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Client

Derry City Council

Project

Waterside Pilot Community Planning Project

Division

Consulting

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Community Planning

Under the Review of Public Administration (RPA) it was proposed that local councils should be given more responsibilities, including the need to undertake community planning. In March 2011 the Department of the Environment (DoE) released a consultation document on local government reform which included a section on community planning. The consultation document noted that:

"a key theme underpinning the reform of local government is the Executive's vision for the sector. This is one of a strong, dynamic local government creating communities that are vibrant, healthy, prosperous, safe, sustainable, and which have the needs of all people at their core. Central to the vision is the provision of high quality, efficient services that respond to the needs of people and continuously improve over time. Critical to the delivery of this overarching objective will be an effective, statute-based. The document further states that "Community Planning is a process whereby councils, statutory bodies, agency bodies and sectors work together to develop and implement a shared vision for promoting the well-being of their area and pave the way for the most efficient use of scarce resources. A truly effective plan must not only identify tasks that need to be completed to realise the shared vision, but must also identify who shall carry them out".

The Northern Ireland Executive is likely to introduce legislation to make Community Planning a statutory responsibility. Therefore, the aim of this pilot project is to increase the capacity of and the support to the community and voluntary sector by engaging in community planning ahead of the introduction of legislation.

1.2 Big Lottery – Community Planning Pilot Projects

Given this future focus on community planning and in a response to the major changes that the public sector and communities will face across Northern Ireland, in January 2010 the Big Lottery Fund (BIG) commenced a tendering process for the delivery of three pilot projects on community planning in Northern Ireland, with a separate but linked support contract to capture learning and good practice. The overarching aim is to provide a model and a toolkit of good practice in community planning that will help to ensure the genuine engagement of the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) sector in the new / emerging formal processes.

The Big Lottery Fund envisage that pilots will bring together the councils and voluntary and community organisations in each area to help them test out Community Planning - a process that encourages public bodies and community organisations to work together to plan and provide better services for local people.
The pilots will help the partners involved build stronger relationships and gain a better understanding of the process which is due to be introduced in Northern Ireland in the future.

Belfast City Council, the Northern Ireland Rural Development Council (RDC) and Derry City Council (DCC) led three consortiums which were successfully awarded funding.

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1.3 Derry City Council – Community Planning Pilot

The consortium that is delivering this Community Planning Pilot Project is led by Derry City Council (DCC) and partners include, Strabane District Council, the North West Community Network, Strabane and District Community Network; Groundwork Northern Ireland and Creative Edge Consultancy. It focuses on two District Electoral Areas (DEA[1]s): one predominantly rural within the Strabane District Council Area (Glenelly); and one urban area within the Derry City Council area (Waterside).

This pilot project aims to:

- Engage key stakeholders in pilot community planning ahead of the introduction of more formal structures;
- Build and increase networks and strategic alliances;
- Enable meaningful collaboration between the proposed Statutory Transition Committees and various partners in the community planning process;
- Increase understanding of the role of the VCS in community planning; and
- Empower the VCS to participate in community planning.

This Pilot Project will focus on two District Electoral Areas (DEAs): one predominantly rural within the Strabane District Council Area; and one urban area within the Derry City Council area.

1.4 Scope & Structure of this Report

RSM McClure Watters in association with Copius Consulting were appointed to facilitate the community planning process within the Waterside DEA (Derry City Council) and Glenelly DEA (Strabane District Council). This report focuses on the Waterside DEA and sets out the processes used to consult with key stakeholders in the Waterside, the key issues that were highlighted during the consultation process and the plans that were subsequently developed as part of the process. The Local Area Plan (LAP) for Glenelly is presented as a separate report. A more detailed overview of the key activities undertaken as part of this process is laid out in Section 2 of this report. The following sections of the report are:

- Local Area Planning Context;
- Overview of the Consultation Process;
- Workshop and Interview Findings;
- Action Plans; and
- Conclusions.

[1] Waterside DEA consists of seven wards (Altnagelvin, Caw, Clondermott, Ebrington, Kilfenn Lisnaggelvin and Victoria). There are 5 DEAs within Derry City Council. (Waterside, Northland, Shantallow, Cityside, and Rural).

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2 LOCAL AREA PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Socio-Economic Context

This Community Planning document focuses on the Waterside DEA, which consists of the seven wards of Altnagelvin, Caw, Clondermott, Ebrington, Kilfennan, Lisnagelvin and Victoria. In the following paragraphs we provide an overview of the socio-economic circumstances of the Waterside, Derry City Council area and Northern Ireland as a whole. Statistical information is not available at a DEA level, therefore the following tables present average and total figures for the seven wards within the Waterside.

2.1.1 Population

There are over 23,000 people in the Waterside, 22% of the Derry City Council Population. As shown in the table below.

Table 2.1 Waterside Demography

	Waterside	Derry City Council	NI
Total population	23,392	105,066	1,685,267
%population under 16	23.2%	26.8%	23.6%
% population over 60	17.9%	13.6%	17.6%
% Catholic population	41.3%	75.5%	43.8%
% Protestant population	56.1%	23.1%	49.6^
% other religion	2.65%	1.43%	6.6%
Source: NINIS 2010			

Demographic data relating ethnic minorities is based on the 2001 census and as such it was considered too out of date for the purposes of this document. However, in the absence of census data a proxy of the rate of health card registrations for non- UK nationals can be used to provide an overview of the relative proportion of the population who are from outside of the UK. The following table shows the rate of people per 1,000 of population with a registered Health Card who are from the outside of the UK.

Table 2.2 Health card registration rates from non- UK Nationals

	Waterside	Derry City Council	NI
rate per 1,000 population	4.3	4.7	6.3
Source NINIS: 2010			

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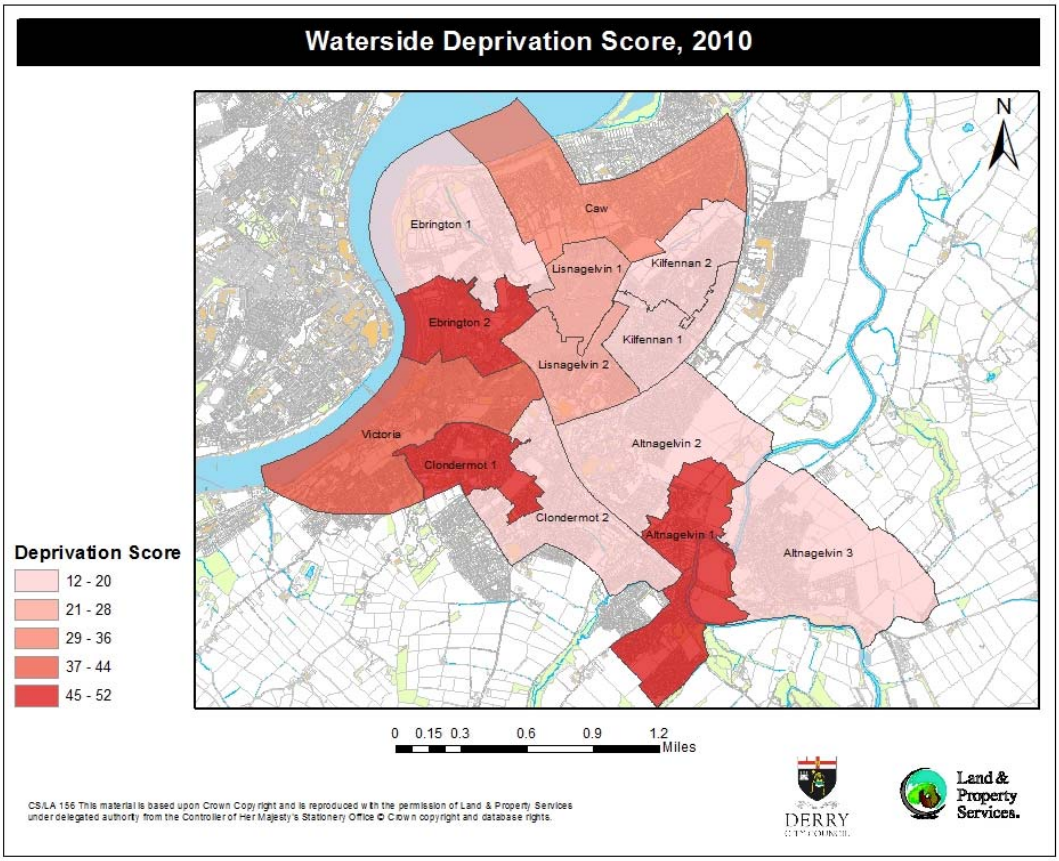
As shown in above table the rate of non-UK people registered for Health Cards is broadly similar in the Waterside as in the rest of the city, however, if the Strand ward, with a rate of 43.7 is excluded from the analysis the overall rate for the City is 3.3.

2.1.2 Deprivation

A review of the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measures (NIMDM) show that on average the Waterside is ranked 102nd most deprived area out of 582. The most deprived ward being Victoria ranked 41st and Kilfennan the least deprived at 342nd. This demonstrates that there are reasonable variances across the area. Figure 2.1 below provides an overview of the range of deprivation across the DEA.

Figure 2.1 Deprivation within the Waterside



The following table provides more detail on deprivation within the Waterside, it notes that Victoria is the most deprived area within the Waterside, ranking within the top 50 most deprived wards in Northern Ireland in 3 of the 7 deprivation indicators. Caw and Clondermott also showed relatively high levels of deprivation on the employment indicator and Ebrington is the 23rd most deprived ward in Northern Ireland on the Living Environment indicator. Kilfennan is the least deprived ward in the Waterside on all indicators. This would suggest that there are pockets of deprivation that are masked by more affluent areas.

Table 2.3 Deprivation Indicators

Deprivation	A'gelvin	Caw	C'dermot	Ebrington	K'fennan	L'gelvin	Victoria	W'side average	DCC
Income	163	93	108	101	345	170	46	**146**	**135**
Employment	127	76	55	112	268	115	34	**112**	**122**
Health Deprivation & Disability	146	118	74	108	312	147	60	**138**	**141**
Education, Skills & Training	225	100	336	134	202	162	90	**178**	**212**
Proximity to services	350	447	483	560	479	543	553	**488**	**399**
Living Environment	385	306	332	23	451	365	44	**272**	**256**
Crime & Disorder	264	303	157	52	360	282	54	**210**	**258**

Source: NINIS 2010

*Ward Ranks range from 1 (most deprived) to 582 (least deprived)

2.1.3 Employment and Education

As shown in the table below the unemployment rate in the Waterside is 5.75%, which is below the Derry City Council average of 7.10%, but higher than the Northern Ireland average of 4.10%.

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Table 2.4 Unemployment rates			
	Waterside DEA	**Derry City Council**	**Northern Ireland**
Unemployment	5.75	7.1	4.1
Youth unemployment (16 -24 years)	N/A	29.37	26.74
Economic inactivity %	39%	42.9 %	37.7%
Resident Employment Rate*%	65%	56%	67.3%
Source: NINIS 2011 N/A – data not available at ward level			

As shown in the table below there is a relatively high proportion of people (aged 16 – 74 years) within the Waterside with few or no educational qualifications at 59.8%. This compares to a Northern Ireland total of 58.9% people with low or no qualifications (aged 16 – 74). However, the rates of those without qualification is particularly high in Caw and Lisnagelvin (at 66.8% and 65.2%).

Table 2.5 Educational Attainment								
	Altnagelvin	Caw	Clondermot	Ebrington	Kilfennan	Lisnagelvin	Victoria	Waterside average
5+ GCSEs (2010)* %	71.4	54.4	65.1	75.0	72.4	77.5	61.8	**68.75**
population with Low or No Qualification %	59	66.8	59.1	60.7	53.9	65.2	53.9	**59.8**
Source: NINIS *DE School Leavers Survey								

Furthermore, statistics from the DE school leavers survey indicate that there some wards within the Waterside that experience particularly low levels of qualifications, for example within the Victoria and Caw wards significantly fewer school leavers achieved 5 or more GCSE. (2009/10), with 61.8% and 54.4% respectively, compared to a Derry City average of 71.4% of school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs, compared to almost 70% in Altnagelvin.

2.1.4 Health and Well-being

There are a number of determinants of health and well-being of populations such as life expectancy and incidences of specific illnesses (such as cancer or heart disease). Not all of this data is available at ward level and therefore it is not possible to report on them at a DEA level. The following table provides an overview of some of the main indicators of health and well-being that were available at the time of reporting.

Table 2.6 Health and Well-being Indicators

Indicator	Waterside DEA	Derry City Council	Northern Ireland
Deaths due to malignant neoplasms (%)	21.8	24.4	**26.6**
Deaths due to circulatory disease (%)	35	30.2	**31.9**
Deaths due to Respiratory disease	16.5	17.1	**14.1**
Cars registered to disabled drivers (%)	11.5	11.9	**8.2**
Average travel time to accident & emergency hospital (mins)	4	9	**13**

Source: NINIS 2011

As shown in the above table both Derry City Council and Waterside DEA experience poorer health outcomes than the Northern Ireland average on three of the four health indicators. Only deaths due to malignant neoplasms were lower than the Northern Ireland and City Council averages. The Waterside also has significantly shorter travel times to an accident and emergency hospital than the rest of the city and Northern Ireland, this is to be expected as the Altnagelvin Hospital in located in the Waterside.

2.1.4.1 Housing

As shown in the table below the breakdown of tenancies in the Waterside were broadly similar to those in the rest of the city, with slightly higher owner occupied and slightly fewer rented households in the Waterside. However, there were significant differences in tenancy rates within the Waterside, for example 70% of household in Kilfennan are owner occupied compared to 47.4% in Caw.

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Table 2.7 Housing Tenancy in the Waterside

	A'gelvin	Caw	C'dermot	Ebrington	K'fennan	L'gelvin	Victoria	**Waterside average**	**DCC**	**NI**
Households owner occupied %	67.4	47.4	65.9	43	87.5	70	54.7	**62.3**	**61.3**	**69.6**
Households rented %	11.2	13.5	8.6	9.5	6.8	8.3	13.2	**10.1**	**12.7**	**8.1**
Lone parent households with dependent children households	32.6	52.6	34.1	57	12.5	30	45.3	**37.7**	**38.7**	**30.4**

Source NINIS 2010

2.1.4.2 Crime

The following table provides an overview of numbers of recorded crimes across the Waterside. The data would suggest that the level of crime in the Waterside is relatively low. The population in the Waterside accounts for approximately 22% of the total Derry City Council population, whereas the number of crimes within the Waterside account for around 2-3% of the total crimes in the City.

Table 2.8: Recorded Crime in Waterside

	A'gelvin	**Caw**	**C'mot**	**E'ton**	**K'nan**	**L'gelvin**	**Victoria**	**Waterside total**	**DCC**	**NI**
Total offences	271	142	204	298	107	214	438	1,674	7,630	110,094
Burglary offences	13	9	32	27	9	8	59	157	6,21	12,474
Theft offences	49	30	37	43	25	74	74	332	1,667	26,241
Criminal damage offences	89	48	69	92	38	49	108	493	2,087	28,421
Violent crimes offences	101	47	59	114	31	66	171	589	2,771	32,694

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Source NINIS: 2008.

2.2 Other Strategies/Planning Context

This Community Planning pilot exercise is being undertaken alongside and in conjunction with other plans relating to the Derry City Council area, these include:

- Derry ~Londonderry Strategic Regeneration Plan (One City, One Plan, One Voice);
- Draft Integrated Transport Strategy;
- Derry City Council Corporate Plan;
- City of Culture; and
- OFM DFM's Social Investment Fund.

The following paragraphs provide an overview to these key documents and their link to the Community Planning process.

2.2.1 One City, One Plan, One Voice

This plan set outs the vision for the DCC area and notes its mission is to:

"To deliver Renewal – Economic, Physical and Social, building a stronger and more vibrant economy with increased prosperity for our City and Region in ways, which ensure that opportunities and benefits from regeneration are targeted towards the most deprived groups in our communities".

The document focuses on five transformational themes as set out in the following table.

Table 2.9 One City, One Plan, One Voice Transformational Themes

Themes	Sub-Sectors
Employment & Economy	Growing the digital economy, accelerating growth of tourism and culture economy, Establish a co-operative and social enterprise hub
Education & Skills	Strategy for skills and employment, Higher education expansion
Building Better Communities	Early intervention, Foyle Valley Gateway, Quality spaces, places and neighbourhoods.
Health & Well-being	Health for all
Sustainable & Connected City Region	Eco-city transition to green energy, Integrated transport strategy

The Plan notes the need for a multi-disciplinary approach to achieve the transformation and targets that have been established. Derry City Council has committed itself (through the plan) to ensure that all relevant bodies and organisations are taking the plan forward, including local and central government, the voluntary and community sector and the private sector.

As will be described in the following section during the consultation process these five key themes were used to focus the discussions and to identify issues and actions. The One, One City, One Voice Plan was published in 2011, following a period of extensive consultation with community and voluntary sector representatives across the City Council area.

2.2.2 Integrated Transport Strategy

In 2009 ILEX (the Derry City Urban Regeneration Company) commissioned a transport strategy, the objectives of which were to:

- Develop an integrated transport strategy focussed on the transformation of the region;
- Secure community commitment through research and consultation; and
- Facilitate implementation of the strategy by preparing a robust implementation plan to which the key delivery authorities agree and are committed.

The key outcomes of the strategy and its implementation plan are a series of short, medium and long term recommendations relating to all aspects of transport including parking (and its restrictions) traffic flow, key transport corridors, public transport and links to other developments such as regeneration sites within the city and the A5 corridor.

Of particular relevance to this action plan is the recognition of the need to improve public transport across the city and that a major re-shaping of the bus service is required. This would include a review of timetables and initiatives to reduce delays and waiting times, such as the creation of Quality Bus Corridors (QBCs).

The strategy also notes that quality public transport is key to the success of the new redevelopment sites (such as Ebrington and Fort George).

2.2.3 Derry City Council Corporate Plan (2011 – 2015)

This draft Corporate Plan lays out the Council's commitment to delivering measurable benefits to our citizens and sets out what the Council intends to do to ensure that its ambitious outcomes are achieved. It also notes that, the Corporate Plan will help support the delivery of the Regeneration Plan 'One City, One Plan, One Voice'. Furthermore, the Council will oversee and coordinate the delivery of the regeneration plan, continue to lobby and work for the good of the district and region and harness the capacity of local organisations, groups and individuals to maximise social and economic benefits
The Plan sets out the vision for the Derry City Council area, its communities and its people, as being:

"A vibrant prosperous region with equality and opportunity for all".

In achieving this vision the Plan notes that the Council must be dynamic, innovative and ambitious. The Plan also notes that, in the delivery of its corporate plan, the Council will seek to promote and adhere to the following core values and principles:

- Valuing people;
- Raising standards;
- Creating opportunities;
- Working collectively; and
- Celebrating diversity.

The key Priority Areas and Objectives, laid out in the plan are:

1. Focus on influencing public sector partners' policies and service delivery in order to increase focus and investment in the Derry City Council area - to provide leadership to cross sectoral stakeholders involved in policy/service delivery on agreed local priorities (including the regeneration plan) which will improve the lives and well-being of local citizens;
2. Consolidate the City's position as the regional capital of the North West of Ireland, by leading on the development and delivery of the region's strategic priorities - to shape, lead and deliver on the cross-border agenda for the Gateway initiative; and
3. Undertake research (to ensure that the leadership role set for elected members and officers can be delivered on) - to provide and use timely and robust research regarding citizens needs which will be used to shape policy and delivery of public services.

As such both the value and key objectives as laid out in the draft Strategic Plan are complimentary to and coherent with this pilot community planning exercise.

2.2.4 City of Culture

It was announced in 2010 that Derry had been successful in its bid to become the UK City of Culture. The mission for the City of Culture year is:

"to provide cultural access for all within the city and its hinterland and confidently and creatively connect with the rest of the world".

A culture company was established to implement and co-ordinate the activities under the city of culture bid, their responsibilities are:

- Artistic Programming;
- Event delivery;
- Programme funding;
- Commercial activities;
- Managing Marketing, communications and media relations; and
- Provision of finance and administrative support.

The two core themes of the City of Culture are:

1. Joyous Celebration; and
2. Purposeful enquiry.

The City of Culture office has stated that the anticipated impacts of the City of Culture status will be:

- An additional £98m in wages and profits (Gross Value Added) will be realised by 2020;
- 2,300 more residents will be employed, including 1,000 from the bottom half of most deprived wards;
- Significant improvements will be delivered in community relations, perceptions of the City, equality and social cohesion (measured through a re-run of the Citiscope Model and Citizen survey in 2012 and 2014);
- Overnight visitors to the city will have increased by 223,000 by 2013 (a doubling in overnight visitor numbers compared to 2010 levels);
- Overnight visitor spend will have increased by £39.8m by 2013 from 2005 baseline;
- Day trip visitors to the city will have increased by 339,000 by 2013;
- The percentage of those living in the 10% most deprived areas who never go to cultural events or festivals will be reduced from 33% to 25%;
- The percentage of citizens who are very satisfied with cultural and entertainment provision will have risen from 19% to 30% by 2020;
- The percentage of citizens who are very satisfied with living in the city will have risen from 17% to 30% by 2020; and
- Derry~Londonderry will move up the urban benchmark rank of cultural & tourist employment concentration, to a position alongside Nottingham and York (around 20th in the UK) from current position of 49th.

The following map provides an overview of the existing cultural venues in the Waterside.

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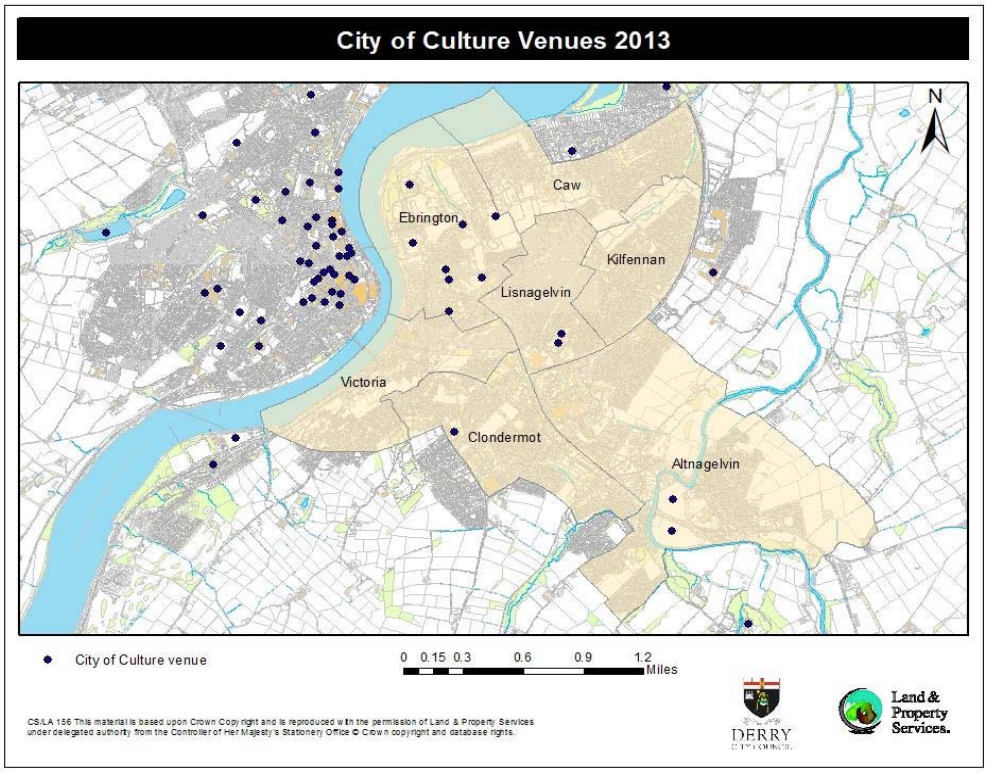
Figure 2. City of Culture Events



2.2.5 OFMDFM's Social Investment Fund (SIF)

The Northern Ireland Executive agreed on 22 March 2011 to the establishment of the SIF and monies totalling £80million over a four year period were subsequently allocated in the Budget.

The high level aim of the Social Investment Fund is to reduce poverty, unemployment and physical deterioration in areas through area based interventions of significant scale which will be delivered in partnership with communities. The aim of the Fund is to encourage communities, statutory agencies, business and departments to work together in a co-ordinated way, reducing duplication, sharing best practice and enhancing existing provision for the benefits of those communities most in need.

The SIF will support communities to:

- Build pathways to employment;
- Tackle the systematic issues linked to employment;
- Increase community services; and
- Address dereliction.

Specifically, the programme will create 8 community strategic plans, incorporating existing area plans. The possible investment zones are:

- Greater North Belfast (Community Empowerment Partnership areas);
- West Belfast and Greater Shankill Taskforce Area;
- Greater East Belfast, North Down and Ards;
- Greater South Belfast and Lagan Valley;
- Derry/Londonderry and greater North West (potentially 2 zones);
- Antrim area (to include areas in Antrim Town; Ballymena; Carrickfergus and Larne);
- North Armagh (to include areas in Craigavon, Lurgan and Portadown);
- Border (including areas across Newry and Mourne, Armagh City, South; and
- Armagh; Fermanagh South Tyrone and West Tyrone).

Area Plans will be developed for each for each investment zone and will target areas within the zone on the basis of clear evidenced need for the intervention proposed. Each social investment zone will have a Steering Group which will bring together community, political, statutory agency and business representatives. It will take ownership of the development and co-ordination of the area plans and, through community consultation and conventions will aim to determine and agree the priorities to be addressed through consensus.

Any funding not spent in Year 1 will be re-profiled over years 2,3 and 4 of the project therefore ensuring the Fund remains at £80million overall.

The overall aims and objectives of the SIF are therefore also in line with the Community Planning Project.

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3 OVERVIEW OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

3.1 Our Approach

In this section we set out our terms of reference for this assignment and an overview of the key activities that were undertaken.

3.1.1 Terms of reference

The Terms of Reference for this assignment required the RSM McClure Watters and Copius Consulting team to:

- Liaise with the members of the cross sectoral local planning partnership established in the Waterside (Derry CC) DEA;
- Use participative techniques to establish a local vision, priorities and action plan and develop a Local Area Plan for the Waterside DEA, ensuring maximum community engagement and incorporating:
  - Delivery of two workshops to review / examine qualitative and quantitative data /issues relevant to the Waterside DEA;
  - Delivery of two vision and issue / priority identification workshops ;
  - Delivery of two action planning workshops.

3.1.2 Engagement process

The engagement process undertaken as part of this assignment followed on the back of a period of intensive engagement and consultation undertaken by the Community Planning Project Officers, which included surveys and face to face interviews with a wide range of representatives from the community and voluntary sector across the Derry City Council area.

Following on from this earlier consultation process, the Community Planning Project Officers invited, 79 community, voluntary and statutory representatives to attend workshops hosted by FGS McClure Watters and Copius Consulting. The venues for the workshops were previously identified as being acceptable and accessible to the broader Waterside Community (St Columbs Park House and Waterfoot Hotel).

In total six workshops were held, two each on the key themes of

- Qualitative and Quantitative Issues;
- Visions/Priority Identification; and
- Action Planning.

In total 33 individuals attended the workshops (with some individual attending both workshops under each theme), as shown in the table below.

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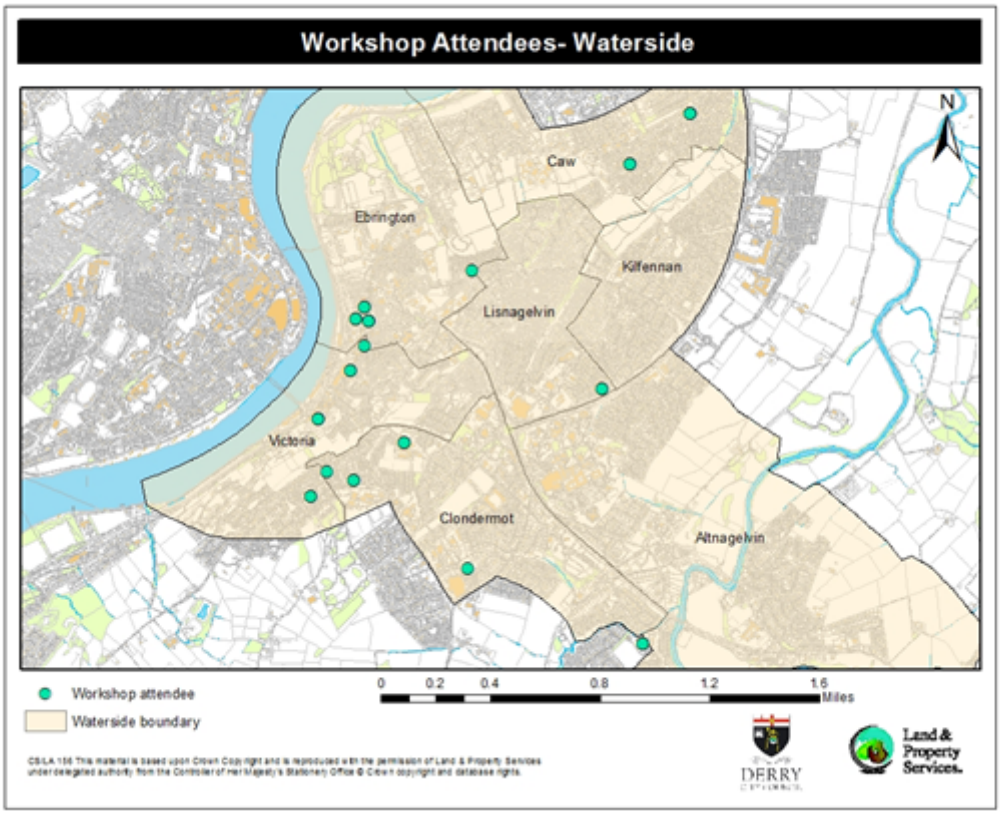
Table 3.1 Workshop Attendees				
Theme	Voluntary/ Community	Statutory	Elected Representative	Total
Theme 1	15	3	1	**19**
Theme 2	12	2	0	**14**
Theme 3	13	2	2	**17**
Total individuals	**27**	**4**	**2**	**33**

As shown in the above table the majority of those who attended the workshops were from the voluntary and community (V&C) sector. The spread of these groups who were represented was also reasonably geographically representative, for example there were V&C representatives from across the North, South, East and West of the DEA. The following map provides an overview of the location of the community and voluntary sector organisation that was represented in the workshops.

Figure 2: Location of Organisations Represented during the Workshops



3.1.2.1 Additional/Follow-Up Consultations

Following the series of workshops the FGS McClure Watters team contacted 27 community and voluntary representatives who did not attend, to invite them to offer their views on an individual basis. Nine individuals agreed to be participate by telephone consultation, the remaining 18, either did not want to participate or did not respond to our requests. All nine respondents were from the community and voluntary sector.

The views and opinions of these additional consultees have been considered in the development of the action plan. Appendix 3 provides a list of those who were consulted with by phone.

In total 42 people participated in the consultation process, 36 from the Voluntary and Community sector, 4 from the Statutory sector and 2 elected representatives (local Councillors).

3.1.3 Workshop Format

The workshops began with a presentation from RSM McClure Watters, which provided an overview of the aims and objectives of the Community Planning Pilot Project, the aims and objectives of workshops and overview of the key socio-economic statistics of the Waterside DEA, followed by breakout sessions whereby participants were asked to discuss the key issues of the area. Each break-out group was facilitated by a RSM McClure Watters, team member.

3.1.3.1 Break-out Sessions/ Discussions

The discussions in break-out session were structured under the theme of One City, One Plan, One Voice of:

- Employment and Economy;
- Education and Skills;
- Building Better Communities;
- Health and Well-being; and
- Sustainable and Connected City.

Each workshop lasted between three to four hours.

3.1.4 Involvement of Statutory Representatives

A cross sectoral group was established Derry City Council as part of the Community Planning Process, this group consists of representatives, and decision makers in respect of the use and allocation of local resources. The represented sectors included:

- Education;
- Health;
- DSD;
- Housing;
- Fire and Rescue Service;
- Policing; and

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- Regional Development/Roads Service.

It is intended that the members of each of the cross sectoral partnership group will: –

- Liaise with the consultants appointed to facilitate the development of the local area plans, and Council Officers, as necessary;
- Identify, and if practicable encourage, potential participants to take part in the local area plan development workshops;
- Provide guidance on the organisation of and location and timing is of workshops, if required;
- Input to the identification of the issues, vision and priorities of the selected District Electoral Areas, through participation in a number facilitated workshops which will also be attended by members of the community and voluntary sector as well as other relevant stakeholders;
- Provide guidance on the services and facilities already provided within the relevant district electoral area, namely Glenelly or the Waterside;
- Contribute to the development of action plans as part of the local area plan;
- Identify any issues relevant to the development and potential delivery of the local area plans.

Only two statutory organisations were represented during the consultation process, Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) and Western Education and Library Board (WELB). A representative from NIHE attended all workshop sessions and a representative from WELB attended one session.

3.1.5 Involvement of Elected Representatives

The Local Councillors for the Waterside were also invited to attend the consultation workshops. Of the seven Councillors in the area two attended. One attended workshops theme one and three, and another attended workshop theme three.

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4 WORKSHOP AND INTERVIEW FINDINGS

The community planning methodology was constructed with the aim of yielding a range of information that would ultimately inform the development of an action plan focused at addressing identified issues within the Waterside. This section outlines the range of issues identified during this process.

4.1 Key Issues

During the Workshops attendees were asked to discuss and prioritise the issues impacting on the Waterside under the five key themes from the Regeneration Plan. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the main outcomes of these discussions

4.1.1 Employment and Economy

The majority of consultees noted that the lack of employment opportunities in the Waterside was as key issue. Statistics from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information System (NINIS) as noted in section 2 confirm that unemployment rates within the Waterside are higher than the Northern Ireland average but not for the City as a whole (5.7% compared to 7.1%). A lot of the discussion regarding employment related to the high level of people within the Waterside with low levels of skills and qualifications. It was not possible to get statistics regarding the level of youth unemployment in the Waterside, however, the rate of youth unemployment in Derry City Council area was 29.3% compared to a Northern Ireland Rate of 26.7%. The general perception among those consulted with was that the level of youth unemployment in the Waterside was high.

As noted in Section 2 59.8% of people aged 16 – 75 within the Waterside have little or no qualifications. Many of those at the workshops expressed concern that residents in the Waterside would not be able to avail of the employment opportunities that will arise as a result of the private sector and statutory sector developments that are taking place in the Waterside e.g. retail and hotel developments on the Crescent Link and the redevelopment of the Ebrington and Clondermott sites.
Other factors which were noted as having a negative impact on local people's ability to enter the labour market were:

- A lack of childcare facilities;
- Poor public transport connections to places of employment; and
- Low levels of aspiration within the community.

4.1.2 Education and Skills

Education was also regarded as a key issue by the majority of consultees and a number of issues regarding education were discussed.

Firstly, general concern was expressed by most of the consultees that secondary level education in the Waterside is relatively segregated, as the only integrated college in the city is located in the city side. Fears were expressed that education would become even more segregated following speculation that the only CCMS school in the Waterside (Immaculate College) would close. The impact of this would be that parents wishing to send their children to a CCMS school would be forced

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to educate their children outside of the Waterside, (most likely in the city side). It was generally felt that any further segregation of education in the waterside would be detrimental to the children and their communities.

Another key issue relating to education was the general perception that self-esteem and confidence amongst young people in the Waterside is very low. Participants believed that young people needed to be inspired to stay on in education and to achieve the highest levels of skills and qualifications they could. There was a general believe among participants that because qualification levels within the Waterside are generally very low, young people are not getting the support they need at home to gain the skills and qualifications they will need for their chosen career. This could be because parents are unable to help children with their homework or they do not encourage them to achieve their best at school as they do not value education themselves. Related to this, was the perception amongst many of the consultees that young people require greater levels of support and careers advice in schools. It was believed that given the relatively high levels of unemployment and those without qualifications in some parts of the Waterside, that this support and guidance may not be provided at home.

There was a general perception among the workshop participants that there are not enough training and education opportunities for young people in the Waterside. The group indicated that the North West Regional College (NWRC) provision of courses should be more vocational, focusing on employability skills and core skills. Furthermore, the group members indicated that the current Steps to work programme (DEL) is not long enough as it only runs for six months, and following this the participants are “back to square one.” The participants suggested that more apprenticeship / internship opportunities should be made available within the Waterside?

There was a high level of agreement among those at the workshops that more could be made of the school estate. During the consultations it was noted that schools often provide a valuable resource to local areas, in that school sports halls and other facilities can be used by the local voluntary and community sector during the evening to deliver services and projects. As noted previously there was speculation that the Immaculate College would close in the near future, this caused a great deal of concern to a wide number of community and voluntary sector groups who currently make use of the school facilities. It was felt that more use could be made of the facilities at Lisneal College. Consultees noted that Lisneal College was part of the Extended Schools Network, one of the aims of which is to build greater connections between the school and the community. However, there was a general perception among consultees that the school could become more accessible to local community groups. for example to cost of using the school facilities was seen as too expensive and therefore a barrier to using it more frequently The following map provides an overview of the location of all primary and secondary schools in the Waterside.

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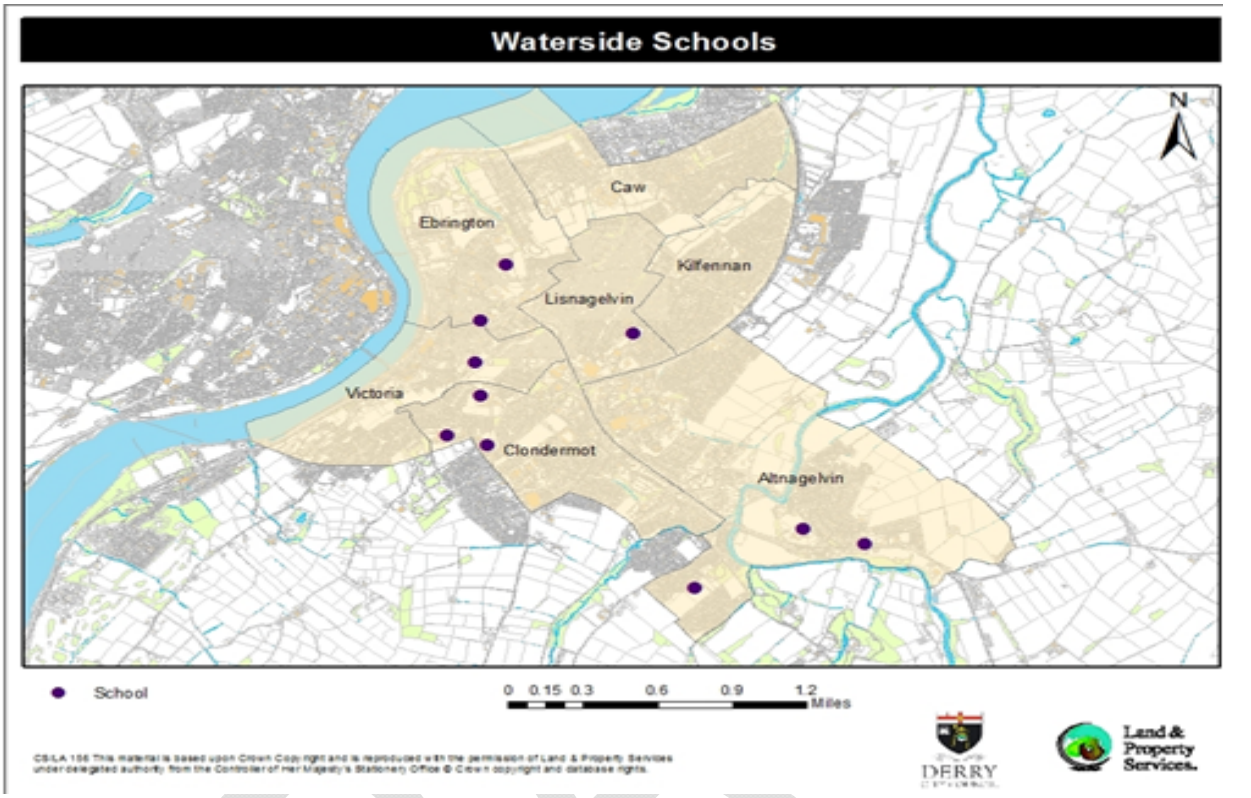
Figure 4. Map of Waterside School Locations



4.1.3 Building Better Communities

There was a high level of agreement among those consulted with that the main issue relating to the community and voluntary sector in the Waterside was that there is not enough co-operation among the sector within the Waterside and at present, community organisations are generally not working together. It was noted that there is no single main body providing a voice for the Waterside as a whole, the only organisation that was perceived as being able to potentially fulfil this role was the Waterside Area Partnership. However, it was highlighted that not all the community and voluntary sector in the Waterside are "bought into" this organisation.

Consultees also reported that at present there is a lack of community infrastructure and in particular youth facilities. It was felt that the current WELB provision is inadequate as the youth centres/club opening hours are not long enough and do not operate on Saturday evenings. Furthermore, many community organisations rely on school premises or the premises of other community organisations to deliver services. Participants noted that this can be very restrictive due to costs or the appropriateness of the available facilities. Therefore, there is need for an inter community hub or

facility that would be able to provide a wide range of facilities from one accessible venue. The provision of any such venue would require extensive partnership working across the voluntary and community sectors and the statutory sectors. Data from the Derry City Council Inequalities Audit[2] suggests that the level of provision of youth and community facilities in the Waterside is less than that of other DEAs. There is 0.12m^2 provision per head of population in the Waterside DEA, compared to almost 0.03m^2 per head in the Cityside, Northland and Shantallow DEAs. Therefore, whilst there is a general perception that there is a lack of provision in the Waterside, the level of provision is greater than other areas of the City.

4.1.4 Health and Well-Being

The participants felt that health issues are of particular importance as they impact on all the other Themes. Several specific issues were discussed under this theme, as noted in the following paragraphs.

Lengthy discussions were held during the workshops regarding access to the Waterside Health Centre. The majority of those consulted with noted that the Health Centre is located on a steep hill making it difficult to access on foot for people with mobility problems or even pushing a pram. No buses pass the Health Centre, therefore, public transport was not an option for those who are unable to walk up the hill. There was a general perception among participants that in many cases this forces some people to get a taxi and the cost of this could deter people from seeing their doctor. Participants also noted a number of issues regarding the traffic congestion on Spencer Road and issues relating to parking. Traffic congestion on Spencer Road is also noted in the Integrated Transport Strategy. A map of the bus routes is presented in Appendix 2.

Underage drinking is also seen as a significant issue among most of those consulted with, and to a lesser extent, substance abuse (drugs and solvents). Whilst there is no statistical information available regarding the level of alcohol abuse among young people in the Waterside, many of the participants were able to list particular areas or 'hot spots' across the Waterside where young people gather to drink. Participants raised concern regarding the health and well-being of young people involved as well as their personal safety. The lack of alcohol and addiction statistics make it difficult to quantify the problem in the Waterside, but those who represented grass roots organisations and those who worked with young people in the community believed that underage drinking is a serious problem in certain areas and the age of those involved appeared to be getting younger.

Around half of those consulted with believed that there is a lack of joined-up thinking in health provision in the area. One example cited. There was a general perception that different parts of the health sector are not aware of the services that each was providing and that statutory providers were unaware of the community and voluntary sector services in the area. It was believed that could lead to an overlap in service provision in some areas and gaps in provision in others. Another related issue

[2] Derry City Council Draft Inequalities Audit. 2011

was the different boundaries and statistical measures used by various statutory agencies to decide upon service provision. It was generally believed that the current approaches do not accurately take into account the real extent of deprivation in the Waterside e.g. Sure Start doesn't include 3 of the most deprived streets in Caw because of the way their catchment area has been defined.

4.1.5 Sustainable and Connected City

Transport was seen as a key issue that impacted on all the other issues being discussed by almost all of those consulted with. In particular there was a high level of agreement among those who participated in the workshops that public transport across the Waterside is inadequate in terms of routes, times and frequency. Participants noted that public transport is key to increasing accessibility of education, employment, health facilities and leisure services.

It was noted that there are currently a number of redevelopment projects underway within the Waterside and the future success of these will be partly dependent upon appropriate public transport links. For example, in order for people in the Waterside to avail of the employment opportunities that will arise there will need to be appropriate levels of public transport. This view is also expressed in the Integrated Transport Strategy.

The issue of the City of Culture was noted in relation to transport. Nine venues for the City of Culture have been identified within the Waterside and it was noted during the workshops that in order for the people of the Waterside to fully benefit from this it is essential that public transport is adequate to allow tourists and visitors to access these venues.

4.2 SWOT Analysis

The aim of the theme two workshops was to identify the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) for the Waterside DEA, building upon the key issues identified during the theme one workshops. The following paragraphs provide details of the issues that were identified within the breakout sessions and individual consultations.

4.2.1 Strengths:

1. The Voluntary and Community sector is strong and proactive
2. Cross /Inter community working and cooperation is improving
3. It is a diverse community (there are more ethnic minorities than other parts of the City as well as having both Catholic and Protestant neighbourhoods)
4. Close proximity to key services, e.g. the hospital, the airport
5. The private sector investment that is currently underway, e.g. development in Crescent Link
6. The re-development of other areas, such as Ebrington, St Columbs Park (was seen as a strength and opportunity.
7. It is the Gateway to the City

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8. There is room/space for further development (it was generally agreed that if more capital investment was to come to the city the place for it is the Waterside as other areas are already built up)
9. Geographically a small, compact area
10. The Waterside is perceived as being a welcoming and friendly place
11. It is a picturesque area, particularly along the river, with notable architecture
12. The Peace Bridge (it is aesthetically pleasing and provides pedestrian access to the city centre).
13. Having a young population – creates lots of potential
14. Cheaper house prices
15. The special needs facilities in Lisneal School are very good.

4.2.2 Weaknesses

1. There is a lot of ambiguity regarding the City of Culture status, it is not clear what the community and particularly the Waterside is going to get out of it. There is a need to be clear what the legacy of the City of Culture will be for the Waterside.
2. It is not clear what the plans are for some of the redevelopment activities, e.g. Clondermott, it is not clear what exactly has been proposed for the site or if there has been any social clauses included for the developers, it would be useful to know from a community planning point of view, it makes it more difficult for the community to plan, if they do not know what else is planned.
3. There is a lack of marketing, general awareness of the facilities/tourism opportunities that already exist in the Waterside, for example the aquarium and museum etc are not well sign posted. There is a need to show tourists that there are things worth crossing the bridge for.
4. Whilst inter and intra community cooperation has improved lately, there is a need to improve partnership working across all of the Waterside. There is no single umbrella body or networking organisation which provides a voice and networking opportunities for the whole of the Waterside. The closest is the Waterside Area Partnership which most but not all groups have signed up to.
5. There is lack of coordination among the statutory sector providing services in the Waterside, no one body/agency has an overview of all the projects or services being delivered.
6. There is a lack of a Waterside identity that people would sign-up to, participate in etc
7. Public Transport is very poor in the Waterside, it is difficult to get across the Waterside by bus. Most bus routes go into the city and back out again, short journeys can take a long time by bus.
8. The boundaries that are set by the statutory bodies are not coterminous, (i.e. the Council, DSD, the Education and Library Board etc all have different boundaries). This creates confusion about whether areas are eligible for services, funding etc and how is responsible for providing them.
9. Whilst the schools in the area are part of the Extended Schools Cluster there appears to be a lack of willingness of schools to cooperate /work in partnership with the community and voluntary sector. More could be made of this relationship and of school facilities.
10. There is a lack of careers advice in schools and/or it is provided too late. Pupils should start to think much earlier what skills and qualifications they need for whatever job it is they want to do. This is particularly important as many children are now living in 2nd and 3rd generation jobless households and therefore they may not be getting support and advice at home.
11. There is a general sense of apathy among young people, it is possible that this is related to the low levels of skills and qualifications and the related lack of job opportunities.

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12. The statutory youth provision is very poor, whilst the facilities do exist they do not open on Saturday nights and close too early on other nights.
13. Spencer Road has become very run down and it does not look good as it is part of the gateway to the city. Shops and traders are also suffering as they are subject to the same level of rates as those in the city centre.

4.2.3 Opportunities

1. There are future opportunities for job creation with the redevelopment of Ebrington, St Columbs Park and the private sector investment on the Crescent Link.
2. City of Culture should create opportunities if managed correctly (but as noted above it is not clear what the benefits for the Waterside are going to be)
3. There is potential to make more of the tourist facilities that already exist in the Waterside, for example could local people be trained as tourist guides?
4. There are a wide range of facilities across the Waterside, if you consider the range of church and school provision, in addition to those in the community and voluntary sector, there is potential opportunity to make more use of these existing facilities/make them more accessible to the community.
5. There is potential to develop an effective community and voluntary sector network, based on existing facilities/structures. The purpose would be to provide the opportunity for a coordinated approach to community development and consultation within the waterside and to reduce the workload of those already heavily involved.
6. Potential to create a Waterside 'brand' - something to encourage more community cohesion
7. There should opportunities to make more use of the access to the river, there are picturesque areas along the river and there is potential to develop tourist/leisure facilities along the banks
8. There are opportunities to get people from ethnic minorities and disabled people more involved in community development activities. The diverse community is an asset and more could be made of it.
9. The potential lack of funding opportunities in the future may force different groups to work together, that may not have done otherwise.

4.2.4 Threats

1. School closures. It is possible that the Immaculate Conception College may close in the near future due to low pupil numbers. This creates two specific threats; 1, the school building is used extensively by local community groups to deliver a wide range of activities and 2, as it is the only CCMS secondary school in the waterside, it would create further segregation of secondary level schooling in the waterside, if pupils then choose to go to school in the city side.
2. The low levels of skills and qualifications among young people may mean that they are unable to make use of the job opportunities that will arise with the new developments
3. Missed opportunities. There potential that if the redevelopments, such as those in Ebrington, Crescent Link and at the end of the Peace Bridge are not ready in time or are not well enough marketed that the people in the waterside will miss out on the economic impact expected of the City of Culture as tourists will not come over to the Waterside.

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4. Potential "brain drain", due to the current lack of opportunities, the most highly skilled and qualified young people in area don't stay. Even if they stay in the area for University they move away to get jobs.
5. Due to current difficulties in the funding environment, projects are being funded based on the availability of funding, not on the basis of need, and therefore there is a level of need that is not being addressed.
6. General funding cuts could have impact on local projects/services as community or youth funding is often small element of larger budgets and is therefore seen as easy to cut.

4.3 Vision Statements

At both sessions under Theme Two, the participants were asked to pick words or phrases that they would like to use to describe the Waterside. The most frequently used words were:

- educated
- integrated
- educated
- Progressive
- Accessible
- Collaborative
- Connected
- Inspired
- Equity
- Healthy
- transformed
- Motivated
- Contented
- self assured
- inclusive
- linking/linked
- Community spirit
- Sense of pride
- Identity
- potential
- goals/targeted
- empower/encourage
- equity
- Quality

Participants were then asked to develop a vision statement for the Waterside using these key words. From this two vision statements were developed:

> To enhance a shared and progressive Waterside that is connected to the City Council area and inclusive to its diverse community, which empowers people to meet their full potential and is connected to whole city.

> The Waterside is transformed into a community that works together to achieve an accessible healthy, progressive community that creates equality of opportunity, as an integral part of the whole city.

Both vision statements noted above convey a similar message of being an inclusive area that is an important element of the wider city. When asked to select only one statement the majority of participants choose the latter.

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5 ACTIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this section we set out each of the actions that were developed by the consultees based on the identification of key issues in the area. Each action table provides an overview of the aims of the action, estimated timescale, who should be responsible for implementing the action, how the action links to other programmes and strategies and what criteria should be used to monitor the implementation of the action.

As this is a pilot project and not yet the Council's legislative responsibility, it is not possible to assign definite responsibility to individual organisations to take forward specific actions. The responsible owners for each of the actions listed in this section are indicative of the organisation/agency are those who currently has responsibility for similar areas of work or policy.

Also, it was not within the scope of this assignment to consider the processes that would be required to implementation plan, it is likely that this needs to be considered with the context of the wider range of plans and strategies that are currently being implemented (such as the Strategic Regeneration Plan and the Transport Strategy) in the Waterside.

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5.2 Action 1 – Improvement of Access to the Waterside Health Centre

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Background, Aims and Objectives</u>
The consultees regarded access to the Waterside Health Centre on Spencer as generally poor. It was noted that buses no longer operate on the lower end of Spencer Road (in the vicinity of the Health Centre) and that there are high levels of traffic congestion and parking issues. Furthermore, the Health Centre is located on a steep hill making it difficult to access for many pedestrians (such as those with mobility problems or, those with young children). Consultees believed that for many people it was only possible to access the Health Centre by private car or taxi and that the cost of taxis deterred people on low incomes from visiting their doctor when they needed to. During the consultation process it was also noted that the near-by car parks appear to be underused.
The aim is therefore, to improve access to the Health Centre by reducing traffic congestion, which allow buses to move freely past the health centre. In doing so it will be necessary to introduce tighter parking restrictions and reduce the cost of near-by car parks (therefore making them a more attractive option).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action(s)</td><td colspan="2">1. Increase parking restrictions on Spencer Rd to improve the flow of traffic and reduce congestion (such as the introduction of physical barriers)
2. Re-instate bus routes to the Spencer (including a bus stop in the vicinity of the Health Centre)
3. Reduce parking tariffs in near-by car parks and in order to encourage greater levels of use and to reduce the traffic on Spencer Rd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsible Bodies</td><td colspan="2">Derry City Council, DRD (Roads Service), Translink, private car park owners</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timing</td><td>1. The overall timing of this need to be reviewed/considered by DRD/Roads Service, however, initial consideration should be completed with one year.
2. The re-instatement of bus routes is likely to be dependent on the improvement of traffic flows
3. Discussions with the Roads Service and private car park owners regarding a review of charges should be instigated within the next six months.</td><td>Indicative Milestones
• Traffic flows and issues relating to congestion are reviewed.
• Measures to reduce congestion/improve traffic flow are identified
• Parking restrictions are introduced
• Buses re-routed to include the lower section of Spencer Road.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Dependencies & Linkages</u></td><td colspan="2">One City, One Plan, One Voice: Health for all theme notes the need to “ensure equality of access and care”
Integrated Transport Strategy</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Monitoring</u></td><td colspan="2">A number of measures could be used to consider the indicative progress of this action; including, the implementation of measures to improve the flow of traffic, the extent to which traffic now moves more freely in this area, the frequency of buses and the level of usage of near- by car parks.</td></tr>
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5.3 Action 2 – Development of a Community and Voluntary Sector Network

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Background, Aims and Objectives</u>
The consultees noted the need for greater levels of partnership working among the community and voluntary sector in the Waterside. It was recognised that there are a relatively small number of very active and focussed organisations and staff (or volunteers) who are heavily involved with a wide range of steering groups and committees, which are aimed at the improvement of the Waterside generally. Consultees believed that if there was an umbrella body or network which would allow/facilitate formal co-operation and joint working within the community and voluntary sector in the Waterside it would improve the flow of information and reduce the burden on those in the sector who are over stretched
The aim is therefore, to develop a Waterside Community and Voluntary Sector umbrella body or network that is acceptable to all communities within the Waterside in order to create an organisation that is representative of the Waterside as a whole.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action (s)</td><td colspan="2">1. Undertake consultation with the wider community and voluntary sector in the Waterside to gain agreement on the purpose and format of a network or, partnership organisation
2. Develop a remit/terms of reference/memorandum of understanding that is signed up to by a representative/significant proportion of the sector within the Waterside
3. Work together within the agreed structure to provide a ‘voice of the Waterside’</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsible Bodies</td><td colspan="2">Voluntary and Community sector, (including Waterside Area Partnership), Derry City Council (Community Service), DSD (including Waterside Neighbourhood Partnership).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timing</td><td>1. Consultation to discuss the role and format of the network should start within the next six months
2. Format, structure and terms of reference of the group should be agreed by a representative majority of the V&C sector in the waterside within a year
3. the Group should be formally constituted within 18 months</td><td>Indicative Milestones
• Consultation process completed (up to six months).
• Development of and agreement to a terms of reference (six months to 1 year)
• Constitution within 18 months
• Initial formal meeting of the constituted group (18 months)</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Dependencies & Linkages</u></td><td colspan="2">Waterside Area Partnership agreed to lead the initial process of consultation and agreement on the format of the group, their ability to undertake this process will depend on their continued access to funding for staff.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Monitoring</u></td><td colspan="2">The percentage of voluntary and community sector within the Waterside engaged in the consultation process and the number or percentage of the sector engaged with the body when developed. In order to succeed the network would need to represent the majority of the sector in the Waterside (if not all).</td></tr>
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5.4 Action 3: - Waterside area training and employment skills

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Background, Aims and Objectives</u>
The consultees noted that in order for all the people in the Waterside to maximise the opportunities offered by the future private sector developments (such as the Hotel and retail units at the Crescent Link), it is important that young people are offered accessible education and employment skills training opportunities. High levels of unemployment particularly among young people and high levels of long-term unemployment were noted in some areas. Whilst it was recognised that there is some training provision in the Waterside the range of courses offered was regarded as being insufficient. Furthermore, it was believed that some young people in the Waterside would regard the North West Regional College as inaccessible to them as three of the four Derry City campuses are located in the City side.
The aim is therefore, to create, one over-arching programme (such as that noted in the One City, One Voice, One Plan, Transformational theme 2). Skills E) that is delivered via smaller satellite units within community locations. The training offered should be directly linked to the skills and qualifications that the private sector companies that are being established in the Waterside will require. It should be delivered in partnership with key community and voluntary sector groups who can provide accessible venues and also supported those receiving training.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action (s)</td><td colspan="2">1. Derry City Council (with ILEX) should study the skills audit that was undertaken to identify the range of skills that are required in the near future for new and existing business
2. The Skills Directorate (created as part of the Regeneration Plan) , should consider the community based venues for delivery in the Waterside
3. Formal links should be developed with DEL (local Jobs & Benefits offices) to investigate the potential to link with the Steps to Work Programme (i.e. advisors within the Jobs & Benefits Office being able to refer people in the Waterside to the scheme).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsible Bodies</td><td colspan="2">ILEX, Derry City Council, DEL, North West Regional College, key Community and Voluntary sector organisations in the Waterside with the capacity to support the delivery of training courses in their area (e.g. Caw/Nelson Drive Action Group). Also the Waterside Neighbourhood Partnership have an employment and training sub-groups who should be involved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timing</td><td>It is critical that this action is addressed with urgency if people in the Waterside are to have the appropriate skills and qualifications that will allow them to gain employment within the new developments.
1. The Skills Directorate should identify courses that help to address the skills deficit in the Waterside, within six months
2. Community venues in which the courses can be delivered (as satellite units) should be identified in conjunction with the voluntary and community sector within nine months
3. In order for people in the Waterside to have completed training and obtain qualifications in time to make use of job opportunities in the private sector ventures that are currently being developed it is essential that they can access the training by September 2012.
4. Formal links developed with DEL via the Jobs & Benefits Office (within six months)</td><td>Indicative Milestones
• Skills required for employment opportunities identified
• Community/local venues identified
• Relationships/SLAs formalised with community organisations regarding recruitment and venues</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Dependencies & Linkages</u></td><td colspan="2">This action is strongly linked to the Regeneration Plan's Transformational Theme 2 (A Strategy for Skills Escalation and Employment) and is dependent upon the lead from the newly created Skills Directorate. The aim of this action is directly in line with the Regeneration's Plan aim, to reduce the population without qualifications from one third to one fifth.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Monitoring</u></td><td colspan="2">Identification of skills required; Identification of courses; identification of venues; number and range of courses being delivered in the Waterside; Number of people in the Waterside successfully completing courses/gaining qualifications.</td></tr>
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5.5 Action 4: - To develop a network of after school / homework support clubs

Background, Aims and Objectives

The consultees noted that many children within the waterside live in jobless households and/or households with low levels of qualifications and skills. It was felt that these young people may struggle to see the value of education and employment and as such would require additional support to help ensure they make appropriate career and educational choices. Furthermore, given the high levels of adults in the Waterside with little or no qualifications it was recognised that some parents may struggle to help children with their homework and other school projects.

The aim is therefore, to create a network of after schools clubs in which young people could get support to do their homework, get career guidance and learn about other cultures/broaden their horizons. The scheme would make use of existing venues that are convenient to young people, such as youth clubs and community centres. Where possible it would make use of experienced volunteers such as retired teachers. There is potential to implement this action as a pilot for 1 – 2 years, in areas of poor youth service provision and/or areas with particularly high levels of no or low qualifications.

Action (s)	1. To create a number of afterschool facilities across the Waterside in venues that are convenient and accessible to young people. 2. To investigate the potential to staff the schemes with qualified people such as retired teachers 3. To work with schools and the community and voluntary sector to encourage children to attend	
Responsible Bodies	Local schools, WELB , volunteer development , Early Intervention City Partnership	
Timing	1. discussions held with WELB and other relevant statutory bodies regarding the action (within six months) 2. Identification of suitable venues – within six months 3. Discussion with WELB regarding potential use of existing facilities – within six months 4. Volunteers recruited and vetted (by September 2012) 5. Work with schools and other youth services to promote the clubs (by September 2012)	**Indicative Milestones** • discussions held with WELB and other relevant statutory bodies regarding the action (within six months) • Community/local venues identified • Relationships/SLAs formalised with community organisations regarding recruitment and venues • Volunteer recruited (and vetted) • clubs opened
Dependencies & Linkages	This action is strongly linked to the Regeneration Plan's Transformational Theme 3, And to the programme to 'Develop literacy and numeracy ' this action is also linked to the Regeneration Plan's Transformational Theme 3, particularly to the target to a develop literacy and numeracy programme, lead by the Early Intervention City Partnership. It is also directly complimentary to the outcome of increasing educational attainment at Key Stage 3 English and Maths and at GCSE.	
Monitoring	Partnerships formalised to develop/implement the action identification of venues number and location of venues available to children after school; better attendance at school (Long term); improved educational achievements among pupils across the Waterside (Long Term).	

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5.6 Action 5: - Revision of bus routes and timetables

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Background, Aims and Objectives</u>
During the consultation process the availability of a reliable and effective public transport was a vital element for accessing employment, education and training and health care. There was wide spread agreement during the consultation process that public transport provision across the Waterside is insufficient. As shown in Appendix 2, most bus routes in the Waterside radiate to and from the city centre, which can make it difficult to get across the Waterside using public transport. Consultees expressed concern that the issues associated with public transport would have a negative impact on the range of new private sector developments that are planned for the Waterside and for events planned under the City of Culture.
The aim of this action is therefore to undertake a review of the bus routes and timetables within the Waterside with a view to improving the level of service to local residents and businesses. This review should be particularly cognisant of the new hotel and retail developments within the Waterside and essential services such as the Health Centre.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action (s)</td><td colspan="2">1. To undertake a review of public transport in the Waterside area, making best use of the data already available through the Draft Integrated Transport Strategy
2. To improve bus routes and timetables for local people and businesses based on these findings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsible Bodies</td><td colspan="2">Translink, DRD, Ilex and potentially Derry City Council</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timing</td><td>There are a number of factors that are relevant to the timing of this action, firstly the need to ensure that public transport can provide appropriate linkages across the Waterside to the new developments for employees and potential customers, as such it would be most beneficial if the review of current routes and timetables can be done before the new developments open. Another key consideration is the need to improve public transport to existing services, such as the health centre, the timing of which may be dependent upon the outcome of other actions.
1. Public Transport routes and timetable reviewed within 6 months
2. Improved routes and timetable introduced within 1 year)</td><td>Indicative Milestones
• Review of public transport within the Waterside
• Identification of priority changes to timetables and routes
• Routes and timetables amended and improved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dependencies & Linkages</td><td colspan="2">This action is strongly linked and related to the Draft Integrated Transport Strategy for the Derry-Londonderry Region (Ilex, 2009).
This action is also partially linked to action 1, which notes the need to reduce congestion and reinstate the bus route on to SpencerRd.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring</td><td colspan="2">Completion of review
identification of routes/areas for improvement
improvements to bus routes and timetables across the Waterside
Increased use of public transport across the Waterside.</td></tr>
</table>

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5.7 Action 6: - Reduce underage drinking

Background, Aims and Objectives

During the consultation process underage drinking was noted as an issue across the Waterside. Consultees noted a number of key areas where young people gather in the evenings (particularly at weekends) to drink alcohol. This creates several problems for the young people themselves and local residents in areas where the young people congregate. Specifically, many of those who were consulted with noted concern for the health of young people involved and the long-term damage that alcohol can cause, a number of personal safety issues were also noted as often the young people become so inebriated they are unable to look after themselves and become particularly vulnerable. In addition to this, crowds of young people gathering and being under the influence of alcohol can lead to anti-social behaviour and can be intimidating to local residents.

The aim of this action is to undertake a number of different approaches to address the issue of underage drinking. It is recognised that in order to successfully address the issue a cross sectoral approach is required, with input from a number of statutory agencies and support from the community and voluntary sector.

Action (s)	1. Increase the level of high visibility police patrols in partnership with Community and Youth Leaders 2. Council consider implementing the firmest/strongest punishments to licensees caught selling alcohol to underage people 3. Pilot alternative projects/schemes 4. Education / Information Programme for Parent	
Responsible Bodies	Civic Alcohol Forum, Waterside Area Partnership, PSNI, Youth and Community Leaders, Derry City Council, WHSCT, Western Education and Library Board (especially the Youth Service), parents.	
Timing	• 0 – 6 months. Meeting to agree aims, objectives and targets with each of the key stakeholders involved should take place. At this stage it would also be useful to plot/map any key geographical areas that should be focused on. • 0 – 12 months. Following this an agreed approach/ plan should be drawn up with a senior responsible owner assigned to each action, this should also have a timetable. At this stage it would be useful to gather any relevant baseline information (e.g. number of young gathering, number of police patrols etc). • 0 -24 months. Each of the four actions noted above should be implemented, monitored and evaluated for effectiveness. • 24 months+. Each of the actions taken above should be reviewed based on the evaluation data, where positive impacts have been recorded they should be considered for mainstreaming.	Indicative Milestones • The first cross sectoral meeting with buy-in/commitment from each of the key stakeholders • The development of the action plan • Implementation of each of the actions developed under the plan • Review/evaluate the effectiveness of the actions
Dependencies & Linkages	This is directly complementary to the One City, One Plan, One Voice Transformational Theme 4 which notes the priority area of transforming the culture of alcohol in the city. It is also complementary to a number of other local and regional initiatives such as the CAWT alcohol project and Public Health Agency underage drinking public information campaigns	
Monitoring	In order to accurately assess the impact of each of the activities listed under this action, it is likely that some form of baseline information should be gathered, such as the number of locations where young people gather to drink, the (approximate) number of young people gathering at each location, the number of cautions/confiscations/arrests due to underage drinking and the number of accident and emergency admissions due to underage drinking.	

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5.8 Action 7: - Development of a Healthy Living Centre

Background, Aims and Objectives

Consultees noted that a holistic approach is required to improve the health and well-being of everyone in the Waterside. Whilst it was noted that a number of community organisations have delivered a wide range of activities aimed at improving the health and well-being of local residents (such as the Cook-it Programme or exercise classes), often community organisations are restricted due to lack of space and resources. A Healthy Living Centres was regarded as an important community resource to improve the overall levels of health and well-being of the whole community. During the consultations potential venues were suggested the two main ones were the Clondermott re-development site and Lisngelvin Leisure Centre.

The aim of this action is to develop a Healthy Living Centre (HLC) in a central and accessible venue in the waterside that will provide space and facilities for the voluntary and community sector and the statutory sector to deliver a wide range of services and projects.

Action (s)	1. Identify an accessible venue/location for a health and well-being centre 2. Consultation regarding service/activities that should be delivered from the centre 3. Identification of sources of funding for the HLC	
Responsible Bodies	DHSSPS, WHSCT, voluntary and community sector, Derry Healthy Cities, HLC Regional Alliance.	
Timing	This action is a long term one and is likely to take in the region of five years before complete. There are however a number of short to medium term targets as noted opposite.	Indicative Milestones • Identify and agree a community lead (within 6 months) • Liaise/ consult with appropriate statutory bodies (within 1 year) • Identify suitable venues/potential locations (within 1 year) • Source funding/potential funders (1 -2 years) • Develop business case (with options), 1 - 2 years • Opening of HLC (2- 5 years)
Dependencies & Linkages	This action is heavily dependent on the availability of funding and support from a wide range of bodies including Derry City Council, DHSSPS and potentially other Philanthropic organisations who have supported similar projects in the past (such as Big Lottery). The aims and objectives of this action are in line with and complementary to the Regeneration Plan's Theme 4 Health for all and its associated outcomes including improved health infrastructure through physical, social and economic change by 2015 and a reduction in health inequalities.	
Monitoring	There are a number of indicative monitoring indicators that should be considering in monitoring the successful implementation of this action, as summarised below: • The level of engagement and buy-in from all sections of the Waterside Community • Buy-in and support from the required statutory bodies, such as WHSCT and DHSSPS • Agreement of venue/location • Development of the HLC • Levels of use once operational • Long-term improvements in the health and well-being of people across the Waterside.	

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6 CONCLUSIONS

The Community Planning process highlighted some significant issues within the Waterside that require a multi-faceted and cross-sectoral approach to deal with them. The process also emphasised the level of capacity and willingness that exits within the voluntary and community sector to meet the challenges noted in the previous sections of this report.

From a socio-economic perspective the Waterside is a very mixed area, pockets of deprivation are masked by areas of reasonable affluence. a review of the statistics showed that there are high rates of people with low or no qualifications, reasonably high levels of unemployment, but relatively low levels of crime.

A total of 42 individuals participated in the consultation process, 33 took part in the workshops and a further 9 were consulted with by telephone. The majority of those who participated in the consultation process were from the community and voluntary sector (86%).

The key issues noted in Section 3 highlight the range of problems that were identified in the workshops, all of the issues noted were in-line with or complementary to the key themes set under Derry City Council's Strategic Regeneration Plan (One City, One Plan, One Voice). Consultees were prompted to consider any broader issues that did not fit with the Strategic Regeneration Plan, however all of the actions identified were complementary to the plan.

The actions can be summarised as:

- Improved access to the Health Centre;
- Development of a Waterside Community and Voluntary Sector Network;
- Waterside area training and employment skills;
- Revision of bus routes and timetables;
- Development of a network of after schools/homework support clubs;
- A reduction in underage drinking; and
- Development of a Healthy Living Centre.

A number of indicative timescales have been suggested for each action, these have taken consideration of other strategies and programmes that being implemented in the wider Derry City Council area, as well as the practicalities and logistics of implementation. Feedback from those who were consulted suggests that all of the actions are important for the overall improvement, some are more urgent than others. For example, in order for the people to fully benefits from the range of employment opportunities that will arise though the development of the Ebrington site and the private sector investment at the Crescent Link, education and training opportunities should be prioritised, to ensure that local people have the necessary skills to benefit from these employment opportunities. Equally, it was recognised that other actions are more long term, in nature, for example the development of a Healthy Living Centre in the Waterside requires a high degree of co-ordination and co-operation between a wide range of stakeholders in both the voluntary and statutory sectors, as well as significant investment.

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Appendix 1 Workshop Attendees

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All Waterside Workshop Attendees

Name	Organisation
Workshop 1:1	
Hilary McClintock	Waterside Area Partnership
Dawn Colhoun	Clooney Soccer School
Carson King	Clooney Soccer School
John Cassidy	NIHE
Teressa Dunlop	Whistle Project
Eamon McLaughlin	Whistle Project
Lorraine Gallen	Foyle Down Syndrome trust
Drew Thompson	Local Councillor
Kenny McFarland	Caw 2000
Gabrielle Quinn	NW Community Partnership
Anita Kelly	Rural Enabler Programme
Sinead McCartan	WELB
Workshop 1:2	
Vanessa Brown	Newpin
Jacqueline McNutt	Newpin
Linda Watson	Caw/Nelson Drive Action Group
Bill Condren	Tullyalley District Development
Hilary McClintock	Waterside Area Partnership
Gemma Scarlett	Caw/Nelson Drive Action Group
Lorraine Gallen	Foyle Down Syndrome trust
Liam Milligan	Churches trust & Training
Jo Lynch	Top of the Hill/ W'side Neighbourhood P'ship
Workshop 2:1	
John Cassidy	NIHE
Dara McNeill	Foyle Down Syndrome trust
Adele Dunn	Clooney Estate Residents Assoc
Darren Magee	Simon Community

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Name	Organisation
Rhonda Boyd	Waterside Neighbourhood Partnership
Kenny McFarland	Caw 2000
Workshop 2:2	
Geraldine Doherty	Top of the Hill
Linda Watson	Caw/Nelson Drive Action Group
John Cassidy	NIHE
Joanna O'Boyce	NIHE
Hilary McClintock	Waterside Area Partnership
Bronagh Donnelly	Action for Children
Geraldine Compton	Waterside Women's Centre
Bill Condren	Tullyalley District Development
Workshop 3:1	
Hilary McClintock	Waterside Area Partnership
Bronagh Donnelly	Action for Children
Alison Wallace	Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership
Louise Moore	Waterside Area Partnership
Diane Tate	Simon Community
Darren Magee	Simon Community
Dara McNeill	Foyle Downs Syndrome Trust
John Cassidy	NIHE
Drew Thompson	Local Councillor
Workshop 3:2	
Avril McAllister	NIHE
Marie Wilson	Early Years
Natalie Corbett	Rainbow Project
Mary Hamilton	Local Councillor
Liam Milligan	Churches trust & Training
Gemma Scarlett	Caw/Nelson Dr Action Group
Linda Watson	Caw/Nelson Drive Action Group
Kenny McFarland	Caw 2000

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Appendix 2 Waterside Bus Routes

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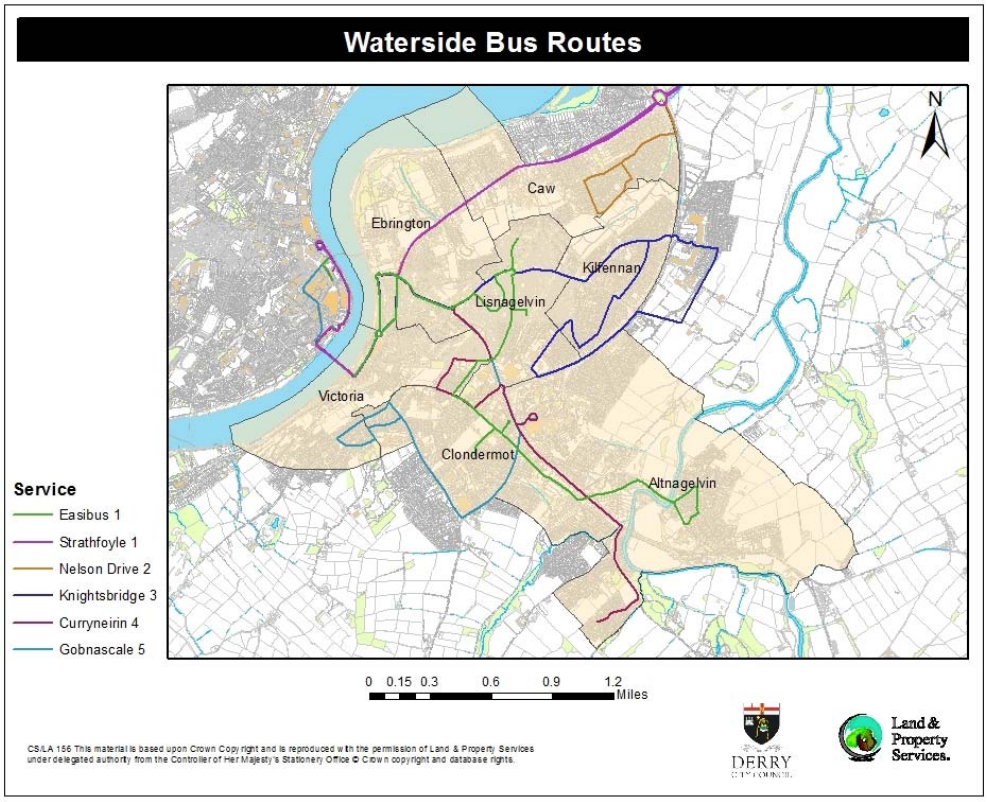
Waterside Bus Routes
N
Caw
Ebrington
Kilfennan
Lisnagelvin
Victoria
Clondermot
Altnagelvin
Service
Easibus 1
Strathfoyle 1
Nelson Drive 2
Knightsbridge 3
Curryneirin 4
Gobnascale 5
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2
Miles
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Appendix 3: Additional Consultees

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Additional Consultees

Name	Organisation
Brian Dougherty	St Columbs Park House
Willie Lamrock	YMCA
Jayne Hawkins	Sure Start
Stephen Turner	Tulleyalley Colts
Ian Barr	Waterside Theatre
Eilish O'Doherty	Age Concern
Louise Horner	Cheshire House
Ruth Connor	Clonney Hall Centre
Gerry Mclaughlin	Hillcrest House Family Centre

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