



Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Good Relations Audit and Strategy 2018-2023

March 2018

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1.0: Introduction & Background

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council commissioned Blu Zebra Ltd to undertake an audit of good relations activity and service provision within the Borough and develop a 5-year strategy and action plan to fulfil Council's statutory responsibilities under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

Terms of Reference

The main aims of the project were:

- To carry out an audit of current Good Relations activity and service provision within the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area;
- To identify gaps and carry out a needs-based analysis of Good Relations locally; and
- To develop a 5-year strategy and an initial 2-year action plan to meet the needs locally across Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area.

Specifically,

- Carry out a strategic overview of the Council area - an examination of the demographics and changing environment;
- Undertake an analysis, including a street survey, of existing attitudes that can affect / impact on Good Relations;
- Identify current Good Relations service provision and activity within the Causeway Coast and Glens area and identify gaps in existing service provision;
- Identify opportunities for collaborative working with other council departments, external agencies, and statutory bodies;
- Undertake a comparative analysis of the priorities, needs and issues within the council area with respect to Good Relations;
- Undertake a comparative analysis of the priorities, needs and issues within the wider Northern Ireland area that can impact on Good Relations;
- Establish the strategic priorities and themes emerging that reflect both identified needs and the policy context both locally and regionally;
- Identify key outcomes and suitable methodologies and actions to address these through the development of a 5-year strategy; and
- Develop a 2-year action plan (2018/19 and 2019/20) incorporating, where appropriate, existing priority actions and effective models of delivery with defined measurable outcome indicators.

The outputs include:

- A socio-economic profile of the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area;
- A comprehensive needs assessment for good relations intervention, including a robust process of both desk-based research and direct consultation. The process will include attitudinal surveying and engagement with the public; community & voluntary sector; private and public-sector stakeholders; councillors and council staff as well as representatives from all Section 75 categories;

- A comparative analysis to examine and set out how the new strategy will complement: The Northern Ireland Executive Strategy 'Together: Building a United Community' and other relevant government policies. An analysis of how the Good Relations strategy will add value and complement other relevant local Council strategies including the Policing and Community Safety Strategy, Neighbourhood Renewal, Community Support Plans, Community planning etc. should also be undertaken;
- Initial 2-year action plan to be implemented by the Good Relations team with practical actions based on evidence of need;
- A budget to deliver the action plan including programme delivery costs; and
- Presentation of proposed strategy to Council for approval.

The outcomes of the assignment:

- Local Good Relations needs identified;
- New 5 year (2018-2023) Good Relations Strategy for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council;
- Initial 2-year action plan to meet the needs within the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area; and
- Defined measurable indicators identified to help measure programme outcomes.

2.0: Causeway Coast and Glens Socio Economic Profile

In June 2015, there were 143,148 people living in the Causeway Coast and Glens area located within a geographical area of over 2,000 km² (14% of Northern Ireland's total land mass). There are Seven District Electoral areas (DEAs) within the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area and 40 wards as outlined in the maps below.

Figure 1: Map of the 40 Wards (and DEAs) in Causeway Coast and Glens



Figure 2: Map of the Seven District Electoral Area (DEAs) in Causeway Coast and Glens



Population¹

The total population of the Causeway Coast and Glens area in June 2015 was 143,148 representing 8% of total NI population. On census day in 2011:

- 20.41% were aged 0-15 years;
- 31.49% were aged 16-39 years;
- 32.69 % were aged 40-64 years;
- 15.4% were aged 65+ years;
- 38 years was the median age of the population.
- 50.5% were female and 49.5% were male.
- In 2014, the median age at death was 79.
- The population of Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District is projected to increase to 145,537 by mid-2026.

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion²

40.21% belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion and 54.79% belong to or were brought up in the 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' religion; and 5% were other/ none.

54.31% indicated that they had a British national identity, 21.45% had an Irish national identity and 31.29% had a Northern Irish national identity.

99% were white and 1% were from ethnic minority populations.

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District (2014), considering the population aged 3 years old and over:

- 8.80% had some knowledge of Irish;
- 17.69% had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots; and
- 1.90% did not have English as their first language.

Sexual orientation

There are no specific figures available on how many people may be Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual, or Trans-gender or Trans-sexual (LGBT) in the Council area. The NI Rainbow Project estimates between 6-10% of any given population could be considered as LGBT. People in the LGBT community often feel excluded or marginalised in society and they can also fall victim of discrimination and threat of physical violence from the less tolerant in society.

¹ Datasets used: Age Structure - KS102NI (administrative geographies), Usual Resident Population - KS101NI (administrative geographies), NISRA Census Office

² Datasets used: Ethnic Group - KS201NI (administrative geographies), Religion or Religion Brought Up In - KS212NI (administrative geographies), National Identity (Classification 2) - KS203NI (administrative geographies), Knowledge of Irish - KS209NI (administrative geographies), Knowledge of Ulster-Scots - KS210NI (administrative geographies), Main Language - KS207NI (administrative geographies), NISRA Census Office

The Economy³

- 30.1% are economically inactive in 2015 (NI average = 27.1%);
- 69.9% are economically active in 2015 (NI average = 72.9%);
- 3.3% of population claiming unemployment benefit (NI average = 3.1%) in 2016:
 - 42.5% long term (over one year) (NI average = 36.1%);
 - 26.2% aged 18-24 (NI average = 25%).
- 18.2% had no qualifications in 2015 (NI average = 16.5%);
- 21.9% had a degree or higher qualification in 2015 (NI average = 29.9%);
- 25% of Causeway Coast and Glens Population is income deprived (NI average = 25%);
- In April 2016, the gross full-time median weekly wage for those working in Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District was £378.40 compared with £495.20 for NI.

In 2016, there were 5,650 registered businesses in the CCGBC area. Of these:

- 5,590 were small businesses; 60 were medium businesses and 5 were large businesses

Tourism Jobs⁴

- In 2015, 4,751 people were employed in the tourism sector in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area (12% of all jobs in the area);
- There were 3,141,914 overnight stays in the area in 2015;
- Tourism is worth £136.77m per annum by overnight expenditure (excludes day visits) to the Council area (2015).

Agriculture and the Rural Area

Causeway Coast and Glens is quite a rural area. There were:

- 2,453 farms in 2014;
- 17% of population live in rural settlements and;
- 36% live in the wider rural area.

Employee jobs per industry type in Causeway Coast and Glens demonstrated the following:

- In September 2015, the number of employees in Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District was 39,552, with 5.2% in Construction, 84.3% in Services, 9.2% in Manufacturing and 1.2% in other industries.

Health⁵

- 20% of people have a long-term health problem;
- 80% of people said their general health was good or very good;
- 11% of people provided unpaid care to family, friends or neighbours;

³ NISRA Datasets used: Labour Force Survey 2015 Local Area Database, Datasets used: Labour Force Survey 2015 Local Area Database, Claimant Count Annual Averages (administrative geographies), Claimant Count Annual Averages: 18-24 years (administrative geographies), Claimant Count Long Term Unemployed Annual Averages (administrative geographies), Gross Weekly Pay - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (administrative geographies), NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch; Vacancies notified to Job Centres/Jobs and Benefits Offices (administrative geographies), Steps 2 Success (administrative geographies) Department for Communities.

⁴ Datasets used: Tourism - Estimated Overnight Trips, Nights and Expenditure (administrative geographies), Tourism Statistics Branch.

⁵ Datasets used: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care - KS301NI (administrative geographies), NISRA Census Office.

- Male life expectancy was 78.9 years (2013) (NI average = 78.1 years);
- Female life expectancy was 82.8 years (2013) (NI average = 82.4 years);
- 14,110 receive disability benefits in the area.

Some of these statistics can be attributed to “The Troubles” and the damage caused to a person’s physical and mental health⁶.

Housing⁷

- There are 54,970 homes in the area (2015) of which:
 - 68% are Owner Occupied;
 - 16% are Privately rented;
 - 13% are Socially rented;
 - The Average House Price is £136,000 (2014/15);
 - 11% of households are lone pensioners;
 - 8% of households are lone parents with dependent children.

Education⁸

- There were 12,585 Primary School Pupils in 2014 of which:
 - 6,405 were female; and
 - 6,180 were male.
- In the 2012/13 Academic Year, 77.0% of primary pupils in Causeway Coast and Glens council area achieved level 4 or above in Communication in English (NI average = 77.1%).
- 78.4% achieved level 4 or above in Mathematics (NI average = 78.5%).

There were 10,895 Post Primary School Pupils in 2014 of which:

- 5,540 were female; and
- 5,355 were male.
- In the 2014/15 Academic Year, 61.3% of school leavers in Causeway Coast and Glens area achieved at least 5 GCSEs at A*- C or equivalent, including GCSE English and Maths. (NI average = 66.1% in 2014/15).

The Environment

The new Council area stretches west to east from Lough Foyle to the Glens of Antrim, and south from the Atlantic coast and Rathlin Island. The Borough includes landmarks such as the Giants Causeway world heritage site and Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge.

The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council borders three other Council areas: Mid and East Antrim Borough Council; Mid Ulster District Council, and Derry City and Strabane District Council.

The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area has:

- Four Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
 - Binevenagh AONB;

⁶ Half the Battle: Understanding the impact of the Troubles on children and young people in Northern Ireland. (by Marie Smyth and The Cost of the Troubles Study, 1998, INCORE)

⁷ Datasets used: Population Estimates: Broad Age Bands (administrative geographies), Population Projections (administrative geographies), Household Projections: 2012-based (administrative geographies), NISRA Demographic Statistics

⁸ Datasets used: School Leavers (administrative geographies), DE; Labour Force Survey

- Causeway Coast AONB;
- Sperrins AONB;
- Antrim Coast and Glens AONB;
- Five Conservation Areas;
- Six Areas of Townscape and Village Character;
- 931 Listed Buildings;
- 282 Scheduled Monuments; and
- 31 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes.
- The Giant's Causeway situated on the North Eastern part of the CCGBC area is:
 - A UNESCO World Heritage Site has Global Geological importance;
 - A National Nature Reserve;
 - Part of an Area of Special Scientific Interest;
 - Northern Ireland's most Popular Tourism Attraction in 1996⁹
- In 2014/2015, 77,972 tonnes of municipal waste was collected. Of this:
 - 18,337 tonnes were sent for recycling;
 - 101 tonnes set for re-use; and
 - 11,811 tonnes sent for composting.

Deprivation

- Three Super Output Areas (SOAs) across the new Causeway Coast and Glens are ranked in the region's top 100 most deprived areas in Northern Ireland;
- The council area contains three of the twenty most deprived rural areas in Northern Ireland;
- Three of the existing council areas are within the top 10 most deprived local government districts;
- 14 of the wards in the new council area fall within the region's worst 20% of most deprived wards by income; 11 by employment; 22 by proximity to services; 12 by living environment; and 15 by crime and disorder;
- There has been a reduction in the number of wards with over 90% of residents coming from a single community background across the new council area. In Ballymoney there has been a reduction from two wards to one; Coleraine has reduced from one ward to none; Limavady with one ward has remained the same; and Moyle has reduced from seven wards to six wards.

Crime

There are direct links between high levels of deprivation and anti-social behaviour (3,797 recorded anti-social behaviour incidents 2015/16 (March to April) were down from 3,994 in 2014/15 - a fall of 4.9%). From March 2016 to February 17, there were 3,667 incidents and from March 2017 to February 18, the figure was 3,637 (latest figures available). Hostility and prejudice has also shown in studies to account for at least one in eight anti-social incidents and is directly linked to verbal and abusive behaviour. This often has the greatest impact on minority groups and causes many to avoid certain areas and not engage in the local community because they do not have a natural sense of belonging or feel part of a close-knit community.

⁹ Tourism NI Annual Tourism Statistics – 2006 - Giants Causeway had 0.944m visits (Titanic Belfast (0,677m))

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 (PFYTD) April 2016 to 18th March 2017 (latest figures available from PCSP 2018¹⁰).

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 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 3: 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	FYTD	PFYTD	FYTD	PFYTD	FYTD	% point change	PFYTD	FYTD	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.¹¹ Outcome rates with a sectarian motivation for 2007/08 to 2015/16 are also shown. Figures 4 and 5 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ <https://www.psnipolice.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/hate-motivation-statistics/hate-motivation-statistics-archive/>

Figure 4: 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	-54
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

Figure 5: 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 6: 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 6 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. Outcomes 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 below¹². Outcome rates with a racist motivation for 2007/08 to 2014/15 are also shown. Figures 7 and 8 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 7: 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 8: 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

¹² <https://www.psn.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/hate-motivation-statistics/hate-motivation-statistics-archive/>

Figure 9: 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

Figure 9 on outcome rates for crimes with a racist motivation demonstrate that outcomes are low for crimes with a racist motivation.

Conclusion

In most instances the Causeway Coast and Glens model did not show significant deviation from the regional model. However, some of the larger deviations were with respect to ethnicity, identity, language and religion. For some people, this will be their first experience of living and working in a more balanced demographic Council area. It is therefore essential that the Good Relations Plan is aware of this when designing its programmes and investments for the long-term programmes.

- The population of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is projected to grow from 143,513 in 2017 to 144,128 by 2037¹³;
- 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;
- 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;

¹³ https://www.causewaycoastandglens.gov.uk/uploads/general/Topic_Paper_1_-_Population_and_Growth.pdf

- 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.

3.0: 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, which requires

- (1) A public authority, shall, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland to have **due regard** to the need to promote equality of opportunity between (the nine equality categories¹⁴):
- between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;
 - between men and women generally;
 - between persons with a disability and persons without; and
 - between persons with dependants and persons without.

Section 75 (2) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (the Act) states that

- (2) 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.

Recognition of the inter-dependence of equality and good relations is crucial.

The Equality Commission¹⁵ 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

¹⁴ Section 75 (1) lists the nine categories for which due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity must be paid, namely between persons of: different religious belief; political opinion; racial group; age; marital status; sexual orientation; men and women; persons with a disability and persons without; and persons with dependants and persons without.

¹⁵

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

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. Some public authorities have developed their own vision or definition. Although not defined in the legislation, 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’.

Mainstreaming

The Section 75 statutory duties make equality and good relations central to the whole range of public policy decision-making. This approach is often referred to as “mainstreaming”. The Council of Europe¹⁶ has defined mainstreaming as: “the (re)organisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a[n] ... equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy-making.”

Mainstreaming good relations is important for several reasons. Experience in Northern Ireland and elsewhere shows that questions of good relations may easily become side-lined in organisations. Focused attention on mainstreaming addresses this problem by requiring all public authorities to engage directly with good relations issues through all stages of policy making and service delivery. Section 75 is part of the public policy agenda which is ultimately aimed at developing policies and services that address the needs of all people, especially those experiencing inequalities.

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.

¹⁶ Council of Europe, Strasbourg (May 1998). Gender mainstreaming conceptual framework, methodology and presentation of good practices.

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

- **TBUC Supporting Actions:** Councils are requested to include any areas of proposed work that does not fall within the four key priorities of the Together: Building a United Community strategy.

Underpinning Principles of TBUC – to be bedded into this Strategy

It is important that there are closer linkages between political activity and the work going on at a local level. The Executive Office believes that the underpinning principles of its Strategy, outlined below, provide a set of shared values that will link political leadership with individual and community effort and motivation.

Figure 10: TBUC Underpinning Principles Chart

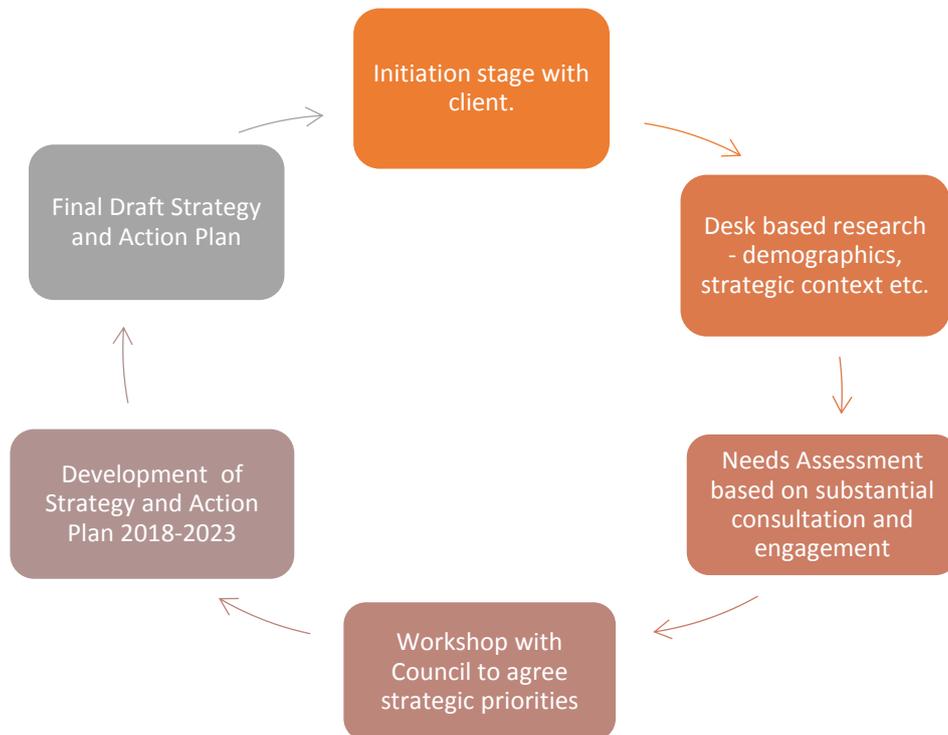


4.0: Methodology

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.

Figure 11: Causeway Coast and Glens Good Relations Audit and Strategy Development Methodology



The research and plan development phases included the following:

- A review of the local and regional strategic context, within which the new strategy operates including, but not limited to, The Executive Office's Together: Building a United Community Strategy; the Racial Equality Strategy; the draft Programme for Government; the Causeway Coast and Glen's Policing and Community Safety Strategy; Council's Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plans, and its Community Support Plan and Community Plan with a comparative analysis of the priorities, needs and issues within the council area and in Northern Ireland generally with respect to Good Relations;

- A detailed socio-economic profile of the area;
- Widely publicised public meetings, one in each of the four main towns in the Council area (16 attended);
- Four Good Relations online surveys (January 2018). These were completed by 396 respondents - Public survey (195 responses), GR Youth survey (71 responses), Staff survey (115 responses), and Business survey (15 responses);
- A street survey (January 2018) was conducted proportionate to the population distribution of the council areas across 20 interview points with 312 respondents;
- An Elected Member consultation event (2 Good Relations staff plus Head of Service for Community and Culture and ten elected members engaged);
- A range of key stakeholders were consulted through one to one interviews and focus groups with a representation from Section 75 groups; statutory organisations; and community and voluntary groups and organisations across the area (75 engaged);
- Telephone interviews were conducted with key stakeholders from a variety of organisations who were unable to attend the public meetings or focus groups (33 engaged);
- One cross departmental staff action planning meeting was facilitated (16 engaged);
- One meeting with the Council's Director of Leisure and Development and Head of Service for Community and Culture (2 engaged); and
- One staff action planning meeting was held (5 engaged).

On the basis of this information gathering:

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

It should be noted that any references to Paramilitarism or paramilitary activity in the area are based on comments made by or opinions expressed by a number of respondents during the consultation process.

5.0: Strategic Context

A number of key strategic documents have been reviewed, the priorities of which have been taken into account in the development of this audit and strategy.

Figure 12: Causeway Coast and Glens Good Relations Audit and Strategy Strategic Context



The strategic context in which the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Good Relations Audit, Strategy and Action Plan will operate in is highlighted below:

Together: Building a United Community - the Strategy outlines a vision of “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.” It has four key priorities:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

T: BUC cuts across all government departments and it is likely that there will be an increased focus on it in the coming years. It shows a commitment to improving community relations and continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society at a local level. It is key to influencing the outcomes of the strategy in line with its 4 key themes.

Education Authority (EA) Regional Youth Development Plan Interim Framework 2016-17 - Children and Young people is one of the priorities of Good Relations. The Education Authority and local schools have an important role to play in engaging with young people and are an important channel through which others can engage with young people. A long term developmental approach is to be taken to working with children and young people who are marginalised and/or disadvantaged in the community. The aim is to build relationships between individuals and groups of different backgrounds. The GR Strategy takes this into account and complements the EAs approach to working with children and young people by continuing to build relations.

EA Draft Regional Youth Development Action Plan 2016-2017 - The actions within the council’s EA Area Plan 2014-2018 should enable both programmes to work together to address the needs of children and young people in the Causeway Coast and Glens area. This should result in a sustainable strategic approach in moving forward.

CC&G Borough Council Corporate Strategy 2015-19 - The Strategy’s core themes link with Good Relations through the need to provide effective and sustainable public services – linking to our shared community and placing local communities at the heart of decision making.

CC&G Borough Council Community Plan 2017-2030 - The Community Plan has a strong focus on outcomes. The following outcomes of the Community Plan complement those of Good Relations:

- Outcome 2: Our children and young people will have the very best start in life;
- Outcome 4: The Causeway Coast and Glens area feels safe; and
- Outcome 5: The Causeway Coast and Glens area promotes and supports positive relationships.

Good Relations should be a cross cutting theme of the community plan. The Community Planning Partnership has a range of key community, statutory and voluntary stakeholders with whom the Good Relations Unit should actively collaborate in ensuring that good relations is embedded in the delivery of actions within the community plan. Where possible, Good Relations should consider working in partnership with key partners to build upon existing work.

CC&G Borough Council PEACE IV Strategy 2014-2020 – The PEACE IV programme is closely linked to the Good Relations and Policing and Community Safety Partnership plans. It has three similar themes to Good Relations. This programme provides a focus on projects and financial investment, closely linked to Good Relations locally over the next two years. These include:

- Children and Young People, with a theme objective of enhancing the capacity of children and young people to form positive and effective relationships with others of a different background and make a positive contribution to building a cohesive society;
- Shared Spaces and Services, with a theme objective of the creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services; and
- Building Positive Relations with a theme objective of the promotion of positive relations characterised by respect, and where cultural diversity is celebrated, and people can live, learn and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.

The programme has been designed with projects which include sustained, meaningful and purposeful contact time with participants across the theme closely linked to the local need.

The long-term sustainability of projects and outcomes will feed into the Good Relations Strategy and compliment the delivery of services directly as part of the Community Planning agenda.

CC&G Borough Council Community Development Strategy 2015 – 2018 - Community Development focuses on developing cohesive and connected communities by engaging and working in partnership with key stakeholders, raising capacity and needs based service provision at a local level. The outcomes of Good Relations will complement those of the Council Community Development Plan through links to the four themes encouraging sustainability and capacity development with support from community, voluntary, and statutory organisations.

CC&G Borough Council Good Relations Strategy 2014-2017 - The Good Relations strategy provides the building blocks and foundations on which to further build efforts within the new Good Relations Strategy.

CC&G Policing and Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2015-2019 - Through the Good Relations consultation it was evident that there were some issues identified that are similar to those prioritised by PCSP. Similarly identified issues include anti-social behaviour and its effects on neighbourhoods; harm caused by drugs and alcohol and issues linked to paramilitarism and organised crime; hate crime and particularly sectarianism and racism. There are significant opportunities for collaborative work between Good Relations and PCSP moving forward. There is also the potential to work closely with PEACE IV and Community Planning as they also share similar outcomes.

CC&G Borough Council Interim Local Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020 - The Rural Development Programme has particular relevance for the development of the Good Relations Strategy as it has a focus on rural areas across the Borough.

‘Silent’ sectarianism was identified as an issue in rural areas. There are many opportunities to examine how to develop shared community and cultural expressions within the village plans where

communities can work together on projects which build cross community relations. In this way, sectarianism and prejudice can be broken down and challenged through relationship building, promoting a greater sense of belonging and social cohesion. There are also opportunities within the village plans and the basic services theme to explore how our shared community can be encouraged across the Borough.

The Rural Development Programme is mainly a capital development programme. The village plans offer opportunities for the development of a range of excellent projects that could build community connections and relationships while adding to the economic and social vitality of these areas. Coupled with this, they have been developed in partnership with local communities, on an inclusive and cross community basis and offer an excellent platform for delivering elements within the Good Relations Strategy and partnering with the PCSP and PEACE IV plans.

CC&G Borough Council Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships - There is a correlation between areas of deprivation and areas where tensions exist or where visible manifestations of the conflict are more apparent. The GR Strategy will focus those officers engaged in these projects to ensure a link with hard to reach groups and maximise opportunities through the projects. There are opportunities to explore how Neighbourhood Renewal areas efforts in social and physical regeneration could be developed through the Good Relations strategy, including opportunities to tackle symptoms and underlying issues affecting both strategies.

CC&G Borough Council Culture, Arts & Heritage Strategy 2016-2021 'Open Doors to Culture' - There is a strong link between culture and heritage and issues being discussed for Good Relations, particularly in relation to the themes, Our Shared Community, Our Children and Young People, and Our Cultural Expression (Developing our history, heritage, cultural tourism, participation, inclusion and equality). Wider community participation across all Good Relations themes should be encouraged through creative, shared interests like art, music and dance.

Strategic Context Conclusions

The strategies reviewed demonstrate a link with Good Relations and the possibility of promoting greater collaboration and mainstreaming good relations across a range of different themes. Through working collaboratively with other agencies and across different service areas of Council, Good Relations can create significant gain in building good relations at a local level, creating a more shared and united community. There are significant opportunities to design and deliver services that incorporate good relations based on a common understanding of the underlying issues that can be addressed through working together.

6.0: Summary of Good Relations Audit of the Borough

The Good Relations audit included the follow activities:

- 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.

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. It should be noted that any references to paramilitarism or paramilitary activity in the area are based on comments made by or opinions expressed by a number of respondents.

Table 1: CCGBC GR Audit Findings 2018

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
1: Our Children and Young People Shared Aim: to continue to improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education required for young people – to raise awareness of civic and community responsibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Respect from the ground up for all communities ○ Entrenched views of older people that influence young people ○ Lack of shared education • Social Media - Peer pressure – increases with age • Paramilitaries – the perception is that recruitment is still happening in some areas through social media and other 	<p>In the CCG youth survey, when asked if they felt they had any influence on any of the decisions made about what happens in Causeway Coast and Glens Council area, 45.6% said definitely not and 28% said probably not. Only 13.2% said definitely or probably yes.</p> <p>In the CCG youth survey, when asked if they felt they had any influence on any of the decisions</p>	<p>In the street survey, when asked if to think about their immediate neighbourhood, the kind of place it is and the kind of people who live around here, would you say that you feel a sense of belonging to this neighbourhood?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Yes, definitely 57%; yes, probably,</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
<p>attitudes amongst our young people and to build a community where they can play a full and active role in building good relations.</p> <p>Strategic Outcomes:</p> <p>Improving attitudes of children from different backgrounds;</p> <p>Young people engaging in bringing the community together</p>	<p>avenues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some reports of intimidation of people by their own community • Building tolerance about being different • Addressing hate crime • Manners/citizenship/respect • Criminal activity – not always paramilitaries • Good Relations should not be seen as funding young criminals • The past – is still a stumbling block for many • Rural isolation is a growing concern and is lack of transport in rural areas for youth • Lack of activities for young people particularly in rural areas • Lack of trained volunteers in rural areas • Government systems are often seen as very negative by some young people resulting in many of them not voting –majority of young people tend to vote along sectarian lines or follow older generations within their family • Creating a sense of integration – needs to come from the top down – leadership - politicians and elected members - need to lead by example • Language respect, speaking and sharing experiences – important to share with community • Building the resilience skills among young people is very important • Rights/sexual abuse/mental health are all big issues noted – lack of funding and people self-medicating • Building tolerance about being different <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Addressing hate crime 	<p>made about what happens in NI, 31.9% said definitely not and 42% said probably not. Only 5.8% said definitely or probably yes</p> <p>This demonstrates a need to increase the engagement of young people in decision making locally.</p> <p>In the CCG youth survey, when young people were asked if that had a choice, would they prefer to live in a neighbourhood with people of only your own religion, or in a mixed-religion neighbourhood, the responses were: 63.5% said a mixed religion neighbourhood while 23% said a neighbourhood of their own religion only. 13.5% didn't know.</p> <p>When asked if they respected people from a different community backgrounds to them, 61.7% said yes loads and 28.3% said yes, sort of. Only 10% no, no way or not really.</p> <p>When asked if they respected people from a different racial background to them, 72.4% said yes loads and 19% said yes, sort of. Only 8.6% no, no way or not really.</p>	<p>35%; probably not 4%; definitely not 3%; don't know 1%</p> <p>If you had a choice, would you prefer to live in a neighbourhood with people of only your own religion, or in a mixed-religion neighbourhood?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Own religion only 13%; mixed religion neighbourhood 83%; other 3%; don't know 1 %</p> <p>How often do you socialise or play sport with someone from a different religious or ethnic background to yourself?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Very often 47%; sometimes 22%; rarely 13%; never 15%; don't know 3%</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manners/citizenship/respect important traits to build ○ Addressing sectarianism ● Address and focus on what is good <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grandparents went through the troubles ○ Intergenerational work/attitudes of family ● Youth offending – high risk group ● Greater collaboration between formal and informal youth work and using the Community Plan to assist in “joining the dots” ● Lack of facilities and activities for young people ● Poor educational attainment among young protestant boys ● Rural isolation for young people ● Many young people in some areas are still not confident in themselves and are reluctant to come out of their own areas and into other areas and in some cases don’t trust public agencies ● Getting young people away to other places at times of high tensions can help ● Value of summer camps in engaging young people at times of high tensions ● Young people demarcate their spaces ● Lack of educational attainment, jobs and employment opportunities are big issues which often lead to ASB which also then feeds into potential paramilitary activity in some instances ● Single identity cultural awareness programmes are still important ● “Fireside talk” can significantly undermine good work undertaken ● Parental attitudes and influence is significant in the lives, 		

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
	<p>behaviour and attitudes of young people. There is a need for respect from the ground up for all communities as well as addressing the entrenched views of older people that influence young people</p>		
<p>2: Our Shared Community</p> <p>Shared Aim:</p> <p>to create a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals and where all areas are open and accessible to everyone.</p> <p>Strategic Outcomes:</p> <p>2.1 Increased use of shared space and services;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People don't understand what "shared" means • Many don't understand how they can create shared spaces when they are in single identity areas • Segregated education creates division • Brexit and its impact has the potential to divide views and communities • Flags and territorial markings - can intimidate some - makes the place less welcoming • There are spaces in CCG that are regarded as not shared – predominantly loyalist/republican areas • There are gatekeepers in many of the more deprived areas • There was a view from some that there was a lack of support for the BME community to integrate into communities • Many people have multiple identities • A consensual decision-making process needs to be built • There are people engaging in Good Relations initiatives while others are drifting away from Good Relations • Need boundaries around behaviour in order to create opportunities for shared living • Building understanding and reducing myths and misunderstanding • Hidden and silent sectarianism is an issue- especially in some rural areas • Housing and Education services, in particular, are not always 	<p>CCG GR Survey 2018 demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents felt that CCGBC is welcoming to people of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ different religions - 50.26% yes; 5.64% no; and 31.79% sometimes ○ different racial backgrounds – 49.23% yes; 5.13% no; and 27.18% sometimes ○ different political opinions – 43.59% yes; 9.74% no and 34.36% sometimes • 78.85% are favourable towards someone from a Catholic community background; • 75.9% are favourable towards someone from a Protestant community background • 71.8% are favourable towards someone from a different ethnic group • 11.98% think sectarianism is a major problem, while 38.3% is a minor problem and 40.12% think it is no problem • 7.19% think racism is a major problem, while 30.54% is a minor problem and 46.11% think it is no problem 	<p>Do you think relations between Protestants and Catholics are better than they were 5 years ago, worse, or about the same now as then?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Better 51%; worse 14%; about the same 30%; don't know 5%</p> <p>Do you think relations between Protestants and Catholics will be better in 5 years time than now, worse than now, or about the same as now?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Better 44%; worse 10%; about the same 37%; don't know 10%</p> <p>How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements about flags?</p> <p>I support the flying of flags on lampposts throughout the Causeway Coast and Glens area on</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
2.2 Shared space accessible to all	<p>shared, and this leads to segregated living and education which results in people not mixing or getting to know one another and also leads to a lack of understanding about each other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for more working together to deliver shared services • Civic leadership by councillors and politicians is imperative for the development of a shared society • Church Forums believed that GR resources needed to be made available for the cross-community work that they do • Some issues in regard of the stoning of some buses coming home from parades • Libraries were regarded as shared spaces • Arts and Sports activities can help to create shared spaces • Mens Sheds offer opportunities for sharing in the CCG area • Build on existing and new shared spaces including places like Corrymeela • From a town centre management perspective, there are many cross sectoral approaches that could contribute to the creation of more shared spaces in villages and towns • Village Planning offers Good Relations opportunities • An Asset-Based Community Development approach should be used to build shared spaces • Still some sectarianism in the council chamber • In planning multi-cultural shared space events, it was identified that there is a lack of arts and cultural skills locally – e.g. circus skills, face painting – this should be addressed • Use of participatory budgeting could be used further in the delivery of good relations activities 	<p>The top potential community or race relations issues which impact negatively on local area/ communities were identified as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paramilitary flags/ murals/ kerb painting/ emblems, graffiti (territorial markings) - 53.55% • Behaviour of elected members or MLAs towards each other - 48.39% • Bonfires - 38.06% • Lack of dialogue between communities - 37.42% • Parades - 34.19% <p>Do you think that leisure centres, parks, libraries, community centres and shopping centres are "shared and open" to people of different community backgrounds?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure Centres – yes definitely – 57.25% • Parks - yes definitely - 47.1% • Libraries - yes definitely – 66.67% • Community Centres - yes definitely – 31.88% • Shopping Centres - yes definitely – 64.49% 	<p>special dates for particular celebrations?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Strongly agree 16%; Agree 38%; neither agree nor disagree 15%; disagree 11%; strongly disagree 15%; it depends on the flag 4%; don't know 2%</p> <p>If flags appear on lampposts I would like them all taken down straightaway, even if this causes trouble?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Strongly agree 18%; agree 18%; neither agree nor disagree 21%; disagree 28%; strongly disagree 10%; it depends on the flag 4%; don't know 3%</p> <p>Do you think that leisure centres in the Causeway Coast and Glens area are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Yes, definitely 46%; yes, probably 42%; probably not 5%; definitely not 1%; don't know 6%</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coleraine is regarded as one of the earliest known sites of settlement of land in Ireland and as such has huge shared space potential Some community groups identified the fact that they do not access good relations support but actively engage in building good relations in their local communities through regular community development and economic regeneration work. They believed that as such there is a need for this type of quiet good relations work to be recognised and a need to sustain and support the community infrastructure that already exists locally and that helps to deliver this quieter good relations work History groups have a significant role to play in the promotion of heritage and history in the area – and the creation of a shared society – there are a lot of significant projects being driven forward by such groups locally, many linked to tourism, which have significant good relations potential – this should be built upon further 		<p>Do you think that parks in the Causeway Coast and Glens area are 'shared and open' to all sections of the community? The street survey respondents said- Yes, definitely 49%; yes, probably 39%; probably not 5%; definitely not 1%; don't know 6%</p> <p>Do you think that community centres in the Causeway Coast and Glens area are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics? The street survey respondents said- Yes, definitely 48%; yes, probably 38%; probably not 5%; definitely not 1%; none in this area 0%; don't know 7%</p>
<p>3: Our Safe Community</p> <p>Shared Aim: to create a community where everyone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a view that some people still had a vested interest in division and that recruitment is still happening, e.g. paramilitaries Intimidation of some people by their own community in some areas is happening (but not prolific) Some respondents believed that a quiet community isn't necessarily a safe community. The perception of some was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramilitary vs criminality Coercive control issues 	<p>In the 2018, CCG GR Pubic survey,</p> <p>When respondents were asked if they were concerned about paramilitary influences in their local area, 17.4% stated yes definitely; 32.6% stated yes, a little bit; and 43.3% said no, not at all.</p> <p>When asked to describe what sectarianism and racism looks like from their experience in the</p>	<p>Has there been any time in the last year when you personally have felt intimidated by murals, kerb paintings, or flags (Loyalist or Republican)? The street survey respondents said- Yes 11%; no 87%; don't know 2%</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
<p>feels safe in moving around and where life choices are not inhibited by fears around safety.</p> <p>Strategic Outcomes:</p> <p>3.1 Reduce the prevalence of hate crime and intimidation;</p> <p>3.2 A community where places and spaces are safe for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical separation of residential communities’ results in a lack of community cohesion Racism and Hate crime are often not reported Sectarianism and racism, many believed, are connected Politicians language can cause some tensions – politics of fear Some still see bands as “blue bag brigade” and associate bands with drinking etc – however, this is not the case for most but this perception needs to be addressed – those that do drink are often the supporters, not the band members Lack of awareness of the needs of the deaf community – especially with regard to engagement. The deaf community need greater equity of opportunity – many believed that signing should be made available at all public events – the language of deaf people is not English but rather British Sign Language or Irish Sign Language. Also, wider community development issues were also identified The recent attacks in London and Manchester have raised some tensions nationally but not so much locally 	<p>CCGBC area, for respondents in relation to sectarianism, 13% stated there is none; 49% stated that it is silent; 25% stated that it was overt and was shown in attitudes and actions while 14% didn’t know. In relation to racism, 20% stated there is none, 43% stated that it was silent and subtle, 11% stated that it was overt and was shown in attitudes and actions while 25% didn’t know.</p> <p>17.96% felt sectarianism had increased in the last three years, 11.98% felt it had decreased while 52.69% felt it had stayed the same and a further 17.37% didn’t know.</p> <p>16.17% felt racism had increased in the last three years, 11.98% felt it had decreased while 42.51% felt it had stayed the same and a further 29.34% didn’t know.</p> <p>The top potential community or race relations issues which impact negatively on local areas/ communities were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramilitary flags/ murals/ kerb painting/ emblems, graffiti (territorial markings) - 53.55% Behaviour of elected members or MLAs towards each other - 48.39% Bonfires - 38.06% Lack of dialogue between communities - 	<p>How safe do you think you would you feel going to an event at a GAA Club?</p> <p>Very safe 36%; quite safe 30%; neither safe nor unsafe 12%; quite unsafe 5%; very unsafe 8%; don't know 9%</p> <p>How safe do you think you would you feel going to an event at an Orange Hall?</p> <p>Very safe 33%; quite safe 31%; neither safe nor unsafe 17%; quite unsafe 4%; very unsafe 8%; don't know 8%</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
		<p>37.42%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parades - 34.19% <p>When asked what they thought the top things that would improve Good Relations in the area, the following top eight suggestions were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education programmes about cultural differences for schools and youth groups - 54.97% Cross community work - 48.34% Support in dealing with silent/ hidden sectarianism - 42.38% Education/Myth busting projects - 41.72% More cross council integrated collaborative good relations projects - 41.06% Support in how to develop shared/more welcoming spaces - 37.75% Leadership training for a shared society for elected members and groups - 35.76% Bonfire management/ cultural celebration support - 35.10% <p>When asked to suppose there was an event that they wanted to go to in a nearby town, respondents were asked how safe they would feel going if it was to be held in the following premises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A GAA hall - very safe 42.03%; quite safe 	

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
		<p>26.64%; neither safe nor unsafe 21.74%; quite unsafe 3.62%; very unsafe 5.80%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Orange Hall - very safe 29.71%; quite safe 25.36%; neither safe nor unsafe 23.91%; quite unsafe 13.04%; very unsafe 5.07% • A Catholic Secondary School - very safe 59.42%; quite safe 25.36%; neither safe nor unsafe 11.59%; quite unsafe 1.45%; very unsafe 0.72% • A Protestant Secondary School - very safe 57.25%; quite safe 28.99%; neither safe nor unsafe 11.59%; quite unsafe 0.72%; very unsafe 0% <p>When asked about flags:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I support the flying of flags on lampposts throughout CCGBC on special dates for particular celebrations - Strongly agree 6.13%; agree 15.34%; neither agree nor disagree 19.63%; Disagree 11.66%; strongly disagree 33.74%; don't know 2.54%; it depends on the flag 10.43% • If flags appear on lampposts I would like them all taken down straight away, even if this causes trouble - Strongly agree 30.67%; agree 16.56%; neither agree nor disagree 20.86%; disagree 15.34%; strongly disagree 5.52%; don't know 2.45%; it depends on the flag 	

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
		<p>7.98%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of the communities in CCG are income deprived. 	
<p>4: Our Cultural Expression</p> <p>Shared Aim:</p> <p>to create a community which promotes mutual respect and understanding, is strengthened by its diversity, and where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced.</p> <p>Strategic Outcomes:</p> <p>4.1 Increased sense of community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In many places, many people stated that cultural expression of different communities is often tolerated but not celebrated Parading issues can cause a rise in tensions in some areas like potentially in Rasharkin - 12th July in Rasharkin in 2018 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a call for greater respect for different flags at different times of the year – with many stating that it should not be about neutralisation People need to be confident with their identity and the identity of others – awareness raising required For some the effects of flag flying on tourism especially on arterial routes needs to be acknowledged and addressed Some people claimed that some people use cultural expression as triumphalism – some feel threatened and some use it inappropriately The past and the Troubles are still unresolved issues for many across all communities A shared understanding of a shared history is required The Learning from work on cultural expression under PIV needs to feed into GR Programme – there is a need to avoid 	<p>The CCG GR Survey 2018 identified the top potential community or race relations issues which impact negatively on local area/ communities were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramilitary flags/ murals/ kerb painting/ emblems, graffiti (territorial markings) - 53.55% Behaviour of elected members or MLAs towards each other - 48.39% Bonfires - 38.06% Lack of dialogue between communities - 37.42% Parades - 34.19% <p>The CCG GR Survey 2018 demonstrated the following about cultural identity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The culture and traditions of the Catholic community add to the richness and diversity of CCGBC society - Strongly agree 34%; agree 38%; neither agree nor disagree 19%; disagree 4%; strongly disagree 1%; don't know 4% The culture and traditions of the Protestant 	<p>I feel that my own cultural identity is respected by society</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Strongly agree 18%; agree 52%; neither agree nor disagree 18%; disagree 3%; strongly disagree 5%; can't choose 4%.</p> <p>How much do you agree or disagree with the following...Bonfires in the Causeway Coast and Glens are a legitimate form of cultural celebration?</p> <p>The street survey respondents said- Strongly agree 13%; agree 47%; neither agree nor disagree 14%; disagree 8%; strongly disagree 15%; can't choose 4%.</p> <p>Culture and traditions of different communities (religious or ethnic) adds to the richness and diversity Causeway Coast and Glens society.</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
belonging; 4.2 Cultural diversity is celebrated	<p>duplication – Good Relations needs to focus on building sustainable programmes post PEACE IV and needs to invest time now in developing these concepts and ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BME support groups - work with the local communities to create interaction • There is a lack of understanding about the Bands and Orange Order and that they are not one and the same – increased awareness of this needs to be developed through the media and other channels including the PEACE IV programme • Ulster Scots is a growing movement within the area but there is a lack of understanding around it • Irish culture has a strong voice under PEACE IV and is involved in a project with Ulster Scots – it is keen to more involved in Good Relations activities • Many don't understand the nuances of Bands and the work they do with young people locally • There are still gaps in support for bands in CCG even though there is support from another Belfast based organisation • Support for bands needs to be as much about addressing social and economic issues, helping bands to see their wider role in the transformation of communities and demonstrating successes as it should be about cultural identity • Engaging older men in good relations work can help build solid foundations moving forward – many have been less engaged in this type of work to date • Sports, Arts and heritage can be used as tools in promoting good relations particularly for those that are disenfranchised and marginalised 	<p>community add to the richness and diversity of CCGBC society - Strongly agree 30%; agree 39%; neither agree nor disagree 20%; disagree 6%; strongly disagree 2%; don't know 3%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The culture and traditions of people from different minority ethnic groups adds to the richness and diversity of CCGBC society - Strongly agree 35%; agree 39%; neither agree nor disagree 19%; disagree 2%; strongly disagree 1%; don't know 4% • I feel that my own cultural identity is respected by society - Strongly agree 9.63%; agree 33.33%; neither agree nor disagree 30.37%; disagree 21.48%; strongly disagree 2.96% • Towns, villages, hamlets and rural areas in CCGBC are safe and welcoming for people of all walks of life - Strongly agree 8.89%; agree 26.67%; neither agree nor disagree 23.7%; disagree 29.6%; strongly disagree 5.19% • CCGBC is a place free from displays of sectarian aggression - Strongly agree 2.22%; agree 8.89%; neither agree nor disagree 20.74%; disagree 24.44%; Strongly disagree - 19.26% 	<p>The street survey respondents said- Strongly agree 20%; agree 60%; neither agree nor disagree 13%; disagree 3%; strongly disagree 2%; can't choose 4%.</p>

TBUC Theme	Main qualitative issues from consultation process (See Appendix 1 for more detail)	Quantitative Issues – Online Surveys	Quantitative Issues- Street Survey (See Appendix 2 for more detail)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silent sectarianism is still an issue in some places • Leadership for a shared society for elected members and creating safe spaces for dialogue on hard issues was regarded as essential • Language and its effects on engagement, e.g. The perception is that Criminality – brings protagonists into society and into the mix – while using the term paramilitary – keeps them out of the loop. Engagement can break negative influences down • There was a call among some that there should be a focus on Compassionate Integrity Training (CIT) – building common humanity within good relations 		

Table 2: Good Relations Theme Priorities based on consultation

Good Relations themes Priorities: Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is developing a new Good Relations Strategy under the following four themes. Please rank the first most relevant priority to you and your area/ community?		
<p>The qualitative consultation demonstrated the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Children and Young People 2. Our Shared Community 3. Our Safe Community 4. Our Cultural Expression 	<p>The CCG GR survey respondent's priorities were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Children and Young People 53% 2. Our Safe Community 23% 3. Our Shared Community 18% 4. Our Cultural Expression 6% 	<p>The street survey respondent's priorities were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Children and Young People 64% 2. Our Shared Community 17% 3. Our Safe Community 16% 4. Our Cultural Expression 2%

Summary of Audit Findings

The main conclusions from the audit include:

- 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
- The [perception among some respondents that](#) Paramilitary influence is still a concern.

Table 3: 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 ASB which also, some stated, 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 	<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

Young people	Shared Community
<p>neighbourhood (but a fifth said they would prefer to live in a neighbourhood of their own religion)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for shared education should be encouraged • Rural isolation is still a concern 	<p>regarded as shared – the least shared are community centres while the most shared are libraries – there is a need for some work in creating more opportunities for sharing spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4: 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 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 • The perception among some respondents that recruitment by some paramilitary groups is still happening - some people still slightly concerned about potential paramilitary influences • Intimidation of people by their own community in some areas is an issue • A quiet community isn't necessarily a safe 	<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 traditions • 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

Safe Community	Cultural Expressions
<p>community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coercive control issues are still a concern • Sectarianism and racism are still a concern – a sixth of respondents believing both have increased in last 3 years • 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>cultures and traditions of different institutions – e.g. GAA, Orange Order, Ulster Scots, bands etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports and arts activities are good engagement mechanisms • Silent sectarianism still exists

7.0: Collaborative Gain - a Community Planning approach to Good Relations

This section outlines 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.

Strategic issues

This section outlines 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:

Strategic issues

- 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.

Table 5: Strategic Linkages for CCGBC GR Strategy

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
CCGBC other Service areas	There was a view that agencies needed to take a proactive approach – with a renewed focus on prevention rather than a reactionary approach to GR issues.	x	x	x	x
Community planning	<p>There are 44 actions in the delivery plan and over two thirds of these are led by Council. Most could have a GR focus.</p> <p>GR links to all outcomes of the plan however the role of GR activities in addressing some of the issues in the CP could be stronger.</p> <p>There could also be a focus on assisting agencies and other units in council to think about how they can promote Good Relations in other areas of council work.</p> <p>Good Relations could act as a participatory budgeting pilot project moving forward. (This is also being looked at under</p>	x	x	x	x

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
	<p>PCSP).</p> <p>In the consultations for the Community Plan, sectarianism and racism were regarded as causes or contributing factors to some issues in the CCG area. They were not regarded necessarily as issues in themselves.</p>				
PEACE IV	<p>Delivering 10 large cross community projects in the CCG area across three themes – children and young people; shared spaces and services; and cultural expressions. This work will be delivered over next two years. It will require sharing information of contacts and groups and building on existing GR relationships. Identifying strategic sustainability approaches will be important and how to best develop these initiatives. The programme provides funding and animation to GR ideas. It aims to build meaningful, purposeful and sustainable relationships between communities.</p>	x	x	x	x
Arts, Culture and Heritage including Museums	<p>Delivering a significant PEACE IV project across CCG area – Understanding our area with a budget of £400K. Museums can be used to understand history and the local area. This helps build confidence and strengthen knowledge locals have of their history, heritage and identity. Link with historical groups to create an outreach approach to the work and to other local community museums (e.g. Garvagh, Shackleton). Culture and Arts Strategy recognises the need to be interacting and addressing good relations issues.</p> <p>Some existing projects include: Holocaust Memorial Day Exhibition, schools’ workshops and book launch (remembering Anne Frank); Sanskriti – exhibitions, traditional art workshops and an evening of culture; Museum programming - plantation 1916, 1718, 1918-1923 – Decade of Centenaries; Multiple truths, dispelling myths, shared history.</p> <p>Opportunities for further work and collaboration on shared history projects, projects that explore the past – source related material that helps dispel myths.</p> <p>Arts is a great tool in addressing good relations and Museums Service will continue to work with GR on this.</p> <p>Work with local history and arts groups. Arts and heritage as tools for addressing GR – bring the facts to the table and</p>	x	x	x	x

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
	dispel myths. Can link with other national museums as well.				
Neighbourhood Renewal	<p>Shared education with primary schools – opportunities for secondary school work.</p> <p>NR Coleraine - starting to work thematically (education and community planning only). The challenge is avoidance issues. There is a need to build more resilience among communities.</p> <p>GR currently works with Environmental services on bonfires.</p> <p>NR Limavady is already working thematically - Drive project, education, health and well-being, and cyber bullying. Challenge is around the creation of safe spaces – break ins for drugs – opportunity to work more closely with PCSP. Festival fund in the Glens – no August bonfires or no tricolours on display.</p> <p>Plenty of opportunities for collaborative work.</p>	x	x	x	x
Community development	<p>Delivering PEACE IV Shared spaces programme – capital and developmental support to c20 spaces across the area, with a view to creating more shared spaces across the District. The work is undertaken on a DEA basis.</p> <p>Creating more understanding of what a shared space is and what a consensual space is - communities are still a bit confused by the terminology.</p> <p>Cluster based projects – bringing communities together on issues that connect them.</p> <p>Delivers the Community Festivals Fund – works well.</p> <p>Examining the role of community centres across the area with a view to making existing spaces more open and accessible. Creates opportunities for people to be heard. Community development is a tool for peace building in that it builds people’s confidence and resilience. There are some intra community issues in areas which make this difficult.</p> <p>Can help people to get to know one another by engaging in activities in council and other community centres.</p>	x	x	x	x
Leisure, Sport and Well Being	Leisure and sports services have significant experience and expertise in delivering good relations and peace building	x	x	x	

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
Services	<p>projects and will continue to build on this moving forward. Sports Development Managers are actively engaged and work well to understand local communities. Links with the Services “Everybody Active Programme (EAP)” can create opportunities for joint outcomes across different Council services. This can also link to the sustainability mechanism used by Sport NI with Council on the EAP to track the performance improvement of participants on an annual basis. If a cross community theme and local area-based approach is taken to deliver these types of programmes, then sustainable relationships can be built through sport in the area.</p> <p>Good Relations have key contacts and intimately understand local areas and can enhance the delivery of these sorts of projects by both staff teams working together, particularly at the start of a project.</p> <p>Building on the perception by local people that leisure centres are safe and shared spaces (even more so than community centres) as a way of encouraging people to engage in new leisure and sports activities. Link to wider health and well-being activities.</p> <p>Build on the new facilities strategy, pitches strategy and play strategies that council is preparing to publish as way of promoting shared spaces the Borough.</p>				
Economic Tourism /	<p>Cultural tourism can be used and supported as a tool to engage people in hard conversations.</p> <p>Building on Project Kelvin – creating more opportunities for young people to engage in new technology and new high-tech industries that could create jobs locally.</p>	X	X	X	X
Planning	<p>Local Development Plan – spatial planning - Designation and status of settlements, and identification of development opportunities and limits may impact religious/ political groups due to their spatial distribution.</p> <p>Number and location of zoned housing lands could have a differential impact on religious/ political groups. Factors including location, accessibility, and type (social or private) have differential impacts on ethnic groups, the elderly,</p>		X	X	

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
	<p>disabled people and those with dependents.</p> <p>Number and location of employment land could affect employment accessibility for certain groups i.e. religion, race, gender and age.</p> <p>Number and location of open space and recreation facilities could result in differing levels of access for identified groups i.e. religion politics, disability, gender, dependency and age.</p>				
Town Centre Management	<p>It is important that through partnership with GR and community services, the town teams can work with key local people in building new initiatives that create and promote safe and shared town centres across the Borough. Changing perceptions (baselined through perception surveys) are key to address in this type of work so understanding people's views is very important.</p> <p>Flags contribute to negative perceptions of towns for some and this can have an adverse impact on tourism, especially when flags are on access routes. Need to be informed well in advance of parades, cultural celebration etc. in order to plan appropriately. Joined up planning across council is therefore required.</p>	X	X	X	X
Libraries NI	<p>Libraries are shared multiuse spaces demonstrated by the continuous household survey – 89% regard them as shared. They are used by a lot of other agencies. Have a number of TBUC projects across the network of libraries including the philosophy café; tea and newspaper club; knit and natter; Minecraft; yarn telling; Rhythm and Rhyme for pre-schoolers; storytelling; Bridge clubs; and cyber security classes.</p> <p>Libraries NI has a pilot leadership programme for young people 16-24 in another area. Have undertaken exhibitions in regard of the decade of centenaries, Holocaust and the Blitz.</p> <p>Have a partnership with DoF in regard of making libraries more IT focused.</p> <p>Organisations can have board meetings in the library. It has a lot of collections</p> <p>It has promoted awareness of LGBT issues and other issues</p>	X	X		X

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
	<p>like dementia etc.</p> <p>Most libraries have meeting rooms which are ideal for programme delivery activity for peace or GR programmes</p> <p>Libraries host St Patrick's day events, Burn's night events, and Ulster Scots events. All of which attract cross community audiences.</p>				
Sport NI	<p>Engage in the PEACE IV project – using the coast as a focus for the out of school project with a budget of £250k. Build on the traditional sports programme under GR – Stick & Ball United – looking at the transferable skills in relation to hurling, hockey, soccer, football, and camogie and examining the cultural traditions of these sports. Good Relations offers significant opportunities for local sports groups to engage in cross sport activity - something they wouldn't traditionally do.</p> <p>GR work links to the Community Plan outcomes and those of Sport NI and the Everybody Active Programme and can create new opportunities for cross community engagement. There is a difference in the number of GAA clubs across the CCG area with only one in Coleraine, 4-5 in the Ballymoney area, 7 in Limavady area, and 7 in Moyle. This slightly restricts the local cross community opportunities in Coleraine.</p> <p>Cuts into PHA work in terms of addressing obesity issues as well.</p> <p>Out of school projects are good (PIV focus) but sometimes it is difficult to get people motivated to engage in them. There is a void in the curriculum which GR sports projects in school could address.</p> <p>Working with Community Services and Good Relations is key for Sports in council to access hard to reach communities, working in areas to understand the issues with gatekeepers and how to effectively address these issues by focusing on the benefits of sports. Sport however can be the engager of other target groups (e.g. young mothers, people with obesity, and people with a disability) that could benefit from engagement in GR - so there is a cross over that could and should be maximised here.</p>	X	X	X	X

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
Tourism NI/ Invest NI	<p>Peace tourism opportunities.</p> <p>Links to the wider economy and creating new opportunities for engagement of young people in digital sector opportunities given Project Kelvin, the labour market, and economic opportunities outlined in the economic strategy.</p> <p>Also link with specific opportunities in the tourist sector and the skilling up of young people at risk of becoming involved or further involved in potential paramilitary activity or criminal gangs activity.</p>	X	X		X
NIEA, CCGHT, Outdoor Recreation NI/ HLF – Landscape Partnerships	<p>Opportunities to use the natural environment and built heritage of the CCG area as a way of engaging local people in interesting initiatives on their own doorstep – increasing their awareness of the shared history that has shaped the place in which they live. Link with experiential tourism opportunities and rural development programme.</p>		X		X
NIFRS	<p>No grants or budgets for GR work but supports the PSNI and NIHE in regard of safety messages and bonfire management. The NIFRS will continue to do this work.</p>			X	
NIHE	<p>NIHE has access to a small amount of money – building relations in the community, NIHE Will be delivering other PEACE/good relations programmes under PEACE IV – BRIC programme (for hotspots) or similar. Need to be careful to ensure complementarity with PIV Council programme. The area has rural areas.</p> <p>Expansion of the Reimaging Programme to work with communities most affected by possible paramilitary activity to re-image contentious murals.</p>	X	X	X	X
Education Authority/ CCEA	<p>Bringing schools together including nursery schools as a way of breaking down segregation. Testing the Antrim and Randalstown Model could be further explored.</p> <p>Schools are at different levels with regards to shared education. Schools can be assisted in developing action plans to facilitate and embed shared education using the Education and Training Inspectorate’s Frameworks for Collaboration on shared education in early years and¹⁷</p>	X	X		X

¹⁷ <https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/publications/developing-shared-education-early-years-settings-framework-collaborative-partnerships-2016-2017>

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
	<p>developing a schools' partnership.¹⁸ A partnership programme similar the Antrim and Randalstown area programme should be considered for the CCGBC area.</p> <p>DE – to deliver a training programme for 60 teachers and youth workers to build their capacity to work with young people at risk.</p>				
FE Colleges/ University -UU Coleraine	Focus on employment and skills development and educational attainment and linking with local networks and forums to access hard to reach groups, especially young people – focus on target sectors as per economic development strategy.	X	X		X
PCSP	<p>Significant links with PCSP. Consider joint projects relating to Safe Community.</p> <p>ASB sub group of PCSP is an example of good practice – could consider dealing with more issues to reduce agency time spent at meetings but maximise collaboration.</p> <p>Currently delivering youth engagement projects on streets within different places in the Borough.</p> <p>Addresses issues like sectarian or racist graffiti by removing it. RADAR visits for young people from different mixed schools - mixed school Last orders project; mixed school RTC demos; fear of crime; mixed Alive and Well events.</p> <p>Drugs are an issue – suppliers who are linked to paramilitaries are an issue.</p> <p>Lots of cross community work with schools.</p> <p>In Limavady there is a hardening of attitudes among young people. There is a need for more awareness raising regarding hate crime.</p> <p>Recognition that there are still legacy issues regarding initiatives like road safety for some communities when working with the police.</p>	X		X	
Health Trusts (Northern and	Council GR needs to clearly state what it wants from the Health Trust in terms of support - this also links to the PCSP.	X	X		

¹⁸ <https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/publications/developing-shared-education-framework-school-partnerships-november-2014>

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
Western) and PHA	<p>Need for more clarity on this.</p> <p>PHA supports projects in places like Cloughmills – the rural elderly knitting project which addresses isolation, mental health and well-being issues but is also cross community in nature and promotes engagement and dialogue about the past – promoting good relations – further partnership projects like this are possible.</p> <p>PCSP sub group for ASB works with young people and promotes proactive ideas re helping to stop youths climbing on roofs – creating fear among older people. Local children’s homes need to be engaged in this type of work to have a holistic approach.</p> <p>Some areas are displaying increasing incidents of suicide including rural areas/ villages – which could be related to alcohol, relationship breakdowns, employment issues etc. These point to the need for more integrated solutions and collaborative working.</p>				
CRC	Decade of centenaries link – taking account of good practice gathered from projects across NI.				X
TEO	Taking account of all guidance on T:BUC.	X	X	X	X
Department for Communities	<p>Building resilience within communities.</p> <p>Taking a community development approach to good relations work.</p> <p>Taking a locality/ area-based approach and working on the ground to access communities.</p> <p>Continued development, procurement and full roll out of the Women in Community Transformation (WICT) programme, which aims to increase the capacity of women to become involved in community development work. A multi-agency approach comprising Co-Operation Ireland, Intercomm, Training for Women’s Network and Foyle Women’s Information Network has been appointed to deliver the training programme, in partnership with local women’s and community groups – across 25 areas.</p>	X	X	X	X
CRUN/ NACN/	BCRC/ Building resilience within communities.	X	X	X	X

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
<p>Corrymeela/ Other key Voluntary Groups incl those engaging with S75 groups - Interfaith Forum, Causeway Multi-Cultural Forum and the Causeway Borough Sanctuary, Church Forums etc</p>	<p>Taking a community development approach to good relations work.</p> <p>Taking a locality/ area-based approach and working with relevant people to access communities.</p> <p>Taking advice and working in partnership with specialised support organisations working with Section 75 groups.</p>				
<p>Neighbouring Councils of Mid and East Antrim Borough Council, Mid Ulster District Council, and Derry City and Strabane District Council</p>	<p>Build on some PEACE III relationships to promote cross community connections.</p> <p>Build on tourism links from the Wild Atlantic Way, Derry City's Walls and Causeway Coast and Glens – the human story – the experiential element that could include peace tourism and cross border and cross community collaboration.</p>		X		X
<p>DEARA</p>	<p>Village plans could include a statement promoting good relations as this is where silent sectarianism lies. Council is working with consultants to ensure that these are included explicitly in the village plans to enable future support.</p>		X		X
<p>DOJ</p>	<p>Link to the range of initiatives that DoJ is rolling out locally – Fresh Start; Tackling paramilitarism and helping those vulnerable to the control of paramilitaries move away from this influence; strategies around tackling criminal activity; confidence in policing with PCSP; drug related issues; work with women – empowering and enabling them.</p>	X	X	X	X
<p>Probation Board/ Youth Justice Agency</p>	<p>The GR link is with children and young people and families – link with offending and domestic violence.</p> <p>Reducing Offending in Partnership (ROP) Programme (Priority Youth Offending) can complement the GR programme (PBNI, PSNI, YJA, DOJ, NIPS). It involves justice partners working together to reduce reoffending, support desistance and to ensure that fewer people become victims of crime. Collaborating with council can bring an added locality element to this work. This is a high-risk group – for</p>	X			X

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
	<p>whom there are many needs and resources are scarce.</p> <p>PBNI lead statutory partner on the Aspire programme, aimed at supporting young men who are at risk of becoming involved or further involved in paramilitary activity. NIACRO has been appointed to provide intensive mentoring support to young men, including links to services provided by voluntary and community groups (e.g. for help with addictions or other issues), restorative practice, and parenting support provided by Barnardo's. It is a NI wide programme and young people are referred to it particularly if they are open to the influence of others.</p>				
IFI	<p>Supporting Bands programme locally through Peace Impact Programme (PIP). Launched in 2013, PIP is designed to deliver real and positive community transformation through sensitive interventions in communities that have not previously, or only partially, participated in peace building and reconciliation activities. These interventions are critical to building a truly integrated, shared and peaceful society. It places particular emphasis on engaging with disaffected or marginalised young people who are vulnerable to recruitment or attack by those opposed to the peace process.</p> <p>The Personal Youth Development Programme (PYDP) was launched in late 2015 within the Fund's Community Consolidation - Peace Consolidation 2016-2020 Strategy. The Programme aims to help young people build and develop life skills that foster good relations, build confidence and resilience and make them more employable. There are currently 32 PYDP projects with an estimated 100 to be in place by 2020. The average annual funding award per project was £80,000. The managing agent in Northern Ireland is the Rural Development Council. PYDP seeks to connect young people aged 16-25 to personalised learning, skills and employment opportunities with a central focus on good relations and preparing people for the world of work. It is interested in engaging potential participants that are vulnerable to polarisation/recruitment to organisations opposed to the peace process and face barriers to participation in mainstream provision.</p>	X		X	X

Potential Partner	Strategic Linkages	TBUC Theme			
		1	2	3	4
PSNI	<p>Policing with the Community Initiative has a focus on engaging with hard to reach communities. The GR programme can connect with the police in his regard. GR can also link to initiatives with Fresh Start - paramilitaries; work with women etc.</p> <p>Through this initiative, the PSNI dovetails with many external agencies such as DoJ, Community Safety Unit, Equality Commission, Children’s Commissioner and Older Persons’ Commissioner as well as councils.</p> <p>The Community Planning Sergeant in the District is a crucial link between activities in Council and the PSNI and can assist in joining the dots.</p>	X			X

8.0: 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 6: 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 on hard issues • 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 	<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, confidence, and hope among some • 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 the <i>perception among some respondents that there is</i> 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

Table 7: 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 and statutory bodies • 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"> • 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 • 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.

9.0: 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 13: 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**.

10.0: 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 8: 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	2.1: Increased use of shared space and	Aim 2: To create a more equal, shared and	Project 3: Through the Looking Glass

Theme	Outcomes	Aim	Projects
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 everyone	services (e.g. leisure centres, shopping centres, education, housing)	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 backgrounds has increased and where myths, misperceptions, fears and barriers to sharing, visible or invisible, are slowly removed	Project 4: “We are Open” Sense of Belonging Programme
			Project 6: Mainstreaming the GR Declaration in shared spaces
			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	Project 11: Building a United Community Fund

Theme	Outcomes	Aim	Projects
	4.2: Cultural diversity is celebrated	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 10: Positive Promotion of Cultural Celebration

Description of Causeway Coast and Glens Projects linked to the audit findings

Table 9: Description of the CCG GR Action Plan 2018-2020

Projects	Programme Summary
Project 1: Promoting youth civic engagement	<p>This programme will aim to build confidence, resilience, citizenship, and raise awareness of the diversity among young people. It will help young people to consider their role in society and promote active engagement in the civic life in the Borough.</p> <p>This programme will build on the Let's Talk programme delivered in previous years. It will also build on the Hide or Seek resource, developed through the Good Relations programme that helps pupils to investigate history, identity, democracy and equality in the context of Northern Ireland as they prepare to register to vote.</p> <p>It will provide pupils from local secondary schools, youth groups, and community organisations with an opportunity to become more aware of their local elected representatives and question them on issues that are important to them.</p> <p>A promotional campaign will become part of the overall programme and will aim to encourage young people to have their say through the development of a media platform that will allow young people to engage with elected representatives.</p> <p>It will engage eight schools and 140 people.</p>

Projects	Programme Summary
<p>Project 2: Education Networking Programme</p>	<p>This programme aims to establish a shared education network across the CCG area encompassing as many primary schools as possible. The aim is to create a shared learning network environment for schools across the CCG area to explore practical ways in which they can engage together on civic issues and address some of the hard-good relations issues faced by many of the communities who attend these schools.</p> <p>We recognise that for some, the parental, grandparent or peer influence is the barrier to cross community engagement and acceptance of others of a different community background.</p> <p>This programme will create opportunities for teachers to come together and explore opportunities for pupils, their families, school staff and the wider community to work, play, share and achieve together. It will build on the lessons learned from the “Moving Forward Together” programme, a best practice school led education and peace building initiative in Antrim and Randalstown.</p> <p>The development of a CCG shared education network will also enable other council departments and other agencies to engage more effectively with the school network as well as the civic engagement work that good relations wish to drive forward across the Borough in the creation of a shared area.</p> <p>In its first year GROs will scope and explore, with local schools and the EA, how this shared network could add value to existing shared education work within schools, and the benefits that the schools could gain from it.</p> <p>It will engage 30 schools, and 40 teachers, pupils and parents.</p>
<p>Project 3: Through the Looking Glass</p>	<p>CCG is an area with a wealth of diversity. <i>Through the looking glass</i> will present a range of opportunities for people to see into different cultures, traditions and faiths of others who live within our Borough. Creating every day opportunities for people to meet and engage with people from other community backgrounds is the focus of this programme.</p> <p>The audit identified an interest in “finding out more about other places and communities” and “opening doors” to others. This project will therefore create a range of opportunities for visits to places where participants will learn more about the people, places and communities that make up the Causeway Coast and Glens area.</p> <p>This project aims to replicate the ethos of the DiverseCity Project in Belfast.</p>

Projects	Programme Summary
	<p>We will offer opportunities for participants to visit different places of cultural interest, historical or political interest, sporting facilities seen as traditionally one side of the community or the other or places of worship.</p> <p>Participants will gain an understanding of different communities and why different communities celebrate the events the way they do.</p> <p>Participants will be provided with the opportunity to contribute to the development of a new innovative and creative culture and heritage trail.</p> <p>It will involve eight events and 120 people.</p>
<p>Project 4: “We are Open” Sense of Belonging Programme</p>	<p>This programme aims to build on the British Open in 2019 which will be hosted in the Royal Portrush Golf Club creating a sense of belonging to the area for all.</p> <p>Over the next two years GR aims to work with those communities who are perhaps marginalised and don’t benefit from events such as this. We will also work with the local traders in the area. The project will focus on major key dates in the cultural calendar.</p> <p>We will explore ways as to how we can engage with local people by providing them with opportunities to participate in activities and events by creatively using shared spaces and places within town centres.</p> <p>This will be a large animation project developed in partnership with arts and cultural centres, tourism and the town centre team. It will involve a range of showcases in town centres across the Borough. The project will develop and promote the use of shared spaces and facilities and promote the area as open and welcoming to local communities as well as visitors.</p> <p>It will involve six events and 100 participants from 15 different groups.</p>
<p>Project 6: Mainstreaming the GR Declaration in shared spaces</p>	<p>The programme will work with the Council’s Community Services team, Leisure Services team, and the Public Realm/ Town Centre team in implementing the <i>Good Relations Declaration</i> for bookings in Council owned venues and open spaces.</p> <p>While this declaration form exists, the use of it to date has been patchy. This programme aims to support these centres to work with those who book and manage the venues to enact the cross-community principles within the GR Declaration to ensure centres are shared and open to all.</p> <p>Secondly, this programme will work with the recipients of the PEACE IV Shared Space Community Centre capital build programme award incorporate-the GR declaration into the booking procedure. In total, it is anticipated that 40 centres across the CCG area will be supported to</p>

Projects	Programme Summary
	<p>embrace and enact the GR declaration in what they do through a series of area-based workshops and follow up support from the GROs and external support.</p> <p>Thirdly, GROs will work with council staff, (community, leisure, public spaces, civic facilities, land and property, events, town centre team etc.) supporting them to assist others to enact the declaration through GR workshops, and other means, as required. This will involve a series of practical GR staff workshops.</p> <p>Fourthly, over the next three years, the GROs will work with the PEACE IV and the Town Centre team to identify at least an additional 6 potential shared public spaces across the CCG area in towns or villages which can be designated as shared spaces and develop a programme of activity within these using a cross council approach – e.g. arts and culture programme for the animation of shared spaces; community development programme for capacity building for communities to animate shared spaces in partnership with others.</p> <p>It will involve four workshops; 20 community/ leisure centres supported; three town centre spaces; 10 GR declarations in place and being used during bookings; five staff in GR mainstreaming activity and five new shared public spaces designated.</p>
<p>Project 7: Civic Leadership Programme</p>	<p>This Programme aims to offer elected members a safe space to reflect on the good relations challenges in the CCG area and to utilise one of the good relations assets of the area like Corrymeela. It will involve 3-day sessions with potentially a one night residential. The project will be open to all elected members.</p> <p>The project will facilitate dialogue between the elected representatives affording them the opportunity to discuss the challenges in planning for shared society. “Our stories matter” is also of great importance for those in leadership to consider alternative perspectives. The agenda for the initiative will be co-designed and agreed by party leaders, the CEO and the GROs.</p> <p>It will engage with 20 elected members across three sessions.</p>
<p>Project 5: Heritage in Rathlin and the Glens Good Relations Programme</p>	<p>This programme recognises that there hasn’t been as much council facilitated good relations activity in Rathlin, Glens and Ballycastle area but, there are a number of communities who undertake good relations activity but much of it is under the radar.</p> <p>The project aims to promote the rich culture and heritage in Rathlin,</p>

Projects	Programme Summary
	<p>Ballycastle and Glens area.</p> <p>This provides us with the opportunity to promote our GR strapline – “our stories matter....”</p> <p>We will work with groups and organisations within these areas to explore opportunities to engage in Good Relations activity.</p> <p>It will engage 50 people from four different groups and 45 visitors to the area.</p>
<p>Project 8: Community Tensions Forum Support Programme</p>	<p>This project will aim to increase the capacity of the existing Community Tensions Forum, <i>(to be renamed and the TOR to be reviewed as part of the programme)</i>.</p> <p>Good Relations will continue to facilitate regular proactive dialogue with other Council departments and statutory agencies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At least 10 facilitated interagency and/or community planning meetings will be held per annum with a renewed focus on the vision of the community plan “<i>a better future together</i>” across its three main themes of “<i>a sustainable accessible environment; a healthy safe community; and a thriving economy</i>”. It will promote an <i>area, asset based, interagency, social innovation and preventative approach</i> to addressing hard issues with a focus on up to 4 areas for specific collaborative actions.</p> <p>The programme will also include the following core elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of parades across the CCG area; • Audit all bands and establish which are supported through the IFI Programme and the PEACE IV programme and which are not (internal); • Establish an advisory group with community leaders (particularly those previously engaged in GR Leadership programme), (in partnership with the PCSP staff and Council’s Environmental Services; and • Develop a programme initiative to support bands more effectively and breaking down myths and misperceptions around bands and with a focus on education. “<i>Our stories matter</i>” as bands have been around for generations.

Projects	Programme Summary
	<p>It will include 10 interagency meetings; six statutory partners; six community partners; three areas; four projects; 10 people in each project; mapping exercise of parades and audit of bands, choosing three to support.</p>
<p>Project 9: Community cohesion programme</p>	<p>Continue to 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.</p> <p>This project will include community-based workshops to raise awareness on the impact of sectarianism and racism and other forms of hate crime including religious based hate crime.</p> <p>Workshops will engage participants in dialogue to challenge attitudes and dispel myths and preconceptions of others particularly around emerging issues such as refugees, travellers, religious based hate crime etc. - <i>"Our stories matter."</i></p> <p>This project will be co-designed with input from relevant local organisations and council staff.</p> <p>It will include four collaborative partnership planning meetings; one event; six workshops and 60 attendees.</p>
<p>Project 11: Building a United Community Fund</p>	<p>This project is designed to promote positive citizenship and civic leadership through a <i>Building a United Community Fund</i> 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.</p> <p>It will include the implementation of the grants programme and include support, advice, and mentoring to seven local groups to develop GR projects involving at least 180 participants in activity that builds relationships between people of a different community background.</p> <p>It will involve seven grants offered and spread of grants across the area; 180 participants on these projects; four peer support forum meetings held and four different TBUC themes supported.</p>

Projects	Programme Summary
<p>Project 10: Positive Promotion of Cultural Celebration</p>	<p>This project will provide support to communities to help promote positive expression of culture.</p> <p>The project will facilitate communication and dialogue in communities to develop positive, respectful and inclusive perspectives towards cultural celebrations and traditions - <i>“Our stories matter.”</i></p> <p>The project may include the provision of a range of training initiatives that will assist in better organisation and management of cultural celebrations.</p> <p>This project will also include mapping of a range of cultural organisations within the CCG area such as Orange Lodges, GAA Clubs, and Historical Societies.</p> <p>The project will also include the development and implementation of a history and heritage project to promote significant events in history that have impacted on the way we live today.</p> <p>It will involve 20 young people and four areas engaged; three partners (community and/ or statutory agencies) engaged; four dialogue sessions facilitated; one public meeting and one historical/ heritage project delivered.</p>

11.0: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the Good Relations 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. In order to ensure a consistent and robust approach to monitoring, 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.

1: Our Children and Young People (C+YP)

Table 10: Children and Young People Project Level Outcomes

Key Priority 1	T:BUC Outcome	Project Level Outcome
1: Our Children and Young People	1.1: Improved attitudes between young people from different backgrounds.	An increase in the number of participants who are more favourable towards people from the Catholic community.
		An increase in the number of participants who are more favourable towards people from the Protestant Community.
		An increase in the number of participants who are more favourable towards people from an ethnic minority background.
	1.2: Young people engaged in bringing the community together.	An increase in the percentage of young people who regularly socialise or play sport with people from a different religious community.

2: Our Shared Community

Table 11: Shared Community Project Level Outcomes

Key Priority 2	T:BUC Outcome	Project Level Outcome
2: Our Shared Community	2.1: Increased use of shared space and services (e.g. leisure centres, shopping centres, education, and housing).	An increase in the percentage of participants who feel comfortable socialising in a shared space or space they would not traditionally visit.
		An increase in the percentage of participants who feel comfortable attending a sporting event regularly that is associated with another community background.
		An increase in percentage of people who consider the area they live as welcoming to all communities.
	2.2: Shared Space is accessible to all.	An increase in the percentage who think that leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their area are shared and open to both

Key Priority 2	T:BUC Outcome	Project Level Outcome
		Protestant and Catholics.
		An increase in the percentage of participants who would prefer to live in a mixed religion neighbourhood.
		An increase in the percentage of participants who would prefer to work in a mixed religion workplace.
		An increase in the percentage of participants who would prefer to send their children to a school with children of mixed religion.

3: Our Safe Community

Table 12: Safe Community - Project Level Outcomes

Key Priority 3	T:BUC Outcome	Project Level Outcome
3: Our Safe Community	3.1: Reduce the prevalence of hate crime and intimidation.	An increase in the percentage of participants who feel safe going to events held in for example, an Orange Hall, a GAA club, a Protestant secondary school, a Catholic secondary school.
		A decrease in the number of participants who felt intimidated by republican/loyalist murals, kerb paintings or flags in the last year.
	3.2: A community where places and spaces are safe for all.	An increase in the percentage of participants who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people from all walks of life.

4: Our Cultural Expression

Table 13: Cultural Expressions - Project Level Outcomes

Key Priority 4	T:BUC Outcome	Project Level Outcome
4: Our Cultural Expression	4.1: Increased sense of community belonging (widens contribution beyond community background).	An increase in the percentage of participants who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.
		An increase in the percentage of participants who feel a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland as a whole.
		An increase in the percentage of participants who feel they have an influence when it comes to the local decisions made in their neighbourhood.
		An increase in the percentage of participants who feel they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in Northern Ireland.
	4.2: Cultural diversity is celebrated.	An increase in the percentage who think that the culture and traditions of the Catholic Community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland.
		An increase in the percentage who think that the culture and traditions of the Protestant Community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland.
		An increase in the percentage who think that the culture and traditions of the Minority Ethnic Community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland.
		An increase in the percentage of Protestants who think that their cultural identity is respected by society.
		An increase in the percentage of Catholics who think that their cultural identity is respected by society.

Collection

- We will collect evidence relating to the Project Level Outcome from participants at the beginning and the end of the programme. By collecting information at these two points it will allow us to determine the difference the programme has made over the course of its delivery.
- At each stage, quantitative and qualitative data will be collected.
- The information will be collected using a variety of methods depending on the target group – electronic and hard copy surveys, evaluations, questionnaires, data analysis and/ or any other appropriate and robust method of collection.

Reporting

We will report the difference made to TEO in our quarterly reports by providing the necessary information as the programme progresses. This will assist in learning and best practice and will be used to inform future provision. It will also allow the information to be shared with others to add value to the overall Good Relations Programme.

Appendix 1: Detail of the Good Relations Qualitative Feedback from Consultation

Appendix 2: CCG Good Relations Street Survey Results

Appendix 3: CCG Good Relations Staff Survey Results

Appendix 4: CCG Good Relations Business Survey Results

