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# Living on the Edge

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## Plan for Knocknagoney, Garnerville and Orchardville

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East Belfast Community Development Agency



January 2011

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East Belfast Community Development Agency





## **FOREWORD**

The strategy reflected in this document has been developed by and with people from Knocknagoney, Garnerville and Orchardville; and after extensive consultation and dialogue with the community and community organisations.

It is intended as a living document, to be reviewed and change as time goes on.

But it is also intended to provide practical direction to help improve the quality of life of people in the area.

We hope the document challenges people and organisations. We hope it challenges local people to get more involved and make a difference to their community. We hope it challenges elected representatives to be fully involved in working for the people of this area. We hope it challenges public agencies to do more to fulfil their remit and duties to the people of the area. We hope it also challenges other organisations to work constructively with us to make things better.

We commit, as individuals and through our organisations, to continue to engage in making this plan happen.

**East Belfast Community Development Agency  
Garnerville Presbyterian Church  
Glenluce Quality Care  
Knocknagoney Church of Ireland/Aslan Centre  
Knocknagoney Community Centre  
Knocknagoney Primary School  
Tesco**



## INTRODUCTION

The plan has been produced by East Belfast Community Development Agency (EBCDA) for Belfast City Council.

The process of developing the plan followed the successful development of a partnership in the Sydenham area, where a strategic plan was produced that facilitated considerable development of cohesion within the local community and the delivery of practical action on the ground that improved the quality of peoples' lives.

The process in Sydenham was supported by funding from the Department of Social Development through the Area at Risk programme but it was underpinned by an ethos of community development that helped create and sustain buy-in from the local community. It was also supported by a real commitment from Belfast City Council and support organisations such as EBCDA.

As such, a similar model has been used to produce this plan in Knocknagoney, Garnerville and Orchardville (KGO). A working group was established involving representatives from Garnerville Presbyterian Church, Glenluce Quality Care, Knocknagoney Church of Ireland/Aslan Centre, Knocknagoney Community Centre, Knocknagoney Primary School and Tesco.

The working group also included key public agencies such as Belfast City Council, NIHE, PSNI and Youth Service. It was facilitated and supported by EBCDA.

The working group has agreed this plan pending support from an open meeting to which all residents will be invited.

The plan is not intended as a final and all-encompassing document. It will organically change as further need is identified and additional ideas are incorporated. It will also support the existing work of those groups mentioned, and many others, working within the area to help those people most in need of it.

The working group hopes it will be an important step in facilitating closer community partnership and both reinforcing the many positive aspects of living in the KGO area as well as focussing on the real need that has been identified. KGO is located on the edge of Belfast City and in some ways more proximate to Holywood and North Down Borough than Belfast City. That may be why *living on the edge* of the City people in the area feel neglected, and why they hope this plan will help deliver better facilities and services.

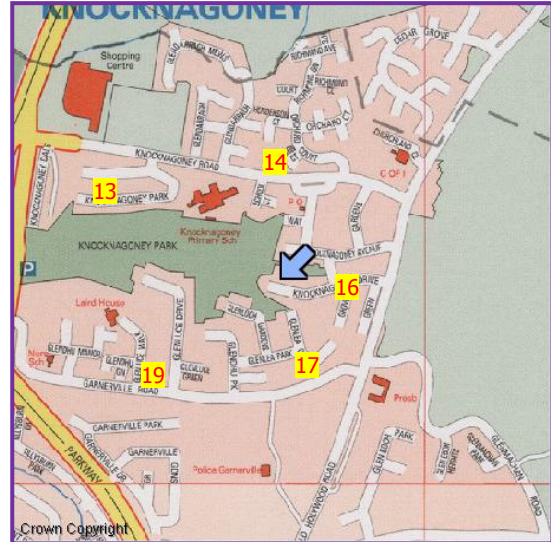


## IDENTIFYING NEED – EXISTING STATISTICS

The Knocknagoney, Garnerville and Orchardville (KGO) area is located between the Old Holywood Road and Parkway. The estate is sited on the edge of Belfast City as it borders North Down Borough. Close to the estate is Belfast City Airport and one of the largest Tesco stores on the island as well as a major PSNI station and a territorial army barracks.

The estate lies within Belmont ward and five census output areas – 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19. The exact locations of these census output areas are highlighted in the map.

The analysis of the existing social, economic, health and housing needs of the estate demonstrates considerable need.



Knocknagoney, Garnerville and Orchardville areas with COA's highlighted.

We have provided the analysis still using the categories identified by government to highlight the comparisons that are made in the language used by government. The statistics used compare the estate with the Belmont ward as a whole, East Belfast parliamentary constituency, Belfast City Council area and Northern Ireland.

## Demography of the Areas

There are approximately 1,200 people and 635 households within the five census output areas highlighted. The area as a whole has a higher than average older population as evidenced in the table below. It is a predominantly Protestant community. The community audit in the next section includes coverage of all of the areas.

The area demonstrates a variation in ages, with two COAs showing a much younger than average population and others a much higher than average age profile.

The younger population is in the Garnerville area and the older population in the Orchardville/Henderson Court area. There is also a higher proportion of women in this area.

**Table One: Demographic Comparisons**

Issue/%	13	14	16	17	19	Bel-mont	Bel-fast	EB	NI
People under 16	16.4	19.8	21.4	28.9	31.5	20.6	21.7	20.0	23.6
People 60 & over	23.5	30.2	21.8	19.5	15.4	22.4	19.7	24.1	17.6
Average age	40.3	42.6	37.1	33.4	34.5	39.2	36.6	40.0	35.8
Protestant	86.6	93.9	94.9	93.5	92.4	89.6	48.6	84.6	53.1
Catholic	5.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	3.9	47.2	9.9	43.8
Male	47.1	42.5	46.9	46.9	45.5	47.1	46.8	46.9	48.7
Female	52.9	57.5	53.1	53.1	54.5	52.9	53.2	53.1	51.3

2001, Census

The area has a lower than average ratio of qualifications achieved and a higher than average level of residents with low/no qualifications. Those areas where there is higher levels of people on benefits include 14, 17 and 19.

**Table Two: Education, Economic Activity and Social Welfare**

Issue/%	13	14	16	17	19	Bel-mont	Bel-fast	EB	NI
Adults with de-gree/higher	15.5	8.1	3.2	2.7	5.4	21.2	19.2	19.5	15.8
Adults no/low qualifications	65.0	76.8	84.4	81.0	82.2	53.8	56.6	56.9	58.9
Incapacity benefit	9	16	19	14	14	187	11,479	2,780	66,232
Housing benefit	19	61	37	59	58	351	33,662	6,758	127,565
Income support	9	35	20	39	29	202	24,577	4,107	94,731

2008, DSD

Table Three below highlights health and care issues, where the five census output areas are again indicating higher than average need regarding limiting long-term illness. COA 14 is marked regarding high proportions of people with a limiting long-term illness, lower proportions stating their health was good and higher levels of provision of unpaid care.

**Table Three: Health and Care**

Issue/%	13	14	16	17	19	Bel-mont	Bel-fast	EB	NI
People limiting long term illness	29.0	41.1	25.9	28.0	28.4	21.5	24.2	23.0	20.4
People stating health good	57.6	52.2	57.8	61.7	59.4	68.4	65.8	65.5	70.0
People providing unpaid care	10.1	16.4	15.3	8.6	15.5	13.1	11.8	12.9	11.0

2008, Central Services Agency

Housing and transport demonstrate need in the estate also, with a strong focus on the rented sector in COAs 14, 17 and 19. There are also higher than average lone pensioner households in COA 14 and higher than average lone parent households with dependent children in COAs 17 and 19.

**Table Four: Housing and Transport**

Issue/%	13	14	16	17	19	Bel-mont	Bel-fast	EB	NI
Households rented	59.5	73.1	58.5	76.1	81.8	30.5	43.9	32.7	30.4
Households owner occupied	40.5	26.9	41.5	23.4	18.2	26.8	56.1	67.3	69.6
Lone pensioner households	10.8	25.0	16.5	10.2	20.8	15.4	15.8	17.7	12.8
Lone parent households dependent children	11.7	13.2	18.1	21.9	20.8	7.9	11.0	7.4	8.1
Households access to vehicle	58.6	49.0	52.7	53.1	52.5	76.8	56.2	67.2	73.7

2001, Census and 2006, DRD



The COA's economic deprivation measures indicate some significant recognised deprivation, although economic deprivation may not reflect some social, health and housing related issues. The table below ranks the COA's by different measures. Out of 5,022 COA's in Northern Ireland, those in the worst 10% and 20% throughout the whole of Northern Ireland are highlighted.

**Table Five: Deprivation**

Issue/ranking	13	14	16	17	19
Multiple deprivation	1,894	791	1,151	1,242	722
Income deprivation	1,963	786	1,272	896	793
Employment deprivation	2,763	1,006	1,502	1,681	996
Proximity to services	3,089	3,553	3,391	3,181	3,157
Crime and disorder	525	1,155	320	1,969	1,895

2010, NIMDM

COAs 14 (Knocknagoney Road, Orchardville and Henderson) and 19 (Glenluce and Glendhu Park) demonstrate significant multiple deprivation and income deprivation, as does 17 (Glenloch and upwards).

Crime and disorder are in the worst 10% in Northern Ireland for 16 (Knocknagoney Way/Drive and Avenue) and close to the worst 10% for 13 (Knocknagoney Park).

The areas are now compared to Inner East Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal area. Inner East Belfast is therefore recognised by the DSD as in need of urgent intervention to stimulate the social, economic, physical and community fabric.

The table below compares Inner East Belfast with COA's 14, 17 and 19 – the COAs demonstrating greatest social and economic need from the balance of tables above.

**Table Six: Comparator of IEB Neighbourhood Renewal and COA's 14, 17 & 19**

Issue/ranking	14	17	19	IEB NR
People under 16 years	19.8	28.9	31.5	21.3
People 60 and over	30.2	19.5	15.4	21.5
16-74 degree higher	8.1	2.7	5.4	9.7
16-74 no/low qualifications	76.8	81.0	82.2	57.6
16-74 economically active	42.4	45.9	50.5	52.4
16-74 economically inactive	57.6	54.1	49.5	46.7
Adults 16-74 unemployed	4.0	10.8	4.3	7.9
Long term unemployed	37.5	41.7	37.5	42.7
People limiting long term illness	41.1	28.0	28.4	30.8
People stating health good	52.2	61.7	59.4	56.7
People providing unpaid care	16.4	8.6	15.5	11.1



Owner occupied	26.9	23.4	18.2	34.6
Rented	73.1	76.6	81.8	65.4
Lone pensioner households	25.0	10.2	20.8	19.2
Lone parent households dependent children	13.2	21.9	20.8	13.2
Households access to car/van	49.0	53.1	52.5	41.0

The Knocknagoney, Garnerville and Orchardville COA's indicate high levels of comparative health and well-being issues.

### Summary of Key Issues

The area is of mixed age range, with parts demonstrating a high intensity of older people and lone pensioner households, and others a higher intensity of young people and single parents.

The area has a lower than average level of educational achievement and a higher than average level of health problems.

There are some areas with substantial deprivation, ranking in the worst 20% in Northern Ireland.

There are some areas with high levels of crime and disorder, ranking in the worst 10% in Northern Ireland.

In some areas there are worse socio-economic indicators than the Inner East Belfast Neighbourhood Renewal area.





## IDENTIFYING NEED – COMMUNITY SURVEY

A comprehensive audit of the estate was carried out, with a positive response rate by local residents. All households in the estate were visited and asked to complete a survey outlining the understanding of the needs and priorities for the estate.

The results highlight a number of critical issues that then feature in the action plan of the strategy.

Overall 635 households were visited and 198 questionnaires completed, representing an approximate 31% response rate.

### Image

Many people living in the area have a positive view of the image of the area with 39% saying it was good/very good compared to 19% suggesting poor/very poor. However, 41% of people thought the image was average reflecting both some positive comment and a significant amount of work that needs done.

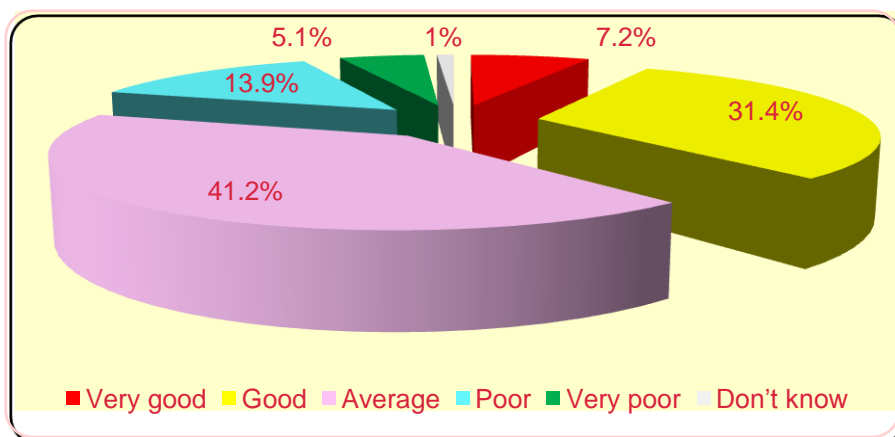
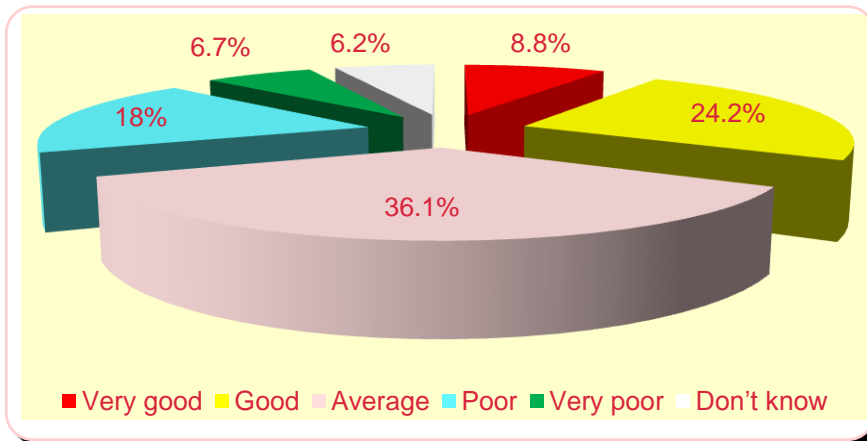


Image of the Area

Returns from the Garnerville area were worse than those from Knocknagoney with 38% of people from Garnerville thinking the image was poor/very poor.

### Sense of Community

The diagram shows that while a significant number of people (33%) in the area believe the area has a good sense of community a substantial proportion (25%) believe there is a poor/very poor sense of community while over a third (36%) believe it is just average.

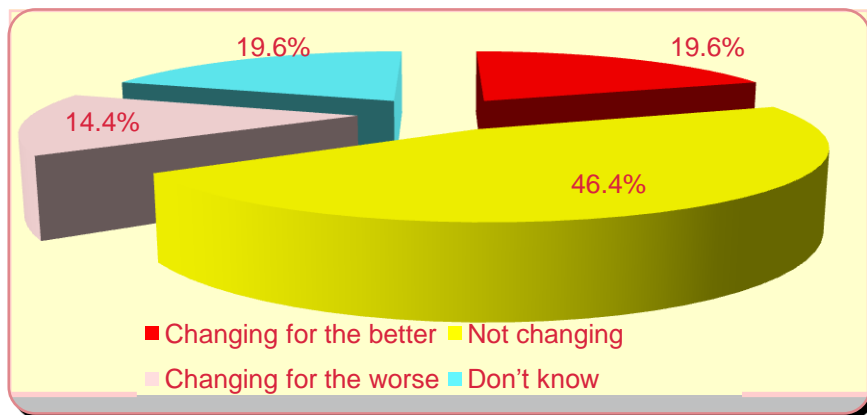


Sense of Community

The perception of a poor sense of community is most marked in Garnerville where 18% think there is a good/very good sense of community but 36% believe it is poor/very poor.

### Area Changing

As the following table shows almost as many people (14%) believe the area has changed for the worse in recent years than has changed for the better (20%), while most either think the area has not changed (46%) or don't know (20%).

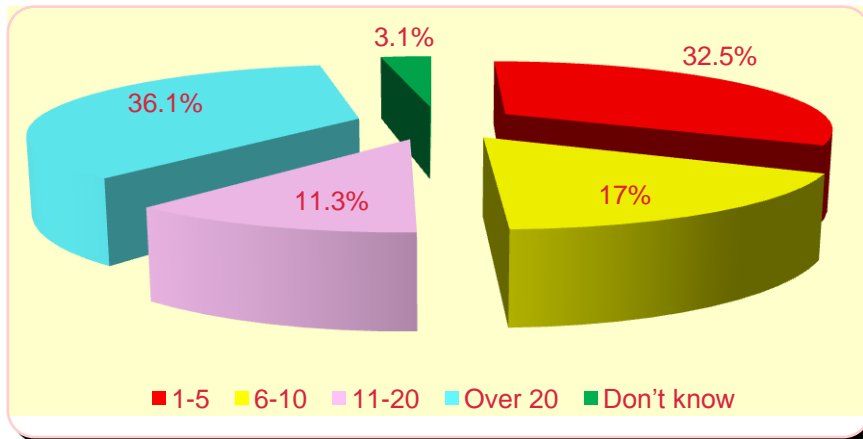


Change in Area in Last Five Years

The results reflect the views from all parts of the area, although people from Garnerville are again a little more negative than people from Knocknagoney. Women are more negative than men and younger people more negative than older.

### Number of People Well Known

People were asked to indicate how many other people in the area they knew well. They were given options of ranges, and there was a real split between people who knew five or fewer (32%) and people who knew more than 20 people in the area well (36%).



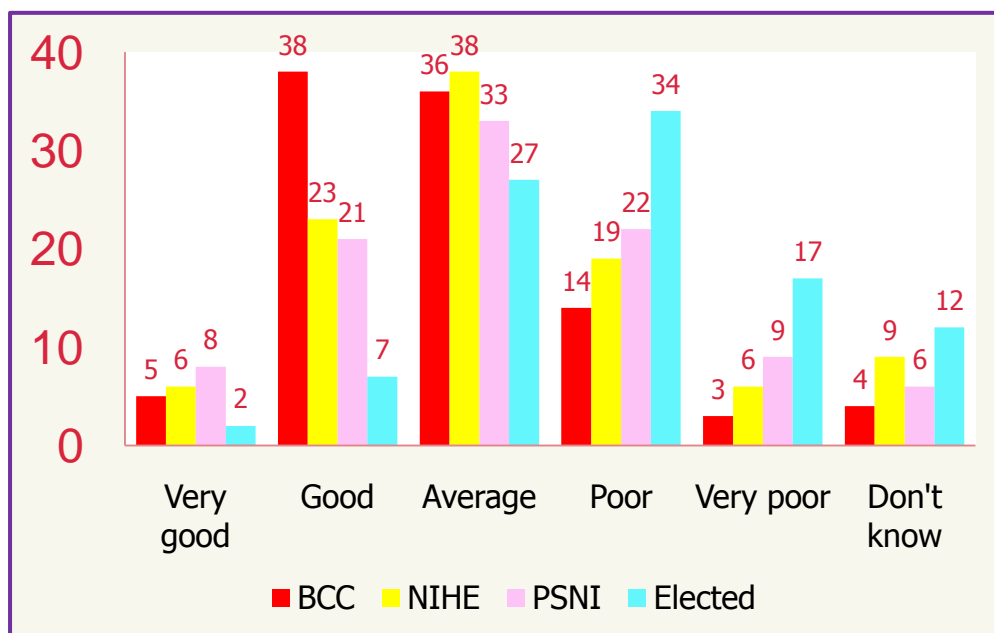
No. of People Know Well in Area

People from Garnerville knew fewer people in the area than people from Knockna-goney, while men also knew fewer other people than did women.

### Public Services

The ratings for public agencies were largely positive for Belfast City Council, the PSNI and Northern Ireland Housing Executive. The City Council was especially positively regarded with 43% rating them good/very good compared to 17% poor/very poor.

Elected representatives were poorly regarded with 51% saying they were poor/very poor compared to 9% good/very good. Elected representatives also had the highest proportion of don't knows (12%). Comments related to lack of presence of elected representatives.



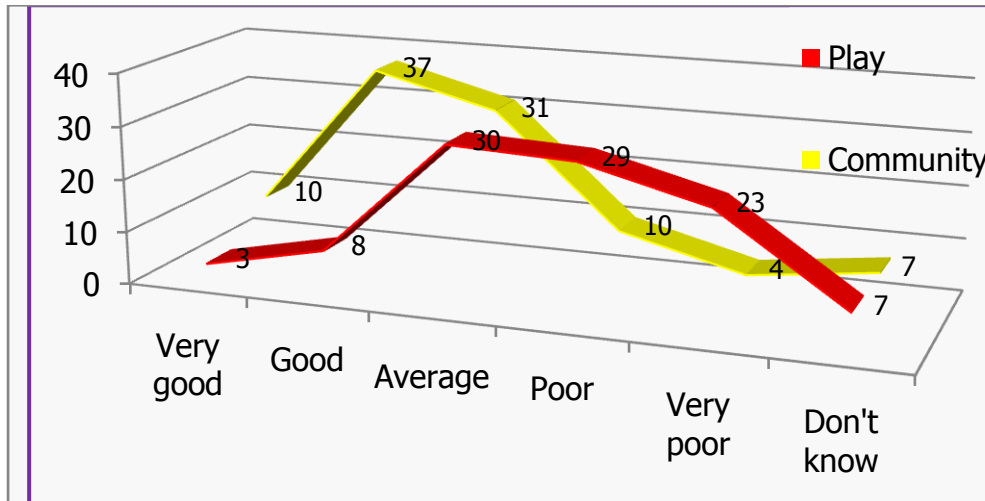
Ratings for Public Agencies

Both the PSNI and NIHE rated more poorly than well in Garnerville, again suggesting ongoing issues in that part of the area.



## Services

While community facilities in the area were regarded more positively than negatively, play facilities were not. Play facilities were viewed as poor/very poor by 43% of people compared to just 11% who thought they were good/very good.



Ratings for Play and Community Facilities

Women were more likely to be critical of play facilities than men, and comments included the need for an update of facilities and for them to be better managed.

## Quality of Life Issues as Major Problems

Residents were asked about 20 quality of life issues including issues. They were asked to assess them as no problem, minor problem or major problem. The table below reflects those where more than 10% of residents said they were major problems.

Issue	Major Problem %
Untidiness	39
Dog fouling	37
Speeding vehicles	35
Parking	35
Youths loitering	33
Vandalism	30
Alcohol under 18s	30
Alcohol over 18s	28
Drugs over 18s	27
Drugs under 18s	26
Graffiti	23
Dog nuisance	21
Quads/scramblers	21
Paramilitaries	16

Ratings for Major Problems



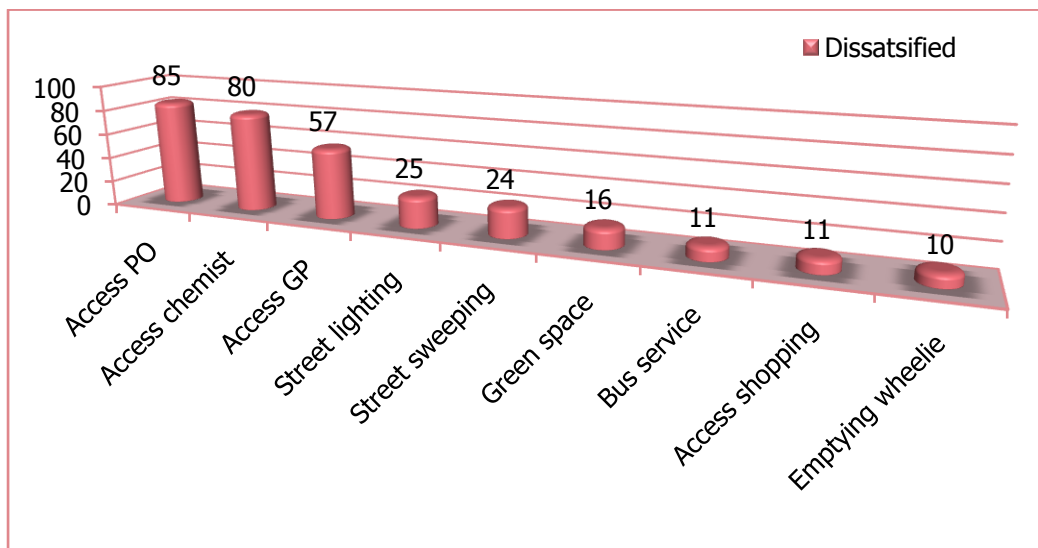
Key themes may include the local environment, through perceptions of untidiness, dog fouling and graffiti, while annoyance through vehicle usage is also a factor.

Youths loitering continues to be a major issue for many people, although young people did not perceived it as such an issue.

Garnerville demonstrated higher than average major problem returns for some anti-social behaviour aspects.

In addition, residents were dissatisfied with lack of access to a Post Office (85%), dentist (80%) and GP (57%), as demonstrated below. Access to such essential services were, through feedback, considered to be located too far away in either Hollywood or Belmont.

Poor street lighting was identified as an issue, and feedback also suggested this may be linked to concerns after dark in some areas and access points.

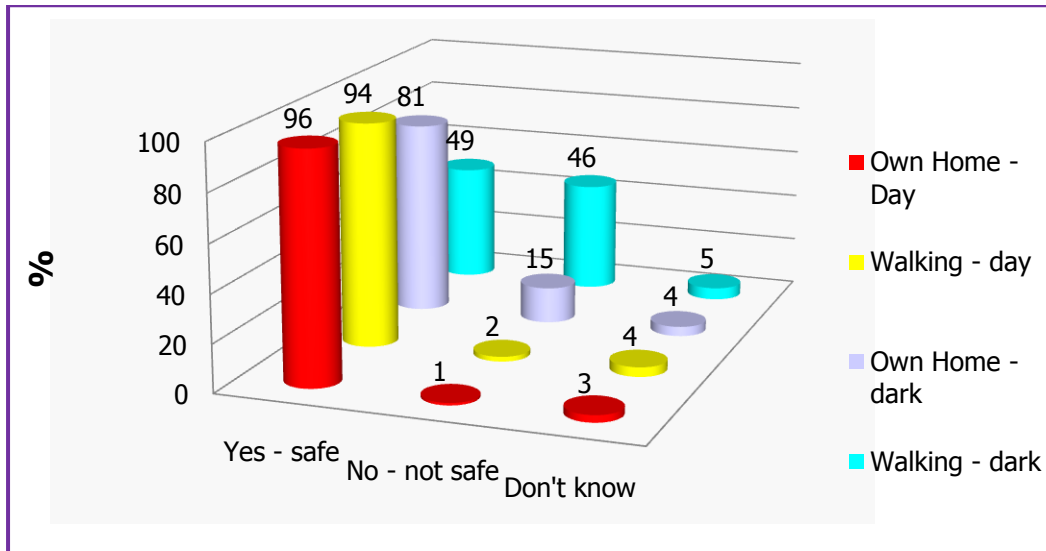


Dissatisfied Ratings for Essential Services



## Feelings of Safety

Many people in the estate (46%) did not feel safe walking around outside after dark. In addition, 15% did not feel safe in their own home after dark.



Community Safety

The results were common across all ages and areas, although women scored more highly than men for feeling unsafe after dark.

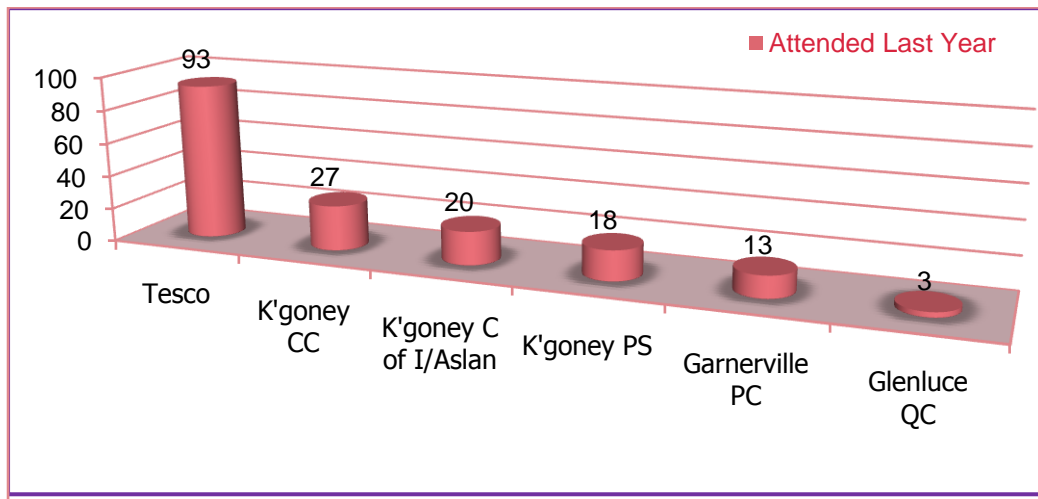
## Community Participation

Attendance by residents at activities organised by community and church organisations was reasonable but with much room for improvement.

Those attending community activities in the last year at the various organisations making up the working group are highlighted in the table below.

More than a quarter of residents had attended the community centre while attendance at church related activities was also reasonable.

More than 90% of people had attended Tesco at Knocknagoney in the last 12 months.



Attendance in Last year

Church attendance tended to be from older people living in the area.

The Family Expenditure Survey for 2010 suggests that in Northern Ireland the average family spend for food and non-alcoholic drink is £55-90 per week. If 93% of the 635 households in Knocknagoney were to regularly shop in Tesco that would amount to a potential £35,496 per week or £1.884 million per annum from the area spent in Tesco on food and non-alcoholic drink.

While based on average family spend, and based also on 52-week per year spend pattern, the figures above also do not include spend by people from the area in Tesco on other items such as petrol, alcoholic drinks, clothing, newspapers and magazines. While difficult to be exact without a more detailed spend survey in the area, it is highly likely that there is considerable spend in Tesco Knocknagoney which is a principal neighbour of the area, drawing many people and cars to the area from outside.

### Summary of Key Issues

While there is a reasonable sense of community and positive image of the area, there are other indicators that are of concern. These include that few believe the area is changing for the better and a significant proportion know fewer than five other people in the area well.

Garnerville demonstrates more concern around sense of community and cohesion.

While Belfast City Council rated well, and the PSNI and NIHE were reasonable, elected representatives were rated poorly, including a number of suggestions that their profile in the area was poor.

While the community facilities were regarded as good, play facilities were not. Poor quality and poor management were cited as reasons. This also linked to perceptions or reality of anti-social behaviour in Linear Park.



Problems identified in the area included untidiness dog fouling and graffiti, and youths loitering was also mentioned as a problem.

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour were especially marked in Garnerville,

A significant proportion of people did not feel safe walking in the area after dark.

While participation in community activities at the community centre and churches was reasonable, it could also be improved. People were much more likely to attend Tesco than community activities.





## EXISTING WORK

The summary of existing work below is drawn from that information provided by projects, interviews and secondary research. It requires consideration, amendment and additions from those organisations represented.

There have been efforts in the past to form a united community association or partnership for the area. These efforts have included the formation of a Knocknagoney/Garnerville/Orchard (KGO) Partnership. However, the efforts have not existed for long.

The lack of community infrastructure covering the area is identified by existing community and church organisations as a weakness. The existing working group is a loose collection of representatives drawn from the community centre, a mothers and toddler's group meeting at the community centre, churches and church-related initiatives as well as the Tesco community representative.

### *East Belfast Community Development Agency (EBCDA)*

EBCDA has supported community development in East Belfast, in one phase of its life or another, for over 40 years. As the umbrella organisation supporting community groups in East Belfast it provides a range of services including administrative support, promotion of and advice on good practice, introduction to local networks and lobbying.

EBCDA also operates a health programme, working with lay health volunteers, to promote healthy lifestyles and health promotion in local communities.

It also provides a series of events, activities, training and development work for groups from East Belfast.

### *Belfast City Council*

Belfast City Council manages a community support programmes that focuses on local area working. They seek, through this local area working, to ensure the services offered reflect the priorities and wishes of local people. Actions include supporting mechanisms for local communities to engage with policy makers, activity programmes corresponding to local need, youth pilot projects focussing on health, community safety and crime prevention, grant aid supporting community development.

The Council is currently supporting the development of capacity of community organisations through a community training programme that will marry skills to the management of community facilities with quality standards and practical skills development.



The Council also supports community based organisations undertake community relations, economic development and community safety work.

Council also provides a community centre in the estate which offers services including:

- After-school club (for primary 1, 2 and 3 pupils and children aged seven to nine)
- Youth clubs (for senior and juniors)
- Knocknagoney, Orchard and Garnerville (KOG) Community Action Group youth initiative (twice weekly)
- East Belfast Community Health Information Project (EBCHIP)
- Arty Crafty Club
- Over 60s
- Swifts darts
- Over 60s darts
- Glenluce Quality Care advice sessions
- Age Concern Men's Club.



Seven elected members of Belfast City Council represent the KGO area.

#### *Church of the Annunciation (Church of Ireland) Knocknagoney – Aslan Centre*

Knocknagoney Church of Ireland came into existence in 1960, being formed from the parishes of Holywood and Dundela. For some years prior to this, services had been held in Garnerville Church Hall. A temporary Church of the Annunciation was dedicated in 1960. The site for the current Church of the Annunciation was given by the May family of Maysfield. Built in 1964 and standing on the Knocknagoney Road this is the Church of Ireland centre of worship and centre of community life for a number of closely knit small housing estates which have been built in the area over the last 40 years



The Aslan Association, managed by the Church, exists to manage the Aslan Centre (located on the church grounds) and facilitate reconciliation within and across our communities. It is active in promoting community development and the building of positive community relations.

Many random community and church events are hosted in the Aslan Centre including:



- Parent and Toddlers
- Girls` Brigade
- Aslan Luncheon Club
- Aslan Bowlers
- Ticker Club - activities for those with cardio vascular problems

### *Garnerville Presbyterian Church*

Garnerville Presbyterian Church was established in 1950 and is therefore celebrating its 60<sup>th</sup> birthday in 2010. It offers a number of activities additional to pastoral care and services. These include:

- Ramblers club;
- Mothers and toddlers;
- 10-pin bowling;
- Choir;
- SNOG youth club;
- Girls brigade;
- Bowling club;
- Book club;
- Crèche.



### *Knocknagoney Primary School*

Knocknagoney Primary School opened on its present site in 1966 and is pleasantly situated between the Garnerville and Knocknagoney Roads, boasting extensive lawns and playgrounds. It consists of twelve large classrooms each of which has its own toilets, wash hand basins and cloak-room facilities. It has a well-equipped assembly hall, excellent kitchen and dining hall, library and resource room. Interactive whiteboards are in every classroom and we are very proud of our excellent computer suite which is used by all of our pupils. It also got a partner school in Berlin.

The School has a nursery, and a variety of after-school activities.

### *Belfast Health and Social Care Trust*

The Belfast Health and Social Care Trust assumed responsibility for services provided by Belfast City Hospital, The Royal Hospitals, The Mater Hospital, Greenpark Healthcare Trust, North and West Belfast and South and East Belfast HSS Trusts in 2007

In South and East Belfast the Trust provides a range of community services including those relating to community addiction, social care, community dental services, nursing, and mental health services.



The community support provision within the Trust is coming under increasing budgetary pressure as the public spending review impacts and with the outworking of the amalgamation of Trusts under RPA where there was less emphasis on community support in other areas and within the acute sector.

### *NIHE*

The NIHE still has an extremely active role in the KGO area given the geography and make-up of the estate with a prevalence of rented accommodation and social housing.

The NIHE supports communities and cohesion in many social housing areas in Northern Ireland through the provision of funding, community houses and other support through its community cohesion unit.



### *PSNI*

The PSNI puts neighbourhood policing high on its priorities, recognising the importance of developing relationships with local communities. In KGO the PSNI has a neighbourhood officer, whose area also covers other parts of Belmont.

The PSNI is keen to develop links with local groups even further, particularly those involving young people and where there is a perception of additional vulnerability such as with older people.

The PSNI is developing a number of policy documents and guidelines around the delivery of policing with the community. This has included recent commitment to PACT – Partnership with the Community Teams – and greater commitment to reduce abstraction, strengthen the neighbourhood teams and increase the longevity of a community officer's presence in particular areas.

The PSNI can provide some limited funding for community initiatives, and also works through organisations such as the community safety partnerships and district policing partnerships.

### *Youth Service*

The Belfast Education and Library Board is charged under Article 37 of the Education and Libraries (NI) Order 1986 to secure the provision of adequate facilities for youth service activities. In Belfast Youth Service works directly with young people who attend the many youth centres and provides financial assistance and support to those centres. Youth Service provides some support to youth activities in the Knocknagoney Community Centre.





Training opportunities are provided for adults involved in youth work and courses for young people on issues such as personal development, communication skills, leadership training, drug education and community relations.

The Service has approximately sixty full time staff and two hundred part time staff paid and voluntary staff working for the benefit of young people in the city. It supports over three hundred registered groups.

### **Key issues**

There is a number of organisations organising community based activities but without significant take-up locally due to apathy, the approach or promotion.

While efforts have been made in the past to establish a KGO wide community association or partnership, they have never been sustained.



## **DRIVERS FOR THE ACTION PLAN**

The strategy is driven by a number of factors that provide some sense and direction to it and for those working to oversee its implementation. These include:

- Recognition that this is a long term process that requires resilience and stickability;
- The need for quick wins, demonstrating to the working group as well as the local community that positive outcomes can be achieved;
- Recognition that the quality of life issues identified also impact on the cohesion and unity of an area like Knockangoney, Garnerville and Orchardville, and that taking action now may prevent the need for greater public investment to reverse negative trends;
- There needs to be a stimulus for improvement by decision-makers, with leaders, public and voluntary and community sectors alongside elected representatives, being part of making the plan happen.



## FUNDERS AND SUPPORTERS

The KGO plan does not have immediate and accessible funding to make it happen. It therefore needs to undertake activities that can:

- Be undertaken by the working group members individually or collectively without additional funding;
- Be delivered through existing duties of public agencies or by voluntary efforts;
- Attract project funding for the delivery of particular work;
- Attract more substantial programme funding.

It also needs to be mindful of creating a more sustainable community response to issues – in other words creating opportunity for more local people to get involved in community work and create a community based response to co-ordinate the work, provide mutual support and share information.

### *Funding*

Through utilisation of funding streams linked to public bodies and other funders, and through facilitation by EBCDA and others within decision-making positions that can influence positively for the KGO area.

Some of the funders identified in the strategy for various aspects of the action plan include:

Funder	Focus
Belfast City Council	Community support Developing capacity Community safety Pilot initiatives involving young people
BIG Lottery Fund	Awards for All for project grants Strategic themes for large programmes from 2010 including older people, young people at risk, impact of alcohol, and better use of space and place. Upgrading community buildings through efficient community buildings programme
Other agencies	Project funding
Peace III	Building relationships at a local level
PSNI	Small project grants focussing on community safety, youth and diversionary work
Other	There are a number of other funders that may be appropriate for specific initiatives from central and local government, voluntary and community sector, trusts and agencies.



## STRUCTURE AND THEMES

The KGO area no longer has an all-embracing community association while there are other relevant community activities taking place.

The members of the working group that met to input to the development of his plan are keen that they continue to work together while preserving the integrity and role of their existing community organisations. They are also mindful of limited time commitments by many of them which makes more problematic the establishment and ongoing co-ordination of a new KGO community association.

However, a co-ordinating role is important and while EBCDA may be able to facilitate the working group to come together in the short-term it is not a long-term answer to the local needs of getting more people involved and generating local ownership of community actions.

## Recommendations

In order to continue to facilitate the process of engagement of local people EBCDA should continue to facilitate the working group to meet on a monthly basis to share information and monitor the achievements of activities in the plan. A time limit should be set on EBCDA's facilitation to ensure a real and concerted effort is made to get more local people involved in establishing a KGO community association. EBCDA could be involved in providing further administrative support to the fledging association.

The working group should work to the initial following three year plan:

Themes/Aims

- 1) ***Community Involvement and Cohesion*** such as getting people meeting and talking, increasing pride in the areas, increasing a sense of community, and getting more people involved in community activities.
- 2) ***Improving the Environment/Services and Facilities*** such as reducing dog fouling and dog nuisance, making the area tidier and cleaner, and lobbying to get more facilities and essential services.
- 3) ***Working for and with Youth*** such as improving understanding between the generations, reducing real or perceived anti-social behaviour, providing young people with a stake in the community.
- 4) ***Promoting Health and Well-being*** such as tackling isolation, promoting better health, targeting areas and groups and improving community safety.

The action plan provides more detail on suggested initiatives, lead organisations, partners and anticipated budget and funding requirements. This action plan does





not replace the work, plans and budgets/funding of existing organisations, and that work is deliberately not referenced within it.

## Priorities

The working group has prioritised these activities as the focus of their work over the next three years. They acknowledge that the programme is ambitious but believe the components are essential to improving the quality of life of people in the KGO area.

The working group also acknowledge it is not possible to them to carry out these actions alone or as individual organisations. Mutual support and collaboration is important, as is the buy-in of elected representatives and the local community.

No.	Objective	Activity
<b>Community Involvement and Cohesion</b>		
1	Establish a sustainable structure	Monthly meetings of the working group supported initially by EBCDA as a provider of administrative support.
2	Generate greater community and stakeholder interest	Host a briefing meeting for elected representatives, and annual update.
3	Provide opportunity for people to meet and volunteer	Organise an inaugural KGO community festival linked to Knocknagoney PS celebrations and organise subsequent annual events
4	Provide opportunity for people to meet and volunteer	Continue to promote regular social events for the area
<b>Improving the Environment and Services</b>		
5	Make the area a more physically attractive place to live	Work with BCC develop and implement a dog fouling project promoting better education about dog management, providing more dog toilets and poop scoops, and organising an annual "zero tolerance blitz week" on an annual basis.
6	Make the area a more physically attractive place to live	Lobby for improvements to Linear Park
7	Make the area a more physically attractive place to live	Establish an inter-agency quarterly walkabout of the area to address issues such as street lighting, untidiness and graffiti.
<b>Working for and with Young People</b>		
8	Increase inter-generational understanding	Organise a youth programme linking young people and older people
9	Provide more facilities for young	Co-ordinate the existing youth provi-



	people	sion work in the area and help promote it between all organisations and the community
<b>Promoting Health and Well being</b>		
<b>10</b>	Promote community activity and health related initiatives for the whole area but also targeting the COAs demonstrating most need	Work with EBCDA to recruit two lay health volunteers from the local community and organise a health and benefits awareness day
<b>11</b>	Improve the actual and perceptions of safety in the estate	Participate in PACT and explore the establishment of a Neighbourhood Watch

