

A Needs Assessment relating to the Provision of Natural Greenspace in areas with Low Levels of Physical Activity



Report for Thanet District Council

20 May 2016

Report to:
Kent Nature Partnership
Health & Nature Subgroup

**A Needs Assessment relating to the Provision of Natural Greenspace in areas
with Low Levels of Physical Activity**

Report for Thanet District Council

Prepared by:
Teresa Bennett, Natural Values
Zoe Davies, Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE)
Susan Hodgson, Medical Research Council – Public Health England (MRC-PHE)
Centre for Environment and Health, Imperial College London
Tristan Pett, Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE)
Tony Witts, Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre (KMBRC)

20 May 2016

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	4
2.	Method summary.....	6
3.	Results for Thanet	10
3.1	Populations meeting accessibility standards	10
3.2	Populations which are physically inactive	18
4.	Prioritisation of areas for action	19
	Appendix A: Thanet buffer intersection results	24
	Appendix B: Thanet allocation results	25
	Appendix C: Population across Kent meeting accessibility standards	26
	Appendix D: Thanet prioritisation matrices 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	27

1. Introduction

This report is one in a series regarding a needs assessment of natural greenspace provision in areas of Kent where the population is physically inactive. It presents the results for Thanet. The methodology is reported separately. The background to the study and the results for the whole of Kent are covered in the Main Report.

This study set out to establish the proximity, accessibility and naturalness of greenspace in areas of Kent where the population is characterised by low levels of physical activity. Subsequently, this assessment was used to prioritise areas for future action and investment, based on levels of population deprivation, size and need.

Throughout the report 'accessibility to greenspace' (including 'access of greenspace') refers to a site being accessible via some form of public right of way. However, this does not necessarily mean that the site is accessible to all sectors of society (e.g. individuals with a physical disability); accounting for the quality of the access route was beyond the scope of this project.

Greenspace is defined as '*places where human control and activities are not intensive so that a feeling of naturalness is allowed to predominate*' (as described by Natural England¹). Greenspace includes '*all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity*'².

Physical activity is defined on the basis of '*body movement that expends energy and raises the heart rate*'³.

The specific objectives for the Kent-wide project were to:

1. Produce a needs assessment that identified accessible greenspace within the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of Kent, particularly those with the highest levels of deprivation and where a high proportion of the population are physically inactive. The methods used were to be transparent and repeatable, thus

¹ Natural England (2010) '*Nature Nearby*' *Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance*. <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160323000001/http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/40004>. Accessed 24/3/16.

² ODPM (2002) *Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation*. HMSO

³ Public Health England (2014) *Everybody active, every day: An evidence-based approach to physical activity*.

facilitating future updates for Kent or application of the same approach in different counties.

2. Stratify and prioritise LSOAs where future action should be taken to improve provision of greenspace or increase use of existing greenspace in order to improve population health by promoting increased outdoor physical activity and engagement with the natural environment.

2. Method summary

A more detailed description of the methodology can be found in the dedicated Methodology report, as well as the Main Report for Kent. An outline of the methods used is provided here to assist in data interpretation.

The study used four types of spatial data for Kent covering boundaries, access routes, greenspace (Figure 1) and population. Interpretation of a 'feeling of naturalness' is guided by a four stage rating as a proxy for measuring naturalness⁴ (Box 1). This guidance was used to assign a level of naturalness to each area of greenspace.

Box 1: Naturalness levels according to Natural England (2010) 'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance.

Categories for 'feeling of naturalness'⁵:

Level 1

- Nature conservation areas, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Local sites, including local wildlife sites, Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)
- National Nature Reserves (NNRs)
- Woodland
- Remnant countryside (within urban and urban fringe areas)

Level 2

- Formal and informal open space
- Unimproved farmland
- Rivers and canals
- Unimproved grassland
- Disused/derelict land, mosaics of formal and informal areas of scrub etc
- Country parks
- Open access land

Level 3

- Allotments
- Church yards and cemeteries
- Formal recreation space

Level 4

- Improved farmland

⁴ Natural England (2010) 'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance.

⁵ Ibid

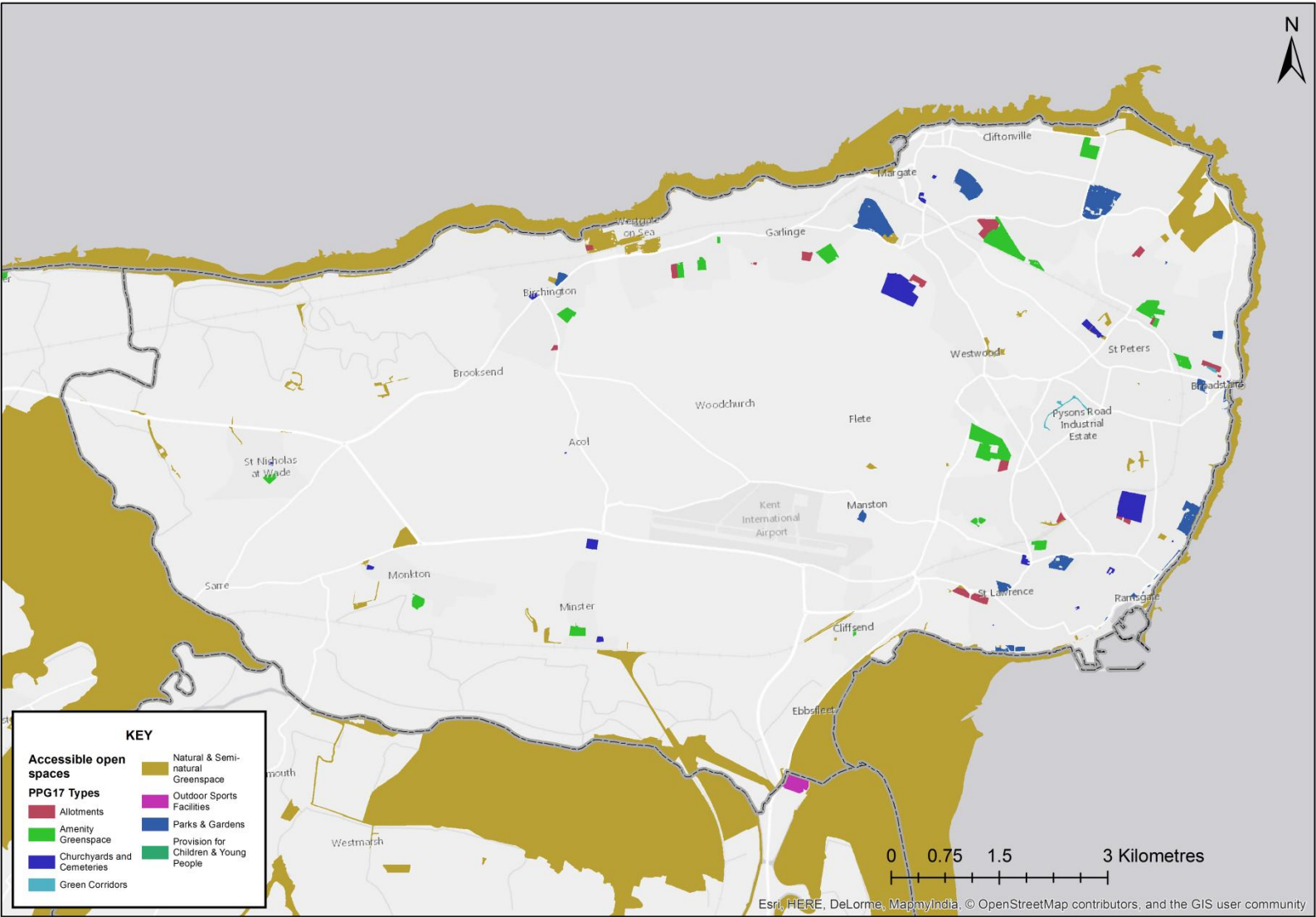


Figure 1: Greenspace in Thanet mapped according to PPG17 typologies.

Two sets of accessibility standards were used to identify greenspace provision for the population at each postcode: Access to Natural Greenspace Standard⁶ (ANGSt) and Dover District Council accessibility standard⁷ (Box 2). The analyses were repeated for two combinations of site naturalness: (i) naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 and, (ii) naturalness level 1 (more 'natural' greenspaces). The analyses used distance along access routes (footpaths and pavements) from postcodes to greenspace entrance points.

Box 2: Accessibility standards used in this study

ANGSt:

- At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m of where people live
- At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km of where people live
- At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km of where people live
- At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km of where people live

DDC accessibility standard:

- At least 1 site >0.4 ha within 300 m of where people live in urban locations or at least 1 site >2 ha within 1 km of where people live in rural locations

Three methods of assessing greenspace provision were explored:

- Service area – which determines the potential distance travelled to access a greenspace via an entry point, following an access route (this method underpins most of the presented results).
- Buffer intersection – a Euclidean, or straight-line, method which assumes that greenspace is accessible to the public at any point around the edge of the site.
- Allocation – which uses Euclidean distance from postcode to greenspace entry points, rather than assuming that a site can be entered at any point along its edge.

Each method has its pros and cons due to complexity of execution and the assumptions made (see Methodology report). Following consultation with KCC, the service area method and results are presented as the core analyses.

⁶ Natural England (2010) '*Nature Nearby*' *Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance*.

⁷ DDC Parks and Amenity Open Space Strategy 2013 & Land Allocations Local Plan 2015.

Data were analysed at the geographic resolution of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and subsequently categorised by Rural-Urban classification⁸, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)⁹, physical inactivity, district and Clinical Commissioning Group.

Physical activity is measured through Sport England's Active People Survey. The survey forms the benchmark for reporting on physical inactivity and shows that 28% of the Kent population is physically inactive¹⁰. However, these data are not available at LSOA level and so instead physical inactivity data from Experian Mosaic were used in the analyses.

In order to identify priority areas for action, LSOAs were divided into five groups based on the level of inactivity, with the highest priority given to the most physically inactive populations. Within each priority group, LSOAs were ordered by level of deprivation (most deprived LSOAs listed first) followed by the percentage population meeting accessibility standards (with the lowest percentage population meeting standards listed first).

Recommendations are made for improving access to greenspace based on the priorities.

⁸ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/2011-rural-urban/index.html>.

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>.

¹⁰ <http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000042/pat/6/ati/102/page/0/par/E12000008/are/E10000016>

3. Results for Thanet

The results presented here should be interpreted bearing in mind the following important methodological caveats:

- The population defined as active might not be using greenspace for physical activity, using indoor facilities instead (e.g. gyms) or being outdoors but restricting their exercise to built-up areas (e.g. running along residential streets).
- It is likely that the service area method will underestimate greenspace provision in rural locations.
- It is likely that the service area method will increasingly underestimate accessible greenspace provision as ANGSt distances get larger, as access routes excluded roads, assuming that people would travel to a site on foot.
- The ANGSt and DCC standards, as investigated in this report, are met by the first applicable greenspace per postcode. Variation in physical activity could be due to the proximity/accessibility of multiple greenspace, which is not taken into account in these analyses.
- Many other social factors influence the attractiveness of a greenspace as a location for undertaking physical activity, such as people's perceptions of the area (e.g. due to the available facilities, litter, graffiti, fear of crime).

All reported results have been derived using the service area method, unless otherwise stated. Fewer postcodes meet accessibility standards using the service area method when compared to the buffer intersection (Thanet District Council Report Appendix A) and allocation methods (Thanet District Council Report Appendix B).

3.1 Populations meeting accessibility standards

Comparisons were made of the results obtained for populations meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 and naturalness level 1 greenspace (Table 1) using the service area method. These data can be compared with the Kent figures (Thanet District Council Report Appendix C).

Table 1: Percentage of population in Thanet meeting accessibility standards.

Greenspace accessibility criteria	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	24% (Figure 2)	7%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	75% (Figure 3)	74%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	97% (Figure 4)	96%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	98% (Figure 5)	97%
DDC standard		
At least 1 site >0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 1 site >2 ha within 1 km in rural areas	36% (Figures 6 & 7)	10%

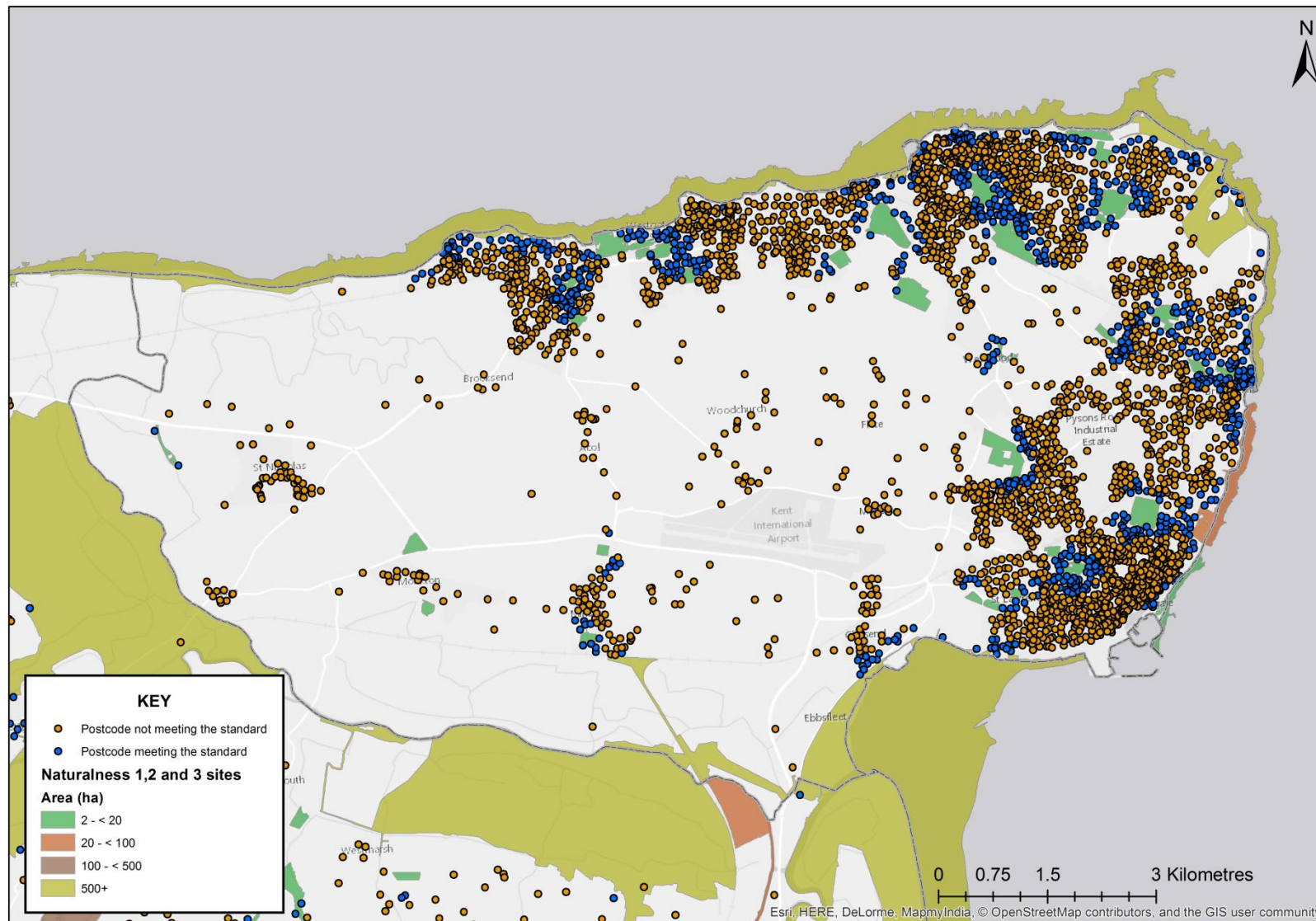


Figure 2: Thanet postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

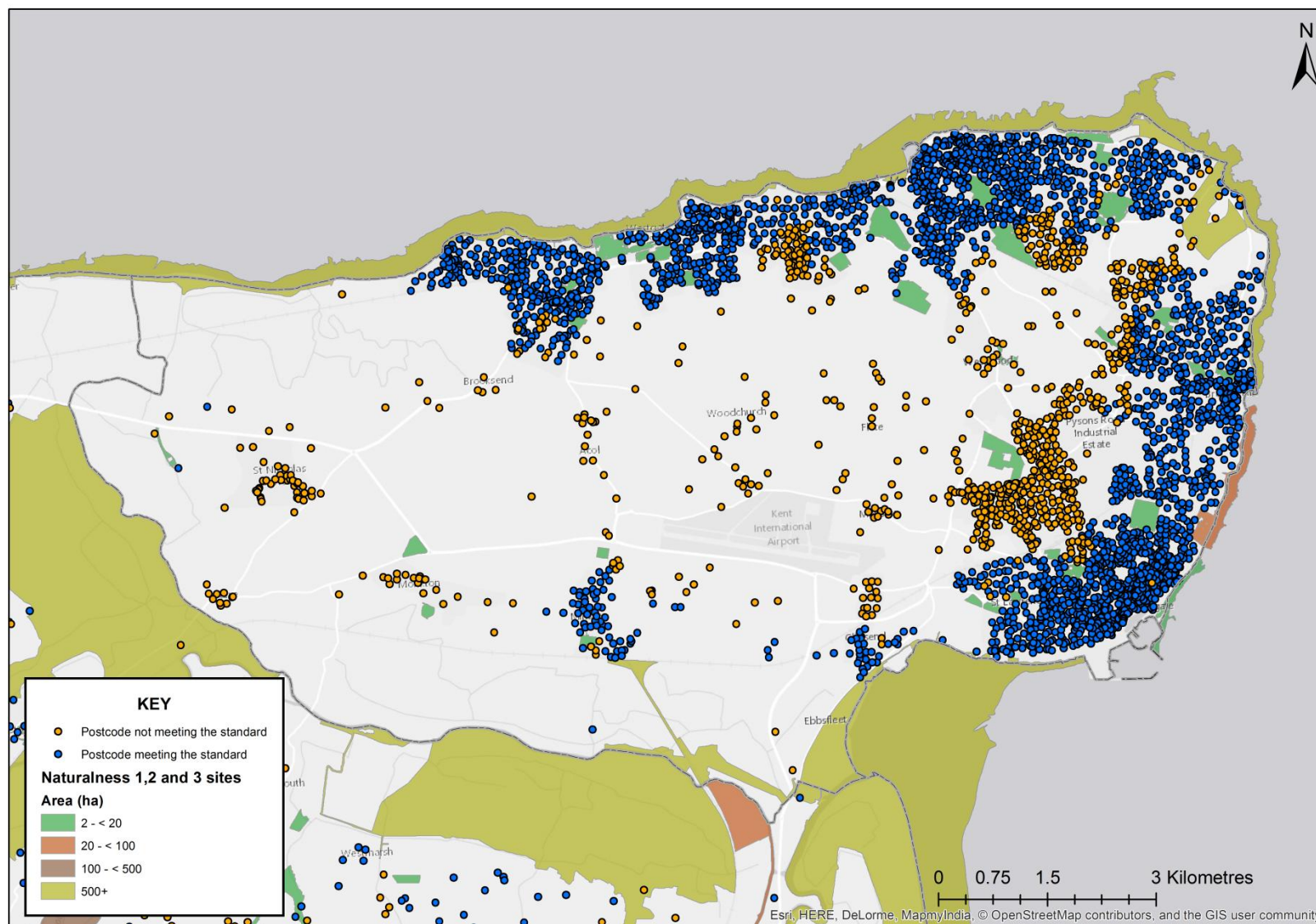


Figure 3: Thanet postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

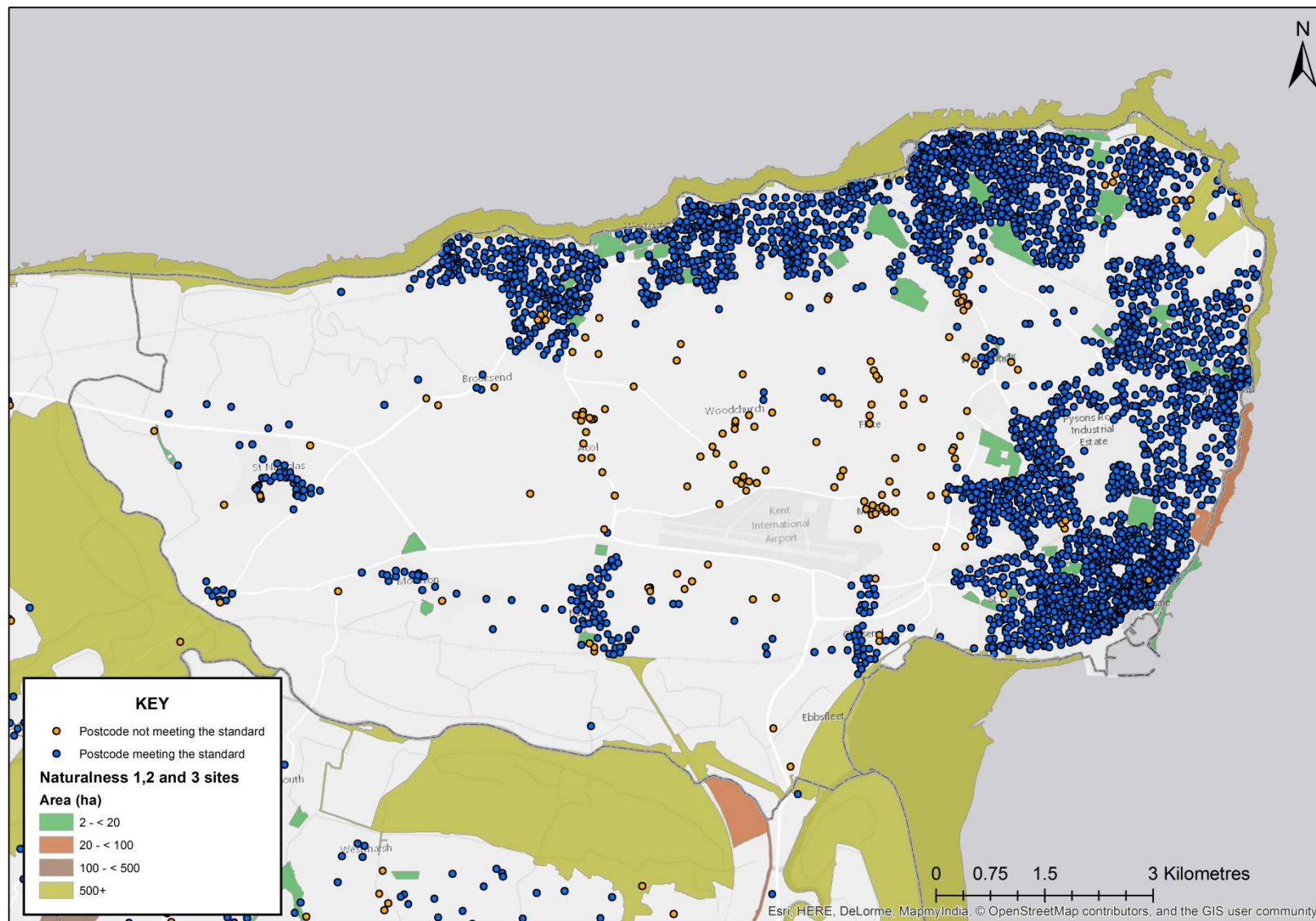


Figure 4: Thanet postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

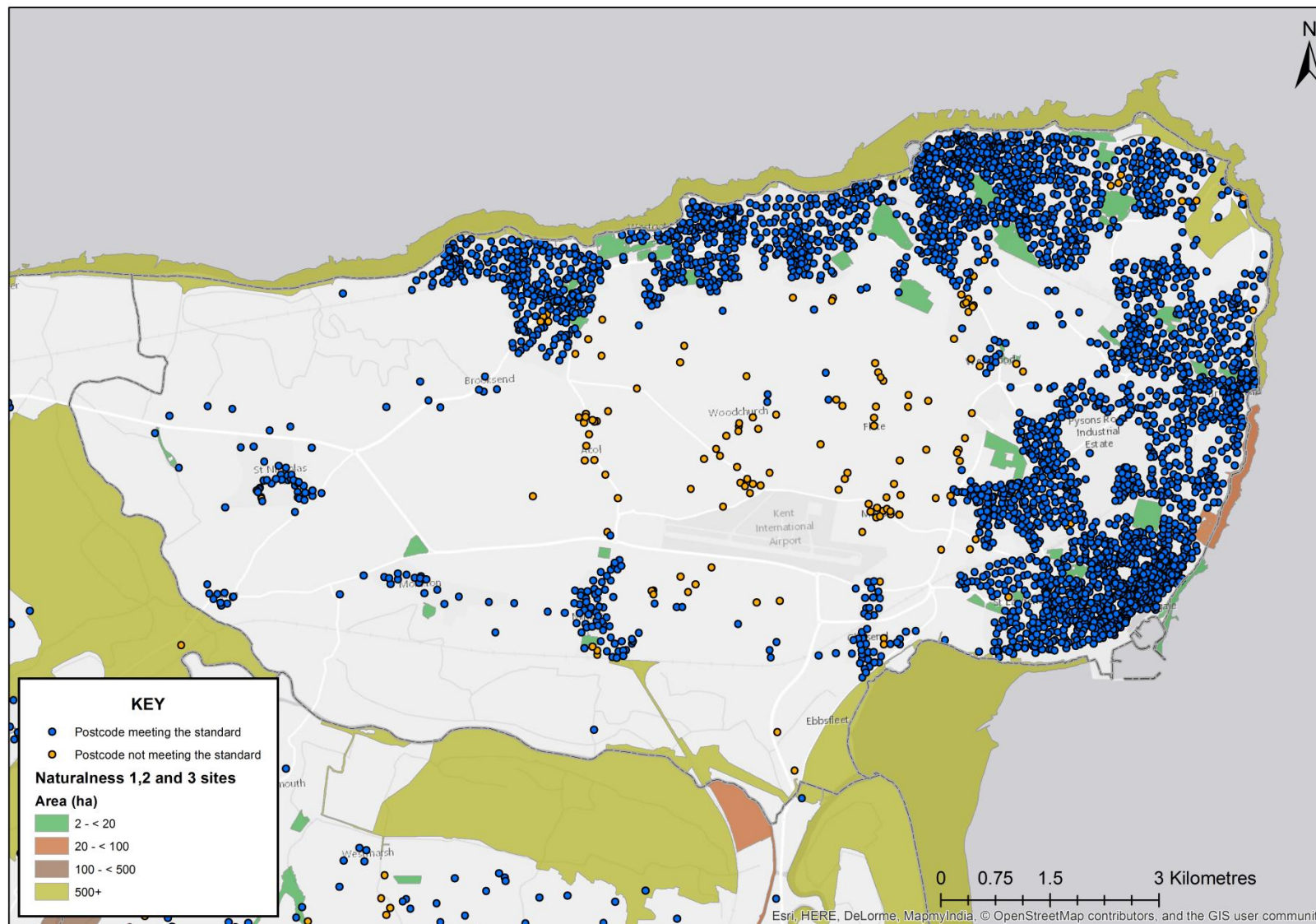


Figure 5: Thanet postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

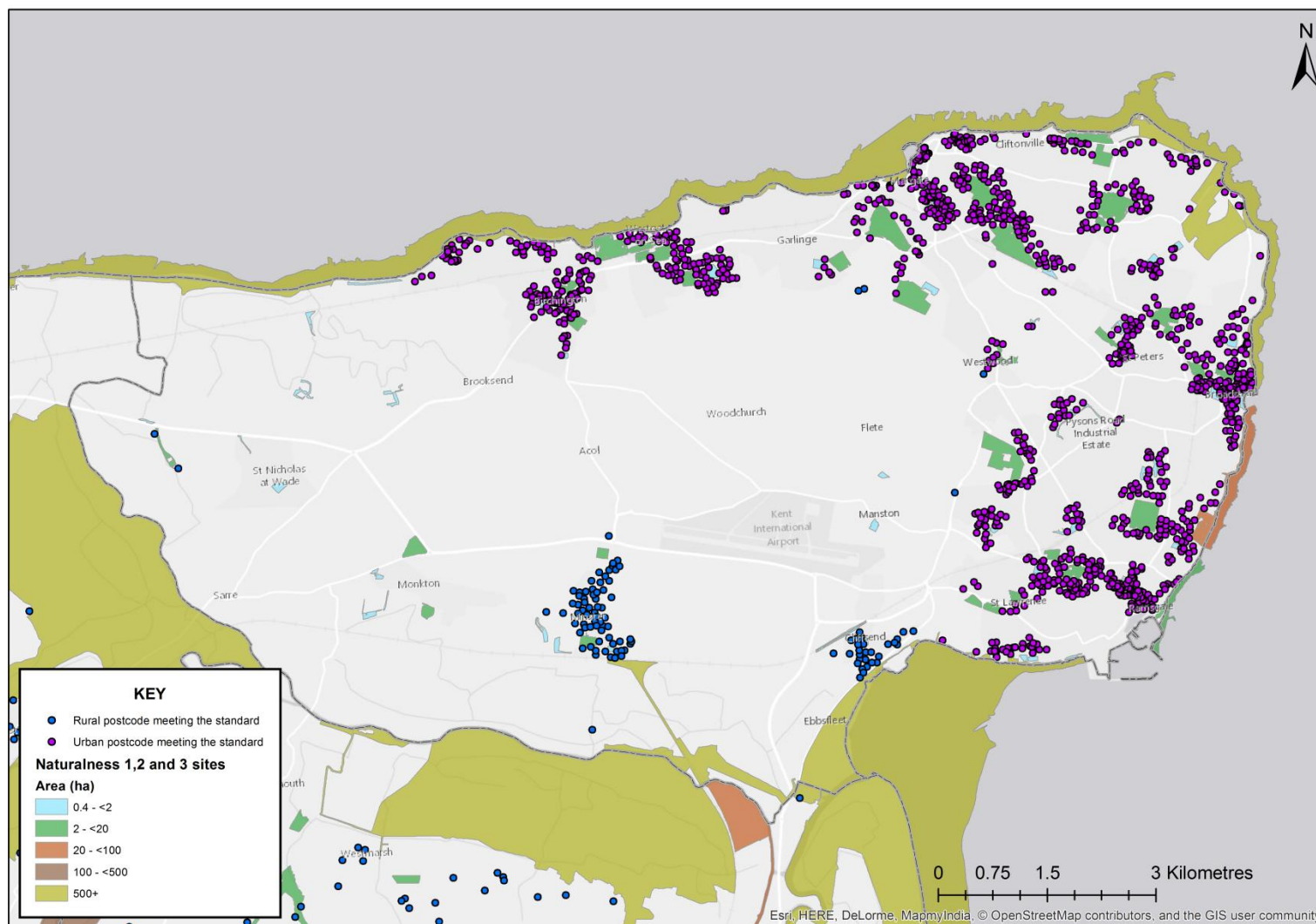


Figure 6: Thanet postcodes meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

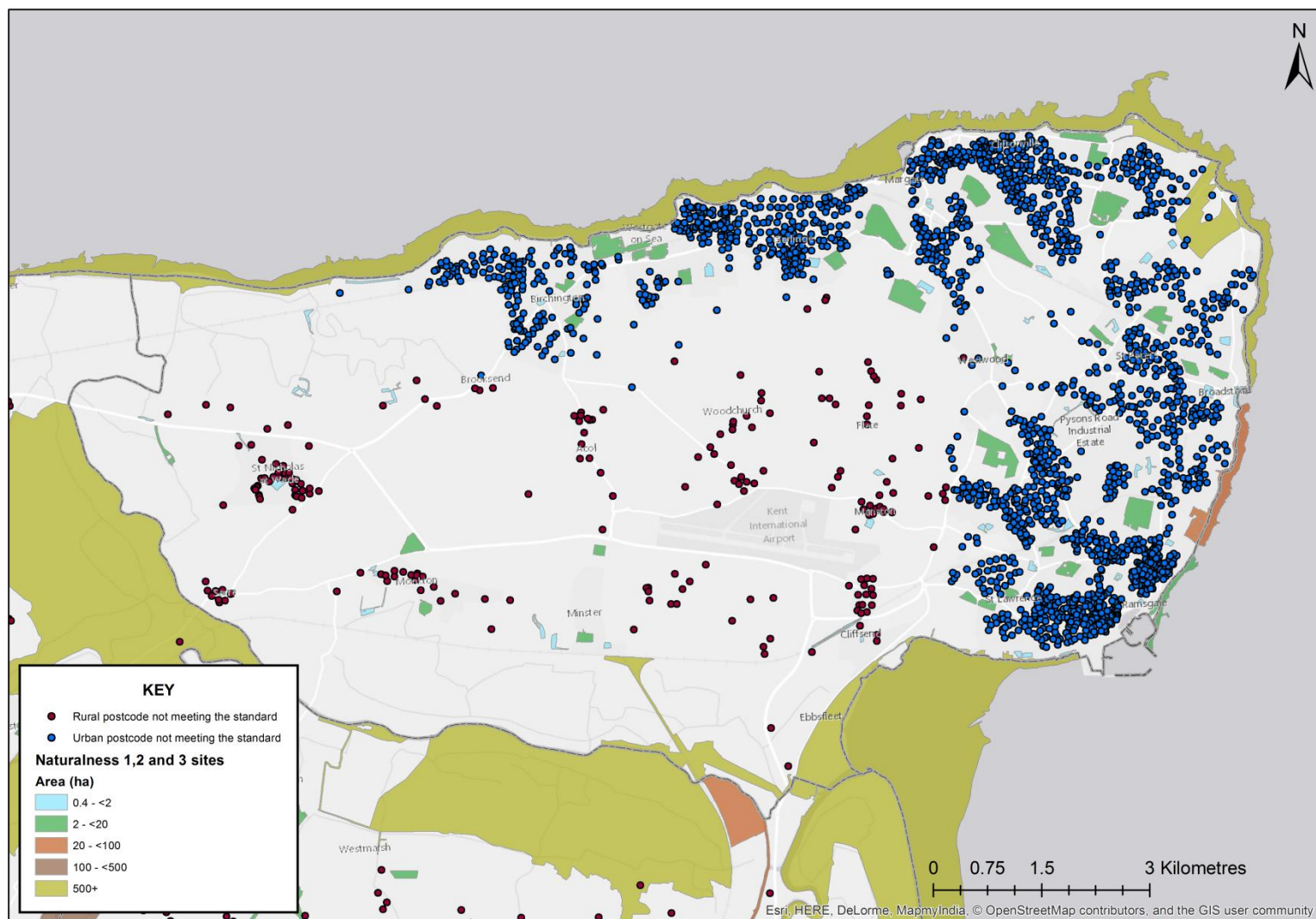


Figure 7: Thanet postcodes not meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

3.2 Populations which are physically inactive

The Experian Mosaic data used in this study shows that 38% (based on 2013 population estimates) of the population across Thanet are considered physically inactive.

4. Prioritisation of areas for action

LSOA populations have been grouped and prioritised according to the proportion that is physically inactive (Table 2 and Thanet District Council Report Appendix D).

Table 2: Physically inactive priority groupings and reference to matrices for Thanet.

Priority	Population grouping	Number of LSOAs	Matrix
Physically inactive priority 1	>80% population physically inactive	5	Matrix 1
Physically inactive priority 2	>60% to 80% of the population physically inactive	8	Matrix 2
Physically inactive priority 3	>40% to 60% of the population physically inactive	25	Matrix 3
Physically inactive priority 4	>20% to 40% of the population physically inactive	30	Matrix 4
Physically inactive priority 5	0% to 20% of the population physically inactive	16	Matrix 5

Measures have been proposed for increasing opportunities for physical activity in greenspace across Thanet, associated with each priority (Table 3).

In addition, the results from the analyses and evidence from the literature point to some general actions which could be taken in Thanet to improve provision/access to greenspace and encourage physical activity in greenspace:

- Evidence from the scientific literature has shown that people are more likely to visit natural greenspace in close proximity to where they live^{11,12,13}. We therefore propose that priority should be given to increasing accessible greenspace in LSOAs where less than 50% of the population was found to meet ANGSt for greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m of home.
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the population did not meet the DDC accessibility standard (for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m

¹¹ Carter, M. and P. Horwitz (2014). "Beyond proximity: the importance of green space useability to self-reported health." *Ecohealth* **11**(3): 322-332.

¹² Dallimer, M., Davies, Z.G., Irvine, K.N., Maltby, L., Warren, P.H., Gaston, K.J. & Armsworth, P.R. (2014) What Personal and Environmental Factors Determine Frequency of Urban Greenspace Use? *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, **11**: 7977-7992.

¹³ Giles-Corti, B., Broomhall, M.H., Knuiman, M., Collins, C., Douglas, K., Ng, K., Lange, A. & Donovan, R.J. (2005) Increasing walking: how important is distance to, attractiveness, and size of public open space? *American Journal of Preventative Medicine* **28**(2): 169–176

of home in urban areas or 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas). In urban LSOAs, where less than 10% of the population met the DDC standard, creation of greenspace of at least 0.4 ha is recommended.

- The percentage of the population that is physically inactive was higher in urban areas across Kent compared to rural. Creation of new greenspace and/or increasing accessibility to existing greenspace in urban compared to rural areas.
- Analyses of data for Kent found a significant relationship was found between physical inactivity and the accessibility of naturalness level 1 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m of where people live in urban areas. Again, creation of new greenspace and/or increasing accessibility to existing greenspace in urban LSOAs should be prioritised over rural LSOAs.
- In some LSOAs the percentage of the population meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m of home was found to be much lower using the service area compared to the buffer intersection method. In these areas we suggest that, where possible, improvements are made to increase access routes to the existing available greenspace.
- In line with other studies we found that populations in Kent who are not active enough for good health are more likely to have higher levels of deprivation. Promoting physical activity outdoors in deprived areas where there is adequate provision of accessible greenspace is recommended.
- High levels of physical inactivity occur despite availability of accessible greenspace (see Matrix 1). In addition to encouraging physical activity in these areas, it is important to identify the barriers stopping people from using their local greenspace for physical activity.
- Some research suggests that people with an existing “orientation” towards nature are more likely to walk or travel to parks and greenspace¹⁴. Therefore, long-term approaches to increase people’s interest in the natural environment should be considered, as a means of encouraging physical activity in greenspace.

¹⁴ Lin BB, Fuller RA, Bush R, Gaston KJ, Shanahan DF (2014) Opportunity or Orientation? Who Uses Urban Parks and Why. PLoS ONE 9(1): e87422. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0087422

Table 3: Interpretation of the colour coding used in the matrices and proposed measures for increasing opportunities for physical activity in greenspace within 300 m of where people live (and the number of LSOAs in each category in Thanet to which the interpretation and measures apply).

Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1		Interpretation	Primary proposed intervention	Secondary proposed intervention	Number of LSOAs				
Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection				Matrix				
ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha				1	2	3	4	5
0% to 10%	0% to 10%					Accessibility to greenspace extremely low 10% or less of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home <u>and</u> less than 10% meet the DDC accessibility standard (greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m walking distance in urban areas or 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas).	Create new accessible greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within urban LSOAs.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	0	1	5	2	3
0% to 10%	0% to 10%	>50%				Accessibility to greenspace extremely low but <u>greenspace present in vicinity</u> 10% or less of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home <u>and</u> less than 10% meet the DDC accessibility standard (greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m walking distance in urban areas or 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas), but over 50% are	Create new accessible greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within urban LSOAs and, if possible, improve access to existing	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	0	0	1	2	2

Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1		Interpretation	Primary proposed intervention	Secondary proposed intervention	Number of LSOAs				
Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection				Matrix				
ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha				1	2	3	4	5
						within a 300 m buffer of such sites.	sites.						
0% to 10%						<u>Accessibility to greenspace very low</u> Less than 10% of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home.	Create new accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within LSOA.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	1	2	4	3	1
0% to 10%		>50%				<u>Accessibility to greenspace very low but greenspace present in vicinity</u> Less than 10% of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home <u>but</u> more than 50% are within a 300 m buffer of such sites.	Create accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within LSOA and/or, if possible, improve access to existing sites.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	0	0	0	0	1
>10% to 50%						<u>Accessibility to greenspace low</u> Between >10% and 50% of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home (service area method).	Create new accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within LSOA.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	1	1	7	6	0

Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1		Interpretation	Primary proposed intervention	Secondary proposed intervention	Number of LSOAs				
Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection				Matrix				
ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha				1	2	3	4	5
>10% to 50%		>50%				<u>Accessibility to greenspace low but greenspace present in vicinity</u> Between >10% and 50% of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home (service area method) <u>but</u> more than 50% are within a 300 m buffer of such sites.	Create accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within LSOA and/or, if possible, improve access to existing sites.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	3	4	5	14	5
>50% to 90%						<u>Accessibility to greenspace relatively high</u> Between >50% and 90% of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	Create more accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within LSOA.	0	0	3	3	3
>90%						<u>Accessibility to greenspace very high</u> Over 90% of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.		0	0	0	0	1

Appendix A: Thanet buffer intersection results

Comparisons were made of the results obtained for populations meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 and naturalness level 1 greenspace (Table A1).

Table A1: Percentage of population in Thanet meeting accessibility standards using the buffer intersection method.

Greenspace accessibility criteria	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	52%	21%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	93%	92%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	100%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	100%	100%
DDC standard		
At least 1 site >0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 1 site >2 ha within 1 km in rural areas	70%	31%

Appendix B: Thanet allocation results

Comparisons were made of the results obtained for populations meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 and naturalness level 1 greenspace (Table B2).

Table B2: Percentage of population in Thanet meeting accessibility standards using the allocation method.

Greenspace accessibility criteria	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	48%	20%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	92%	91%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	100%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	100%	100%

Appendix C: Population across Kent meeting accessibility standards

Kent data using the service area method (Table C1) provided for comparison with Thanet data.

Table C1: Percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards using the service area method.

Greenspace accessibility criteria	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	34% (Figures 9 & 10)	15%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	72% (Figures 11 & 12)	64%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	85% (Figures 13 & 14)	79%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	46% (Figures 15 & 16)	44%
DDC standard		
At least 1 site >0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 1 site >2 ha within 1 km in rural areas	56% (Figures 17 & 18)	27%

Appendix D: Thanet prioritisation matrices 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

Thanet Matrix 1: More than 80% of the population with prevalence for physically inactivity – 5 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024687	Thanet 013E	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	36%	3%	85%	0%	0%
E01024683	Thanet 013B	Newington	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	28%	28%	63%	71%	0%	0%
E01024663	Thanet 006D	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	38%	38%	45%	76%	0%	0%
E01024696	Thanet 004E	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	26%	56%	57%	76%	24%	31%
E01024688	Thanet 011B	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	34%	34%	65%	83%	0%	0%

Thanet Matrix 2: More than 60% and less than or equal to 80% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 8 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024682	Thanet 013A	Newington	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	42%	1%	53%	0%	0%
E01024699	Thanet 012C	Sir Moses Montefiore	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	26%	32%	67%	88%	26%	67%
E01024666	Thanet 006E	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	34%	34%	47%	47%	0%	0%
E01024686	Thanet 011A	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	0%	0%	4%	31%	0%	0%
E01024685	Thanet 013D	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	4%	4%	23%	42%	0%	0%
E01024713	Thanet 007B	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	48%	48%	61%	61%	0%	0%
E01024679	Thanet 017D	Nethercourt	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	23%	23%	65%	65%	0%	0%
E01024642	Thanet 009B	Bradstowe	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	27%	58%	64%	89%	27%	51%

Thanet Matrix 3: More than 40% and less than or equal to 60% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 25 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024634	Thanet 006B	Beacon Road	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	0%	15%	0%	35%	0%	0%
E01024662	Thanet 006C	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	9%	9%	32%	32%	0%	0%
E01024633	Thanet 006A	Beacon Road	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	14%	17%	40%	64%	0%	0%
E01024672	Thanet 005A	Garlinge	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	58%	58%	84%	100%	0%	8%
E01024684	Thanet 013C	Newington	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	3%	36%	49%	83%	0%	0%
E01024668	Thanet 015C	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	20%	20%	22%	58%	8%	22%
E01024695	Thanet 003C	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	24%	24%	58%	70%	0%	0%
E01024641	Thanet 007A	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	30%	48%	98%	98%	0%	0%
E01024690	Thanet 011D	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	0%	8%	0%	32%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024694	Thanet 004D	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	0%	8%	18%	39%	0%	0%
E01024673	Thanet 005B	Garlinge	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	0%	0%	5%	48%	0%	0%
E01024640	Thanet 008E	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	0%	9%	0%	47%	0%	0%
E01024639	Thanet 008D	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	4%	35%	28%	60%	0%	0%
E01024651	Thanet 017B	Cliffsend and Pegwell	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	15%	24%	48%	48%	12%	44%
E01024716	Thanet 007E	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	19%	78%	44%	94%	0%	0%
E01024692	Thanet 009D	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	46%	62%	87%	91%	38%	52%
E01024638	Thanet 008C	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	55%	62%	98%	100%	0%	4%
E01024654	Thanet 002B	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	61%	61%	91%	91%	0%	3%
E01024655	Thanet 002C	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	8%	8%	57%	57%	0%	1%
E01024709	Thanet 012E	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	0%	42%	11%	69%	0%	11%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024689	Thanet 011C	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	15%	32%	28%	84%	15%	28%
E01024636	Thanet 008A	Birchington North	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	18%	18%	42%	42%	2%	37%
E01024635	Thanet 009A	Beacon Road	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	33%	59%	46%	88%	0%	4%
E01024708	Thanet 010E	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	9	14%	14%	51%	67%	8%	48%
E01024644	Thanet 009C	Bradstowe	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	10	45%	45%	68%	70%	0%	0%

Thanet Matrix 4: More than 20% and less than or equal to 40% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 30 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024670	Thanet 015D	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	3%	30%	7%	78%	0%	3%
E01024667	Thanet 016D	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	8%	42%	32%	92%	0%	0%
E01024676	Thanet 003A	Margate Central	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	22%	74%	29%	100%	22%	29%
E01024658	Thanet 001B	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	27%	27%	82%	82%	8%	53%
E01024659	Thanet 001C	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	32%	32%	49%	49%	0%	0%
E01024697	Thanet 003D	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	41%	44%	49%	81%	0%	3%
E01024661	Thanet 004A	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	42%	42%	60%	60%	0%	0%
E01024664	Thanet 004B	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	88%	88%	97%	97%	0%	0%
E01024656	Thanet 002D	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	32%	32%	58%	58%	32%	58%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024714	Thanet 007C	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	48%	48%	88%	90%	25%	78%
E01024681	Thanet 015E	Nethercourt	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	19%	20%	36%	36%	0%	0%
E01024669	Thanet 012A	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	23%	24%	69%	89%	0%	60%
E01024645	Thanet 015A	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	42%	44%	83%	98%	0%	0%
E01024705	Thanet 010B	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	43%	81%	91%	100%	43%	75%
E01024665	Thanet 004C	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	49%	49%	62%	62%	0%	0%
E01024711	Thanet 005D	Westbrook	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	0%	0%	61%	61%	0%	61%
E01024702	Thanet 014B	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural town and fringe	4	14%	100%	61%	100%	0%	30%
E01024700	Thanet 012D	Sir Moses Montefiore	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	70%	70%	100%	100%	42%	79%
E01024712	Thanet 005E	Westbrook	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	0%	0%	23%	23%	0%	23%
E01024704	Thanet 014D	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural town and fringe	6	40%	97%	58%	98%	0%	10%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024691	Thanet 011E	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	0%	75%	1%	88%	0%	1%
E01024707	Thanet 010D	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	10%	10%	10%	48%	10%	10%
E01024706	Thanet 010C	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	11%	19%	39%	50%	0%	0%
E01024675	Thanet 002E	Kingsgate	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	17%	17%	60%	60%	16%	54%
E01024680	Thanet 017E	Nethercourt	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	36%	55%	97%	100%	0%	0%
E01024637	Thanet 008B	Birchington North	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	57%	57%	100%	100%	30%	91%
E01024693	Thanet 009E	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	9%	9%	61%	61%	0%	0%
E01024650	Thanet 017A	Cliffsend and Pegwell	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	17%	26%	72%	82%	8%	17%
E01024653	Thanet 002A	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	27%	27%	58%	58%	27%	58%
E01024652	Thanet 017C	Cliffsend and Pegwell	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural town and fringe	8	29%	64%	44%	93%	29%	44%

Thanet Matrix 5: 0% to 20% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 16 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024649	Thanet 016C	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	0%	6%	6%	0%	6%
E01024660	Thanet 001D	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	0%	62%	62%	0%	62%
E01024671	Thanet 016E	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	19%	22%	76%	81%	0%	0%
E01024710	Thanet 003E	Westbrook	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	23%	23%	100%	100%	23%	100%
E01024678	Thanet 001E	Margate Central	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	34%	44%	64%	75%	34%	64%
E01024657	Thanet 001A	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	54%	54%	98%	98%	49%	76%
E01024646	Thanet 016A	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	5%	23%	9%	53%	0%	0%
E01024677	Thanet 003B	Margate Central	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	5%	48%	56%	87%	0%	0%
E01024648	Thanet 016B	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	54%	54%	62%	64%	0%	0%
E01024715	Thanet 007D	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and	3	3%	3%	78%	78%	3%	78%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
					town							
E01024698	Thanet 012B	Sir Moses Montefiore	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	27%	60%	84%	100%	11%	55%
E01024647	Thanet 015B	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	56%	56%	65%	65%	0%	0%
E01024701	Thanet 014A	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural village and dispersed	5	0%	4%	1%	21%	0%	1%
E01024643	Thanet 010A	Bradstowe	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	93%	100%	100%	100%	39%	53%
E01024703	Thanet 014C	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural village and dispersed	6	0%	0%	25%	50%	0%	11%
E01024674	Thanet 005C	Garlinge	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	13%	13%	66%	77%	0%	2%