

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



Report for Ashford Clinical Commissioning
Group
20 May 2016

Report to:
Kent Nature Partnership
Health & Nature Subgroup

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with Low Levels of Physical Activity**

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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 covering Ashford Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). 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

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*.

inactive. The methods used were to be transparent and repeatable, thus 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

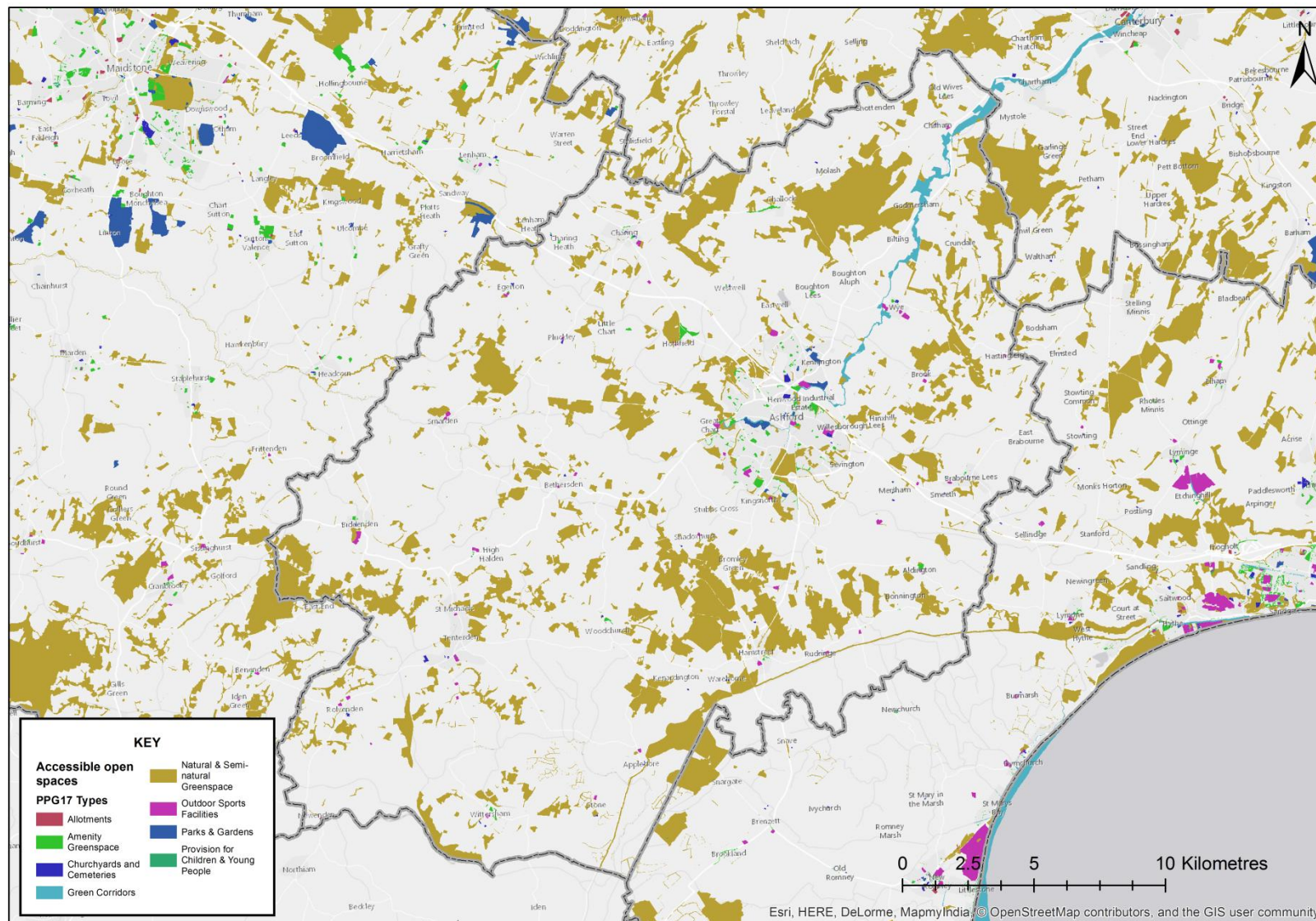


Figure 1: Greenspace in Ashford CCG mapped according to PPG17 typologies.

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 covering Ashford CCG

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

- Accessible greenspace provision for LSOAs near the county border will be an underestimate, as sites over the Kent border were not included in the analyses.
- 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 (Ashford CCG Report Appendix A) and allocation methods (Ashford CCG 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 (Ashford CCG Report Appendix C).

Table 1: Percentage of population in Ashford CCG meeting accessibility standards.

Greenspace accessibility criteria	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	40% (Figure 2)	25%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	78% (Figure 3)	75%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	80% (Figure 4)	80%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	77% (Figure 5)	76%
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	69% (Figures 6 & 7)	45%

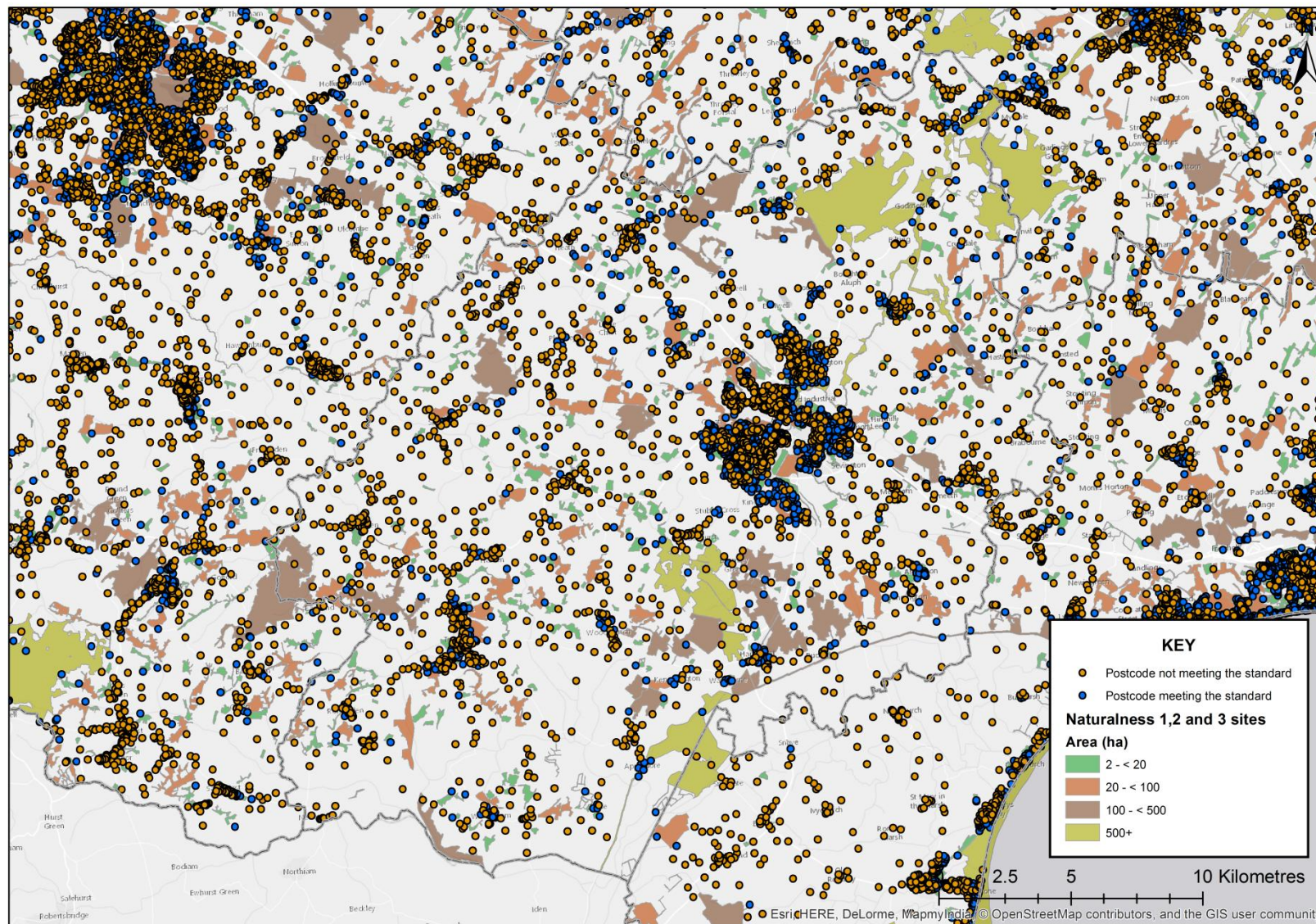


Figure 2: Ashford CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

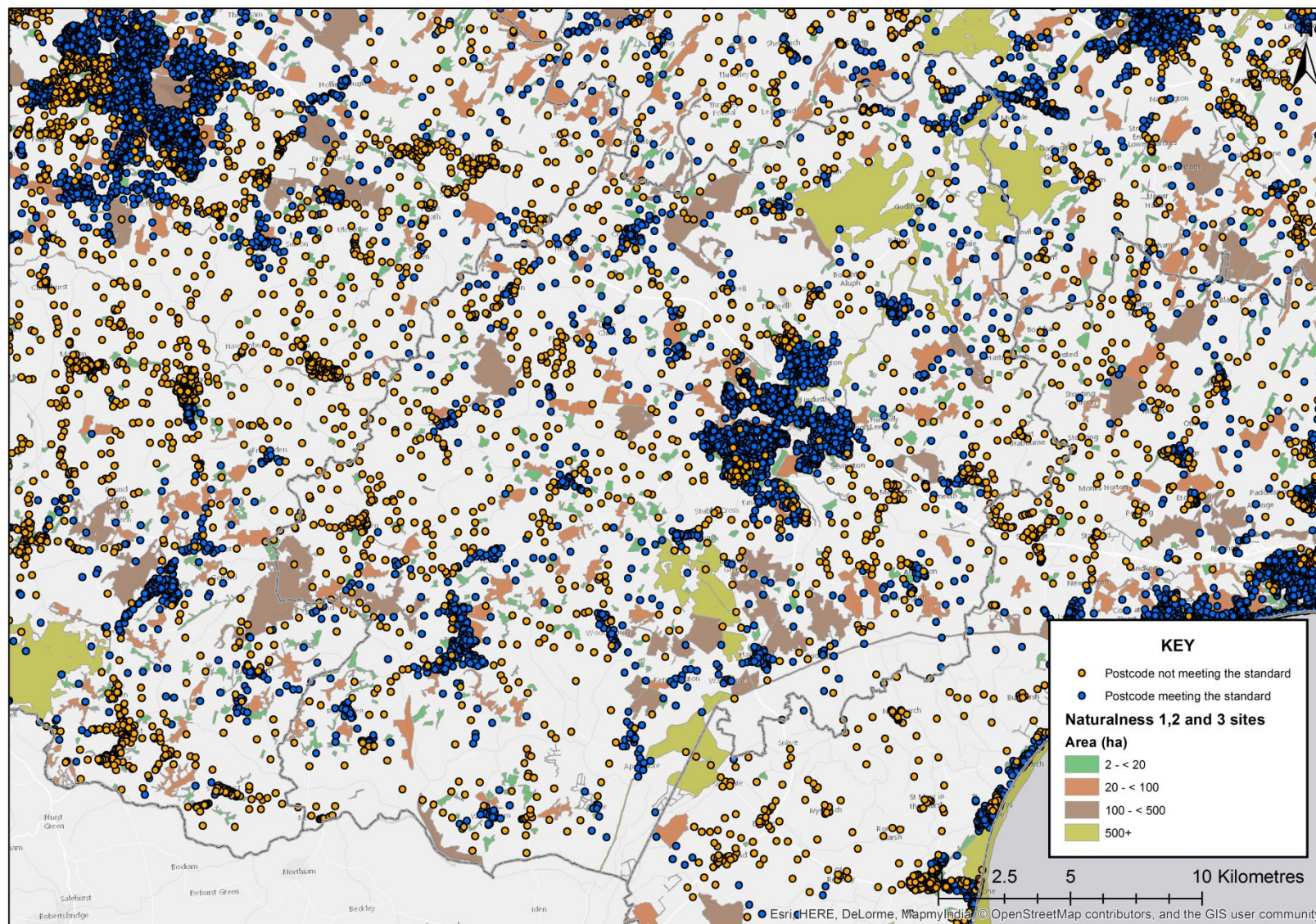


Figure 3: Ashford CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

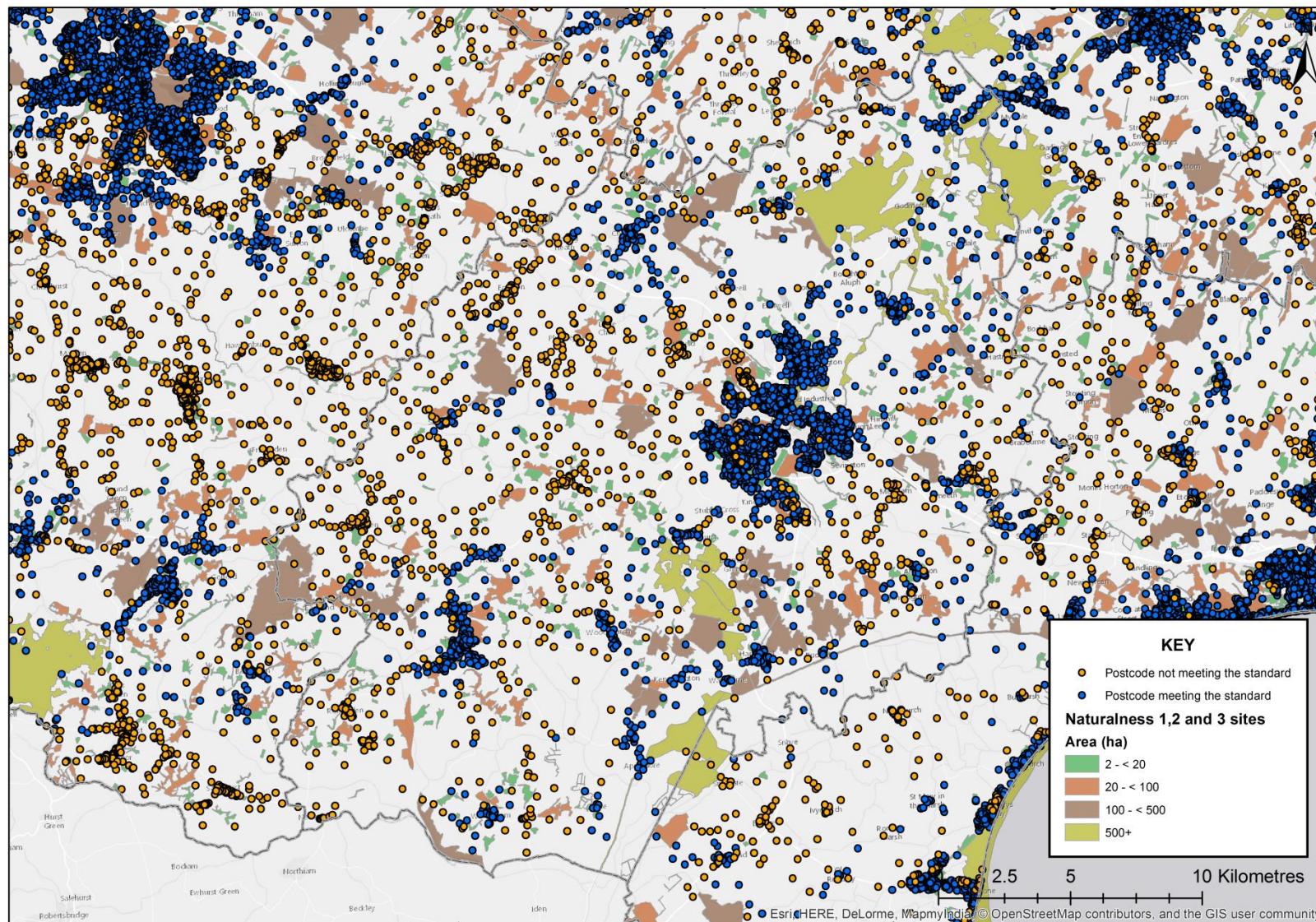


Figure 4: Ashford CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

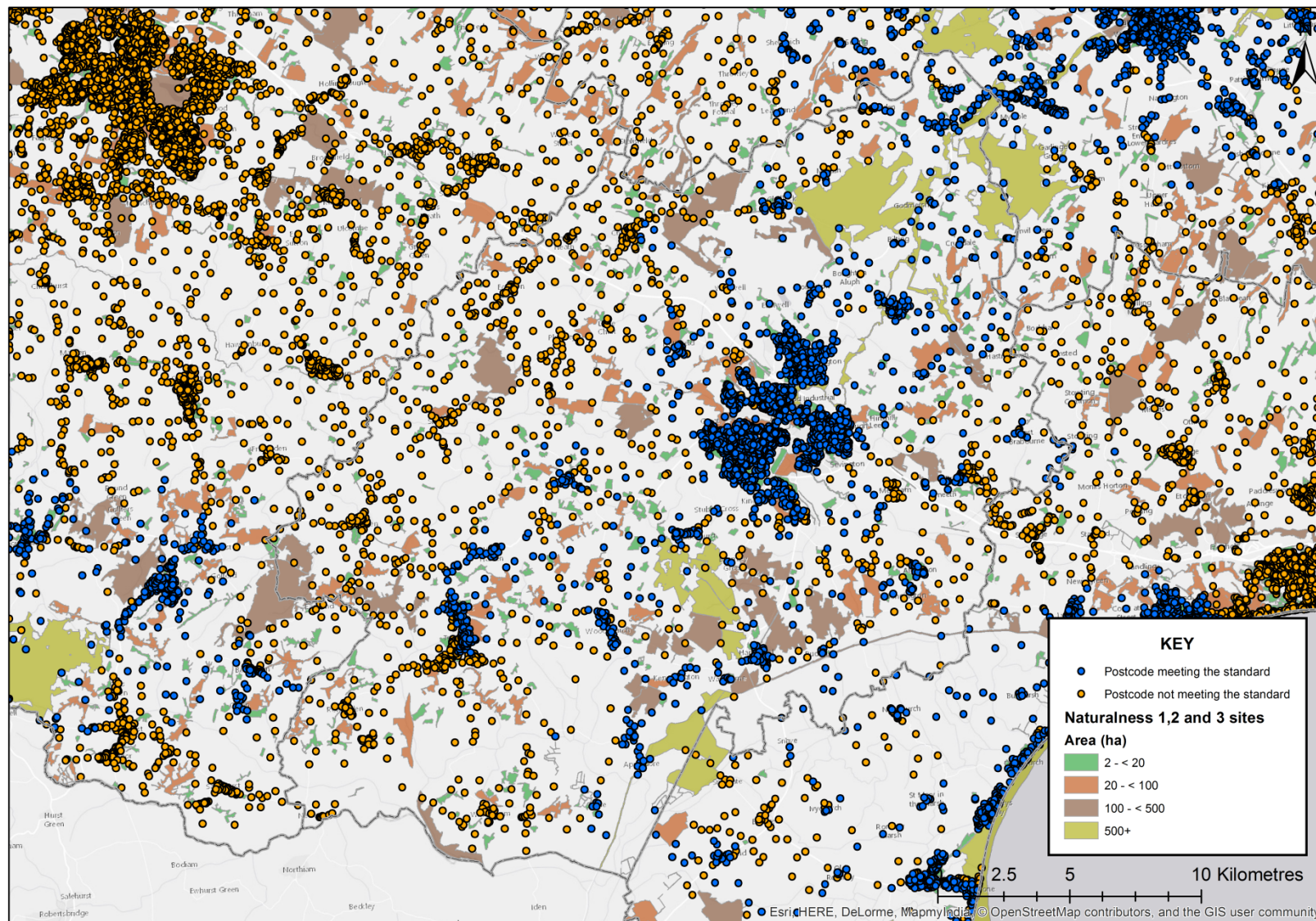


Figure 5: Ashford CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

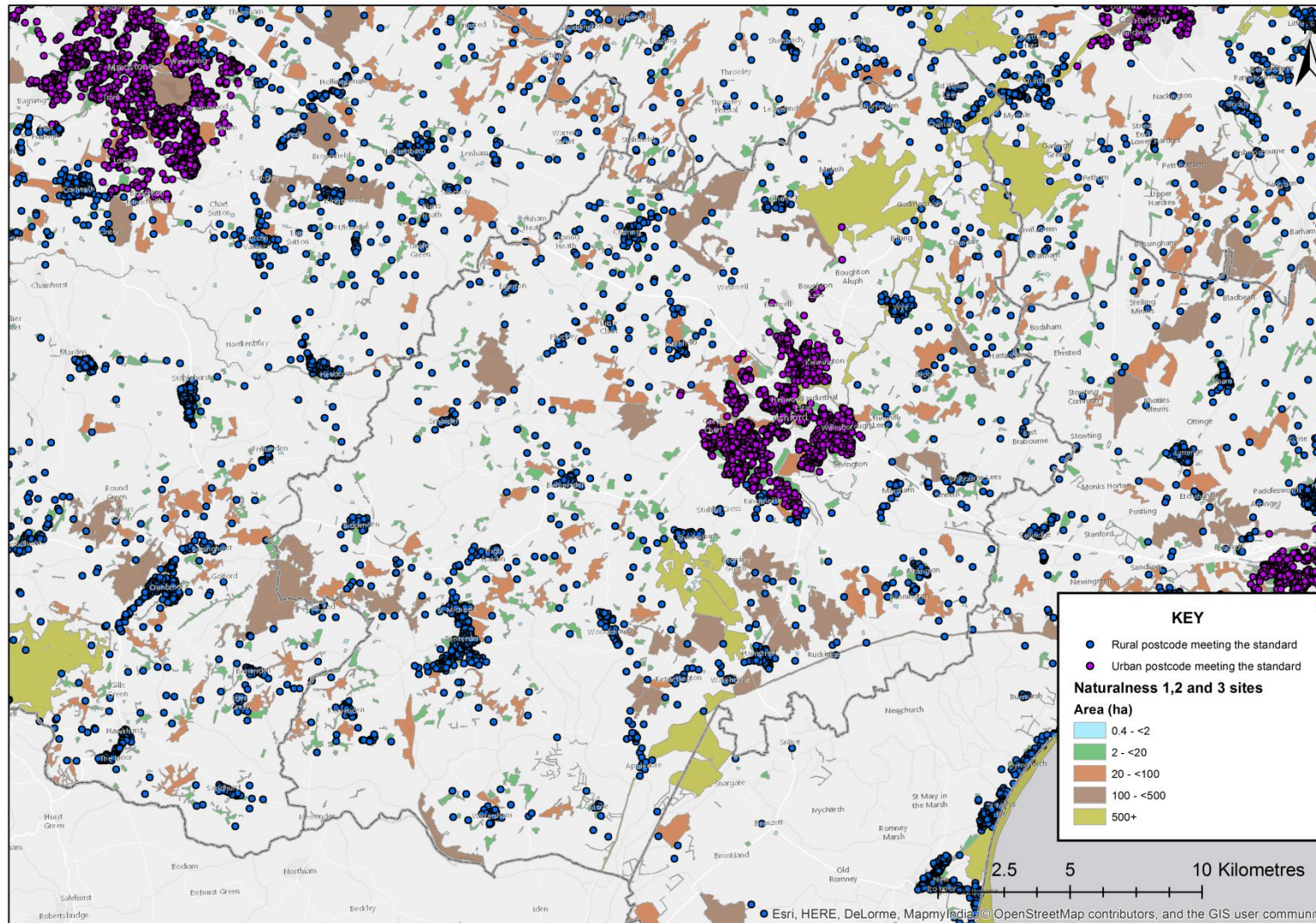


Figure 6: Ashford CCG postcodes meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

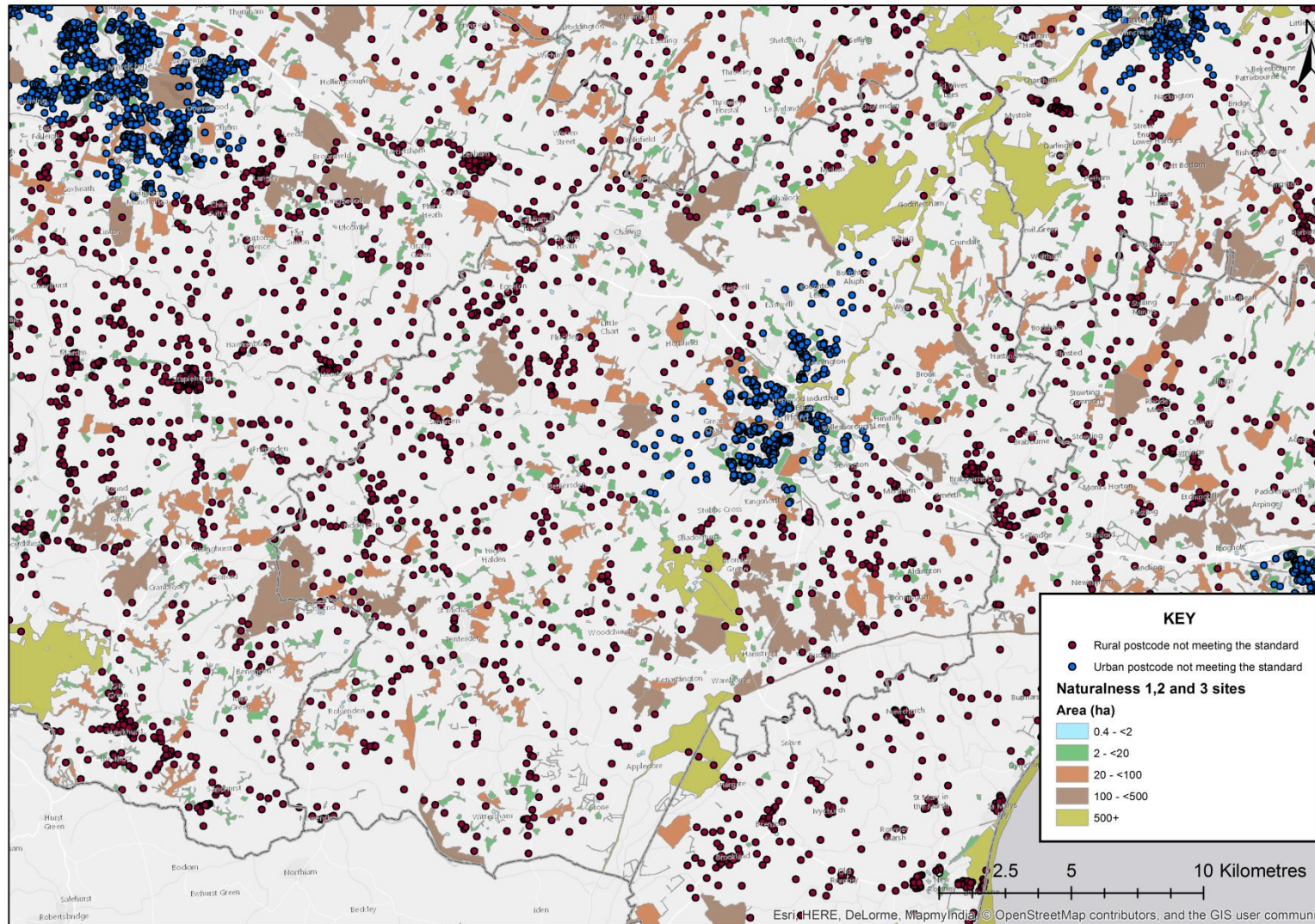


Figure 7: Ashford CCG postcodes not meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

3.2 Populations which are physically inactive

The Experian Mosaic data used in this study shows that 21% (based on 2013 population estimates) of the population across Ashford CCG 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 Shepway CCG Report Appendix D).

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

Priority	Population grouping	Number of LSOAs	Matrix
Physically inactive priority 1	>80% population physically inactive	1	Matrix 1
Physically inactive priority 2	>60% to 80% of the population physically inactive	4	Matrix 2
Physically inactive priority 3	>40% to 60% of the population physically inactive	9	Matrix 3
Physically inactive priority 4	>20% to 40% of the population physically inactive	16	Matrix 4
Physically inactive priority 5	0% to 20% of the population physically inactive	48	Matrix 5

Measures have been proposed for increasing opportunities for physical activity in greenspace across Ashford CCG, 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 Ashford CCG 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.

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

- 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 a 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 Ashford CCG 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%						<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	1	2	2	3
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	4
>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	Create new accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within LSOA.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	0	0	0	1	5

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
						method).							
>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.	0	2	4	5	23
>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	1	2	8	10
>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	1	0	3

Appendix A: Ashford CCG 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 Ashford CCG 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	73%	55%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	100%	100%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	100%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	98%	98%
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	98%	78%

Appendix B: Ashford CCG 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 Ashford CCG 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	65%	47%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	99%	99%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	100%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	97%	97%

Appendix C: Population across Kent meeting accessibility standards

Kent data using the service area method (Table C1) provided for comparison with Ashford CCG 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: Ashford CCG prioritisation matrices 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

Ashford CCG Matrix 1: More than 80% of the population with prevalence for physically inactivity – 1 LSOA.

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
E01023976	Ashford 008A	Beaver	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	10%	90%	33%	100%	0%	0%

Ashford CCG Matrix 2: More than 60% and less than or equal to 80% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 4 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
E01024020	Ashford 008C	Stanhope	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	1	27%	27%	91%	100%	17%	48%
E01023975	Ashford 007B	Beaver	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	45%	78%	91%	100%	3%	36%
E01023974	Ashford 007A	Beaver	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	53%	90%	100%	100%	35%	84%
E01024022	Ashford 004H	Stour	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	5	6%	33%	31%	81%	0%	1%

Ashford CCG Matrix 3: More than 40% and less than or equal to 60% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 9 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
E01024028	Ashford 007F	Victoria	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	65%	65%	100%	100%	59%	98%
E01023984	Ashford 004C	Bybrook	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	44%	100%	71%	100%	0%	0%
E01023972	Ashford 006A	Aylesford Green	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	64%	94%	89%	100%	31%	67%
E01024029	Ashford 005E	Victoria	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	46%	46%	91%	98%	39%	55%
E01024025	Ashford 013F	Tenterden South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	5	20%	100%	72%	100%	3%	54%
E01023980	Ashford 004A	Bockhanger	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	0%	92%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024003	Ashford 006D	North Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	7	91%	91%	100%	100%	66%	93%
E01023983	Ashford 003A	Bybrook	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	3%	62%	48%	100%	1%	10%
E01024024	Ashford 013E	Tenterden North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	31%	82%	59%	100%	24%	51%

Ashford CCG Matrix 4: More than 20% and less than or equal to 40% 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
E01023973	Ashford 005A	Aylesford Green	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	1	56%	100%	82%	100%	48%	76%
E01024001	Ashford 009A	Norman	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	12%	32%	43%	94%	9%	39%
E01023990	Ashford 002D	Downs West	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	2	42%	70%	62%	100%	39%	56%
E01032810	Ashford 001F	Boughton Aluph and Eastwell	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	2%	60%	10%	72%	0%	2%
E01023997	Ashford 014A	Isle of Oxney	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	3	37%	76%	57%	99%	17%	41%
E01023981	Ashford 004B	Bockhanger	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	65%	83%	83%	100%	14%	31%
E01023992	Ashford 004E	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	0%	83%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01032823	Ashford 008F	Washford	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	58%	75%	100%	100%	37%	70%
E01024040	Ashford 001D	Wye	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	5	63%	96%	99%	100%	56%	86%

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
E01024021	Ashford 004G	Stour	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	5	84%	91%	100%	100%	25%	38%
E01023977	Ashford 007C	Beaver	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	5	86%	93%	98%	100%	86%	98%
E01032824	Ashford 009J	South Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	89%	89%	100%	100%	80%	100%
E01032822	Ashford 003E	Little Burton Farm	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	7	31%	70%	85%	100%	0%	9%
E01024037	Ashford 014D	Weald South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	7	56%	93%	96%	100%	43%	79%
E01024004	Ashford 006E	North Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	40%	87%	80%	100%	40%	80%
E01023995	Ashford 006B	Highfield	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	24%	67%	88%	100%	14%	72%

Ashford CCG Matrix 5: 0% to 20% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 48 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
E01024019	Ashford 008B	Stanhope	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	36%	53%	100%	100%	11%	26%
E01032815	Ashford 009F	South Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
E01024002	Ashford 005B	Norman	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	23%	23%	76%	76%	23%	66%
E01024027	Ashford 005D	Victoria	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	27%	51%	44%	97%	24%	33%
E01024031	Ashford 012B	Weald Central	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	8%	59%	44%	100%	6%	42%
E01024033	Ashford 002E	Weald Central	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	10%	32%	44%	99%	4%	25%
E01024039	Ashford 012D	Weald South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	12%	52%	55%	100%	12%	55%
E01024010	Ashford 013B	Rolvenden and Tenterden West	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	12%	59%	59%	90%	10%	59%
E01024032	Ashford 011C	Weald Central	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	22%	72%	59%	98%	4%	23%
E01024014	Ashford 010B	Saxon Shore	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and	5	36%	49%	75%	97%	30%	74%

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
					dispersed							
E01023998	Ashford 014B	Isle of Oxney	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	47%	74%	87%	100%	26%	68%
E01023978	Ashford 011A	Biddenden	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	2%	13%	52%	97%	1%	51%
E01023979	Ashford 011B	Biddenden	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	6	9%	77%	60%	100%	2%	60%
E01023986	Ashford 002B	Charing	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	6	14%	93%	25%	100%	14%	22%
E01024034	Ashford 010D	Weald East	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	22%	45%	54%	100%	20%	48%
E01024038	Ashford 012C	Weald South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	23%	61%	63%	99%	3%	34%
E01023987	Ashford 001B	Downs North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	23%	69%	47%	100%	5%	28%
E01024036	Ashford 011D	Weald North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	25%	44%	64%	93%	11%	58%
E01023988	Ashford 001C	Downs North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	33%	68%	64%	100%	31%	62%
E01023985	Ashford 002A	Charing	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	6	35%	68%	90%	100%	33%	90%
E01024016	Ashford 007D	Singleton South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and	6	47%	52%	100%	100%	47%	100%

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							
E01024023	Ashford 005C	Stour	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	50%	50%	100%	100%	32%	69%
E01032814	Ashford 012F	Great Chart with Singleton North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	57%	85%	94%	94%	34%	91%
E01024005	Ashford 006F	North Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	61%	68%	96%	99%	18%	25%
E01032817	Ashford 009G	South Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	80%	90%	100%	100%	80%	100%
E01024035	Ashford 002F	Weald North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	7	5%	28%	53%	100%	2%	27%
E01024009	Ashford 013A	Rolvenden and Tenterden West	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	7	19%	50%	41%	95%	17%	33%
E01024013	Ashford 010A	Saxon Shore	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	7	30%	59%	74%	100%	8%	62%
E01032820	Ashford 004I	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	7	37%	44%	78%	98%	39%	78%
E01032811	Ashford 003D	Little Burton Farm	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	7	77%	77%	100%	100%	7%	55%
E01024026	Ashford 014C	Tenterden South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	1%	73%	11%	100%	1%	11%
E01024015	Ashford 010C	Saxon Shore	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and	8	17%	36%	46%	96%	17%	46%

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
					dispersed							
E01024012	Ashford 013D	St Michaels	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	20%	96%	60%	100%	20%	60%
E01024011	Ashford 013C	St Michaels	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	26%	74%	59%	100%	25%	58%
E01032812	Ashford 001G	Boughton Aluph and Eastwell	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	39%	59%	62%	84%	14%	25%
E01023989	Ashford 002C	Downs West	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	8	43%	48%	97%	100%	24%	83%
E01024017	Ashford 007E	Singleton South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	69%	94%	99%	100%	69%	99%
E01032819	Ashford 009I	Park Farm South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	83%	83%	100%	100%	79%	100%
E01032818	Ashford 009H	Park Farm North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	100%	100%	100%	100%	37%	100%
E01023993	Ashford 004F	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	0%	84%	52%	100%	0%	52%
E01024041	Ashford 001E	Wye	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	9	19%	80%	69%	100%	6%	38%
E01032821	Ashford 004J	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	21%	83%	78%	100%	21%	78%
E01032816	Ashford 008E	Washford	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and	9	31%	56%	74%	100%	31%	62%

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							
E01023999	Ashford 003B	Kennington	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	54%	54%	80%	89%	0%	0%
E01024006	Ashford 009B	Park Farm North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	67%	67%	100%	100%	30%	100%
E01032813	Ashford 012E	Great Chart with Singleton North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	69%	99%	100%	100%	69%	100%
E01024008	Ashford 009D	Park Farm North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	98%	98%	100%	100%	0%	33%
E01023996	Ashford 006C	Highfield	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	10	67%	89%	86%	100%	66%	86%