



Embedding social values in the design process

A new Social Life programme

FEBRUARY 2023



1 Our mission

For over a decade, Social Life has been doing place-based research, working with developers, local authorities, architects and urban designers with the aim of helping to shape built environments that support people's wellbeing, health and quality of life. Through this body of work – and listening to designers of urban spaces – we have identified a clear gap in capacity in the sector to integrate social value goals throughout the design, engagement, procurement, construction and management of making places.

To bridge this gap, which results in new places failing to meet the everyday needs of local communities, Social Life is developing a new programme of work with architects and urban designers to embed social values into the design process of the built environment.

Social Life was set up in 2011 as a specialist centre of research and innovation about the social life of communities. Our work is based on understanding of how peoples' day-to-day experience of local places is shaped by the built environment - housing, public spaces, parks and local high streets - and how change - through regeneration, new development or small improvements to public spaces - affects the social fabric, opportunities and wellbeing of local areas. We have worked on many regeneration schemes in London and beyond, using our social sustainability framework as the starting point for our work on social impact.

We welcome the increased interest in social value and are working to address some of the limitations of current approaches and to apply what we have learnt to practice.

A social value agenda for built environment work has reached both public and private sectors. However, social value commitments come in many different forms and are rarely place specific. The current tools used to support these, such as the national TOMs, ESG contract and others tend to focus on the *scheme*, and what it can deliver through employment or apprenticeships. We need to find a new approach that supports the *process and delivery* of social impacts as they relate to the new place and how it can support less tangible factors like belonging and wellbeing.

The pandemic highlighted that existing social fractures only get exacerbated in times of crisis. The built environment also took on a new level of importance bringing into question the quality of our homes and how we access public spaces and resources. There is a renewed push from all sectors to address our environmental and social crisis with equal commitment. Social impact goals are more aligned than ever across sectors. Improving wellbeing and quality of life is at the core of finding solutions to the climate emergency, and to moving forward to a sustainable, ultimately regenerative, future.

We want to support designers to create better places by making social value place-based and connected to the communities surrounding the project site.

To effectively embed social values in our built environments, both the design process and relationships need to change. Preconceived notions of what 'works', what is 'beautiful', what 'brings people together', what is 'needed', what 'feels safe' must be challenged to reflect a local set of values, needs and cultures. Social values are not universally prescriptive and need to be understood in context. For design teams this means having to expand their approach to include an array of other experts including community expertise.

The designing of places becomes a nonlinear process where new collaborative relationships can be created and – over time – power dynamics between developer, designer, community member, and public sector are able to shift.

In embarking on this longer-term vision, we are seeking partnerships with built environment professionals and have developed a set of services that align with RIBA stages and begin to address some of these gaps.

1 Vision setting workshop

Social Life brings together the core design team, clients and consultants to discuss the central goals of the project in relation to secondary data presented (including community dynamics data). Using Social Life’s social sustainability framework, we will define what values are important to maintain throughout and to always return to in decision-making processes.

Output: Hosting a workshop and a list of co-defined goals.

2 Community research and partnership building

In this next phase Social Life with work with partners to deep dive and engage with residents, we will also identify the local stakeholders to bring on board, connect with, and engage with on the project. This may be individual community leaders, community organisation or networks. We will bring in service design engagement techniques to deeply

engage and help the design team think differently about the project.

Output: Local stakeholder list and the establishment of relevant partnerships.

3 Local social infrastructure research

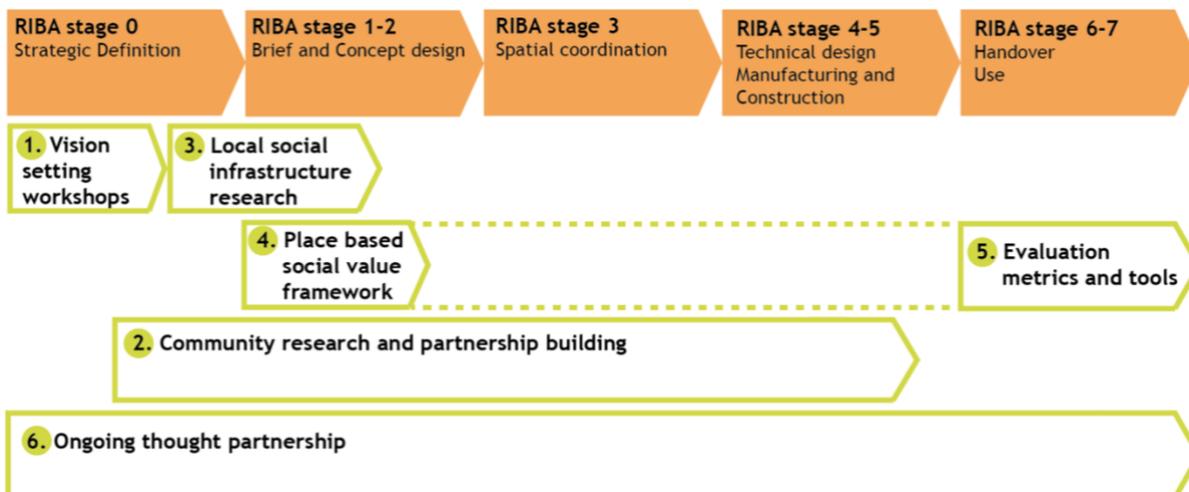
This context research involves understanding the community assets that are supporting the social life and networks of a place as well as community perception of the area as a place to live, work and visit. Social Life will collate and analyse evidence gained through surveys, observations and long-form interviews. This social understanding of a place will form the basis of a place-based social value framework.

Output: social infrastructure map, survey design and responses and a list of emerging values of a place

4 Place based social value framework development

The social value framework is a tool Social Life uses to both highlight local values that should be included in a project and identify responses to these. Each area is different, but these values could include: tackling specific issues of safety or health; inclusion of distinct groups; supporting social interaction amongst groups; specific cultural heritage to celebrate; supporting belonging, sense of agency and participation; and so on. The framework then identifies ways to operationalise these values at each stage of the design process in relation to local challenges.

Output: a framework highlighting place-based values with ways to embed them in each phase of the design process.



5 Evaluation metrics and tools

Towards the completion of the project, Social Life develops research tools to measure the social impact of the project over time. These may be post-occupancy surveys, project partner interviews and secondary sources as well as data collection methods for a short, mid and long-term impact evaluation.

Output: Data collection tools and methods for short-, mid- and long-term evaluation of the project.

6 Ongoing thought partnership

Social Life remains a partner through to the completion of the project, continuing throughout to support the design team, helping to keep social value at the core of the development, troubleshooting and dealing with unexpected changes and monthly check-ins and project progress updates ensure social value goals are kept and met.

Output: Monthly check-ins and added support

Social Life has worked extensively with councils, developers, housing associations and community organisations. We understand how decisions and processes about planning and shaping the built environment are made and many of the barriers to people-centred processes. We want to leverage this experience and our networks to find better ways of working together.



2 Building on our record

Using what we have learnt to shape wider practice

Social Life has a decade of experience in carrying out research and practical projects, providing insights into the relationship between people and places. We have a deep understanding on how people are affected by the built environment and changes to their surroundings. Much of our work highlights the social impacts of built environment investments in specific areas. We specialise in understanding social infrastructures in places, our [Connective Social Infrastructure](#) report sets out the findings of Mayor of London's Good Growth by Design research inquiry into how social infrastructure is supporting social integration. Our latest [reports](#) on the impact of COVID-19 on Southwark communities highlights the importance of community and belonging as indicators of resilience in times of crisis.

Through our work, we have come to understand ways to make engagement processes more inclusive and representative and are able to identify social values as they relate to a built environment project and convert them into trackable and implementable indicators.

We now seek to use this expertise to be more interventionist, grounding this knowledge in architectural and urban design practice.

Today we all face an interlinked social and environmental crisis that is fundamentally impacted by the built environment. The pandemic highlighted existing social fractures and the importance of quality home and access to public spaces. The way we plan, design, construct, engage with, inhabit, experience, programme and access spaces have significant social consequences and can support greater equality (or perpetuate even entrench inequality) and resilience.

Ultimately, this benefits communities but also, we believe that the built environment practitioners that are able to embrace these new capabilities,

will inherit the future. Practitioners must be empowered and have the capacity to design for the greater good of and to commit to both social and environmental sustainability.

Much is known, little is done.

The relationship between the built environment and social impacts have been thoroughly researched. For example:

- As the pandemic starkly exposed, health inequities driven by poor quality environments have been at the forefront of new public health policies.
- Isolation and lack of social connections as a result of inadequate social infrastructure were in part reasons for numerous deaths in 1995 Chicago's heat wave as described by Eric Klinenberg¹.
- Research in seven locations in England for the RSA suggests that social connectedness correlates more strongly with wellbeing than social or economic characteristics such as long-term illness, unemployment or being a single parent².
- Perceptions of safety are affected by the presence of community networks, Paul Bellair's work found that getting together once a year or more with neighbours has the most consistent and strongest effect on burglary, motor vehicle theft, and robbery³.
- The presence of good quality parks can have an impact on trust in public sector institutions, including police departments⁴.

From having an impact on social connections and cohesion to sense of belonging, health, safety, civic engagement and even the capacity to mobilise and advocate, the process by which the built environment is designed, delivered and programmed plays a significant role in supporting and enhancing wellbeing.

Social Life's new programme will help to close the gap between this knowledge and design practice in the built environment sector.

Numerous guides including standards, frameworks, toolkits and processes on how to apply some of this knowledge are easily available.

[Social Value toolkit for architecture](#), co-published by RIBA and Reading University in 2020 highlights simple ways to demonstrate and evaluate the impact of design on people and communities through post-occupancy surveys.

The [2018 Inclusive Healthy Places, A guide to inclusion and health in public spaces](#) by Gehl Institute or the [Quality of Life Framework](#) by the Quality of life Foundation both focus on providing indicators to support well-being and health equity in built environment work.

Social Life's [Design for Social Sustainability](#) (2012) sets out a framework for planning and designing the services, spaces, housing and governance arrangements to help local communities to thrive, and both [Social Value and Design of the Built Environment](#) by Supply Chain Sustainability School



¹ Eric Klinenberg (2002) Heat Wave: a Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago, University of Chicago Press

² Matthew Parsfield et al (2014), Connected Capital: the value of connected communities, RSA

³ Paul E. Bellair (1997) Social Interaction and Community Crime: Examining the Importance of Neighbor Networks, Criminology volume 35 issue 4

⁴ Centre for Active Design (2017) The Assembly Report

Social Life has been working alongside architects and designers for the last decade. Some of our most astute insights come from the projects that have been most challenging.

- Our work with Hawkins\Brown on social infrastructure and social integration for the Mayor of London's Good Growth by Design research inquiry - published in the report [Connective Social Infrastructure](#) - allowed us to think about the role of design alongside management and programming, and the importance of networks and local relationships.
- Assessing the quality of the built environment as part of our many [social sustainability assessments](#) helped us understand how local social life is shaped by the detail of design decision as well as by services and social infrastructure.
- We have learnt about the barriers to meaningful community engagement and codesign through our work on [regeneration schemes](#) across London.
- Our social sustainability toolkit for Barnwood Trust helped us understand how development decision are made across a large rural housing growth area.
- Collaborating with Fielden Clegg Bradley on their [IntenCity](#) project to explore quality of life in more dense, faster moving cities helped us think about change and how we use different techniques and frameworks to help people think differently about places
- The Social Life team have carried out CDPs, taught on architecture courses and been part of Design Review teams. Founder Nicola Bacon is a Design Council Expert and a High Street Expert. Social Life itself is a Design Council Corporate Partner.
- We enjoyed working with Metropolitan Workshop on their [People Powered Places](#) project in 2021, here is [our podcast on social sustainability](#), part of this project.

Our offer. Process oriented design and collaborative relationships

To effectively embed social values in our built environments, both the design process and the unequal balance of power in stakeholder relationships need to radically change.

Our built environment is the result of numerous decisions taken by public and private stakeholders at various stages of the process.

The design phase is the materialisation of this process; it is what will be experienced, and its consequences will impact people's everyday life. Urban design and architecture driven by social values is not focussed on an outcome but rather on the process to ensure that what is created, how it is created, how it is maintained, programmed and operated is contextual and responds to a local set of values and needs. In this process, engagement does not aim to get community buy-in, but attempts to see how a given brief can work for, support and provide for local users. It may be that the brief needs to be revisited. Social values are not prescriptive and need to be prioritised for a specific situation. In this nonlinear process, new relationships can be forged and power dynamics are able to shift.

Like many of the architects and urban designers we work with, Social Life's long-term vision is for a more democratic, collaborative, equitable landscape.

In achieving this, Social Life will work with practitioners to revisit the process by which our built environment is made as well as the people who are part of that process.

The process will be dynamic and will continue to evolve as we build our portfolio of pilots. If you are a built environment practitioner and would like to discuss this programme further, please don't hesitate to reach out.

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Diagram 1: Typical linear design process

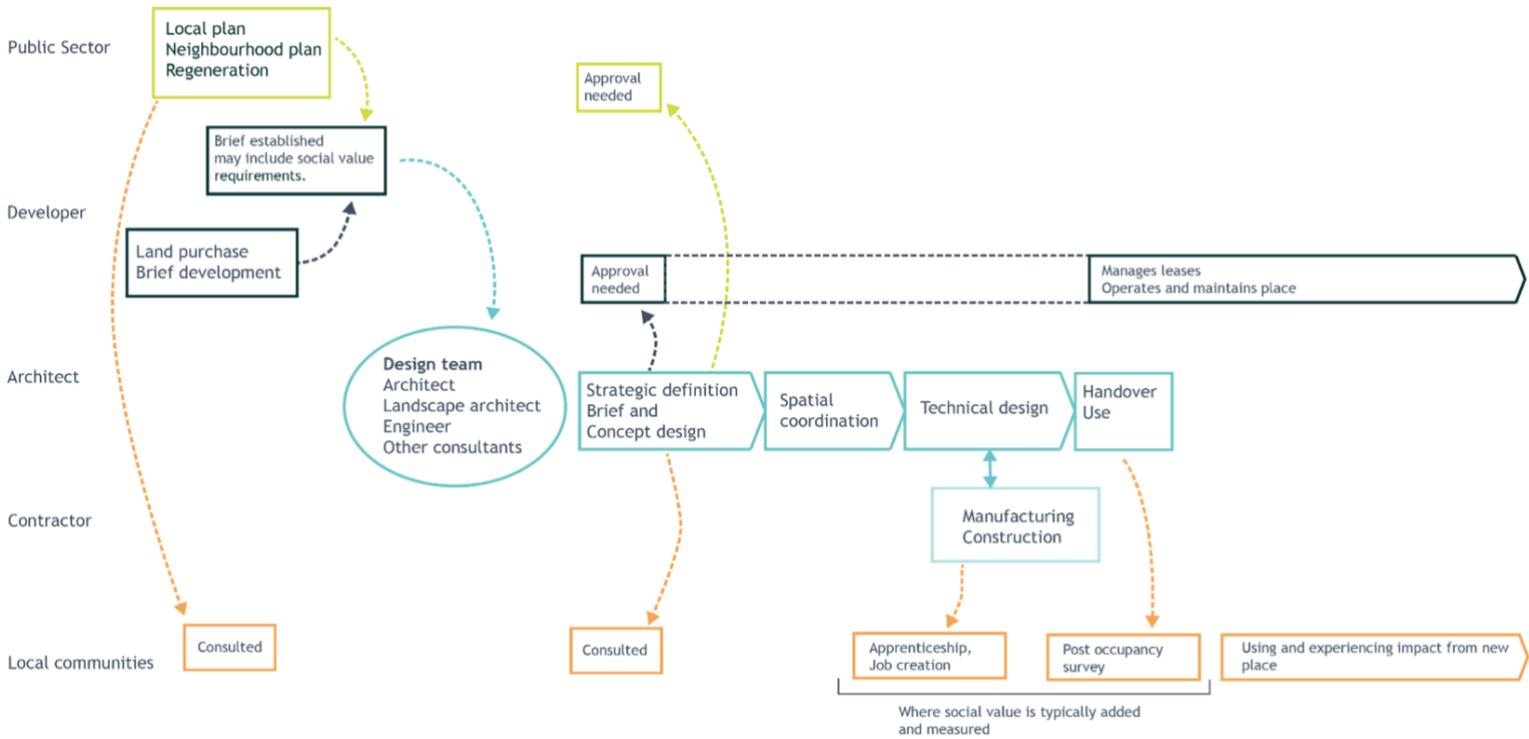


Diagram 2: Non-linear process with an expanded design team including community expert and social value expert creating new relationships

