

cc Mr Corbett
Mr Godfrey

From: B S Morrow
CCRU

Date: 12 April 1996

To: Mr J A Canavan

BELFAST INTERFACE PROJECT

1. Chris O'Halloran, Project Worker, Belfast Interface Project, wrote to you on 20 February asking a number of questions about community needs in Interface areas. You already have Mr Corbett's suggested response to this. My apologies for not having provided a response from the equality and equity side sooner.
2. According to the February 1994 report of the inter-departmental Working group on Peacelines (on CR Branch file 333/91), there are 15 interfaces in Belfast. From the map (copy attached) contained in the report, all 15 appear to be in - or at the least, very close to - the MBW area (MBW area "map" attached).
3. I would suggest that the following might be included in our response to Mr O'Halloran, after references to CCRU's community relations responsibilities:

"In addition to its community relations role, CCRU also has a general responsibility to promote equality of opportunity and equity of treatment.

In this role it seeks to promote policies and action which further these objectives, but it is not a direct

programme operator or service provider and is therefore not in direct contact with communities in interface areas or in a position to identify particular needs or develop strategies specifically tailored to the circumstances of those areas. However, at the general level, the Targeting Social Need (TSN) initiative, which CCRU promotes, is relevant to the circumstances of interface areas.

TSN is an initiative through which the Government aims to improve social and economic conditions by targeting resources on Northern Ireland's most disadvantaged areas and people.

The initiative was introduced out of concern about the impact and effect of the significant and persistent differences experienced by Protestants and Catholics, demonstrated by research findings in the 1980s. Economic and social disadvantage exists on both sides of the community and in urban and rural areas but, on all major indicators, there are greater levels of deprivation among Catholics generally than among Protestants

Under TSN, resources are directed to areas and people objectively defined as being in greatest need, irrespective of community background. An important effect of this should be to reduce community socio-economic differentials.

In addition to its position as an important Public Expenditure priority, which reinforces, and is complemented by, the top priority of promoting self-sustaining economic growth, TSN is manifested in the skewing of existing expenditure baselines; the

implementation of TSN principles in EU funding provisions for Northern Ireland; and appropriate monitoring arrangements.

All Departments take TSN principles into account in drawing up policies and determining expenditure priorities, and most NI expenditure programmes (totalling some £8 billion) have elements which address TSN objectives. The Making Belfast Work initiative is a major example of TSN in action.

Appropriate monitoring arrangements are fundamental to the TSN strategy, to help ensure that policies and service delivery are targeting on need, objectively defined, and that TSN is succeeding in reducing inequality. In 1994 research from the University of Manchester produced valuable information on the geographic distribution of deprivation in Northern Ireland. This is increasingly used, eg by Making Belfast Work and to establish weightings for the Local Area Partnerships allocations under the EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation."

Edward Godfrey

for
B S MORROW

Location of Peacelines

BELFAST C.B.
BELFAST CITY L.G.D.

ALLIANCE GLENBRYN

TORRENS / OLDPARK AVENUE

MANOR / ROE STREET

CRUMLIN ROAD

DUNCAIRN GARDENS

AINSWORTH AVENUE

BEVERLEY / ARDMOULIN

LOWER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD

SPRINGMARTIN ROAD

CUPAR WAY

BRYSON STREET

SPRINGHILL AVENUE

RODEN STREET

CLUAN PLACE

STEWARTSTOWN ROAD







38 39

Crematorium
Cemetery

● BW Area Map – Core Wards

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Ardoyne | 17 Glencoin |
| 2 Ballymacarett | 18 Island |
| 3 Beechmount | 19 Kilwee |
| 4 Blackstaff | 20 Legoniel |
| 5 Botanic | 21 New Lodge |
| 6 Cliftonville | 22 Shaftesbury |
| 7 Clonard | 23 Shankill |
| 8 Colin Glen | 24 St Anne's |
| 9 Coole | 25 The Mount |
| 10 Crumlin | 26 Twinbrook |
| 11 Dunanney | 27 Upper Springfield |
| 12 Duncairn | 28 Valley |
| 13 Falls | 29 Waterworks |
| 14 Falls Park | 30 Whiterock |
| 15 Glen Road | 31 Woodstock |
| 16 Glencairn | 32 Woodvale |

MBW Teams

-  North West
-  North East
-  Greater Shankill
-  South & East
-  Inner West
-  Outer West

