



**Supporting
Communities**
Empowering Society

Supporting Communities Impact Assessment 2017/18



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1. Introduction

This report describes the social impact of Supporting Communities in 2017/18, through the lens of one of its thirteen community development areas; Mid and East Antrim.

2. Supporting Communities

Supporting Communities is an independent charitable organisation that champions tenant and community participation by developing groups, supporting active citizenship and building cohesive communities.

The organisation promotes best practice in community participation in Northern Ireland through a grassroots approach to community development, providing tailored support, advice, information and training to new and existing community groups, statutory and voluntary organisations.

The organisation's principal funder is the Housing Executive although it does have a range of other funders and relationships with organisations to which it provides paid for services. Supporting Communities offers the following overall menu of activities, overseen by a team of 13 sub-regionally based Community Development Officers:

- Community Development
- Training
- Funding Support
- Governance
- Digital Inclusion
- Business Support
- Social Enterprise
- Succession Planning
- Administration Service

Supporting communities segments its work with community groups on the following basis:

Category A - Community Development

- One to one support with groups
- Meet on a regular basis - once a month for example

Category B - Facilitation plus+

- Support provided in preparation of and at Inter Agency Meetings, Housing Community Network / Housing Forum Meetings, Estate Inspections, PAYE services

Category C - Ongoing info provision / support

- Groups on its mailing list which receive fortnightly “ezine”, funding news etc.

Category D - Community champion / village voices

- No community group in the area but a representative has been elected for the area

3. Approach

Rose Regeneration and their partner Rural Community Network Northern Ireland were commissioned to assess the impact made by Supporting Communities through a competitive tendering process.

3.1 What is Social Value?

Measuring the tangible costs and outputs of a community activity is relatively straightforward. We may know what the inputs are (e.g. the funding, equipment or volunteers needed to run the activity) and the outputs expected of group (e.g. a target for the number of people participating in the activity); but the greater challenge is quantifying the wider social, economic and environmental outcomes the community groups are delivering.

This is what social value does. It asks the question ‘if £x is spent on delivering an activity, what is the value of that same £x in terms of wider benefits for the local community?’

Examples of social value might be the value community members experience from increasing their confidence or living near green space; or it could be the value of the time the community group has spent collaborating with other organisations to improve health services in a local area.

Rose Regeneration has developed an approach to measuring social value using an online tool called the Social Value Engine:

The Social Value Engine helps organisations identify and measure the social value of the outcomes achieved by their activity. Through working closely with Supporting Communities staff we have begun to build their capacity to undertake future analysis of the social value they have delivered as an organisation themselves.

This information can then be used to:

- understand where your organisation is having the most impact;
- make decisions about where to invest resources;
- demonstrate the value of your activity to funders and other stakeholders

The Social Value Engine also helps describe how activities are building a better ‘place’ - a sustainable community where people want to live, work and invest. It provides:

1. A systemised and academically robust assessment of social value for groups to forecast, plan and evaluate their activities.
2. More than 200 peer-reviewed financial proxies derived from reliable sources, which are regularly updated.
3. A description of how a project creates value and a ratio that states how much social value (in £/€) is created for every £/€ of investment.
4. An overview of how a group’s activities are making a place better to live in and more sustainable.

3.2 Bristol Accord

The Social Value Engine uses the Bristol Accord to enable organisations to see how their activity is building a more attractive place –where people want to live and work, both now and in the future.

The Bristol Accord was developed in 2005 when the UK Government worked with all the EU Member States to agree what makes communities sustainable and to foster ‘place making’ skills.

A sustainable community should be safe, fair, thriving, environmentally sensitive, well run, served, well connected and well designed and built.

This common framework for defining a successful sustainable community is shown in the diagram to the right.

The Social Value Engine relates each impact identified during its analysis back to one of the eight domains within the Bristol accord, identifying how it has made a contribution to the overall sustainability of the area being assessed as well as applying a monetary social value to it. This provides a richer area analysis than simply a financial rate of return. It enables a more detailed narrative to be offered as a context for the level of social return.



4. Methodology

There are six key principles associated with Social Return on Investment analysis:

1. Establishing scope and identifying key stateholders to identify impacts.
2. Mapping project outcomes with stakeholders.
3. Evidencing project outcomes and giving them a financial value.
4. Establishing project impact - accounting for attribution, deadweight, displacement and drop off.
5. Calculating the SROI.
6. Reporting the findings from the assessment process.

4.1 Scope of Analysis

The wider the geography and the larger the scale of analysis the more difficult it becomes to undertake this exercise with the detailed involvement of those people who are recipients and deliverers of a service.

Taking the breadth of the operation (Northern Ireland wide) of Supporting Communities into account we decided it would be most effective to look in depth at one geographical council area covered by the organisation rather than to spread the analysis too thinly across the whole geography of the Northern Ireland region. This provided the opportunity to work intensively with both Supporting Communities staff and those they serve to undertake the analysis.

The Social Value Engine contains over 200 financial proxies and we convened a workshop with staff from Supporting Communities to narrow down the list of proxies to best represent the areas of impact delivered by the organisation. At the workshop we refined the list of outcome proxies chosen by undertaking a materiality test, through discussion, to identify the most appropriate outcomes and stakeholders, which were material to the SROI analysis. After the workshop we also checked the analysis undertaken against the logic model /theory of change developed for the organisation in 2016-17 as part of our assessment of materiality .We then tested these assumptions with both individual recipients of the services offered by Supporting Communities (this involved 10 one to one interviews) in Mid and East Antrim and with a group of 11 organisations supported by the organisation through a workshop held in Ballymena. This enabled to ensure that the impact measures were co-identified and owned by those involved in the scope of the analysis. They are set out below:

Output Area	Social Value Engine Outcome Area	Financial Proxy
Governance	2d. improved efficiency and dynamism of community and voluntary sector.	Improved governance relationships, improved staff relationships.
Member of a Social Group	2c. strengthened public and civic engagement.	Value to an individual of being a member of a social group.
Leadership Self-Esteem	2e. improved leadership and empowerment for individuals in the community.	Improved self-esteem as a leader.

Good Neighbours (Housing)	6e. improved life satisfaction	Value attributed to housing arising from good neighbours.
Joint Working	8a. more substantive links between organisations and service providers.	Savings from joint working.
Reducing Crime	National Targets, Outcomes and Measure Framework for Social Value - Crime Measure	Initiatives aimed at reducing crime (e.g. support for local youth groups, lighting for public spaces, private security, etc.)
Talking to Neighbours	1e. reduced social isolation for community members.	Annual value attributed to talking to neighbours more frequently.
Value of Living in a Good Place	1c. improved social inclusion and access to community resources.	Value ascribed to living in a good place.
Belonging to a Neighbourhood	1c. improved social inclusion and access to community resources.	Value to an individual (aged 25-49) of feeling like they belong in their neighbourhood.
Volunteers	1d. increased volunteering and potential for greater community participation and development.	Value per volunteer in the UK.
Frequent Volunteers	1d. increased volunteering and potential for greater community participation and development.	Value that frequent volunteers place on volunteering.

Working with the Community Development Officer for Mid and East Antrim (MEA) area from Supporting Communities we then identified the number of beneficiaries in each of the output areas. This information was collected from the management information systems maintained by Supporting Communities.

4.2 Qualifying the Results

It is important when any social return on analysis investment is undertaken to ensure mitigating factors (for which the Social Value Engine uses the term deflators) are taken into account. This involves considering four factors, namely:

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- Deadweight - how much of the impact claimed might have happened without intervention.
- Leakage - how much of the impact claimed is happening outside of the geographical area of analysis. *As all the outcomes were derived in the Mid and East Antrim area leakage was not applied in this analysis.*
- Attribution - how much of the impact claimed might be attributed to the work of others.
- Drop Off - how much of the impact claimed will decline over time.

Coming to a judgement about the scale of each of these factors is a subjective process. In the development of this report these judgements were based on:

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- Consideration of the management information collected by Supporting Communities.
- Discussion with the Community Development Officer and other key staff at Supporting Communities.

- A series of one to one interviews with individuals who have been recipients of Supporting Communities services in the MEA area. A group discussion with organisations engaged with Supporting Communities in the MEA area. Details of the issues discussed at this workshop are attached at Appendix 1.

The following key lines of enquiry were explored with this range of key informants:

- - Nature of Involvement with Supporting Communities - length of engagement, ongoing or completed.
 - How the connections arose.
 - Which other organisations assist with the activities and what proportion of overall support they give.
 - How likely were they to have found this help if Supporting Communities didn't provide it.
 - How long is the impact of the help from Supporting Communities to last.
- Any other aspects of the relationship with Supporting Communities which are beneficial.

Having completed this process we undertook a sensitivity analysis to ensure a clear overview of the assumptions, which have the greatest impact on our model.

4.3 Case Studies

We also considered a series of case studies to further deepen the context for our judgements on the relevance of each of the mitigating factors set out above. These were developed by Supporting Communities and are detailed below:

Three Colours Do Agree

During the 2016 -2018 year the relevant Community Development Officer has been working closely on a cross community / cross border project with Glenravel & District Community & Residents Association and Richmount Rural Community Association.

The group work started 2 years ago with the funding sought for the Glenravel group from the mainly Catholic Community group to organise a project with the mostly Protestant Richmount Rural Community Association, Portadown.

Funding was sought in partnership with Supporting Communities, and the Chairpersons from both the Richmount Rural Community Association and GDCRA. Both groups participated in a number of workshops in 2017 with members visiting each other's community groups, this included Glenravel visiting the Garvaghy Road Church and talking and being entertained by the local people. Similarly those from Richmount visited the people from Glenravel in a day of sightseeing and an evening of musical entertainment.

Following this both groups extended the programme working cross border with a group from Monaghan in the Republic of Ireland. The project became known as "3 colours do agree". There were a number of group workshops held during a residential enabling the group to explore cultural difference and

understanding. With a visit to the Cavan County Museum and Peace Garden which explores life from those who lost their life at the Somme and from those who lost their lives during the Easter Rising.

This reflective work led to an end of celebration event with everyone attending including participants, funders such as MEA Council, ABC Council, International Fund for Ireland, and a range of other agencies including Supporting Communities who were invited to deliver a presentation at the event.



Best Practice Visit

During 2017 the Supporting Communities Community Development Officer, in partnership with the North Ballymena Cluster worker, applied to the Hex through the Bric funding to deliver their annual social programme of events for their annual social project. This included the Best Practice visit to the Caw and Nelson Drive project in Derry / LDerry with the group.

Members from not only Dunclug but from Ballykeel and Glenravel (Ballymena Groups) also joined the group to attend.

Welcoming the visitors Caw and Nelson Drive Officer Linda Watson completed a presentation highlighting their journey over the years, including both the highs and lows. The Ballymena groups came back inspired to look at what they could utilise in their area and what further Best Practice visits could be arranged with other groups across the community.



Good Relations Carrickfergus

Following complaints of hate crime in the area, the group wanted to explore ways of engaging the community to be more inclusive of those from an ethnic background using a low key approach. Following many meetings and suggestions from the Supporting Communities CDO the group agreed to invite the Inter Ethnic Forum to help with the design of a Good Relations event, with the group and the Supporting Communities CDO applying to both the Housing Executive BRIC project and the Council for funding which was secured.

The CDO from Supporting Communities agreed to liaise with Ivy Goddard from the MEA Inter Ethnic Forum and from the initial meeting a number of performers were booked, including Bollywood Dancers, Henna artists, and the African Drum Circle and Salsa performers.



Dunclug Interagency - a Response to ASB

Following a number of reports of anti-social behaviour (ASB) evidenced in the local newspaper a local Councillor asked if the Dunclug Group could address this. As Supporting Communities were working closely with the group and had a good working relationship with many of the agencies it was agreed that Supporting Communities would organise an initial meeting with the agencies to discuss the issues. This meeting developed into a regular Dunclug Interagency Forum focusing on the ASB in Dunclug.

During the first meeting the issues were discussed including the hot spots identified where much of the ASB was happening. From the initial meeting two sub groups were formed including an Environmental Subgroup and a Youth Subgroup again administered by Supporting Communities.

An action plan was drawn up during both subgroup meetings, addressing the anti-social behaviour in a physical way in terms of removing an overgrown area in which young people were hiding as PSNI approached the area.

Additionally following complaints from a local business regarding ASB outside a shop, a wall was removed where the young people congregated. This immediately resolved the issue for the shop owner with an increase in numbers coming back to his business.

Furthermore the youth subcommittee met and came up with a range of possible solutions to engage the young people by working with youth workers funded by PCSP to come into the area to work with the youth. The Education Authority – Youth Service staff also completed a consultation with the young people identifying their needs, and to date the local Youth Forum is now working effectively at a local level.

The Housing Executive also agreed to complete a community consultation, which gave the community a voice about their concerns and how they would like to see them resolved. This continues to be followed up with the Dunclug Partnership using it to develop a programme of events.

A major outcome is that the PSNI have reported a recorded decrease in ASB in the area since the formation of the Forum. This model is now being considered for other areas.



4.4 Deflator Judgements

Our analysis of the level to which to deflate the gross impact of each of the outcomes, having considered all the evidence, was based on the following rationale:

Output Description	SVE Outcome Area	Proxy	Leakage	Deadweight	Attribution	Drop Off	Rationale
Governance	2d. improved efficiency and dynamism of community and voluntary sector	Improved governance relationships, improved staff relationships	0%	20%	30%	20%	We assumed based on the interviews and group session that a small number of these individuals would have got this support from elsewhere. There was however evidence of substantial engagement with other agencies and the on-going support required for these groups suggested potentially high drop off
Member of a Social Group	2c. strengthened public and civic engagement	Value to an individual of being a member of a social group	0%	20%	40%	10%	We felt the causality in this measure would be hard to justify without a significant element of attribution to others as this is a “downstream” impact from direct activity by SC and many other agencies and informal networks interacting with the individuals concerned.
Leadership Self-Esteem	2e. improved leadership and agency for individuals in the community	Improved self esteem as a leader	0%	10%	10%	20%	We have assumed that there is a limited role, which others have had in stimulating the volunteers and few would volunteer without SC direct engagement. We have also assumed on-going need for SC support, hence the 20% drop off figure.

Good Neighbours (Housing)	6e. improved life satisfaction	Value attributed to housing arising from good neighbours	0%	20%	50%	10%	We felt the causality in this measure would be hard to justify without a significant element of attribution to others as this is a “downstream” impact from direct activity by SC and many other agencies and informal networks interacting with the individuals concerned.
Joint Working	8a. more substantive links between organisations and service providers	Savings from joint working	0%	20%	10%	10%	There was evidence from the interviews and group discussions of a number of incentives for joint working (in terms of a rationale for some deadweight) and the on-going intensity of engagement by SC justifies the drop off figure.
Reducing Crime	National TOMs framework	Initiatives aimed at reducing crime (e.g. support for local youth groups, lighting for public spaces, private security, etc.)	0%	20%	10%	10%	The involvement of others in the initiatives identified and the on-going support needed from SC are the rationale for the levels of deadweight and attribution. The drop off figure is justified by the need for on-going support from Supporting Communities.
Talking to Neighbours	1e. reduced social isolation for community members	Annual value attributed to talking to neighbours more frequently	0%	33%	33%	20%	There is clearly evidence that Supporting Communities has generated this outcome from the interviews, however it is such a broad outcome for such a large number of people that I have been cautious in my assessment of their overall in its achievement.

Value of Living in a Good Place	1c. improved social inclusion and access to community resources	Value ascribed to living in a good place	0%	33%	33%	20%	There is clearly evidence that Supporting Communities has generated this outcome from the interviews, however it is such a broad outcome for such a large number of people that I have been cautious in my assessment of their overall role in its achievement.
Belonging to a Neighbourhood	1c. improved social inclusion and access to community resources	Value to an individual (aged 25-49) of feeling like they belong in their neighbourhood.	0%	33%	33%	20%	There is clearly evidence that Supporting Communities has generated this outcome from the interviews, however it is such a broad outcome for such a large number of people that I have been cautious in my assessment of their overall role in its achievement.
Volunteers	1d. increased volunteering and potential for greater community participation and development	Value per volunteer in the UK	0%	10%	10%	20%	We have assumed that there is a limited role, which others have had in stimulating the volunteers and few would volunteer without Supporting Communities direct engagement. I have also assumed on-going need for Supporting Communities support, hence the 20% drop off figure.
Frequent Volunteers	1d. increased volunteering and potential for greater community participation and development	Value that frequent volunteers place on volunteering	0%	10%	10%	20%	We think on the basis of the interviews it is unlikely that the individuals concerned would otherwise volunteer or be stimulated by others. The drop off figure is higher as we feel the individuals need significant on-going support.

4.5 Input Costs

The input costs for the achievement of these outcomes have been based on attributing an apportioned cost of the full cost of the operation of Supporting Communities across the whole of Northern Ireland, plus a value for the volunteer time stimulated by the organisation in the development of these activities.

It is important in the context of volunteers to acknowledge not just the social impact of their volunteering but to also recognise the value of their time in the development of the outcomes attributed to them. ***Calculated together the input costs were: £756,945 of which less than £100,000 were direct staffing costs. This demonstrates a really significant cash value associated with the participation of volunteers in the activities leading to the outcomes achieved in the Mid and East Antrim area.***

4.6 Social Value Delivered

The table below summarises the social value delivered by the Mid and East Antrim service in 2017/18 based on the application of the methodology set out above:

Output	Outcome	Financial Proxy	Unit Cost	Units	Deadweight	Attribution	Drop-off	Gross Project Return	Net Project Return	Source for Proxy Value and Hyperlink
Governance	2d. improved efficiency and dynamism of community and voluntary sector.	Improved governance relationships, improved staff relationships.	£6,000.00	380	£456,000	£684,000	£456,000	£2,280,000	£684,000	Stage 2 Predictive SROI Study Report
Member of a Social Group	2c. strengthened public and civic engagement.	Value to an individual of being a member of a social group.	£1,112.00	338	£75,171	£150,342	£37,586	£375,856	£112,757	Ducane Housing Association, Value for Money Statement
Leadership Self-Esteem	2e. improved leadership and agency for individuals in the community.	Improved self-esteem as a leader.	£384.00	230	£8,832	£8,832	£8,832	88,320	£61,824	Human Givens College Courses
Good Neighbours (Housing)	6e. improve life satisfaction.	Value attributed to housing arising from good neighbours.	£242.00	13,851	£670,388	£1,675,971	£355,194	£3,351,942	£670,388	Paying For Good Neighbours? Neighbourhood Deprivation and the Community Benefits of Education by Steve Gibbons

Joint Working	8a. more substantive links between organisations and service providers.	Savings from joint working.	£5.70	13,851	£15,790	£7,895	£7,895	£78,951	£47,370	One Source Joint Committee
Reducing Crime	National TOMS framework.	Initiatives aimed at reducing crime (e.g. support for local youth groups, lighting for public spaces, private security, etc.)	£1.00	60,000	£12,000	£6,000	£6,000	£60,000	£36,000	National TOMS Framework
Talking to Neighbours	1e. reduced social isolation for community members.	Annual value attributed to talking to neighbours more frequently.	£2,592.00	2,028	£1,734,670	£1,734,670	£1,051,315	£5,256,576	£735,921	Ducane Housing Association, Value for Money Statement
Value of Living in a Good Place	1c. improved social inclusion and access to community resources.	Value ascribed to living in a good place.	1,112.00	2,028	£744,195	£744,195	£451,027	£2,255,136	£315,719	Ducane Housing Association, Value for Money Statement
Belonging to a Neighbourhood	1c. improved social inclusion and access to community resources.	Value to an individual (aged 25-49) of feeling like they belong in their neighbourhood.	£9,409.00	2,028	£6,296,879	£6,296,879	£3,816,290	£19,081,452	£2,671,403	Ducane Housing Association, Value for Money Statement

Volunteers	1d. increased volunteering and potential for greater community participation and development.	Value per volunteer in UK.	£1,666.00	169	£28,155	£28,155	£56,311	£281,554	£168,932	Cabinet Office, A National Survey of Volunteering and Charitable Giving
Frequent Volunteers	1d. increased volunteering and potential for greater community participation and development.	Value that frequent volunteers place on volunteering.	£15,650.00	169	£264,485	£264,485	£528,970	£2,644,850	£1,586,910	Wellbeing and civil society, Estimating the value of volunteering using subjective wellbeing data, by Daniel Fujiwara, Paul Oroyemi and Ewen McKinnon
Totals					£10,306,566	£11,601,425	£6,755,420	£35,754,637	£7,091,225	

When the deflated value of these outcomes is divided by the input costs of **£742,149** set out above it gives a figure of **£9.55 for each £1** invested in the delivery of the service. In our experience of social value delivered in other community settings this is towards the upper end of achievement, with those projects we have assessed to date falling mostly between a £5-£10 social return range.

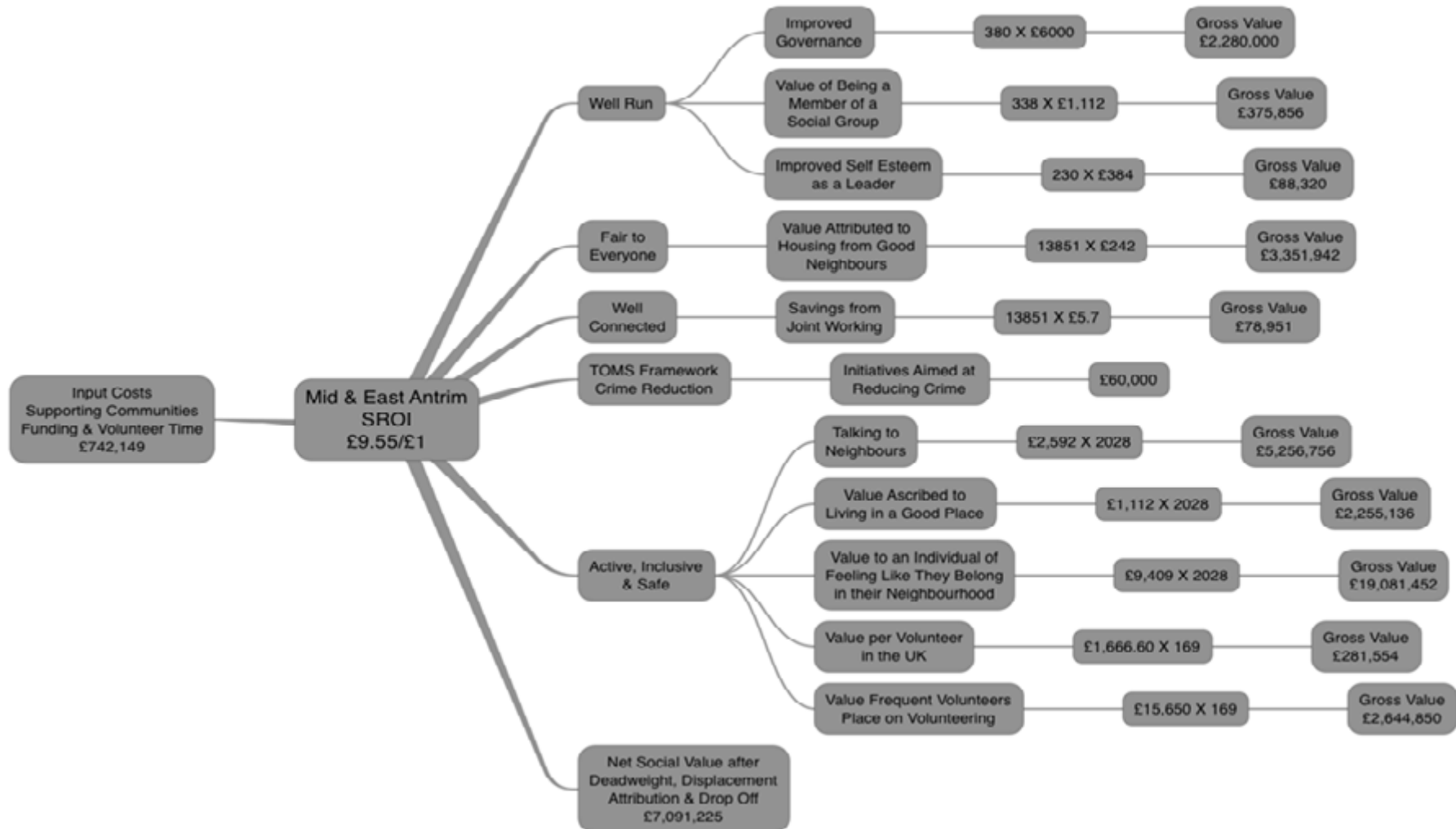
5. Sustainability Impacts

Relating the overall outcome areas identified to the domains within the Bristol Accord the following pattern of impact can be shown:

Returns	Overall Social Value (£)
1. Active, Inclusive and Safe	29,519,568
2. Well Run	2,744,176
3. Environment	0
4. Well Designed and Built	0
5. Well Connected	0
6. Fair to Everyone	3,351,942

7. Thriving	0
8. Well Connected	78,950.70
National TOMS Framework (Crime Reduction)	60,000

It is clear from this analysis that in addition to delivering a good rate of social return the principal focus of the work of Supporting Communities has been around: Active Inclusive and Safe, Well Run, Fair to Everyone and Well Connected. These outcome areas resonate with the mission of the organisation. They reflect particularly strongly on its mission to empower communities and to facilitate and enable social action rather than to “do things for communities”. The overall achievement of Supporting Communities is summarised in the chart below:



6. Conclusions

In view of the challenges associated with undertaking a Northern Ireland wide social return on investment analysis of the work of Supporting Communities we have looked in detail at one of its 13 operational areas. This has provided us with the opportunity to co-determine the key measures of impact with those involved from this particular geographical area and to generate a series of community narratives from the beneficiaries of its services. It has also enabled us to look in some detail at what has been delivered and make authentic and locally focused judgements about how much of each impact can be attributed to Supporting Communities directly.

The analysis identifies a number of key impacts:

Firstly the value of volunteer time generated by the Community Development Officer and her colleagues is very significant in terms of the overall input to the generation of the outcomes identified

Secondly the key rationale behind the work of Supporting Communities namely: to engage, facilitate and support groups to take more responsibility for their own affairs is strongly reflected in the domains of the Bristol Accord to which the impact identified relate namely:

(1) ACTIVE, INCLUSIVE AND SAFE - *Fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities*

(2) WELL RUN - *With effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership*

(8) FAIR FOR EVERYONE - *Including those in other communities, now and in the future*

Thirdly the level of Social Return on Investment achieved: £9.55/£1 is a good level of achievement and towards the upper end of the scale for achievement in the context of community development activity.

Fourthly this approach has built the capacity of Supporting Communities to build in-house assessment of the social value it delivers through embedding the use of the Social Value Engine as a measurement tool within its management information systems.

Appendix 1 - Notes from Ballymena Triangulation Meeting: 18 September 2018

Other Groups that assist

- Road Safety Initiative by one of local groups: NIHE, PSNI, Local School etc. although SC helped organise it, plan it and promote it
- Rural Support Networks through their Micro Grant Scheme
- Local Council Grant Schemes: Council having a “strategic role” as opposed to SC in having a “hands on” role
- Big Lottery Fund NI: Particularly awards for all that has helped pay for work in murals and taking pride in local estates
- Department of Communities: Funding Body
- NIHE: Environmental Grants for Local Allotments
- PSNI Funding: Kids Parties
- Halifax Foundation: Training Classes
- Intermediary Role of SC: Their working style, working with grass roots groups, their independence, “Glue”

Help elsewhere

- Council Grants
- NIHE Grants
- Cluster approach being used within the Council area
- Focus on Smaller Groups
- SC giving groups confidence to apply for grants and to speak to statutory bodies about their funding and needs
- Mediation and Listening Ear role
- “Not a crowded place” for help elsewhere

Gaps in Service

- Account service to groups being stopped, although confidence has been given to groups by SC providing templates on how to maintain financial records
- Road safety issues

Miscellaneous Comments

- “Hand up rather than a hand out”
- Empowerment
- Inspiring confidence to take on other project, “Personal Development as well as Community Development”
- Incentive to do more

- “If funding runs out, we can sustain that”
- Learning from each other, talking to other groups
- Bringing people on board
- Action plan learning

Acknowledgments and Thanks

This report was developed by Ivan Annibal and Dr Jessica Sellick of Rose Regeneration, with support from Conor McGale of Rural Community Network Northern Ireland. The report was written principally by Ivan Annibal of Rose Regeneration.

Extensive and detailed support for the development of the report was provided by Gillian Forrest – Community Development Officer for Mid and East Antrim area at Supporting Communities.

Background information and material was provided by Anita Doonan, Funding and Social Value Officer Supporting Communities.

The following Supporting Communities staff worked with Ivan Annibal to identify the most appropriate impact measures for the analysis:

- Anita Doonan - Training and Social Value Officer
- Sheenagh McNally - Head of Corporate Services
- Aidan Kearney - Senior Training Officer
- Stephen Marks - Social Enterprise and Training Officer
- Conor Flanagan - Head of Community Development
- Martin Quinn - Senior Community Development Officer, covering Mid Ulster area
- Gillian Forrest - Community Development Officer covering Mid and East Antrim - area we have chosen for the impact study
- Kerry Logan - Community Development Officer covering Ards / North Down, Lisburn and Castlereagh

The following individuals participated in interviews about the impact of Supporting Communities:

- Christine Barnhill - Funding Officer Christine Barnhill
- Stephen Sheerin - PCSP Stephen Sheerin
- Claire McBurney - Craigywarren & Cloughwater Road Residents Association
- Joanne Brown Kerr - Bann Maine West Cluster
- Lindsay Graham - Castlemara Community Association
- Louise Devlin - Department for Communities
- Gavin Bell - Windmill and Menorca Drive Residents Association

- Michael Alexander - Department for Infrastructure - Roads
- Nigel Montgomery Education Authority - Youth Service

The following individuals participated in the triangulation group meeting held in Ballymena on 18 September 2018

- Patricia McQuillan - Dunclug Partnership
- Marian Maguire - Glenravel & District Community & Residents Association
- Patricia McConnell - Carnlough Community Association
- Chris Bowyer - Ballykeel 1 Moving Forward Community Ground
- Tam Balmer - Seven Towers Community Association
- Anne O'Donnell - Windsor Residents Association
- Kim Webbe - Factory Community Forum
- Joanne Campbell - PSNI
- Denise Reynolds - MEA Council
- Kevin McCrudden - Dunclug Youth Forum
- Roy McClean - Housing Executive

