

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



Report for Swale Clinical Commissioning
Group
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 Swale Clinical Commissioning Group

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 covering Swale CCG	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: Swale CCG buffer intersection results.....	24
	Appendix B: Swale CCG allocation results.....	25
	Appendix C: Population across Kent meeting accessibility standards	26
	Appendix D: Swale CCG 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 covering Swale 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

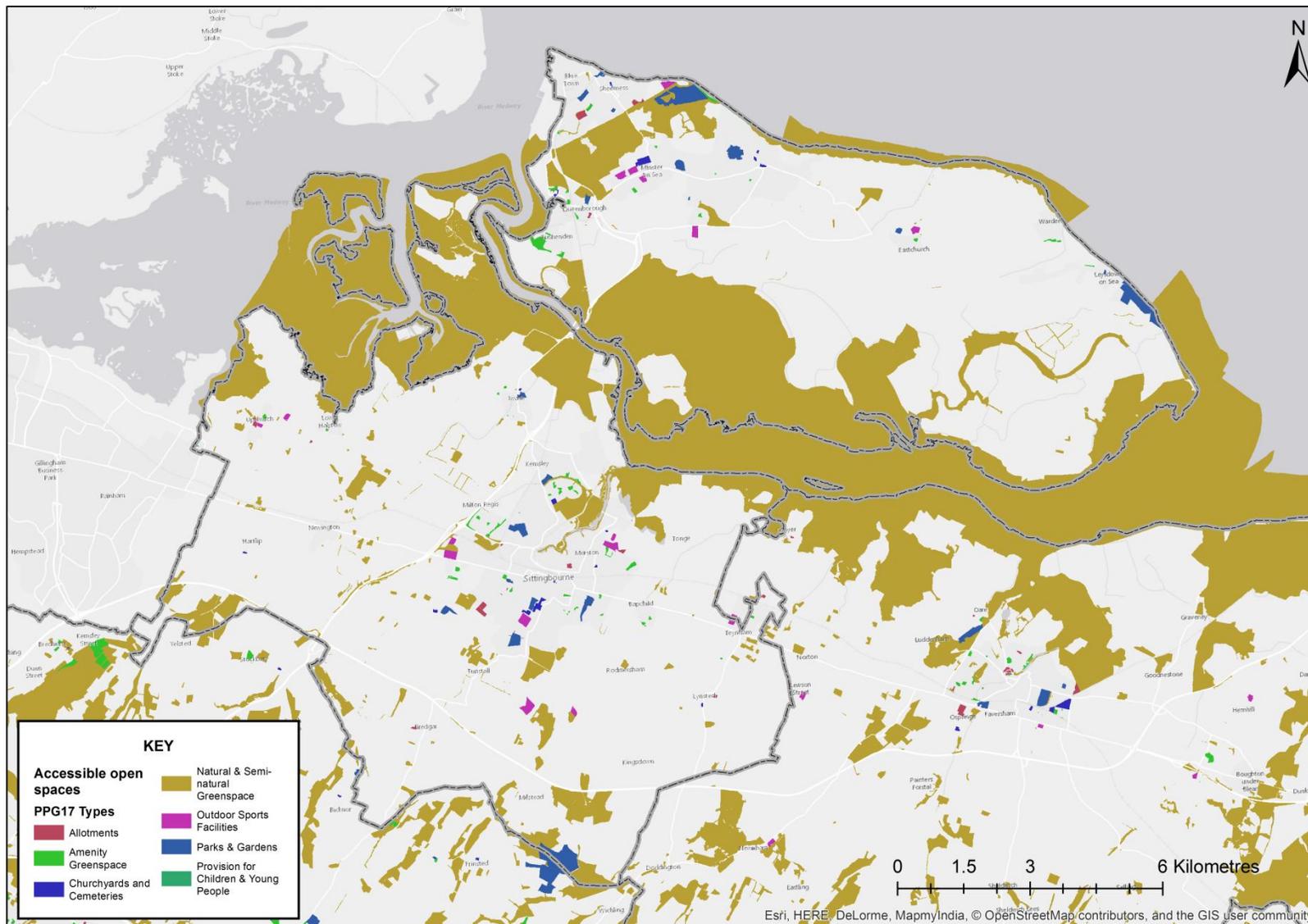


Figure 1: Greenspace in Swale CCG mapped according to PPG17 typologies.

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 Swale 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 (Swale CCG Report Appendix A) and allocation methods (Swale 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 (Swale CCG Report Appendix C).

Table 1: Percentage of population in Swale 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	30% (Figure 2)	6%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	51% (Figure 3)	34%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	87% (Figure 4)	82%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	63% (Figure 5)	63%
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	48% (Figures 6 & 7)	10%

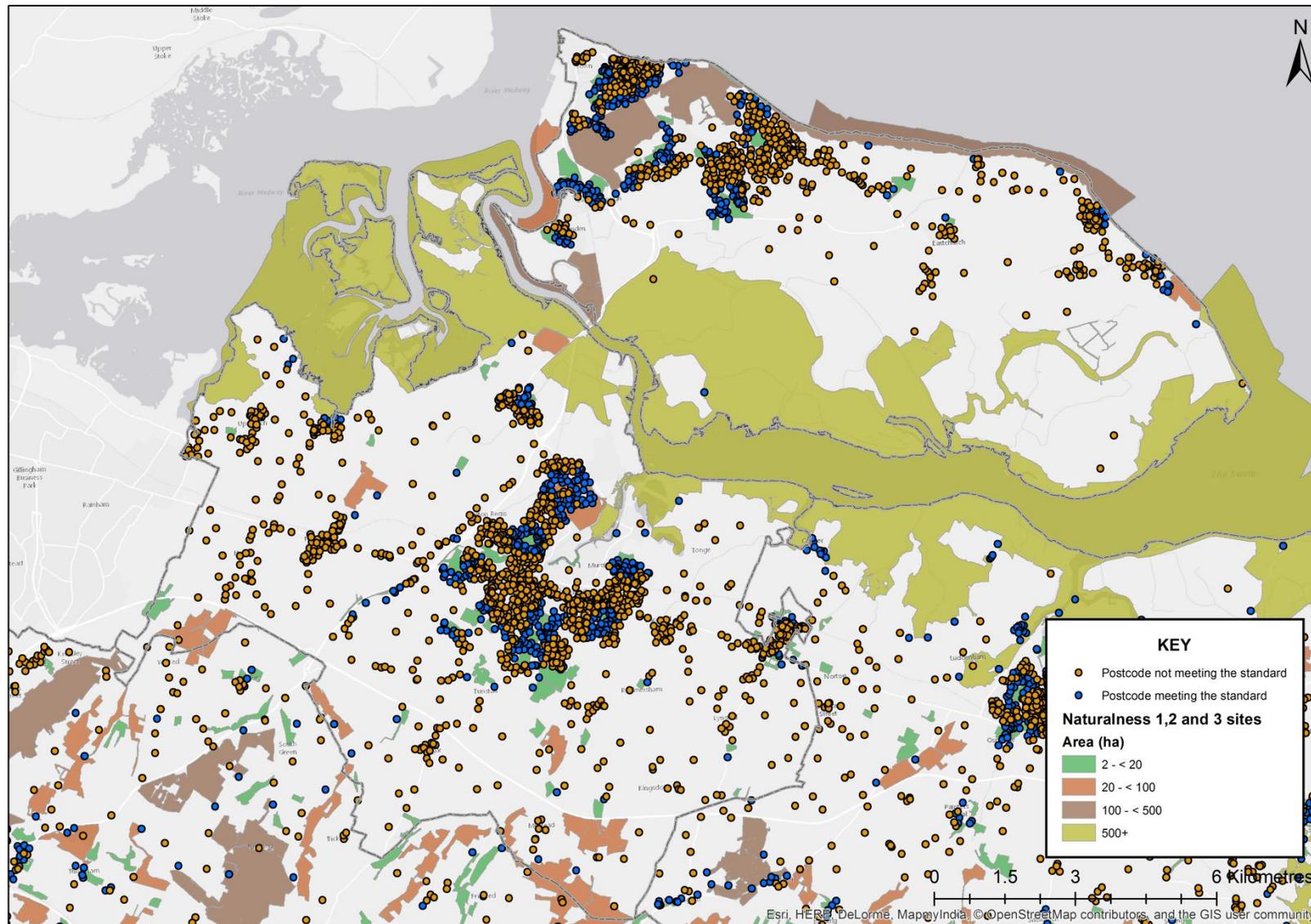


Figure 2: Swale CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

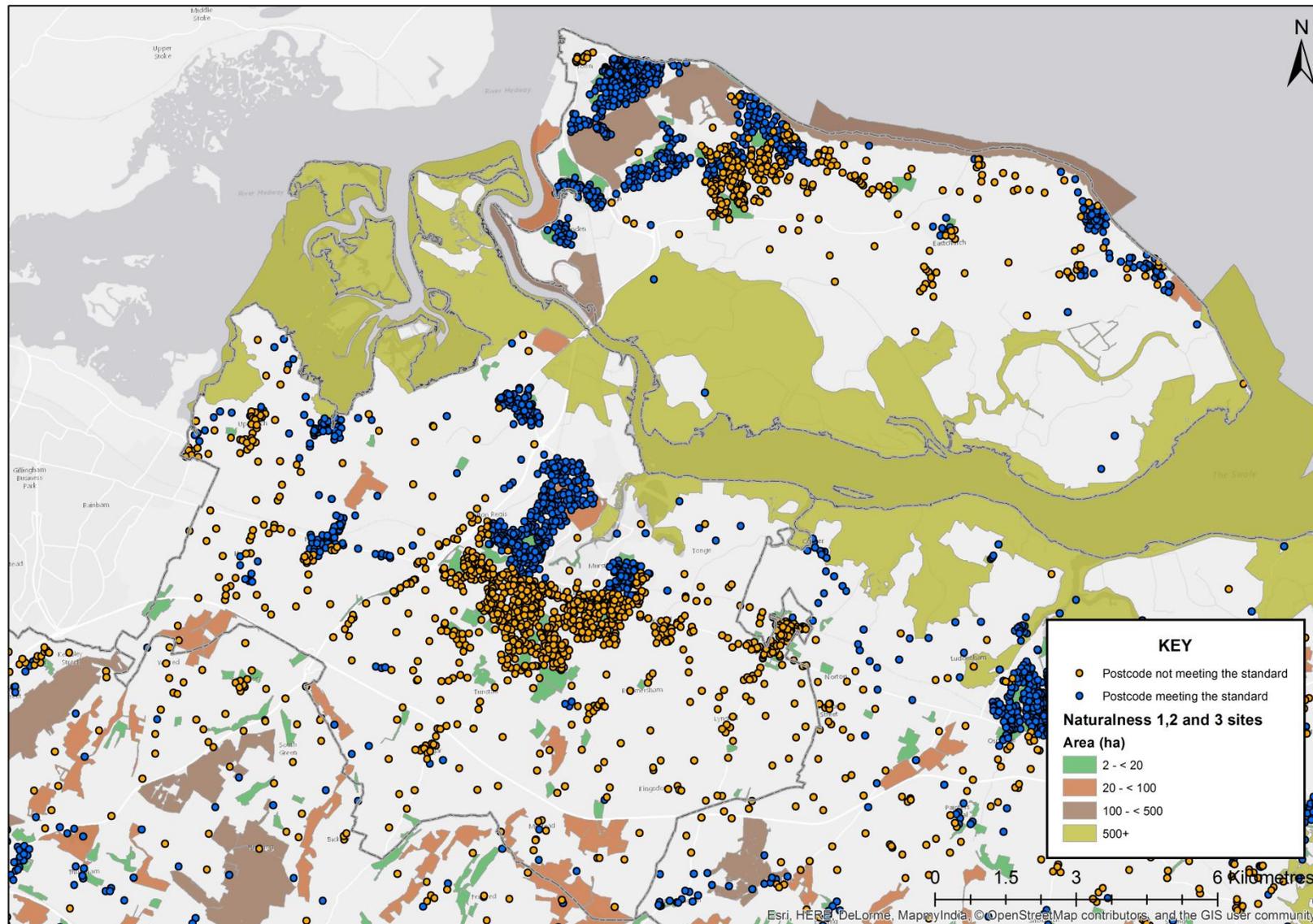


Figure 3: Swale CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

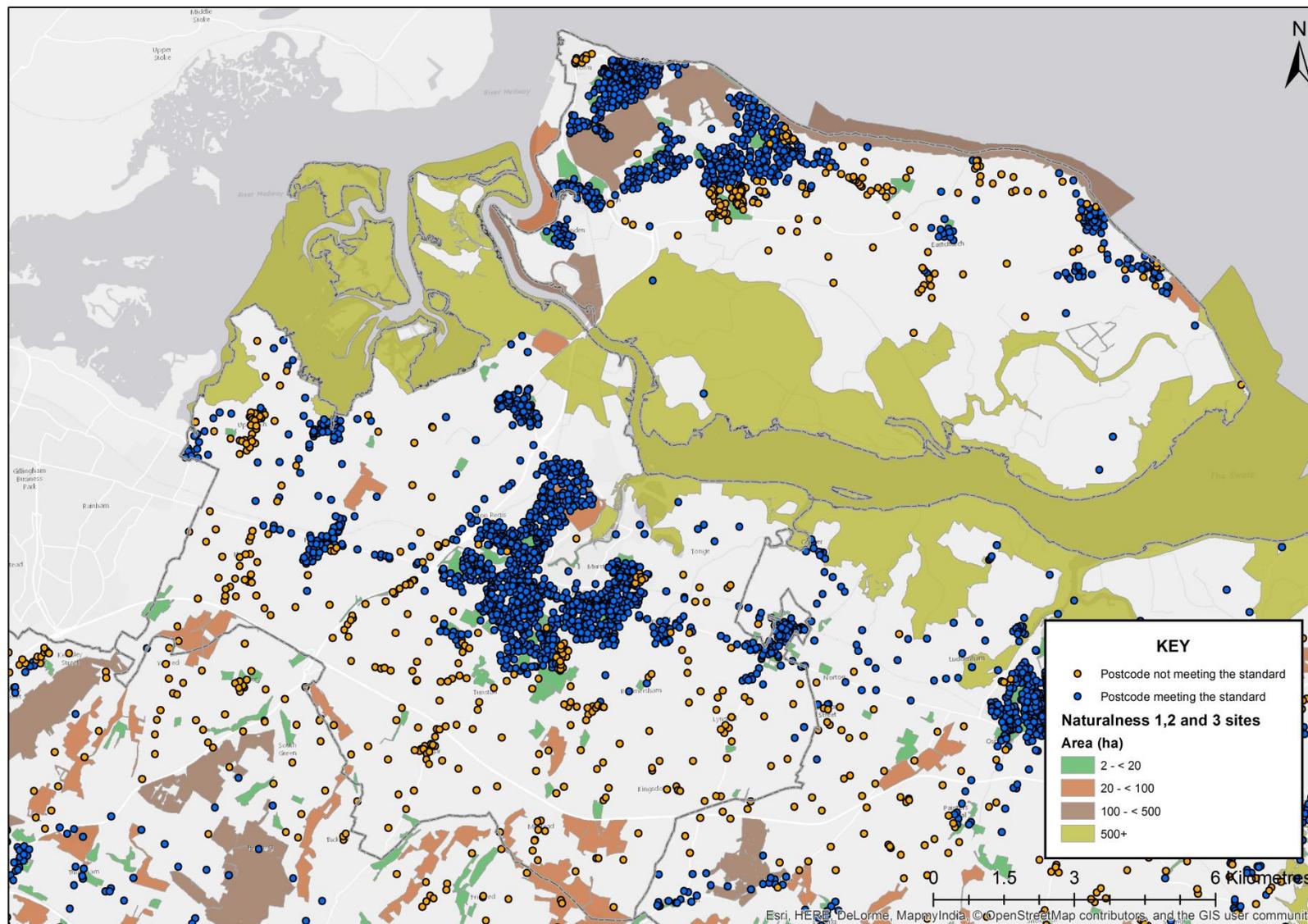


Figure 4: Swale CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

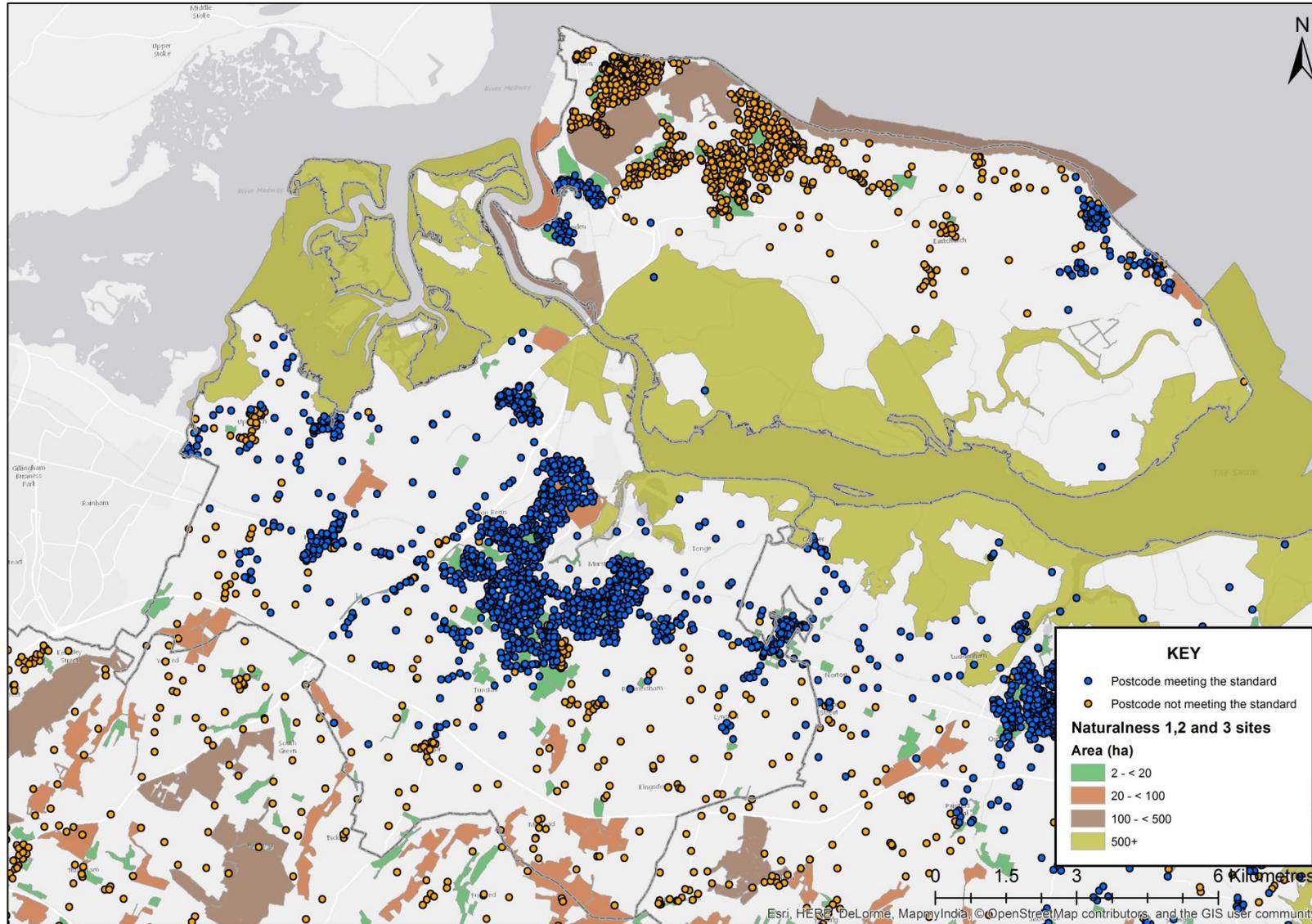


Figure 5: Swale CCG postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

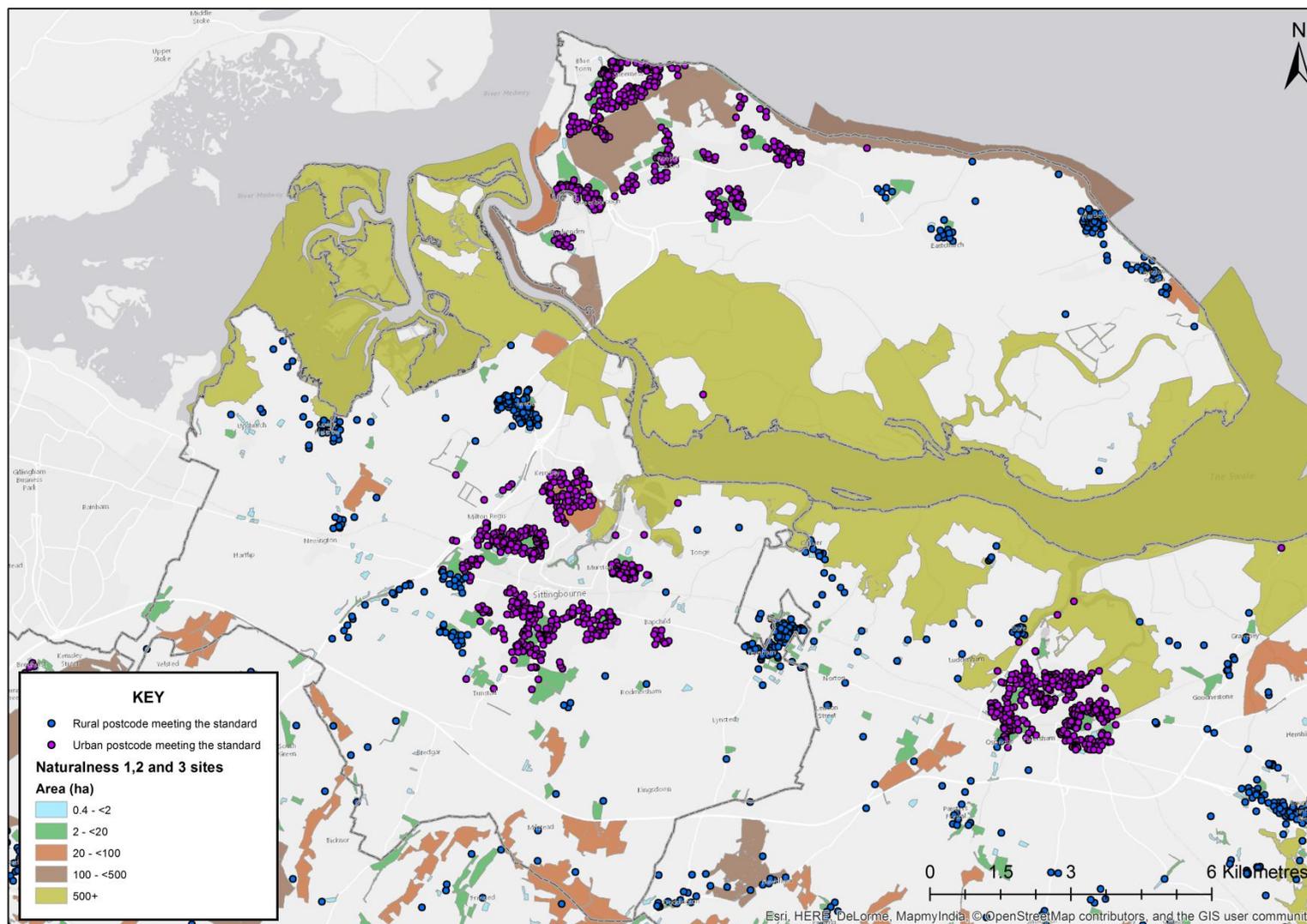


Figure 6: Swale CCG postcodes meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

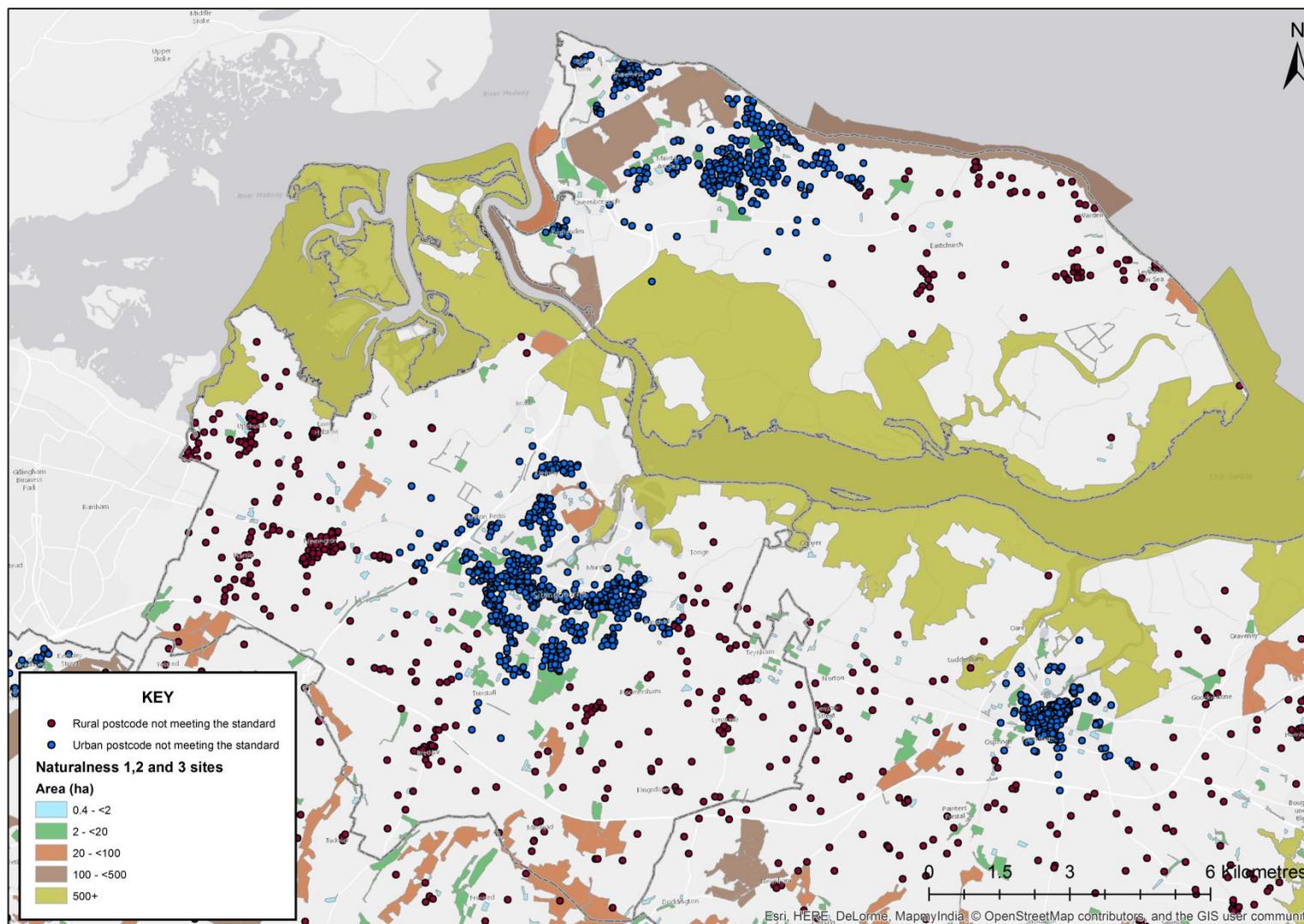


Figure 7: Swale CCG postcodes not meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

3.2 Populations which are physically inactive

The Experian Mosaic data used in this study shows that 33% (based on 2013 population estimates) of the population across Swale 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 Swale CCG Report Appendix D).

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

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	4	Matrix 2
Physically inactive priority 3	>40% to 60% of the population physically inactive	15	Matrix 3
Physically inactive priority 4	>20% to 40% of the population physically inactive	19	Matrix 4
Physically inactive priority 5	0% to 20% of the population physically inactive	23	Matrix 5

Measures have been proposed for increasing opportunities for physical activity in greenspace across Swale 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 Swale 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., Knuiiman, 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

- Over half (52%) 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 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 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 Swale 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 >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within >2 ha				1	2	3	4	5
0% to 10%	0% to 10%					<p><u>Accessibility to greenspace extremely low</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).</p>	Create new accessible greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within urban LSOAs.	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	0	1	1	3	0
0% to 10%	0% to 10%	>50%				<p><u>Accessibility to greenspace extremely low but 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</p>	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	0	0	1

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.	0	1	1	4	7	
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	3	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.	0	1	2	3	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
>10% to 50%		>50%				<p><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.</p>	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	1	6	3	6
>50% to 90%						<p><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.</p>	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	Create more accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within LSOA.	2	0	5	2	6
>90%						<p><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.</p>	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.		0	0	0	1	0

Appendix A: Swale 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 Swale 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	59%	17%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	90%	74%
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	81%	31%

Appendix B: Swale 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 Swale 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	51%	12%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	88%	71%
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 Swale 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: Swale CCG prioritisation matrices 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

Swale CCG 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
E01024584	Swale 010B	Milton Regis	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	39%	39%	81%	81%	0%	0%
E01024615	Swale 002C	Sheerness West	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	49%	72%	96%	100%	38%	93%
E01024616	Swale 002D	Sheerness West	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	49%	80%	93%	100%	72%	75%
E01024614	Swale 002B	Sheerness West	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	62%	69%	62%	100%	0%	10%
E01024597	Swale 005C	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	79%	93%	100%	100%	15%	49%

Swale 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
E01024621	Swale 004E	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
E01024590	Swale 010C	Murston	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	8%	8%	39%	45%	0%	0%
E01024580	Swale 006A	Leysdown and Warden	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	1	13%	55%	30%	68%	0%	2%
E01024600	Swale 011D	Roman	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	38%	38%	71%	71%	0%	0%

Swale CCG Matrix 3: More than 40% and less than or equal to 60% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 15 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
E01024613	Swale 002A	Sheerness West	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	44%	60%	54%	80%	40%	50%
E01024608	Swale 010E	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	9%	45%	19%	89%	0%	0%
E01024567	Swale 009C	Grove	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	21%	60%	76%	94%	0%	6%
E01024583	Swale 007F	Milton Regis	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	32%	32%	55%	55%	0%	0%
E01024596	Swale 005B	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	88%	100%	100%	100%	31%	74%
E01024560	Swale 012A	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	11%	86%	29%	100%	0%	0%
E01024587	Swale 003B	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	45%	44%	100%	100%	20%	85%
E01024582	Swale 009E	Milton Regis	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	89%	89%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024595	Swale 004A	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	37%	73%	46%	94%	0%	0%

A needs assessment relating to the provision of natural greenspace in areas with low levels of physical activity – Swale CCG

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
E01024594	Swale 005A	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	53%	53%	100%	100%	15%	41%
E01024598	Swale 004B	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	60%	60%	97%	97%	2%	20%
E01024601	Swale 011E	Roman	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	60%	71%	93%	100%	0%	0%
E01024592	Swale 011B	Murston	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	0%	0%	18%	26%	0%	0%
E01024630	Swale 012D	Woodstock	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	29%	32%	60%	74%	0%	0%
E01024632	Swale 012E	Woodstock	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	10	37%	37%	93%	94%	0%	0%

Swale CCG Matrix 4: More than 20% and less than or equal to 40% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 19 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
E01024585	Swale 003A	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	0%	0%	27%	27%	0%	14%
E01024618	Swale 006D	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	1	5%	37%	59%	99%	1%	22%
E01024581	Swale 006B	Leysdown and Warden	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	1	40%	90%	80%	100%	35%	80%
E01024612	Swale 001D	Sheerness East	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	69%	69%	76%	90%	21%	73%
E01024559	Swale 010A	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	0%	28%	0%	72%	0%	0%
E01024599	Swale 010D	Roman	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	3%	15%	64%	69%	0%	0%
E01024570	Swale 008A	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	3	0%	0%	2%	33%	0%	2%
E01024620	Swale 005D	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	0%	13%	1%	32%	0%	1%
E01024586	Swale 006C	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	5%	21%	35%	51%	5%	35%

A needs assessment relating to the provision of natural greenspace in areas with low levels of physical activity – Swale CCG

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
E01024591	Swale 011A	Murston	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	19%	19%	46%	62%	1%	1%
E01024593	Swale 011C	Murston	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	99%	99%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024561	Swale 009B	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	0%	0%	41%	41%	0%	0%
E01024562	Swale 012B	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	0%	11%	9%	76%	0%	0%
E01024619	Swale 004D	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	12%	12%	41%	41%	0%	0%
E01024623	Swale 016D	Teynham and Lynsted	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	4	23%	100%	86%	100%	0%	0%
E01024589	Swale 003D	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	8%	25%	87%	92%	0%	0%
E01032653	Swale 004F	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	28%	19%	58%	58%	0%	0%
E01024569	Swale 012C	Grove	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	12%	12%	38%	46%	0%	23%
E01024631	Swale 013E	Woodstock	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	10	65%	69%	94%	99%	12%	34%

Swale CCG Matrix 5: 0% to 20% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 23 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
E01024611	Swale 001C	Sheerness East	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	0%	25%	46%	88%	0%	28%
E01024609	Swale 001A	Sheerness East	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	0%	27%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024610	Swale 001B	Sheerness East	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	43%	85%	58%	100%	10%	37%
E01024624	Swale 016E	Teynham and Lynsted	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	4	8%	42%	51%	89%	0%	1%
E01024579	Swale 007E	Kemsley	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	53%	53%	60%	60%	0%	0%
E01024588	Swale 003C	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	14%	15%	97%	98%	0%	7%
E01024577	Swale 007C	Kemsley	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	27%	27%	41%	58%	0%	0%
E01032654	Swale 004G	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	90%	90%	98%	98%	0%	0%
E01024571	Swale 008B	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	6	2%	18%	7%	96%	2%	7%
E01024628	Swale 013C	West Downs	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and	6	5%	15%	31%	93%	2%	19%

A needs assessment relating to the provision of natural greenspace in areas with low levels of physical activity – Swale CCG

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							
E01024568	Swale 009D	Grove	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	6	13%	58%	52%	88%	10%	28%
E01024606	Swale 013A	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	6	71%	71%	94%	100%	0%	0%
E01024573	Swale 008D	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	7	0%	12%	22%	100%	0%	3%
E01024572	Swale 008C	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	7	2%	11%	44%	87%	2%	40%
E01032656	Swale 007H	Iwade and Lower Halstow	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	7	12%	99%	25%	100%	0%	0%
E01032737	Swale 013G	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	25%	25%	66%	66%	5%	31%
E01024554	Swale 009A	Borden	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	7	55%	83%	83%	100%	12%	32%
E01024576	Swale 007B	Kemsley	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	59%	78%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024578	Swale 007D	Kemsley	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	87%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024575	Swale 008E	Iwade and Lower Halstow	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	8	14%	79%	61%	100%	14%	61%
E01032735	Swale 013F	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and	9	9%	9%	64%	64%	5%	64%

A needs assessment relating to the provision of natural greenspace in areas with low levels of physical activity – Swale CCG

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							
E01024629	Swale 013D	West Downs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	10	0%	38%	0%	68%	0%	0%
E01032655	Swale 007G	Iwade and Lower Halstow	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	10	25%	99%	65%	100%	1%	2%