

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

Social Development

The Milton Keynes Master Plan, published in 1970, was quite unique in containing a section on Social Development. In 1967 a report *The Needs of New Communities* had been published for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, drawing on the experience of the early new towns, and advising that social needs should be recognized and met if the new towns were to be successful.

Paragraphs 483-502 of the Master Plan describe the meaning of Social Development and referred to 'actions and responsibilities' to promote, among other things, 'voluntary groups' (483), and 'develop effective community institutions in areas which are not statutorily or conventionally provided'. 'Social Development as an executive activity can be seen in terms of assisting and guiding this process' (490). To describe the origins of the Community Foundation it is necessary to record the Corporation's relationship with the voluntary sector from which it was created.

The Role of Trusts

Among the many issues discussed by the Board of the Corporation in the first years was the role of the independent, charitable and voluntary sector. It was clear that neither total control by a local council or the commercial world would be appropriate if the city was to have a balance between institutions holding power and responsibility. The role of Trusts was discussed by the Board when the linear park was presented in 1972. Minute 174 reads that the park would be 'too diverse for it to be feasible to set up an overall Parks Trust or Foundation'; it could be possible that an Arts Trust could participate. Trusts might be involved with the ownership and running of particular amenities in Milton Keynes.

Milton Keynes Arts Foundation

In 1975 a Milton Keynes Arts Foundation was founded by the Development Corporation. The fact that it was done in isolation and that Board Minute 78 states that Lord Goodman and Sir Hugh Willatt would be patrons might be thought elitist, it certainly was a piece of top-down decision making and attracted little financial backing until 1982, when £250,000 pounds was donated from the profits of the work done by the Corporation in Nigeria. The Board was under the impression that such earnings could be disposed of without reference to central government, an opinion that was soon dismissed when the Government said that it must be contributed from the budget for amenities. Board minute 38 records the names of Trustees, as Evelyn de Rothschild, Deidre Neale, and Sir Hugh Willett; states the need for more local representatives, and that the money should be used for fund raising activities. The Arts Foundation remained a dormant organisation until the decision was made in 1992 to join the Community Foundation with assets of £320,000.

Social Funding in New Towns

The experience of the first eight new towns in the fifties and sixties had revealed the need for financial assistance for social purposes, The Major Amenity Fund (£4 per head for incoming population, £840,000 in Milton Keynes) and Minor Amenity Fund (£2000 per annum) had been created in the mid sixties. These budgets were immediately used for social projects, both for buildings like the Stantonbury Leisure Centre, with a loan of £470,000 to Milton Keynes Borough Council and a grant of more than £70,000 for the theatre, and smaller grants to voluntary organisations. As

early as 1971 grants were made to existing voluntary groups which were considered to be working in important areas and there was a policy decision not to omit the needs of the existing residents or groups outside the designated area of development which would be eligible if they provided services to those inside. Board minute 219 of that year records a total allocation of £12,750; £1,000 each to Bletchco Players (dramatic society), CAB premises and equipment, an Old Peoples Day Centre and workshop, Wolverton District Scouts for an HQ and campsite, £1,250 for the Bletchley Arts Workshop and £7,500 for the Church of England Children's Society Day Nursery.

The Voluntary Sector in Buckinghamshire

This positive support of the voluntary sector was not understood by Buckinghamshire County Council and Milton Keynes Borough Council. The County Council had a relationship with a few traditional voluntary organisations and was accustomed to responding rather than working in partnership. The Borough Council which came into existence in 1972 had no experience of working with voluntary organisations, and was wary of any local independence, for example it was successful in controlling parish councils. The Chairman of the County Social Services Committee told me that the Marriage Guidance Council (Relate) should raise its funds through 'coffee mornings', and some Borough councillors believed that voluntary organisations should not receive public funds. The Development Corporation was almost the sole provider of resources to the voluntary sector in the first half of the seventies. There were grants for both capital projects, 25% was the guideline adopted by the Corporation in 1972 to be flexibly interpreted, and running costs. The Minor Amenity Fund was used for start-up grants, standardised for services like playgroups, and available for many different of initiatives. The Corporation either bought and repaired or grant aided a number of existing buildings, many of which were in poor condition and reflected the run-down nature of parts of the designated area, for example the farm house which became the Women's Refuge, Rectory Cottages in Bletchley and Manor Farm Willen which became the Hospice.

Decision making in the Corporation

The Board of Milton Keynes Development Corporation delegated most decision making to the Chief Officers Committee which met weekly, which accounts for the speed with which Milton Keynes happened. Small grants were a matter of report only by the Social Development Department. Later umbrella bodies, like the Pre-school Playgroup Association, the Youth Council, and the Arts Association were given block grants to administer. Decision making on grants was normally a corporate executive action in Social Development which worked against the lobbying of individuals and removed any party political pressure, so often the case in local government. Some local Councillors who were members of the Board resented this freedom of the executive.

Hard Times in the Seventies

Apart from the creative relationship between the Corporation and voluntary organisations three factors stand out in the seventies which led to the prominence of the latter and eventually to the creation of the Community Foundation in 1986. Two factors were the result of central government decisions which emerged from the politically delicate situation between the Corporation and the London Boroughs; they first stated that the Corporation was not housing those in need, and then, alarmed by the falling population in London, began to lobby against the continued building of

Milton Keynes. The Labour Government responded in the mid-seventies by requiring the Corporation to house five groups of families in need: those in bad housing conditions, the elderly, the disabled, ethnic minorities, and those unemployed whose position would not be worse by moving away from London. It should be noted that the Corporation did not have to be forced to do this for it always intended to house more elderly, disabled and ethnic minorities, groups largely absent in the early new towns.

An Important Role for the Voluntary Sector

The impact of the arrival of these families was immediate. For example the Social Development Department created a voluntary organisation called Tugboat to provide furniture for those in need. But all personal services began to feel the pressure, and the Corporation Board organised a Seminar 'Social Balance and Opportunity' in 1978 attended by a cross section of senior representatives. The local MP Bill Benyon said there was a 'higher proportion of disadvantage' and there should be a 'concerted policy to assist voluntary organisations'. Lord Campbell, Chairman of the Corporation, said that it would be difficult because 'voluntary service was a product of living in a stable society', which was not what Milton Keynes was at present. The report to the Board acknowledged the problem but also related it to the current restrictions on public expenditure, the lasting impact of the fuel crisis of 1973. The Corporation budget for grants grew, and Social Development also began to use another budget, previously restricted to the technical departments such as architecture and engineering, and called Consultancy. Consultancy could now be used for services which voluntary/charitable organisations could provide rather than employing more Corporation staff. The Family Welfare Association was employed for counselling and many existing organisations such as CAB, Age Concern, and the Playgroup Association received additional funds to carry out work the Corporation considered necessary. The consultancy budget was similar in size to the grants budget and together they totalled about £250,000 annually the mid seventies.

Aspirations of the Voluntary Sector

The second factor was the decision to cut back the target population for Milton Keynes. The fall of London's population in this period raised many questions about the continuance of new town development. The uncertainty had a huge impact on all aspects of the development; loss of confidence within the commercial sector, general scepticism about a half-built city among residents and local organisations. The voluntary sector was now a significant part of Milton Keynes and it also was alarmed about what might happen. On March 11th 1978 representatives of the Council of Voluntary Service (1972-1978), led by the Revd. Stephen Little the Chairman came to see me to put the case for the following; the establishment of a Community Trust, the transfer of the role of Social Development and its resources, the need for discussions with other statutory authorities, securing the future of buildings used by the voluntary sector and the need to discuss the length of the period of initial funding. It was a huge agenda but one welcomed by the Social Development Department. The previous year 1977 the Wolfendon Report had been published nationally on the need for intermediary bodies between the voluntary sector and local authorities. A year later the Buckinghamshire Council of Voluntary Service had appointed Stephen Hatch, the senior researcher for the Wolfendon Report, to advise them on the future of voluntary organisations in Milton Keynes. The recommendations in his paper were the points

made on October 11th and demonstrated the Corporation's success in assisting the creation of a civic community in Milton Keynes independent of commercial and statutory interests and a form of public participation in the development process. On July 27th the Corporation Board approved a Social Development paper MK.71.79 titled Voluntary Organisations which explained and supported the role of a Council of Voluntary Organisations as a body which could gradually take over some functions of Social Development. An annual grant of £12000 for three years was approved and it was noted that the Local Authorities although approving the concept could not provide finance at this time.

Below Average Social Services

The third factor in the growth of the voluntary sector was the failure of the County to provide average standards of personal services. Although Buckinghamshire had the highest rateable value in the country there was a tradition of low expenditure in areas like libraries, where there were no national standards to meet, and in areas of cultural and social activity, for example, it was the only county in England not to support a Regional Arts Association and it gave no grant aid to independent museums. Its standards of social service provision were well below average. It had the lowest expenditure in the country except for Cornwall and Shropshire. It severely cut its budget for community services in 1976/77 which was already 17% less than the average in south-east England. Newcomers needing home help or day nurseries were less likely to receive these in Milton Keynes than the areas they came from. The Home Help Service was the lowest in the country, 38% of national average, and similar figures existed for all the areas of service, under fives, disabled and family support.

Threat to Social Development

The Corporation in 1979 did a deal with the Labour Government for a target population of 150,000 to replace the original figure of 250,000. After the election of the Conservative Government in the same year Milton Keynes faced the possibility of an early end to its growth because of the new Government's policy to stop the new town programme. The visit on November 27th of two ministers of the Department of the Environment, J. Stanley and G. Finsberg, to meet the Chairman increased the forebodings of the Board and Executive. Shortly after, the General Manager, Fred Roche, showed me a letter from Mr. Finsberg stating that the Corporation should not be doing Social Development and should leave it to the local authorities. The General Manager also told me that Social Development was now on its own, meaning that we could not expect to be defended by the Corporation from Local Authority hostility. Fortunately the Corporation was always good at being one step ahead of central government, and we had done our homework by digesting the positive statements in the Conservative Election Manifesto on the role of the voluntary sector and volunteers, which was in complete accord with what we were doing.

Working Party on the Future Funding of the Voluntary Sector

After almost a year of negotiations it was agreed by the Corporation and the County and Borough Councils to set up the Working Party on the Future Funding of the Voluntary Sector in Milton Keynes. The Working Party, which met for the first time on June 23rd 1980, later included the Health Authorities, Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, and the Arts, Sports and Youth Councils. The Council of Voluntary Organisations (replaced the Council of Voluntary Service in 1978) was included from

the beginning with four members, Peter Cleaver, Roger Kitchen, Pat Scrimshaw and Mike Mercer. The Corporation was represented by Joan Christadolou, a member of the Board, and me. Peter Waugh was the executive secretary and Sheila Swidenbank the research officer, both from Social Development. The first Chairman was Borough Councillor David Baxter. When he died in 1981, Councillor Mrs W. E Carslake of the County took over. One might think from the size of the Working Party that it would be very unwieldy but in fact it set the issues which were worked on in between meetings and the whole exercise was very successful. In response to a request from the Working Party the Board of the Corporation approved a policy on revenue assistance to the voluntary sector which stabilised the Corporations contribution for three years, (Board Minute 90/1981). A distinction was made between services which were normal in an urban community and those which were connected to development. The local authorities indicated those services for which they would have a major, minor or shared interest in supporting, for example the County Education Department and the Voluntary Language Scheme, and decided whether they would gradually take up the funding. Forty-seven services were listed. It was also agreed that the Corporation would always consult about new and innovatory services it or the community initiated.

The other large issue which the Working Party had to consider was the contribution to voluntary activity from personal giving and charitable funds set up in the past. Fortunately some data about Reading and national figures were available, and the following table reflects how different Milton Keynes was.

	Reading	GB 1978	MK 1980
Personal and Company giving	20%	34%	14%
Grants from Public Sector	26%	12%	49%
Endowment	7%	28%	1%
Fees and charges	39%	26%	25%
Events and others	8%	-	11%

These figures show how the Corporation's grants made up for the lack of inherited charitable funds and the low level of grant aid by local authorities compared with a town of a similar size. Even if the local authorities increased their grants there would still be need for devices to increase personal and company giving and to make up for the absence of local endowment.

Recommendations

The Final report of fifteen pages and twelve recommendations was considered and approved by the Corporation on April 2nd 1982, which included giving support in principle to the setting up by the Council of Voluntary Organisations (CVO) of a Payroll Scheme and Community Chest or Trust as it came to be called. It was agreed that the Working Party should remain in existence to review and maintain progress. The summary of the Final report shows how the voluntary sector was now regarded as an important element in Milton Keynes.

'The Working Party has noted with satisfaction the efforts which had been made by the Development Corporation to develop a strong and active voluntary sector in Milton Keynes. It noted too that these activities had been conducted against a number of background factors which clearly differ from both national and county trends and which are likely to take some years to work through. The Working Party is, however,

convinced that a strong Council of Voluntary Organisations, and other intermediary bodies, can play a significant part in support of the statutory authorities and in furthering the development of a strong, corporate community spirit which is so essential for the healthy development of the new city. The Working Party commends the work of the voluntary organisations in their attempts to achieve these aims and is of the firm view that adequate revenue assistance must be provided to ensure that this is done.'

Pressure on the Corporations Grants Budget

Such a positive welcome was particularly important because the budget for grants had come under pressure from the Department of the Environment. A Board member who was also a Borough Councillor had handed over a list of grants at a ministerial visit to Milton Keynes in 1980. The size of the budget, the complexion of some of the recipients like Welfare Rights and the role of the executive appeared to be political issues. An Executive Minute 3093/ 1981,(the Board did not see Part Three minutes), records the decisions made in response: a definition of Consultancy, which included the word 'innovatory', would enable the transfer of schemes from grants to consultancy, which would be necessary if the DOE restricted grants to less than £150,000 and also did not allow for inflation. However the DOE did accept the budgets which they now insisted on approving, and approved £162000 in 1983, although they later pegged the 1984/5 budget to the previous year. Fortunately by this time the local authorities had begun to increase their grants. The figures for the proportions of grants made in 1984 follow with the 1981 figure for comparison in brackets.

BMK 34% (18%), BCC 28% (13%) MKDC 38% (69%). By the following year the County Council had made its decision on long term allocations and the Borough had increased its budget by 5%. Councillor Irene Henderson became the Chairman of the Working Party in 1985, and by 1988 the Borough's grant budget had overtaken that of the Corporation.

Payroll and Community Trust – Early Contacts

During all this time work had been progressing slowly on the Payroll and Community Trust. The concept of the Payroll was that employed individuals would agree to deductions from their salaries at source which would either go through the Trust to their chosen recipient or would go to a general fund for distribution by the Trust. The Payroll was to be separate from the Trust organisationally and run by the donors but closely related to the Trust. It was hoped that employers would be encouraged to make donations in a similar way. The concept of the Trust was based upon the existence in the USA of local Community Chests which were a collective form of endowment, from private and commercial sources, and used for various purposes. As early as February 5th 1980 I had met Redmond Mullins of the *Charities Aid Foundation* (CAF) who briefed me on Community Trusts, Payroll and initiatives being considered with the Voluntary Organisations Unit in the Home Office. He put me in touch with Fred Freeman of the payroll scheme in Liverpool called *The United Way of Liverpool*. Fred visited the Corporation on May 1st and he agreed to advise us. A payroll scheme was regarded as the first priority but the Working Party's agenda had first to be completed. After the approval of its recommendations in 1982 it was the Corporations task to assist the CVO. In 1983 a Corporation member of staff, not from Social Development, was seconded to work with the Council on the two schemes for two years. It was not a successful move and very little progress was made

because the CVO did not have enough resources or experience or the contacts the Corporation could make. On March 27th 1984 I met Michael Brophy, Director of CAF who brought me up to date on the initiative they were taking with the Home Office to set up Community Trusts as pilot projects. Much of the CAF planning was based upon schemes in the United States, as was Fred Freeman's project in Liverpool. Behind the thinking was the intention of repeating the USA experience where the commercial sector was customarily the initiator of payrolls and trusts.

Who takes the Lead?

The Corporation Board was also asking the question whether the Chamber of Commerce should not take the lead. The Corporation should be 'discrete and careful, pump priming, (an over-used metaphorical cliché), role-working in conjunction with, and preferably behind other organisations'. It was a critical time with the Corporation trying to keep the development going, planning its own demise and dealing with the Government requirement to lose many staff. An end date for the Corporation was being discussed. On August 6th I met Geoff Pettigrew, the Chief Legal Officer of the Borough to discuss services of the voluntary sector. The Finance and Commercial Departments were good allies in the Corporation. It was decided that the CVO could no longer be expected to take the lead and I met Peter Cleaver, the Chairman and Paul Manning, the Director to tell them we would assume more responsibility with their complete involvement. Corporation Minute 1721/84 approved the appointment of MK United Fund to launch the payroll scheme in spring 1985 with the involvement of the local authorities, the Corporation, CVO, donors and the United Fund UK and the CAF. Errol Ray, the retired Chief Executive of the Borough, became the payroll Chairman with a committee including G.Batten, Registrar of the OU and Geoff Pettigrew and Tim Eastaff and it was eventually launched at the Open University on November 11th 1985. John Dankworth and Cleo Laine were recruited to appear in the video which was made to promote payroll to local businesses and employees organizations. As a pilot project the CAF put resources into the marketing to local commerce and the following year the Corporation agreed to second a manager from Social Development who was about to retire.

Inter-agency Steering Committee for the Community Trust

The task of overseeing the whole project became the responsibility of a small group consisting of Geoff Pettigrew, Tim Eastaff of the Corporation's Finance Department, Helen Graney assistant to the Chief Executive of the County Council and Paul Manning, with myself as the Co-ordinator. Once the Trust was set up this group became an executive sub-committee. The work was divided up as follows; Geoff did all the legal work to set up the Trust and eventually became the Company Secretary, Tim covered the financial procedures and later was the Company Treasurer, Helen was responsible for marketing, and I was responsible for the time-table, liaison with CAF and the Home Office, recruitment of the Directors of the Trust, and setting up the process of grant making.

Recruiting the Directors 1985/86

Our first objective was to recruit a group of Directors to represent the Trust, Dr. J. Horlock, Vice-Chancellor of the Open University and Chief Superintendent Tim Hill were the first, and others, Luing Cowley, Peter Cleaver and C.R. Wright were

nominated by their organisations. They met to inaugurate the Trust on March 2nd 1985. Later the following were recruited: Sir Campbell Adamson of the Abbey National Building Society, Lady Tudor Price, Dr. M.Todd, Bill Benyon MP, Malcolm Brighton, who had been appointed to the Board of the Corporation in September 1984, J.G. Kenaghan, Managing Director of Rothman UK and Alan Duff, who had been Commercial Director at the Corporation until he left for private practice in June 1983 and who now agreed to be nominated as Chairman at the third meeting of the Community Trust on July 17th 1986.

Home Office and Trust Strategy and Policy

Geoff Pettigrew and I made our initial presentation at the Home Office on March 11th 1986. The other applicants present were from Berkshire, Greater Manchester and Cleveland. We were told that our application would be recommended and that a decision would be made in June. Our application consisted of a marketing strategy and our grant giving policy. The Home Office phoned on June 8th with the news that our application for £25,000 for three years was successful and we were able to make plans for the appointment of a full-time fund-raiser early in 1987.

First Grants

It had been decided that the Trust should be seen to be working for the voluntary sector as soon as possible. With grants to the Trust from the Corporation, County Council, and the residue of the first Borough Lottery a small budget was set aside and it was agreed that Disability would be the first service area to be grant aided. The Trust adopted a strategy of involving local expertise as a sub-committee to advise the Trustees. Jacqui Watson, Mandy Toward, and the Chair of the Council of the Disabled met on June 17th with Dr. M.Grant Chairman of the Grant Aid Committee and me. The month before on May 1st Tim Eastaff and I had met Malcolm Brighton to involve him in marketing. Against this flurry of activity the Corporation learnt that it would finish in 1992. I was to retire in 1988 when Social Development would disappear; though the remaining staff would work in Planning and the Maintenance Departments. In January 1988 it was agreed that the Community Trust would administer £4000 of the Minor Amenity Fund for the Corporation and call it 'The Small Grants Fund'.

The Future.

In this account of the beginnings of the Community Trust the point has now been reached where the Trust's papers record the successful outcome of this nine years work from the date of the meeting with CVO in 1978. Many people were involved in the process and I have tried to record some names but there are many others not named in the Corporation, County and Borough Councils and the voluntary sector itself, without whom the Community Trust would not exist. It must not be forgotten that despite much hard work the Payroll project failed. On December 7th 1982 Lord Campbell, Chairman of the Corporation, gave a speech to Council of Voluntary Organisations. He referred to the national decline in personal giving, and said that experience would be gained from the Payroll enterprise. The experience is that despite the National Lottery, charitable donation is not a normal habit in this country and Milton Keynes is in this case no different.

Voluntary Sector Building

This paper can finish on a high note because the Community Trust became the chosen means of securing the large property portfolio occupied by voluntary organisations. The demise of the Corporation in 1992 made it necessary to find a quick solution for the fate of the hundreds of buildings used for voluntary and community activity. The size of the subject makes it necessary to restrict the account to space in the city centre, but the story starts in Bletchley where the Corporation bought the old Urban District Council offices to help out the new Borough Council. Part of the offices became the Voluntary Organisations Centre and Volunteer Bureau in 1976. With the opening up of the city centre Social Development was keen for a social /community presence, in fact it was the first of the Corporation Departments to move into Lloyds Court, the first building to be occupied.

City Centre Opportunities

When the Shopping Centre was designed and started there was some doubt as to whether the whole building could be let commercially and plans were drawn up for a Library and a complete range of statutory and voluntary information and advisory services in the west end, where Dickens and Jones now is, and considered and discussed at a Chief Officers meeting. The Commercial Director eventually advised against the project. The next opportunity arose when four kiosks on the square, where Marks and Spencer is now, could not be let. At a Chief Officers meeting I suggested that voluntary uses could be found and the CAB, the Age Concern Drop-In and Housing Advice occupied three of them. When the west end of the shopping building materialised the long leases these organizations were given enabled them to be moved to suitable accommodation in the vicinity. Meanwhile the Corporation had built speculative flat accommodation opposite the Council Offices and when a tenant was needed we recommended the YMCA. One of the ground floors was also available and this became the David Baxter Centre, and the home of the Voluntary Organisation Centre and the MK Council of Voluntary Organisations. Apart from main users there was an office service to provide for many organisations which did not need their own offices but would benefit from being in the city centre.

The next opportunity came when the County Council suddenly stated, after many promptings, in 1977 that they had decided to bring forward by one year the construction of the City Centre Library and agreed that the Corporation could propose additional space but only had six weeks to do so. Within those weeks Social Development put together a brief for a space in the Library for the first city centre church, a gallery and exhibition area, and offices for the Urban Studies Centre. Similar opportunities were taken in the plans for the Food Centre and the permanent church, Christ the Cornerstone. Robin Baker agreed in April 1985 that it could be the site for counselling and advice services. Social Development also engineered a meeting, between the Church and Julian Pedley of the Health Authority and it was agreed that the Centre for Integrated Living could be added to the complex. In contrast to normal town and city centres where space is usually provided for voluntary organisations in off-centre or rundown buildings, the problem of provision in a new urban area the size of Milton Keynes was very different. The Centre itself was a gamble and the commercial pressures considerable. It was only by seizing these opportunities that the voluntary sector could be accommodated.

Count Down to 1992

Now the early demise of the Corporation began to have an effect. The transfer of assets became an issue for all those bodies remaining when the Corporation departed. The Corporation was only allowed to dispose of land and property at less than commercial value to statutory services and the churches and for several years the fate of the voluntary sector spaces was a huge issue. Rental policy, including the use of peppercorn rents had been set in 1973 and 1976. In 1982 a rent of £1 per annum was again approved for organisations providing a service to the community and with limited ability to generate income. Ninety properties were listed in use by voluntary organisations. All of them were the result of the Corporation policy of assisting the creation of the voluntary sector. New rules for disposal and endowment were allowed by a Government anxious to see the end of the last new town. The Community Foundation became the means of ensuring the future of these buildings and providing a central location for some of them.

Fabric

A Board paper in 1983 titled *Financial Policy and the Strategy for the Funding of Development* (MK109.83) stated that the voluntary sector was 'an integral element in the creation of a varied and strong social fabric'. The word 'fabric' is most appropriate. The OED defines it as 'thing put together' a 'frame', 'structure' or 'woven material'. The 'fabric' of the voluntary sector was developed as consistently as the grid road network and is no less important for the future. It has been put together by thousands of citizens and is evidence of true public participation. The weave of voluntary organisations and the buildings and space they occupy, though often invisible, are an 'integral' part of Milton Keynes and the Community Foundation has a vital role, alongside the CVO, to maintain and develop it into the future.

PETER WATERMAN 18th April 2007 and revised 9th April 2011.