency, and projects providing support to their families.

Family Services

Support services for families in areas of high deprivation.

Homelessness

Advice, support and housing services for homeless people and those at risk of homelessness.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

Advice, support and counselling services for people who are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgendered.

Mental Health

Advice and support services for people experiencing mental health problems, and projects that promote positive mental health.

Older People

Residential, health and emotional support services, such as befriending services and day care centres. Priority will be given to projects in areas of high deprivation and those where rural isolation can be demonstrated.

Prisoners and Ex-offenders

Rehabilitation and resettlement services for prisoners and/or ex-offenders; including education and training projects that improve employability, and projects that provide support to prisoners' families.

Prostitution and Trafficking

Advice and support services for sex industry workers; including advice on housing support and personal health, escaping exploitation and exiting prostitution.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Advocacy, advice and support services for refugees and asylum seekers, and projects that help promote integration.

Young People

Projects and services that help maximise the potential of young people who experience educational, social and economic disadvantage; including young people in, or leaving, care.