

A TALE of TWO CITIES



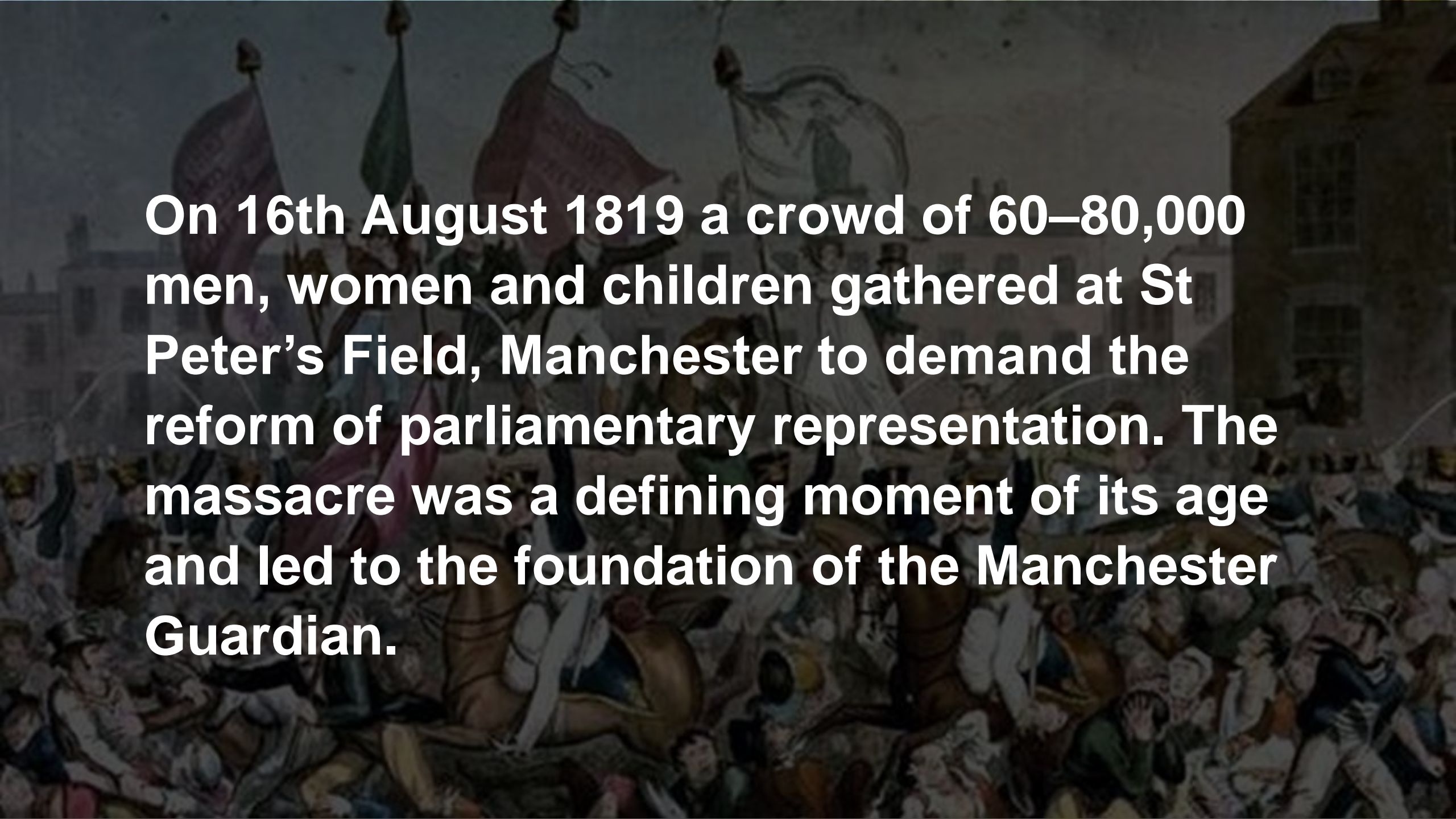
A Century of Social Action

*A History of Salford and
Manchester since Peterloo*

A historical illustration depicting the Peterloo Massacre. The scene shows a large crowd of people gathered in a city square, with many individuals holding flags and banners. In the foreground, a man in a top hat is seen pointing towards the crowd. The background features several multi-story buildings. The illustration is overlaid with a teal triangle on the left and a pink triangle on the right, which serve as design elements for the text.

1819

PETERLOO
MASSACRE

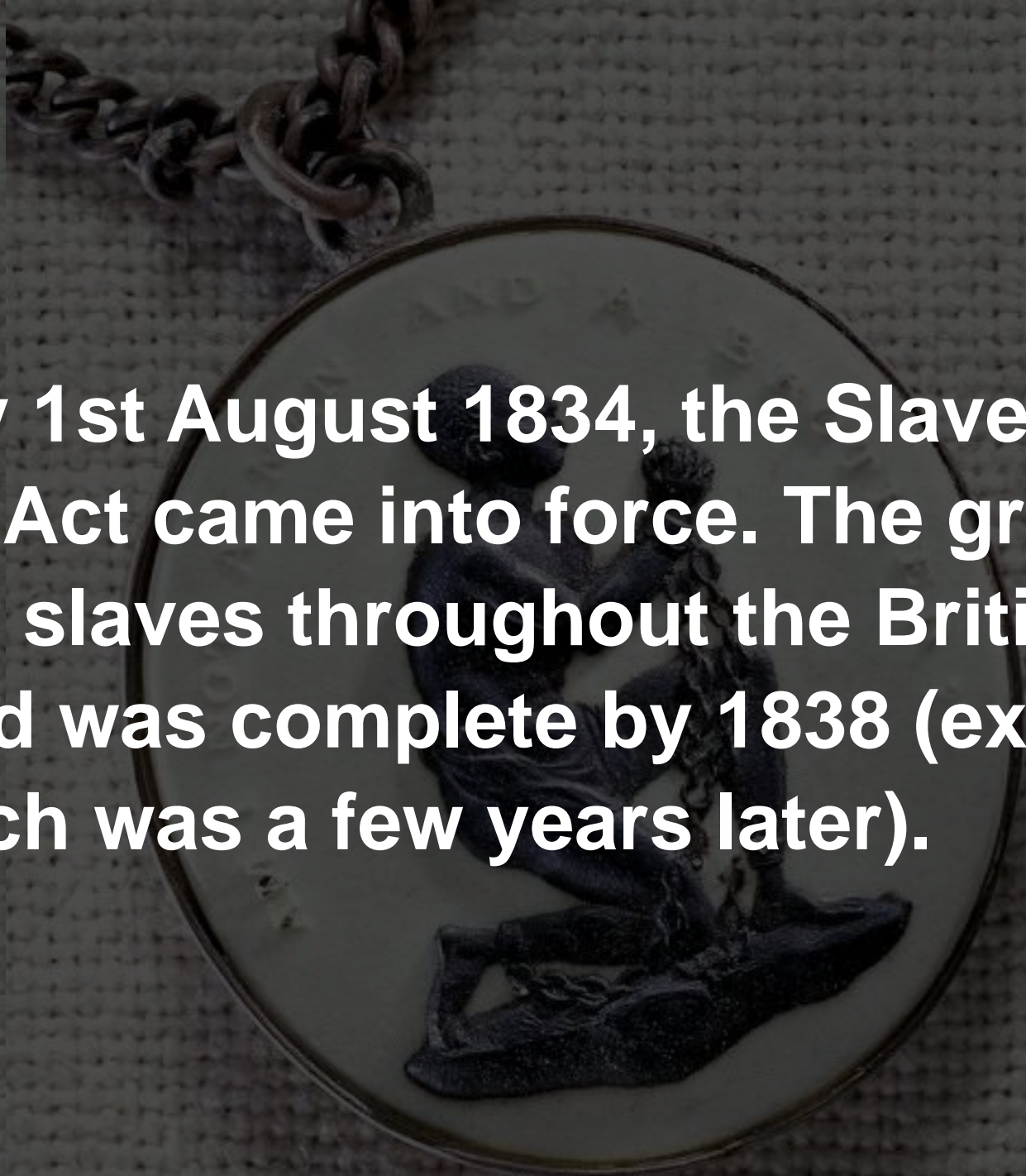
A historical illustration of a large crowd gathered at St. Peter's Field in Manchester. The scene is filled with people of various ages and genders, many holding flags. The background shows a large, multi-story building. The overall tone is somber and historical.

On 16th August 1819 a crowd of 60–80,000 men, women and children gathered at St Peter's Field, Manchester to demand the reform of parliamentary representation. The massacre was a defining moment of its age and led to the foundation of the Manchester Guardian.



1833

ABOLITION
OF SLAVERY

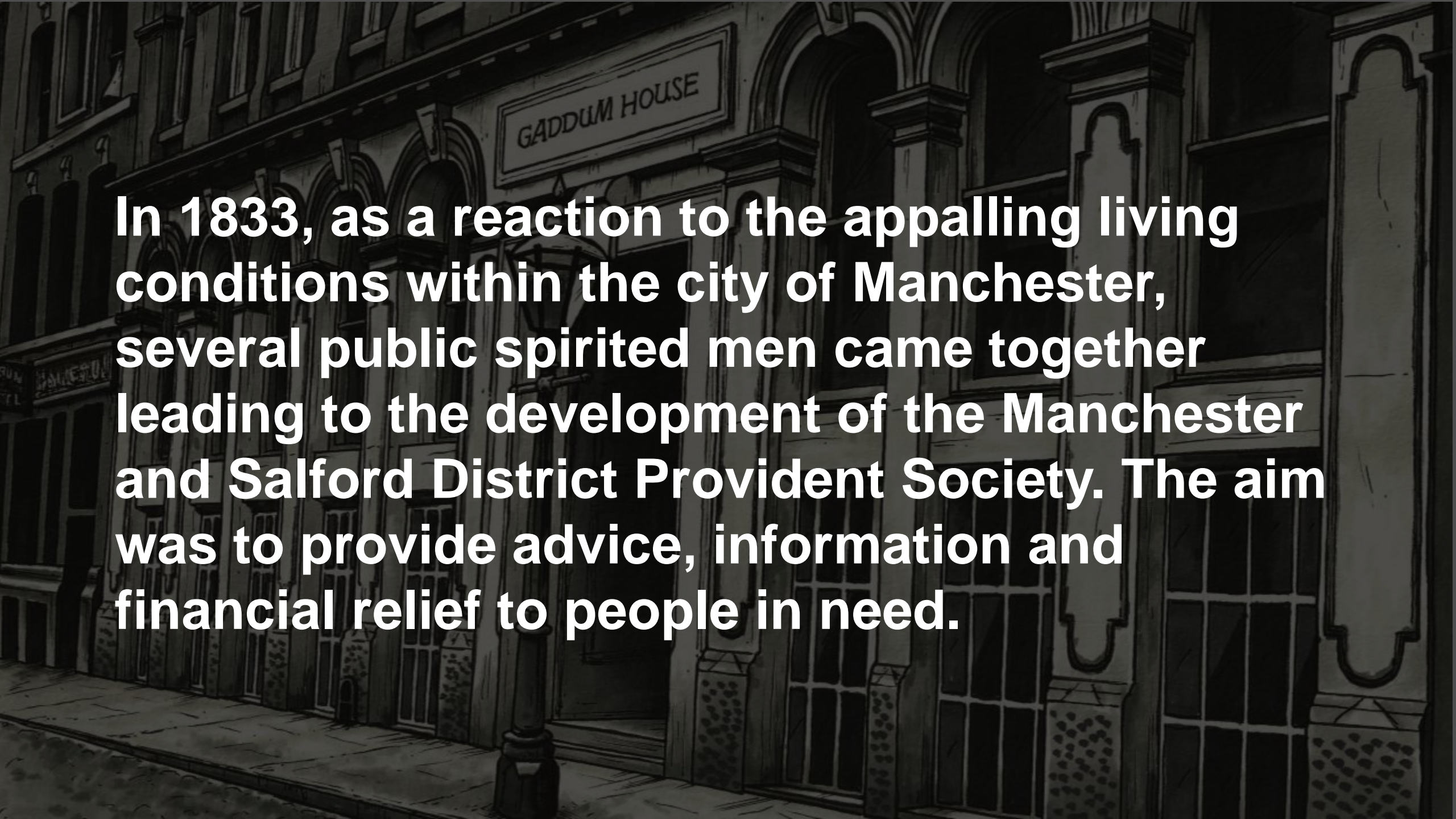


On Friday 1st August 1834, the Slavery Abolition Act came into force. The gradual freeing of slaves throughout the British Empire began and was complete by 1838 (except in India which was a few years later).



1833

GADDUM
FOUNDED

A dark, stylized illustration of a street scene in Manchester. The central focus is a building with a sign that reads "GADDUM HOUSE". The building has a classic architectural style with arched windows and doorways. The scene is rendered in a dark, monochromatic palette, with white text overlaid on the image. The text describes the founding of the Manchester and Salford District Provident Society in 1833, aimed at providing relief to the poor.

In 1833, as a reaction to the appalling living conditions within the city of Manchester, several public spirited men came together leading to the development of the Manchester and Salford District Provident Society. The aim was to provide advice, information and financial relief to people in need.



Over the years the organisation grew and by 1936, the first Gaddum House was opened to provide a centre for voluntary societies and a meeting place for social workers.

Also, the organisation's name evolved over time and has been known as District Provident and Family Welfare Society, Family Welfare Association of Manchester and Salford, FWA and in 1999 it became the Gaddum Centre. In 2019, they became Gaddum.

PERFECT" EDITION.]

[PRICE ONE PE

1838

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER

ing the Outline of An Act to provide for the Just Representation of the People of
Britain and Ireland in the Commons' House of Parliament:

EMBRACING THE PRINCIPLES OF

iversal Suffrage; No Property Qualification; Equal Representation; Payment of Members; and Vote by Ballot

THE PEOPLE'S
CHARTER

pared by a Committee of Twelve Persons: Six Members of Parliament and Six Member
"London Working Men's Association," and addressed to the People of the United King
Re-printed from the Third Edition, Revised and Corrected, from Communications from
many Associations in various parts of the Kingdom.

The People's Charter published in 1838 set out the six main aims of the movement. The achievement of these aims would give working men a say in law-making: they would be able to vote, and their vote would be protected by a secret ballot; and they would be able to stand for election to the House of Commons as a result of the removal of property qualifications and the introduction of payment for MPs.

“PERFECT” EDITION.]

[PRICE ONE PE

THE PEOPLES CHARTER

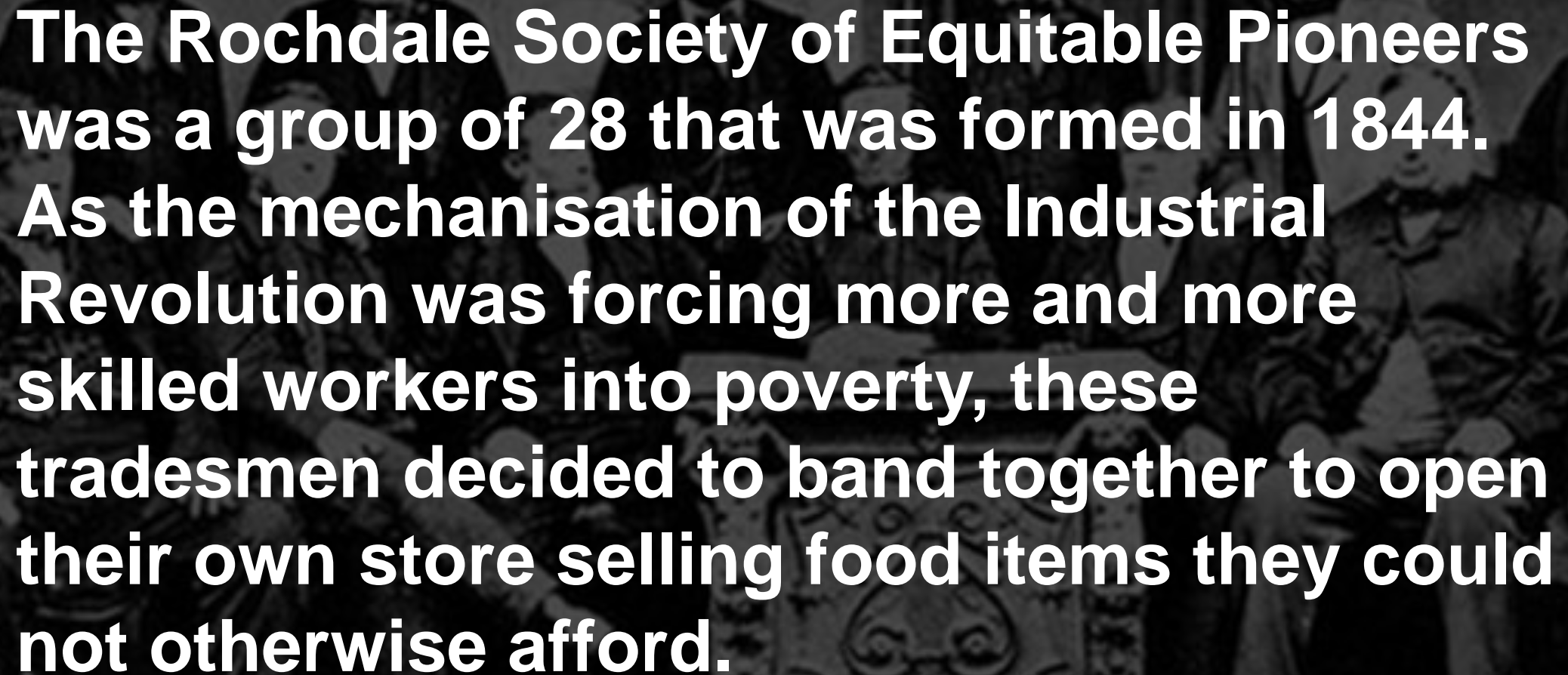
Chartism took its name from the People's Charter and was launched in 1838 by a series of large-scale meetings in Birmingham, Glasgow and the north of England. A huge mass meeting was held on Kersal Moor near Salford, on 24 September with speakers from all over the country.

ing the Outline of An Act to provide for the Just Representation of the People of
Ireland in the Commons' House of Parliament:
Universal Suffrage: No Property Qualification: Annual Parlian
Equal Representation: Payment of Members: and Vote by Ballot
pared by a Committee of Twelve Persons: Six Members of Parliament, and Six Member
“London Working Men's Association;” and addressed to the People of the United King
Re-printed from the Third Edition, Revised and Corrected, from Communications n
many Associations in various parts of the Kingdom.



1844

CO-OP
MOVEMENT

A black and white photograph of a group of men, likely the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers, seated around a table in a formal setting. The men are dressed in 19th-century attire, including suits and ties. They are arranged in two rows, with some standing in the back and others seated at a table in the front. The background features a patterned curtain or wall. The text is overlaid on the image in a bold, white font.

The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers was a group of 28 that was formed in 1844. As the mechanisation of the Industrial Revolution was forcing more and more skilled workers into poverty, these tradesmen decided to band together to open their own store selling food items they could not otherwise afford.



On 21 December 1844, they opened their store with a very meagre selection.

By 1900, the British co-operative movement had grown to 1,439 co-operatives covering virtually every area of the UK.

1846

THE BOOTH
CHARITIES ACT



The Booth Charities

The Booth Charities were established in the first quarter of the seventeenth century when Humphrey Booth the Elder (1580-1635) a rich fustian merchant of Manchester and Salford, granted lands worth £20 a year to trustees for the relief of the poor, old or disabled people in Salford.



The Booth Charities Act of 1846 updated the administration of the charities, improving their management. This Act united the Trustees of the Charities of Humphrey Booth the Elder and the Younger, and led to more direct involvement by the town council.





1847

VEGETARIAN
SOCIETY
FOUNDED



Over 200 years ago the Beefsteak Chapel in Salford was the first vegetarian church, led by the Reverend William Cowherd.

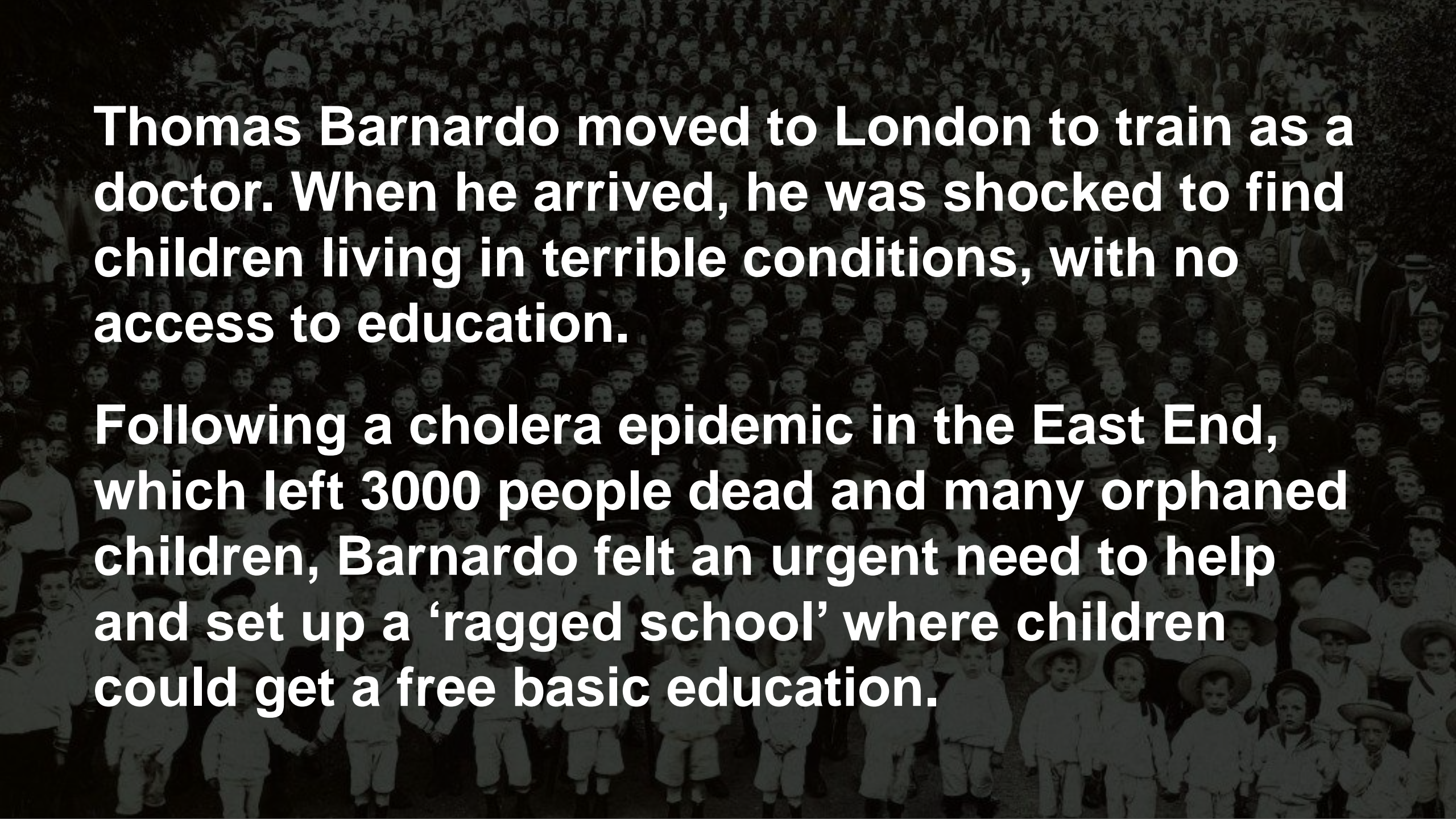
At this time the poor would eat the cheapest meat. This meant a diet featuring a great deal of offal.

Cowherd believed that God inhabited every animal and as such it was a sin to eat meat. His followers - aptly named Cowherdites - went on to form the Vegetarian Society.



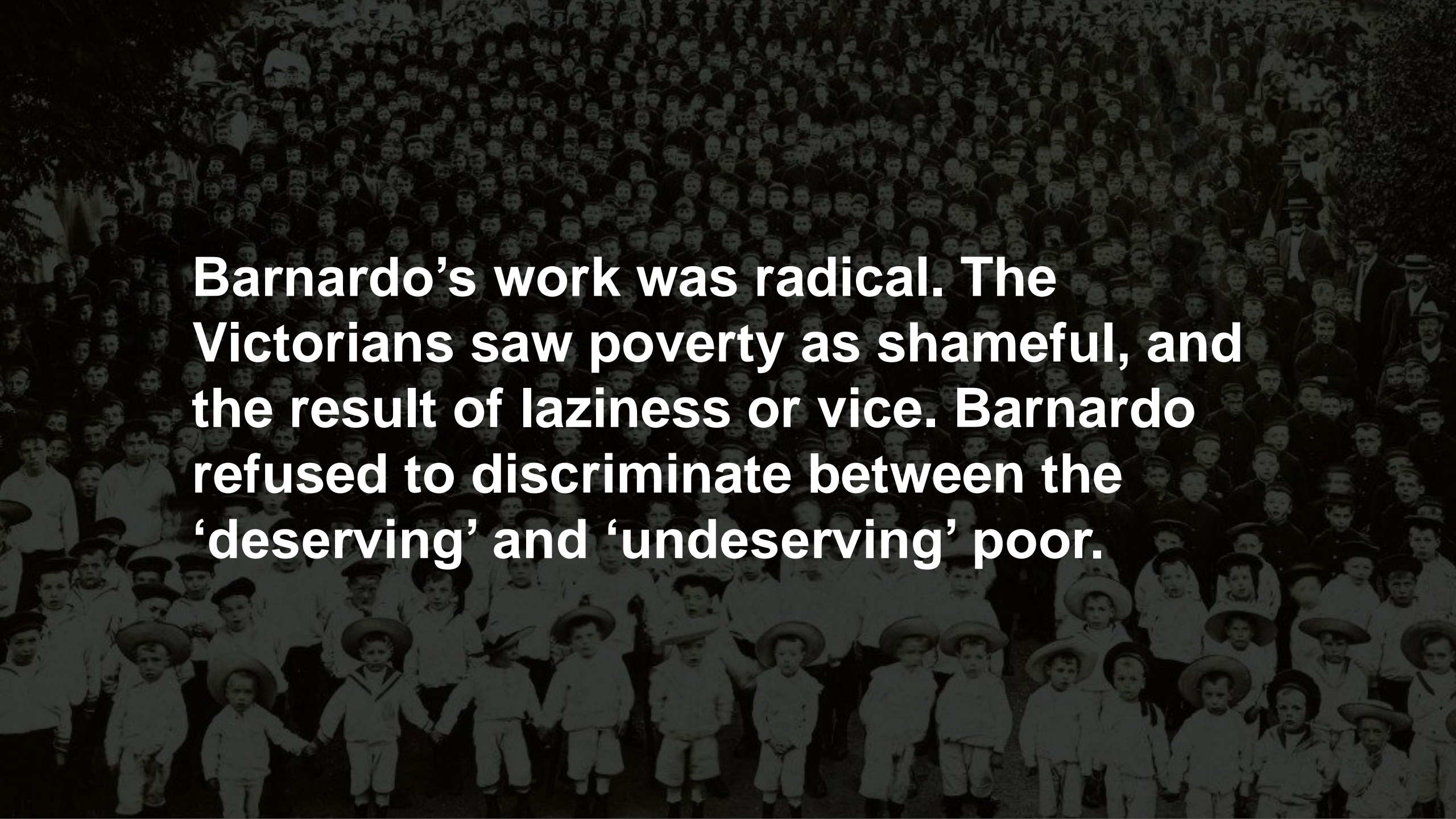
1866

BARNARDO'S
FOUNDED



Thomas Barnardo moved to London to train as a doctor. When he arrived, he was shocked to find children living in terrible conditions, with no access to education.

Following a cholera epidemic in the East End, which left 3000 people dead and many orphaned children, Barnardo felt an urgent need to help and set up a 'ragged school' where children could get a free basic education.

A large, dense crowd of people, including many children in the foreground, serving as a background for the text. The children in the foreground are wearing light-colored clothing and hats, and some are holding hands. The overall scene is a historical or archival photograph of a large gathering.

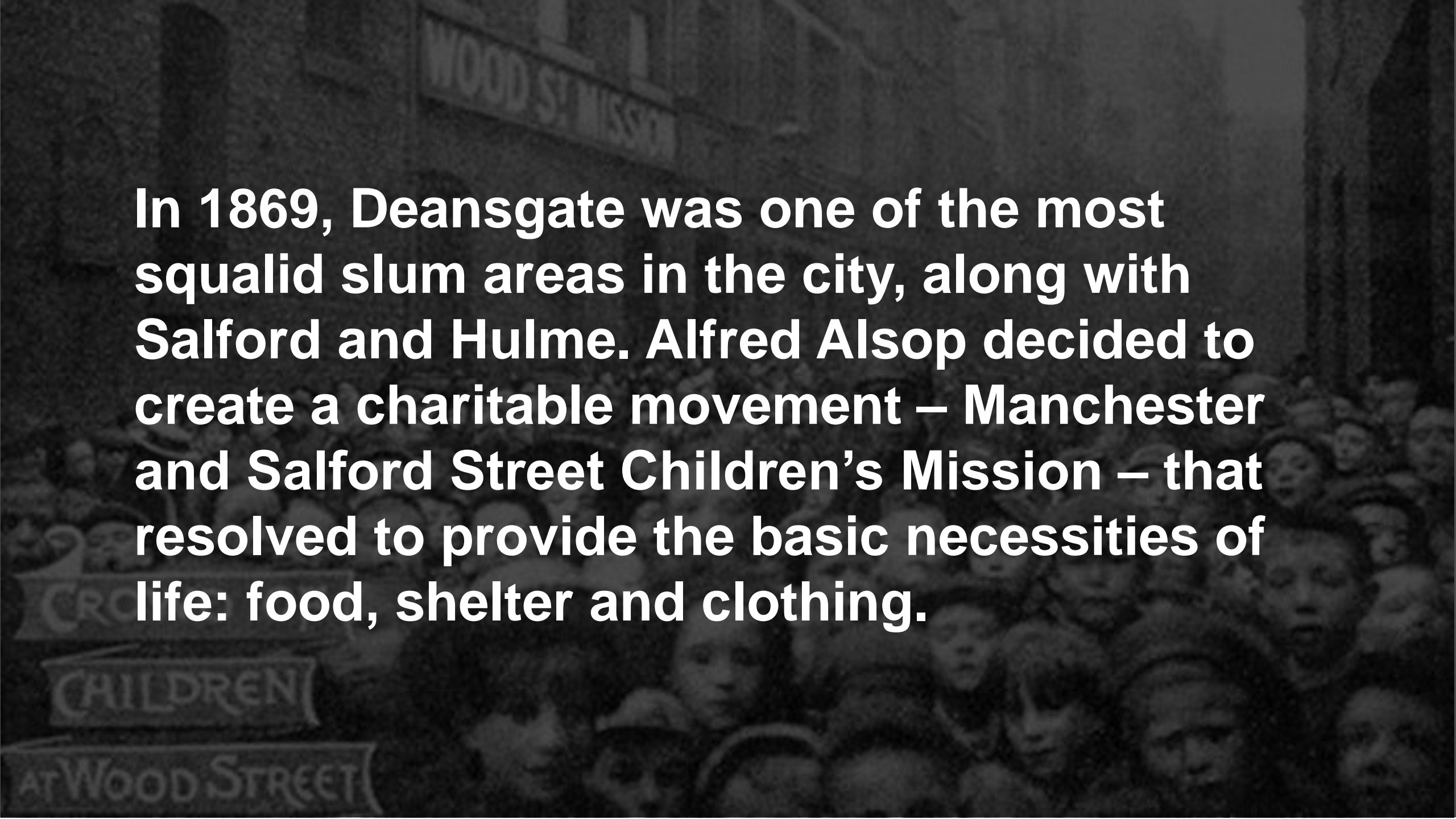
Barnardo's work was radical. The Victorians saw poverty as shameful, and the result of laziness or vice. Barnardo refused to discriminate between the 'deserving' and 'undeserving' poor.

A historical black and white photograph of a large crowd of people, likely children, gathered at Wood Street. The image is overlaid with a maroon arrow pointing right and a teal arrow pointing left. The year '1869' is written in white on the maroon arrow, and 'WOOD ST MISSION FOUNDED' is written in white on the teal arrow. A caption at the bottom of the photograph reads 'CROWD OF CHILDREN AT WOOD STREET'.


1869

WOOD ST
MISSION
FOUNDED

CROWD OF
CHILDREN
AT WOOD STREET



In 1869, Deansgate was one of the most squalid slum areas in the city, along with Salford and Hulme. Alfred Alsop decided to create a charitable movement – Manchester and Salford Street Children’s Mission – that resolved to provide the basic necessities of life: food, shelter and clothing.

The background is a dark, monochromatic relief sculpture. It depicts a dense crowd of children's faces, looking upwards. Several signs are visible: 'WOOD STREET' at the top, 'CHILDREN' in the middle, and 'AT WOOD STREET' at the bottom. The text is white and bold, overlaid on the sculpture.

Following a first mission site in Lombard Street, the site on Wood Street was acquired in 1873 and a brand new building built. Accommodation was provided there for homeless boys and later girls, and free dinners, clothing and shoes were provided for hundreds of children and their families.

A historical black and white photograph of a large group of people, including men, women, and children, standing in front of a building with classical architectural features like columns. The image is overlaid with a purple and yellow graphic design.

1870

TOGETHER
TRUST
FOUNDED



The Together Trust was founded in 1870 by Leonard Kilbee Shaw and Richard Bramwell Taylor, two Sunday school teachers who volunteered at St Ann's Ragged school, Manchester. They were inspired to take action to help the many children and young people whom they saw living rough on the city's streets.



1903

SALFORD
LADS' CLUB
FOUNDED

The background of the image shows the exterior of a brick building with a central arched doorway. Above the doorway is a green sign with white text that reads "SALFORD LADS' CLUB". The building has a classic architectural style with arched windows and doorways. The text is overlaid on this background in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

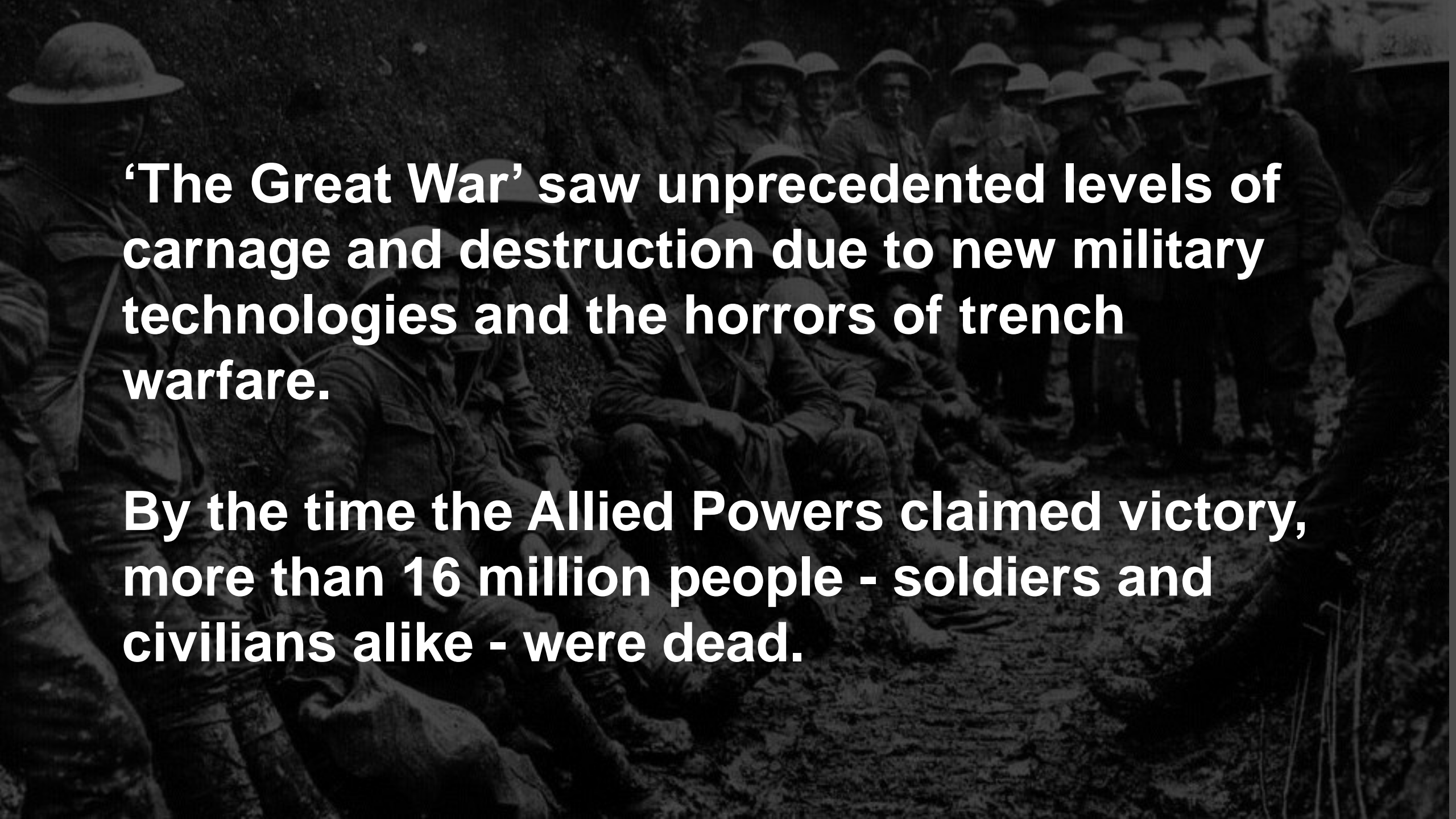
Salford Lads' Club was founded in 1903 by two brothers, James and William Groves, from the family of brewers who owned Groves and Whitnall Brewery and the family is still involved to this day.

The club was opened on 30 January 1904 by Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scout movement. The club is entirely run by volunteers and they deliver sport and recreational activities to the lads and girls of Ordsall.



1914-18

WORLD
WAR I



‘The Great War’ saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction due to new military technologies and the horrors of trench warfare.

By the time the Allied Powers claimed victory, more than 16 million people - soldiers and civilians alike - were dead.

A black and white photograph of World War I soldiers in a trench. The soldiers are wearing helmets and carrying equipment, and are positioned in a line, some sitting and some standing. The background is dark and shows the trench environment.

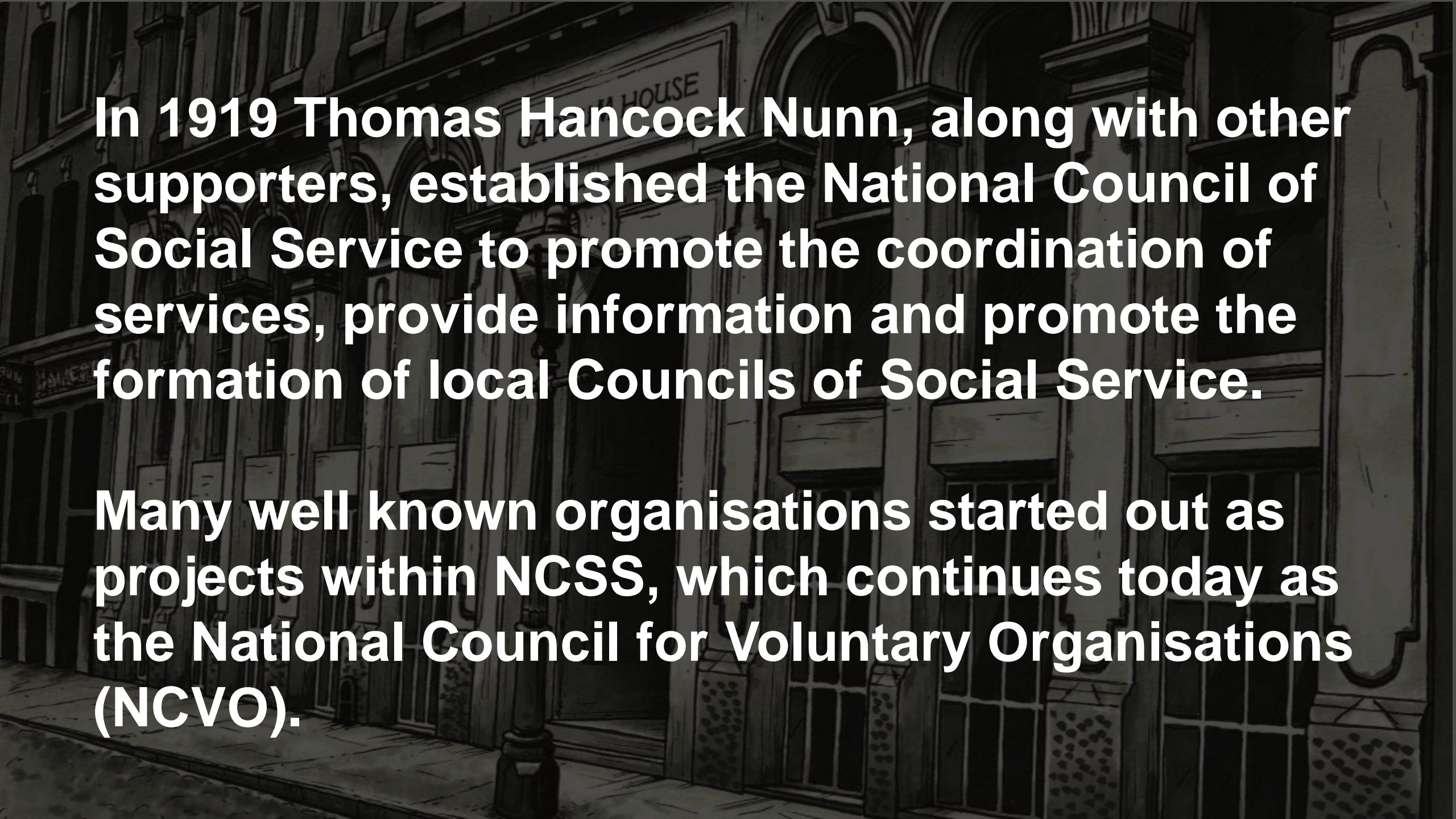
Life for women changed dramatically during the war because so many men were away fighting. Many women took paid jobs outside the home for the first time.

Following WW1, the British Legion was formed, providing financial and emotional support for soldiers who had returned and their families.



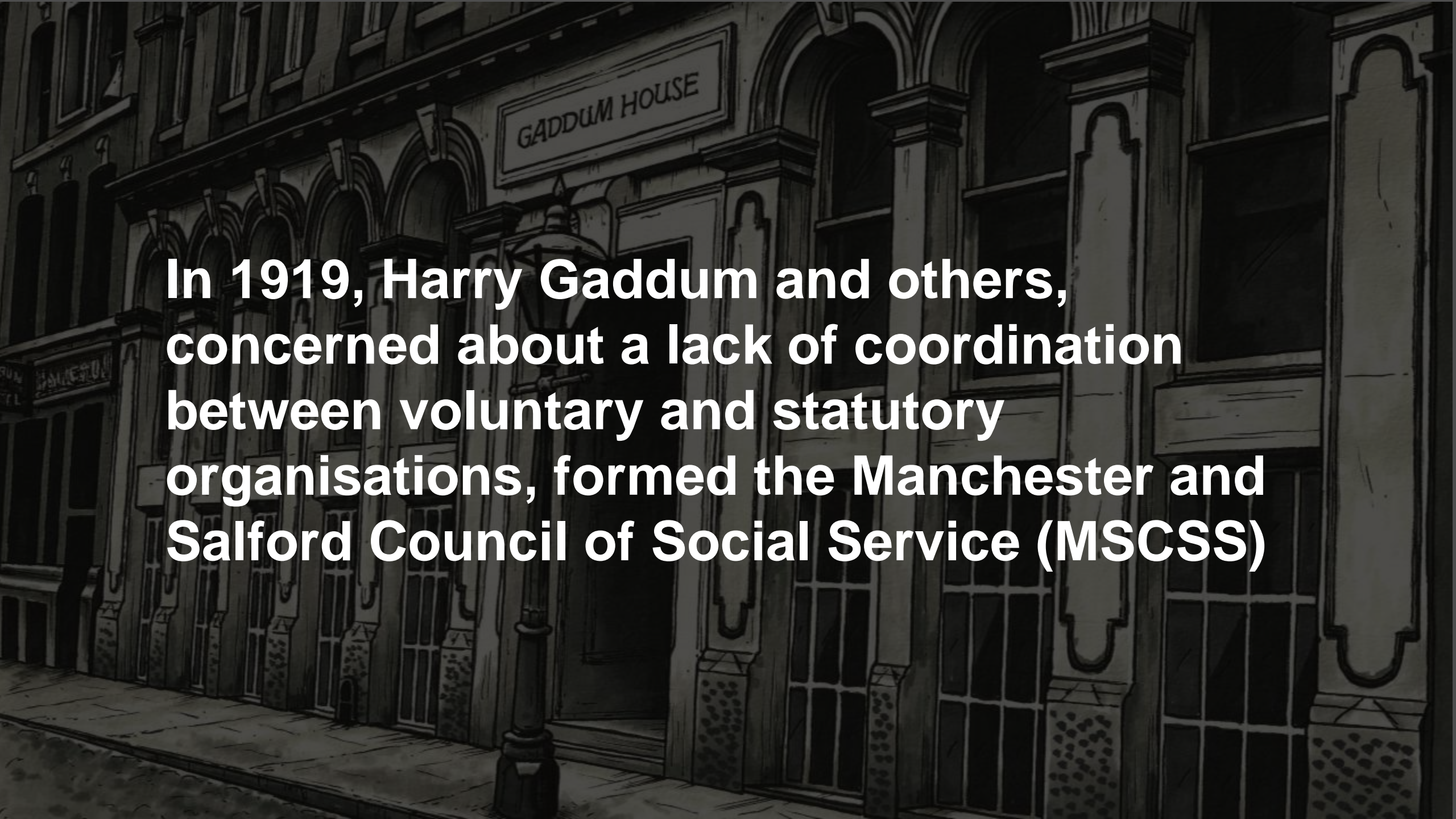
1919

MSCSS
FOUNDED

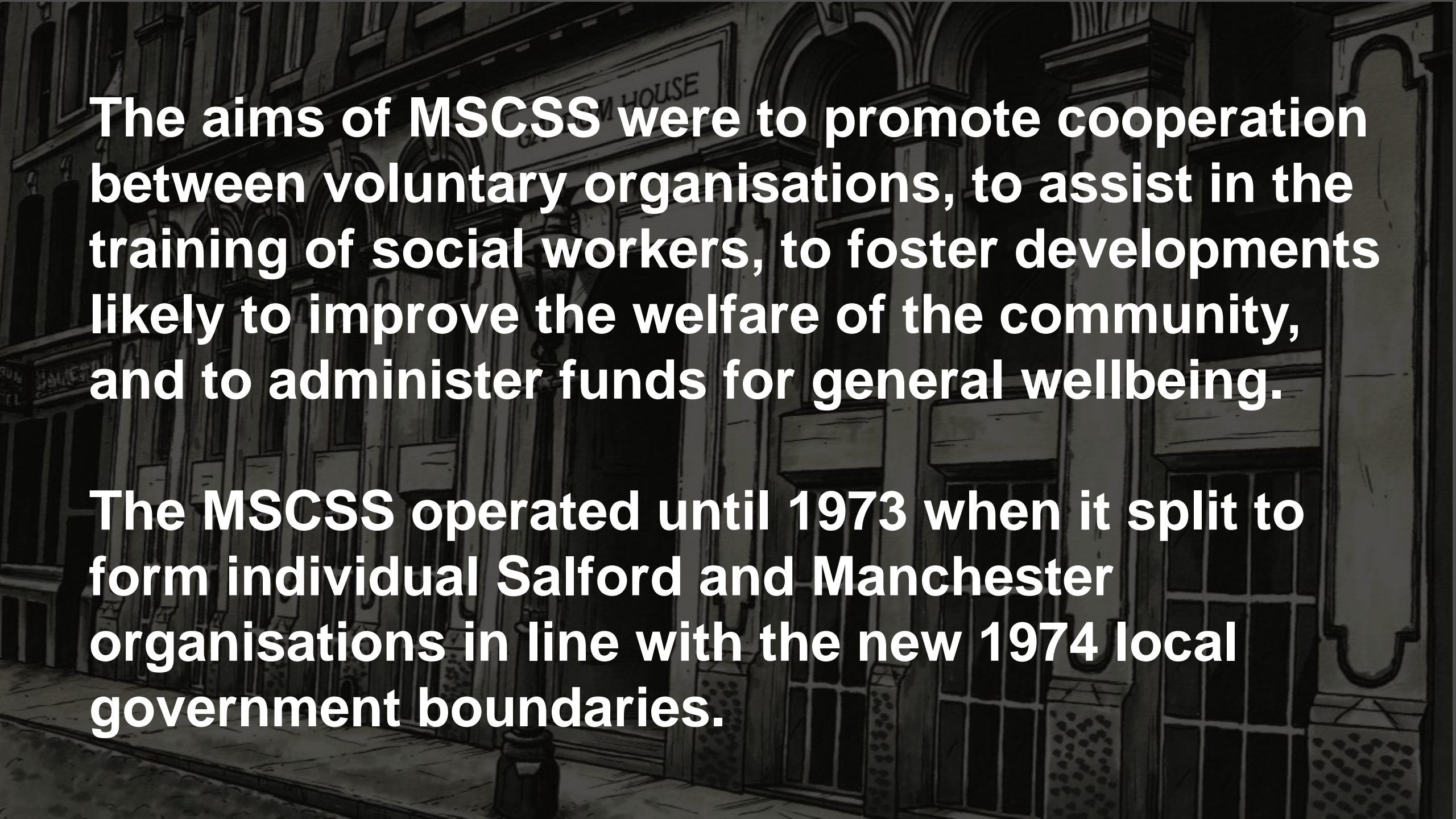


In 1919 Thomas Hancock Nunn, along with other supporters, established the National Council of Social Service to promote the coordination of services, provide information and promote the formation of local Councils of Social Service.

Many well known organisations started out as projects within NCSS, which continues today as the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO).



In 1919, Harry Gaddum and others, concerned about a lack of coordination between voluntary and statutory organisations, formed the Manchester and Salford Council of Social Service (MSCSS)



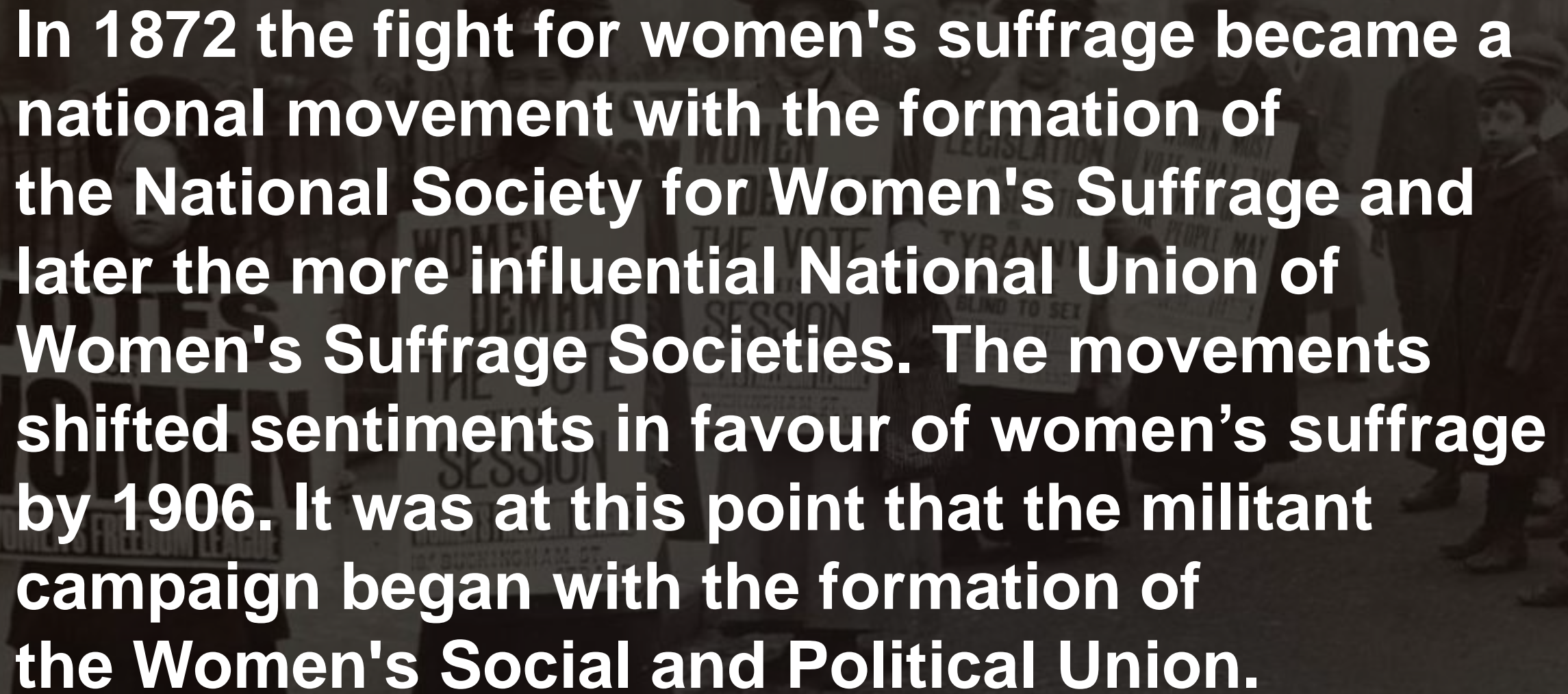
The aims of MSCSS were to promote cooperation between voluntary organisations, to assist in the training of social workers, to foster developments likely to improve the welfare of the community, and to administer funds for general wellbeing.

The MSCSS operated until 1973 when it split to form individual Salford and Manchester organisations in line with the new 1974 local government boundaries.

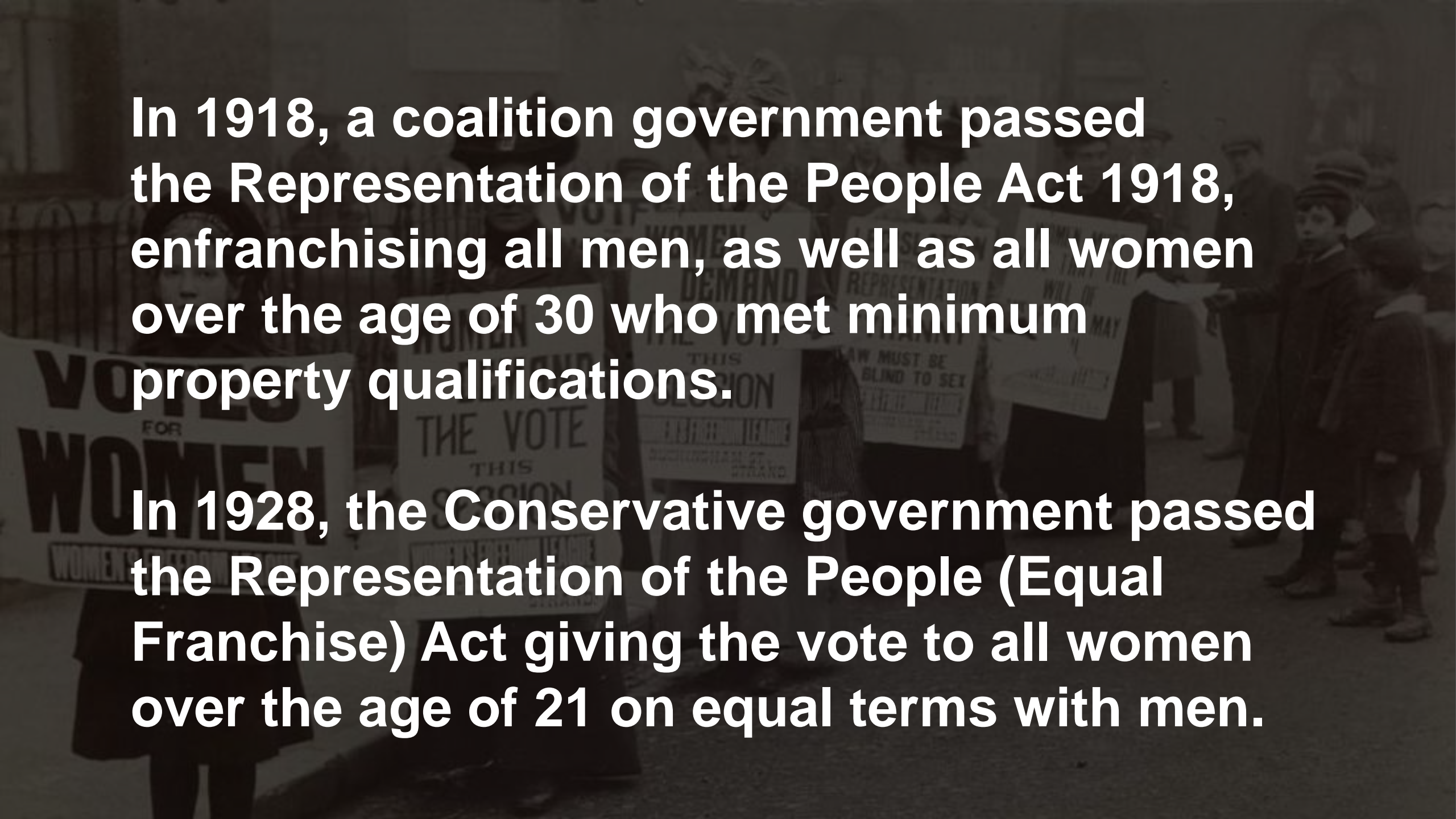
1928

ALL WOMEN
GET THE
VOTE





In 1872 the fight for women's suffrage became a national movement with the formation of the National Society for Women's Suffrage and later the more influential National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The movements shifted sentiments in favour of women's suffrage by 1906. It was at this point that the militant campaign began with the formation of the Women's Social and Political Union.



In 1918, a coalition government passed the Representation of the People Act 1918, enfranchising all men, as well as all women over the age of 30 who met minimum property qualifications.

In 1928, the Conservative government passed the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act giving the vote to all women over the age of 21 on equal terms with men.



1931

BATTLE OF
BEXLEY
SQUARE

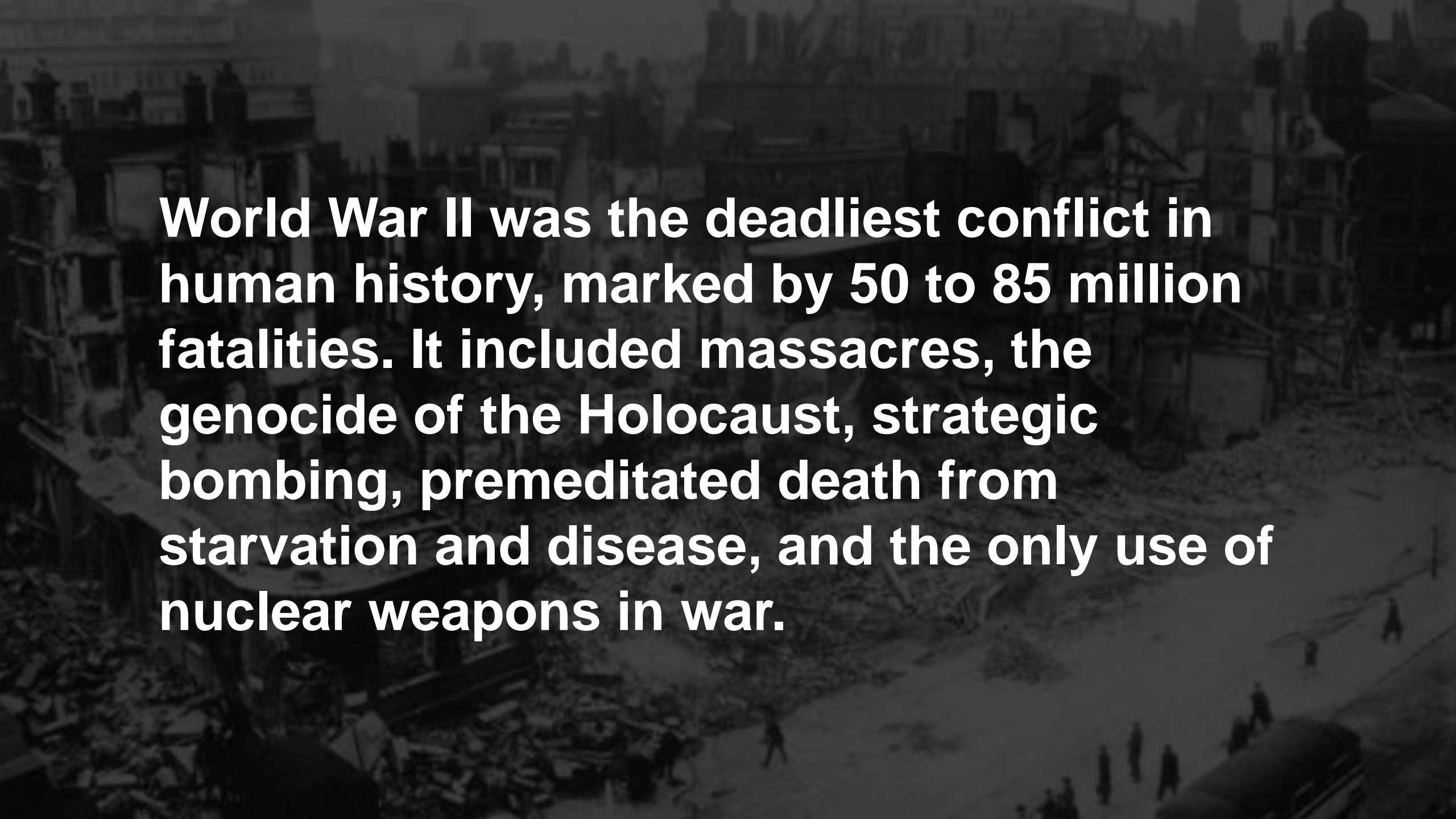
As a consequence of the world economic crisis in 1929 there was mass unemployment. Proposed further cuts to unemployment benefit resulted in over 10,000 members of the Salford branch of the National Unemployed Workers Movement (NUWM) marching on the old Town Hall in Bexley Square demanding no cuts to unemployment benefit, no cuts to teachers' salaries, free coal for the unemployed in the winter and free milk for children under five.

As the march reached Chapel Street it was cordoned off, and when organisers asked for a deputation to be allowed through to put their demands to Salford Council, the protesters were attacked by mounted police. In spite of the efforts of the NUWM, Salford City Council cut relief by £70,000. Salford became a distressed area and cuts at the expense of the unemployed continued.



1939-45

WORLD
WAR II

An aerial photograph of a city in ruins, showing extensive destruction of buildings and infrastructure. The image is in black and white and serves as a background for the text.

World War II was the deadliest conflict in human history, marked by 50 to 85 million fatalities. It included massacres, the genocide of the Holocaust, strategic bombing, premeditated death from starvation and disease, and the only use of nuclear weapons in war.

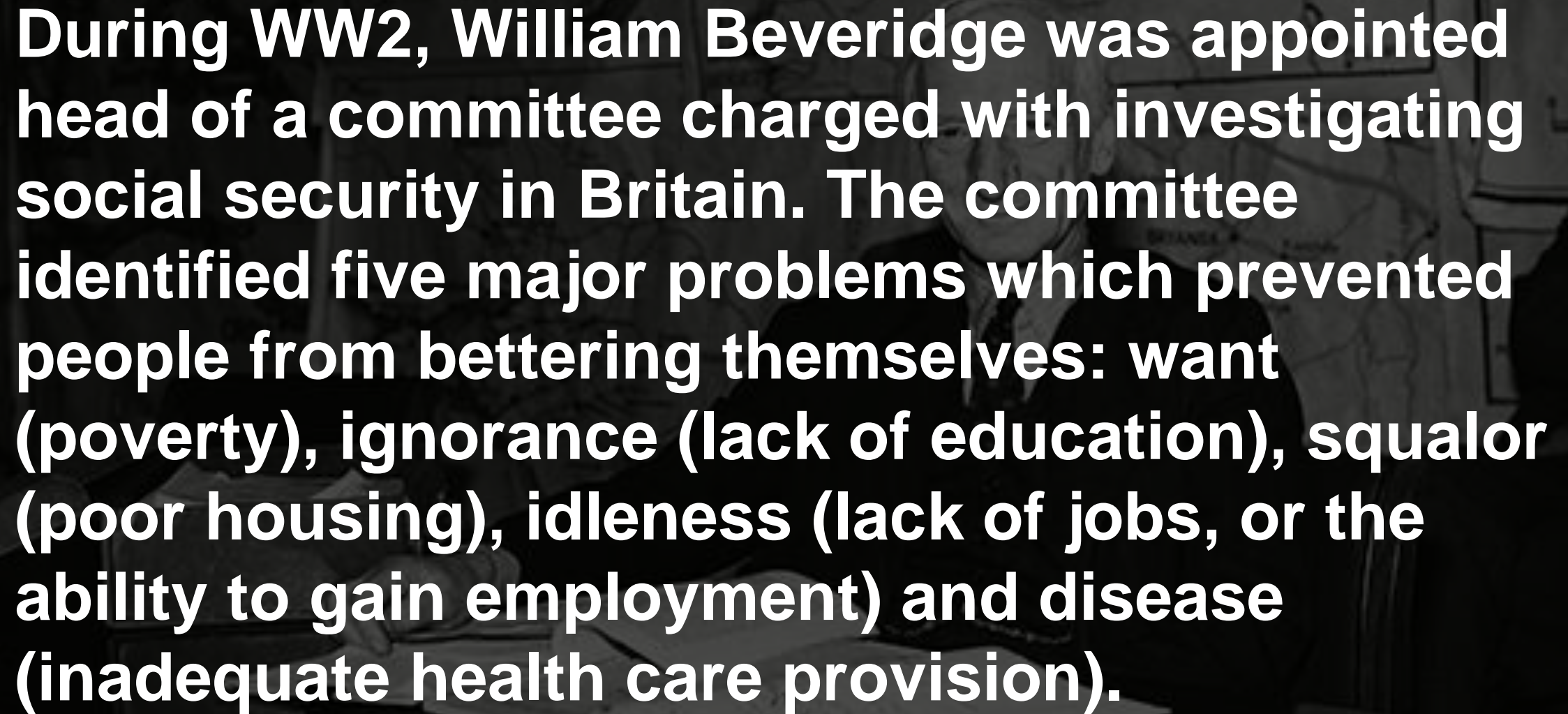
In the UK all sections of society were affected by bombings. Evacuation helped to change attitudes because it meant that working class children mixed with more affluent families, highlighting the severe poverty that still existed in cities.

Alongside this, the Government was seen to be taking an active interest in providing for the welfare of the British people. These attitudes and perceptions continued after the war and resulted in new laws being passed.



1942

BEVERIDGE
REPORT



During WW2, William Beveridge was appointed head of a committee charged with investigating social security in Britain. The committee identified five major problems which prevented people from bettering themselves: want (poverty), ignorance (lack of education), squalor (poor housing), idleness (lack of jobs, or the ability to gain employment) and disease (inadequate health care provision).

The recommendations were for a system that is:

- **Comprehensive – cover all problems relating to poverty, from birth to death**
- **Universal – available to all**
- **Contributory – paid into from wages**
- **Non-means tested – available to all, even if unable to pay**
- **Compulsory – all workers were to contribute**

The challenge of addressing the ‘Five Giants’ led to the establishment of the Welfare State under the Labour Government.

The background image shows a building facade with a brick upper section and a white lower section. On the white section, there is a large green and blue logo on the right and a purple logo with the text 'Age UK' on the left. A pink sign with the text 'STOCK WANTED URGENTLY' and an illustration of a box is mounted on the wall. In the foreground, there are colorful balloons in shades of pink, orange, green, and blue.

1944

NOPWC
FOUNDED



In 1944 the National Old People's Welfare Committee (NOPWC) was founded taking under its umbrella many local organisations working to improve older people's welfare.

In the 1960s it co-ordinated and facilitated the work of an increasing number of committees. In 1971 the NOPWC became completely independent of government, and was renamed Age Concern.



1948

BIRTH OF
THE NHS

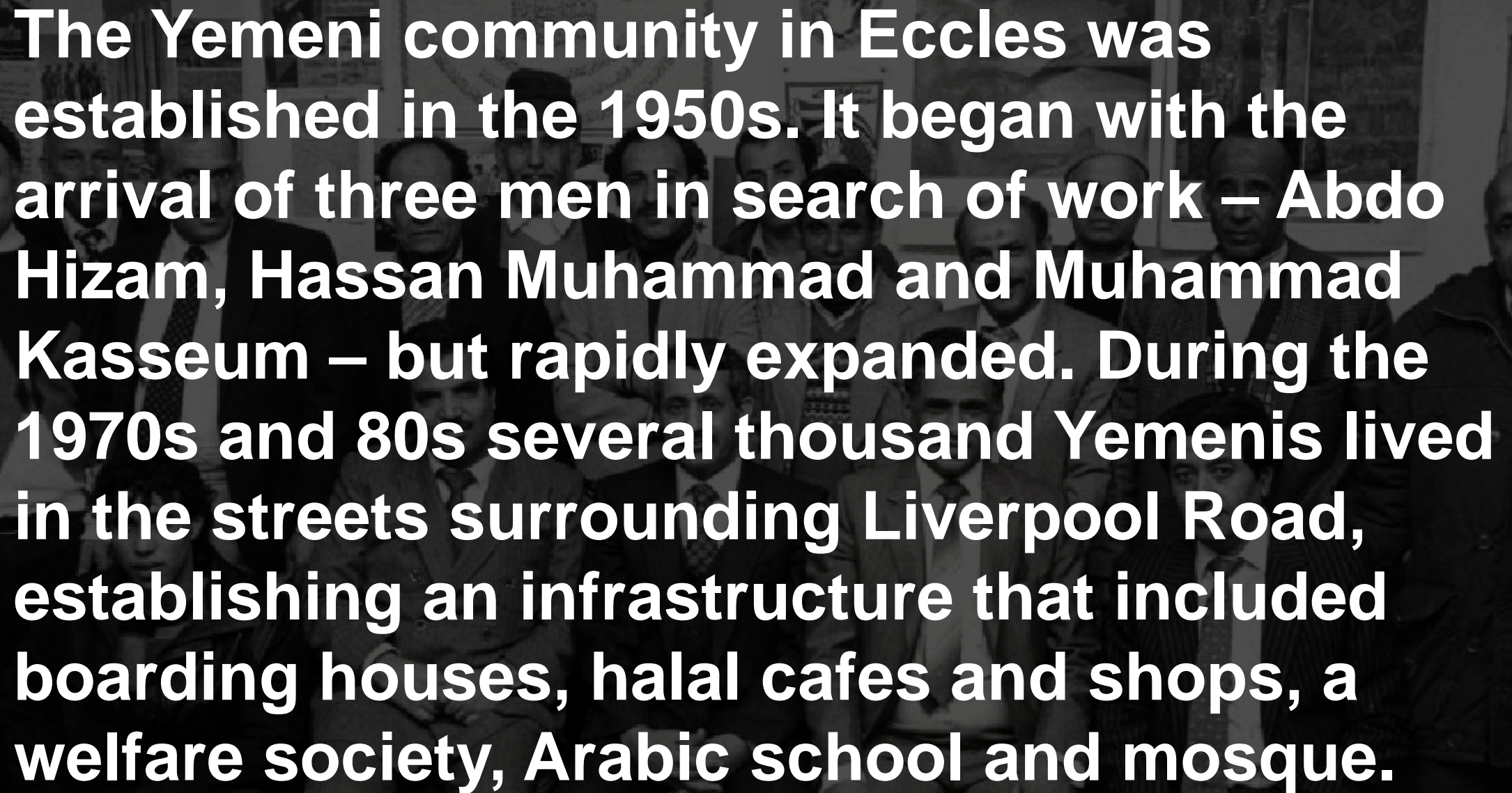
The NHS was born was 5 July 1948. On that day, doctors, nurses, pharmacists, opticians, dentists and hospitals came together for the first time as one giant UK-wide organisation.

The newly created health boards took control of 2,751 of Britain's 3,000 hospitals, which had been run by charities or local authorities, but were now nationalised. By the day of the launch, 94% of the public were enrolled with the NHS.



1950s

YEMENI
COMMUNITY

A group of men, some in suits and some in traditional Yemeni attire, are posed in front of a wall. The wall features several posters, including one with the text 'fly Yemenia' repeated. The men are arranged in rows, with some sitting in the front and others standing behind them. The overall scene suggests a formal or community gathering.

The Yemeni community in Eccles was established in the 1950s. It began with the arrival of three men in search of work – Abdo Hizam, Hassan Muhammad and Muhammad Kasseum – but rapidly expanded. During the 1970s and 80s several thousand Yemenis lived in the streets surrounding Liverpool Road, establishing an infrastructure that included boarding houses, halal cafes and shops, a welfare society, Arabic school and mosque.

A group of approximately 15 men of various ages and ethnicities are posed for a photograph. They are dressed in a mix of formal suits and casual jackets. The background is a wall covered with various posters and notices. A prominent sign at the top right reads 'fly Yemenia fly Yemenia'. The overall scene suggests a community gathering or an official meeting.

Today Yemenis in Eccles number less than a thousand though the community remains close knit.

In 1990, following the reunification of North and South Yemen, the Yemeni Community Association was established. It continues to support its members whilst forging positive links with the wider population including Salford Youth Service and the Council.



1950s

SOCIAL
HOUSING



During WW2, almost 4 million British homes were destroyed or damaged, which led the UK to experience a major housing crisis at the end of the war. House construction had virtually ceased, labour was in short supply and an estimated 750,000 new houses were needed. Despite this, the government prioritised social housing, ordering over 150,000 temporary prefabricated homes to be built.

A black and white photograph of a person walking on a cobblestone street in front of a row of houses with chimneys. The person is walking from right to left. The houses are in the background, and the street is in the foreground. The overall scene is somewhat desolate and historical.

Over time, the acute housing shortage was alleviated by local house building policies, which saw one million new homes built between 1945 and 1955. The ongoing slum clearance that began during the Industrial Revolution managed to move 900,000 people out of slums during the 1950s and 1960s.

1969

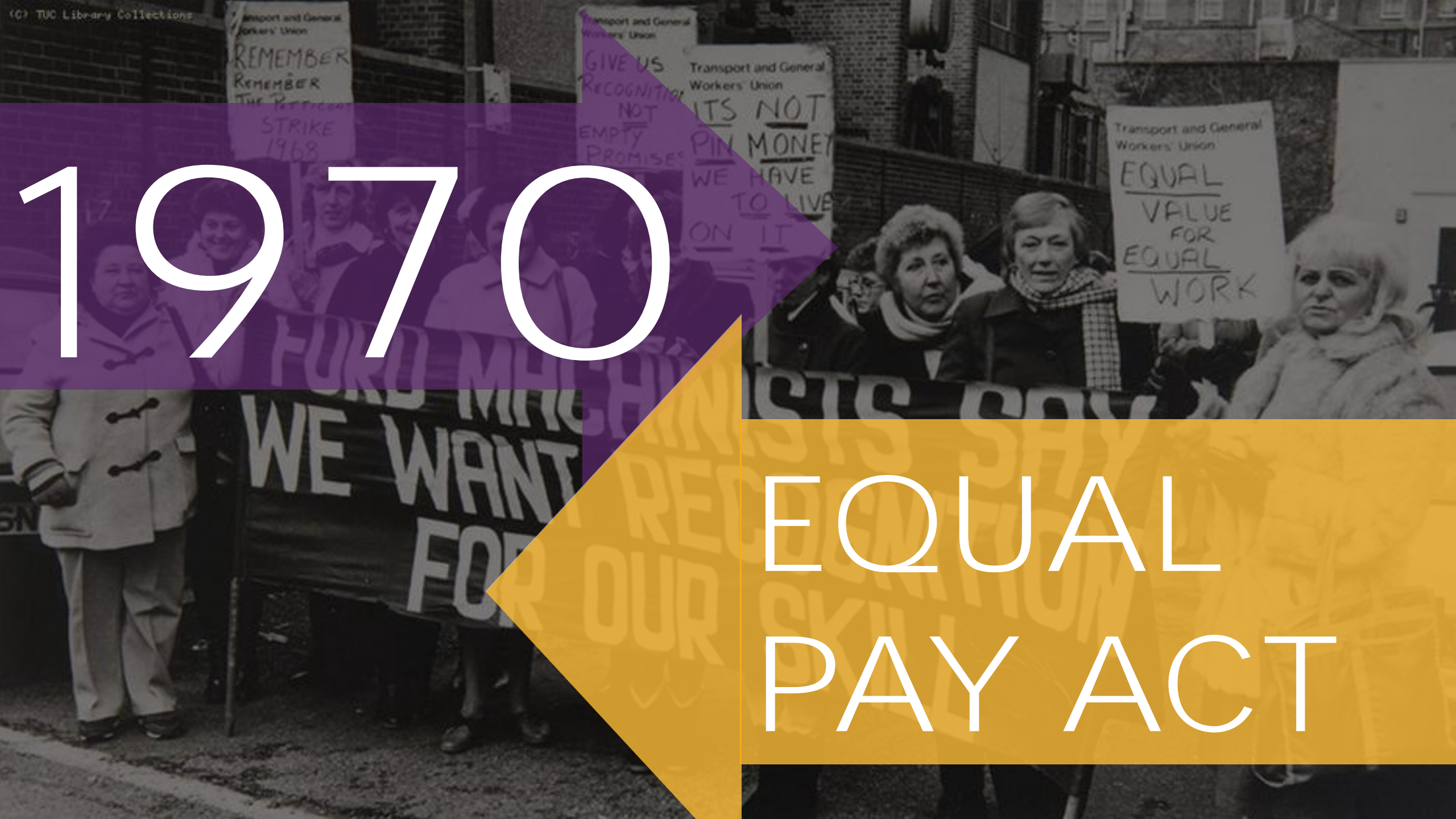
GOLDEN
JUBILEE OF
MSCSS

MSCSS celebrated its golden anniversary with choirs and a brass band. It had presided over fundamental changes to social worker training and the voluntary and community sector.

Its time was about to come to an end as further changes led to the formation of separate Manchester and Salford infrastructure organisations...

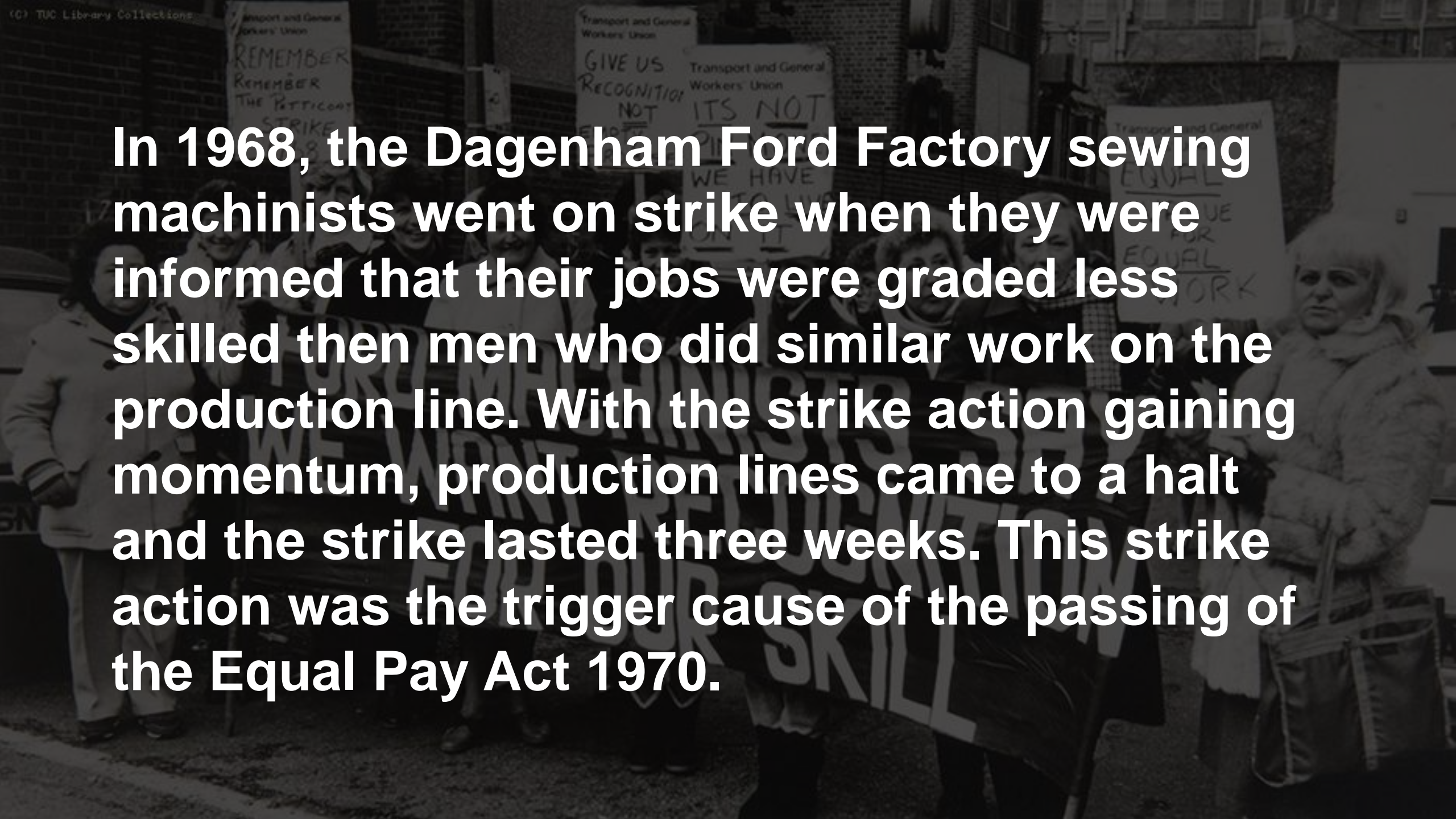
"creating community co-operation"

1970



EQUAL PAY ACT

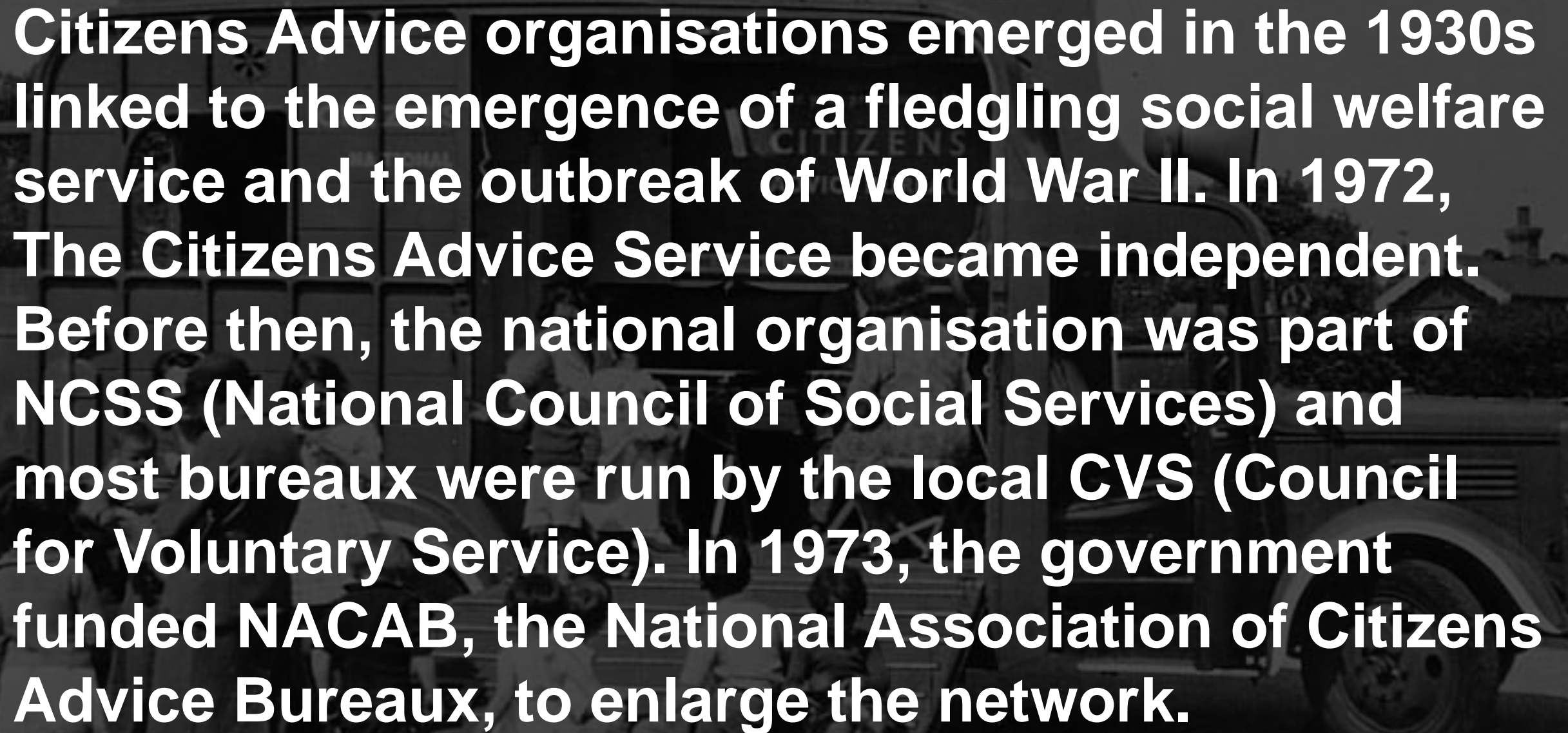
In 1968, the Dagenham Ford Factory sewing machinists went on strike when they were informed that their jobs were graded less skilled than men who did similar work on the production line. With the strike action gaining momentum, production lines came to a halt and the strike lasted three weeks. This strike action was the trigger cause of the passing of the Equal Pay Act 1970.





1972

CITIZENS
ADVICE



Citizens Advice organisations emerged in the 1930s linked to the emergence of a fledgling social welfare service and the outbreak of World War II. In 1972, The Citizens Advice Service became independent. Before then, the national organisation was part of NCSS (National Council of Social Services) and most bureaux were run by the local CVS (Council for Voluntary Service). In 1973, the government funded NACAB, the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux, to enlarge the network.

1973

SALFORD CVS &
MANCHESTER
CVS

In 1973, it was agreed to separate the work of Manchester and Salford Council of Social Service into two Manchester and Salford organisations in line with new local authority boundaries.

The Salford District Community Council Executive Committee began to meet from May 1973 and soon became known as Salford Council for Voluntary Service.

In 1974, MSCSS was legally dissolved but in practice it continued as the newly formed Manchester CVS.

By 1974, there were CVSs in Salford, Manchester and Greater Manchester. Eventually CVSs were established in all the remaining metropolitan boroughs of Greater Manchester.

1982

SALFORD
VOLUNTEER
BUREAU GROWS

COFFEE MORNING & EVENINGS
at 10.30 to 12.00 on Thursdays
at 7.30 to 9.00 on Wednesdays
Thursday 15 November
Thursday 20 December
Thursday 17 January
Thursday 21 February
Thursday 20 March
Thursday 17 April

Wednesday 14 November
Wednesday 19 December
Wednesday 16 January
Wednesday 20 February
Wednesday 19 March
Wednesday 16 April

At the small meeting room at Eccles
Central Library (CAB entrance)
For all those interested in Voluntary
CARRING

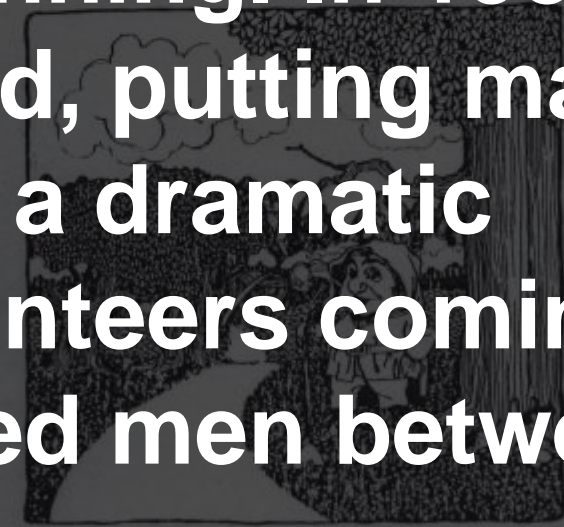
Some Opportunities For You

START A NEW
HOBBIT

In the 1980s Salford CVS obtained funding for a second Volunteer Bureau Organiser. The Bureau, which acted as a broker between voluntary organisations and potential volunteers, had been a feature of CVS from the beginning. In 1982 the last of the Salford docks closed, putting many people out of work. There was a dramatic increase in the number of volunteers coming forward, many of them unskilled men between the ages of 16 and 34.

*At the small meeting room at Eccles
Central Library (CAB entrance)
For all those interested in Voluntary
CARING*

*Autumn &
Winter
issue*



Volunteer

Reprinted with permission of
Manchester County, N.I. Government

1981

MANCHESTER
CVS ESTABLISHES
'MACC'


Manchester CVS set up MACC (Manchester Alliance for Community Care), with a group of local organisations including the Gaddum Centre and Age Concern, to campaign for the closure of institutional forms of care and a move to a community-based approach.

MACC was one of the first organisations of its kind in the country.




1988

WAI YIN
SOCIETY
FORMED

A group of women in purple shirts are performing a traditional Chinese dance in front of a traditional Chinese building. The women are in various poses, some with arms raised, and are holding green and white objects. The background shows a multi-story brick building with many windows and a traditional Chinese gate structure with ornate roof decorations. The scene is set on a city street.

The Wai Yin Society was started by a group of community-minded and dedicated Chinese women who felt that the views and needs of Chinese women were not being represented, and that women were discriminated against, both by British society and their own community and families.

A group of women in purple shirts are running a race on a city street. They are smiling and some have their arms raised. The background shows a city street with buildings and a traditional Chinese gate structure.

Having identified these inequalities and needs, the Wai Yin Society was constituted in December 1988. Initially the Society was mainly concerned with helping Chinese women who had suffered domestic violence and the breakdown of family life by offering practical, social and emotional support.

Gradually and naturally, Wai Yin's services have reached out and delivered to not only Chinese community, but also other BME communities

The background features a collage of black and white images. At the top, a sign reads "Socialist Workers Tell New Labour...". Below it, a large purple banner has the word "SCRAP" repeated in a grid. In the middle, a sign says "Pride NOT prof...". At the bottom, there are images of a crowd and a building with a flag.

1988

SECTION 28
PASSED

Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government introduced the highly controversial Section 28 as part of the Local Government Act 1988. The clause banned the "promotion" of homosexuality by local authorities and in Britain's schools.

The clause meant in practice that teachers were prohibited from discussing even the possibility of same-sex relationships with students.

Councils were meanwhile forbidden from stocking libraries with literature or films that contained gay or lesbian themes.

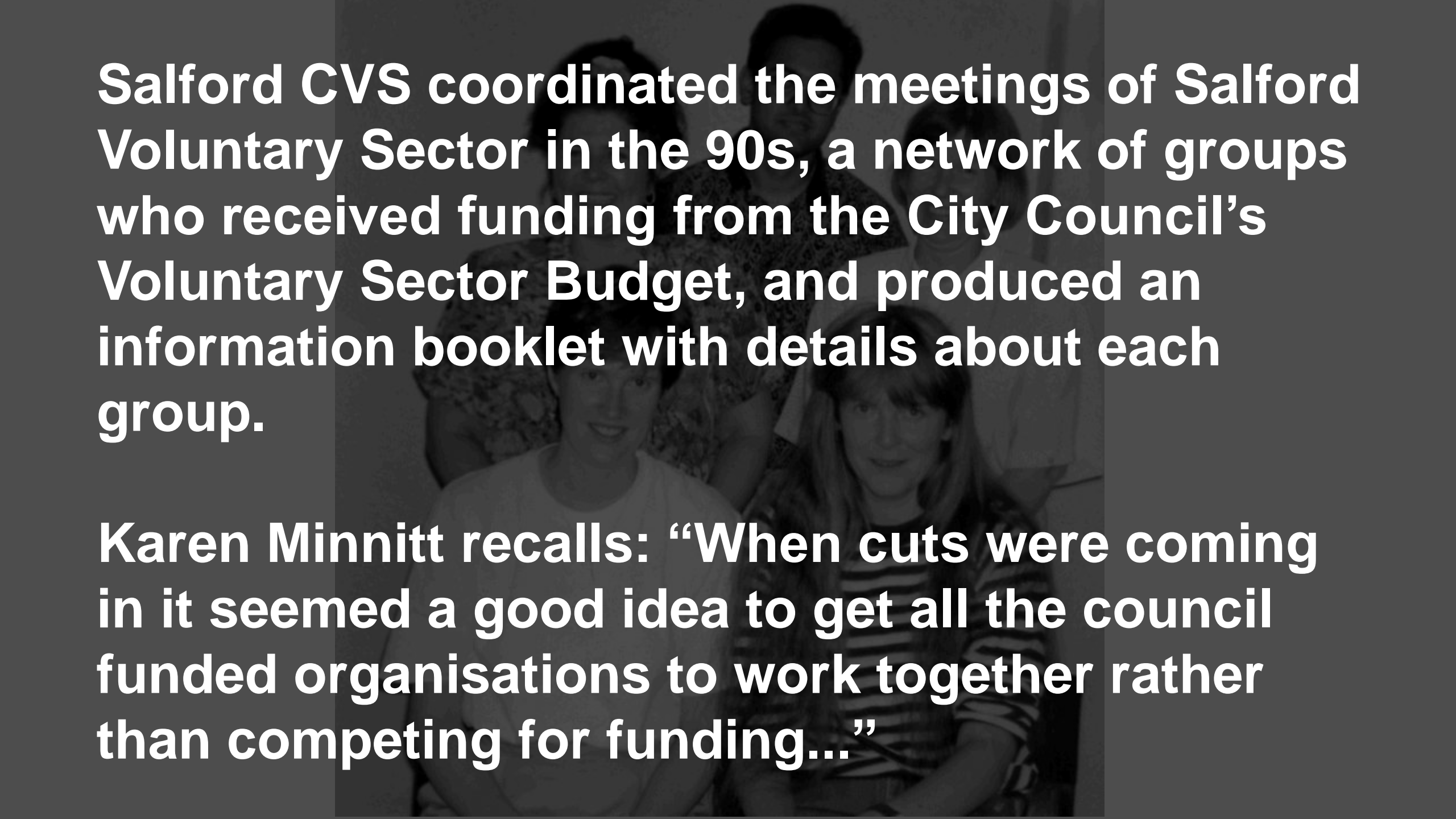
This was the first new homophobic law to be introduced in a century and was met with uproar from LGBT+ activists.

The clause endured until it was repealed in Scotland in 2001 and in the rest of the UK in 2003.



1990s

SALFORD
VOLUNTARY
SECTOR



Salford CVS coordinated the meetings of Salford Voluntary Sector in the 90s, a network of groups who received funding from the City Council's Voluntary Sector Budget, and produced an information booklet with details about each group.

Karen Minnitt recalls: “When cuts were coming in it seemed a good idea to get all the council funded organisations to work together rather than competing for funding...”

1993

MACC BECOMES
AN INDEPENDENT
ORGANISATION

MACC became an independent organisation and moved to its own premises at Swan Buildings, Swan Street, Manchester where it remains to this day.

manchester alliance for
community care

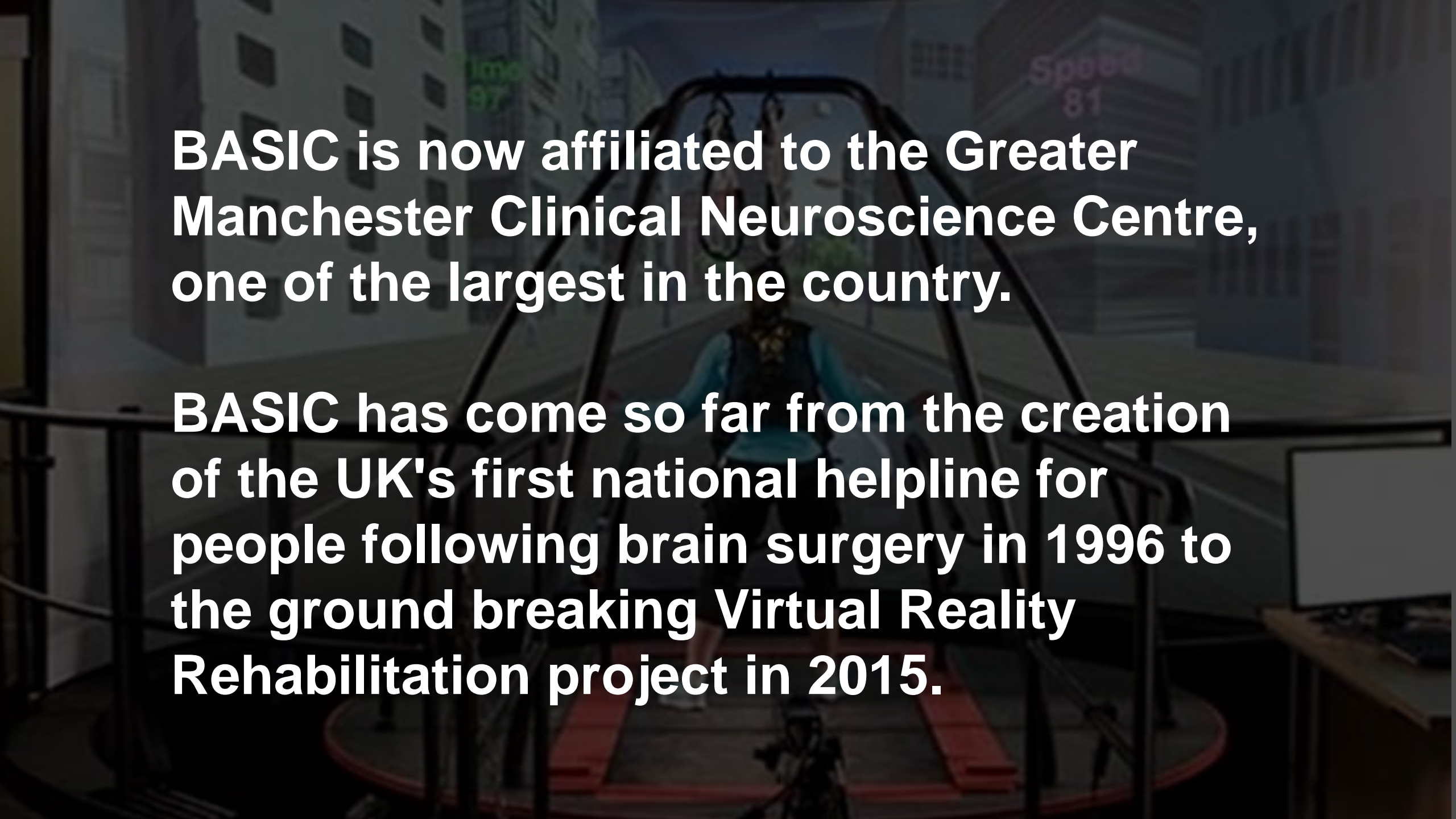


1994

BASIC
FOUNDED

When Bolton businessman Derek Gaskell brought his wife Dorothy home after life-saving brain surgery at Hope Hospital, she was unable to do anything for herself.

Because of this unexpected and traumatic experience, Derek was inspired to establish a registered charity Neurological Research in 1986. The appointment of the charity's first employee saw its re-launch as BASIC (Brain and Spinal Injury Charity) in 1994.



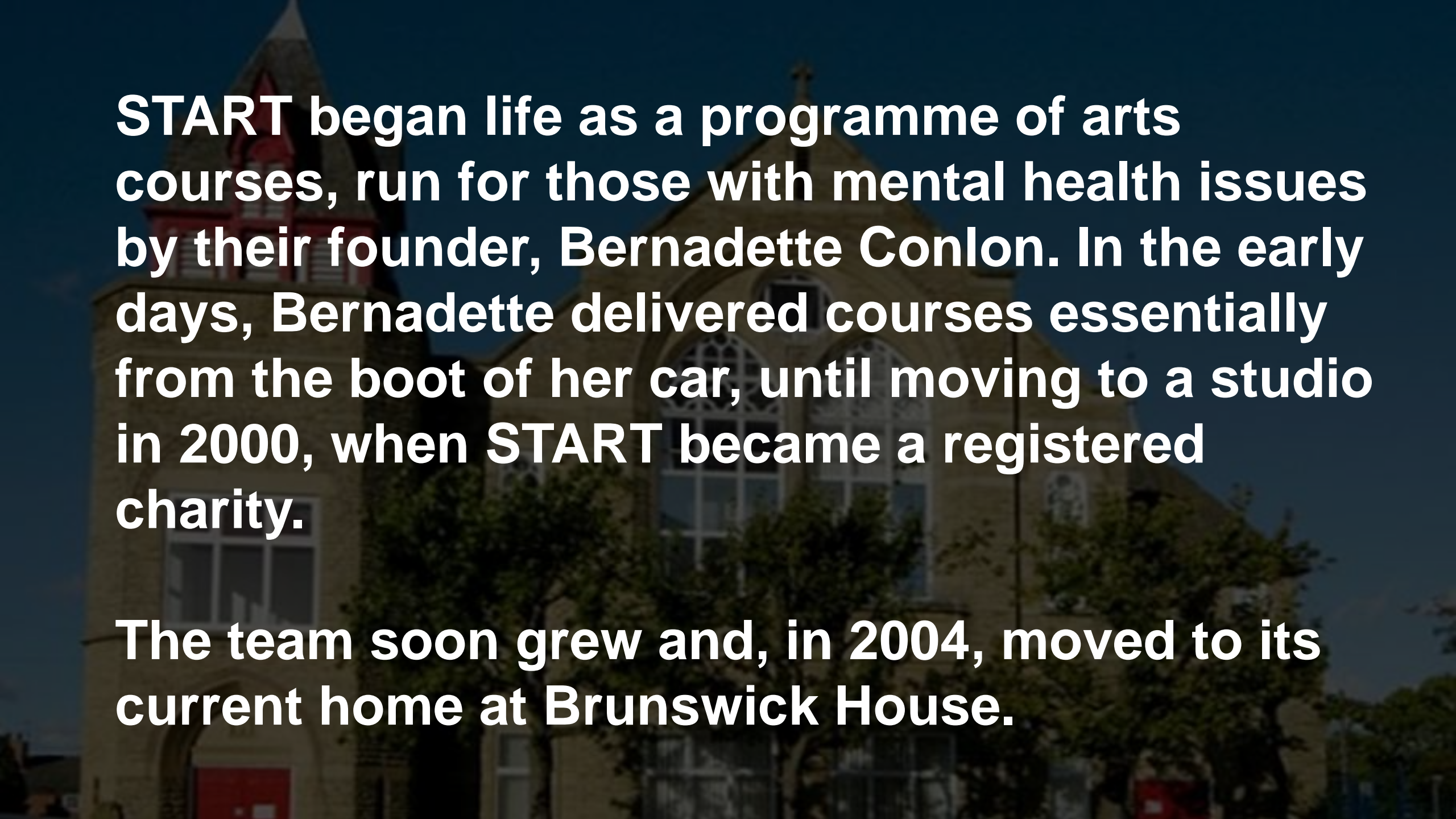
BASIC is now affiliated to the Greater Manchester Clinical Neuroscience Centre, one of the largest in the country.

BASIC has come so far from the creation of the UK's first national helpline for people following brain surgery in 1996 to the ground breaking Virtual Reality Rehabilitation project in 2015.



1994

START
FOUNDED



START began life as a programme of arts courses, run for those with mental health issues by their founder, Bernadette Conlon. In the early days, Bernadette delivered courses essentially from the boot of her car, until moving to a studio in 2000, when START became a registered charity.

The team soon grew and, in 2004, moved to its current home at Brunswick House.



1999

THE BROUGHTON
TRUST FOUNDED

A group of diverse people are seated around a long wooden table in a meeting room. They appear to be in a collaborative discussion. In the background, there is a whiteboard with some text on it, and a bookshelf. The room has large windows with blinds. The overall atmosphere is professional and focused.

The Broughton Trust Charity was set up in December 1999 in Salford.

Through trusted partnerships they help support the creation of; strong, resilient and sustainable communities by raising aspirations, increasing general wellbeing via our learning, training and employment supported opportunities.

The background features a photograph of a historic building. On the right, a prominent brick clock tower with a circular clock face is visible against a clear sky. To the left, a portion of a half-timbered building with intricate wooden framing and multiple windows is shown. The scene is captured in a slightly dim, dusk-like light. Two large, semi-transparent geometric shapes are overlaid on the image: a purple triangle pointing right and a yellow triangle pointing left, which intersect to form a white space containing the year '2001'.

2001

SALFORD CVS
RELOCATES

A photograph of the Old Town Hall in Eccles, a large, ornate brick building with a prominent clock tower. The building features multiple stories with arched windows and a decorative facade. The clock tower is the central focus, with a large clock face visible. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The text is overlaid on the image in a bold, white font.

In 2001 Salford CVS had to move from their premises at 12 Irwell Place to make way for the redevelopment of the centre of Eccles.

They moved to the ground floor of the Old Town Hall, just across the road, and soon afterwards, to refurbished offices on the first floor.

2002

A group of people, including men and women, are standing and sitting outdoors, holding framed certificates. The certificates feature a red heart logo. The background shows green foliage and a building. The image is overlaid with a teal arrow pointing right and a pink arrow pointing left, both pointing towards the center.

FIRST HEART
OF SALFORD
AWARDS



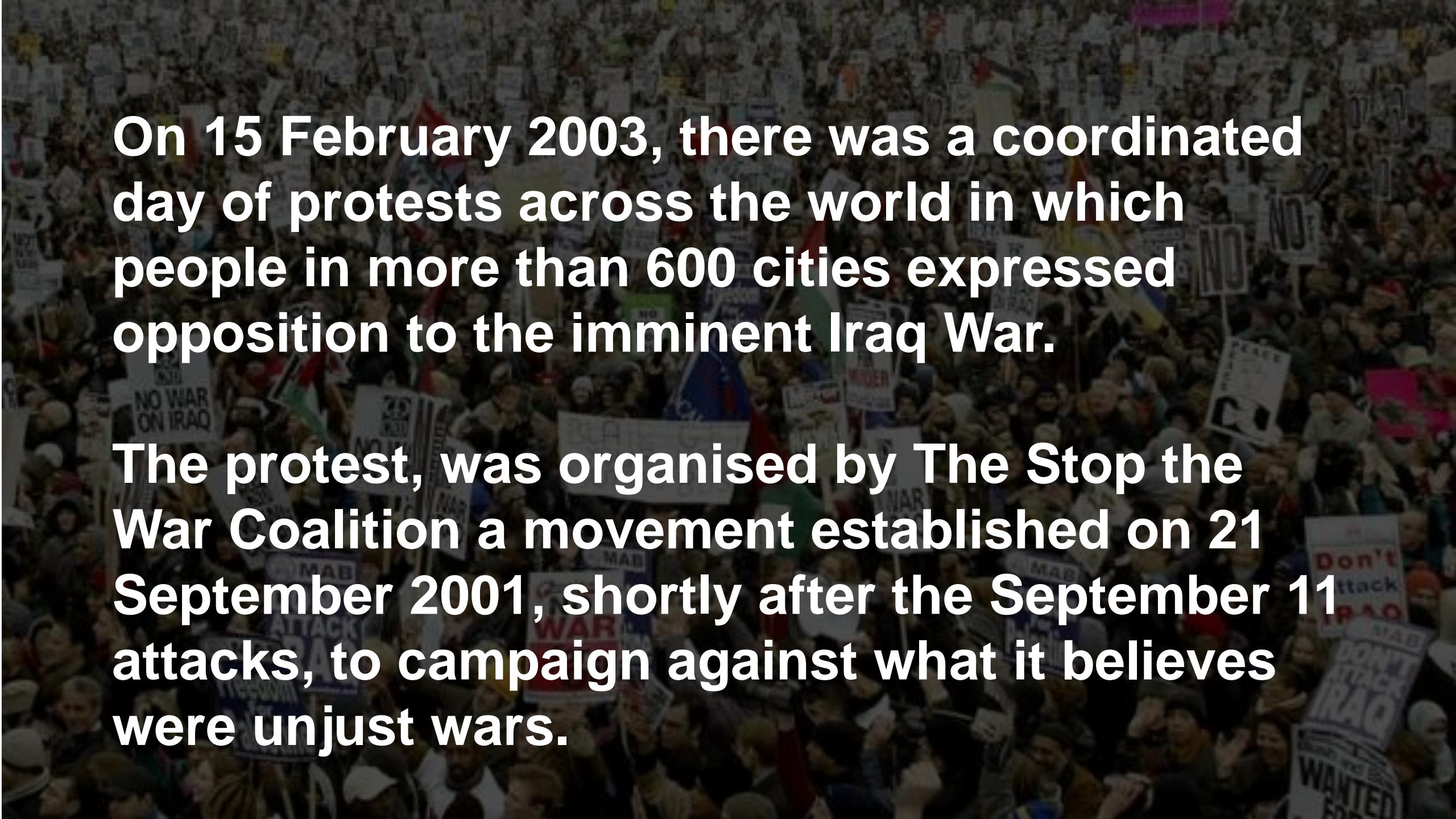
The Heart of Salford Awards are Salford CVS and Volunteer Centre Salford's prestigious annual ceremony to celebrate volunteering and voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations in Salford.

This event acknowledges the vast contribution made by volunteers and VCSE organisations in Salford



2003

STOP THE
WAR PROTEST

A large crowd of people at a protest, holding various signs and banners. The background is a dark, slightly blurred image of a massive gathering, with many people visible and numerous signs held up. Some legible signs include "NO WAR ON IRAQ", "Don't Attack IRAQ", and "WANTED".

On 15 February 2003, there was a coordinated day of protests across the world in which people in more than 600 cities expressed opposition to the imminent Iraq War.

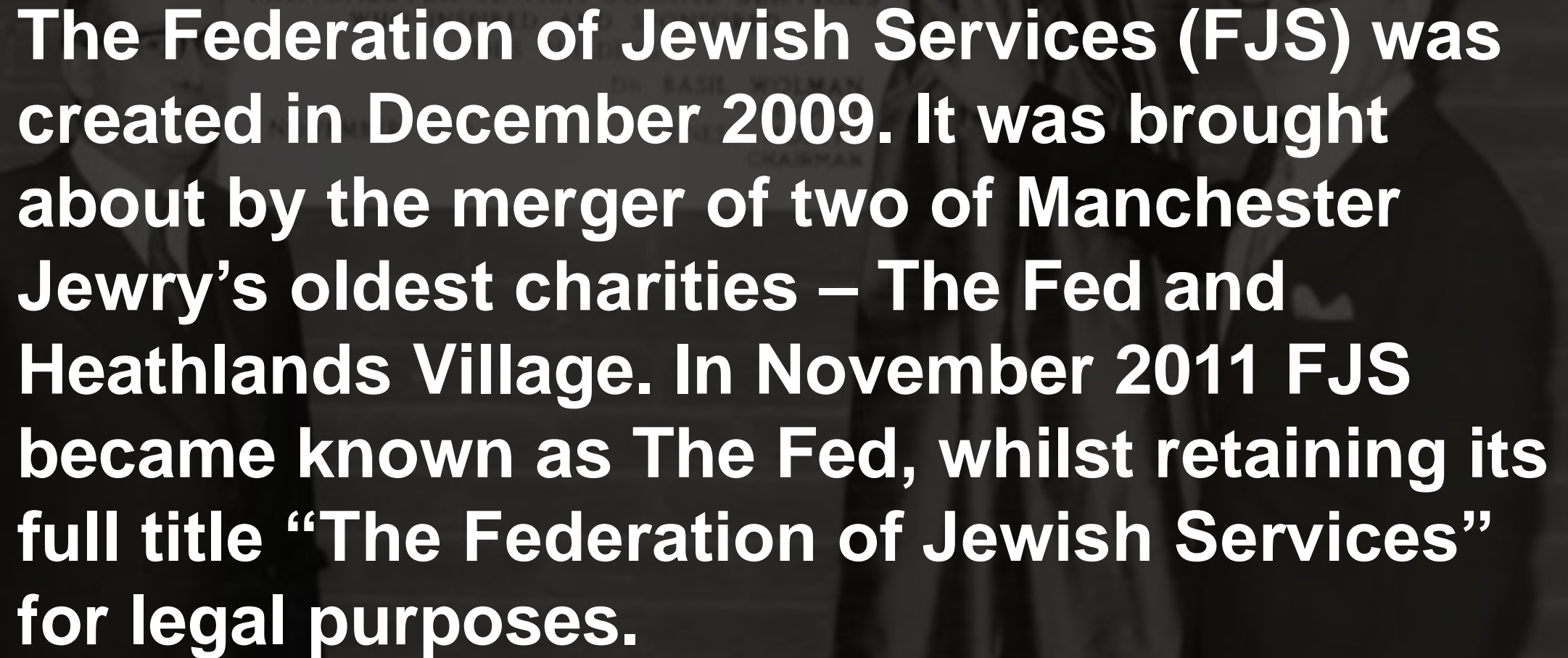
The protest, was organised by The Stop the War Coalition a movement established on 21 September 2001, shortly after the September 11 attacks, to campaign against what it believes were unjust wars.



20009



THE FED
FOUNDED



The Federation of Jewish Services (FJS) was created in December 2009. It was brought about by the merger of two of Manchester Jewry's oldest charities – The Fed and Heathlands Village. In November 2011 FJS became known as The Fed, whilst retaining its full title “The Federation of Jewish Services” for legal purposes.

2010

THE EQUALITY
ACT

Sexual
Orientation

Age

Disability

Religion &
Belief

Pregnancy &
Maternity

Sex
Equality

Gender
Reassignment

Race

A new Equality Act came into force on 1 October 2010, bringing together over 116 separate pieces of legislation into one single Act.

The Act simplifies, strengthens and harmonises the current legislation to provide Britain with a new discrimination law which protects individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a fair and more equal society.

As a result of the act there are now 9 protected characteristics in the UK including:

- **Age**
- **Disability**
- **Gender reassignment**
- **Marriage and civil partnership**
- **Pregnancy and maternity**
- **Race**
- **Religion or belief**
- **Sex**
- **Sexual orientation**



Manchester Community Central

Supporting our voluntary and community sector

Managed by Macc

2010

Home

Support for groups

Spirit of Manchester

Policy and influence

News, events,
training and jobs

Volunteer Centre
Manchester



Hire our meeting rooms

We have excellent rooms available in different sizes to suit your needs at affordable rates.

We can provide refreshments and all the equipment you require for your meetings. There are discounts available for members.

MANCHESTER COMMUNITY CENTRAL LAUNCHED

Welcome to Manchester Community Central. This portal provides Manchester's voluntary, community and social enterprise sector with an extensive range of resources, information and tools designed to meet current and future development needs.



Manchester Community Central is launched as a new capacity building support service for the city's VCSE sector organisations.

This is designed as a branded service which can be managed and delivered by a partnership which can change and evolve over time but without disruption to provision for local groups.

A stylized illustration of a diverse group of people in the background, including a man in a suit, a woman with glasses, and a woman in a red top. The illustration is rendered in a flat, graphic style with muted colors.

2012

VOLUNTEER CENTRE
MANCHESTER
LAUNCHED

Volunteer Centre Manchester is launched – a key part of Macc's new role as the main infrastructure agency for the city.

Volunteer Centre Manchester provides information, support and training to Manchester residents who want to volunteer and to organisations who work with or involve volunteers.

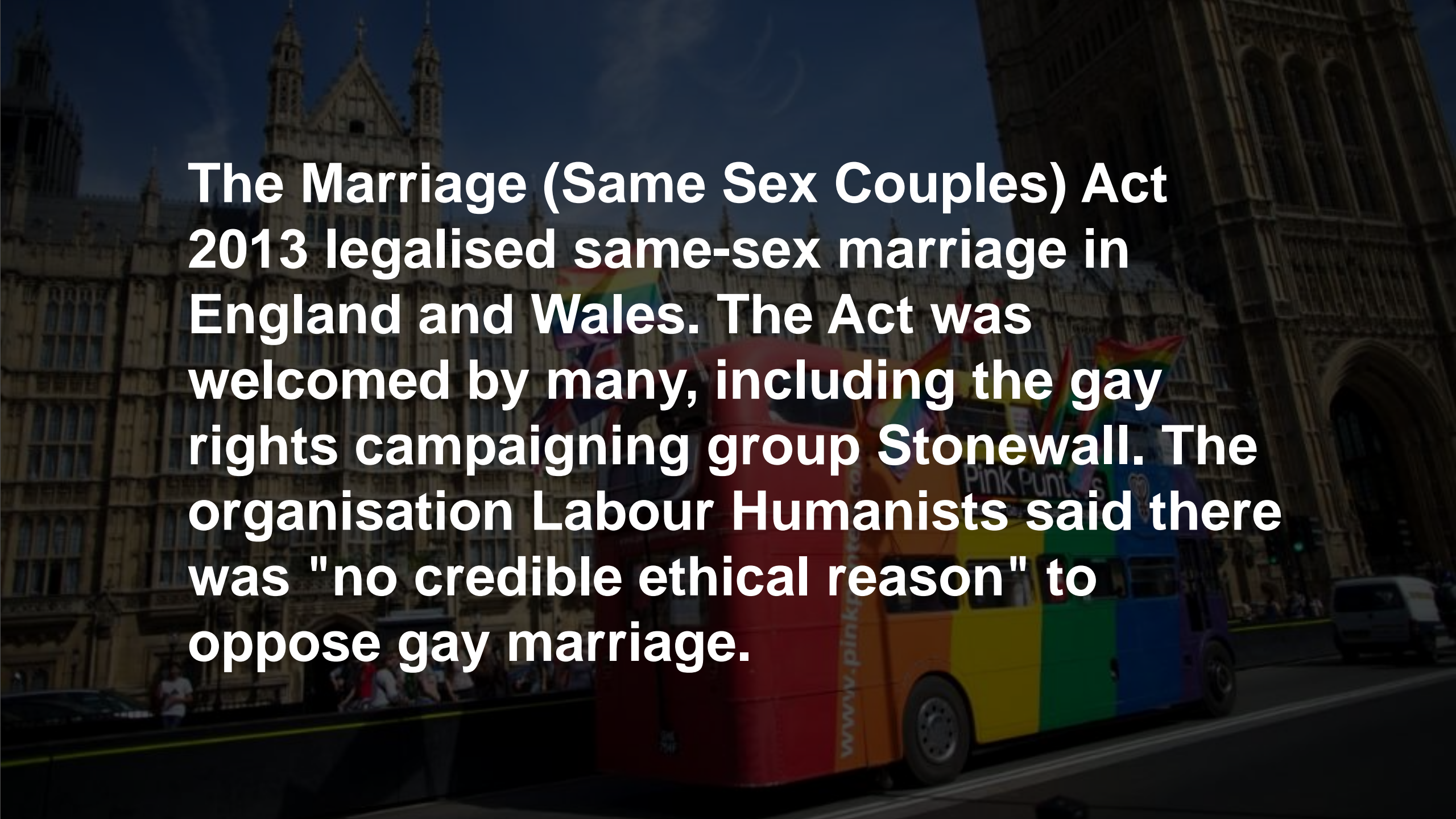
A stylized illustration of a diverse group of people of various ethnicities and ages. The characters are rendered in a flat, cartoonish style with simple facial features. They are wearing different colored clothing, including a suit, a red top, a green top, a blue shirt, and a black shirt. The background is a dark, muted blue.

The background of the image is a photograph of a red double-decker bus decorated with rainbow flags, moving along a street in front of a large, ornate Gothic building with multiple spires. The scene is captured from a low angle, emphasizing the height of the building. The image is overlaid with two large, semi-transparent geometric shapes: a teal arrow pointing right and a pink arrow pointing left, which intersect in the center.

2013

SAME-SEX
MARRIAGE ACT

The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 legalised same-sex marriage in England and Wales. The Act was welcomed by many, including the gay rights campaigning group Stonewall. The organisation Labour Humanists said there was "no credible ethical reason" to oppose gay marriage.

A rainbow-colored double-decker bus is driving on a street in front of a large Gothic building. The bus has rainbow flags on its roof and a sign that says "Pink Punt". The building in the background has many windows and a large archway. The scene is set in a city street.

2013

UNIVERSAL
CREDIT

Universal Credit was created as a means tested benefit, intended to simplify working-age benefits and to incentivise paid work.

There were problems early on with the project implementation, budget and with the IT system.

Today it is widely accepted that UC is fatally flawed with sanctions leading to severe hardship and in some cases the death of claimants.

2016

BREXIT REFERENDUM

WELCOME
TO YOUR
POLLING STATION

Please follow the signs and
report to the clerk, then follow
the instructions given to you.

Kindly note that there are various
penalties for misconduct at elections
and referendums.

In particular, be aware that it is a
serious offence to vote when you are
not entitled to do so or to pretend to
be another person.

THANK YOU FOR VOTING

POLLING
STATION

OPENING TIMES
7.00am - 10.00pm

Note that as long as you are in the polling
station, or in a queue outside the polling
station, you will be entitled to cast a ballot paper.

Craven Arms Community Centre
& Library
is changing its
Friday opening hours.
From the 3rd June 2016
CasCA
will be open from
9.00am - 5.00pm
instead of 9.00am - 8.00pm.
Apologies for any
inconvenience caused.

Live
happy!
with
Summer World
Live at the
CasCA Centre
Every Wednesday
5.30pm + 7.30pm

The EU referendum was held on Thursday 23 June, 2016, to decide whether the UK should leave or remain in the European Union. Leave won by 51.9% to 48.1%. The referendum turnout was 71.8%, with more than 30 million people voting. Immediately after the result, financial markets reacted negatively worldwide, and David Cameron announced that he would resign as Prime Minister.

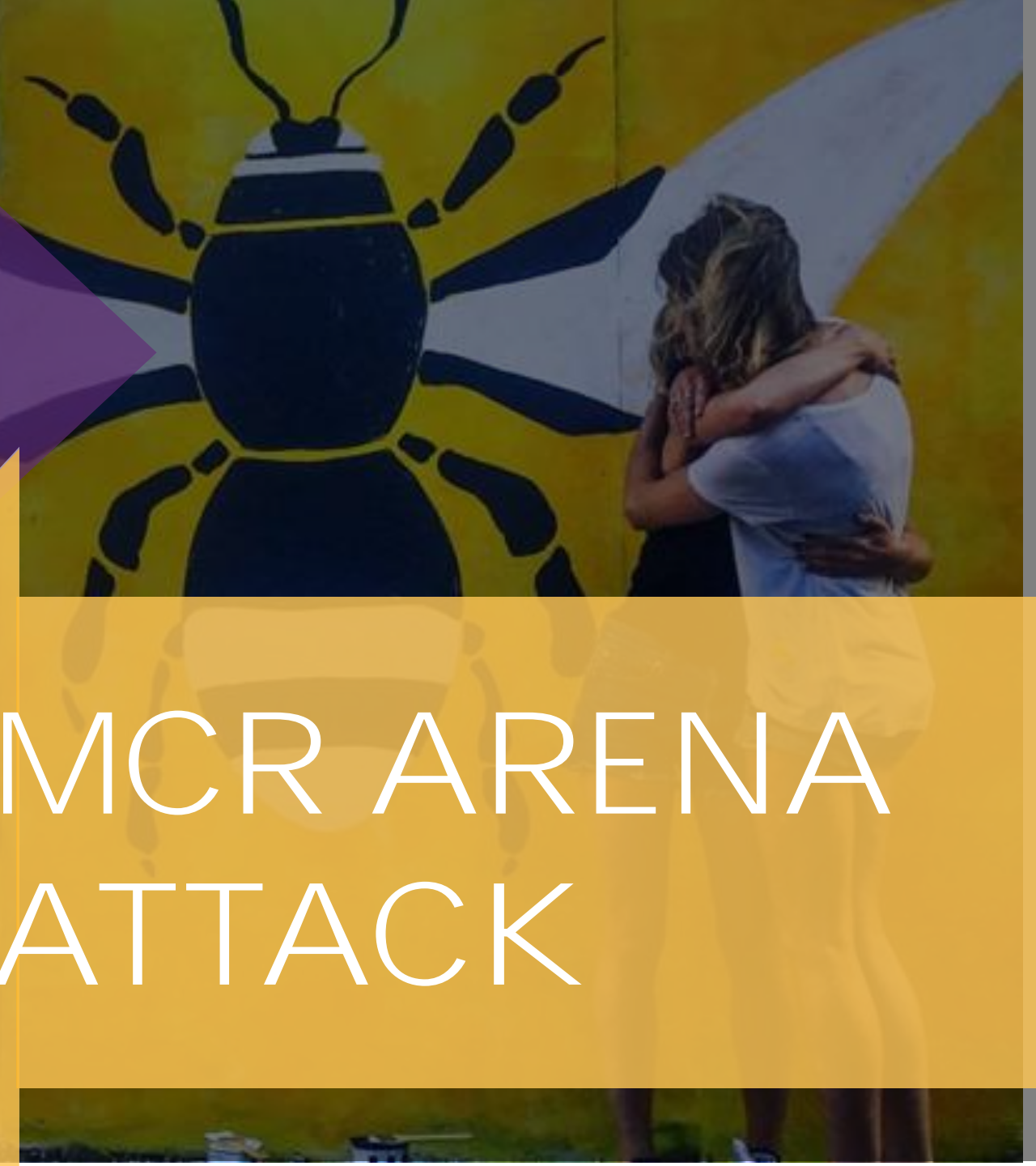
It was the first time that a national referendum result had gone against the preferred option of the UK Government. The UK had been due to leave on 29 March 2019 but the withdrawal agreement reached between the EU and UK has been rejected three times by UK MPs.

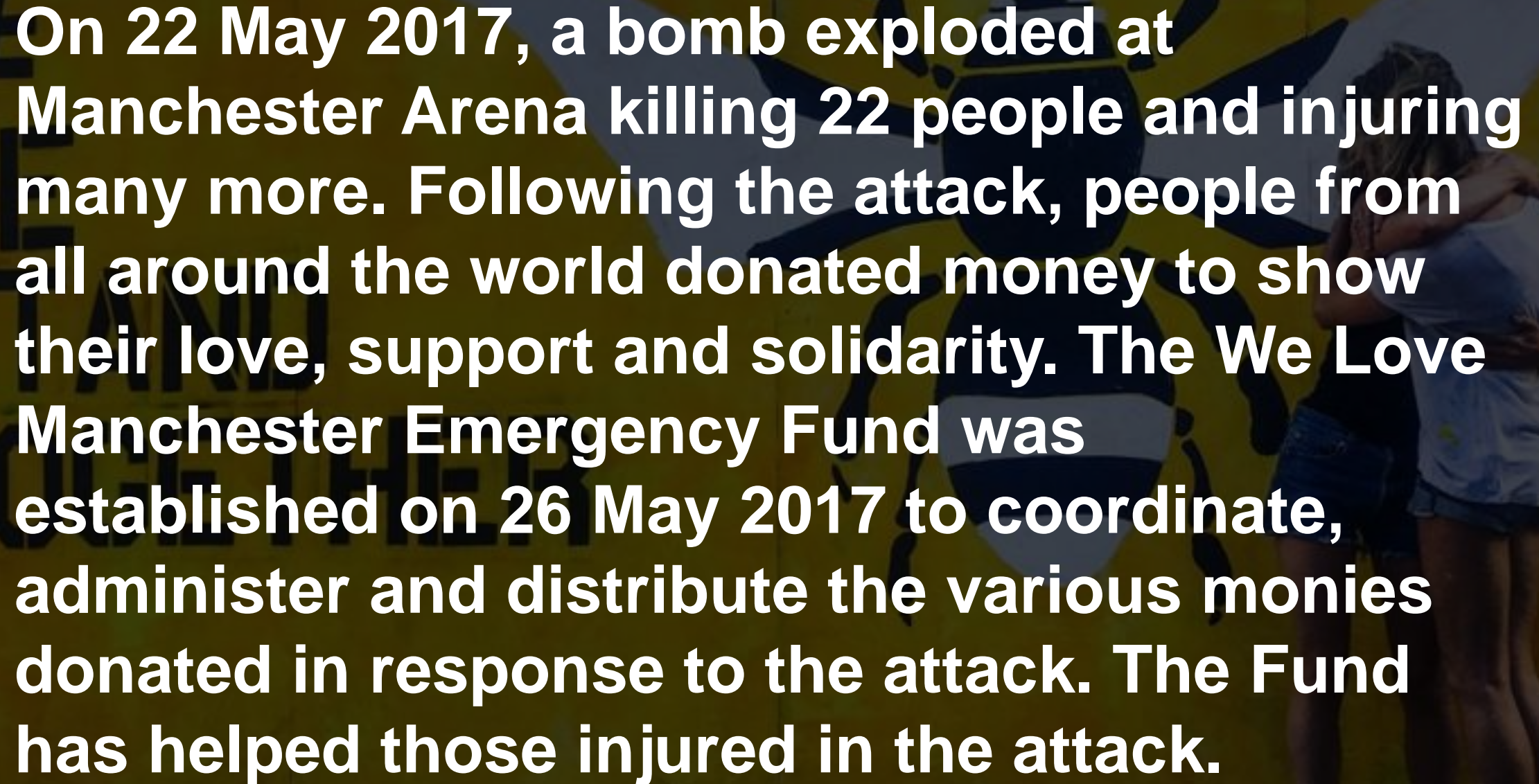
Having granted an initial extension of the Article 50 process until 12 April 2019, EU leaders have now backed a six-month extension until 31 October 2019.

2017

WE
STAND
TOGETHER

MCR ARENA
ATTACK



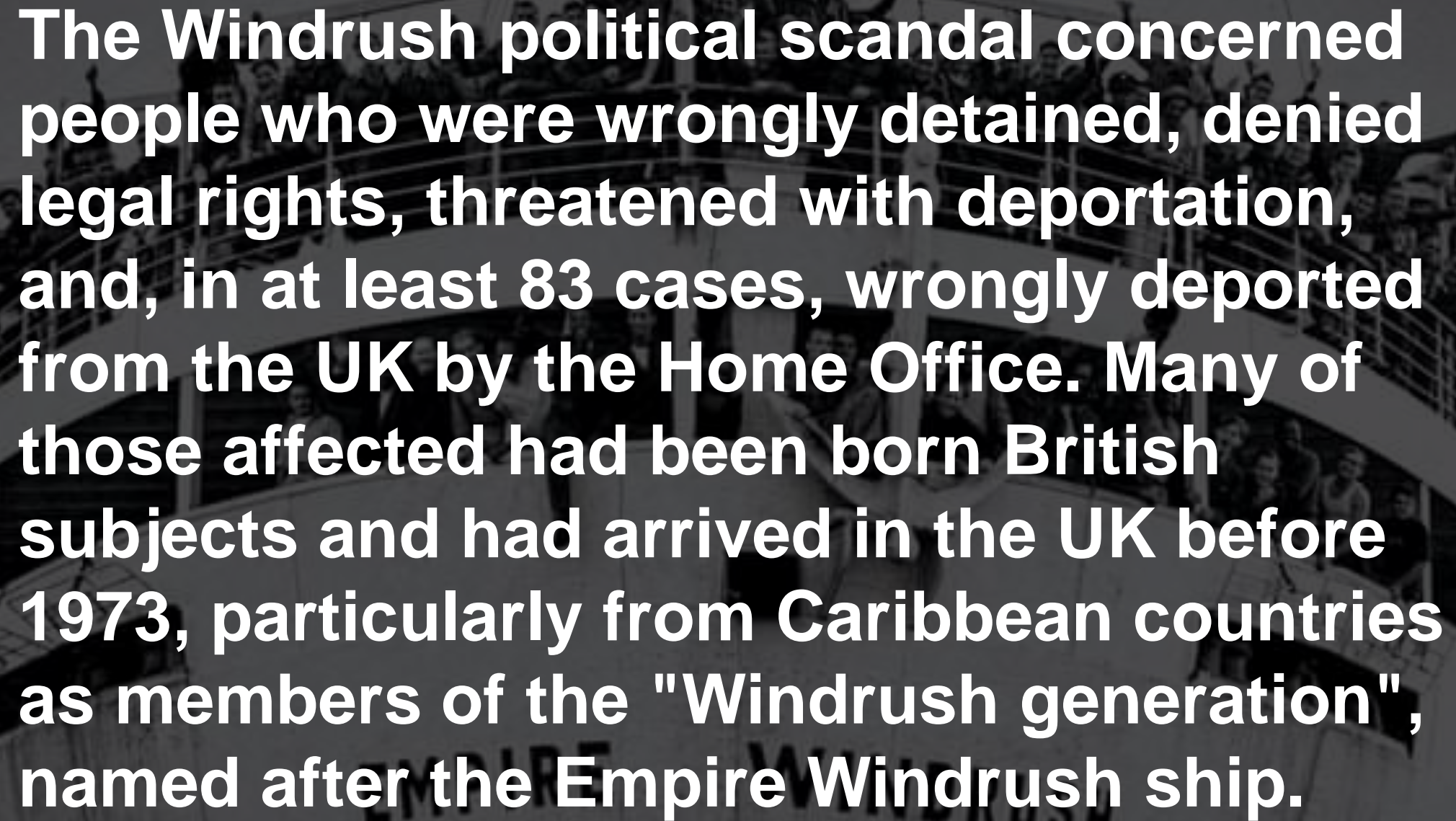
A large blue bee graphic is centered on a yellow background. To the right, a person in a white shirt is hugging another person. On the left, there is a large blue hashtag symbol followed by the text "#WE STAND TOGETHER".

On 22 May 2017, a bomb exploded at Manchester Arena killing 22 people and injuring many more. Following the attack, people from all around the world donated money to show their love, support and solidarity. The We Love Manchester Emergency Fund was established on 26 May 2017 to coordinate, administer and distribute the various monies donated in response to the attack. The Fund has helped those injured in the attack.



2018

WINDRUSH
SCANDAL

A black and white photograph of the ship 'Empire Windrush' with people on deck. The ship's name 'EMPIRE WINDRUSH' and 'LONDON' are visible on the hull. The image is used as a background for the text.

The Windrush political scandal concerned people who were wrongly detained, denied legal rights, threatened with deportation, and, in at least 83 cases, wrongly deported from the UK by the Home Office. Many of those affected had been born British subjects and had arrived in the UK before 1973, particularly from Caribbean countries as members of the "Windrush generation", named after the Empire Windrush ship.



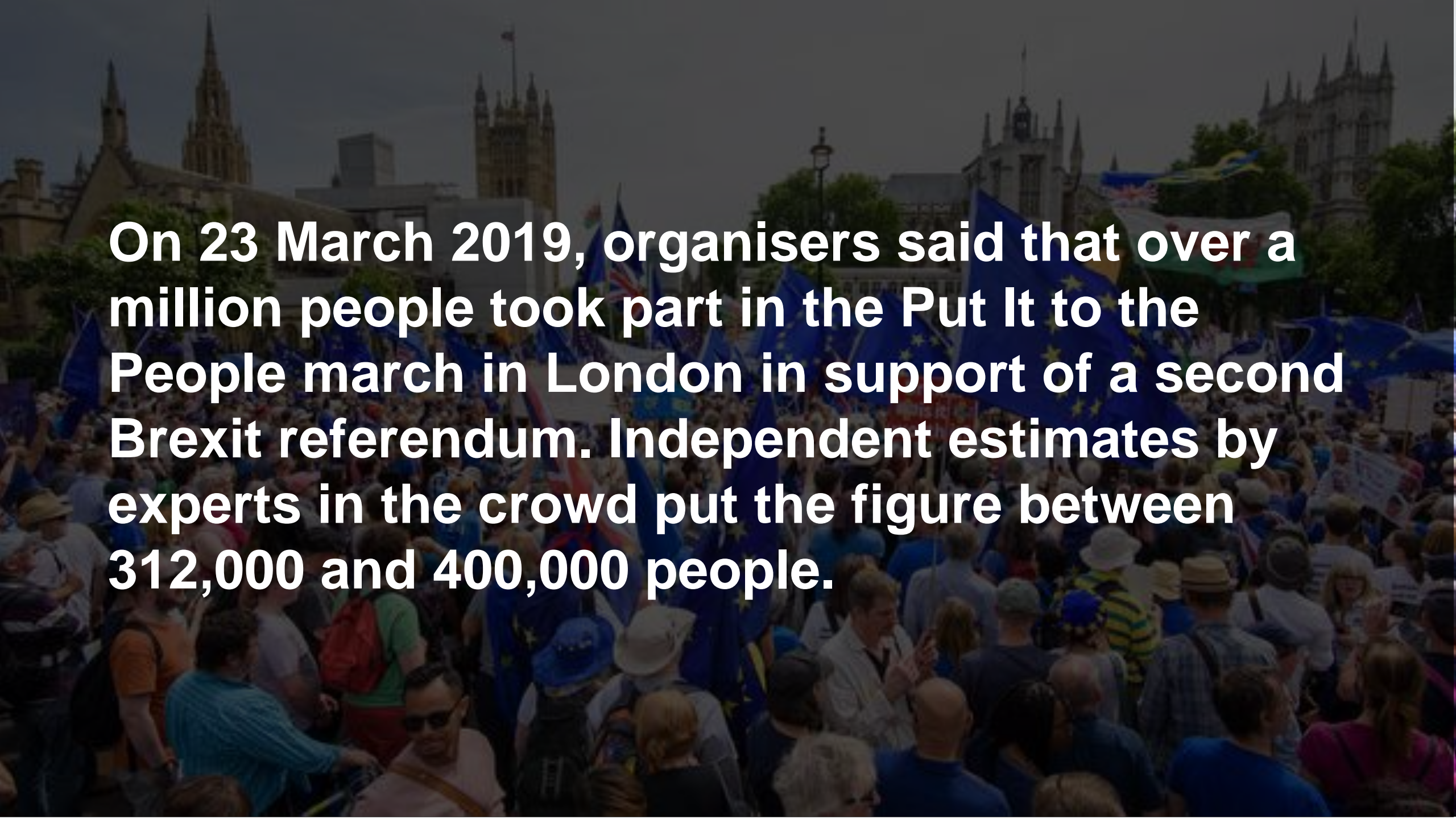
Linked by commentators to the "hostile environment policy" instituted by Theresa May during her time as Home Secretary the scandal led to the resignation of Amber Rudd as Home Secretary.

MPs have reported the Home Office to the equalities watchdog over the Windrush scandal, accusing it of unlawful discrimination.



2019

PEOPLE'S
VOTE MARCH

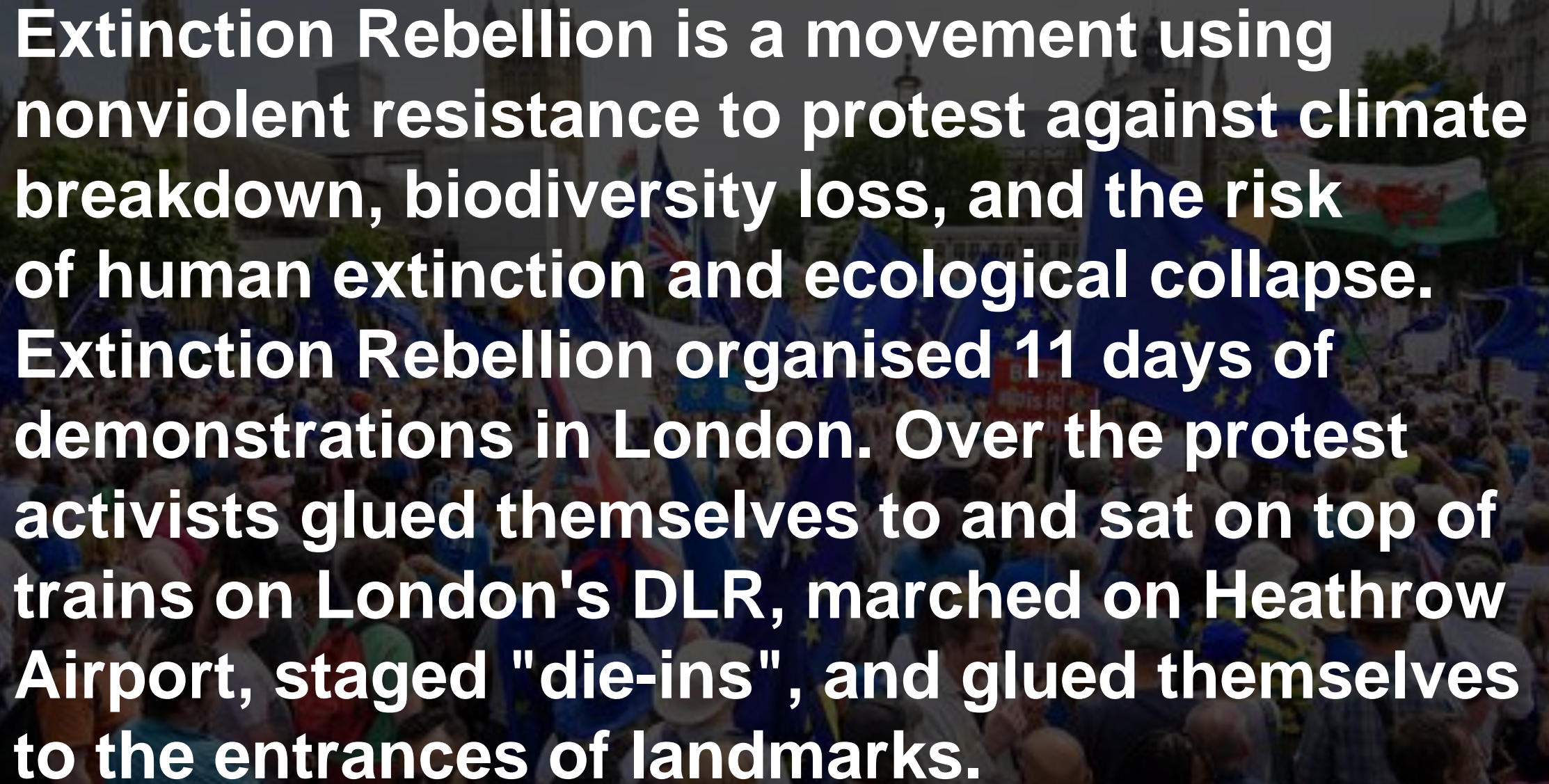


On 23 March 2019, organisers said that over a million people took part in the Put It to the People march in London in support of a second Brexit referendum. Independent estimates by experts in the crowd put the figure between 312,000 and 400,000 people.



2019

EXTINCTION
REBELLION

A large crowd of people is gathered for a protest. Many individuals are holding blue flags with yellow stars, similar to the European Union flag. The background features a large, ornate building with multiple spires, likely a cathedral or a significant landmark. The overall atmosphere is one of a large-scale public demonstration.

Extinction Rebellion is a movement using nonviolent resistance to protest against climate breakdown, biodiversity loss, and the risk of human extinction and ecological collapse. Extinction Rebellion organised 11 days of demonstrations in London. Over the protest activists glued themselves to and sat on top of trains on London's DLR, marched on Heathrow Airport, staged "die-ins", and glued themselves to the entrances of landmarks.

A TALE of TWO CITIES

2019

100 YEARS
SINCE MSCSS
FOUNDED



A Century of Social Action

This event marks 100 years since MSCSS was formed.

One of the main aims of MSCSS was to co-ordinate organisations delivering services. We are still here to help make sure everyone in the two cities has equal access to services and support.

Keep investing in us and keep involving us. Be part of our next 100 years!

A Century of Social Action