



Creating social value and the role of social cohesion in the built environment as a contributor to social capital

Definitions of key terms, how we measure social cohesion and what this means in light of the Social Taxonomy

Overlapping concepts and key definitions

Social value	Social capital	Social cohesion
In the context of the built environment, social value is created when buildings, places and infrastructure support environmental, economic and social wellbeing, and in doing so improve the quality of life of people. UKGBC	Concerns the institutions that help us maintain and develop human capital in partnership with others, e.g. families, communities, businesses, trade unions, schools, and voluntary organisations. Forum for the Future	Social cohesion refers to the strength of relationships and the sense of solidarity among members of a community. Health.gov

How we measure social cohesion and social capital



Personal Relationships

- 1.1a [Percentage of people who meet up in person with family members or friends at least once a week](#)
- 1.1b [Percentage of people who speak on the phone or video or audio call with family members or friends at least once a week](#)
- 1.1c [Percentage of people who email or write to family members or friends at least once a week](#)
- 1.1d [Percentage of people who exchange text or instant messages with family members or friends at least once a week](#)
- 1.2 [Percentage of people who feel lonely often or always](#)
- 1.3 [Percentage of people who chat to their neighbours \(more than just to say hello\) at least once a month](#)

Social Network Support

- 2.1 [Percentage of people who have people who would be there for them if they needed help](#)
- [Percentage of people who believe that other local community members would support them if they needed help during the Coronavirus outbreak](#)
- 2.2 [Percentage of people who give special help to at least one sick, disabled or elderly person who is living with them](#)
- 2.3 [Percentage of people who in the last 4 weeks provided practical help to family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them](#)
- 2.4a [Percentage of people who in the last 4 weeks received practical help from family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them](#)
- 2.4b [Percentage of people who provided financial help to family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them](#)
- 2.5a [Percentage of people who received financial help from family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them](#)
- 2.5b [Percentage of people who borrow things and exchange favours with their neighbours](#)
- 2.6 [Percentage of people who checked on neighbours who might need help at least once in the past 7 days](#)
- 2.7 [Percentage of people who checked on neighbours who might need help at least once in the past 7 days](#)

Civic Engagement

- 3.1a [Percentage of people involved in formal volunteering at least once in the last 12 months](#)
- 3.1b [Percentage of people involved in informal volunteering at least once in the last 12 months](#)
- 3.2 [Percentage of people who gave money to charity in the last 4 weeks](#)
- 3.3 [Percentage of people who have been involved in at least one social action project in their local area in the last 12 months](#)
- 3.4 [Percentage of people who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area](#)
- 3.5 [Percentage of people who participated in at least one civic action in the last 12 months](#)

Trust and Cooperative Norms

- 4.1 [Percentage of people who would say that people in general can be trusted](#)
- 4.2 [Percentage of people who would say that most people in their neighbourhood can be trusted](#)
- [Percentage of people who definitely agree or tend to agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together](#)
- 4.3 [Percentage of females who felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark](#)
- 4.4a [Percentage of males who felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark](#)
- 4.4b [Percentage of people who agree that people around where they live are willing to help their neighbours](#)
- 4.5 [Percentage of people who feel strongly that they belong to their neighbourhood](#)
- 4.6 [Percentage of people who feel strongly that they belong to their neighbourhood](#)

Aligning social impact reporting with the EU Commission's Social Taxonomy

As new regulation on social impact reporting emerges from the EU we will be seeking to align our work with its scope and approach.

Criteria potentially to be included in the Social Taxonomy

Do No Significant Harm	Substantial contribution
– Minimum wage – Labour standards – Pollution – Discrimination – Health & safety – Biodiversity – Quality – Secure tenure – Human rights – Access to infra.	– Living Wage – Skills development – Healthcare – Accessibility – Affordable housing – Food security – Forestry



Emerging sustainable finance disclosure regulation from the EU

Thank you

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