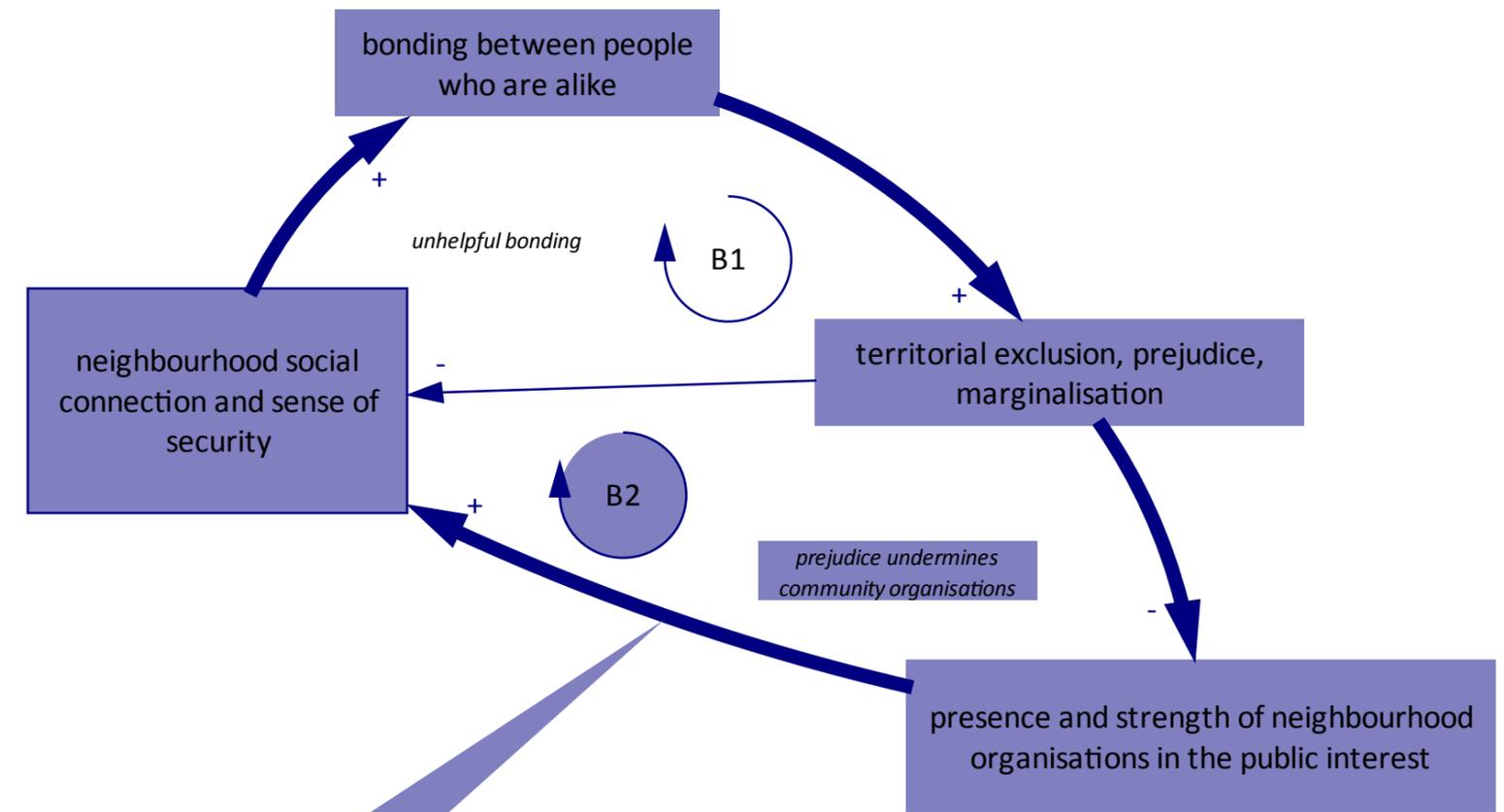
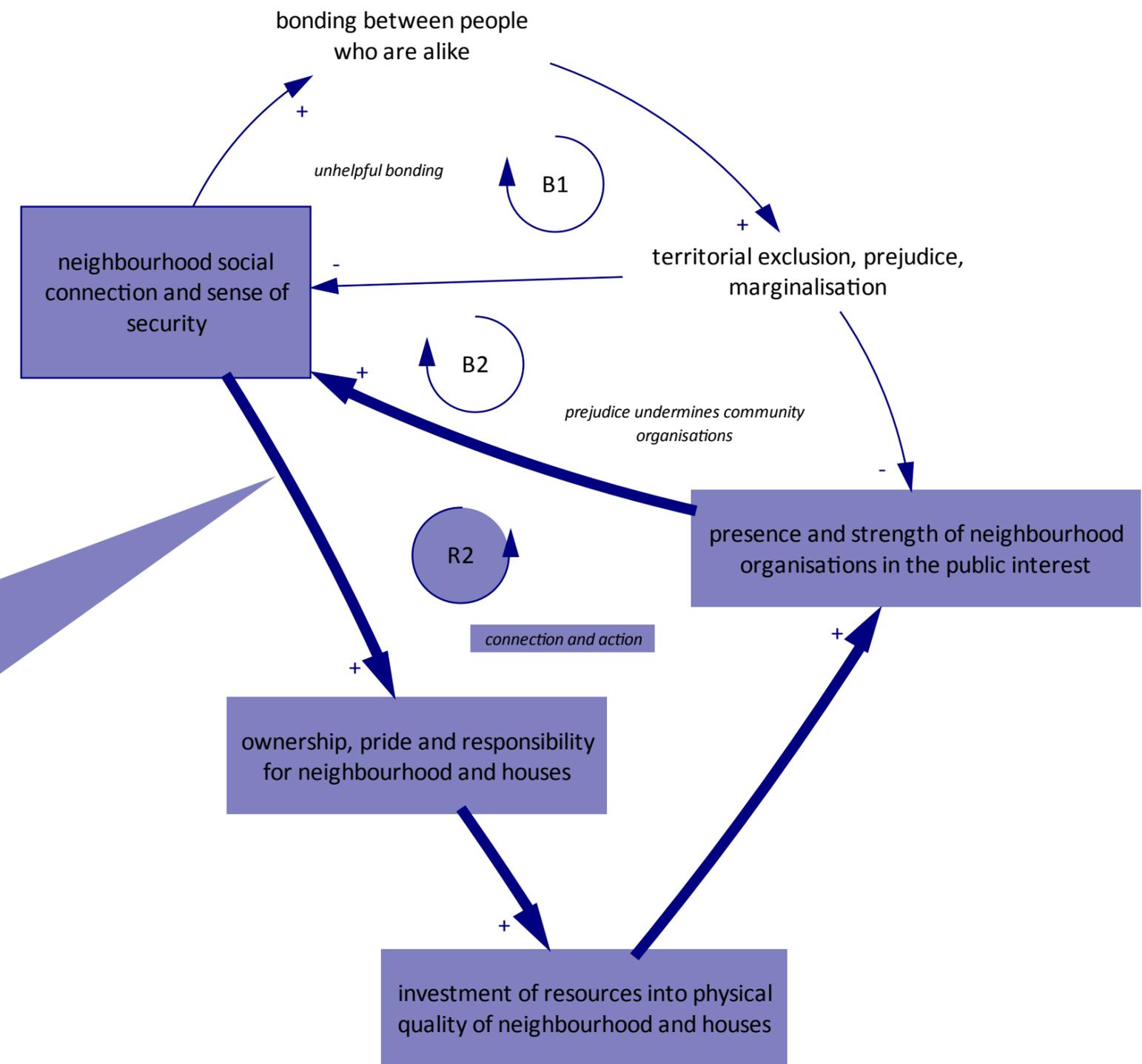


*B1 unhelpful bonding: increasing social capital can lead to stronger bonds between people who are alike in ethnicity or socioeconomic status. In turn this can lead to territorial exclusion, prejudice and marginalisation of other groups. This can then undermine further improvements in local social connection and sense of security.*

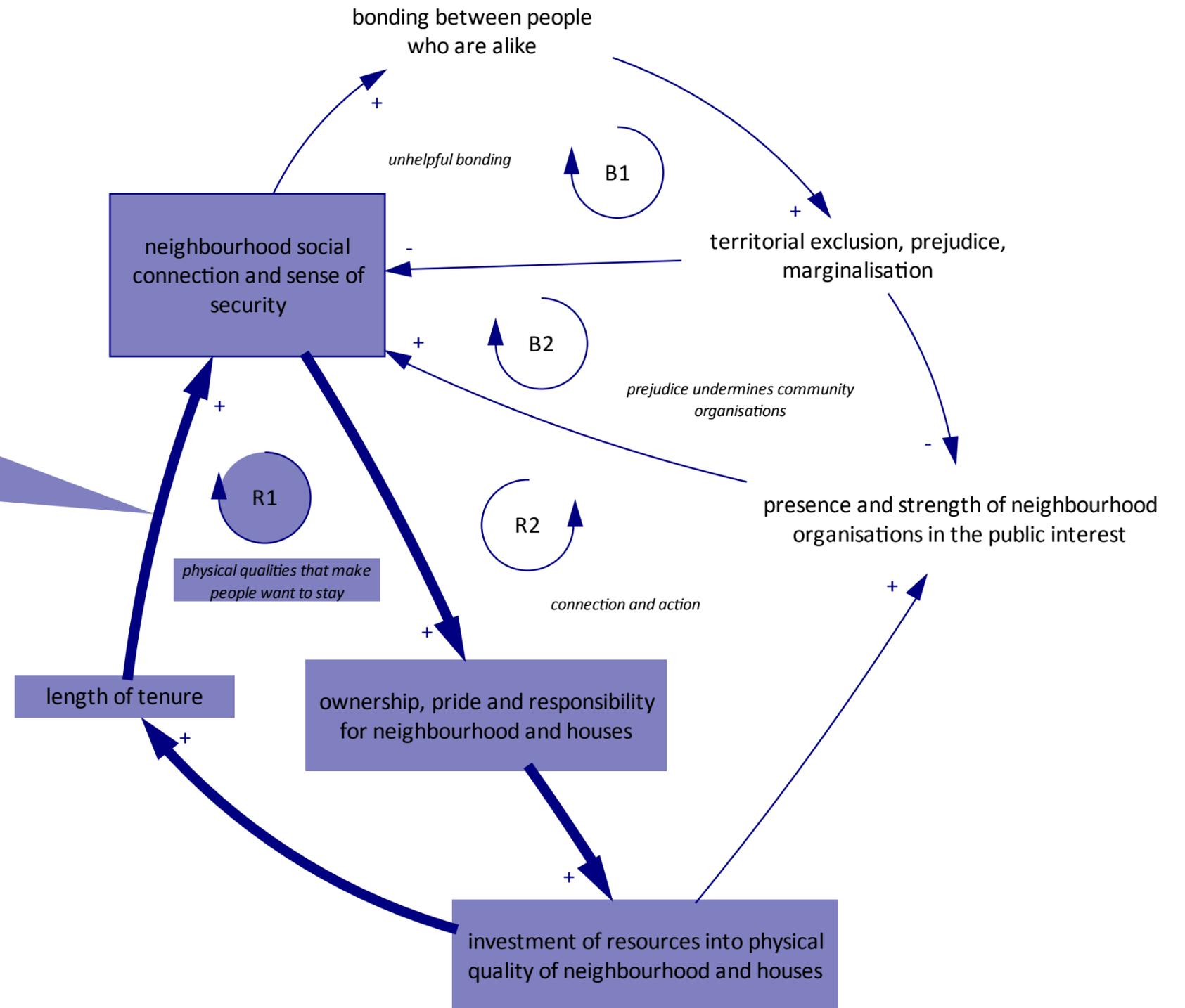


Similarly, these patterns of exclusion and marginalisation can also undermine neighbourhood organisations (B2).

*R2 connection and action: Stakeholders proposed that improving the physical quality of neighbourhoods (including quality of green space and “third spaces” or other places where locals could meet) leads to greater neighbourhood-level social connections – either directly or through longer tenure. In turn, these connections can enhance community capacity to take action in the neighbourhood by strengthening local organisations that act in the public interest. Stronger and truly representative organisatio*



*R1 physical qualities that make people want to stay: it was suggested that greater social connection and sense of security from crime leads to greater ownership, pride and sense of responsibility by residents. This leads to greater investment of resources by residents, landlords and local government into the physical aspects of houses and neighbourhoods. Improved houses and neighbourhoods (including amenities, green spaces and other places for locals to meet) makes people want to stay longer and increases*





*R4 housing improvements help people stay: as well as making residents want to stay in an area, improvements to houses (including energy efficiency improvements) may reduce household running costs and improve tenure security, allowing people to stay longer and further enhancing neighbourhood social connection.*

