Black Mountain
Shared Community Survey

Full Report produced by the Research Unit October 2015

shared
communities
programme

Housing
Executive

Acknowledgements

The Housing Executive would like to express its gratitude to all those involved in the Black Mountain shared communities' research and in particular to the residents of Highfield, Moyard, Springmartin, Springfield Park and Sliabh Dubh who took the time to complete the survey and without whose co-operation the survey could not have been undertaken.

Contents

Executive Summary

Background

- Whilst the majority of Northern Ireland society has progressed and is enjoying the benefits the peace process has brought, a number of 'interface' areas, which suffered considerably during 'the Troubles', continue to experience extensive social and economic problems along with restricted access to facilities and services.

- The focus of this study was the interface area in West Belfast encompassing a number of interface structures, the main one being: a three metre high wall, plus sheet metal fencing, which runs between the Springfield and Ballygomartin Road along the length of the Springmartin Road[1] (please see Figure 1 for a map of the survey area).

- The Northern Ireland Housing Executive's Shared Communities Programme is led by the Housing Executive's Community Cohesion Unit and aims to develop shared communities where people choose to live with others regardless of religion, race or nationality, in a neighbourhood that is safe and welcoming to all, and threatening to no-one.

- With a view to building stronger relationships across the interface, the Black Mountain Shared Space Project (BMSSP), having first been identified as a Local Area Network in 2013 was invited to take part in the Shared Communities Programme in early 2014.

- The BMSSP commenced inter-community discussion in 2007 and have since brought together representatives from a number of organisation such as the Upper Springfield Community Safety Forum, the Federation of Residents Associations and the Highspring Forum; collectively they serve the communities which make up the Black Mountain area including: Highfield, Moyard, Springmartin, Springfield Park and Sliabh Dubh.

- As part of the partnership between the BMSSP and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive's Shared Community Programme was a survey to gather residents' opinions of the Black Mountain area and attitudes towards the shared community concept.

- This document provides the key findings from the survey undertaken by the Housing Executive's Research Unit on behalf of the Black Mountain Shared Space Project.

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[1] Information on interfaces and structures obtained from the Belfast Interface Project's Interfaces Map and Database available at http://www.belfastinterfaceproject.org/interfaces-map-and-database-overview

Sample and Methodology

- In consultation with Black Mountain Shared Space Project (BMSSP), the Housing Executive's GIS Unit identified a sample frame of approximately 860 properties of mixed tenure (please see Figure 1 for a map of the survey area).

- To ensure the sample was representative of the two predominate communities the survey area was split into three sectors: Springmartin/ Highfield; Springfield/ Moyard; Slibh Dubh. A stratified random sample of 350 properties was considered sufficient for the survey: 175 from Springmartin/Highfield; 100 from Springfield/Moyard and 75 from Slibh Dubh.

- Each of the 350 properties in the sample received a letter inviting the household to participate in the survey. Included with the letter was a copy of the questionnaire to be completed by the occupier and collected by Housing Executive research officers.

- The questionnaire, developed in partnership with the BMSSP, was designed for self-completion; however research officers helped complete questionnaires with those residents who requested assistance during the fieldwork period.

- Staff from the Research Unit carried out the fieldwork during August 2014. Up to five attempts were made to collect completed questionnaires at varying times of the day. At the end of the fieldwork period where officers were unable to make contact with a household member, the address was recorded as a non-contact.

- On completion of the fieldwork nine addresses in the sample were considered ineligible due to being vacant, non-residential or non-existent, which reduced the valid sample to 341 addresses. A total of 168 completed questionnaires were returned which yielded a response rate of 49 per cent.

Key findings

Household Profile

- More than one-fifth (22%) of respondents lived in 'lone parent' households. 'Lone older' (13%) and 'two older' (9%), where at least one person is of pensionable age (65 for men; 60 for women), totalled 22 per cent of households surveyed. More than one-fifth (21%) lived in 'lone adult' households, with smaller proportions found for 'large adult' (11%), 'small family' (9%) and 'two adult' (9%) households.

- More than two-fifths (46%) of all respondents had lived in their present home for 15 years or more and more than one-quarter (26%) had lived in their present home for five years or more but less than ten years at the time of the survey.

- Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents had lived in the Black Mountain area immediately before their present home and almost one-third (32%) had lived outside the local area but within Belfast.

- More than half (57%) of respondents rented from the social housing sector (Housing Executive (41%); housing association (16%)). More than one-third (35%) of respondents were owner occupiers and a small proportion rented from a

- private landlord (8%). The majority of respondents (89%) reported living in a house.
- More than half (51%) of respondents described the religious composition of their household to be Catholic with 47 per cent stating this to be Protestant.
- More than two-fifths of Household Reference Persons (HRPs)[2] described themselves as either British (45%) or Irish (41%); 13 per cent of HRPs were Northern Irish. In terms of ethnic origins, the vast majority (98%) of HRPs were white.
- Almost two-fifths (38%) of HRPs were aged between 40-59 years whilst 23 per cent were aged between 25-39 years. More than three-fifths (62%) of HRPs were female and the reminder (38%) were male.
- Almost one-third (30%) of HRPs were working, one-fifth (20%) were retired and the same proportion (20%) were either permanently sick or disabled. A further 16 percent of HRPs were looking after the family home and 14 per cent were not working.
- More than half (54%) of respondents reported living in a household were at least one person had a disability, long term illness or health problem that affected their normal day-to-day activities. Of these (n=89) the majority (73%; n=65) reported that their household had one person with a disability, long term illness or health problem.

Services and Facilities in the Black Mountain Area

- The majority of respondents were satisfied with many of the services and facilities in the Black Mountain area, the exception being 'play areas for children' where almost half (46%) found this to be unsatisfactory. One-third or more also found the following unsatisfactory: 'secondary schools' (39%); 'vocational skills training' (33%) and/or 'adult education' (33%).
- When asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the Black Mountain area as a place to live almost two-thirds (65%) of respondents were either 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' and a further 21 per cent had 'no strong feelings'; 13 per cent of respondents were either 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'.
- In terms of activities/services/programmes that could be provided locally, more than two-thirds (67%) of respondents would be interested in using a 'community pharmacy' and three-fifths (60%) would be interested in attending 'holistic therapies' such as reflexology and acupuncture.
- More than half of all respondents would be interested in attending 'cross community activities' (52%) and 'community training and education' (52%).

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[2] The household reference person (HRP) is the member of the household who owns or pays the rent or mortgage on the property. Where two people have equal claim (e.g. husband and wife jointly owns the property) the household reference person is the person with highest annual income. The definition is for analysis purposes and does not imply any authoritative relationship within the household.

Sharing Space in the Black Mountain Area

- More than three-quarters (76%) of respondents were in favour of funding being sought to create a multi-purpose shared-space community resource centre, at the former Finlay's site, which would be open and welcoming to all residents within the Black Mountain area regardless of community or religious backgrounds. Conversely more than one-fifth (21%) were not in favour.
- More than half (52%) of respondents stated that they and/or a member(s) of their household would be interested in using activities, programmes or services if they were available at the former Finlay's site and more than one-quarter (26%) stated they possibly would; less than one-fifth (17%) would not be interested in such a project.
- Those respondents (n=130) who stated a level of interest were asked to identify, from a list provided, what types of activities, programmes or services they would like to see provided at the former Finlay's site. In the event, the majority (82%; n=114) would like to see 'health and wellbeing initiatives'.

Attitudes to Community Relations

- Whilst less than one-third (30%) of respondents were either 'slightly concerned' or 'very concerned' about community relations in the Black Mountain area larger proportion (37%) were 'slightly concerned' or 'very concerned' about community relations in Northern Ireland as a whole.
- More than four-fifths (83%) of respondents reported they and/or members of their household mix with people from different backgrounds (44% 'frequently'; 39% 'sometimes').
- At the time of the survey more than four-fifths (82%) of respondents stated they and/or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects which would include people from different religious backgrounds.
- Fewer (72%) stated that they and/or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects which would include people from different ethnic backgrounds.
- The majority (85%) of respondents also stated that they and/or member(s) of their household would be willing to share space (such as a community resource centre) with residents of the Black Mountain area that were not from their own community background.
- More than two-fifths (41%) felt community spirit in the Black Mountain area was either 'very good' or 'good'. Furthermore, only 26 per cent of respondents thought community relations were better now than they were five years ago and a similar proportion (27%) thought they would be better in five years' time.
- The majority (86%) of respondents felt that the Black Mountain area would benefit from schools sharing educational facilities such as after school clubs, school grounds or shared school programmes.
- Even so, less than half (41%) of respondents would be in favour of their area moving towards a more mixed community rather than predominantly Catholic or

Protestant; almost one-third (32%) would not be in favour. However, 26 per cent of respondents were undecided.

- Almost one-third (32%) of respondents stated 'yes' they would consider living in a new housing development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis and more than one-fifth (21%) said they would consider living in such a development 'possibly in the future'.

Community safety

- Whilst the majority (90%) of respondents reported feeling safe walking around the Black Mountain area during the day, less (65%) felt safe walking around the area after dark. Moreover, whilst the vast majority (95%) of respondents reported feeling safe in their own homes during the day, less (83%) felt safe after dark.
- Three-fifths (60%) were concerned about 'burglary and theft' and the same proportion (60%) were concerned about 'dog fouling' in the area.
- When asked, more than two-thirds (70%) of all respondents thought a neighbourhood watch scheme should be introduced to the area.
- Almost three-quarters (73%) of respondents stated that they lived in or near an interface area. Furthermore, only 18 per cent of all respondents felt that relationships on the interface were 'getting better'. However two-thirds (66%) thought they were 'about the same' and only one-tenth (10%) felt they were 'getting worse'.
- Almost half (48%) of all respondents thought a shared space project on the interface would mean 'people could have access to additional services' and more than two-fifths (42%) felt that it 'may attract investment into the area'.
- Finally, three-quarters (75%) of respondents felt that a community newsletter was the best way to keep people aware of and interested in community work within the Black Mountain area.

1.0   Background

1.1   Focus of the research

Whilst the majority of Northern Ireland society has progressed and is enjoying the benefits the peace process has brought, a number of 'interface' areas, which suffered considerably during 'the Troubles', continue to experience extensive social and economic problems along with restricted access to facilities and services.

Together with social and economic disadvantage, due to the decline in traditional manufacturing industries and population movements out of Belfast, resulting in the decay of inner city areas[3], interfaces are areas of religious and political opposites. As such they are at risk of sporadic incidents of unrest and are often characterised by walls, fences, dereliction, contested spaces, desolation, poor environment and a general lack of economic activity. The focus of this study is the interface area in West Belfast encompassing a number of interface structures, the main one being: a three metre high wall, plus sheet metal fencing, which runs between the Springfield and Ballygomartin Road along the length of the Springmartin Road[4] (please see Figure 1 for a map of the survey area).

As a result of these conditions, communities living in the Black Mountain area experience the effects of urban decline as well as the sporadic unrest and restricted access to services which typically shape the lives lived along an interface.

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[3] Department for Social Development Northern Ireland (2003) People and Places: Neighbourhood Renewal in Belfast Implementation Plan

[4] Information on interfaces and structures obtained from the Belfast Interface Project's Interfaces Map and Database available at http://www.belfastinterfaceproject.org/interfaces-map-and-database-overview

Figure 1.1: Map of the Black Mountain Shared Communities Survey area
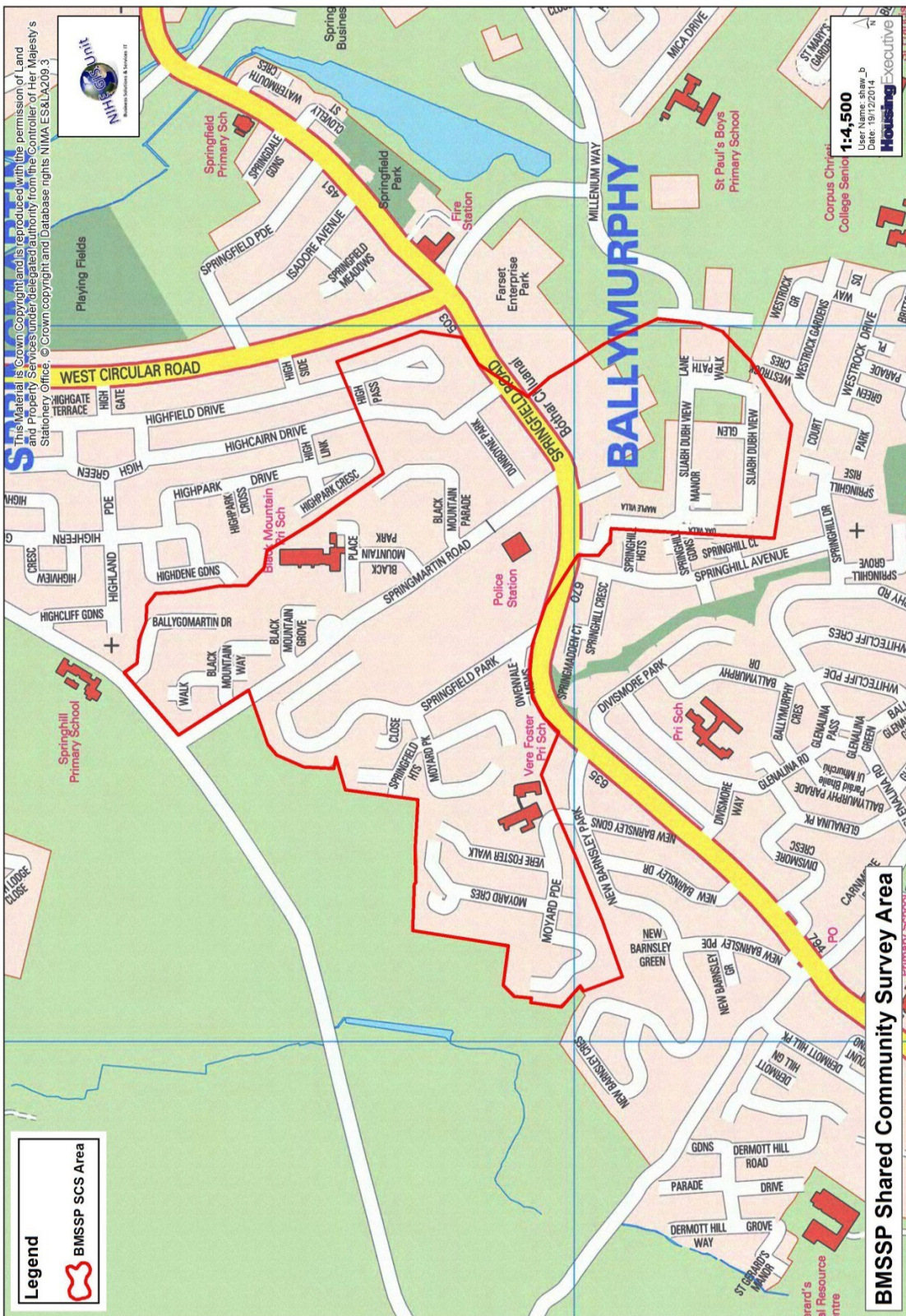
1.2 Shared Spaces

The Office of the First Minster and Deputy First Minster (OFMDFM) published their 'Together: Building a United Community'[5] in May 2013. The document outlines five key priorities as to how Government, communities and individuals will work together to build a united community and achieve change. Among these priorities is 'Our Shared Community' the aim of which is to.

'…create a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals and where all areas are open and accessible to everyone.'(p53)

This statement and following commentary confirms that the Northern Ireland Executive recognises the impact of division in terms of restricted access to services, and therefore life opportunities, and expresses a commitment by the Northern Ireland Executive to improve existing shared spaces as well as the development of new shared spaces.

However shared resources within interface areas are vulnerable to violence or the threat of violence which can lead to such resources being abandoned by members of one community. As such they require 'positive and sustained action' to ensure that any shared-space resource remains accessible to all sections of the community[6].

1.3 The Role of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive is the regional housing authority for Northern Ireland. The commitment to the values of good relations is embedded within the organisation which plays an active role on issues relating to the reimaging of local areas, including monitoring progress on flags and emblems, bonfires, parades and interfaces. As part of this commitment the Housing Executive has established a Community Cohesion Unit, which is charged with translating the organisation's community relations objectives into actions. Its approach is centred on five themes:

- Flags, emblems and sectional symbols;
- Segregation/integration;
- Race relations;
- Interface areas; and
- Communities in transition.

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[5] OFMDFM (2013) 'Together Building a United Community, available at http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/together-building-a-united-community
[6] Jarman, N (2005) Changing places, moving boundaries: The development of new interface areas, CRC Shared space : A research journal on peace, conflict and community relations in Northern Ireland, Issue 1 pp. 9-19

1.4   Shared Community Programme

The Community Cohesion Unit's Shared Communities Programme has been developed following the pilot Shared Neighbourhood Programme, which supported the development of 30 shared neighbourhoods across Northern Ireland. The aim of the programme is to develop shared communities where people choose to live with others regardless of religion, nationality or race, in a neighbourhood that is safe and welcoming to all, and threatening to no one. It is a three year community-led programme run in both rural and urban areas and estates in partnership with community groups, the Housing Executive and other statutory bodies. Outcomes include the development and implementation of a Good Relations Plan for each area.

1.5   Black Mountain Shared Space Project

The Local Area Network Programme is aimed at developing positive relations at a local level, regardless of religion or ethnic background, as well as securing shared city space. The programme is facilitated by the Housing Executive and is part financed by the European Union's European Regional Development Fund through the PEACE III Programme. Belfast City Council's Good Relations Partnership administers the funding available to Belfast. The programme supports Local Area Networks (LANs) across a number of neighbourhoods with network partners working individually and together on a range of initiatives around themes of culture, environment, health and public relations.

Having commenced inter-community discussion in 2007, the BMSSP brings together local area network partners from a number of member organisations such as the Upper Springfield Community Safety Forum and Federation of Residents Associations and the Highspring Forum; collectively they serve the communities which make up the Black Mountain area including: Highfield, Moyard, Springmartin, Springfield Park and Sliabh Dubh. With a view to building stronger relationships across the interface, the Black Mountain Shared Space Project (BMSSP) was invited to take part in the Shared Communities Programme in early 2014.

Conducted by the Housing Executive's Research Unit, the survey was carried out as part of the partnership between the BMSSP and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive's Shared Community Programme to gather residents' opinions of the Black Mountain area and attitudes towards the shared community concept.

This document details the methods by which the survey was conducted, the resultant findings and includes a final section containing conclusions and recommendations.

2.0   The Research Project

2.1   Survey Aim and Objectives

The overall aim of the survey was to gather residents' opinions of the Black Mountain area and attitudes towards the shared community concept. The objectives of the survey were to:

-   Gather residents' opinion on potential shared space projects for residents from different community backgrounds within the Black Mountain area;
-   Establish a baseline profile of local residents' attitudes towards the shared community concept; and
-   Identify potential areas of work needed to deliver a shared community through the development of a good relations and community development plan.

The survey was carried out by the Housing Executive's Research Unit on behalf of the Black Mountain shared Space Project (BMSSP).

2.2   The Questionnaire

To fulfil the objectives of the research, a household survey was undertaken using a self-complete questionnaire. Since the research was to be community-led, the Housing Executive's Research Unit consulted with representatives from the BMSSP to design a questionnaire appropriate to their needs. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix 1.

2.3   Sample and Methodology

In consultation with the BMSSP, the Housing Executive's GIS unit created a sample frame of approximately 860 properties across all tenures. Figure 1.1, included in the previous section, details a map of the survey area from which the sample frame was taken.

To ensure the sample was representative of the two predominate communities the survey area was split into three sectors Springmartin/ Highfield, Springfield/Moyard and Slibh Dubh. A stratified random sample of 350 properties was considered sufficient for the survey: 175 from Springmartin/Highfield; 100 from Springfield/Moyard and 75 from Slibh Dubh.
Each of 350 properties in the sample received a letter inviting the household to participate in the survey. Included with the letter was a copy of the questionnaire to be completed by the occupier and collected by Housing Executive research staff.

The questionnaire was designed for self-completion; however, research staff helped complete questionnaires with those residents who requested assistance during the fieldwork period.

Staff from the Research Unit carried out the fieldwork during August 2014. A minimum of five attempts were made to collect surveys. Carrying photographic ID at all times, it is Research Unit policy that visits by researchers are made at varying times of the day. However, in

practice, every opportunity to call when passing an address is made. If, at the end of the fieldwork period, research officers have been unable to contact a household member the address is recorded as a non-contact.

2.4 Response Rate

As Table 2.1 below shows, on completion of the fieldwork it was concluded that 9 addresses in the sample were ineligible due to being vacant, non-residential or non-existent, which reduced the valid sample to 341 addresses. A total of 168 completed questionnaires were returned which yielded a response rate of 49 per cent.

Table 2.1: Breakdown of response

	Number	%
Original target sample	350	
Vacant/non-residential/non-existent	9	
Revised target sample	341	100
Non-contacts	136	40
Refusals	37	11
Completed questionnaires	168	49

2.5 Reporting

Due to rounding, some tables do not add to 100%. Also, for data protection purposes, and particularly where questions are considered sensitive, if the number of respondents is less than five the actual figures have been omitted and are shown as <5.

In some cases the base is less than 168, which may be due to some respondents not giving sufficient information when answering that question or the question was not applicable to the individual or household. This is recorded as a non-response. Please note that in some cases the non-responses are not discussed in the report text.   However, a full breakdown of figures is available in the appendix tables (see Appendix 2).

3.0   Research findings

3.1   Household Profile

Household Type
More than one-fifth (22%) of respondents lived in 'lone parent' households. 'Lone older' (13%) and 'two older' (9%), where at least one person is of pensionable age (65 for men; 60 for women), totalled 22 per cent of households surveyed. More than one-fifth (21%) lived in 'lone adult' households, with similar proportions found for 'large adult' (11%), 'small family' (9%) and 'two adult' (9%) households (for more information on household types see Appendix Table 1 of tabular results).

Length of Time Living in the Black Mountain Area
More than two-fifths (46%) of all respondents had lived in their present home for 15 years or more and more than one-quarter (26%) of respondents had lived in their present home for five years or more but less than ten years at the time of the survey (Appendix Table 2). Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents had lived in the Black Mountain area and almost one-third (32%) of respondents lived outside the local area but within Belfast immediately before their present home (Appendix Table 3).

When asked a small proportion (2%) stated they were likely to move away from the area in the next two years; 87% per cent were not likely to move away and 11 per cent were undecided (Appendix Table 4).

Tenure and Dwelling Type
At the time of the survey, more than half (57%) of respondents rented from the social housing sector (Housing Executive (41%); housing association (16%)). More than one-third (35%) were owner occupiers and a small proportion rented from a private landlord (8%). Furthermore, the vast majority of respondents (89%) reported living in a house at the time of the survey; smaller proportions reported living in a flat (6%) or bungalow (5%), (Appendix Tables 5 and 6).

Religious Composition of Households
Similar proportions of Catholic and Protestant households were represented among respondents as slightly more than half (51%) described the religious composition of their household to be Catholic and almost half (47%) stated this to be Protestant (Appendix Table 7).

Nationality and Ethnic Origin of Household Reference Person[7]
More than two-fifths of HRPs described themselves as either British (45%) or Irish (41%); 13 per cent of HRPs were Northern Irish. In terms of ethnic origins, the vast majority (98%)

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[7] The household reference person (HRP) is the member of the household who owns or pays the rent or mortgage on the property. Where two people have equal claim (e.g. husband and wife jointly owns the property) the household reference person is the person with highest annual income. The definition is for analysis purposes and does not imply any authoritative relationship within the household.

HRPs were white; although 10 respondents did not reply to this question (Appendix Tables 8 and 9).

Age and Gender of HRP

Almost two-fifths (38%) of HRPs were aged between 40-59 years whilst 23 per cent were aged between 25-39 years; almost one-thirds (32%) were aged 60 years or more (60-74 years (22%); 75 years plus (10%)). In terms of gender, more than three-fifths (62%) of HRPs were female with the reminder (38%) male (Appendix Tables 10 and 11).

Employment Status of HRP

Almost one-third (30%) of HRPs were working, 20 per cent were retired and the same proportion (20%) were either permanently sick or disabled. A further 16 percent of HRPs were looking after the family home and 14 per cent were not working at the time of the survey (Appendix Table 12).

Long Term Disability or Illness

Over half (54%) of respondents reported living in a household were at least one person had a disability or illness that affected their normal day-to-day activities. Of these (n=89) the majority (73%; n=65) reported that their household had one person with a disability or illness. A further 27 per cent (n=24) had two or more household members with a long term disability or illness (Appendix Tables 13a and 13b).

3.2   Services and Facilities in the Black Mountain Area

General Services and Facilities

Respondents were asked about a number of services and facilities in their area and whether they found them satisfactory or unsatisfactory. As Figure 3.1 overleaf demonstrates, the majority of respondents were satisfied with many of services and facilities in the Black Mountain area. For example, the majority (94%) found the emptying of wheelie bins satisfactory. More than four-fifths found the provisions of: 'street lighting' (89%), 'primary schools' (86%), 'chemists' (85%), 'repairing of roads and pavements' (82%) and 'doctors' (82%) satisfactory.

Services and facilities most likely to be considered unsatisfactory by respondents included 'play areas for children' where almost half (46%) found this to be unsatisfactory. One-third or more also found the following unsatisfactory: 'secondary schools' (39%); 'adult education' (33%) and 'vocational skills training' (33%), (Appendix Table 14a).

Figure 3.1: Percentage of respondents who found local services and facilities to be satisfactory

Service/Facility	Percentage
Emptying of wheelie bins	94%
Street lighting	89%
Primary schools	86%
Chemist	85%
Repairing of roads and pavements	82%
Doctors	82%
Street signage	79%
Car parking	76%
Dentists Advice	76%
services	74%
Sports/leisure services	73%
Street sweeping	72%
Higher/Further education 16+	66%
Youth employment programmes	66%
Family support services	65%
Policing of the area	64%
Health and wellbeing initiatives	64%
Adult education	63%
Vocational skills training	60%
Secondary school	59%
Play areas for children	52%

Of the 73 respondents who stated that 'play areas for children' were unsatisfactory, more than one-third (37%; n=27) noted that there were none in their area. A further 22 per cent (n=16) reported a lack in facilities and more than one-tenth (14%; n=10) felt that facilities were not maintained well (Appendix Table 14b).

With regard to finding 'secondary schools, 'adult education' and 'vocational skills training' unsatisfactory the main reason given for all three was the absence of such facilities in the area (Appendix table 14c to 14e).

Satisfaction with the Black Mountain Area as a Place to Live

Residents were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the Black Mountain area as a place to live. As Figure 3.2 overleaf demonstrates almost two-thirds (65%) were either 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the Black Mountain area as a place to live. A further 21 per cent had 'no strong feelings'; and 13 per cent were either 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' (Appendix Table 15a).

Figure 3.2: Level of satisfaction with the Black Mountain area as a place to live
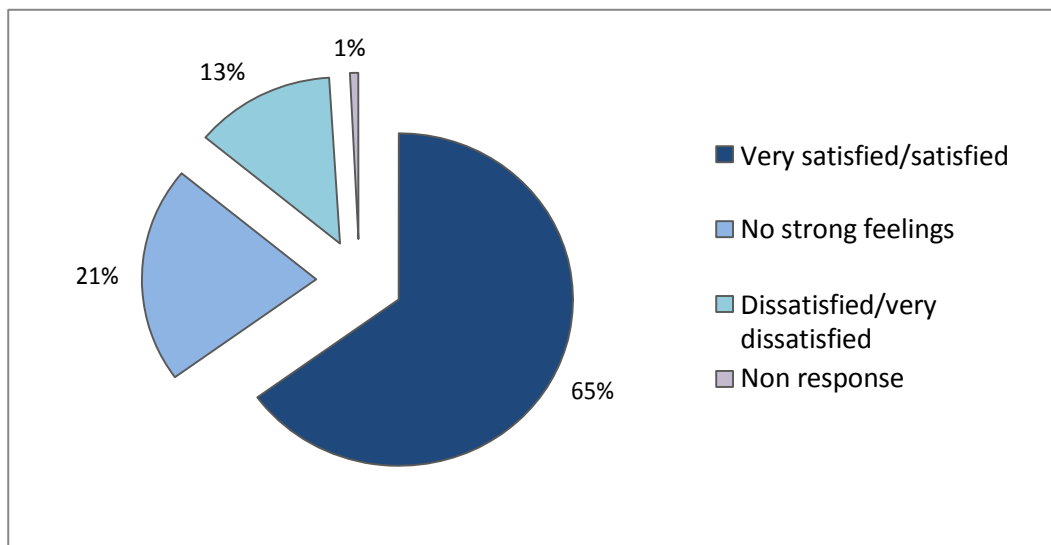
When asked why they were dissatisfied with the area as a place to live 23 respondents made 39 comments. Responses were various; however there were five themes which were commented on by five or more respondents. The first related to the perceived level of anti-social behaviour in the area (n=12) and the second related to a general lack of facilities e.g. shops, community spaces (n=9). A number (n=7) also pointed to the area being run down/in need of a clean-up and a similar number (n=6) noted the lack of activities for children (Appendix Table 15b).

Future Activities, Services and Facilities

In terms of activities/services/programmes that could be provided locally, Table 3.1, overleaf, shows that more than two-thirds (67%) of respondents would be interested in using a 'community pharmacy' and three-fifths (60%) would be interested in using 'holistic therapies' such as reflexology and acupuncture.

Table 3.1: Percentage of respondents who would use activities/services /programmes if delivered within the Black Mountain area

Types of community activities/services /programmes	%
Community pharmacy	67
Holistic therapies e.g. reflexology, acupuncture	60
Sports/exercise classes	57
Health and wellbeing initiatives	57
Community-based healthy living centre	53
Community café (including healthy eating)	52
Cross-community activities	52
Community training and education	52
Counselling/support services (mental health)	49
Unemployment/Job Club	43
Vocational skills training programmes	40
Family support services	39
Women's group	36
After-school child care for children	34
Children's specific interest clubs (aged 4+)	34
Restorative justice programmes	34
Youth programmes (aged 10+)	33
Youth employment programmes (aged 16+)	33
Drugs/alcohol rehabilitation services	33
Volunteering programme	29
Child care facilities for children under 4 years	27
Senior citizen programmes (craft, lunch club etc.)	24
Men's group	19

Base: 168

Other activities/services/programmes of interest to respondents included: 'sports/exercise classes' (57%); a 'health and wellbeing initiatives' (57%); 'community-bases healthy living centre' (53%) and a 'community café' (52%). Noteworthy is the finding that more than half of all respondents would consider attending 'cross-community activities' (52%) and 'community training and education' (52%), (Appendix Table 16).

Sharing Space in the Black Mountain Area

The former Finlay's site

Respondents were asked whether or not they would be in favour of funding to be sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre, at the former Finlay's site, developed on a shared basis, open and welcoming to all residents within the Black Mountain area regardless of community or religious background. As Figure 3.3 overleaf demonstrates, more than three-quarters (76%) were in favour of developing the site; less than one-quarter (21%) were not in favour (Appendix Table 17a).

Figure 3.3: Respondents views on funding being sought to create a community resource centre on a shared basis, at the former Finlay's site
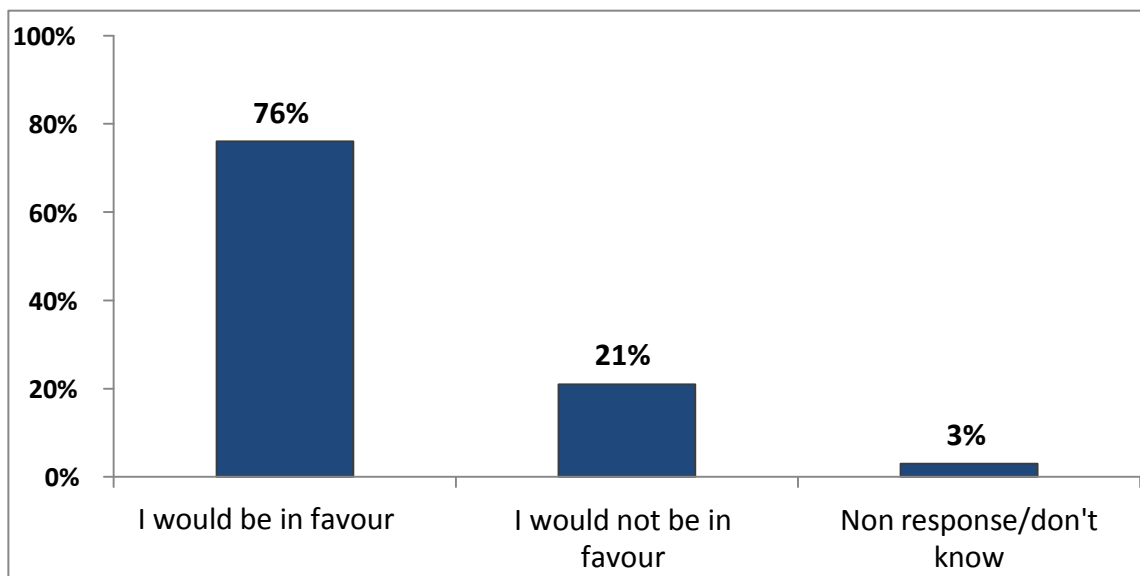
When asked why they would not be in favour of developing the former Finlay's site, on a shared basis, 34 respondents made 42 comments. Responses were various; however there were three themes which were commented on by five or more respondents. The first related to concern that a development on such a basis would cause trouble as tensions are too high (n=20), the second related to concern that there is no trust/communities not ready for such a development (n=12), and the third related to comments about whether such a development was needed in the area (n=6) (Appendix Table 17b).

Respondents were also asked if they or any member of their household would be interested in using activities/programmes/services if available at the Former Finlay's site. Figure 3.4, overleaf, shows more than half (52%) of respondents stated that 'yes' they and/or a member(s) of their household would use such activities/programmes/services and more than one-quarter (26%) stated they would 'possibly in the future'. Less than one-fifth (17%) would not use the proposed community resource centre and a small proportion (2%) were not interested in any community activity or programme (Appendix Table 18a).

Figure 3.4: Respondents' views on whether they would be interested or not in using services/facilities/programmes at the former Finlay's site
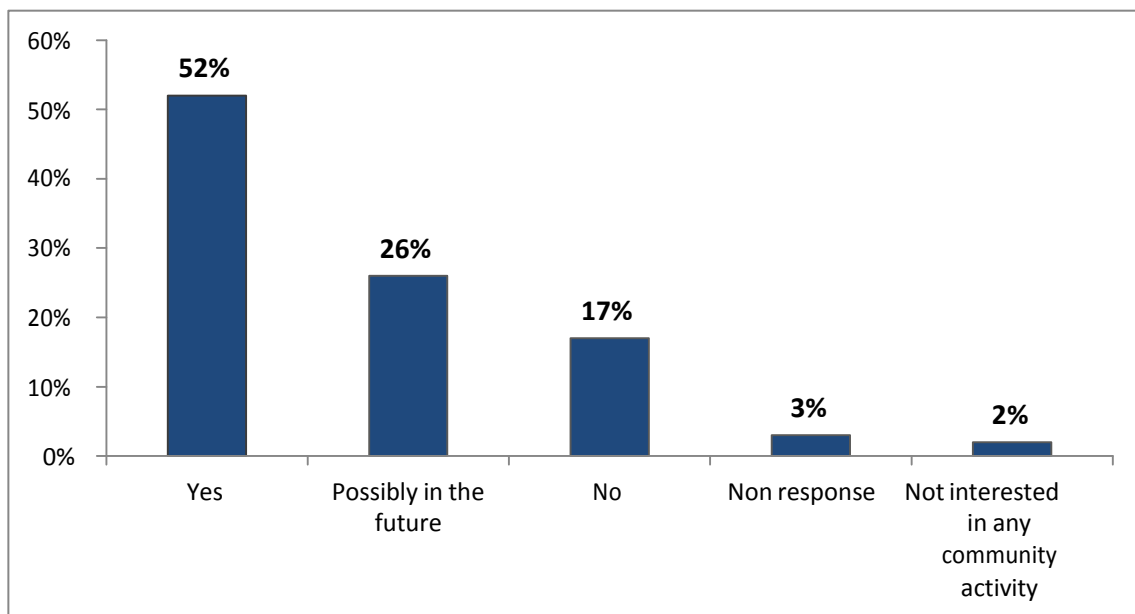
Respondents who considered using the proposed development at the former Finlay's site (n=130) were asked to identify, from a list, what types of activities, programmes or services they would like to see provided. The majority (82%; n=114) would like to see 'health and wellbeing initiatives' and more than three-quarters (77%; n=107) would like to see 'youth employment programmes' provided. Others include: 'social enterprise projects' (72%; n=100); 'family support services' (70%; n=97) and 'vocational skills training programmes' (68%; n=95), (Appendix Table 18b).

3.3   Attitudes to community relations

Attitudes to Community Relations in the Black Mountain Area

In the first instance, respondents were asked how concerned or not concerned they were about relations between people of different community backgrounds within the Black Mountain area. Less than one-third (30%) of respondents were either 'very concerned' or 'slightly concerned' about community relations in their area. Conversely, more than two thirds (67%) were either 'not very concerned' or 'not at all concerned' about community relations in the area at the time of the survey (Appendix Table 19).

Respondents were asked to expand on why they were concerned about community relations in the Black Mountain area. Responses were various and numbers are too small to report, however there were three themes which were commented on by five or more respondents a n d included: concern relating to the perceived lack of integration between the two predominant communities in the area; concern regarding the continued tension and violence along the interfaces and concern specifically related to children of the area and their future.

Attitudes to Community Relations in Northern Ireland

Respondents were also asked how concerned or not they were about relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland as a whole. In the event, slightly more (37%) respondents were either 'very concerned' or 'slightly concerned' with community relations in Northern Ireland as a whole than they were within their own area. More than three-fifths (61%) were either 'not very concerned' or 'not concerned at all' at the time of the survey (Appendix Table 20).

Respondents were also asked to expand on why they were concerned about community relations in Northern Ireland as a whole. Again, responses were various and numbers are too small to report, however there were three themes which were commented on by five or more respondents and included: concern that communities still do not mix; concern that there should be more education about other cultures and concern for the next generation growing up in Northern Ireland.

Mixing with People from Different Backgrounds

In order to gauge the level of integration among residents, respondents were asked about the extent to which they already mixed with people from different community or religious backgrounds.

Figure 3.5: Self-reported level of mixing with people from different community/religious backgrounds
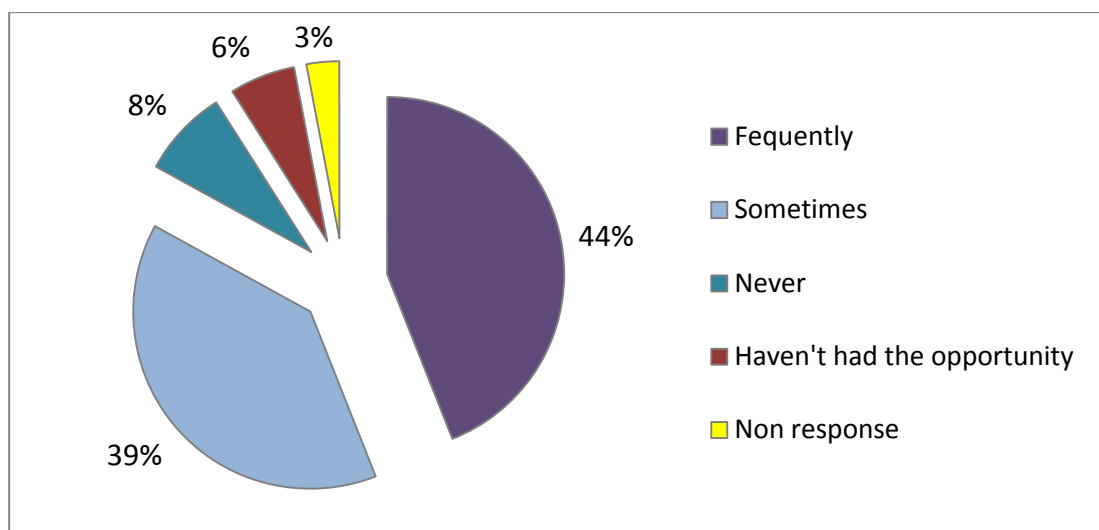
As Figure 3.5 above illustrates, four-fifths (83%) of respondents reported they and/or members of their household mix with people from different backgrounds (44% 'frequently'; 39% 'sometimes'). Less than one-in-ten (8%) reported they and/or members of their household never mix with people from different community/religious backgrounds; six per cent stated they 'hadn't had the opportunity' (Appendix Table 21).

Respondents were also asked whether they or any members of their household would be interested in attending shared events/activities/projects which would include people from different backgrounds. The majority (82%) of respondents stated that they or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects that included people from different *religious* backgrounds. Fewer (72%) noted that they or a member of their household would attend shared events/activities/projects that included people from different *ethnic* backgrounds (Appendix Table 22).

Mixing within the Black Mountain area
Respondents were asked a further question regarding sharing space with residents specifically within the Black Mountain area that were not from their own community background. In the event, the majority (85%) would be willing to share space within the Black Mountain, such as a community resource centre, with residents who were not from their own community background; 12 per cent were not willing (Appendix Table 23).

Community Relations Present and Future

Community spirit in the area
In the first instance, respondents were asked about the level of community spirit in the Black Mountain area. At the time of the survey more than two-fifths (41%) felt community spirit in their area was either 'very good' or 'good'. Far less (20%) felt the level of community spirit in the area was either 'poor' or 'very poor'. A further 29 per cent felt it was 'neither good nor poor' (Appendix Table 24).

Community relations at present in Northern Ireland
When asked, just more than one-quarter (26%) of respondents felt that relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland were 'better' at the time of the survey than they were five years ago and more than two-fifths (43%) felt they were 'the same'. However, almost one-in-five (19%) felt community relations between people of different community backgrounds were 'worse' than five years ago; 10 per cent were unsure (Appendix Table 25).

Community relations in the future in Northern Ireland
Comparably, in terms of future community relations in Northern Ireland, a similar proportion (27%) of respondents felt relations between people of different community backgrounds would be better in five years' time with more than two-fifths (43%) feeling they would be same. However, less than ten per cent (7%) felt community relations would be worse in five years' time; approximately one-in-five (21%) were unsure (Appendix Table 26).

Future Sharing

Sharing educational facilities
Respondents were asked about their views on schools in the Black Mountain area sharing facilities such as after school clubs and school grounds. As Figure 3.6, overleaf, shows, the majority (86%) of respondents would be in favour of schools in the Black Mountain area

sharing educational facilities such as after school clubs, school grounds or shared school programmes. A further 11 per cent were not in favour; however reasons given were too varied to infer any common themes (Appendix Table 27).

Figure 3.6: Respondents' view on future sharing in Black Mountain area
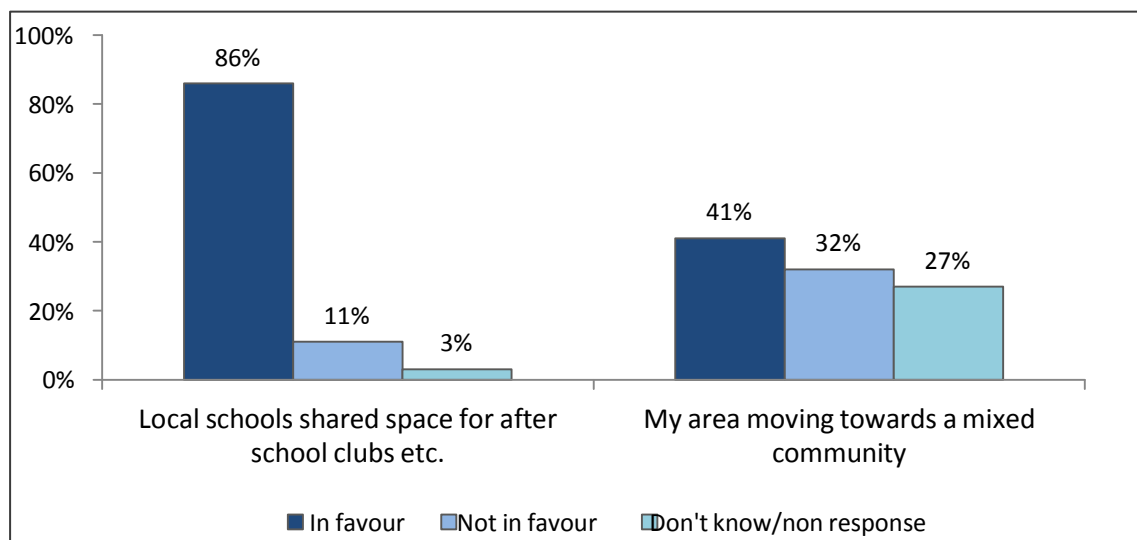
Moving towards a more mixed community

As Figure 3.6 also shows, far less (41%) were incline to be in favour of their area moving towards a more mixed community rather than predominantly Catholic or Protestant; almost one-third (32%) would not be in favour. However, just more than one-quarter (26%) of respondents were undecided (Appendix Table 28).

Living with people from different community backgrounds

An additional question was included in the questionnaire which related to shared housing. As Figure 3.7 below shows, more than half (53%) of respondents said they would consider living in a housing development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis (32% 'yes'; 21% 'possibly in the future'). One-fifth (20%) said they would not consider living in such a development and a further 27 per cent stated they were happy with where they lived (Appendix Table 29).

Figure 3.7: Respondents' view on cross-community affordable/social housing
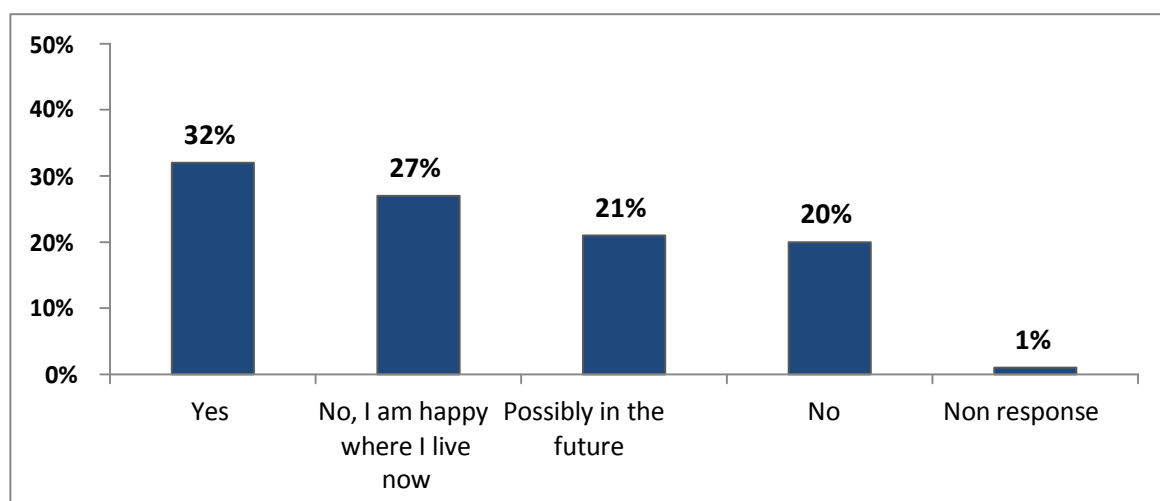
3.4   Community Safety

This section of the questionnaire focused on respondents' perceptions of community safety in the Black Mountain area. They were asked about their own feelings of safety, their concerns, if any, and their perception of living in an interface area.

Perceptions of Personal Safety in the Black Mountain Area
In the first instance respondents were asked about their own feelings of personal safety in relation to the Black Mountain area.

Walking around during the day
As Figure 3.8 below illustrates, the majority of respondents (90%) felt either 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' walking around the Black Mountain area during the day. Less than one-in-ten (7%) stated that they felt 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe' at this time (Appendix Table 30).

Walking Around After Dark
Fewer were likely to feel safe walking around the Black Mountain area after dark with 65 per cent of respondents reporting that they felt either 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' at this time. Conversely almost one-third (30%) did not feel safe walking around the area after dark; five per cent did not respond to this question (Appendix Table 31).

Figure 3.8: Respondents' perceptions of personal safety in the Black Mountain area
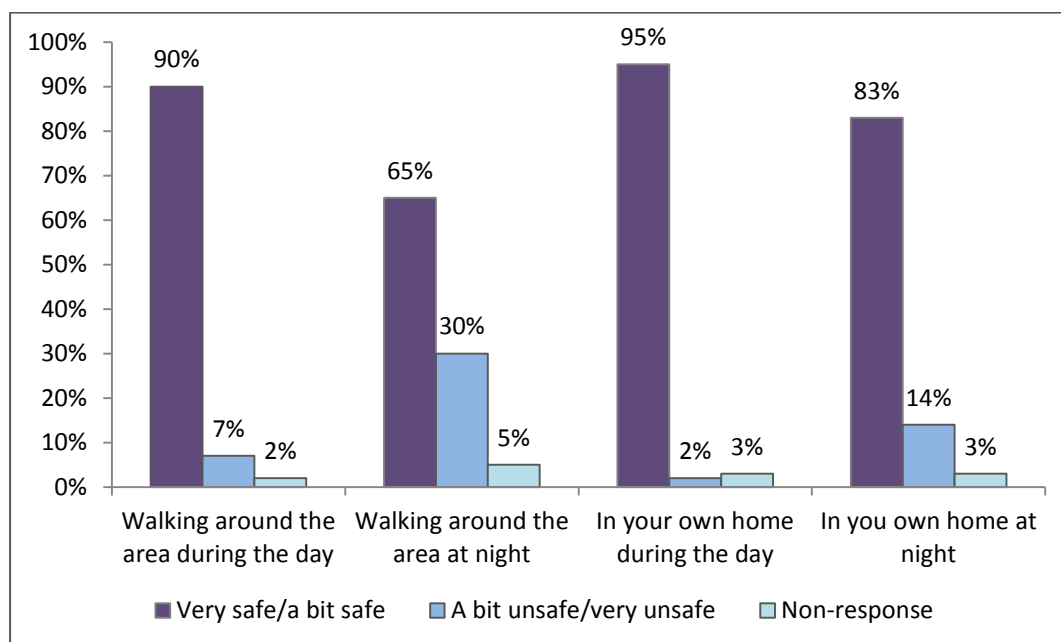
In Your Own Home During the Day
Whilst the majority of respondents (95%) felt safe in their own homes during the day, a small proportion (2%) did not feel safe (Appendix Table 32).

In Your Own Home After Dark
When asked whether they felt safe in their own homes after dark, more than four-fifths (83%) of respondents felt they did. However, more than one-in-ten (14%) did not feel safe in their own homes after dark; three per cent did not respond to this question (Appendix Table 33).

Respondents were asked an additional open-ended question regarding what made them feel unsafe in the area. In the event 51 respondents made one or more comments. Responses were various however, common themes given for feeling unsafe included: perceived number of break-ins in the area (n=11); fear of being attacked (n=11); incidences of anti-social behaviour (n=9), drinking (n=10) and drugs in the area (n=8); rioting and fighting (n=8); the perceived number of young people hanging about (n=6) and not feeling safe walking about the area in general (n=6).

Respondents were also asked what would make them feel safer in the area. In the event 40 respondents made one or more comments. Responses were various however, the most common response was more policing (n=18). Smaller numbers noted that sorting out antisocial behaviour in the area (n=8) and more vigilance, such as a neighbourhood watch or CCTV (n=5) would make them feel safer.

Respondents' Concerns within the Black Mountain Area

Respondents were presented with a list of issues that might affect residents living within any given neighbourhood, and asked whether or not they were concerned about any of these issues within the Black Mountain area.

As Table 3.2 below shows, three-fifths (60%) of respondents were concerned about 'burglary and theft' and the same proportion (60%) were concerned about 'dog fouling'. Other issues where more than half of respondents were concerned about included: 'damage/vandalism to property' (55%), 'joyriding and car crime' (54%), 'damage/vandalism to car' (52%) and 'drugs (using or dealing (51%); (Appendix Table 34).

Table 3.2: Percentage of respondents' concerns within the Black Mountain area

	N	%
Burglary and theft	100	60
Dog fouling	100	60
Damage/vandalism to property	93	55
Joyriding and car crime (theft and damage)	90	54
Damage/vandalism to car	87	52
Drugs (using or dealing)	86	51
Underage drinking	83	49
Graffiti	76	45
Attacks on young people	74	44
Attacks on elderly people	70	42
Assaults	69	41
People causing a nuisance	68	41
Discrimination against minority ethnic communities	66	39
Stray dogs	60	36
People making noise late at night	61	36
Disputes with neighbours	49	29
Displays of flags and emblems	38	23
Local traffic noise	33	20

Neighbourhood Watch

When asked, more than two-thirds (70%) of all respondents thought a neighbourhood watch scheme should be introduced to the area; more than one-quarter (27%) did not.

Those respondents who were in favour of a neighbourhood watch scheme (n=117) were also asked whether they would be willing to be involved in a local neighbourhood watch scheme. According to survey findings, whilst more than one-quarter (28%; n=33) would be willing to be involved in a neighbourhood watch scheme almost half (48%; n=56) would not be willing; more than one-fifth (22%; n=26) were undecided (Appendix Tables 35a and 35b).

Perception of the Black Mountain as an Interface Area

A number of questions included in this section of the survey concerned respondents' perception of the Black Mountain area as an interface area. In the first instance, respondents were asked whether they considered themselves to be living in or near an interface area. As Figure 3.9, below, demonstrates, almost three-quarters (73%) of respondents considered themselves to be living in or near an interface area at the time of the survey. Conversely, more than one-fifth (23%) felt they did not live in or near an interface area (Appendix Table 36a).

Figure 3.9: Respondents' perception of living in/near an interface area
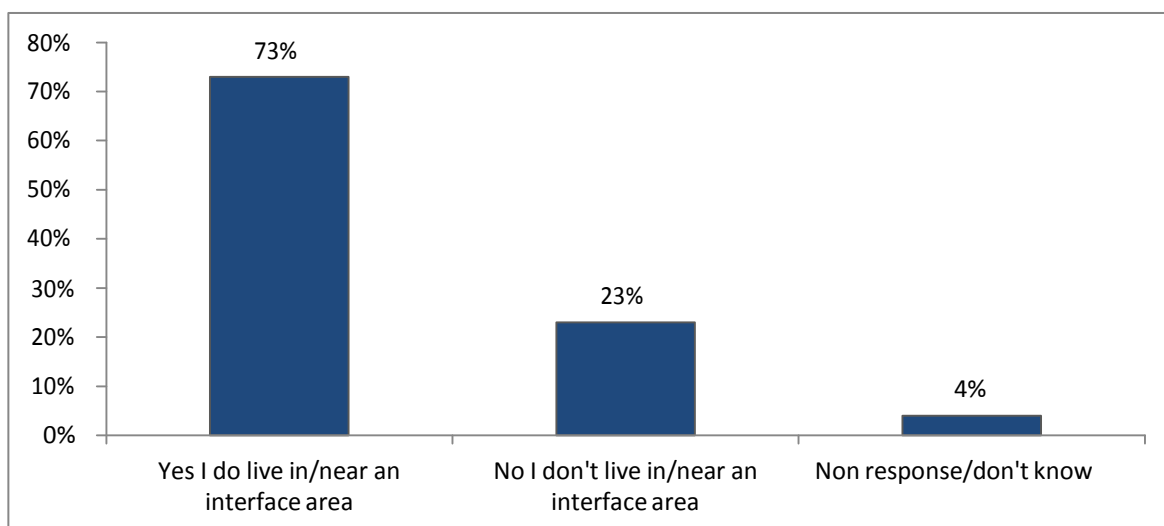
Of those who stated that they lived in or near an interface (n=123), almost two-fifths (39%; n=48) reported living under 100 yards away from the interface whilst a similar proportion (40%; n=49) reported living more than 100 yards but less than 500 yards away; 16 per cent (n=20) stated that they lived more than 500 yards from an interface area at the time of the survey (Appendix Table 36b).

All respondents were asked whether they thought relationships on the interface were getting better, the same or worse. Whilst two-thirds of respondents (66%) thought relationships were 'about the same' and less than one-fifth (18%) felt they were getting better, one-in-ten (10%) felt that relationships were getting worse (Appendix Table 37).

Possible Impact of a Shared Space on the Interface

A list of what may happen if there was a shared space project on the interface, such as a decrease in sectarianism or criminal activity, was included in the survey and respondents were asked whether or not they thought each of these were likely to happen or not.

As Figure 3.10 below illustrates, almost half (48%) of all respondents thought a shared space project on the interface would mean 'people could have access to additional services' and more than two-fifths (42%) felt that a shared project 'may attract investment into the area'.

Respondents were least likely to think a shared space project would decrease either 'criminal activity' (24%) or 'anti-social behaviour' (23%), (Appendix Table 38).

Figure 3.10: Respondents' perceptions regarding the possible impact of a shared space project within the Black Mountain area
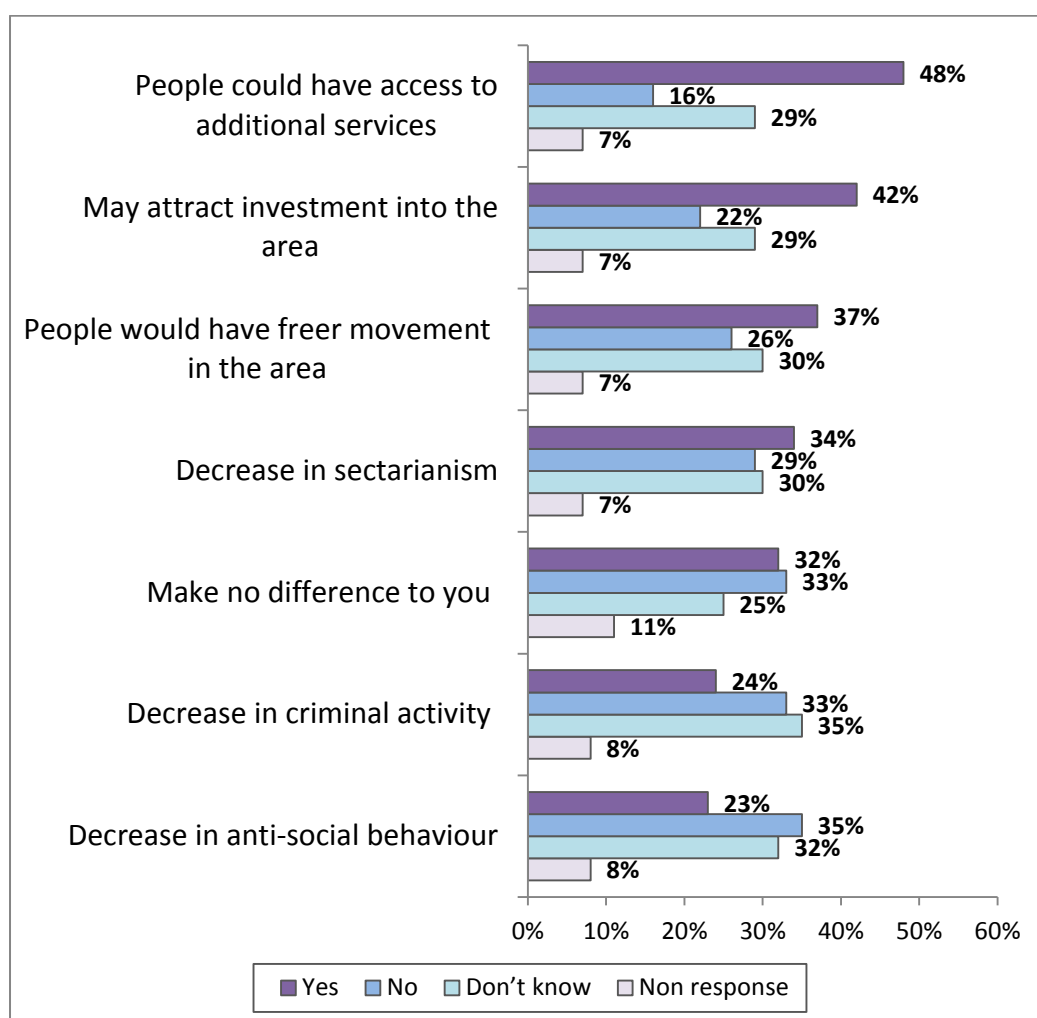
Keeping residents informed of community activities/services/ programmes

Three-quarters (75%) of respondents thought a community newsletter was the best way to keep residents aware of community activities/services/ programmes in the area, whilst 10

per cent thought feedback through existing community groups would be the best means (Appendix Table 39).

Additional comments

On completion of the questionnaire, all respondents were given the opportunity to make general comments about living in the Black Mountain area and/or the research being carried out. In total 39 respondents made 62 comments. These were various; however there were five themes which were each commented on by five or more respondents. Firstly (n=13) respondents commented on how much they liked living in the area. Secondly some (n=7) commented that the area was run down and needed attention. Another theme concerned a wish for more bungalows to be built (n=6). Lastly, a few (n=6) were concerned about past and present tensions between the two predominant communities (n=6) and the same number (n=6) were concerned about the research being done and the proposed shared space project and expressed a wish to be kept informed.

4.0　Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1　Conclusions

Services and Facilities in the Black Mountain Area

- Survey findings reveal that residents were satisfied with many of services and facilities available within the Black Mountain area. However the provision of 'play areas for children', 'secondary schools', 'adult education' and 'vocational skills training' were the exceptions.

- Moreover, whilst almost two-thirds of respondents were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the Black Mountain area as a place to live, approximately one-in-five were either 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'.

- Those dissatisfied noted the perceived level of anti-social behaviour, the general lack of facilities, for instance, shops and community spaces and the lack of facilities for children as their reasons for dissatisfaction.

- In terms of future activities, services and facilities more than two-thirds would welcome health and wellbeing initiatives and three-fifths would welcome holistic therapies such as reflexology and acupuncture.

- Noteworthy is the finding that more than half of all respondents would also consider attending cross-community activities and community training and education.

Sharing Space and Attitudes to Community Relations

- The survey shows a positive response among residents with regard to the possibility of sharing space with more than three-quarter of respondents in favour of developing the former Finlay's site on a shared basis.

- Encouragingly, more than half also stated that they would use activities, programmes or services developed on a cross-community basis if they were available at the former Finlay's site, with more than one-quarter stating they would possibly in the future.

- In terms of self-reported integration, the majority of respondents stated that they already mix with people from different community and religious backgrounds (44% frequently; 39% sometimes).

- Moreover, the majority would share space with residents from the Black Mountain area that were not from their own community background.

- However, less than half would be in favour of their area moving towards a more mixed community rather than predominately Catholic or Protestant.

- Whilst residents were positive about the possibility of sharing space, there was a sizable proportion of respondents who were concerned about community relations in the Black Mountain area as well as within Northern Ireland as a whole; reasons stated being: concern over the continued tension and violence along the interface and the lack of integration between communities

- However, in spite of concerns about community relations, it is interesting to find

that more than half would consider living in a new housing development where units are allocated on a cross-community basis.

Community Safety

- Whilst the majority of respondents felt safe walking around the area during the day, still almost one-in-ten respondents stated that they felt unsafe walking around the area at that time.

- Moreover, fewer respondents felt safe waking around the area at night with almost one-third feeling unsafe walking around at this time. However, the vast majority did feel safe in their own homes after dark.

- When asked what would make them feel safer, more policing and more done to tackle anti-social behaviour were the most common responses.

- Whilst burglary and theft was of concern to respondents the issues prevalent to many respondents related to antisocial behaviour and included: dog fouling, vandalism to property and motor vehicles, joyriding, drugs and underage drinking.

- One way of dealing with antisocial behaviour in the area is suggested by the finding that more than two-thirds of those surveyed thought a neighbourhood watch scheme should be introduced to the area and of those more than one-quarter would be willing to be involved in such a scheme.

- It is evident from survey findings that, in some cases, issues relating to living on or near an interface are associated with residents' concerns and feelings of personal safety in the area. Consistent with these views is the fact that almost three-quarters of respondents reported living in or near an interface; illustrating that residents are conscious of living in such an area.

- Furthermore, attitudes to the interface were telling in that less than one-fifth of respondents felt relationships on the interface were getting better; although only one-in-ten felt they were getting worse.

- Looking to the future, however, respondents did feel that a shared-space project in the area would have positive consequences in that it would allow people access to additional services and may attract investment into the area.

4.2   Recommendations

- Given that the majority of respondents already mix with people from different community backgrounds, it is reassuring that people living in the Black Mountain area are willing to share space.   However, given the common tensions that exist within interface areas, it is unsurprising that a sizable proportion of residents are concerned about community relations. Whilst the BMSSP should feel confident moving forward they should continue to develop the trust, both within and between communities, required for residents to feel secure using and engaging in shared-space projects in the local area.

- Shared resources within interface areas are vulnerable to violence or the threat of violence and can lead to such resources being abandoned by members of one community. Concerns regarding this are evident among residents in the Black

Mountain area as comments made to open-ended questions and anecdotally, during the fieldwork period, show that some residents are unconvinced that the proposed resource centre would be used by both Catholics and Protestants alike. Any statutory, voluntary, community agency, or indeed any private sector interest involved in community development within the Black Mountain area should be cognisant of the fact that 'positive and sustained action' is required to ensure that any shared-space resource remains as such.

- As well as burglary and theft, issues relating to antisocial behaviour including dog fouling, vandalism to property and motor vehicles, joyriding, drugs and underage drinking are prevalent among respondents' concerns. When asked those who feel unsafe would like more policing and more done to tackle anti-social behaviour. Given the concerns and impact felt among residents, the BMSSP should continue to work with the local Policing and Community Partnership and the wider community to explore the types of community policing that would be effective and welcomed by all within the Black Mountain area.

Welcome to Springmartin

Appendix 1

Questionnaire

Research Unit, Northern Ireland Housing Executive				
Office Use Only				
Receiving		Punched	Schedule no	
Coding		Validated		

BLACK MOUNTAIN SHARED SPACE PROJECT COMMUNITY SURVEY

(Highfield, Moyard, Springmartin, Springfield Park and Sliabh Dubh)

This confidential survey has been developed in partnership with the Black Mountain Shared Space Project and the Housing Executive Community Cohesion Unit. It is important to note that this survey is for **all residents** so whether you are a Housing Executive or housing association tenant, a home owner or are renting from a private landlord we would be grateful if all householders take the time to complete the survey. Please do so by circling the appropriate response(s) for each question. **All information will be treated in the strictest confidence** and will be used only for the purposes of this research.

Section 1: Living Here

Q1.   How long have you lived in your present home?

Please circle one response only

Less than 1 year	1
1 year or more but less than 5 years	2
5 years or more but less than 10 years	3
10 years or more but less than 15 years	4
15 years or more	5

Q2.   Where did you live immediately before your present home?

Please circle one response only

Same local area (Black Mountain area)	1
Outside current local area but within Belfast	2
Outside Belfast but within Northern Ireland	3
Outside Northern Ireland, please specify	4

Q3.   Do you rent or own your home?

Please circle one response only

Rent from Housing Executive	1
Rent from Housing Association	2
Rent from private landlord	3
Owner occupier	4
Other, please specify	5

Q4.   Which of the following best describes your home?

Please circle one response only

House	1
Bungalow	2
Flat	3
Other, please specify	4

Q5a. Do you think you are likely to move away from the Black Mountain area in the next two years?   Please circle one response only

Yes	1	Go to Q5b
No	2	Go to Q6
Don't know	888	Go to Q6

Q5b.   If yes, why do you think you are likely to move away in the next two years?

_____

_____

_____

Section 2: Services and facilities in the Black Mountain Area

Q6.   The following is a list of general services within the Black Mountain area. Please circle a response for each to indicate whether the service is satisfactory or unsatisfactory. If it is unsatisfactory, please give your main reason why.

Please circle a response on each line

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Not applicable	Why unsatisfied
Emptying of wheelie bins	1	2		
Repairing of roads and pavements	1	2		
Street sweeping	1	2		
Street signage	1	2		
Street lighting	1	2		
Policing of the area	1	2		
Car parking	1	2		
Doctors	1	2		
Chemists	1	2		
Dentists	1	2		
Advice services	1	2	0	
Play areas for children	1	2	0	
Primary school	1	2	0	
Secondary school	1	2	0	
Higher/Further education 16+	1	2	0	
Adult education	1	2	0	
Sport/leisure centre	1	2	0	
Youth employment programmes	1	2	0	
Vocational skills training	1	2	0	
Health and wellbeing initiatives	1	2	0	
Family support services	1	2	0	

Q7.   In terms of future community activities, services or programmes that may be developed within the Black Mountain area which of the following would you, or any member of your household, be interested in using?

Please circle one response on each line

	Yes – one or more household members would use this activity, service or programme if provided.	No – no household member would use this activity, service or programme.
Child care facilities for children under 4 years	1	2
After-school child care for children	1	2
Children's specific interest clubs (aged 4+)	1	2
Youth programmes (aged 10+)	1	2
Senior citizen programmes (craft, lunch club etc)	1	2
Women's group	1	2
Men's group	1	2
Volunteering programme	1	2

Family support services	1	2
Community café (including healthy eating)	1	2
Community pharmacy	1	2
Community-based healthy living centre	1	2
Sports/exercise classes	1	2
Unemployment/Job Club	1	2
Community training and education	1	2
Restorative justice programmes	1	2
Cross-community activities	1	2
Health and wellbeing initiatives	1	2
Youth employment programmes (aged 16+)	1	2
Vocational skills training programmes	1	2
Counselling/support services (mental health)	1	2
Drugs/alcohol rehabilitation services	1	2
Holistic therapies e.g. reflexology, acupuncture etc.	1	2
Other, please specify	1	2

Q8.   In addition to the list above please detail below, what kinds of health and social care services, if any, you would like to see available in your area? E.g. healthy living initiatives such as Chest/COPD clinic, weight reduction classes, smoking cessation clinics…

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q9a.   What would be your view on funding being sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre, at the former Finlay's site, which would be developed on a shared basis, meaning that it would be open and welcoming to all residents within the Black Mountain area regardless of community or religious backgrounds?

Please circle one response only

I would be in favour of this	1	Go to Q10a
I would not be favour of this	2	Go to Q9b

Q9b.   If no, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

Q10a. If community activities, programmes or services were available at the former Finlay's site, open to all residents regardless of community or religious background, would you or any member of your household consider using any?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1
No	2
Possibly in the future	3
Not interested in any community activity/programme/service	4

Q10b. If no, please state why? Then go to Q12a

_____
_____
_____

Q11. If funding was made available, which of the following types of community services, facilities or programmes would you like to see developed at the former Finlay site?

Please circle one response on each line

	Yes	No
Health and wellbeing initiatives	1	2
Vocational skills training programmes	1	2
Youth employment programmes	1	2
Family support services	1	2
Social enterprise project (i.e. community based businesses/services that contribute to the social and economic regeneration of the area)	1	2
Other (please specify)	1	2

Q12a. Do you think sharing educational services such as after school clubs, school grounds, shared school programmes etc. would benefit the Black Mountain area?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	Go to Q13a
No	2	Go to 12b

Q12b. If no, please state why?

_____
_____
_____

Q13a. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the Black Mountain area as a place to live?

Please circle one response only

Very satisfied	Satisfied	No strong feelings	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
1	2	3	4	5
Go to Q14a			Go to Q13b	

Q13b. If dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, please state why.

_____

_____

_____

Section 3: Attitudes to community relations

Q14a. How concerned/unconcerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in the Black Mountain area?

Please circle one response only

Very concerned	Slightly concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned
1	2	3	4
Go to Q14b		5a	

Q14b. If 'very concerned' or 'slightly concerned', please state why.

_____

_____

_____

Q15a. How concerned/unconcerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland as a whole?

Please circle one response only

Very concerned	Slightly concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned
1	2	3	4
Go to Q15b		6	

Q15b. If 'very concerned' or 'slightly concerned', please state why.

_____

_____

_____

Q16. Do you or members of your household mix with people from a different community or religious background?

Please circle one response only

Frequently	1
Sometimes	2
Haven't had the opportunity	3
Never	4

Q17. Would you or any member of your household attend shared events/activities/projects which included people from…

Please circle one response on each line

	Yes	No
Different religious backgrounds?	1	2
Different ethnic backgrounds?	1	2

Q18a. Would you be willing to share space (e.g. a community resource centre) with residents of the Black Mountain area that were not from you own community background?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	Go to Q19
No	2	Go to Q18b

Q18b. If no, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

Q19. Would you say the level of community spirit in this interface area is …?

Please circle one response only

Very good	1
Good	2
Neither good nor poor	3
Poor	4
Very poor	5
Don't know	888

Q20a. Do you think relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland are better, the same or worse now than compared to 5 years ago?

Please circle one response only

Better	1	Go to Q21a
The same	2	Go to Q21a
Worse	3	Go to Q20b
Don't know	888	Go to Q21a

Q20b. If worse, please state why.

_____

_____

_____

Q21a. Do you think relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland will be better, the same or worse in 5 year's time?

Please circle one response only

Better	1	Go to Q22
The same	2	Go to Q22
Worse	3	Go to Q21b
Don't know	888	Go to Q22

Q21b. If worse, please state why.

_____

_____

_____

Q22.   What would be your view on your area moving towards a more mixed community rather than predominantly Catholic or Protestant?

Please circle one response only

I would be in favour of this	1
I would not be favour of this	2
Don't Know	888

Q23a. Given the current demand for affordable/social housing, if there were a new housing development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis would you, or any member of your household, consider living in such a development?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	Go to Q24a
No	2	Go to Q23b
Possibly in the future	3	Go to Q24a
No, I am happy where I live now	4	Go to Q24a

Q23b. If no, please state why?

_____

_____

_____

Section 4: Community safety

Q24a. The following questions are about your own personal safety within this area and by area we mean within a 15 minute walk from where you live. How safe/unsafe do you feel…?.

Please circle one response on each line

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
…walking around this area during the day? (i.e. 6.00 am to 9.00 pm)	1	2	3	4
…walking around this area after dark? (i.e. 9.00 pm to 6.00 am)	1	2	3	4
…in your own home during the day? (i.e. 6.00 am to 9.00 pm)	1	2	3	4
…in your own home after dark? (i.e. 9.00 pm to 6.00 am)	1	2	3	4

Q24b. If you have answered 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe' to any of the above what makes you feel unsafe in this area? (If not go to Q25)

_____

_____

_____

Q24c. What would make you feel safer?

_____

_____

_____

Q25.   Below is a list of issues that might affect residents living in any given area. Please state whether you are concerned/not concerned about any of the following within the Black Mountain area:

Please circle one response on each line

	Concerned	Not Concerned
Attacks on elderly people	1	2
Attacks on young people	1	2
Discrimination against minority ethnic communities	1	2
Burglary and theft	1	2
Damage/vandalism to property	1	2
Damage/vandalism to car	1	2
Stray dogs	1	2
Dog fouling	1	2
Drugs (using or dealing)	1	2
Graffiti	1	2
Joyriding and car crime (theft and damage)	1	2
Local traffic noise	1	2
People making noise late at night	1	2
Underage drinking	1	2
Assaults	1	2
Displays of flags and emblems	1	2
People causing a nuisance	1	2
Disputes with neighbours	1	2
Other, please specify 1	2	

Q26a. Statistics suggest that areas/streets involved in a neighbourhood watch scheme may experience less criminal activity. Do you think a neighbourhood watch scheme should be introduced in the Blackmountain area?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	Go to Q26b
No	2	Go to Q27a

Q26b. Would you or a member of your household like to get involved in a neighbourhood watch scheme?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1
No	2
Don't Know	888

Q27a. Would you consider yourself to be living in/near an interface area?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	Go to Q27b
No	2	Go to Q28a

Q27b. If yes, how close do you live to the 'interface'?

Please circle one response only

Under 100 yards	1
More than 100 yards but less than 500 yards	2
More than 500 yards	3

Q28a. Do you think relationships on the interface are…?

Please circle one response only

Getting better	1	Go to 29a
About the same	2	Go to Q29a
Getting worse	3	Go to Q28b

Q28b. If you think relationships on the interface are getting worse, please state why.

_____

_____

_____

Q29a.   If there were a shared space project on the interface, which of the following do you think would be likely to happen?

Please circle one response on each line

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Decrease in anti-social behaviour	1	2	888
Decrease in criminal activity	1	2	888
Decrease in sectarianism	1	2	888
Make no difference to you	1	2	888
May attract investment into the area	1	2	888
People would have freer movement in the area	1	2	888
People could have access to additional services	1	2	888

Q29b. Have you any other comments regarding a shared space project in the Black Mountain area?

_____

_____

_____

Q30.   What do you think would be the best way for Black Mountain Shared Space Project to keep people aware of and interested in its work on the interface?

Please circle one response only

Community newsletter	1
Community meetings	2
Feedback through existing community groups	3
Other, please specify	4

Section 5: You and your household

It would be very helpful to the research if you could provide some details about yourself and the people who live with you

Under the Disability Discrimination Act (1995) a "disabled person" is defined as a person with:

"A physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities."

Day to day activities are normal activities carried out by most people on a regular basis. The effect of the disability must have lasted 12 months, or be likely to last at least 12 months or for the rest of the life of the person.

Q31a. Does any member in the household have any long term illnesses, health problems or disability which limits his/her daily activities or the work they can do?

Please circle one response only

Yes	1	Go to Q31b
No	2	Go to Q32

Q31b. How many members of the household have a disability that affects their normal day to day activities?

Please circle one response only

1	2	3+

Q32.   How many people live in this household?   Enter number

Q33.   Could you please complete the following table and provide details of everyone who lives here and how they are related to the Household Reference Person (HRP)? This is the person who would be considered to be the head of the household. Please circle a response for each category that applies to each person.

Please start by giving the age of the Household Reference Person and then work down the categories, circling the appropriate response

Person:	HRP	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age on last birthday:										
Gender Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Your Household HRP	1									
Relationship to HRP: Partner (married)		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Partner (cohabiting)		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Partner (civil partnership)		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Child		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parent		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other Relative		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lodger		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other non-relative		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Employment Status										
Self Employed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Working full-time	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Working part-time	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Not working short term (< 1 year)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Not working long term (> 1 year)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Retired (excludes looking after home)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Student (further / higher education)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Permanent Sick/Disabled	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Looking after family/home	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other, including schoolchild	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Marital Status										
Single (never married)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Married (first marriage)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Re-married	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Civil Partnership	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Separated (but still legally married)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Divorced (but not legally remarried)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Widowed (but not legally remarried)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ethnic Group										
White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chinese	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Irish Traveller	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Indian	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pakistani	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bangladeshi	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Black Caribbean	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Black African	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Mixed Ethnic (please specify)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other, please specify	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Black other (please specify)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Nationality										
British	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Irish	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Irish	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Portuguese	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Latvian	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lithuanian	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Polish	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nigerian	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other (please specify)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Q34.   The Housing Executive has a policy of promoting complete equality in the provision of housing and housing related services in Northern Ireland. In order to help monitor this it would be helpful if you would describe the religious composition of this household.

Please circle one response only

Protestant	Catholic	Mixed Religion Protestant/Catholic	Other (Specify)	None	Don't Know	Refused
1	2	3	4	5	888	777

Q35.   Are there any other comments you would like to make about living in the Black Mountain area or the research being carried out?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Thank you very much for completing the questionnaire.

A research officer will call at your door during the next few weeks to collect the completed questionnaire. The research officer will help you if you would like assistance to complete the questionnaire.

If you have any queries regarding this survey, please do not hesitate to contact Sarah McCloy in the Research Unit of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive on the following number: 028 9031 8545 or use our Freephone Number 0800 072 0987 (no cost from landline phones, mobile providers may vary). Alternatively you can email queries to Sarah.McCloy@nihe.gov.uk

Appendix 2

Tabular results

Table 1: Household type and their definitions

		N	%
LONE PARENT	Lone adult living with one or more dependent children aged under 16	31	22
LONE ADULT	One person below pensionable age	29	21
LONE OLDER	Lone person of pensionable age	18	13
LARGE ADULT	Three or more adults, related or unrelated, living with or without one dependent children aged under 16	16	11
SMALL FAMILY	Any two adults, related or unrelated, living with one or two dependent children aged under 16	13	9
TWO ADULTS	Two people, related or unrelated, below pensionable age	12	9
TWO OLDER	Two people, related or unrelated, at least one of whom is of pensionable age	12	9
LARGE FAMILY	Any two adults , related or unrelated, living with three or more dependent children aged under 16 or three or more adults, related or unrelated, living with two or more dependent children aged under 16	9	6
Total		140	100
Missing	Not enough information supplied to classify household type	28	
Total		168	

Base: 140

Table 2: How long have you lived in your present home?

	Number	%
Less than 1 year	14	8
ONE year or more but less 5 years	24	14
FIVE years or more but less than 10 years	43	26
TEN years or more but less than 15 years	9	5
FIFTEEN years or more	78	46
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 3: Where did you live immediately before your present home?

	Number	%
Same local area (Black Mountain area)	105	63
Outside current local area but within Belfast	53	32
Outside Belfast	7	4
Non response	<5	2
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 4: Do you think you are likely to move away from the Black Mountain area (Highfield, Moyard, Springmartin, Springfield Park and Sliabh Dubh) within the next two years?

	Number	%
Yes	<5	2
No	146	87
Non response/don't know	18	11
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 5: Do you rent or own your home?

	Number	%
Rent from Housing Executive	69	41
Owner occupier	58	35
Rent from Housing Association	27	16
Rent from private landlord	14	8
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 6: Which best describes your home?

	Number	%
House	150	89
Flat	10	6
Bungalow	8	5
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 7: How would you describe the religious composition of your household?

	Number	%
Catholic	83	51
Protestant	77	47
None/Other/Mixed (Protestant / Catholic)	5	2
Total	164	100
Missing: Non response/Refused	<5	
Total	168	

Base: 164

Table 8: Nationality HRP

	Number	%
British	70	45
Irish	65	41
Northern Irish	21	13
Other	<5	1
Total	157	100
Missing: Non response	11	
Total	168	

Base: 157

Table 9: Ethnicity HRP

	Number	%
White	155	98
Other	<5	2
Total	158	100
Missing: Non response	10	
Total	168	

Base: 158

Table 10: Age group HRP

		Number	%
Valid	18 to 24 years	10	7
	25 to 39 years	33	23
	40 to 59 years	54	38
	60 to 74 years	31	22
	75 plus	14	10
	Total	142	100
Missing	Non response	26	
Total		168	

Base: 142

Table 11: Gender HRP

	Number	%
Female	97	62
Male	59	38
Total	156	100
Missing: Non response	12	
Total	168	

Base: 156

Table 12: Employment status HRP

	Number	%
Working	46	30
Retired	31	20
Permanently sick or disabled	30	20
Looking after the family home	24	16
Not working	22	14
Total	153	100
Missing: Non response	15	
Total	168	

Base: 153

Table13a: Does any member of your household have a disability or illness?

	Number	%
Yes	89	54
No	76	46
Total	165	100
Missing: Non response	<5	
Total	168	

Base: 165

Table 13b: Number of household members with a disability or illness?

		Number	%
Valid	One	65	73
	Two or more	24	27
	Total	89	100
Missing	Non applicable	79	
Total		168	

Base: 89 respondents who reported disability in their household

Table 14a: Satisfaction with services and facilities in the Black Mountain area

	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		N/A
	N	%	N	%	N
Emptying of wheelie bins	157	94	9	5	-
Street lighting	149	89	16	10	-
Primary school	137	86	20	13	8
Chemists	143	85	22	13	-
Repairing of roads and pavements	137	82	24	14	-
Doctors	138	82	28	17	-
Street signage	133	79	27	16	-
Car parking	128	76	33	20	-
Dentists	128	76	37	22	-
Advice services	119	74	36	23	8
Sport/leisure centre	113	73	40	26	13
Street sweeping	121	72	44	26	-
Higher/Further education 16+	95	66	46	32	24
Youth employment programmes	88	66	38	28	34
Family support services	93	65	43	30	25
Policing of the area	107	64	52	31	-
Health and wellbeing initiatives	92	64	46	32	25
Adult education	89	63	47	33	27
Vocational skills training	78	60	43	33	39
Secondary school	87	59	58	39	21
Play areas for children	84	52	73	46	8

Table 14b: Reasons given for being dissatisfied with play areas for children in the area

	Number	%
There are none in the area	27	37
Lack of facilities	16	22
Not maintained well (vandalised/litter)	10	14
Other	2	3
Non response	18	25
Total	73	100

Base: 73 of respondents who stated that play areas for children were unsatisfactory

Table 14c: Reasons given for being dissatisfied with secondary schools in the area

	Number	%
There are none in the area	37	64
Other	5	9
Non response	16	28
Total	58	100

Base: 58 of respondents who stated that secondary schools in the area were unsatisfactory

Table 14d: Reasons given for being dissatisfied with the provision of adult education in the area

	Number
There are none in the area	34
Non response	13
Total	47

Base: 47 of respondents who stated that the provision of adult education in the area was unsatisfactory

Table 14e: Reasons given for being dissatisfied with the provision of vocational skills training in the area

	Number
There are none in the area	26
Other	1
Non response	16
Total	43

Base: 43 of respondents who stated that the provision of vocational skills training in the area was unsatisfactory

Table 15a: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the Black Mountain area as a place to live?

	Number	%
Very satisfied	34	20
Satisfied	75	45
No strong feelings	35	21
Dissatisfied	19	11
Very dissatisfied	<5	2
Non Response	<5	1
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 15b: Reasons given for being dissatisfied with Black Mountain area as a place to live

	Number
Too much anti-social behaviour in the area	12
A general lack of facilities e.g. shops, community spaces	9
Area run down/ needs cleaned up	7
Not enough activities for children	6
Other, including: Not enough information on current facilities, more street lighting, not enough police on the ground	5
Total	39

Base: 39 comments made by 23 respondents
N.B. Respondents could give more than one response

Table 16: In terms of future community activities, services or programmes that may be developed within the Black Mountain area which of the following would you, or any member of your household, be interested in using?

	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Community pharmacy	113	67	51	30
Holistic therapies e.g. reflexology, acupuncture	100	60	63	38
Sports/exercise classes	96	57	68	41
Health and wellbeing initiatives	95	57	69	41
Community-based healthy living centre	89	53	73	44
Community café (including healthy eating)	88	52	74	44
Cross-community activities	87	52	73	44
Community training and education	87	52	75	45
Counselling/support services (mental health)	82	49	81	48
Unemployment/Job Club	72	43	91	54
Vocational skills training programmes	67	40	92	55
Family support services	65	39	98	58
Women's group	61	36	99	59
After-school child care for children	57	34	107	64
Children's specific interest clubs (aged 4+)	57	34	107	64
Restorative justice programmes	57	34	105	63
Youth programmes (aged 10+)	55	33	107	64
Youth employment programmes (aged 16+)	55	33	108	64
Drugs/alcohol rehabilitation services	55	33	107	64
Volunteering programme	49	29	111	66
Child care facilities for children under 4 years	45	27	118	70
Senior citizen programmes (craft, lunch club etc.)	41	24	121	72
Men's group	32	19	128	76

Base: 168

Table 17a: What would be your view on funding being sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre, at the former Finlay's site, which would be developed on a shared basis, meaning that it would be open and welcoming to all residents within the Black Mountain area regardless of community or religious backgrounds?

	Number	%
I would be in favour of this	127	76
I would not be in favour of this	35	21
Non response/don't know	6	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 17b: Reasons given for not being in favour of funding being sought to create a multi-purpose community resource centre at the former Finlay's site, developed on a shared basis

	Number
Would cause trouble/tensions too high	20
No trust/not ready	12
Do not need in area	6
Other (including: site inaccessible; not interested; don't know anything about the site)	4
Total	42

Base: 42 comments made by 34 respondents
N.B. Respondents could give more than one response

Table 18a: If community activities, programmes or services were available at the former Finlay's site, open to all residents regardless of community or religious background, would you or any member of your household consider using any?

	Number	%
Yes	87	52
Possibly in the future	43	26
No	29	17
Not interested in any community activity/programme/service	<5	2
Non Response/ don't know	5	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 18b: If funding was made available, which of the following types of community services, facilities or programmes would you like to see developed at the former Finlay's site?

	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Health and wellbeing initiatives	114	82	15	11
Youth employment programmes	107	77	21	15
Social enterprise project	100	72	30	22
Family support services	97	70	31	22
Vocational skills training programmes	95	68	32	23

Base: 130 respondents who consider using activities, programmes or services if available at the former Finlay's site

Table 19: How concerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in the BLACK MOUNTAIN AREA?

	Number	%
Very concerned/ slightly concerned	51	30
Not very concerned/not at all concerned	112	67
Non response	5	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 20: How concerned are you about relations between people of different community backgrounds in NORTHERN IRELAND AS A WHOLE?

	Number	%
Very concerned/ slightly concerned	62	37
Not very concerned/not at all concerned	102	61
Non response	4	2
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 21: Do you or members of your household mix with people from different community/religious backgrounds?

	Number	%
Frequently	74	44
Sometimes	66	39
Never	13	8
Haven't had the opportunity	10	6
Non response	5	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 22: Would you or any member of your household attend shared events/activities/projects which would include people from…

| | Different RELIGIOUS backgrounds | | Different ETHNIC backgrounds | |
	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	137	82	121	72
No	27	16	30	18
Non response	<5	2	17	10
Total	168	100	168	100

Base: 168

Table 23: Would you be willing to share space with residents of the Black Mountain area that were not from you own community background?

	Number	%
Yes	142	85
No	20	12
Non response/don't know	6	4
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 24: Would you say the level of community spirit in this interface area is ...?

	Number	%
Very good/good	69	41
Neither good nor poor	48	29
Poor/Very poor	34	20
Non response/ don't know	17	10
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 25: Do you think relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland are better, the same or worse now than compared TO 5 YEARS AGO?

	Number	%
Better	44	26
The same	73	43
Worse	32	19
Don't know	17	10
Non response	<5	1
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 26: Do you think relations between people of different community backgrounds in Northern Ireland will be better, the same or worse in 5 YEARS' TIME?

	Number	%
Better	46	27
The same	73	43
Worse	11	7
Don't know	36	21
Non response	<5	1
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 27: Do you think sharing educational services such as after school clubs, school grounds, shared school programmes etc. would benefit the Black Mountain area?

	Number	%
Yes	145	86
No	18	11
Non response/don't know	5	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 28: What would be your view on your area moving towards a more mixed community rather than predominately Catholic or Protestant?

	Number	%
I would be in favour of this	69	41
I would not be in favour of this	54	32
Don't know	43	26
Non response	<5	1
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 29: In terms of affordable/social housing, would you or any member of your household consider living in a development where units were allocated on a cross-community basis?

	Number	%
Yes	53	32
No, I am happy where I live now	45	27
Possibly in the future	35	21
No	33	20
No response	<5	1
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 30: How safe/unsafe do you feel walking around this area during the day (i.e. 6.00am to 9.00pm)?

	Number	%
Very safe/fairly safe	152	90
A bit unsafe/very unsafe	12	7
Non response	4	2
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 31: How safe/unsafe do you feel walking around this area after dark (i.e. 9.00pm to 6.00am)?

	Number	%
Very safe/fairly safe	109	65
A bit unsafe/very unsafe	50	30
Non response	9	5
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 32: How safe/unsafe do you feel in your own home during the day (i.e. 6.00am to 9.00pm)?

	Number	%
Very safe/fairly safe	160	95
A bit unsafe/very unsafe	<5	2
Non response	5	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 33: How safe/unsafe do you feel in your own home after dark (i.e. 9.00pm to 6.00am)?

	Number	%
Very safe/fairly safe	139	83
A bit unsafe/very unsafe	24	14
Non response	5	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 34: Are you concerned about any of the following in the Black Mountain area?

	Concerned		Not concerned		Non response	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Burglary and theft	100	60	63	38	5	3
Dog fouling	100	60	63	38	5	3
Damage/vandalism to property	93	55	69	41	6	4
Joyriding and car crime (theft and damage)	90	54	73	44	5	3
Damage/vandalism to car	87	52	76	45	5	3
Drugs (using or dealing)	86	51	77	46	5	3
Underage drinking	83	49	80	48	5	3
Graffiti	76	45	86	51	6	4
Attacks on young people	74	44	90	54	<5	2
Attacks on elderly people	70	42	93	55	5	3
Assaults	69	41	94	56	5	3
People causing a nuisance	68	41	95	57	5	3
Discrimination against minority ethnic communities	66	39	97	58	5	3
Stray dogs	60	36	102	61	6	4
People making noise late at night	61	36	101	60	6	4
Disputes with neighbours	49	29	114	68	5	3
Displays of flags and emblems	38	23	125	74	5	3
Local traffic noise	33	20	130	77	5	3

Base: 168

Table 35a: Do you think neighbourhood watch scheme should be introduced in the Black mountain area?

	Number	%
Yes	117	70
No	46	27
Non response/don't know	5	3
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 35b: Would you or any member of your household like to get involved in a neighbourhood watch scheme?

	Number	%
Yes	33	28
No	56	48
Don't Know	26	22
Non response	<5	2
Total	117	100
Missing: Non applicable	51	
Total	168	

Base: 123respondents who thought that a neighbourhood watch scheme should be introduced in the Black mountain area

Table 36a: Would you consider yourself to be living in/near as interface area?

	Number	%
Yes	123	73
No	39	23
Non response/don't know	6	4
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 36b: If yes, how close do you live to the interface?

	Number	%
Under 100 yards	48	39
More than 100 yards but less than 500 yards	49	40
More than 500 yards	20	16
Non response	6	5
Total	123	100
Missing: Non applicable	45	
Total	168	

Base: 123 respondents who would consider themselves to be living in/near as interface area

Table 37: Do you think relationships at the interface are...?

	Number	%
Getting better	30	18
About the same	111	66
Getting worse	16	10
Non response/don't know	11	7
Total	168	100

Base: 168

Table 38: What do you think would happen if there was a shared space project on the interface?

	Yes		No		Don't know		Non response	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
People could have access to additional services	81	48	27	16	49	29	11	7
May attract investment into the area	70	42	37	22	49	29	12	7
People would have freer movement in the area	62	37	44	26	50	30	12	7
Decrease in sectarianism	57	34	48	29	51	30	12	7
Make no difference to you	53	32	55	33	42	25	18	11
Decrease in criminal activity	41	24	55	33	58	35	14	8
Decrease in anti-social behaviour	43	23	58	35	53	32	14	8

Base: 168

Table 39: What would be the best way for your household to be kept aware of and interested in community work within the Black Mountain area?

	Number	%
Community newsletter	126	75
Community meetings	14	8
Feedback through existing community groups	16	10
Non response/don't know	10	6
Other	<5	1
Total	168	100

Base: 168