

## National Planning Framework 4

### Improvement Service response to call for ideas – Place, Availability and Access

#### 1. Introduction

The Improvement Service (IS) is the national improvement organisation for local government in Scotland.

Our purpose is to help councils and their partners to improve the health, quality of life and opportunities of all people in Scotland through community leadership, strong local governance and the delivery of high quality, efficient local services.

We provide business support to Heads of Planning Scotland (HOPS), deliver the Planning Skills Programme, which shares the skills, knowledge and behaviours to maximise planning's proactive contribution to delivering the type of places in which people can thrive, and also support the Partners in Planning Forum which seeks to promote behaviour change needed to improve planning in Scotland that relates to the delivery of positive outcomes, particularly around health and wellbeing.

The Improvement Service supports councils and their partners to collaborate on place-based approaches to joint planning, resourcing and delivery of places that enable all communities to flourish.

In addition to the support provided in regard to Planning, the IS also has a number of workstreams which will impact on and support the delivery of the key themes for NPF4 including Child Poverty, Fairer Scotland Duty, Economic Development, Digital Public Services and we are beginning to scope out what support we can provide local authorities in regard to Climate Change.

All these workstreams have informed our response to the Call for Ideas.

The Improvement Service welcomes the opportunity to respond to the Scottish Government's Call for Ideas in regard to the development of National Planning Framework 4. In particular we welcome the high level outcomes outlined of:

- Meeting the housing needs of people living in Scotland including, in particular, the housing needs for older people and disabled people
- Improving the health and well-being of people living in Scotland
- Increasing the population of rural areas of Scotland
- Improving equality and eliminating discrimination
- Meeting any targets relating to the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases
- Securing positive effects for biodiversity

#### **Meeting the housing needs of people living in Scotland including, in particular, the housing needs for older people and disabled people**

In regard to housing needs of older and disabled people, there should be consideration taken to enable solutions looking at integration within existing communities to help tackle issues such as social isolation. We would suggest a focus on child poverty as well, given that a major contributing factor to poverty is cost of housing, and linking to the United

Nations Convention on the Rights of Children. Another vulnerable group requiring support via housing are women affected by domestic abuse and requiring to access refuge accommodation. Other vulnerable groups include some Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities who are more likely to live in overcrowded housing. These issues also need to feed into consideration of improving equality and eliminating discrimination.

### **Increasing the population of rural areas of Scotland**

We would suggest that in regard to increasing the population of rural areas of Scotland that there should be a focus on making population changes stable through a diversity of demographics and building resilience in rural areas.

### **Improving equality and eliminating discrimination**

Improving equality and eliminating discrimination requires consideration of the particular requirements of groups such as the elderly, young, disadvantaged, infirm and women, for example. All have particular requirements of a place if it is to support their health and well-being and access to services.

The positive and negative health impacts of places are not equally experienced across populations and between population groups. Those living in areas of greater socio-economic deprivation are more likely to be exposed to harmful environmental factors, e.g. poor air quality, and less likely to have access to beneficial ones, e.g. greenspace. They are also more likely to suffer the consequences of poor physical environments, such as increased road traffic accidents.

This inequality can disproportionately affect people who have limited choice over where to live, for example due to income, the availability of work, or disability. However, it is important to note that inequalities are spread across a range of communities, across protected characteristic as well as socio-economic background. For example, how well a place is developed and designed can have a major impact on people with disabilities, regardless of socio-economic background, from the ability to move within an area in a wheelchair, to being able to safely move through an environment with a visual impairment.

Environmental impacts of place are also uneven across the life-course, disproportionately affecting young children and older people, and across genders, affecting men and women differently depending on factors such as cultural and occupational patterns. Certain population groups, such as Gypsy/Roma/Traveller people and homeless people, may live in places without even basic facilities, and can experience exclusion from public spaces. These groups experience some of the worst health outcomes and lowest life expectancy of any population groups in developed countries.

### **Meeting any targets relating to the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases**

We would suggest, in regard to reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases it would be good to have something which strives to go beyond targets, accepting that Scotland has some of the most stretching targets in the world. Simply 'meeting any targets' seems to lack ambition and it would be more positive to seek to innovate in how Scotland reduces emissions of greenhouse gases.

### **Securing positive effects for biodiversity**

This should focus on increasing biodiversity where possible and making links to other benefits like health and linking to creation and sustainability of places.

## **Planning from a broader perspective**

Identification of how Planning can have a positive impact on the lives of communities across Scotland from a broader perspective will help Planning legislation and policy link in with a range of other policy areas to good effect.

General comments that we have about the format of the NPF/SPP are:

- The document should include a clear vision statement and goals which show how planning supports the National Performance Framework
- The document should follow a theme based approach looking at national priorities
- The document will need to have a map/location based focus
- The document should be supported in a digital format, and datasets be available for mapping and policy work
- The need for NPF and SPP need to become more accessible for non-planners in terms of both format and language used
- The document should show examples of what good practice looks like and national development aspirations

## 2. [What development will we need to address climate change?](#)

- What we will need to do to reach the target of net zero emissions by 2045.
- The opportunities that this could provide to support jobs and the economy.
- How places can be made more resilient to the long-term impacts of climate change.
- What climate change-friendly places might look like in the future

With transport as the main source of Greenhouse Gas Emissions the National Planning Framework should be looking to support modal shift from private (car based) transport to more sustainable methods such as public transport and active travel. In order to aid this the NPF should not be considering road networks without accompanying methods which support active or multimodal travel.

The contribution Planning can make to improving the reach and use of public transport needs to be considered. Unless people can easily cut car use and still get to work, education, care, retail and leisure then the reduction of carbon emissions from car journeys will not happen.

Opportunities for active travel need to be supported, recognising that not everyone will have the ability to walk or cycle etc to carry out their day to day life, especially if making multiple trips with children etc.

The public need to be engaged to drive positive change forward, both at a Scottish Government level and local government level. An engaged and accepting public will help to drive positive change. Local authorities will need to have the faculty to drive forward those changes.

What are the opportunities to make better use of our waterways for travel? Can planning help to facilitate this in partnership with transport?

Green and blue space needs to continue to be protected and where possible enhanced, particularly in regard to flooding. If climate change will result in greater rainfall in Scotland then housing and other building developments need to allow for drainage. We should support the correct type of development in flood plains. Risk assessing what should be in

areas is the correct way to look at this. Housing land allocation will need to be developed with this in mind.

The National Planning Framework should be helping identify and support areas where carbon capture and other more environmentally friendly technologies are possible. Priority should be given to creating effective renewable energy networks and retrofitting existing networks to make cleaner energy the most efficient and affordable option. NPF4 can expand on what was addressed in NPF3, with other local authority areas and new sites.

The NPF should be prioritising effective Digital Infrastructure across the whole of the country. This will support new ways of working (including home working) by helping to reduce the number of unnecessary journeys and support new development and business without the reliance on commuting. There are opportunities to build on the lessons learned from the response to the COVID-19 pandemic where a range of businesses are now more positively inclined towards home working and will develop this for a new way of working post pandemic.

## 2. How can planning best support our quality of life, health and wellbeing in the future?

- Where we might want to live in 2050.
- How many and what types of homes we will need.
- How we can encourage more people to live in rural Scotland.
- Whether we could target development to address longstanding differences in health and quality of life.
- Whether and where we might need new settlements, and regeneration of existing communities.
- How places could be more inclusive, diverse, creative, vibrant, safe, resilient and empowering.

Taking a Health in All Policies approach during the development of the framework will identify potential impacts on health and wellbeing. Within the Framework there is a need to set out clearly the links between the Planning Authority and health, and the links between planning, public health and community planning to identify how they input. Use of Health Impact Assessment is talked about in the Planning Act and Public Health Scotland will be a statutory consultee, which will facilitate a greater consideration of health within planning.

There are very clear links between place and health. Creating places is an important method of addressing interlinked outcomes. Living somewhere that is safe, has little to no unsightly or unsafe vacant and derelict land, with access to greenspace improves both mental and physical health. Active travel also contributes to healthy living.

The Place Standard Tool already sets out high level topics to be considered when looking at place based approaches, using an existing platform such as this to look at the effects on health and wellbeing improvements should help the NPF set out ambitions within a known context. Work carried out by the Place and Health Working Group, which the Improvement Service contributes to, sets out how considerations of the NPF can directly have a positive impact on the elements presented in the Place Standard. This is shown with supporting context in Appendix 1

A place based approach to housing supply could build in steps to promote healthy populations, measures to tackle climate change and could help to create successful,

sustainable and thriving communities. There is a need to balance what is right for communities and getting receipts on land sales. The wants of the private housebuilding sector need to be secondary to meeting the needs of existing communities, especially those living in deprivation and other vulnerable populations. Local areas need the right housing, in the right places to meet the needs of local populations, and in some areas to attract new populations.

Good quality, adaptable, accessible, affordable and sustainable transport is important to quality of life giving access to education, health services, housing etc. It is also important to learn from the engagement carried out on the Strategic Transport Projects Review 2 about the different ways in which people travel: there are gender differences in how people travel; differences and specific support needs for people with disabilities and older people in how they move around a place, including safety; and issues around affordability for people living in socio-economic disadvantage. These challenges could be addressed through a forward thinking Planning Framework seen through an equality lens

Good quality, adaptable, accessible, affordable and sustainable housing is essential for quality of life, health and wellbeing. There is more that could be done through planning to ensure that house building in the future can help tackle poverty, particularly tackling fuel poverty. 1 in 5 children living in poverty are living in poverty solely because of housing costs. This happens across all tenures, but one of the best ways to tackle this is to have more social rented housing. Are there opportunities for the planning framework to encourage a greater allocation of housing for social rent? Affordable housing provision on private sites tends to be separated from the rest of the site adding to stigma and not helping with community cohesion. Would it be better to get the funding for the housing from the developers and use that to build housing via RSLs or Councils? What provisions can be made for areas where there is not a strong market for house building?

There is a need to look at the priorities for the different target groups under the Child Poverty Act and identifying if affordable housing meets the needs of those who most need it. Can the planning framework help the response be more sophisticated by working between housing and planning officers? More work might need to be carried out on what the definitions of 'affordable' are. Evidence led conversations will be happening in Councils about this.

Are affordable houses in the right places? Some areas are being more strategic about this, especially in regard to the available infrastructure which supports someone to live in an area. If this isn't considered it can force someone into poverty, or to experience greater inequality as they are unable to access services.

Supporting the Town Centre First principle will be an important component of NPF4. Making town centres work by supporting business viability and making the links with local approaches will drive development and sustainability of local town centres. How can the Planning Framework Support the changing nature of town centres e.g. the move to having more housing in town centres? This may be especially true post-pandemic as many businesses will not reopen, and housing may become more and more important to keeping town centres vibrant.

Reducing brownfield sites/vacant and derelict land particularly in areas of deprivation will support greater wellbeing. Making these sites priorities to be addressed and identifying what is making them not viable within the current market will make a difference to local areas. Temporary community use and making the best use of the land long term with respect to community benefit is a successful use of land in a range of areas e.g. for community food

growing tying in with requirements set out on the Community Empowerment Act. Having these spaces either managed as greenspace or prioritised for the development of businesses or housing will have a positive impact on mental and physical health. Engaging with communities as to what use to put the land to is important as is facilitating ways in which communities can use the space, including for community food growing.

Using Planning to tackle 'ghettoization' of areas of deprivation encouraging mixed tenure, would in turn improve community cohesion. There are many positive examples of this already in Glasgow and Edinburgh. This could be even more important mid and post pandemic where social cohesion has risen and could be further supported by how we plan our communities of the future. Taking a social benefit approach to planning could be a very positive move. Any requirements for new build mixed tenure development needs to include consideration of the infrastructure needed for travel, access etc to ensure those with a lower income are not restricted by where they live.

Is there a way that planning can support licencing to support healthy eating options in an area, particularly close to schools and the creation of healthy food environments? How does this feed into local place plans and locality plans?

Throughout the development of the Framework it is important to ensure engagement with communities and to take an asset-based community development approach, facilitating co-production. It is important to make sure it's not only those who shout the loudest who are heard, which will be an additional challenge given social distancing measures. It will be possible to use existing engagement responses from local areas to inform, but it is also important to develop ways in which to engage with those least likely to engage, but most likely to benefit from approaches to support quality of life, health and wellbeing. Many people living in poverty will not be able to take part in digital consultation and engagement, so thought needs to be given as to how to engage them.

Local Development Plans and Local Place Plans need to take account of Local Outcomes Improvement Plans and Locality Plans which will outline the areas of focus for improvement in a local area. LDPs can have an even greater positive impact on helping the fulfilment of outcomes in areas of deprivation.

The new framework should facilitate the creation Gypsy/Traveller negotiated stopping sites and transit sites in every local authority area as a minimum. NPF4 could support a more positive process to develop sites. The framework should reference the work of Planning Aid Scotland around Gypsy/Traveller communities.

- <https://www.pas.org.uk/news/recognition-of-unique-gypsytraveller-culture/>
- <https://www.pas.org.uk/news/the-place-standard-tool-gypsy-traveller-communities/>

In regard to having named officers between a planning authority and health, this could encourage collaboration, especially if the person leading on LDP was to be the named person to engage between planning, public health and the Community Planning Partnership. Existing good practice in some authorities could be reflected in the NPF4.

It could be useful to use population segmentation to identify requirements for different protected characteristics and vulnerable populations. Some of this is already captured in the Impact Assessments but it needs to feed right through the framework, particularly as there will be greater issues around poverty and disadvantage post pandemic.

### 3. What does planning need to do to enable an economy that benefits everyone?

- What our economy might look like in 2050.
- How planning can anticipate and respond to the economic challenges of Brexit.
- What the key sectors might be and what infrastructure they may need to support them.
- How planning could stimulate and distribute growth.
- What type, scale and distribution of business and industrial land and premises will be needed.
- Where significant investment sites might be.
- How economic opportunities could improve, or be accessible from, places where deprivation is concentrated.

How does the Planning Framework tie in with the Economic Strategy and the Wellbeing Government approach? Previously the NPF has been focussed around economic growth and there is now an opportunity to focus on economic wellbeing and wellbeing economies rather than on GDP.

The NPF4 should support inclusivity and community wealth building, where it is not just about big business but about ensuring that communities are all benefiting from the local economy through support for local businesses, local approaches and minimising the impact of extractive businesses where profits are not kept locally. There's a balance to be had between supporting local economies and encouraging large multi-nationals to set up in local areas to provide much needed jobs. Planning can be used to support a diversity of businesses to create a resilient community.

A balance needs to be struck between support for SMEs and the kind of units these need, and larger developments bringing in good quality jobs into an area, especially those areas with higher levels of deprivation and unemployment. There is a need for a mix of jobs in local areas from entry level to more advanced/higher level/skilled positions to allow for career progression.

Local authorities (officers) would benefit from having greater support to agree planning applications from businesses who will provide good quality jobs and those that will not be detrimental to health and wellbeing e.g. helping local areas to have a diverse and resilient business base which won't be subject to large scale downward trends of particular sectors.

Linking with initiatives like community benefit clauses in procurement could help support local economies and some thought might be given as to how planning can support this. In addition to numbers of affordable/socially rented housing, what are the other ways that planning can support the location of businesses/FE and HE provision/ large public sector developments in areas most in need of an economic boost particularly national developments to be located in areas of deprivation?

Planning has a key role in supporting City/Regional Growth deals and needs to help make sure that local communities get the greatest benefit from them. Individual projects have to be taken into consideration as part of the bigger picture for a local area and built into Local Development Plans.

Some of the answers as to how to rebuild the economy won't be available just now and will only be able to be found once the scale of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to combat it are known. The economy will be hard hit, and some jobs lost for

ever, so the sectors that will grow may be different. There will also be a reduction in self-employment as people become more risk averse as a result of the economic shutdown.

#### 4. How can planning improve, protect and strengthen the special character of our places?

- What special places will need protection in the future.
- What the future might be for our rural, coastal and island communities.
- How we could unlock the potential of vacant and derelict land.
- What our city and town centres might look like in the future.
- Whether we need to think about the concept of green belts.
- How we can get the most out of our productive land.
- How we can protect and restore peatland.
- How we can plan blue and green infrastructure.
- How we can strengthen the character and heritage of our many different places.

There is a clear function for the NPF4 to help deliver the Land Use Strategy for Scotland. It would be useful to see the connections laid out in the framework.

Local Place Plans need to tie in with Community Planning Locality Plans. Place based approaches will be even more important post pandemic, building on social cohesion as a driver of wellbeing.

Communities need to be at the heart of place plans and need to be part of the delivery of them. Areas of deprivation will require more support to do this in comparison to more affluent areas. The Place Standard Tool is a useful way to engage communities on Place and the topics could be reflected in NPF4 as organisers which could be mapped to the themes already identified or could replace them.

Additional support for the compulsory purchase of vacant and derelict buildings which are dragging down local areas and reducing land/property values could be facilitated through the NPF. If local areas are taking a town centre first approach, then facilitating the improvement of the centres needs to be built into the Framework. Priority should be given to the development of town centres rather than out of town retail, which in turn reduces the need for car or bus journeys to outlying retail outlets. Accepting that there are already many out of town retail sites, using existing areas, including derelict sites, to the best possible outcome should be the goal, identifying where perhaps things like greater transport infrastructure would make them more successful and/or accessible.

Access to greenspace and blue space is particularly important for areas of deprivation. How does the NPF take planning policy into consideration and link to existing initiatives such as Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green network to ensure joined up greenspace to support biodiversity? A priority way of working to increase access to greenspace by redeveloping derelict land needs to come through from NPF3 and continue to support developments like, for example, Cuningar Loop which is very successful.

Many older social housing developments have very little greenspace for play or relaxation, particularly for those living in flatted accommodation. Making links to the Play Strategy through the NPF could facilitate the provision of more local greenspace and opportunities for communities to engage with each other in pleasant spaces.

A focus on place post pandemic will be needed to rebuild communities particularly those which were already multiply deprived. If the focus is solely on the economy and business, then these areas will be further left behind. The Planning Framework needs to be part of the solution to improving local areas, access to services, and targeting businesses towards areas requiring development.

Depopulation isn't just an issue for rural areas. Many areas in the West of Scotland are struggling with depopulation and planning has a role to play in supporting these areas to be more attractive to families – transport links, affordable housing, access to services all play their part. Location of national developments play a role here. There is a need to address the shifting population and diversity of demographic breakdown, identifying who is moving and why.

To tackle rural depopulation there may be opportunities following the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the large scale shift to home working for particular sectors, to encourage people to live in rural communities but be able to continue to work remotely, if the digital infrastructure is improved.

## 5. What infrastructure do we need to plan and build to realise our long term aspirations?

- What infrastructure we will need in the future.
- How we can make better use of existing infrastructure capacity, including through innovation.
- Where transport connections will be needed to support future development.
- Where our international gateways, hubs and links will be in a post-Brexit world.
- How we can sustain our lifelines.
- How digital connectivity could change the way we live and work.
- Where our natural resources for energy are.
- What emerging and future technologies we will need to plan for.

The infrastructure we will need in place for the future includes:

- High speed digital connectivity
- Greener energy resources including retrofitting of current gas networks etc.
- Storage for energy to reduce energy waste
- Affordable and accessible public transport
- Electric vehicle infrastructure
- Data infrastructure
- Building information modelling
- Enhanced environmental resilience infrastructure e.g. flood barriers, green roofing etc.
- Green pathways for biodiversity
- Greenspace/blue space for health and wellbeing
- Future infrastructure to support self-driving vehicles

Improving the digital infrastructure and connectivity will increase inclusion and could help tackle some of the factors contributing to rural depopulation.

As mentioned above one of the key themes coming out of the response to the global pandemic is a change to ways of working, and the acceptance of more working from home.

As a result, there is a need for better internet/broadband access and digital infrastructure to support these new ways of working on a larger scale, particularly for rural areas.

Where employment sectors still require people to attend a workplace, then the public transport infrastructure requires to support this and promote greater use of public transport and active travel.

Linked to climate change, more energy needs to be produced from renewables and both the infrastructure to generate energy and to get it to where it is needed requires to be prioritised. What are the ways in which Planning can influence housebuilders to include solar panels or wind turbines as a matter of course when developing housing sites? What can we learn from other countries who are further ahead in this area?

## 6. Conclusion

The Improvement Service hopes that the foregoing will be of use when considering the development of the National Planning Framework 4 and would welcome further opportunities to input.

## Appendix 1

With thanks to the Health and Place Working Group

*“This table illustrates how modifications to the design of the built environment can support improvements in health, reduce the risk of developing certain diseases and improve people’s physical and mental wellbeing. Each theme also impacts on planetary health through reduction in carbon emissions, enhanced biodiversity and/ or change in our food environment. Many can impact our economy and strengthen town centres. Similar tables and frameworks have been developed by bodies including the World Health Organization and Public Health England. It is important a stakeholder advisory group continue work with Scottish Government over the coming months to progress such a framework for Scotland and support national and local policy and decision making for the built environment.”*

Place Standard Element	Call for Ideas Place Change Required	Behaviour Impact + More - Less	Health Outcome Potential for Impact
<b>Moving around</b>	Safe segregated walking and cycling paths with clear links to surrounding networks including public transport.  Provision of secure cycle parking in homes, workplaces and near amenities.	+Physical activity +Interaction with nature +Social engagement -Car use/ownership -Travel costs	Improve mental health.  Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.
<b>Public transport</b>	Prioritise safe links to existing rail and bus infrastructure and transport hubs, including town centres.	-Car use/ownership -Travel costs +Physical activity +Social engagement	Improve mental health.  Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.
<b>Traffic and parking</b>	Give people priority over cars. Minimise car spaces and allocate space for cycle and car sharing schemes.	+Social engagement +Physical activity -Car use/ownership -Travel costs	Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.
<b>Streets and spaces</b>	Prioritise walkable neighbourhoods linked to local green space, public transport, shops and amenities. Priority to walking and cycling.	+Physical activity +Interaction with nature +Social engagement +Use of local amenities +Use of local supply chains	Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.

<b>Natural Space</b>	<p>Prioritise provision of and links into an inclusive network of natural space.</p> <p>Provision of multifunctional green space to support intergenerational social interaction.</p>	<p>+Physical activity +Interaction with nature +Social engagement</p>	<p>Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.</p>
<b>Play and recreation</b>	<p>Residential streets designed as opportunities for incidental play.</p> <p>Provision of multifunctional green spaces connected to streets, public transport, shops and amenities.</p>	<p>+Social engagement +Physical activity for all ages +Use of local amenities</p>	<p>Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.</p>
<b>Facilities and Amenities</b>	<p>Prioritise walkable access to local shops, schools and other amenities. Public transport access to sub regional shops, schools and other amenities.</p>	<p>+Physical activity +Social engagement +Use of local amenities +Use of local supply chains</p>	<p>Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.</p>
<b>Work and local economy</b>	<p>Prioritise walkable communities with access to public transport and car free access to employment.</p>	<p>+ Physical activity + Equality access to work + Use of local amenities +Use of local supply chain -Travel distances and cost</p>	<p>Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.</p>
<b>Housing and community</b>	<p>Mixed tenure, intergenerational housing in neighbourhoods grouped around communal space.</p> <p>Access to private garden, roof garden or balcony.</p>	<p>+ Social engagement + Physical activity + Food growing + Contact with nature</p>	<p>Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.</p>
<b>Social interaction</b>	<p>Integrate health centres, leisure spaces, shops, community and education – shift focus from illness and recovery to wellbeing.</p>	<p>+ Social engagement + Physical activity + Local business use -Car use -Travel distance and costs</p>	<p>Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.</p>

<b>Identity and belonging</b>	Provide space for transient and temporary uses including play, local events and markets.	+ Community cohesion + Social engagement + Local supply chain markets + Cultural events + Community group events	Improve mental health
<b>Feeling safe</b>	Housing development does not turn its back on surrounding transport network. Connecting lanes for walking and cycling are overlooked and suitably lit.	+ Physical activity + Social engagement + Use of public transport - Less car use	Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.
<b>Care and maintenance</b>	Embed communities into the management of the place in which they live. Residents take a share of the estate and more direct involvement in management and maintenance.	+ Community cohesion + Social engagement + Multifunctional space + Use of cared for space + Physical activity	Improve mental health. Reduce obesity, respiratory disease, congenital heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, some cancers, mortality and morbidity.
<b>Influence and sense of control</b>	Strong collaboration between planning and communities from the start to foster cohesive buy in to place. Support community to run events.	+ Community cohesion + Social engagement + Use of communal space	Improve mental health