



**Causeway
Coast & Glens
Borough Council**

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Good Relations Audit and Strategy 2018-2023

Summary Document for Consultation

What is Good Relations?

Good Relations is a legal requirement for public bodies. Section 75 is part of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and it aims to ensure that practices of equality of opportunity and good relations are central to policy making and service delivery of government and public authorities. Section 75 (1) focuses on equality of opportunity, and section 75 (2) focuses on good relations. The first duty, Section 75 (1), is the Equality of Opportunity duty. Recognition of the inter-dependence of equality and good relations is crucial. Section 75 (2) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (the Act) states that: *“Without prejudice to its obligations under subsection (1), a public authority shall, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group”*.

The relevant categories of people for which regard must be paid to the desirability of promoting good relations, according to Section 75 (2), are: between persons of different religious belief; persons of different political opinion; and persons of different racial group.

The Equality Commission¹ recognises the deep-rooted divisions within our society and the impact that this has on people’s daily lives. While not underestimating the crucial importance of eradicating sectarianism and racism, it is vital that a shared and pluralist society also includes proactively addressing homophobic and sexist actions and behaviours, as well as the outworking of prejudiced attitudes to disability. Hate crime law in Northern Ireland encompasses disability and sexual orientation, as well as religion, politics and race.

The legislation as it is currently framed specifies only **three grounds for promoting good relations – religious belief, political opinion and racial group**. Although work undertaken by public authorities to promote good relations with reference to men and women, sexual orientation, disability, age, people with and without dependants, or marital status, is not currently within the scope of the Section 75 (2) statutory duty, and is not legally required, it is of course **open to public authorities to undertake work to promote good relations amongst other groups covered by Section 75, and the Equality Commission welcomes such work**. Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council employs an Equality Officer.

Neither ‘good relations’ nor ‘promoting good relations’ is defined in legislation, nor is there a commonly agreed definition. The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland has agreed the following working definition of good relations:

‘the growth of relations and structures for Northern Ireland that acknowledge the religious, political and racial context of this society, and that seek to promote respect, equity and trust, and embrace diversity in all its forms’.

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<http://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/S75GuideforPublicAuthoritiesApril2010.pdf>

Together Building a United Community (TBUC)

Good Relations Programmes in all Council areas have to date been 75% funded by The Executive Office (TEO), (formerly the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM)). It is essential that any new District Council Good Relations Strategy is of The Executive Office latest Good Relations Strategic Document, its key Themes and Proposed SMART Targets.

The 'Together: Building a United Community' Strategy published in May 2013, reflects the Executive's commitment to improving community relations and continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society. Its vision is

"A united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance."

The Executive Office proposes to work with District Councils based on their current good relations audits and to focus on delivering Good Relations outcomes under four key themes. These themes have the following shared aims and related strategic outcomes:

TBUC Theme 1: Our Children and Young People: to continue to improve attitudes amongst our young people and to build a community where they can play a full and active role in building good relations.

Strategic Outcomes:

- 1.1 Improving attitudes of children from different backgrounds;
- 1.2 Young people engaging in bringing the community together

TBUC Theme 2: Our Shared Community: to create a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals and where all areas are open and accessible to everyone.

Strategic Outcomes:

- 2.1 Increased use of shared space and services;
- 2.2 Shared space accessible to all

TBUC Theme 3: Our Safe Community: to create a community where everyone feels safe in moving around and where life choices are not inhibited by fears around safety.

Strategic Outcomes:

- 3.1 Reduce the prevalence of hate crime and intimidation;
- 3.2 A community where places and spaces are safe for all

TBUC Theme 4: Our Cultural Expression: to create a community which promotes mutual respect and understanding, is strengthened by its diversity, and where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced.

Strategic Outcomes:

- 4.1 Increased sense of community belonging;

- 4.2 Cultural diversity is celebrated

The Audit Process

A comprehensive consultation process was undertaken in the development of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Good Relations Audit, Strategy and Action Plan. This was designed to ensure that all Section 75 groups, the public, elected members, council staff, statutory sector representatives, young people, businesses, voluntary and community groups, and key institutions engaged in good relations work were given an opportunity to contribute to the development process. A number of methodologies were employed, including public meetings, focus groups, one-to-one interviews, a street survey, four online surveys (for public, staff, young people and businesses), and desk top research. The primary research and consultation process was undertaken between November 2017 and February 2018. In total, **868 people** took part in the consultation process, which demonstrated a solid basis on which to develop and agree priorities for both the strategy and the action plan. A number of key strategic documents were reviewed, the priorities of which have been taken into account in the development of this audit and strategy. The Good Relations audit included the follow activities:

- Desk top research in sectarian and racist crimes in Causeway Coast and Glens area;
- Four public meetings, one in each of the main towns: Limavady, Coleraine, Ballymoney and Ballycastle;
- Four online surveys were distributed digitally and shared across the area. The results included the following responses: general public (195), youth (71), Council staff (115) and businesses (15);
- A street survey was conducted with 312 people and completed proportionate to the population distribution across 20 interview points;
- There was a series of Council staff and Elected Member consultations and interviews;
- 114 key stakeholders were consulted through one-to-one interviews and focus groups and further public meetings; and
- 21 telephone interviews were conducted with key stakeholders from a variety of organisations.

On the basis of this information gathering:

- A five-year Good Relations Strategy was developed; and a two-year initial action plan was developed.

Sectarianism and Racism

The latest 2018 CCG Hate Crime statistics are outlined in the Figures below. Hate crimes that are relevant to Good Relations are racist and sectarian hate crimes. Figure 3 outlines statistics for the year April 2017 to 18th March 2018, (Financial Year to Date (FYTD)) and the same statistics for the previous year (PYTD) April 2016 to 18th March 2017 (latest figures available from PCSP 2018²).

The data below demonstrates a fall in sectarian motivated offences recorded from 53 in the year April 2016 to 18th March 2017 to 48 in the period April 2017 to 18th March 2018 and a fall in the

² This data also shows other hate related crime figures from the CCG PCSP 2018. The Good Relations Audit is primarily interested in hate crime with a sectarian and racist motivation.

number of sectarian motivated incidents from 94 in the year April 2016 to 18th March 2017 to 75 in the period April 2017 to 18th March 2018.

The data also demonstrates a fall in racist motivated offences recorded from 20 in the year April 2016 to 18th March 2017 to 13 in the period April 2017 to 18th March 2018 and a fall in the number of racist motivated incidents from 57 in the year April 2016 to 18th March 2017 to 32 in the period April 2017 to 18th March 2018. In terms of outcomes against the total offences recorded, the data demonstrates a fall in the outcome rate of 2.4% for sectarian motivated offences from 17% to 14.6% and a fall of 1.9% for racist motivated offences from 25% to 23.1% over the financial year to date and previous financial year to date.

Figure 1: Hate Crime Statistics - 01 April 2017 to 18th March 2018 (latest CCG PCSP statistics)

Causeway Coast & Glens - Hate Crime 01.04.17- 18.03.2018	Total Offences Recorded		Outcomes		Outcome Rate%			Incidents		
	PFYTD	FTYD	PFYTD	FTYD	PFYTD	FTYD	% point change	PFYTD	FTYD	Change
Disability	1	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7	7	0
Faith/Religious	2	2	1	0	50.0%	0.0%	-50.0%	4	5	1
Homophobic	7	4	2	2	28.6%	50.0%	21.4%	10	6	-4
Racist	20	13	5	3	25.0%	23.1%	-1.9%	57	32	-25
Sectarian	53	48	9	7	17.0%	14.6%	-2.4%	94	75	-19
Transphobic	0	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	1
TOTAL Hate Crime	83	69	17	12	20.5%	17.4%	-3.1%	173	127	-46

Trend data on sectarian hate crime

Trend figures available from PSNI for incidents and recorded crime with a sectarian motivation by the CCG police district from 2005/06 to 2015/16 are shown in the figures below.³ Outcome rates with a sectarian motivation for 2007/08 to 2015/16 are also shown. Figures 2 and 3 demonstrate an overall fall across incidents and recorded crimes with a sectarian motivation between 2005/06 to 2015/16 but also demonstrates that there can be and have been years where the numbers of incidents and recorded crimes have gone up significantly but then fall again the following year. This reflects the volatile nature of the issues surrounding this type of crime, much of which can be influenced by external factors to the CCG area.

Figure 2: Incidents with a sectarian motivation in CCG Policing District and NI 2005/06 to 2015/16

Incidents with a sectarian motivation by policing district, 2005/06 to 2015/16

Policing district	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Numbers change 2014/15 to 2015/16
	Causeway Coast & Glens	-	-	103	178	271	154	137	126	108	151	97
Northern Ireland	1,701	1,695	1,584	1,595	1,840	1,437	1,344	1,372	1,284	1,517	1,352	-165

³ <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/hate-motivation-statistics/hate-motivation-statistics-archive/>

Figure 3: Recorded Crime with a sectarian motivation in CCG Policing District and NI 2005/06 to 2015/16

Recorded crime (excluding fraud) with a sectarian motivation by policing district, 2005/06 to 2015/16

Policing district	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Numbers
												change 2014/15 to 2015/16
Causeway Coast & Glens	107	132	87	161	200	129	100	81	81	115	77	-38
Northern Ireland	1,469	1,217	1,056	1,017	1,264	995	885	888	961	1,043	1,001	-42

Figure 3: Outcome rates with a sectarian motivation by CCG Policing District and NI 2007/08 to 2015/16

Outcome rates (excluding fraud¹) with a sectarian motivation by policing district, 2007/08 to 2015/16

Policing district	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Percentages
										% point change 2014/15 to 2015/16 ⁴
Causeway Coast & Glens	14.9	10.6	15.5	16.3	17.0	17.3	23.5	18.3	15.6	-2.7
Northern Ireland	14.4	15.2	16.9	28.8	17.7	16.4	15.4	14.5	14.6	0.1

Figure 3 on outcome rates for crimes with a sectarian motivation demonstrate that outcomes have gone down in the last couple of years but are higher than they were in 2007/08. Outcome rates are also higher than the NI average in the last four-year period 2012/13 to 2015/16.

Trend data on racist hate crime

Trend figures available from PSNI for incidents and recorded crime with a racist motivation by the CCG police district from 2004/05 to 2014/15 are shown in the tables below⁴. Outcome rates with a racist motivation for 2007/08 to 2014/15 are also shown. Figures 4 and 5 are shown by the old Legacy Council areas that make up the CCG Borough Council area. This demonstrates an overall fall across incidents and recorded crimes with a racist motivation between 2004/05 to 2014/15 in the Limavady and Ballymoney areas but an increase in the number of incidents and recorded crimes in the Coleraine area and a relatively stable situation in the Moyle area. The data also demonstrates some troughs and peaks in the data across all four areas but most notably in the Coleraine and Limavady areas. This reflects the volatile nature of the issues surrounding this type of crime, much of which can be influenced by external factors to the CCG area, for instance Brexit. Figure 6 on outcome rates for crimes with a racist motivation demonstrate that outcomes are low for crimes with a racist motivation.

⁴ <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/hate-motivation-statistics/hate-motivation-statistics-archive/>

Figure 4: Incidents with a racist motivation by CCG four main areas, 2004/05 to 2014/15

Incidents with a racist motivation by CCG four main areas, 2004/05 to 2014/15

	2004/ 05	2005 /06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010 /11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	Numbers change 2013/14 to 2014/15
Limavady	7	7		8	10	11	19	11	10	4	3	-1
Ballymoney	8	7	6	1	7	8	6	4	2	8	4	-4
Coleraine	22	37	26	17	48	41	30	16	9	20	38	18
Moyle	1	7	2	4	6	2	4	4	2	3	3	0
Northern Ireland	813	936	1,047	976	990	1,038	842	696	750	982	1,356	374

Figure 5: Recorded crime with a racist motivation by CCG four main areas, 2004/05 to 2014/15

Recorded crime with a racist motivation by policing district and policing area, 2004/05 to 2014/15

	2004/ 05	2005 /06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010 /11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	Numbers change 2013/14 to 2014/15
Limavady	6	5	8	8	6	7	12	4	5	3	1	-2
Ballymoney	8	7	6	1	3	5	2	4	1	4	1	-43
Coleraine	21	31	20	15	33	15	14	9	3	8	25	17
Moyle	1	6	2	4	6	1	4	4	0	1	2	1
Northern Ireland	634	746	861	757	771	712	531	458	470	691	921	230

Figure 6: Outcome rates with a racist motivation by CCG four main areas, 2007/08 to 2014/15

Outcome rates with a racist motivation by policing district and policing area, 2007/08 to 2014/15

	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	Percentages % point change 2013/14 to 2014/15
Limavady	12.5	16.7	14.3	8.3	25.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	-100.0
Ballymoney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coleraine	6.7	6.1	26.7	21.4	33.3	100.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
Moyle	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100.0	0.0	-100.0
Northern Ireland	11.4	12.5	16.2	13.4	19.2	18.9	17.2	14.1	-3.1

Socio economic Trends

- The population of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is projected to grow from 143,513 in 2017 to 144,128 by 2037⁵;
- The proportion of young people living in the area is declining;
- There is a growing number of older people residing in the Council area;
- The Council area is represented by both main traditions in Northern Ireland but also has a sizeable ethnic minority population as well;

⁵ https://www.causewaycoastandglens.gov.uk/uploads/general/Topic_Paper_1_-_Population_and_Growth.pdf

- There are opportunities for cross council collaboration with regard to tourism and cultural expression work that could promote even greater cross community collaborative opportunities;
- The areas many natural attractions such as coastlines, beaches, hills, mountains, islands, and historic monuments offer significant opportunities to explore-shared history;
- There are a number of large events hosted in the area such as the North West 200 which attracts over 100,000 spectators annually to the Council area and the annual SuperCup NI (formally NI Milk Cup). Royal Portrush Golf Club will host the British Open in 2019, one of the biggest major golf tournaments in the world. This illustrates the importance of a welcoming area and one that celebrates culture and shares it with visitors;
- Unemployment is an issue across the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area with three neighbourhood renewal areas located within it in Coleraine and Limavady;
- The number of job opportunities in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area are limited;
- There are not enough well-paid jobs being created within the Council area on a consistent basis;
- Studies have shown that hostility and prejudice accounts for at least one in eight anti-social incidents and is directly linked to verbal and abusive behaviour; and
- Sectarian and racist motivated crimes are still an issue in the area.

Summary of Audit Findings

The main conclusions from the audit are outlined below. [Some of the conclusions are based on statistical evidence while others are based on the evidence gathered through the qualitative consultation and are a reflection of people's perceptions. The audit conclusions indicate the following:](#)

- The super council is quite different to its legacy councils and this new dynamic needs to be accommodated in the design and delivery of the strategy;
- Political leadership for good relations and a shared society is very important to build;
- A collaborative approach to addressing good relations with other agencies should be taken including the development of cross council activities (e.g. with economic development in working with local businesses to create a more shared society);
- Council staff and local businesses should be supported to engage in good relations activities;
- The Good Relations strategy should ensure opportunities for all Section 75 groups to actively engage in it – innovative co-design of new programmes moving forward is proposed – e.g. with young people, family centres, people with a disability;
- Building tolerance, respect and understanding of all communities in the CCG area is important;
- There are still entrenched views that need to be heard and accommodated in order to build greater understanding locally;
- Use local assets as a way of engaging people in good relations - building on the shared landscape of the CCG area;
- PEACE IV is delivering a range of projects which Good Relations should not duplicate – but rather Good Relations should take time to build a sustainable approach and link with the Community Plan; and
- Paramilitary influence is still a concern.

Table 1: Summary of GR Audit Issues 2018 – Young People and Shared Community

Young people	Shared Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the resilience of young people to respect themselves and each other is fundamental to a shared society • Poor educational attainment is a barrier for some • Trust in public agencies by young people needs to be improved • Young people demarcate their spaces • Lack of educational attainment and employment are big issues which often lead to Anti-Social Behaviour which also then feeds into paramilitary activity in some instances • Some young people are trapped and are under the influence of others • The voices of young people need to be heard – build on existing good relations projects • Majority of young people in the youth survey stated they would like to live in a mixed neighbourhood (but a fifth said they would prefer to live in a neighbourhood of their own religion) • Opportunities for shared education should be encouraged • Rural isolation is still a concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCGBC area is regarded as a welcoming place • The CCG area has a number of shared assets, many of which are tourist attractions – these could be used even more so to create a shared society locally • Many people still don't understand what 'shared community' means – building more opportunities for sharing should be created • Segregated education continues to create division but many people favour educating their children together – more opportunities for sharing education should be created • Civic leadership by elected members can enhance opportunities to create a shared and integrated community • Flags and territorial markings can intimidate some • There are spaces in CCG that are not regarded as shared - there is a need for some work in creating more opportunities for sharing spaces • There are a lot of areas where quiet effective good relations work has been undertaken with little financial support – this could be supported • There are still gatekeepers • CCGBC residents are favourable towards people of different community backgrounds • Sectarianism and racism is still an issue • The past, for some, is still a stumbling block • Ensuring all Section 75 groups have an opportunity to engage in Good Relations activities is crucial – this will help to create a more shared community

Table 2: Summary of GR Audit Issues 2018- Safe Community and Cultural Expressions

Safe Community	Cultural Expressions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people still have a vested interest in maintaining tensions locally – there is a need to continue to monitor and address issues in areas where tensions are higher and particularly at certain times of the year. • An area, asset based, interagency, social innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In many places, some believe that cultural expression of different communities is tolerated not celebrated – opportunities should be created to enable the positive expression and celebration of different cultures and to increase peoples understanding of different cultural

Safe Community	Cultural Expressions
<p>and preventative approach to addressing hard and stubborn issues should be taken in target areas for specific collaborative actions with a link to the community plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anecdotally, some people believed that recruitment by some paramilitary groups is still happening - some people still are slightly concerned about paramilitary influences • Intimidation of people by their own community in some areas is an issue • A quiet community isn't necessarily a safe community • Coercive control issues are still a concern • Sectarianism and racism are still a concern • People generally feel safe going to events in different community settings e.g. GGA Hall or Orange Hall • Greater awareness of different cultures is required across CCG area 	<p>traditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parading issues can still raise tensions • There are areas where people feel increasingly vulnerable when they are erecting flags. Young people in certain areas are being manipulated to erect flags. Some people feel vulnerable because flags are on display • People need to be confident with their identity and the identity of others – awareness raising still required • There is still a lack of understanding of the cultures and traditions of different institutions – e.g. GAA, Orange Order, Ulster Scots, bands etc. • Sports and arts activities are good engagement mechanisms • Silent sectarianism still exists

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

The following is a high-level Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of Good Relations in the Causeway Coast and Glens area based on the audit of issues undertaken from November 2017 to February 2018. [Some of the comments in this are based on statistical evidence while other issues are based on anecdotal evidence gathered through the qualitative consultation.](#) Strengths and Weaknesses are those things that are internal to council and over which it has some control. Opportunities and Threats are external and over which it has little control, but which can result in a change of direction for the strategy. The following were identified.

Table 3: Strengths and Weaknesses of GR in CCGBC area 2018

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council committed to the delivery of Good Relations in the area • TEO currently provides 75% of the budget to assist in the delivery of the GR programme • Strong, resourceful and committed staff • Strong statutory sector engagement in good relations activities • Staff who know the area and have built trusting relationships with communities • Strong community sector with a passion to working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some local communities still do not trust government agencies • Pressure on some smaller community and voluntary groups because of austerity measures, lack of capacity and volunteers • Some weaker infrastructure areas • Some communities who are still not ready or willing to engage in cross community work • Some young people who are still not ready to engage with others – lack of self-esteem,

<p>on hard issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong community support organisations in the area • The new Community Plan can bring a greater inter agency approach to addressing stubborn issues • PEACE IV and its focus on a range of issues that can address some of the stubborn issues • A number of areas have been able to avail of significant NR, Rural Development, IFI Peace Impact programme and PYDP resources – which has built capacity and confidence in these communities • Track record of leveraging additional resources into the area by Council • Some strong projects that could be further developed • A focus on equality • The range of target groups supported through the existing programme 	<p>confidence, and hope among some</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some areas where physical displays of identity (flags, murals etc.) can still cause some tensions locally • Some parades still create tensions locally • No Fresh Start designated areas in CCG despite paramilitary influence in a few areas • Number of partnership meetings that statutory bodies are expected to attend as they are extremely time-consuming meaning they cannot attend all that they are invited to • Still some unresolved hard issues • Segregated living in some areas • Need to hear and understand dissenting voices • Decreasing budgets for good relations
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Table 4: Opportunities and Threats of GR in CCGBC area in 2018

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the Community Plan as a way of promoting wider interagency engagement on local issues and reducing duplication • Concept of Participatory Budgeting • PEACE IV Shared Space Capital Programme - using council and other community centres that avail of this capital programme, as a means of developing and delivering shared services • Networking by communities of interest as a means of promoting more collaboration – e.g. church forums, multi-cultural work or inter faith-based work • Focus on an area-based approach to tackling stubborn issues within which Good Relations is one aspect – locality planning with local communities, other services areas of council and other statutory bodies • Building on the work of the Tension Monitoring Group, the PUL Forum and the work of other BME and minority group support organisations • PEACE IV • Partnership with PCSP, other Council Service areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political uncertainty at Stormont • Uncertainty over budgets year on year when no Executive or local Ministers are in place • Time limited nature of PEACE IV and IFI funded projects • Reporting by the media on GR issues can sometimes be negative with less focus on the good news stories • Lack of engagement by some key communities with government bodies • Gatekeepers • Polarised nature of some areas • Growing older population • One-year funding from TEO makes programme planning difficult • Potential political disagreements at a local level. • Poor relationships between politicians • Regional influences that can heighten tensions locally • Apathy among the public towards good relations and a move away from engaging in it

Opportunities	Threats
<p>and statutory bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Together, Building a United Community Framework • The focus of the range of DoJ and DfC programmes on paramilitarism, lawfulness and working with women and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mistrust of public bodies • Low capacity of some communities

Conclusion

The results of this SWOT have been examined and incorporated into the development of the Good Relations Strategy and its strategic aims and projects. The SWOT demonstrates an area with a strong, well skilled Good Relations staff team within Council, supplemented by excellent generic and special interest community infrastructure support organisations across the Borough in both urban and rural areas. The area displays some strong community and voluntary sector groups but also has some weaker community infrastructure areas. Many of these communities are not ready to engage in cross community work. Several externally funded Good Relations type projects are active in the area. Peace IV has the potential to further develop the capacity of local groups and address hard issues over the next two years. Statutory bodies and other council service areas consulted are keen to engage in collaborative approaches with council's good relations programme on thematic based projects. There is an opportunity for the Good Relations Programme to take a more strategic approach to testing new ideas and to develop some co-designed projects with relevant stakeholders using a community planning methodology.

Collaborative Gain - a Community Planning approach to Good Relations

The audit included a review of the range of statutory bodies and key Council services that have a potential role to play in the delivery of the Causeway Coast and Glens Good Relations Strategy and how these strategic relationships can be strengthened. From the analysis the following cross cutting issues were identified with those consulted.

- Council should continue to scope and collate the good practice of various agencies involved in good relations work across the CCG area and see where more creative solutions can be towards persistent good relations issues. Review where investment is being made over the next 3 to 5 years and consider a coordinated approach and with where and whom this investment is being made. Review how effective this approach is at addressing hard good relations issues. This should then assist all funders to strategically plan their interventions in line with the Community Plan, Good Relations and the PCSP strategy in a coordinated manner ensuring that all are taking an outcomes-based approach;
- There is a need to map the services that all agencies deliver and then identify where each agency fits. There is a certain amount of frustration and fatigue among some statutory bodies who are time poor, around the number of partnership structures on which they need to be represented. A more coordinated and joined up approach needs to be taken to maximise collaborative gain and minimise time at meetings;

- The outcomes-based approach should be the core focus of good relations work. Good Relations must ensure the outcomes they want to achieve are measurable;
- Good Relations should pursue collaborative work to maximise impact in certain areas and/or on specific issues;
- There needs to be a focus on the transformation of services through these joint efforts and add value to what agencies do when working together;
- A consensual decision-making process needs to be built in areas like Rasharkin – moving towards greater collaboration. A pilot participatory budgeting approach should be considered for a Good Relations project;
- Ensure that the Good Relations programme is aware of the greater diversity of the super Council in comparison to each legacy council and the importance of equity and equality of opportunity across the area;
- The programme should consider moving towards a co-design process, with potential beneficiaries of the programme being engaged in its design and delivery;
- The Support Hub is a good place to discuss and pull out the issues that have a Good Relations link for vulnerable groups;
- A communications strategy for Good Relations would help to examine the best way to engage with different types of people – social media for instance for young people and promoting positive messages;
- The duty of care concept was discussed as an important consideration when working with vulnerable young people under the influence of paramilitaries or criminal gangs;
- There was a call to reduce the number of Good Relations Projects and create more specific and focused ones;
- Transformative prevention projects should be key and testing new approaches with collaborative budgets in areas to address seemingly intractable issues;
- Offering shared services within centres in single identify areas can help to create shared/ consensual spaces;
- While maintenance work is important in terms of consolidating and strengthening relationships between people of different community backgrounds, it is also important to introduce new innovative work;
- There should be continued collaboration on relevant projects between PCSP and Good Relations to achieve change, particularly around bonfire issues;
- It is important to include community networks in the plan to continue engagement with local communities. There needs to be recognition that some people are drifting away from Good Relations when they perceive the situation to be recognising and funding bad behaviour. The perceived coercive control of some communities puts people off engaging in good relations work – this needs to be addressed through different community planning led approaches with imaginative engagement strategies;
- CCG Good Relations needs a communications strategy to be more visible and recognisable in the community.

CCGBC Good Relations Vision, Mission and Values

Vision

The Vision for the Causeway Coast and Glens Good Relations Strategy is:

Causeway Coast and Glens area is a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation – one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.

Mission

To fulfil Council's Good Relations duty by tackling sectarianism, racism and other forms of intolerance while actively promoting Good Relations both within Council and building positive relations at a local level.

Values

Certain core **values** should drive the Causeway Coast and Glens Good Relations Plan. It should first and foremost be **focused on outcomes** – the end result of activity.

It should be driven by a **partnership-based approach** with a strong emphasis on **collaborative actions** and **collaborative gain** aimed at maximising resources and building on the economies of scale that come from working together smartly with others within the auspices of the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan.

The work undertaken should be **developmental, preventative and co-designed focused in nature**, with a **long-term approach** being taken to address hard issues.

At its core, it should be about people and building relationships between local people and as such **putting the citizen** at the centre of the strategy will be paramount, as will ensuring that the work is at the core of the **new Community Plan**. It should be **outcomes focused** and in line with the Community plan outcomes.

The plan should take account of the **current PEACE IV opportunities** which are funding significant activity in the CCG area over the next 18 to 24 months.

The learning from this work needs to coincide with the CCG plan moving forward through a process of reflective learning and engagement.

Figure 7: Values of the Causeway Coast and Glens Good Relations Strategy moving forward



Delivery Model

In terms of delivery, the strategy needs to take a **locality approach** to what it does as well as recognising that some good relations issues cut across the whole area. **A thematic approach** is required for this. In the coming years, **a co-design approach** should be taken to the development and delivery of action plans moving forward **in partnership with other statutory agencies** and **in line with the community plan**.

CCGBC Good Relations Themes, Outcomes, Aims and Projects

Based on the audit findings, four aims for the CCG Good Relations Strategy 2018-2023 have been developed and are outlined in the table below.

The following priority projects for the first two years of the plan have been identified based on the audit findings.

- **Youth engagement:** Promoting Youth Civic Engagement Programme will aim to build confidence, resilience, citizenship, and raise awareness of the diversity among young people.

- **Shared Education:** Promoting shared education opportunities - Education Networking Programme aimed at establishing a shared education network across the CCG area encompassing as many primary schools as possible.
- **Cultural diversity and Integration:** Through the Looking Glass Programme – creating opportunities for people to examine and reflect on the different cultures, traditions and faiths of others who live within the Borough and creating every day opportunities for people to meet and engage with people from other community backgrounds.
- **Using CCGs attractive location for all:** Sense of Belonging Programme which will use the local assets of the area - building on the British Open in 2019 which will be hosted in the Royal Portrush Golf Club and creating a sense of belonging to the area for all but in particular those who are marginalised.
- **Shared Space maximisation:** Mainstreaming the GR Declaration in shared spaces – aiming to create more shared spaces in the area.
- **Elected Members Leading by Example:** Civic Leadership Programme – creating a safe space for elected members to reflect on their role in the creation of a shared society in the CCG area.
- **Building on CCGs rich heritage:** Heritage in Rathlin and the Glens Good Relations Programme - This programme recognises that there hasn't been as much council facilitated good relations activity in Rathlin, Glens and Ballycastle area in recent years but, there are a number of communities who undertake good relations activity however much of it is under the radar. There is a need to support this work. The project aims to promote the rich culture and heritage of these areas – rotational programme.
- **Asset based approach to addressing Community Tensions:** Community Tensions Forum Support Programme - this project will aim to increase the capacity of the existing Community Tensions Forum. Good Relations will continue to facilitate regular proactive dialogue with other Council departments and statutory agencies. The focus will be for members to monitor emerging issues that may cause an increase in community tensions during particular periods throughout the year (for example bonfire safety, flags, parading etc) agencies will, where possible, provide a collaborative response to manage shared priority issues.
- **Addressing hate crime:** Community Cohesion Programme - develop a programme / initiative to raise awareness of emerging issues particularly in relation to challenging attitudes which contribute to sectarianism, racism and other forms of hate crime.
- **Fair Share approach to building good relations:** Building a United Community Fund is designed to promote positive citizenship and civic leadership through a fund that targets all TBUC themes. It includes support with applications and dialogue sessions for groups in receipt of funding on

what is working and what is not in local areas, with an opportunity to celebrate success of local projects.

- **Celebrating cultural diversity:** Positive Promotion of Cultural Celebration Programme will provide support to communities to help promote positive expression of culture. The project will facilitate communication and dialogue in communities to develop positive, respectful and inclusive perspectives towards cultural celebrations and traditions - *“Our stories matter”*. It will aim to address cultural identity erosion issues that some groups may feel, focusing on empathy building between communities, involving local institutions.

Table 5: Aims & Projects of the Good Relations Plan linked to the four TBUC Themes & Outcomes

Theme	Outcomes	Aim	Projects
1.0 Our Children and Young People – to continue to improve attitudes amongst our young people and to build a community where they can play a full and active role in building good relations	1.1: Improving attitudes of children from different backgrounds	Aim 1: To enable children and young people in the Causeway Coast and Glens area to engage in good relations activities through building their resilience and leadership skills and their trust, understanding and tolerance for people from different cultures, traditions or political backgrounds with a longer-term outcome of improving in their attitudes towards others	Project 1: Promoting youth civic engagement Programme
	1.2: Young people engaging in bringing the community together		Project 2: Education Networking Programme
			-
2.0 Our Shared Community – in moving from contested spaces to shared spaces, we aim to create a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities and where all areas are open and accessible to	2.1: Increased use of shared space and services (e.g. leisure centres, shopping centres, education, housing)	Aim 2: To create a more equal, shared and inclusive area for all in the Causeway Coast and Glens area, with a range of shared and welcoming spaces and activities in within which all people are able to engage, where people feel comfortable engaging, where tolerance and understanding of other cultures, traditions and political	Project 3: Through the Looking Glass
			Project 4: “We are Open” Sense of Belonging Programme
			Project 6: Mainstreaming the GR Declaration in shared spaces

Theme	Outcomes	Aim	Projects
everyone		backgrounds has increased and where myths, misperceptions, fears and barriers to sharing, visible or invisible, are slowly removed	Project 7: Civic Leadership Programme
	2.2: Shared space is accessible to all		Project 5: Heritage in Rathlin and the Glens Good Relations Programme
3.0 Our Safe Community - to create a community where everyone feels safe in moving around and where life choices are not inhibited by fears around safety	3.1: Reduce the prevalence of hate crime and intimidation	Aim 3: To increase awareness of the factors that contribute to hatred based on religious belief, political opinion and racial group and that result in intimidation and anti-social behaviour and which may cause the area to feel unsafe for some and to create a safe community for all	Project 8: Community Tensions Forum Support Programme
	3.2: A community where spaces and places are safe for all		Project 9: Community cohesion programme
4.0 Our Cultural Expression – To create a community, which promotes mutual respect and understanding, is strengthened by its diversity and where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced	4.1: Increase sense of community belonging (widens contribution beyond community background)	Aim 4: To support communities in the Causeway Coast and Glens area to address hard issues, prejudice and mistrust that they may have towards others of a different community background, to promote awareness, understanding and the respectful celebration of the different cultures that exist in the area and promote the value of diversity and the importance of dispelling myths in recognition of the multi-cultural nature of the area	Project 11: Building a United Community Fund
	4.2: Cultural diversity is celebrated		Project 10: Positive Promotion of Cultural Celebration

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the Programme will be carried out on an ongoing basis by the GR Staff in compliance with any requirements as set out by The Executive Office (TEO) and in lines with the Outcomes Based Accountability Framework. To ensure a consistent and robust approach, all funded

projects will be expected to take part in specific OBA monitoring and evaluation training. A standardised 'tool-kit' will be developed which will be given to all projects to ensure all the appropriate monitoring information is recorded and reported at the required points throughout the project delivery. It will include questions on: What did we do; How well did we do it; and Is anyone better off/ has the project made a difference? The monitoring and evaluation will be built on the following guidance from TEO in terms of the project level outcomes that will be measured.