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

Report for Shepway District Council

20 May 2016

Kent County Council kent.gov.uk
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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 Shepway District Council

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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 for Shepway. 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 England[1]). 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 naturalness[4] (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

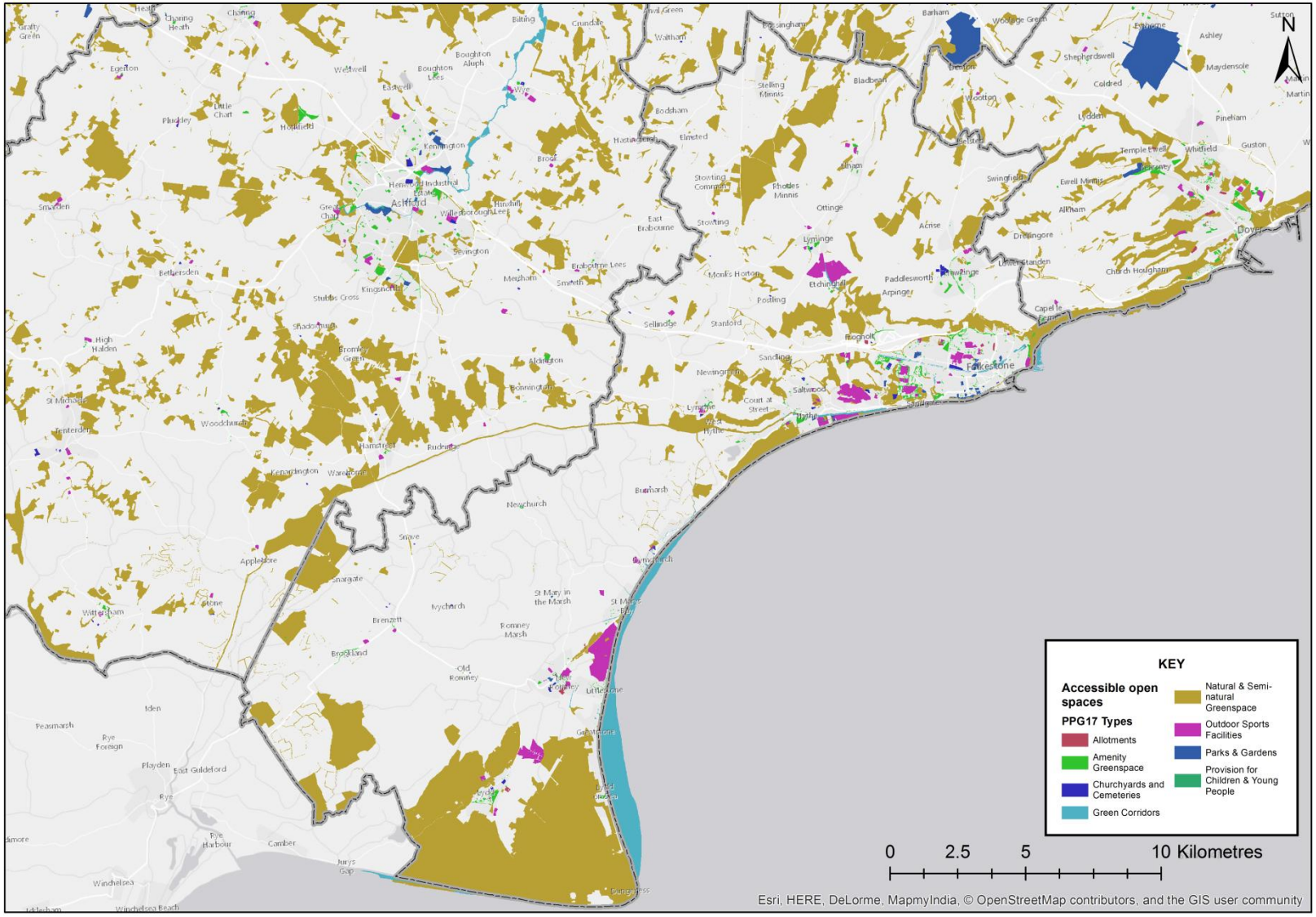

Figure 1: Greenspace in Shepway mapped according to PPG17 typologies.

Two sets of accessibility standards were used to identify greenspace provision for the population at each postcode: Access to Natural Greenspace Standard[6] (ANGSt) and Dover District Council accessibility standard[7] (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 classification[8], 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 inactive[10]. 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 Shepway

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[11] 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 (Shepway District Council Report Appendix A) and allocation methods (Shepway 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 (Shepway District Council Report Appendix C).

[11] In Essex, East Sussex, Surrey, Greater London and Medway.

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

Greenspace accessibility criteria	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	50% (Figure 2)	17%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	82% (Figure 3)	59%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	89% (Figure 4)	89%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	30% (Figure 5)	8%
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	71% (Figures 6 & 7)	32%

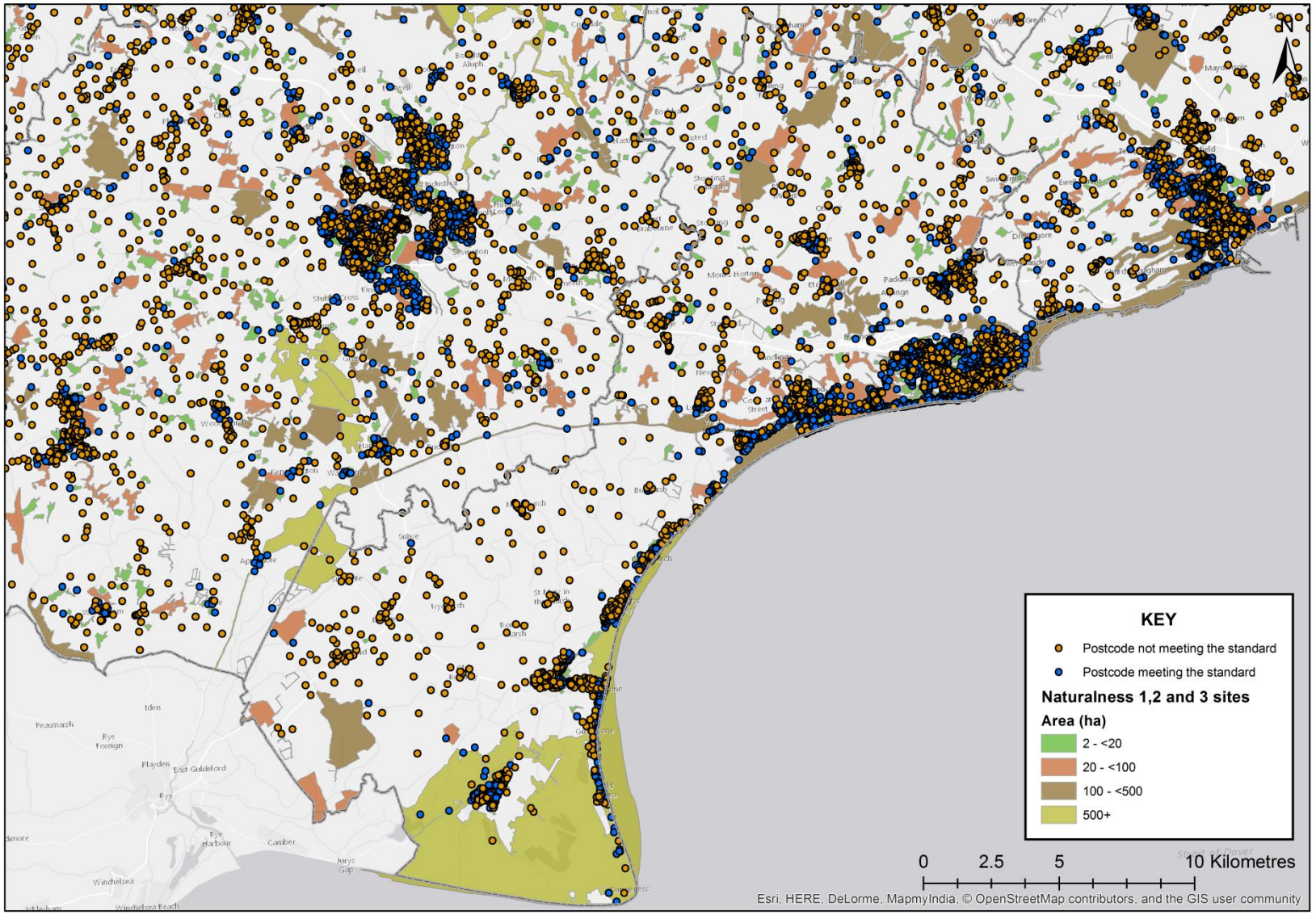

Figure 2: Shepway postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

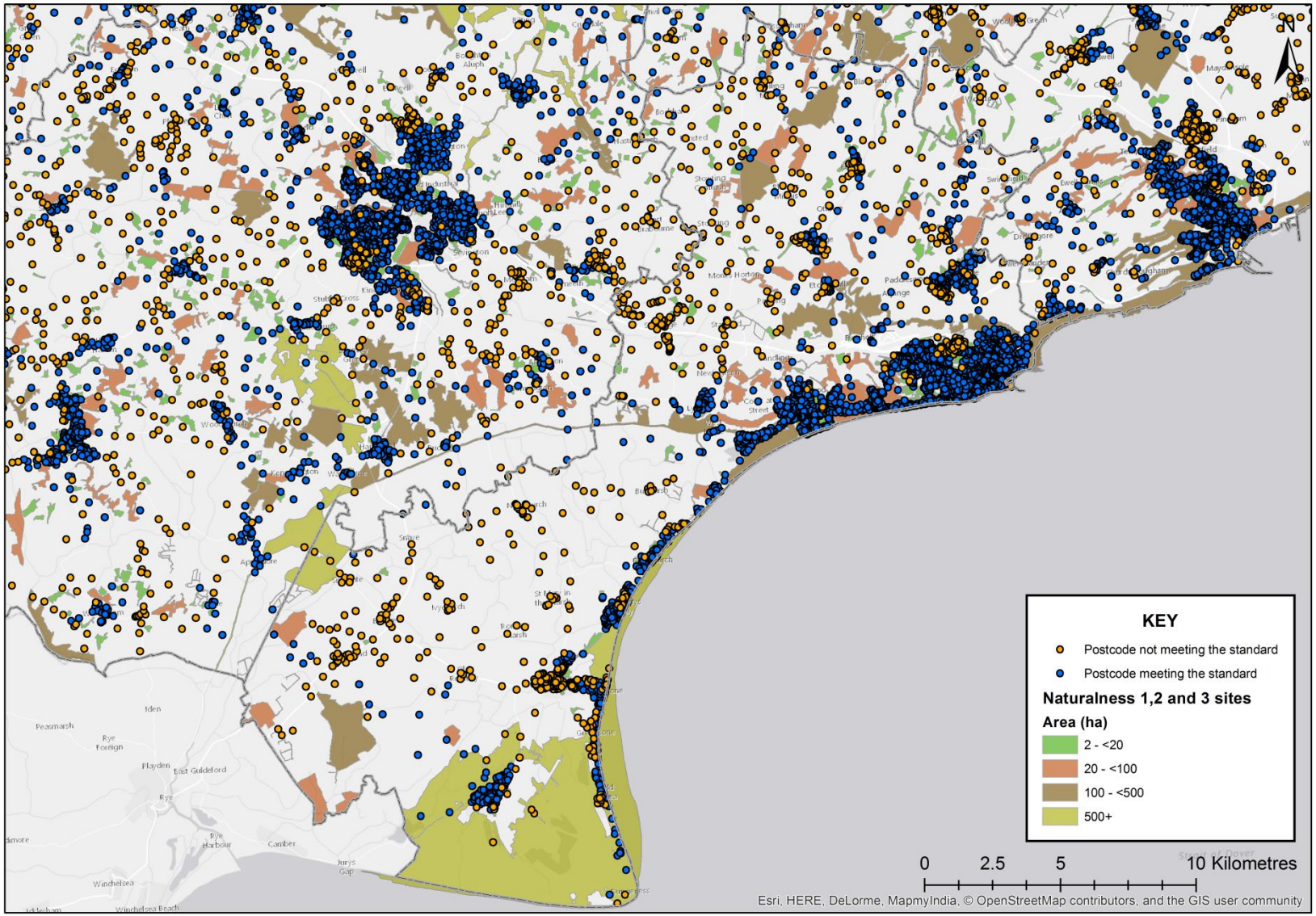

Figure 3: Shepway postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

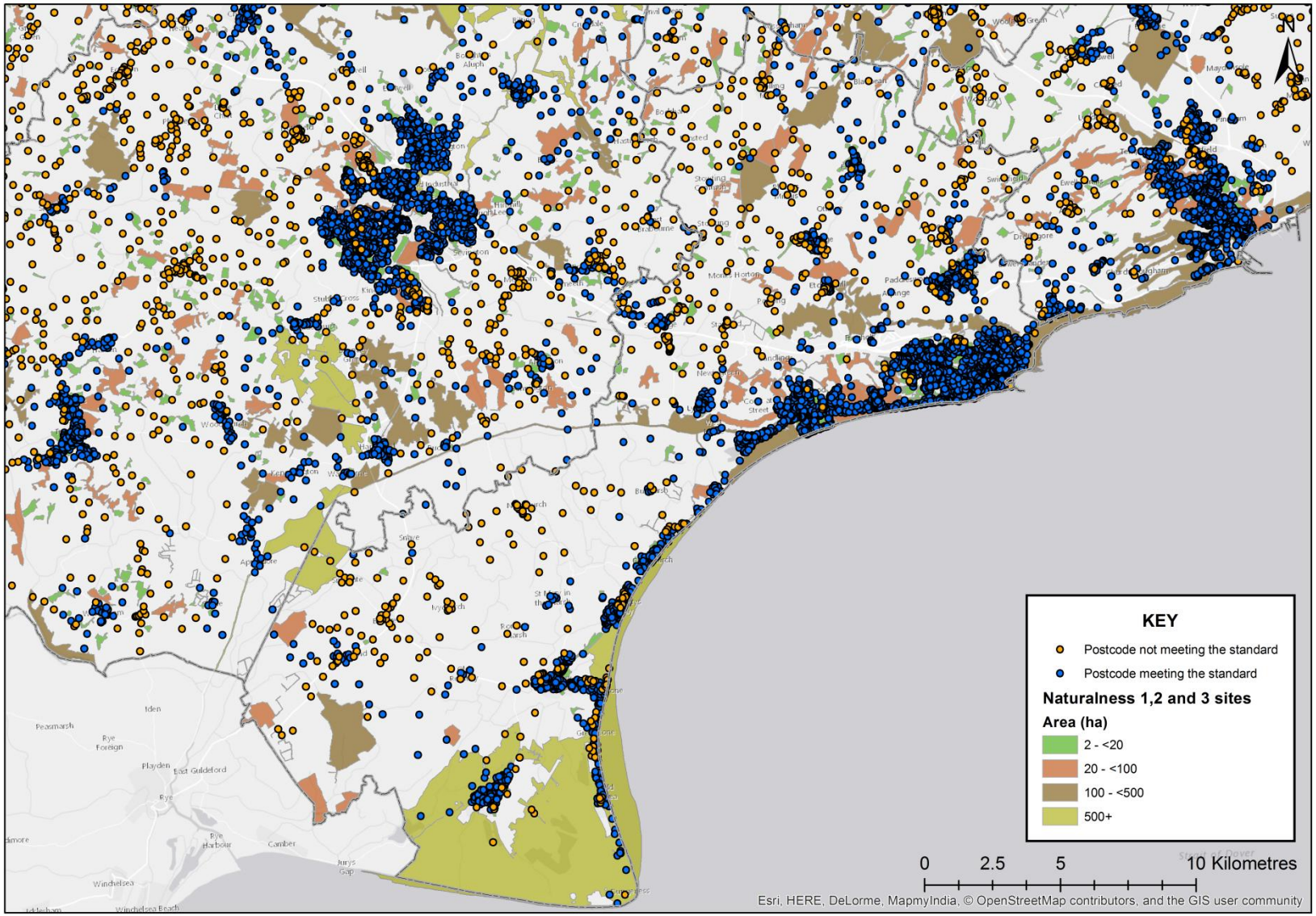

Figure 4: Shepway postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

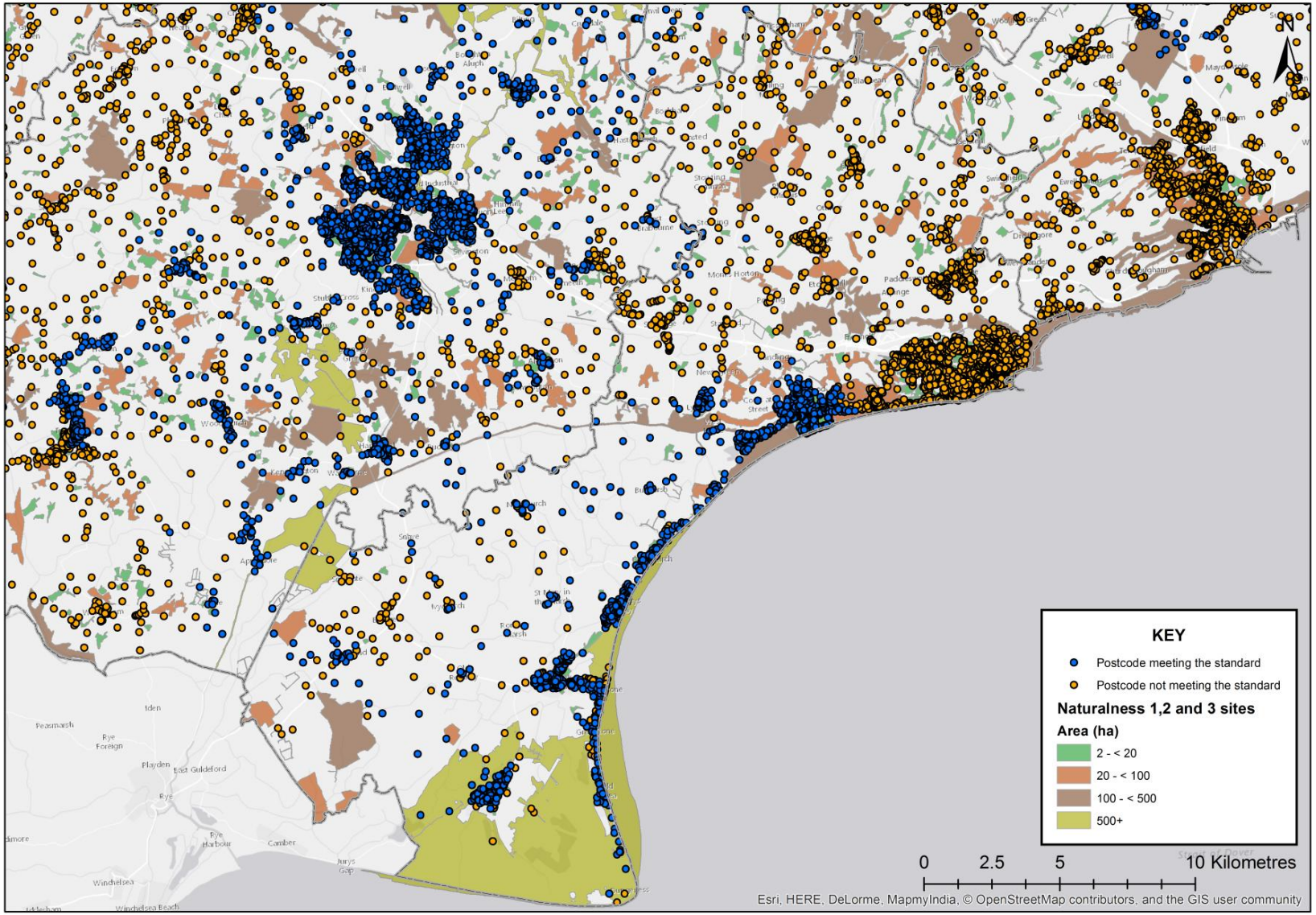

Figure 5: Shepway postcodes meeting and not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

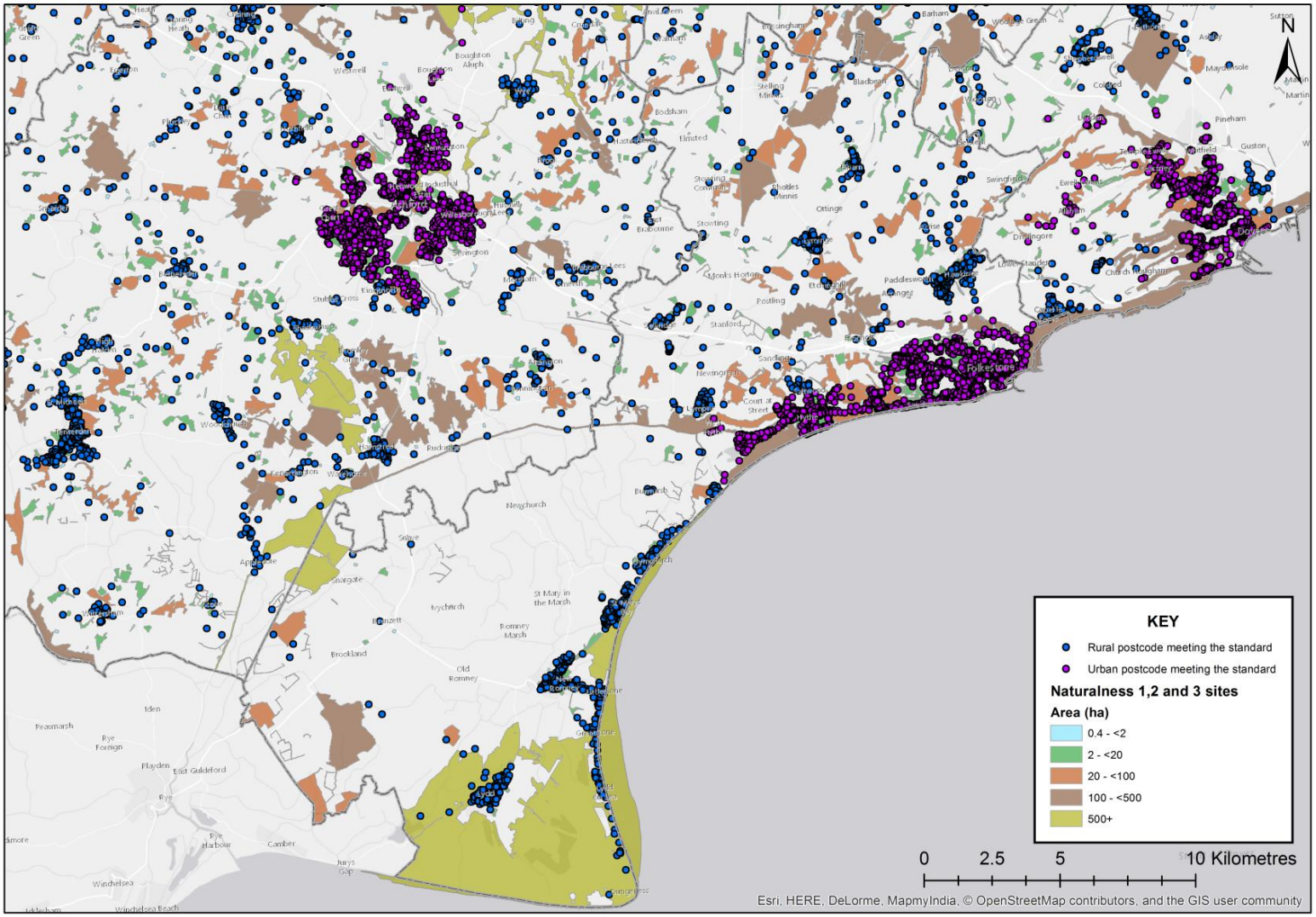

Figure 6: Shepway postcodes meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

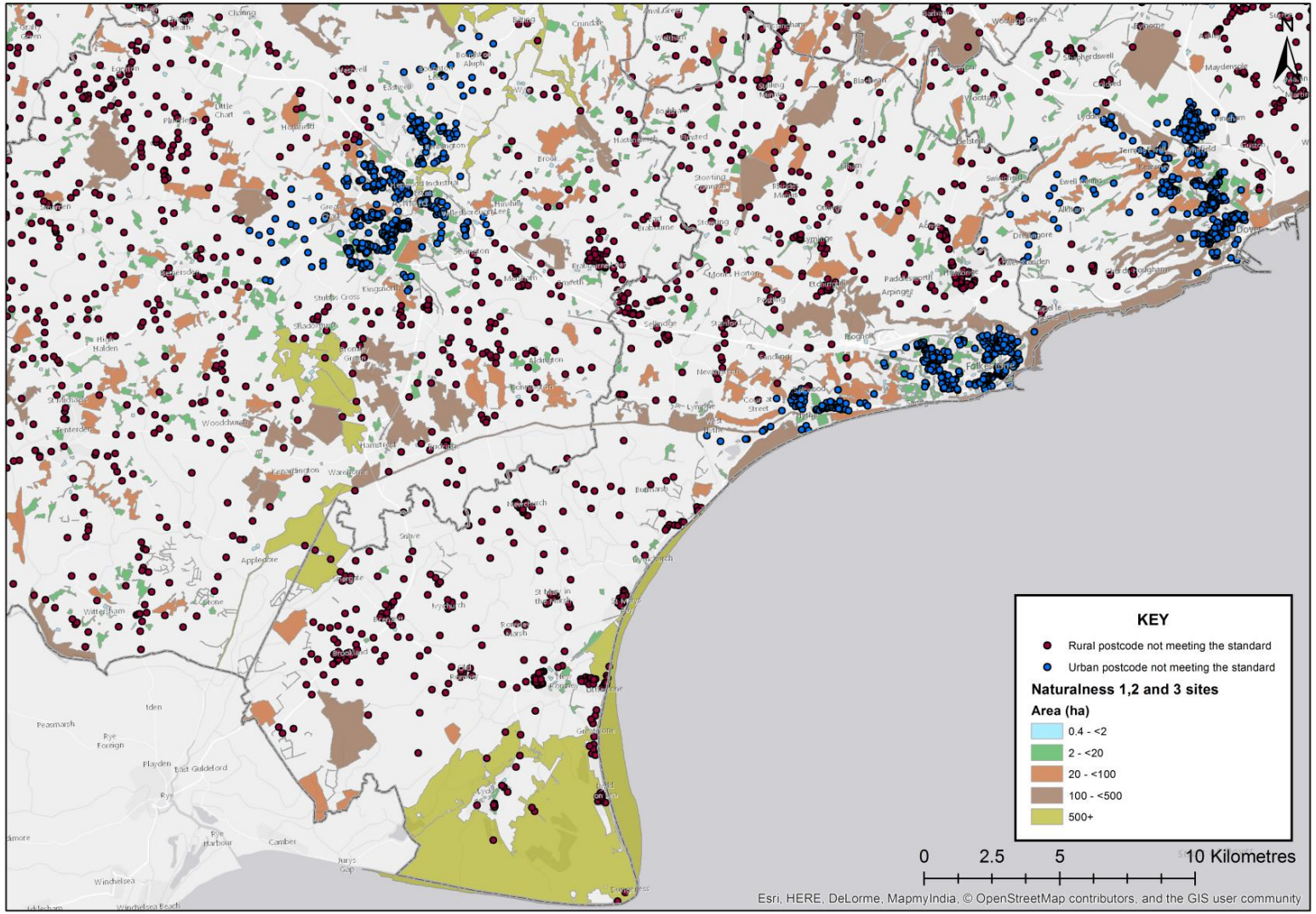

Figure 7: Shepway postcodes not meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

3.2 Populations which are physically inactive

The Experian Mosaic data used in this study shows that 29% (based on 2013 population estimates) of the population across Shepway 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 District Council Report Appendix D).

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

Priority	Population grouping	Number of LSOAs	Matrix
Physically inactive priority 1	>80% population physically inactive	2	Matrix 1
Physically inactive priority 2	>60% to 80% of the population physically inactive	7	Matrix 2
Physically inactive priority 3	>40% to 60% of the population physically inactive	3	Matrix 3
Physically inactive priority 4	>20% to 40% of the population physically inactive	18	Matrix 4
Physically inactive priority 5	0% to 20% of the population physically inactive	27	Matrix 5

Measures have been proposed for increasing opportunities for physical activity in greenspace across Shepway, 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 Shepway 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[12,13,14,]. 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 a third (29%) 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

[12] Carter, M. and P. Horwitz (2014) "Beyond proximity: the importance of green space useability to self-reported health." *Ecohealth* **11**(3): 322-332.
[13] 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.
[14] 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 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 greenspace[15]. 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.

[15] 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 Shepway 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 and 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	0	1	0	1
0% to 10%						Accessibility to greenspace very low 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	0	1	0	2
0% to 10%		>50%				Accessibility to greenspace very low but greenspace present in vicinity Less than 10% of the population has a	Create accessible greenspace of at least 2 ha within	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
						naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home but more than 50% are within a 300 m buffer of such sites.	LSOA and/or, if possible, improve access to existing sites.						
>10% to 50%						Accessibility to greenspace low 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	0	1	6
>10% to 50%		>50%				Accessibility to greenspace low but greenspace present in vicinity 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) but 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.	1	1	0	4	9
>50% to 90%						Accessibility to greenspace relatively high Between >50% and 90% of the population has a naturalness level 1, 2 & 3	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	Create more accessible greenspace of at	1	5	1	9	6

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
						greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m walking distance from home.		least 2 ha within LSOA.					
>90%						Accessibility to greenspace very high 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	4	2

Appendix A: Shepway 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 Shepway 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	80%	37%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	98%	94%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	100%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	64%	25%
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	97%	64%

Appendix B: Shepway 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 Shepway 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	74%	31%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	97%	91%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	100%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	43%	25%

Appendix C: Population across Kent meeting accessibility standards

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

Shepway Matrix 1: More than 80% of the population with prevalence for physically inactivity – 2 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
E01024498	Shepway 003C	Folkestone East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	17%	17%	81%	99%	8%	57%
E01024532	Shepway 013A	Lydd	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	5	58%	66%	100%	100%	38%	87%

Shepway Matrix 2: More than 60% and less than or equal to 80% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 7 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
E01024496	Shepway 003A	Folkestone East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	87%	87%	100%	100%	49%	100%
E01024524	Shepway 010B	Hythe Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	83%	84%	100%	100%	53%	93%
E01024488	Shepway 011C	Dymchurch and St Mary's Bay	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	3	14%	100%	50%	100%	10%	43%
E01024487	Shepway 011B	Dymchurch and St Mary's Bay	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	3	51%	65%	89%	100%	24%	28%
E01024486	Shepway 011A	Dymchurch and St Mary's Bay	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	3	67%	94%	96%	100%	9%	35%
E01024489	Shepway 009A	Dymchurch and St Mary's Bay	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	4	19%	66%	98%	100%	0%	9%
E01024527	Shepway 008C	Hythe East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	8	66%	66%	99%	99%	61%	94%

Shepway Matrix 3: More than 40% and less than or equal to 60% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 3 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
E01024481	Sevenoaks 002E	Swanley White Oak	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	3	5%	31%	22%	78%	0%	0%
E01024429	Sevenoaks 014E	Edenbridge South and West	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	4	60%	100%	87%	100%	30%	36%
E01024478	Sevenoaks 002C	Swanley St Mary's	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	5	0%	5%	0%	61%	0%	0%

Shepway Matrix 4: More than 20% and less than or equal to 40% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 18 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
E01024500	Shepway 004B	Folkestone Foord	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	76%	95%	95%	100%	36%	78%
E01024505	Shepway 004E	Folkestone Harbour	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	84%	84%	100%	100%	44%	86%
E01024497	Shepway 003B	Folkestone East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	56%	53%	93%	93%	53%	87%
E01024509	Shepway 015B	Folkestone Harvey West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	69%	100%	98%	100%	0%	0%
E01024510	Shepway 015C	Folkestone Harvey West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	36%	96%	57%	100%	0%	0%
E01024539	Shepway 012C	New Romney Town	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	3	47%	95%	79%	100%	0%	0%
E01024528	Shepway 005F	Hythe East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	80%	90%	100%	100%	80%	96%
E01024546	Shepway 009D	North Downs West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	5	17%	60%	33%	96%	4%	16%
E01024516	Shepway 006F	Folkestone Park	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	63%	78%	100%	100%	0%	16%

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
E01024525	Shepway 010C	Hythe Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	92%	94%	100%	100%	24%	61%
E01024491	Shepway 005A	Folkestone Cheriton	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	94%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024518	Shepway 003E	Folkestone Park	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	12%	18%	69%	100%	0%	38%
E01024540	Shepway 012D	New Romney Town	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	6	36%	70%	54%	100%	33%	36%
E01024530	Shepway 009B	Hythe West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	61%	91%	88%	99%	61%	88%
E01024522	Shepway 010A	Hythe Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	95%	95%	100%	100%	2%	17%
E01024547	Shepway 001D	North Downs West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	7	64%	81%	90%	100%	0%	3%
E01024521	Shepway 006H	Folkestone Sandgate	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	7	98%	98%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024526	Shepway 008B	Hythe East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	9	79%	88%	100%	100%	45%	88%

Shepway Matrix 5: 0% to 20% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 27 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
E01024507	Shepway 014B	Folkestone Harvey Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	37%	89%	63%	100%	4%	49%
E01024504	Shepway 014A	Folkestone Harbour	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	55%	64%	100%	100%	31%	71%
E01033212	Shepway 014C	Folkestone Harvey Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	15%	63%	47%	97%	0%	17%
E01024502	Shepway 004D	Folkestone Foord	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	83%	91%	100%	100%	0%	44%
E01024517	Shepway 015D	Folkestone Park	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	90%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1%
E01024508	Shepway 015A	Folkestone Harvey Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	0%	66%	38%	100%	0%	0%
E01024548	Shepway 011D	Romney Marsh	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	3	3%	8%	13%	44%	3%	9%
E01024549	Shepway 011E	Romney Marsh	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	3	13%	22%	26%	32%	2%	3%
E01024499	Shepway 004A	Folkestone Foord	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	20%	38%	33%	95%	16%	24%
E01024501	Shepway 004C	Folkestone Foord	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and	3	25%	25%	100%	100%	0%	6%

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							
E01024534	Shepway 013C	Lydd	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	3	74%	100%	96%	100%	40%	59%
E01024541	Shepway 002B	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	4	37%	69%	86%	100%	15%	51%
E01024495	Shepway 005D	Folkestone Cheriton	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	91%	96%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024544	Shepway 001B	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	6	11%	42%	31%	100%	11%	31%
E01024512	Shepway 006B	Folkestone Morehall	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	16%	21%	53%	83%	0%	0%
E01024513	Shepway 006C	Folkestone Morehall	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	37%	42%	68%	100%	0%	0%
E01024538	Shepway 012B	New Romney Coast	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	7	11%	56%	53%	100%	11%	51%
E01024536	Shepway 009C	Lympne and Stanford	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	7	19%	69%	50%	100%	9%	19%
E01024550	Shepway 008D	Tolsford	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	7	21%	61%	62%	100%	9%	40%
E01024514	Shepway 006D	Folkestone Morehall	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	8	4%	37%	42%	100%	0%	0%
E01024511	Shepway 006A	Folkestone Harvey	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and	8	5%	45%	72%	98%	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
		West			town							
E01024545	Shepway 001C	North Downs West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	8	11%	41%	59%	100%	7%	31%
E01024542	Shepway 002C	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	8	15%	70%	40%	100%	6%	36%
E01024490	Shepway 001A	Elham and Stelling Minnis	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	8	23%	57%	61%	100%	8%	28%
E01033213	Shepway 002E	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	8	70%	93%	93%	100%	0%	1%
E01024519	Shepway 006G	Folkestone Sandgate	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	8	91%	96%	100%	100%	13%	32%
E01033214	Shepway 002F	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	9	65%	78%	76%	99%	0%	0%