

What are the social benefits & issues of NPPF?

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What is social sustainability?

"A process for creating sustainable, successful places that promote wellbeing, by understanding what people need from the places they live and work. Social sustainability combines design of the physical realm with design of the social world - infrastructure to support social and cultural life, social amenities, systems for citizen engagement and space for people and places to evolve."

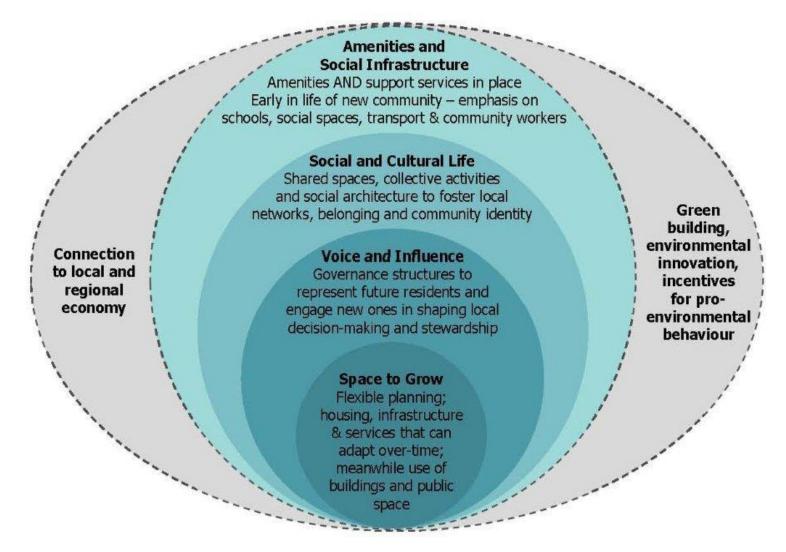


Table 1: Urban social sustainability: contributory factors, Dempsey et al., 2009.

Non-physical factors	Predominantly physical factors
Education and training	• Urbanity
 Social justice: inter- and intra- 	 Attractive public realm
generational	 Decent housing
 Participation and local democracy 	 Local environmental quality and
Health, quality of life and well-	amenity
being	 Accessibility (e.g. to local services
 Social inclusion (and eradication of social exclusion) 	<pre>and facilities/employment/green space)</pre>
Social capital	Sustainable urban design
• Community	Neighbourhood
• Safety	 Walkable neighbourhood: pedestrian
Mixed tenure	friendly
Fair distribution of income	e.i.d.y
Social order	
Social cohesion	
• Community cohesion (i.e. cohesion	
between and among different	
groups)	
Social networks	
Social interaction	
Sense of community and belonging	
• Employment	
• Residential stability (vs turnover)	
Active community organizations	
Cultural traditions	

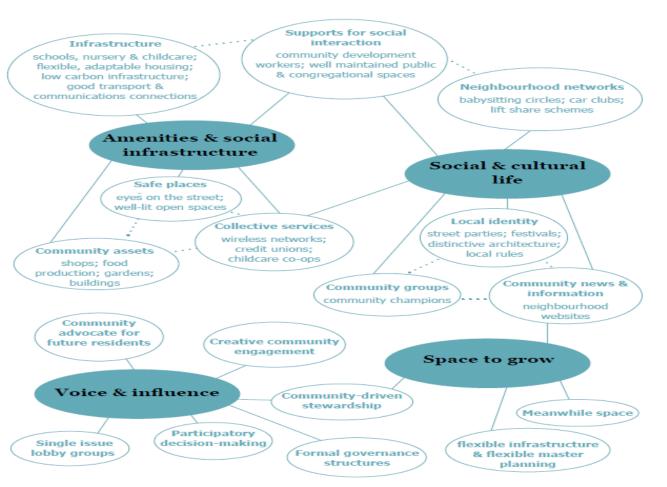
Source: Dempsey, N. et al., 2011. The social dimension of sustainable development: Defining urban social sustainability.

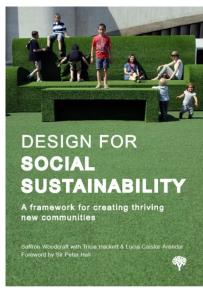
What is social sustainability?



Source: Social Life, Design for Social Sustainability: a practical framework for building communities, 2012.

Building blocks for social sustainability







What are the social benefits (and issues) of NPPF?



Reasons for optimism:

- 1. Emphasis on housing need
- 2. Focus on social dimensions of sustainable development
- 3. Local plans and community influence





NPPF: "A social role"

" ... supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being"

Source: NPPF 2012, p2



Three issues:

- 1. Housing & strong, cohesive communities
- 2. Putting social sustainability into practice
- 3. Supporting neighbourhood planning & community empowerment





1. Housing & strong, cohesive communities

Cohesion & integration are <u>local</u> issues

 Affordable housing is crucial part of creating strong communities

- Implications of Montague Review:
 - Move away from mixed communities
 - Greater segregation between tenures
 - Less affordable (and social) housing



1. Housing & strong, cohesive communities

"Integration is achieved when neighbourhoods, families and individuals come together on issues that matter to them, and so we are committed to rebalancing activity from centrally led to locally led action and from the public to the voluntary and private sectors."



2. Putting social sustainability into practice

Social sustainability is complex and context specific

 Requires more than provision of community facilities

 Practical tools and resources not yet available?

3. Supporting neighbourhood planning

Presumption in favour of SD

Support for communities to plan?

Capacity within local authorities?





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