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

Main Report

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

Main Report

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1. Introduction

The Health & Nature Subgroup of the Kent Nature Partnership (KNP) contracted Natural Values (and consortium partners: KMBRC, DICE and MRC-PHE Centre for Environment and Health, Imperial College London) to undertake a greenspace provision needs assessment for Kent, focussing on areas where the population is physically inactive.

1.1 Project purpose

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 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

[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*.

levels of deprivation and where a high proportion of the population are physically 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.

The outputs of this study will be used to underpin KNP action planning to meet the recommendations proposed in the KNP report 'Using the Natural Environment to Deliver Better Health'[4]. The study will inform future development of the Sustainability chapter of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment[5], the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy[6] and linked strategies such as the Kent Environment Strategy[7] and Active Travel Strategy[8]. It will also be used to make recommendations to local planning authorities across Kent. All outputs will be publically available through the KNP website.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 The importance of the natural environment for health and wellbeing

Interaction with the natural environment has been found to reduce health inequalities related to income deprivation[9]. Relationships between urban greenspace use and health are complex, and can vary by gender[10,11,12], ethnicity[13], and across an individual's life

[4] Nature Consult. (2014) *Using the natural environment to deliver better health in Kent*. Kent Nature Partnership.
[5] http://www.kpho.org.uk/joint-strategic-needs-assessment. Accessed 24/3/16.
[6] Kent Health and Wellbeing Board. *Kent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2017*. Kent County Council. http://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/12407/Joint-Health-and-Wellbeing-Strategy.pdf. Accessed 24/3/16.
[7] *Kent Environment Strategy: A strategy for environment, health and economy – March 2016*. Kent County Council. https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s61616/ANNEX%201%20FINAL%20KES%20Low%20Resolution.pdf. Accessed 11/5/16.
[8] In development.
[9] Forest, S., Baker, J., Twigger-Ross, C., White, O., Horton, B. And Orr, P. (2013) *Literature Review: Social and Economic Benefits Associated with Natural Environment Initiatives and their Contribution to Wellbeing*. Report to Defra.
[10] Kavanagh A.M., Bentley R., Turrell G., Broom D.H., and Subramanian S.V. (2006) Does gender modify associations between self rated health and the social and economic characteristics of local environments? *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. 60(6):490-5.

course[14]. Nonetheless, observational studies have found natural environment exposure benefits health independently of socio-demographic/economic characteristics[15], suggesting that greenspace offers a modifiable and potentially cost-effective solution to improving individual and population health[16]. In addition, greenspace supports ecosystem service provision, also beneficial to human health and wellbeing[17].

People may interact with nature in three ways[18]:

- Indirectly – experiencing nature while not being physically present in it (e.g. viewing nature in a picture or through a window).
- Incidentally – experiencing nature as a by-product of another activity (e.g. while walking or driving to work).
- Intentionally – experiencing or being in nature through direct intention (e.g. recreational activities such as hiking, bird watching or conservation volunteering).

The motivations behind nature interactions may be deliberate (e.g. individuals using greenspace with the express purpose of improving their health and wellbeing) or unconscious[19]. A range of projects and activities that intentionally use the natural environment for health benefits take place in Kent[20]. Examples of these include Dartford Health Walks and Shepway Green Gym, the latter of which involves local people in conservation management activities. The variety of potential health and wellbeing benefits are diverse and may be[21]:

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[11] Molinari C., Ahern M., and Hendryx M. (1998) The relationship of community quality to the health of women and men. *Social Science & Medicine*. 47(8):1113-20.
[12] Richardson E.A. and Mitchell R..(2010) Gender differences in relationships between urban green space and health in the United Kingdom. *Social Science & Medicine.* 71(3):568-575.
[13] Agyemang C., van Hooijdonk C., Wendel-Vos W., et al. (2007) Ethnic differences in the effect of environmental stressors on blood pressure and hypertension in the Netherlands. *BMC Public Health*. 7:118.
[14] Astell-Burt, T., R. Mitchell, and T. Hartig, (2014) *The association between green space and mental health varies across the lifecourse. A longitudinal study.* Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health; 68(6):578-83.
[15] Maas, J., Verheij, R.A., Groenewegen, P.P., de Vries, S. & Spreeuwenberg, P. (2006) *Green space, urbanity, and health: How strong is the relation?* Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health; 60(7):587-592.
[16] Allen, J. & Balfour, R. (2014) *Natural solutions for tackling health inequalities*. Institute of Health Equity.
[17] Millenium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Biodiversity Synthesis*. World Resources Institute, Washington, DC.
[18] Keniger, L.E., Gaston, K.J., Irvine, K.N. and Fuller, R.A. (2013) What are the Benefits of Interacting with Nature? *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health,* 10: 913-935.
[19] Forest, S., Baker, J., Twigger-Ross, C., White, O., Horton, B. And Orr, P. (2013*) Literature Review: Social and Economic Benefits Associated with Natural Environment Initiatives and their Contribution to Wellbeing*. Report to Defra.
[20] Nature Consult. (2014) *Using the natural environment to deliver better health in Kent*. Kent Nature Partnership.
[21] Keniger, L.E., Gaston, K.J., Irvine, K.N. and Fuller, R.A. (2013) What are the Benefits of Interacting with Nature? *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health,* 10: 913-935.

- Psychological – positive effects on mental processes (e.g. improved mood, reduced anxiety).
- Cognitive – positive effects on cognitive ability or function (e.g. reduced mental fatigue, improved cognitive function in children).
- Physiological – positive effects on physical function and/or health (e.g. higher levels of physical activity, improved blood pressure, reduced risk of cardiovascular disease, reduced risk of cancers and reduced risk of respiratory disease).
- Social – positive social effects at an individual, community or national scale (e.g. social interaction and cohesion).
- Spiritual – positive effects on mindfulness, spiritual wellbeing or individual religious pursuits (e.g. increased inspiration).
- Tangible – material goods that an individual can accrue for wealth or possession (e.g. food).

Some studies have found that people tend to be more physically active in areas with more greenspace. For example, a positive relationship has been found between greenspace and physical activity across both urban and rural areas in England[22]. Similarly a health survey undertaken in New Zealand also found that people were more physically active in greener neighbourhoods[23].

As well as providing locations for physical activity, natural environments can provide additional health and wellbeing benefits when exercise is undertaken in greenspaces rather than built-up or indoor environments[24,25]. For example, group walks in farmland have been significantly associated with less perceived stress and greater positive mental wellbeing than those taken in urban environments[26].

[22] Mytton, O. T., N. Townsend, H. Rutter and C. Foster (2012). "Green space and physical activity: an observational study using Health Survey for England data." *Health & Place* **18**(5): 1034-1041.
[23] Richardson, E. A., J. Pearce, R. Mitchell and S. Kingham (2013). "Role of physical activity in the relationship between urban green space and health." Public Health **127**(4): 318-324.
[24] Shanahan, D.F., L. Franco, B.B. Lin, K.J. Gaston and R. Fuller. (2016) "The benefits of natural environments for physical activity". *Sports Med* (Epublication ahead of print: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26886475
[25] Bowler, D. E., L. M. Buyung-Ali, T. M. Knight and A. S. Pullin (2010). "A systematic review of evidence for the added benefits to health of exposure to natural environments." *BMC Public Health* **10**: 456-466.
[26] Marselle, M.R., K.N. Irvine and Sara L. Warber. (2013) "Walking for well-being: are group walks in certain types of natural environments better for well-being than group walks in urban environments?." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* **10**: 5603-5628.

1.2.2 Health issues associated with physical inactivity

The significance of physical inactivity on non-communicable diseases (NCD's) has led to the development of global activity recommendations[27]. In the UK, guidelines have been provided for different age groups[28]. To maintain or improve health, at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity, or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more on at least two days of the week, are required for adults (aged 19-64 years) [29,30].

Individuals achieving fewer than 30 minutes of moderate physical activity a week, in bouts of 10 minutes or more, are classed as physically inactive and are at the highest risk of developing health conditions as a result of their sedentary lifestyle. Indeed, physical inactivity accounts for 17% of premature deaths in the UK[31] and is attributed as the primary cause of:

- 10.5% of coronary heart disease burden.
- 18.7% of colon cancer burden.
- 17.9% of breast cancer burden.
- 13.0% of type 2 diabetes burden.

In fact, being physically active can prevent and manage over 20 chronic disease conditions. Even small increases in physical activity can provide some protection against chronic diseases and improve quality of life[32].

Physical activity also confers benefits for several aspects of subjective wellbeing and mental health, including protection against symptoms of depression and cognitive

[27] WHO (2010) *Global Recommendations on Physical Activity for Health*.
[28] Department of Health, Physical Activity, Health Improvement and Protection. (2011) *Start Active, Stay Active: A report on physical activity from the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers*. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216370/dh_128210.pdf. Accessed 24/3/16.
[29] Ibid
[30] Kent Public Health Observatory (2015) *Kent 'Adult Physical Activity' JSNA Chapter Summary Update '2015-2016'*. http://www.kpho.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/52012/Adult-Physical-Activity-2015-16.pdf. Accessed 24/3/16.
[31] Lee, I-M., Shiroma, R.J., Lobelo, F., Puska, P., Blair, S.N., & Latzmarzyk, P.T. (2012) Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy. *The Lancet*, Vol.380, No. 9838: 219-229. http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)61031-9/abstract. Accessed 24/3/16.
[32] Department of Health, Physical Activity, Health Improvement and Protection. (2011) *Start Active, Stay Active: A report on physical activity from the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers*.

decline associated with aging, symptoms of anxiety, and feelings of distress and fatigue[33].

1.2.3 Health indicators in Kent

For this report, an analysis of health outcomes and indicators linked to physical inactivity/natural environment exposure was not possible at the LSOA level, due to data sparsity. However, contextual information is provided below on several key health indicators by district across Kent (Table 1).

Cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death and premature death (under 75 years) and is the most important contributor to the inequality gap in life expectancy in Kent[34]. The mortality rate from coronary heart disease is higher in Kent than the South East, but lower than England as a whole[35]. The prevalence of diabetes is growing annually in England and Wales[36] yet, for many people, it is a preventable condition. Between 2013 and 2014, 75,197 (6%) people aged 17 years and over had been diagnosed with diabetes in Kent[37,38]. Like diabetes, the prevalence of obesity (defined as an individual having a BMI 30 kg/m^2 or more) is also increasing across England, with 26% of men and 23.8% of women falling into this category in 2013[39]. The percentage of the Kent population classified as obese is 21%[40].

Mental health issues place a significant burden on population health and health services[41]. Reliable data on the prevalence of such conditions remains challenging to capture as not everyone seeks, or wants, treatment, and some will already have received

[33] US Department of Health and Human Services (2008) Physical Activity Guidelines Advisory Committee Report. Washington DC: US Department of Health and Human Services.
[34] Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory and Kent County Council's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment CVD chapter, Jan 2015.
[35] Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory and Kent County Council's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment CVD chapter, Jan 2015.
[36] Trends in the prevalence and management of diagnosed type 2 diabetes 1994–2001 in England and Wales. S de Lusignan, C Sismanidis, IM Carey, S DeWilde, N Richards, DG Cook. BMC Family Practice 2005; 6:13.
[37] Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory Diabetes webpage, available http://www.kpho.org.uk/health-intelligence/disease-groups/diabetes#tab1
[38] Public Health England Health Profiles (available www.healthprofiles.info). Crown Copyright 2015. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0
[39] Health and Social Care Information Centre Statistics on Obesity, Physical Activity and Diet: England 2015 (available http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16988/obes-phys-acti-diet-eng-2015.pdf)
[40] Kent Public Health Observatory health intelligence page on obesity (available: www.kpho.org.uk/health-intelligence/lifestyle/obesity#tab1)
[41] Kent and Medway Public Health Observatory and Kent County Council's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Kent Adult Mental Health JSNA Chapter Update 2015.

it[42]. Based on estimated rates for common mental health disorders/illness (neurotic disorders, such as depression or anxiety), Kent overall has a lower prevalence rate than England[43].

Table 1: Health indicators by district in Kent (adapted from 2015 Public Health England Health Profiles[44]).

District	Under 75 cardiovascular mortality rate[a]	Recorded diabetes[b]	Obese adults[c]
Ashford	67.9	6.0	22.7
Canterbury	71.4	5.5	16
Dartford	88.9	6.1	24.5
Dover	85.0	6.8	22.2
Gravesham	90.0	6.4	21.8
Maidstone	64.4	5.8	18.9
Sevenoaks	52.0	5.4	19.7
Shepway	80.6	7.0	25.2
Swale	79.9	7.0	28.0
Thanet	93.2	7.2	21.4
Tonbridge & Malling	62.6	5.6	21.2
Tunbridge Wells	61.2	5.2	15.2

[a] Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 (England = 78.2)

[b] Percent people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2013/14 (England = 6.2)

[c] Percent adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 (England = 23)

Colour coding:

	Significantly worse than England average[45]
	Not significantly different from England average
	Significantly better than England average

[42] Mental Health Observatory Brief 4 - Estimating the Prevalence of Common Mental Health Problems, May 2008, Issue 4, available www.nepho.org.uk/mho/briefs/#b4

[43] Mental Health Observatory Brief 4 - Estimating the Prevalence of Common Mental Health Problems, May 2008, Issue 4, available www.nepho.org.uk/mho/briefs/#b4

[44] Data from Public Health England Health Profiles (available www.healthprofiles.info). Crown Copyright 2015. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

[45] Data on significance reported in the Public Health England Health Profiles (available www.healthprofiles.info). Crown Copyright 2015. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Data by CCG on specific mental health indicators shows a significantly worse profile of GP recorded depression and self-reported depression and anxiety in Thanet and Swale compared to England, and a significantly better profile in West Kent (Table 2).

Table 2: Mental health indicators by CCG in Kent (adapted from the Public Health England Common Mental Health Disorders Profiling Tool[46]).

CCG	Percent adults with depression (%)[a]	Long-term mental health problems (%)[b]	Depression and anxiety (%)[c]
Ashford	8.6	4.3	10.0
Canterbury and Coastal	7.6	5.7	11.2
Dartford, Gravesham and Swanley	5.6	4.8	10.5
South Kent Coast	7.5	4.6	12.6
Swale	7.8	6.5	14.2
Thanet	9.0	5.8	15.4
West Kent	7.0	4.5	10.0

[a] Adults with depression known to GPs, 2014/15 (England = 7.3%)

[b] Percent people completing GP patient survey who report long-term mental health problem, 2014/15 (England = 5.1%)

[c] Percent of people completing GP patient survey reporting they feel moderately or extremely anxious or depressed (England = 12.4%)

Colour coding:

	Significantly worse than England average[47]
	Not significantly different from England average
	Significantly better than England average

1.2.4 Physical inactivity across Kent

Physical inactivity is a particular issue across Kent. The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicator 1.16 reports that just 12.1% of the population in the county uses outdoor space for exercise and health reasons[48], a figure well below the national average of 17.1%. The framework also shows that 28.4% of adults in Kent are classified

[46] Data from Public Health England Common Mental Health Disorders Profiling Tool (available http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/common-mental-disorders). Crown Copyright 2015, contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

[47] Data on significance reported in the Public Health England Health Profiles (available www.healthprofiles.info). Crown Copyright 2015. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

[48] http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000041/pat/6/ati/102/page/0/par/E12000008/are/E10000016. (Accessed 2/3/16).

as inactive (national average = 27.7%; indicator 2.13ii) and 56.6% achieve at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week (national average = 57%; indicator 2.13i.)[49] (Table 3).

Table 3: Physical activity in Kent (adapted from 2015 Public Health England Health Profiles[50]).

District	Percent of physically active adults[a]
Ashford	57.3
Canterbury	58.4
Dartford	56.6
Dover	54.8
Gravesham	59.0
Maidstone	58.7
Sevenoaks	62.8
Shepway	56.9
Swale	50.7
Thanet	48.4
Tonbridge & Malling	60.3
Tunbridge Wells	63.3

[a] Percent adults achieving at least 150 minutes physical activity per week, 2013 (England = 56.0%)

Colour coding:

	Significantly worse than England average[51]
	Not significantly different from England average
	Significantly better than England average

The Health Impact of Physical Inactivity[52] (HIPI) uses information from the Sport England Active People Survey[53] to provide an estimate of the number of cases of certain diseases that could be prevented by improved levels of physical activity. For Kent, 1024

[49] http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000042/pat/6/ati/102/page/0/par/E12000008/are/E10000016 (Accessed 2/3/16).
[50] Data from Public Health England Health Profiles (available www.healthprofiles.info). Crown Copyright 2015. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0
[51] Data on significance reported in the Public Health England Health Profiles (available www.healthprofiles.info). Crown Copyright 2015. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
[52] http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=123459. Accessed 24/3/16.
[53] http://www.noo.org.uk/data_sources/physical_activity/activepeople. Accessed 24/3/16.

premature deaths could be prevented annually if 100% of the Kent population was active[54] (based on the Chief Medical Officers' recommended levels of physical activity[55]).

1.2.5 Typology and naturalness of greenspace

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17[56] recognises that open space can perform multiple functions including '*promoting health and wellbeing: providing opportunities for people of all ages for informal recreation, or to walk, cycle or ride within parks and open spaces or along paths bridleways and canal banks. Allotments may provide physical exercise and other health benefits*'. Open space is taken to mean '*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*'[57]. A typology of open space of public value is acknowledged by PPG17 (Box 1).

Box 1: Typology of open space provided in PPG17

i. Parks and gardens – including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens.
ii. Natural and semi-natural urban greenspace – including woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons, meadows) wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and rock areas (e.g. cliffs, quarries, pits).
iii. Green corridors – including river and canal banks, cycleways, and rights of way.
iv. Outdoor sports facilities (with natural or artificial surfaces and either publicly or privately owned) – including tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school and other institutional playing fields, and other outdoor sports areas.
v. Amenity greenspace (most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas) – including informal recreation spaces, greenspace in/around housing, domestic gardens and village greens.
vi. Provision for children and teenagers – including play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops, and other more informal areas (e.g. 'hanging out' areas, teenage shelters).
vii. Allotments, community gardens, and city (urban) farms.
viii. Cemeteries and churchyards.
ix. Accessible countryside in urban fringe areas.
x. Civic spaces, including civic and market squares, and other hard surfaces areas designed for pedestrians.

[54] See http://www.apho.org.uk/addons/_122359/atlas.html and click on Kent. Accessed 24/3/16.
[55] http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=123459. Accessed 24/3/16.
[56] ODPM (2002) *Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation*. HMSO
[57] ODPM (2002) *Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation*. HMSO

Natural greenspace is defined as '*places where human control and activities are not intensive so that a feeling of naturalness is allowed to predominate*[58]. Interpretation of a 'feeling of naturalness' is guided by a four stage rating as a proxy for measuring naturalness[59] (Box 2).

Box 2: Naturalness levels according to Natural England (2010) 'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance.

Categories for 'feeling of naturalness'[60]:

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

The National Planning Policy Framework recognises that access to high quality open spaces can make an important contribution to health and wellbeing of communities[61].

[58] Natural England (2010) *'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance.*
[59] Ibid
[60] Ibid
[61] Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*.

The Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) provides recommendations regarding greenspace proximity to people's homes[62] (Box 3).

Box 3: Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)

ANGSt[63] recommends that everyone, wherever they live in the country, should have an accessible natural greenspace:

- Of at least 2 ha in size, no more than 300 m (5 minutes walk) from home
- At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km of home
- One accessible 100 ha size within 5 km of home
- One accessible 500 ha site within 10 km of home
- A minimum of 1 ha of statutory Local Nature Reserve per thousand population

[62] Natural England (2010) *'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance*.
[63] Ibid

2. Greenspace needs assessment methodology

KNP identified the issue, which is that a below national average proportion of the Kent population is using outdoor space for exercise and health reasons (PHOF indicator 1.16). As evidence is mounting regarding the negative health repercussions associated with physical inactivity, it was decided that a needs assessment should be conducted. The needs assessment took the following approach:

- Gathering data.
- Analysing the gaps.
- Identifying priorities.
- Identifying opportunities and solutions for change.

2.1 Spatial dataset preparation

Analysis of accessible natural greenspace provision across Kent required the use and manipulation of four types of spatial data (see Appendix A for the full list):

- Boundary data.
- Access data.
- Greenspace data.
- Kent population data.

All spatial data were processed using ESRI ArcGIS 10.3.1 with EtGeo Wizards 11.2.

2.1.1 Boundary data

The spatial extent of the analyses comprised all land within the administrative boundary of Kent and therefore excluded the Medway Unitary Authority area. The study used 2011 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) as the smallest geographic unit[64]. Each LSOA covers a minimum of 1,000 residents, with an average of 1,600, and their size is dependent on population density. LSOAs are the geographic building blocks of larger areas such as wards, districts and Clinical Commissioning Groups. The 2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Output Areas in England[65] was used to categorise each LSOA according to population density and settlement dispersal (Figure 1).

[64] https://data.gov.uk/dataset/lower_layer_super_output_area_lsoa_boundaries. Accessed 24/3/16.
[65] http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/2011-rural-urban/index.html. Accessed 24/3/16.

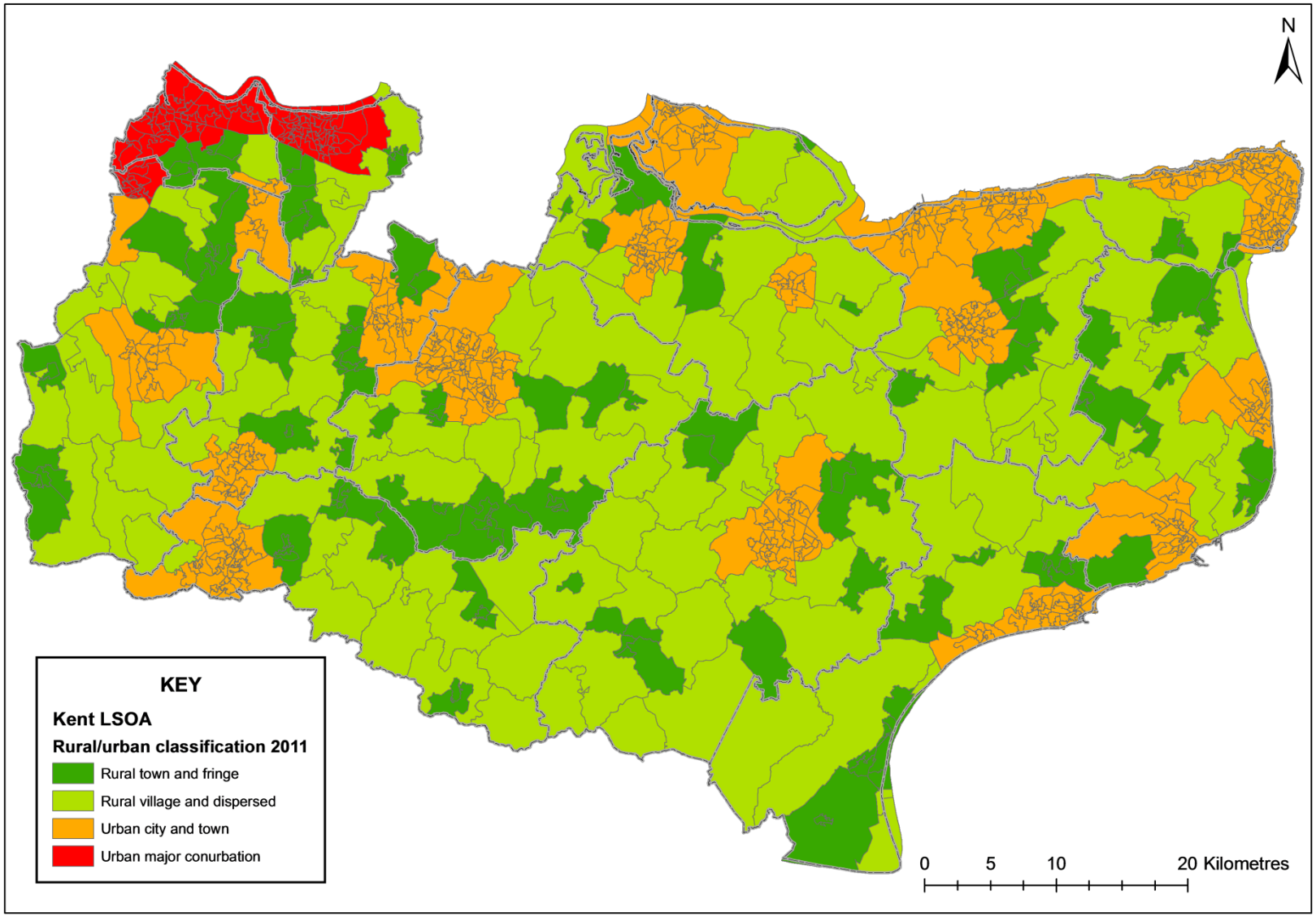

Figure 1: Rural-Urban classification for LSOAs in Kent.

2.1.2 Access data

A key aspect of this study was to determine both the proximity and accessibility of greenspace to people. To achieve the latter, spatial datasets of Public Rights Of Way (PROW), Promoted Routes, Sustrans Routes and roadside footways[66] were collated. All routes were merged into a single dataset, after further processing of the footways data (Figure 2).

Urban footways were extracted from a dataset of all roads in Kent. Pavements, which did not cross roads or junctions, resulted in lots of short fragments. To better represent how people travel, gaps of less than 30 m between end points and nearby routes were closed. Where footways were present on both sides of a road within 10 m of each other, they were made into a single mid-line. These distances were chosen based on sampling gap sizes via the Ordnance Survey base map.

2.1.3 Greenspace data

Local authority open space audit layers were gathered from the twelve districts in Kent. Any dataset which was not projected in British National Grid was re-projected, and all datasets were tested for faulty geometry and repaired where necessary. All of the open space audit layers used Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) typologies[67] (Figure 3 & Appendix B). School playing fields were removed from the datasets as they are rarely publicly accessible.

County-wide datasets of greenspace relevant to the project (e.g. Local Nature Reserves, Kent Wildlife Trust reserves, Woodland Trust reserves, state owned woodlands, village greens and common land) were collated (see Appendix A for a full list). Any sites which are closed to the public were excluded. Not all greenspace of interest to this study is designated nature reserves or common land, so the 2012 Kent Habitat Survey data[68] were analysed to identify additional areas of unimproved or semi-improved grasslands, woodland and coastal habitats (above mean high-water) that should be included. These sites and the open space audit layers from each district were made into a single master greenspace layer.

[66] All supplied by Kent County Council (see Appendix A)
[67] ODPM (2002) *Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation*. HMSO
[68] http://www.archnature.eu/. Accessed 26/3/16.

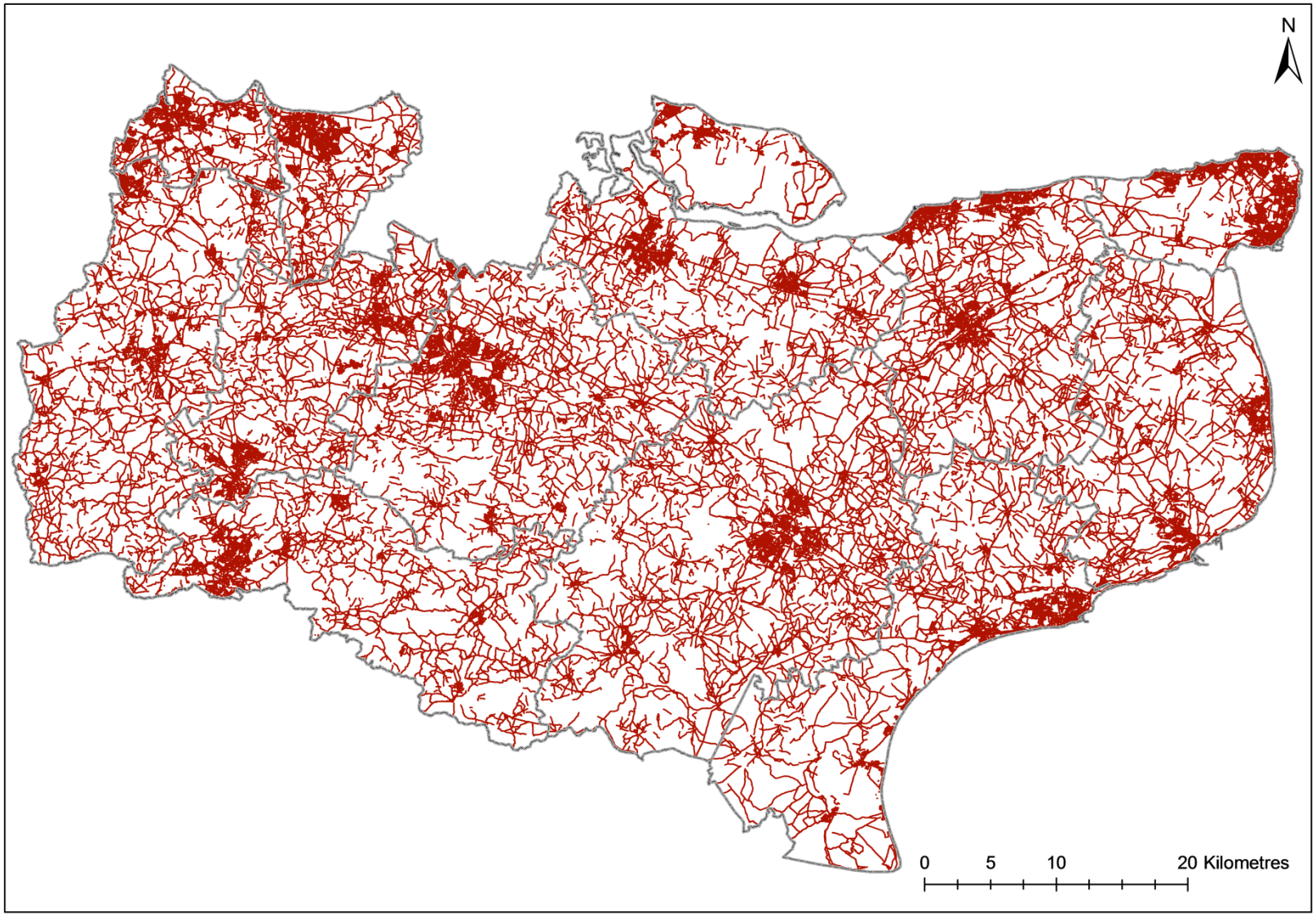

Figure 2: Footways and Public Rights of Way in Kent used for assessing accessibility of greenspace.

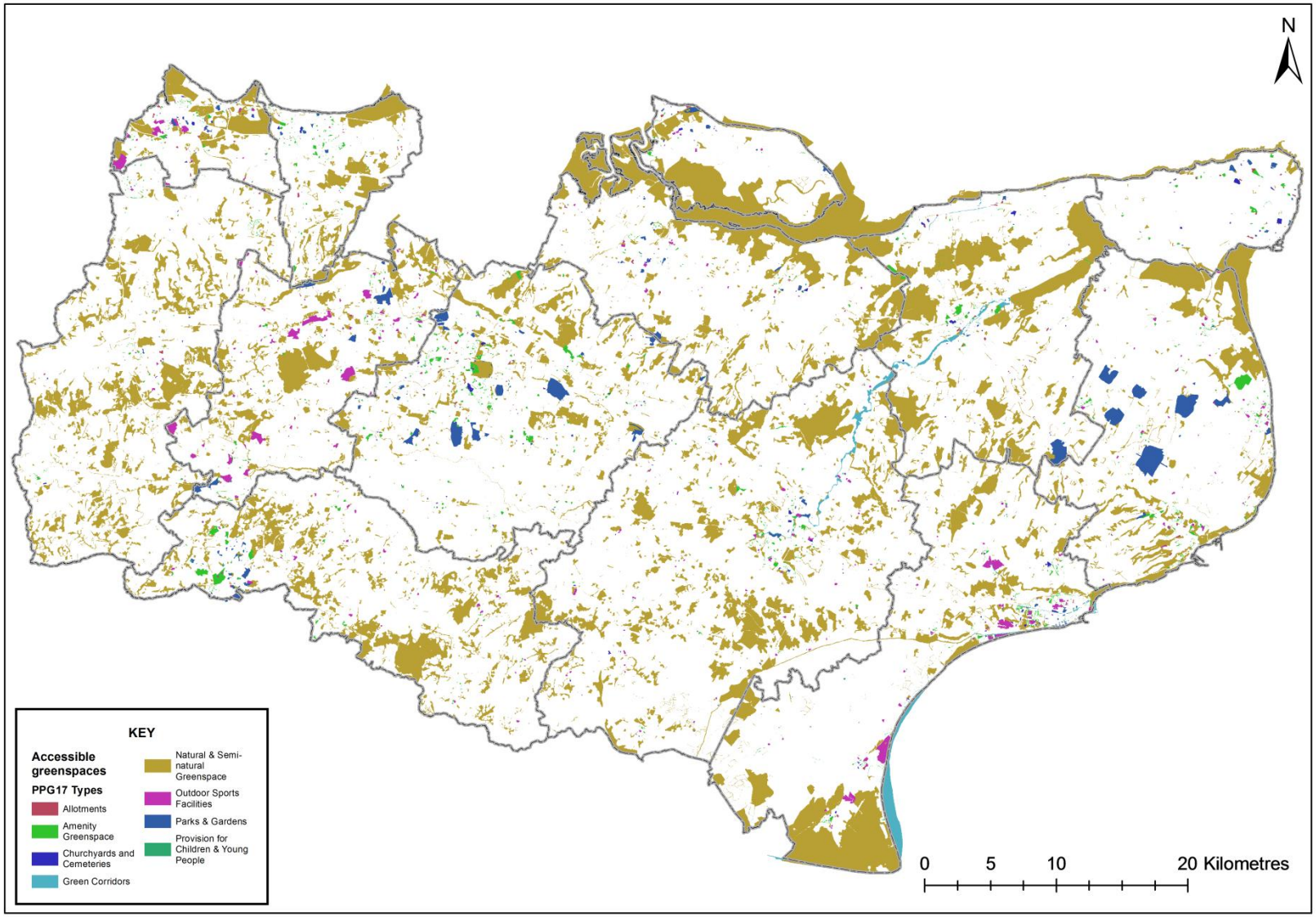

Figure 3: Greenspace in Kent mapped according to PPG17 typologies.

Each publically accessible greenspace was categorised using naturalness levels (Box 2, Section 1.2.5)[69], as no such differentiation is provided within the PPG17 typologies (Table 4). Naturalness levels are based on the 'feeling of naturalness' associated with a site[70]. Where a greenspace coincided spatially with woodland or a nature reserve, the naturalness score was modified in accordance to the guidance given in 'Nature Nearby' (e.g. a churchyard identified in the local authority data would be attributed to naturalness level 3, however, if the 2012 Kent Habitat Survey showed this site to have woodland present the level would be raised to naturalness level 1). Improved farmland was not considered in this study, so level 4 was excluded from the analyses.

Table 4: Naturalness levels in relation to PPG17 types.

PPG17 Type	Categorisation within naturalness level (see Box 1)	Naturalness Level
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	• Designated sites and woodland • Other	1 2
Green corridors	• Designated sites and woodland • Other	1 2
Parks & gardens	• Formal & Informal Open Space • Country Parks	2 2
Outdoors sports facilities	• Formal Recreation Space	3
Amenity greenspace	• Formal Recreation Space	3
Provision for children and young people	• Formal Recreation Space	3
Allotments	• Allotments	3
Cemeteries	• Cemeteries	3

The master greenspace layer was derived from data captured using a range of spatial precisions. For example, in some instances whole sites were delineated, irrespective of internal complexities such as roads and buildings, while others had a high level of precision that separated out such features, resulting sites being fragmented into multiple polygons. As distance and size based metrics were used in this study to assess greenspace provision, it was important to combine all polygons associated with a site into a single contiguous polygon. Sampling within sites showed that closing gaps of up to 3 m would unify fragmented sites, but not erroneously join sites separated by major roads or railway lines.

[69] Natural England (2010) *'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance.*
[70] Ibid

Sites were frequently made up of a mix of naturalness levels and these differences needed to be maintained so they could be explored in the analyses of greenspace provision. To facilitate this, each naturalness level was selected in the master greenspace layer sequentially and exported into a new layer. The three naturalness level layers were then recombined into two new layers: (i) naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 (Figure 4); and, (ii) naturalness level 1 (Figure 5).

Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace formed the main focus for this study. The rationale for this was that open spaces of all levels of naturalness provide opportunities for physical activity. Naturalness level 1 greenspace was also included in the analyses for comparison.

Natural England recommends a minimum area of 0.25 ha when mapping accessible greenspace[71] to identify opportunities to reduce greenspace provision deficiencies. Areas of greenspace with an area extent of less than 0.25 ha were therefore removed from each of the final combined naturalness layers. Once gaps between site fragments had been removed, the boundaries between adjacent polygons were dissolved to remove overlaps and create contiguous greenspace sites.

[71] Land Use Consultants (2008*) Understanding the relevance and application of the Access to Natural Green Space Standard*. Natural England.

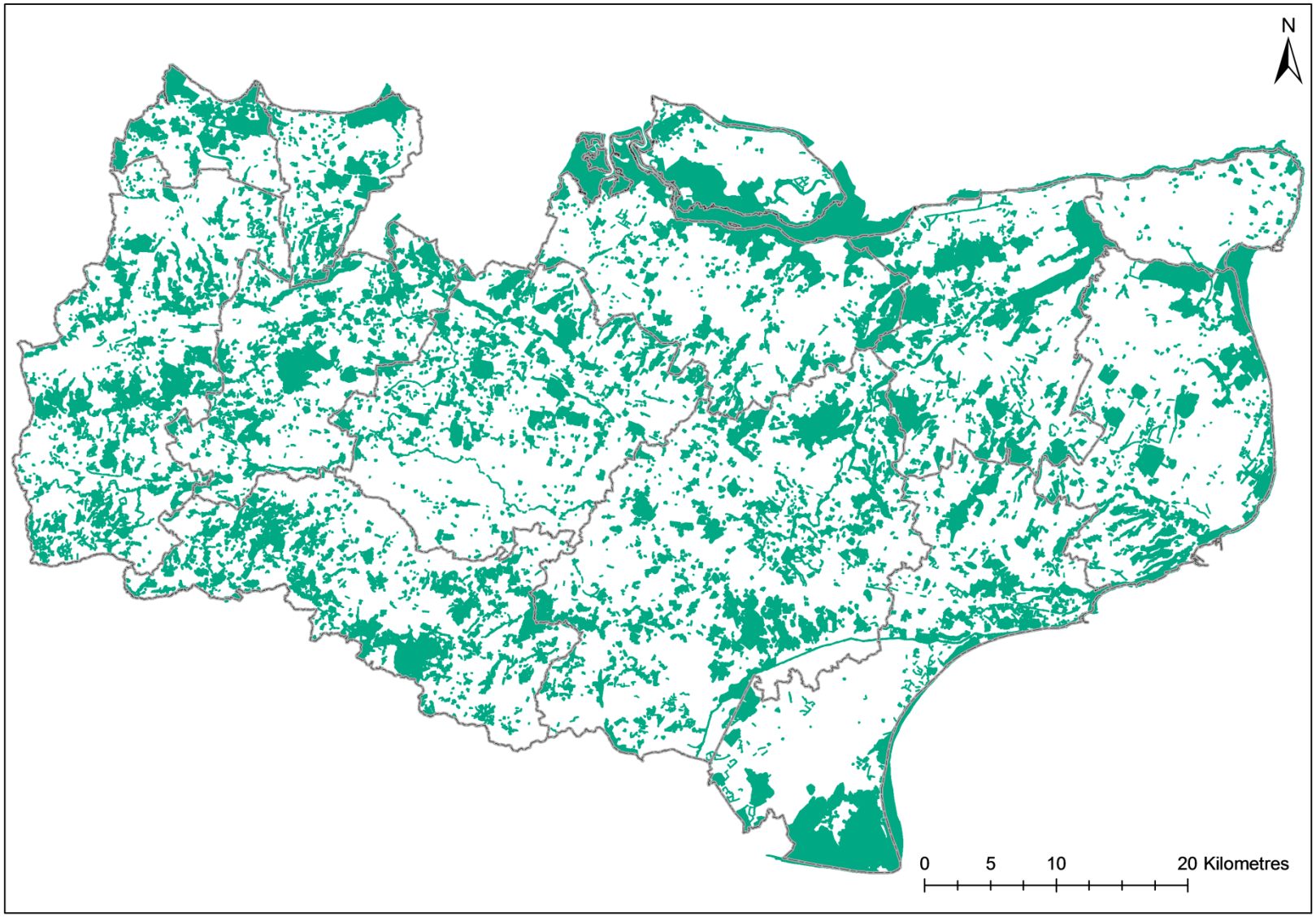

Figure 4: Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 accessible greenspace in Kent.

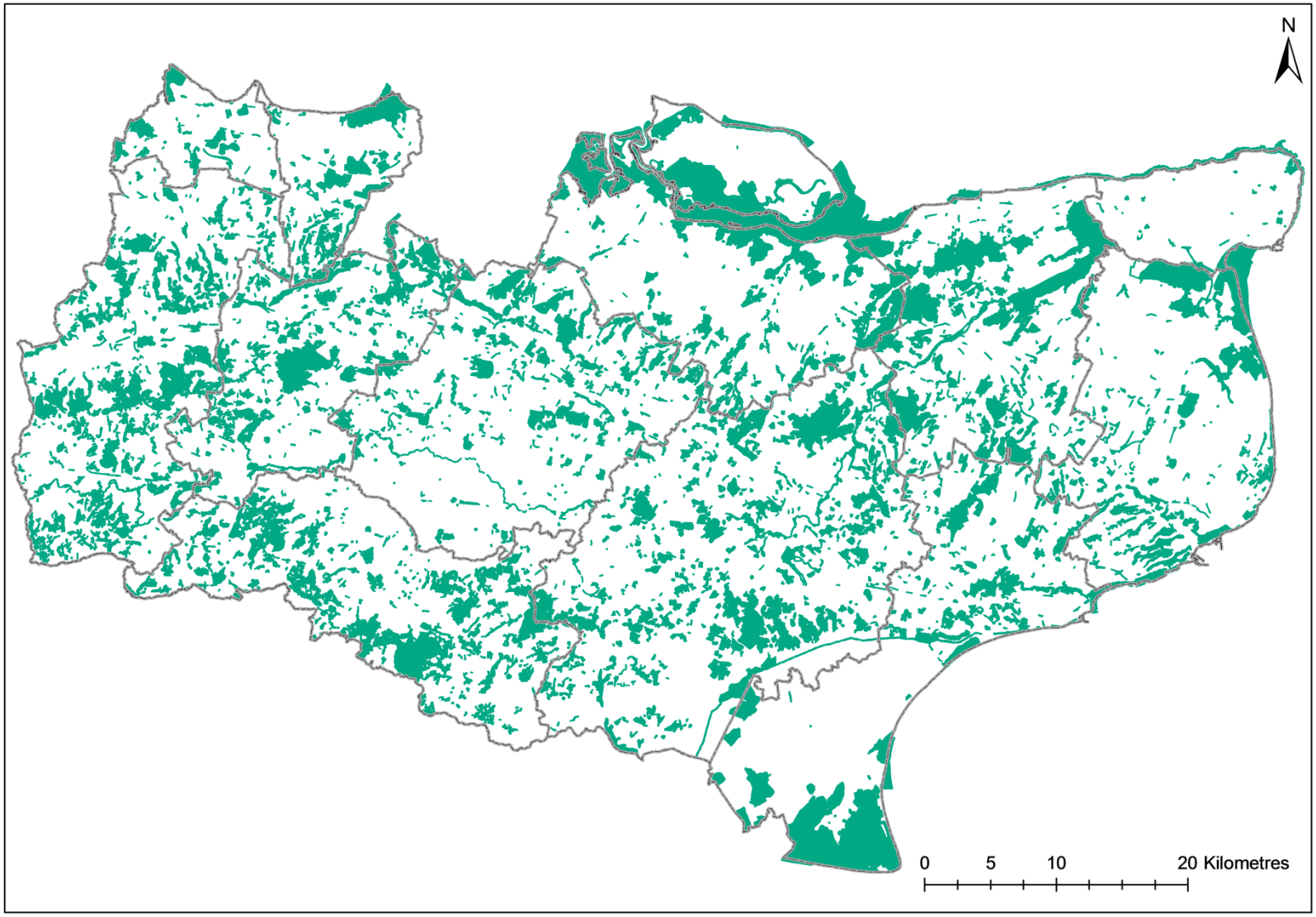

Figure 5: Naturalness level 1 accessible greenspace in Kent.

2.1.4 Determining site accessibility

Within the constraints of this study, it was not possible to assess whether or not each individual greenspace site is accessible to the public; therefore no site labelled as accessible is guaranteed to be open to the public. All local authority open space audit sites, with the exception of school playing fields (please see above) were assumed to be publically accessible. Any sites which were more than 10 m from an access route were excluded from further analyses. This tolerance was chosen because it accounts for the error associated with pulling footways and other overlapping paths into a single median line in the access route layer.

2.1.5 Kent population data

2.1.5.1 Population distribution data

The distribution of households within the LSOAs was not known and could not be assumed to be even across the area. The Office for National Statistics postcode database[72] gives a grid reference for the building closest to the geographic centre of all the buildings in a postcode. The postcodes were plotted in the GIS and those falling within Kent were extracted to a point data layer. Postcode level 2011 census population data were then joined to the points to provide the total number of people and occupied households in each postcode. On average there are 15.9 occupied households and 38.5 people per residential postcode in Kent. Any postcodes which did not include any residential households were deleted.

There is no direct relationship between postcode and LSOA boundaries, so each postcode needed to be attributed to the LSOA in which it is located. This could have introduced some error in population numbers as postcodes may include households located in an adjacent LSOA.

2.1.5.2 Deprivation data

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015[73] data were extracted for the 902 LSOAs in Kent (Figure 6).

[72] http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/postcode-directories/-nspp-/index.html. Accessed 24/3/16.
[73] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015. Accessed 24/3/16.

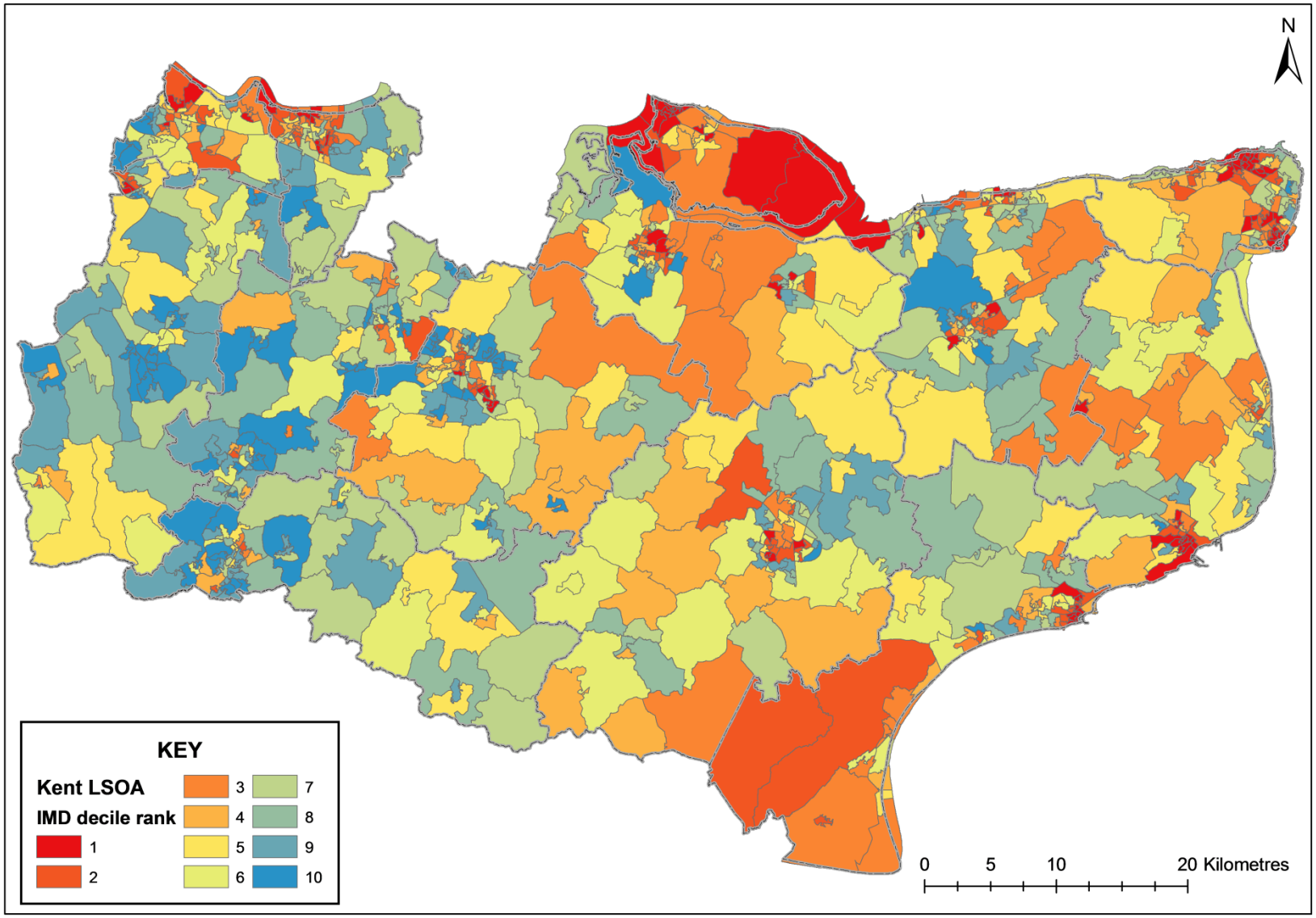

Figure 6: Kent LSOAs in deciles of deprivation (1 = the most deprived 10% in the county).

2.1.5.3 Physical inactivity data

Physical activity is measured through Sport England's Active People Survey. The survey has been run since 2005[74] through randomly sampled telephone interviews with adults across England. Since 2012 the survey has provided measurement for the Chief Medical Officer's recommended guidelines on levels of physical activity (at least 150 minutes a week), and the percentage of individuals who were inactive (less than 30 minutes a week). These data are used for the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicator for physical activity. It reports population physical activity levels at County and District Council level so, for more spatially resolved estimates of physical activity, proxy measures are required.

Physical activity is reported in Experian Mosaic segments[75], a population profiling and segmentation tool used by Kent County Council (KCC). Experian assign activity levels to certain population segments and report the data at an Output Area spatial resolution, providing a more detailed interpretation of who is physically inactive and where. The underpinning information comes from a Target Group Index Survey[76], which includes the following question on physical activity: "How many hours per week do you take part in sport or other types of exercise, such as walking, jogging or going to the gym?". It should be noted that the question does not breakdown exercise by location. The physically active proportion of the population might, therefore, be using indoor facilities to exercise, rather than greenspace.

Nationally, data relating to almost 50 million people across the UK are used to build the Experian Mosaic segments. The number of respondents to the physical activity question in the Target Group Index Survey is unknown, but the sample size is assumed to be high enough for the results to be valid. Physically inactive people, as reported in Experian Mosaic segments, are assumed match the Chief Medical Officers' definition of physical inactivity.

[74] https://www.sportengland.org/research/about-our-research/what-is-the-active-people-survey/. Accessed 11/5/16.
[75] http://www.experian.co.uk/marketing-services/products/mosaic-uk.html. Accessed 24/3/16.
[76] http://www.kantarmedia.com/global/our-solutions/consumer-and-audience-targeting/tgi-survey-data. Accessed 24/3/16.

Due to commercial license restrictions, the five Experian Mosaic segments showing physical inactivity were grouped by KCC's Strategic Business Development & Intelligence and Public Health teams (Table 5).

Table 5: Physically inactive population figures for Kent derived from Experian Mosaic 2013 segment data.

Inactive Segments	Kent Population (No. of people)	Kent Population (%)
Segment 1: Residents aged 55 and over on low incomes, often living in social housing	66,947	4.5
Segment 2: Younger Residents on Low Incomes Living in Social Housing (Aged 20-50)	15,758	1.1
Segment 3: Comfortably off singles and couples aged over 55	241,128	16.1
Segment 4: Families on low incomes with school age children, many living in areas of high deprivation	34,780	2.3
Segment 5: South Asian singles aged 55+ who own their own home	3,228	0.2
Total	**36,1841**	**24.2**

Experian Mosaic segments from 2013 that scored highly for low levels of physical activity or exercise participation were joined to the LSOA boundary layer, allowing the percentage of the population considered to be inactive to be estimated across the county by LSOA, district and CCG (Figure 7).

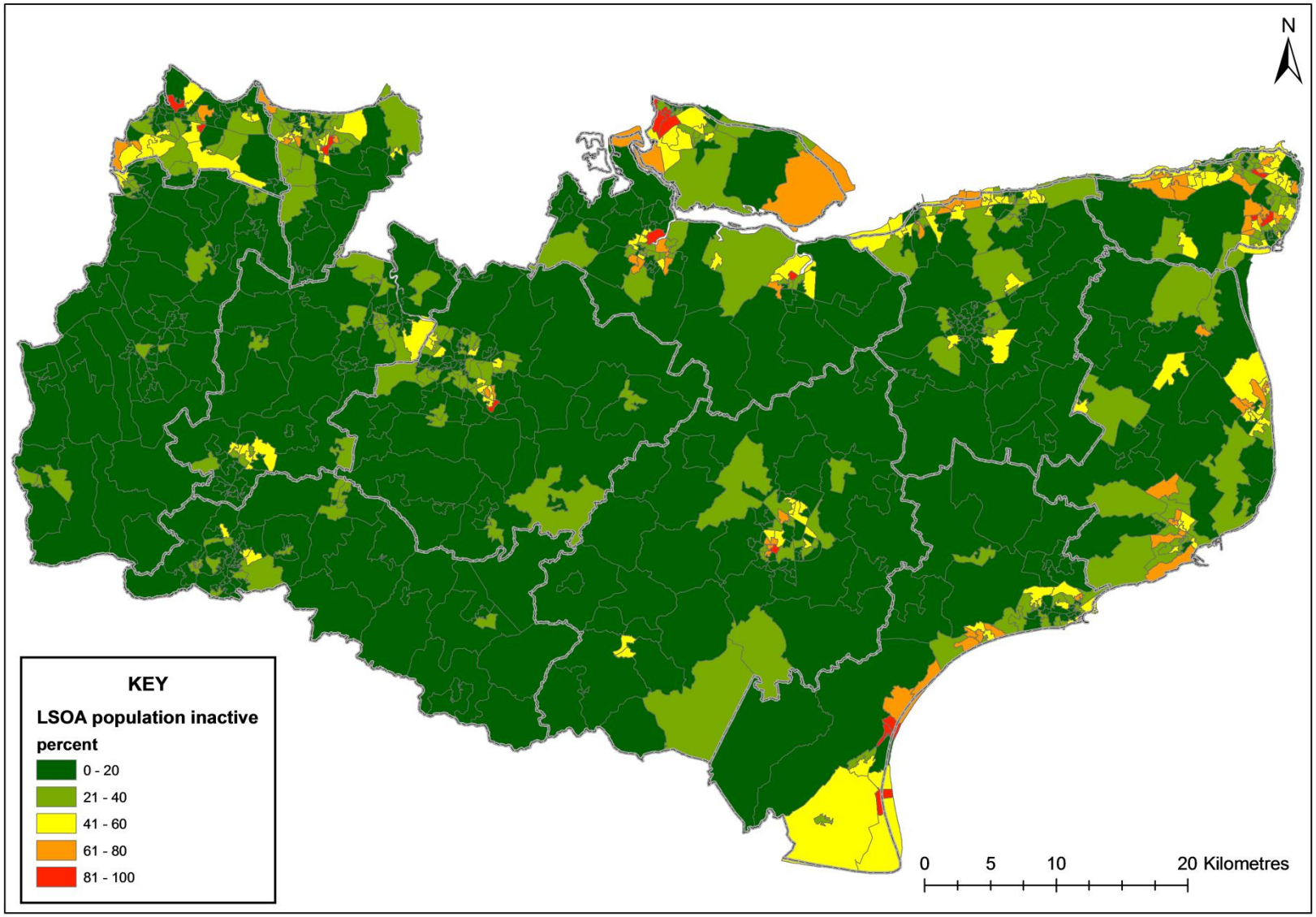

Figure 7: Proportion of the population per LSOA considered physically inactive.

2.2 Assessing greenspace provision

Two sets of accessibility standards were used to identify which postcodes have adequate greenspace provision: ANGSt[77] and Dover District Council accessibility standard[78] (Box 2). The analyses were repeated for two combinations of site naturalness: (i) naturalness level 1, 2 & 3; and, (ii) naturalness level 1.

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

Accessible greenspace over the Kent border was not included in the analyses. Provision of accessible greenspace for LSOAs near the county border, therefore, will be an underestimate. The size of this underestimate will increase as the distances used in the accessibility standards become greater.

Three methods of assessing greenspace provision were explored:

- Service area.
- Buffer intersection.
- Allocation.

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

[77] Natural England (2010) *'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance*.
[78] DDC Parks and Amenity Open Space Strategy 2013 & Land Allocations Local Plan 2015.

2.2.1 Service area method

This method determines the potential distance travelled to access a greenspace, following the access route layer. A greenspace entry point was deemed to be any location where the access route layer intersected (allowing for 10 m error, see above) with the greenspace boundary. Where two or more greenspace entry points fell within 20 m of each other, a single consolidated entry point was generated at the geometric centre to reduce the computational complexity of the analyses.

Each separate analysis tested greenspace proximity/accessibility using the distances associated with the ANGSt and DDC standards. Where there was a break in the access route, the model assumed that travel via that route was not possible, even if the maximum travel distance has not been reached (hence high quality information on footways and paths was necessary).

The outputs from the models were lines representing the access routes that could be travelled from a greenspace entry point to the maximum distance for the accessibility standard being tested, and a polygon representing the area of influence of that line. The area of influence of the line was limited to a maximum of 100 m[79] to either side of the line. The postcodes which fell within the area of influence were considered to have met the standard. In densely populated areas, where access routes were closely packed, the model automatically avoided falsely including areas associated with access routes beyond the maximum travelling distance; this meant that only those postcodes whose centroids were very close to the route were included.

Limitations associated with using this method are summarised (Table 6).

[79] This was the default value used in the software.

Table 6: Assumptions and caveats to be taken into account in using the data from the service area method.

Assumptions/caveats
• The model creates a polygon within which postcodes can be assessed to have access to greenspace within defined travelling distances along the path of a network and therefore relies on accurate route information. • The access route layer was found to be highly fragmented due to footways not meeting across road junctions and other routes ending short of road edges. These gaps were closed using a maximum tolerance of 30 m. This distance was chosen based on sampling gap sizes against the Ordnance Survey base map. • A greenspace entry point was deemed to be any location where the access route layer intersected (allowing for 10 m error) with the greenspace boundary. • Where two or more greenspace entry points fell within 20 m of each other, a single consolidated entry point was generated at the geometric centre to reduce the computational complexity of the analyses. • The postcode data, which is based on weighted-centroid points, did not necessarily coincide with the access route layer and so service area polygons were extended to 100 m either side of an access route to encompass and select postcodes within distance of greenspace entry points. In urban areas, where the postcodes are more tightly packed, the weighted-centroid postcode points more closely match the location of the population than in rural areas where the population is more dispersed. Consequently, this approach is likely to under estimate greenspace provision in rural areas. • The access route layer consists of public rights of way and excludes the road network. Consequently, the method is likely to underestimate provision of accessible greenspace increasingly as the distances get larger. It also means that the method is less suitable when considering distance travelled other than on foot.

2.2.2 Buffer intersection

Buffer intersection is a Euclidean, or straight-line, method which assumes that greenspace is accessible to the public at any point around the edge of the site (Table 7). In each separate analysis, a buffer of the distance pertinent to the accessibility standard under scrutiny was placed around each area of greenspace. Any postcodes falling within the buffer were deemed to meet the standard.

Table 7: Assumptions and caveats to be taken into account in using the data from the buffer intersection method.

Assumptions/caveats
• This approach assumes that people take the shortest straight line route from postcode to the site, when in reality this is rarely the case. • The approach assumes the site can be entered anywhere along its edge, when for many sites there will be specific entry points, that may be some distance from the straight line route.

2.2.3 Allocation

The allocation method uses entry points to a greenspace, rather than assuming that a site can be entered at any point along its edge (Table 8). All postcodes that fall within the straight line distance pertinent to the proximity/accessibility standard under scrutiny from a greenspace entry point were reported as meeting the standard.

Table 8: Assumptions and caveats to be taken into account in using the data from the allocation method.

Assumptions/caveats
• This approach assumes that people take the shortest straight line route from postcode to the site entry point, when in reality this is rarely the case. • A greenspace entry point was deemed to be any location where the access route layer intersected (allowing for 10 m error) with the greenspace boundary. • Where two or more greenspace entry points fell within 20 m of each other, a single consolidated entry point was generated at the geometric centre to reduce the computational complexity of the analyses.

2.3 Statistical analyses

A form of regression analysis called generalised linear mixed modelling (GLMM) was used to identify potential variables that might explain differences in levels of physical inactivity between LSOA populations. In all models, inactivity was a two-vector response variable of the number of active, and inactive, people in an LSOA. To account for the fact that physical activity in the population was therefore a proportion a binomial error structure was employed. The models included three known predictors of physical inactivity from the scientific literature: (i) the proportion of the population over 65 years old (obtained from the 2011 census); (ii) the natural logarithm of the level of deprivation in the community (measured via the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)); and, (iii) the

proportion of the population who are non-white (obtained from 2011 census). Additionally, two of the ANGSt (areas over 2 ha within 300 m, and areas over 20 ha within 2 km), or the two DDC (urban areas over 0.4 ha within 300 m, and rural areas over 2 ha within 1 km) greenspace proximity/accessibility standards, were incorporated as potential predictors. Collinearity between explanatory variables was tested[80] for each analysis and deemed acceptable, as no variables had a variance inflation factor greater than three.

In the models, two 'random effects' were accounted for. The first of these was differences in rural/urban LSOA population density and size (via the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Output Areas)[81]. The second was LSOA identity, to control for overdispersion (greater variation in the dataset than would be expected by a binomial model)[82]. Two erroneous data points were removed prior to modelling[83].

An information-theoretic approach to model selection was used to compare all candidate models and identify the most parsimonious solution[84,85]. Only candidate models with a $\Delta AIC_c < 4$ (Akaike Information Criterion) were included in the model set used for model averaging and, as such, implausible models with low AIC weights were eliminated from the analysis solution[86,87]. Averaged parameter estimates (β), unconditional standard errors (SE), lower and upper 95% confidence intervals (LCI and UCI) and relative variable importance factors (RI) are reported for each GLMM.

The statistical analyses were conducted for naturalness level 1 green spaces, and then again for all naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites combined. Initially this was done for the county as a whole, before being repeated for urban and rural Kent separately.

[80] Zuur A.F., Ieno E.N., Walker N.J., Saveliev A.A., Smith G.M. (2009) *Mixed effects models and extensions in ecology with R*, Springer Verlag.
[81] The 2011 Rural/Urban Classification (RUC2011) is published by the ONS (http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/2011-rural-urban/index.html).
[82] Browne, W.J, Subramanian S., Jones, V.K., and Goldstein, H. (2005) Variance partitioning in multilevel logistic models that exhibit overdispersion. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society) 168: 599-613.
[83] Two LSOAs (E01024563 Swale 015D and E01024683 Thanet 013B) were removed from dataset prior to conducting the analyses, as the number of inactive people was higher than the total population.
[84] Burnham, K.P. & Anderson, D.R. (2002) Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: A Practical Information-Theoretic Approach. Springer Verlag, New York.
[85] Whittingham, M.J., Stephens, P.A., Bradbury, R.B. & Freckleton, R.P. (2006) Why do we still use stepwise modelling in ecology and behaviour? Journal of Animal Ecology, 75, 1182–1189.
[86] [86] Burnham, K.P. & Anderson, D.R. (2002) Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: A Practical Information-Theoretic Approach. Springer Verlag, New York.
[87] Bolker, B.M., Brooks, M.E., Clark, C.J., Geange, S.W., Poulsen, J.R., Stevens, M.H.H. et al. (2009) Generalized linear mixed models: a practical guide for ecology and evolution. Trends in Ecology & Evolution 24: 127–135.

The whole statistical procedure was carried out three times using green space provision as estimated by the following methods: (i) service area (presented in the main report as core findings); and, (ii) buffer intersection (Appendix D); and, (iii) allocation (Appendix E). All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.2.3)[88] and GLMMs applied using the package lme4[89].

A fundamental limitation of this study is that green space proximity/accessibility across the county border was not assessed, even though some sites in neighbouring counties[90] may have permitted people living in Kent to meet the ANGSt and DDC standards. To test the impact that this may have had on the study results, a series of sensitivity analyses were conducted. This comprised repeatedly re-running the modelling procedure, each time removing the LSOAs in Kent bordering neighbouring counties at the distance intervals associated with the ANGSt and DDC standards.

2.4 Prioritisation

LSOAs were divided into five groups (Table 9) based on the level of physical inactivity within the population. The most physically inactive populations were deemed to be the highest priority for action.

Table 9: Physically inactive priority groupings.

Proportion of population that is physically inactive	Priority
>80% population physically inactive	Physically inactive priority 1
>60%-80% inactive	Physically inactive priority 2
>40%-60% inactive	Physically inactive priority 3
>20%-40% inactive	Physically inactive priority 4
0%-20% inactive	Physically inactive priority 5

For each of the five physical inactivity priority groups, LSOA information (LSOA reference code, Kent LSOA name/reference, Ward name, CCG, Local Authority, Rural-Urban classification, IMD decile) were tabulated (as five matrices) along with the percentage population meeting accessibility standards for greenspace within 300 m of home.

[88] R Core Team (2015). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL https://www.R-project.org/.
[89] Bates, D. Maechler, M. Bolker, B., & Walker S. (2015) Fitting Linear Mixed-Effects Models Using lme4. Journal of Statistical Software, 67(1), 1-48.
[90] Neighbouring counties covering Essex, East Sussex, Surrey, Greater London and Medway.

The percentage of the population meeting the standard of having a greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m of home (ANGSt) has been used as the main indicator of need for accessible greenspace in relation to physical inactivity within the prioritisation matrices. This standard was considered to be the most appropriate for assessing proximity of accessible greenspace for physical activity, based on evidence from the scientific literature suggesting that people are more likely to visit natural greenspace in close proximity to where they live[91,92,93].

The data were then categorised and colour coded (Table 10) according to the percentage of the population meeting the standards, in order to identify priorities for greenspace provision.

Table 10: Key to colour codes used in the prioritisation matrices.

Percentage	Criteria
0% to 10%	% population meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m of home using the service area method
0% to 10%	% population meeting the DDC accessibility standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites using the service area method
>10% to 50%	% population meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m of home using the service area method
>50% to 90%	% population meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m of home using the service area method
>90% to 100%	% population meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m of home using the service area method
>50%	% population meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m of home using buffer intersection when that using the service area method is <50%

Within each matrix, LSOAs were initially ordered according to level of deprivation (a priority set by KNP), with the most deprived LSOAs listed first. Following this, LSOAs

[91] Carter, M. and P. Horwitz (2014). "Beyond proximity: the importance of green space useability to self-reported health." *Ecohealth* **11**(3): 322-332.
[92] 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.
[93] 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).

were ordered by the percentage of the population meeting the accessibility standards, with the lowest percentage population meeting standards listed first (Table 11).

Table 11: Accessibility standards used in ordering LSOAs within the prioritisation matrices.

Naturalness level 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

The DDC accessibility standard (at least one site of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas) was developed as pragmatic standard for provision of greenspace[94]. Across Dover, the mean size of accessible greenspace below 2 ha was found to be 0.4 ha in urban areas. In rural locations, with greater access to the countryside and areas of greenspace of at least 2 ha, a distance of 1 km (15 minutes walking time) rather than 2 km was considered more appropriate for the standard.

[94] DDC Parks and Amenity Open Space Strategy 2013 & Land Allocations Local Plan 2015.

3. Results

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[95] 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 (see Appendix C) when compared to the buffer intersection (Appendix D) and allocation methods (Appendix E).

3.1 Postcodes across Kent meeting ANGSt

Only 13% of the population met all four ANGSt and 9% of the population did not meet any ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites (Table 12). The number of ANGSt met by each postcode with respect to naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace was also determined (Figure 8).

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

Table 12: Number of postcodes meeting the various ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace.

Number of ANGSt met	2 ha to <20 ha within 300 m	20 ha to <100 ha within 2 km	100 ha to <500 ha within 5 km	>500 ha within 10 km	Postcodes	Population	% population	Households
0					5493	137469	9%	54393
1	X				479	16977	1%	6747
1		X			977	36134	2%	14497
1			X		1516	64805	4%	26368
1				X	333	8533	1%	3149
2	X	X			588	17547	1%	7103
2	X		X		490	20824	1%	8361
2		X	X		6596	287488	20%	119617
2	X			X	24	680	0%	277
2		X		X	99	3048	0%	1262
2			X	X	2835	127207	9%	51919
3	X	X	X		5199	211642	14%	89021
3	X		X	X	780	37087	3%	15216
3	X	X		X	72	1803	0%	740
3		X	X	X	7323	302996	21%	126751
4	X	X	X	X	5193	189529	13%	80217

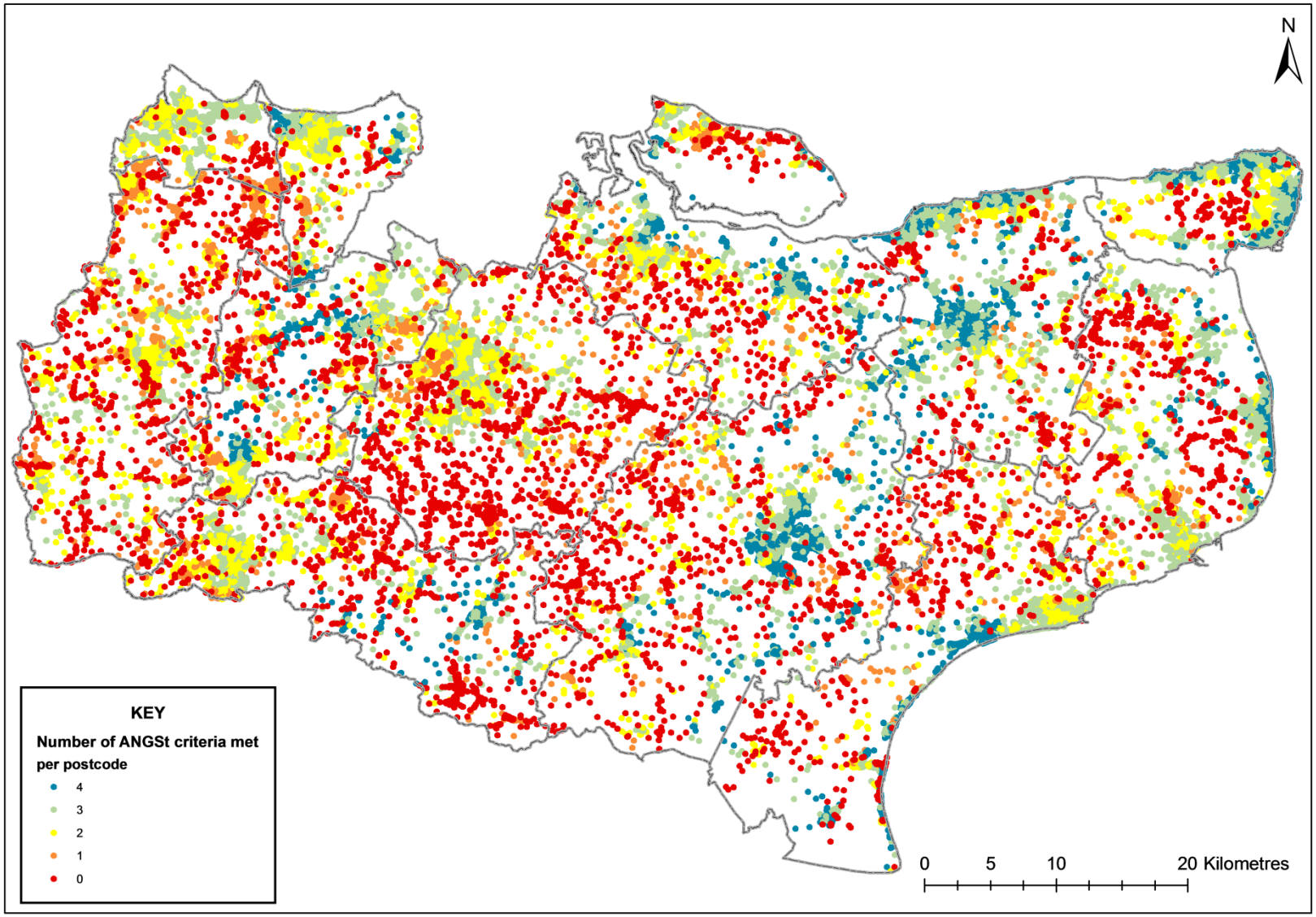

Figure 8: The number of ANGSt met by each postcode with respect to naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace.

3.2 Population across Kent 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 13). The least well met standard across Kent was ANGSt of at least one 2 ha site within 300 m, for both naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3 and level 1 greenspace.

Table 13: Percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards

Greenspace accessibility standards	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%

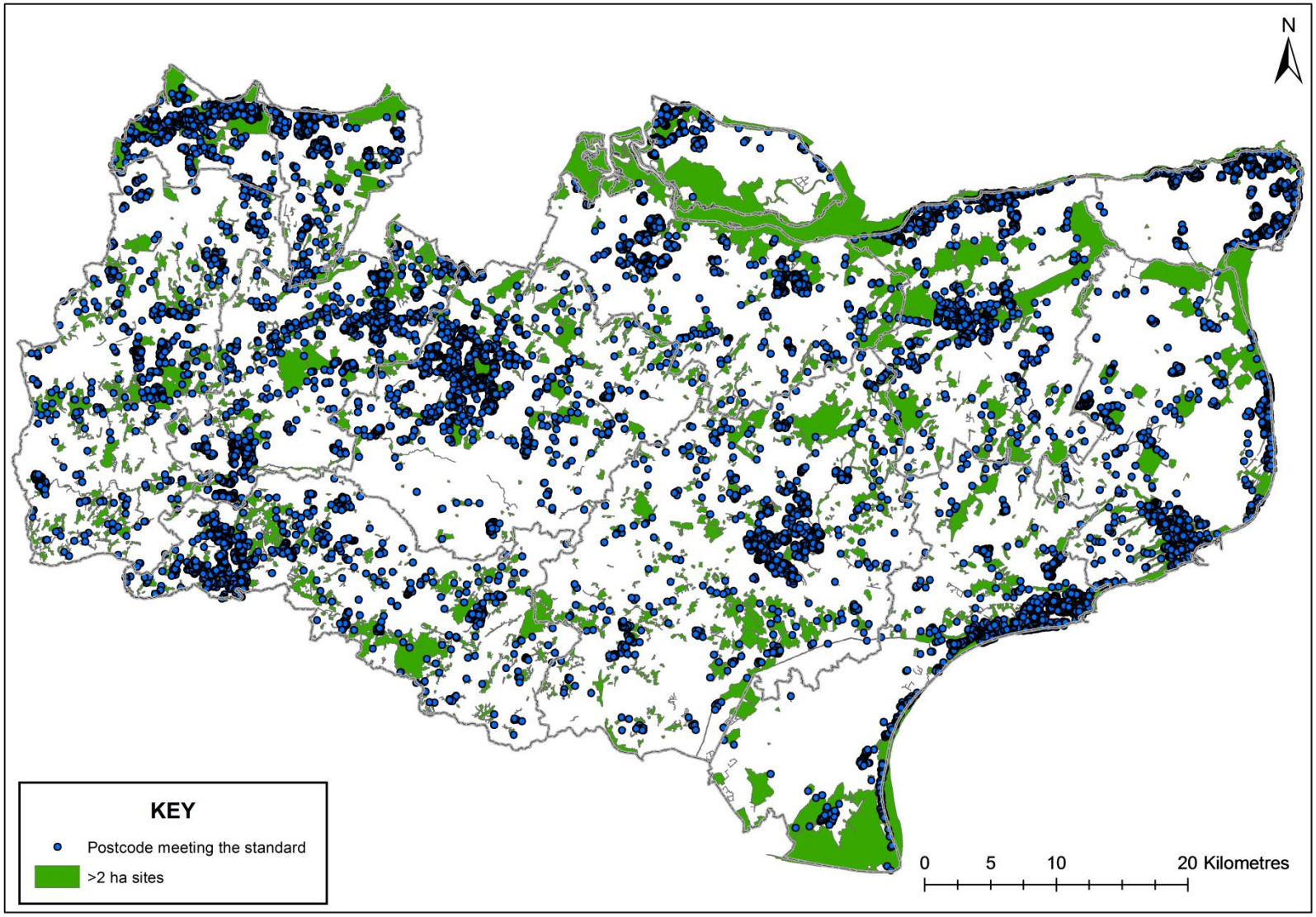

Figure 9: Kent postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

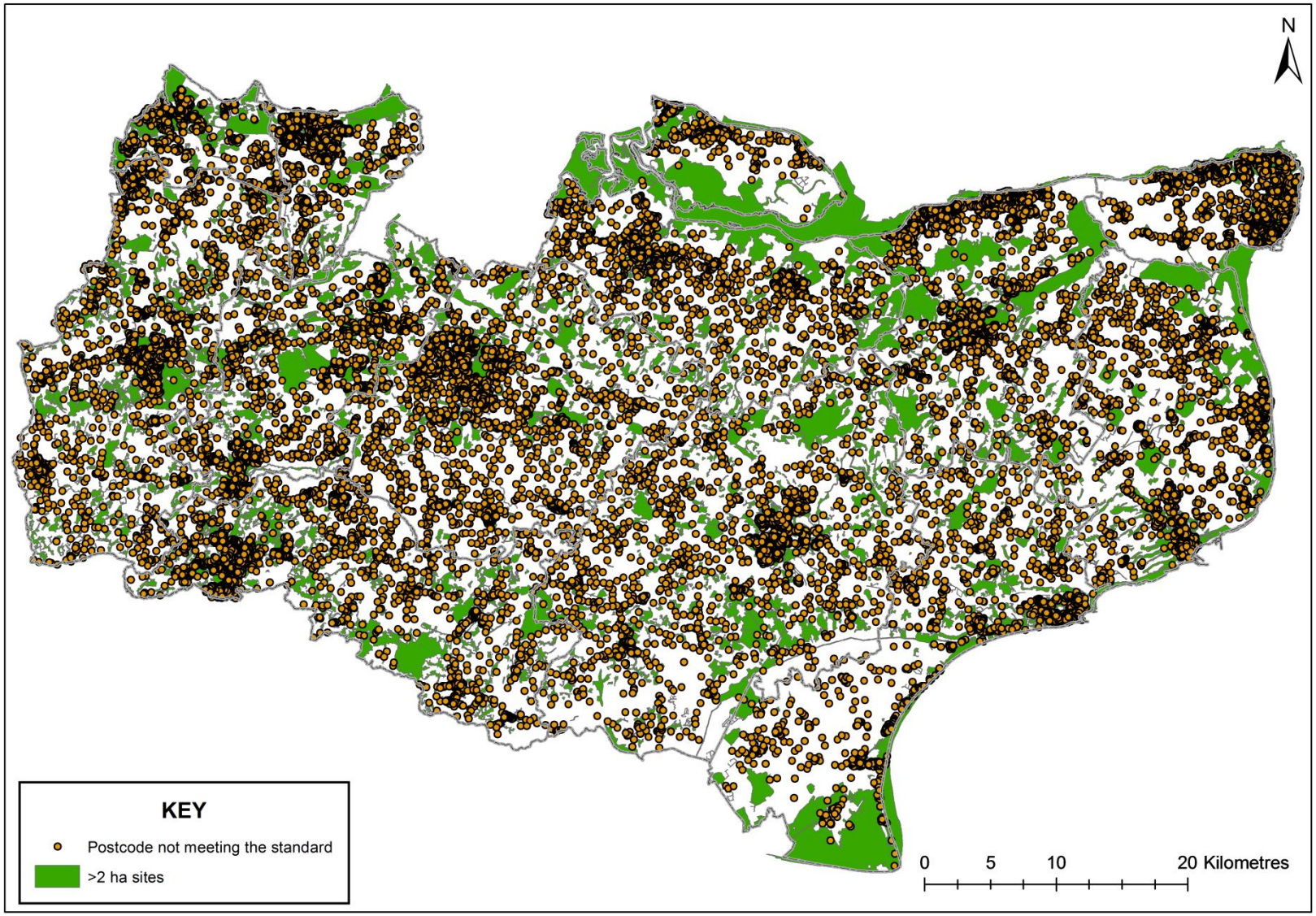

Figure 10: Kent postcodes not meeting the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

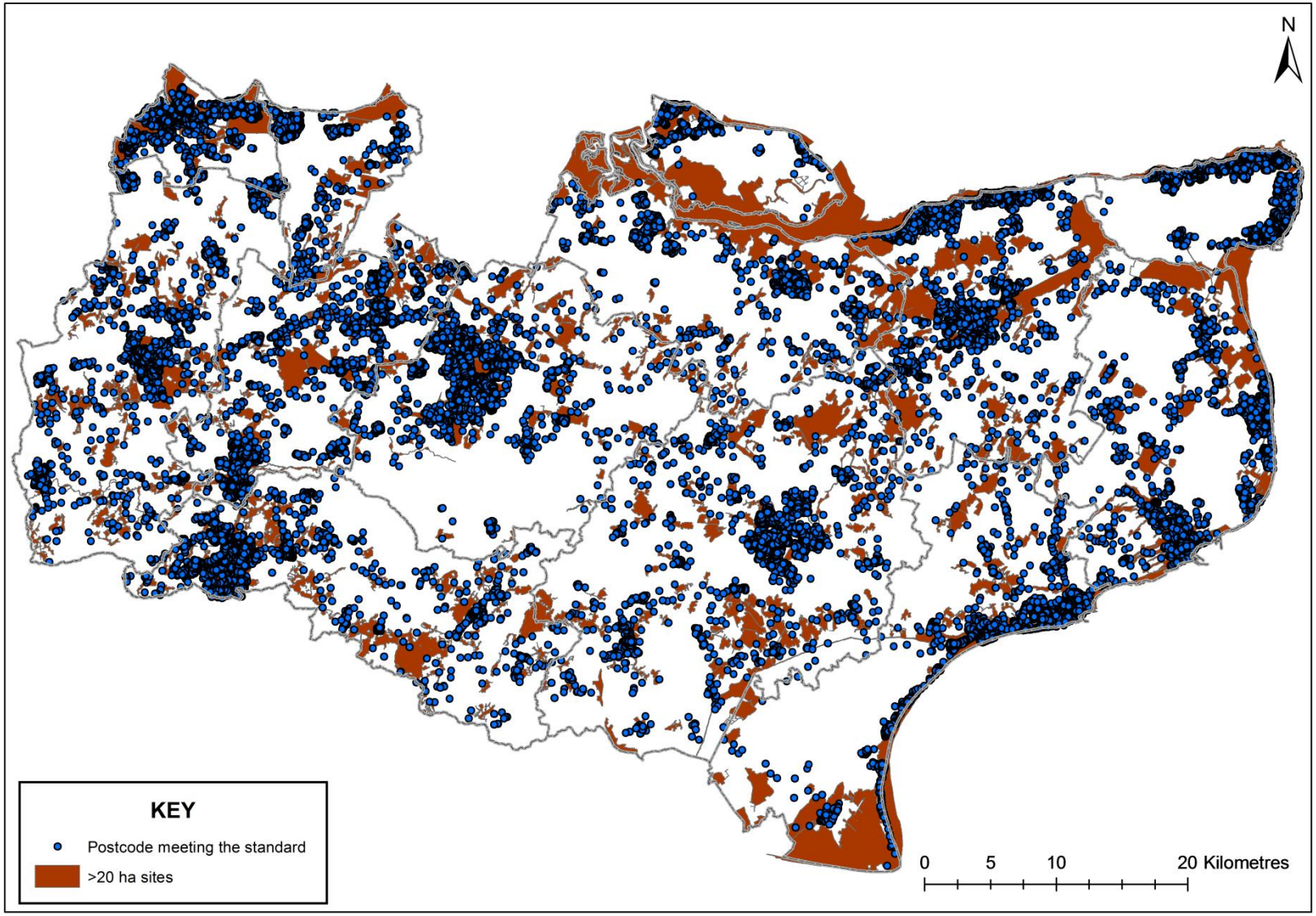

Figure 11: Kent postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

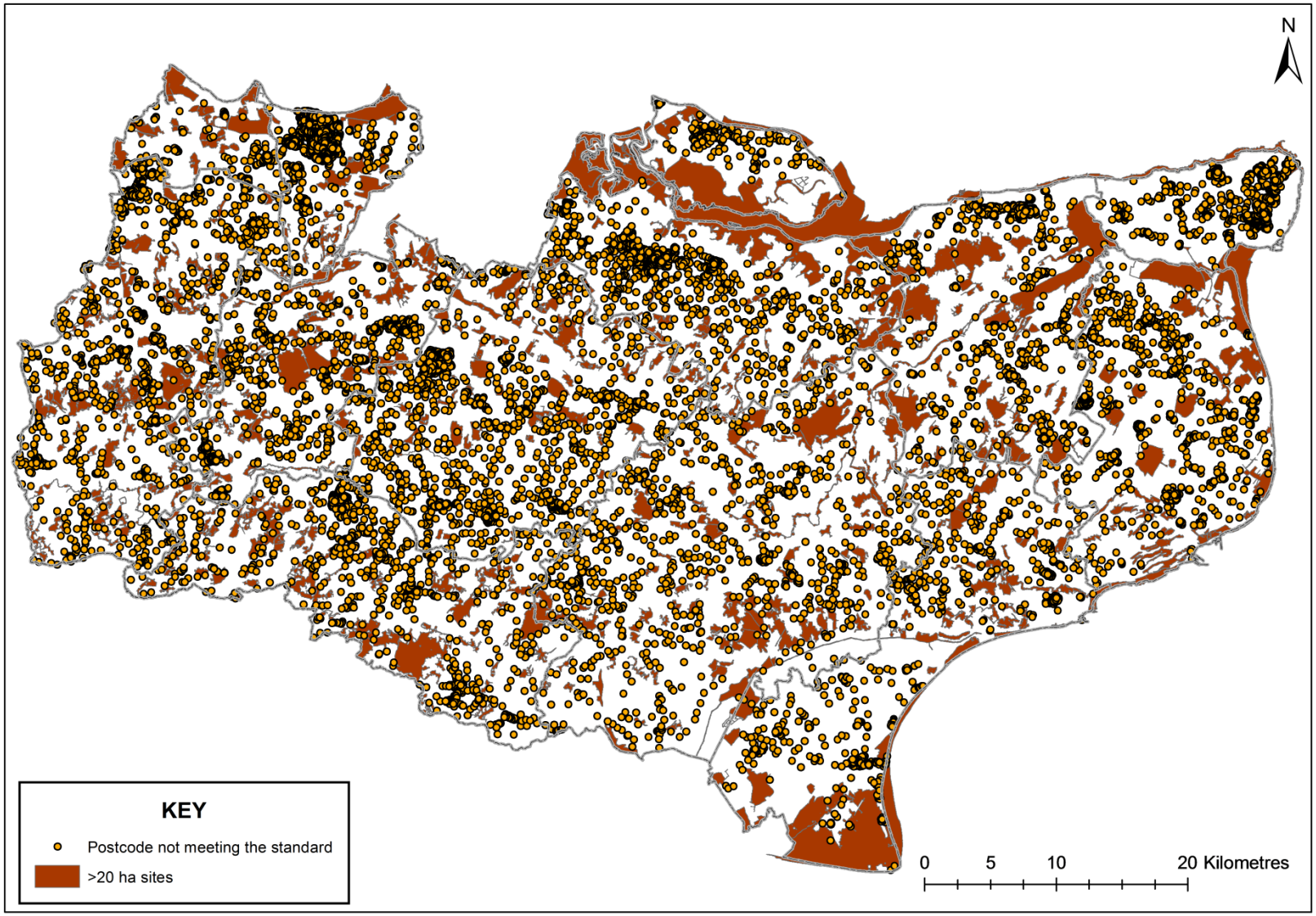

Figure 12: Kent postcodes <u>not meeting</u> ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

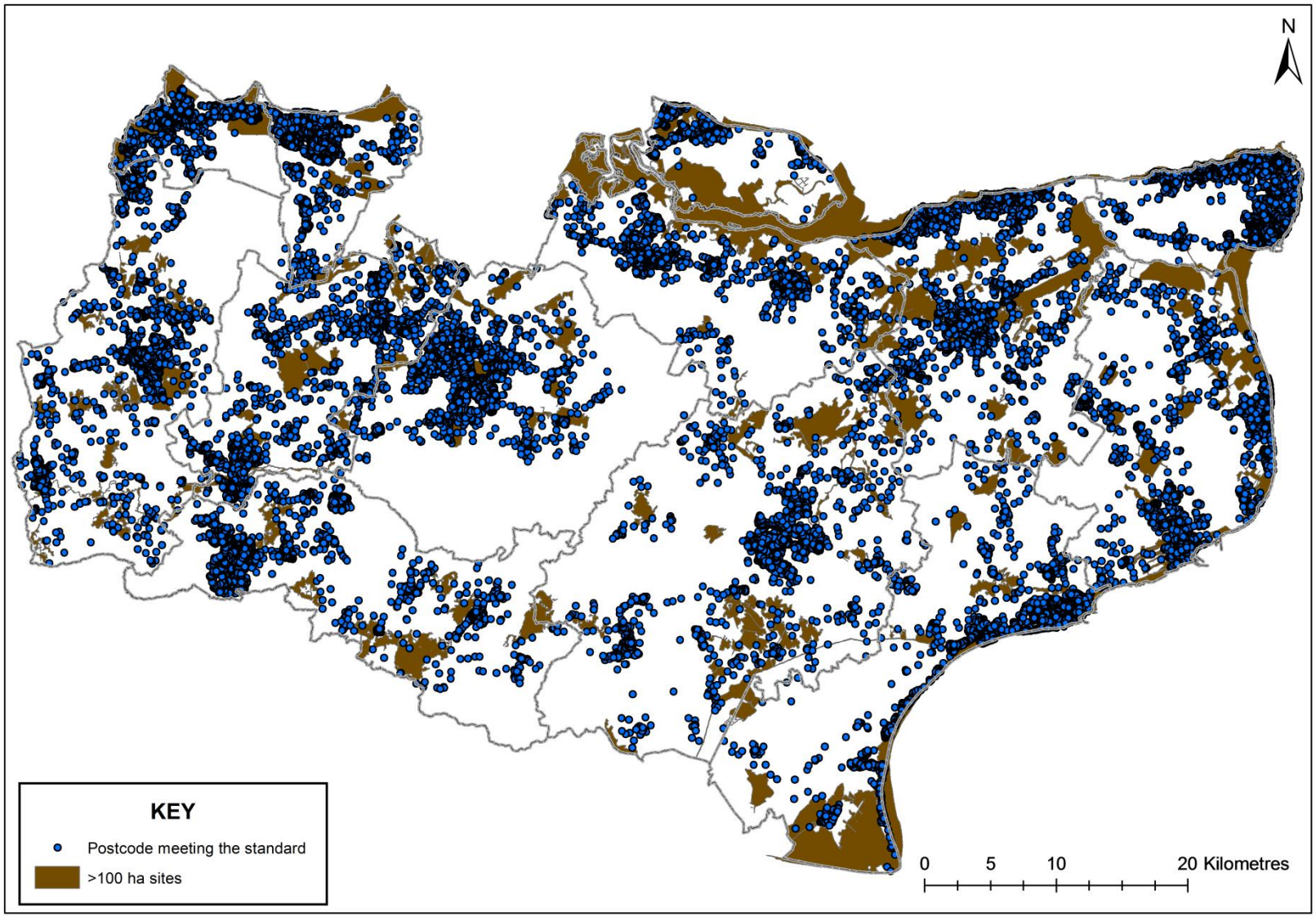

Figure 13: Kent postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

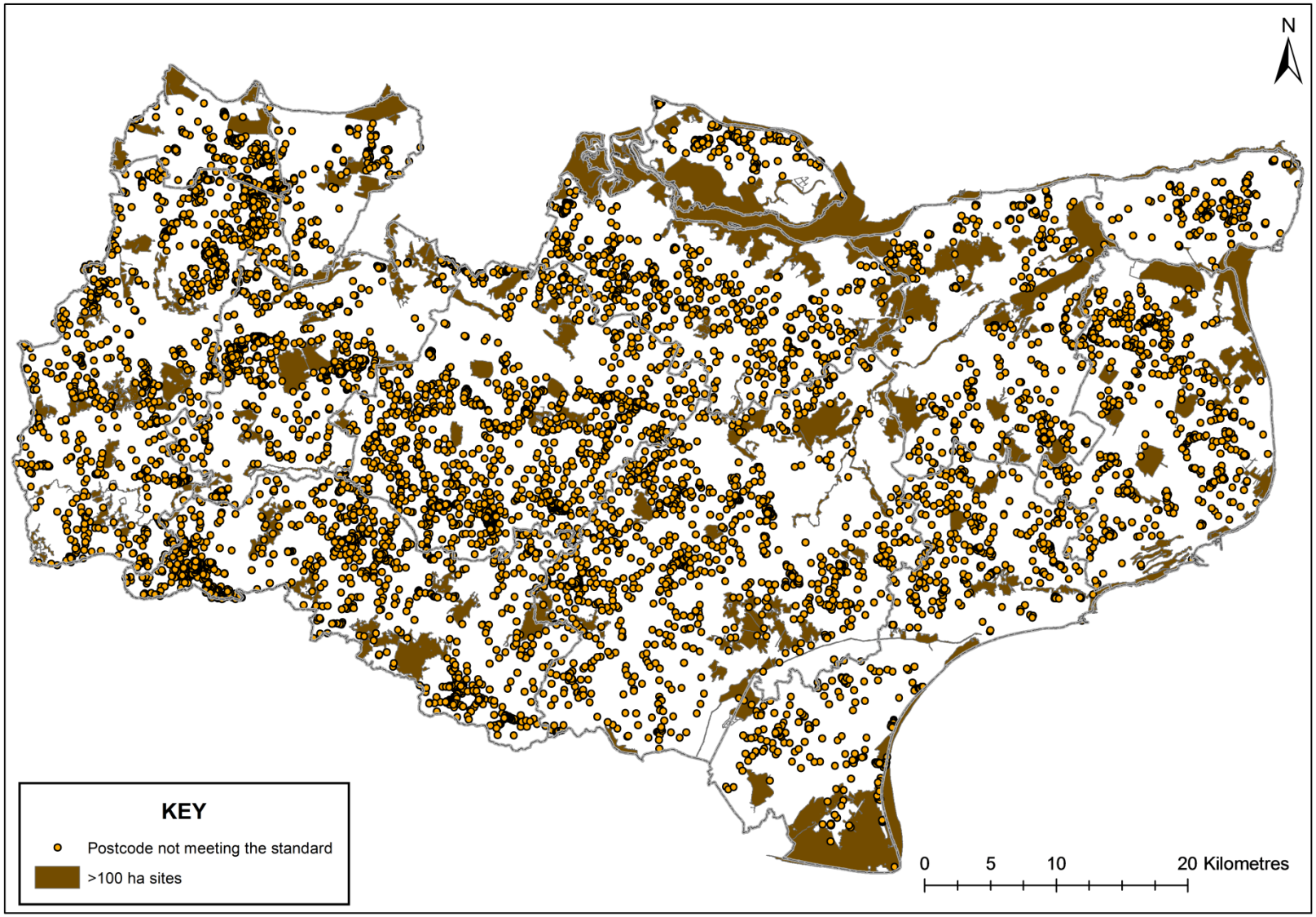

Figure 14: Kent postcodes not meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

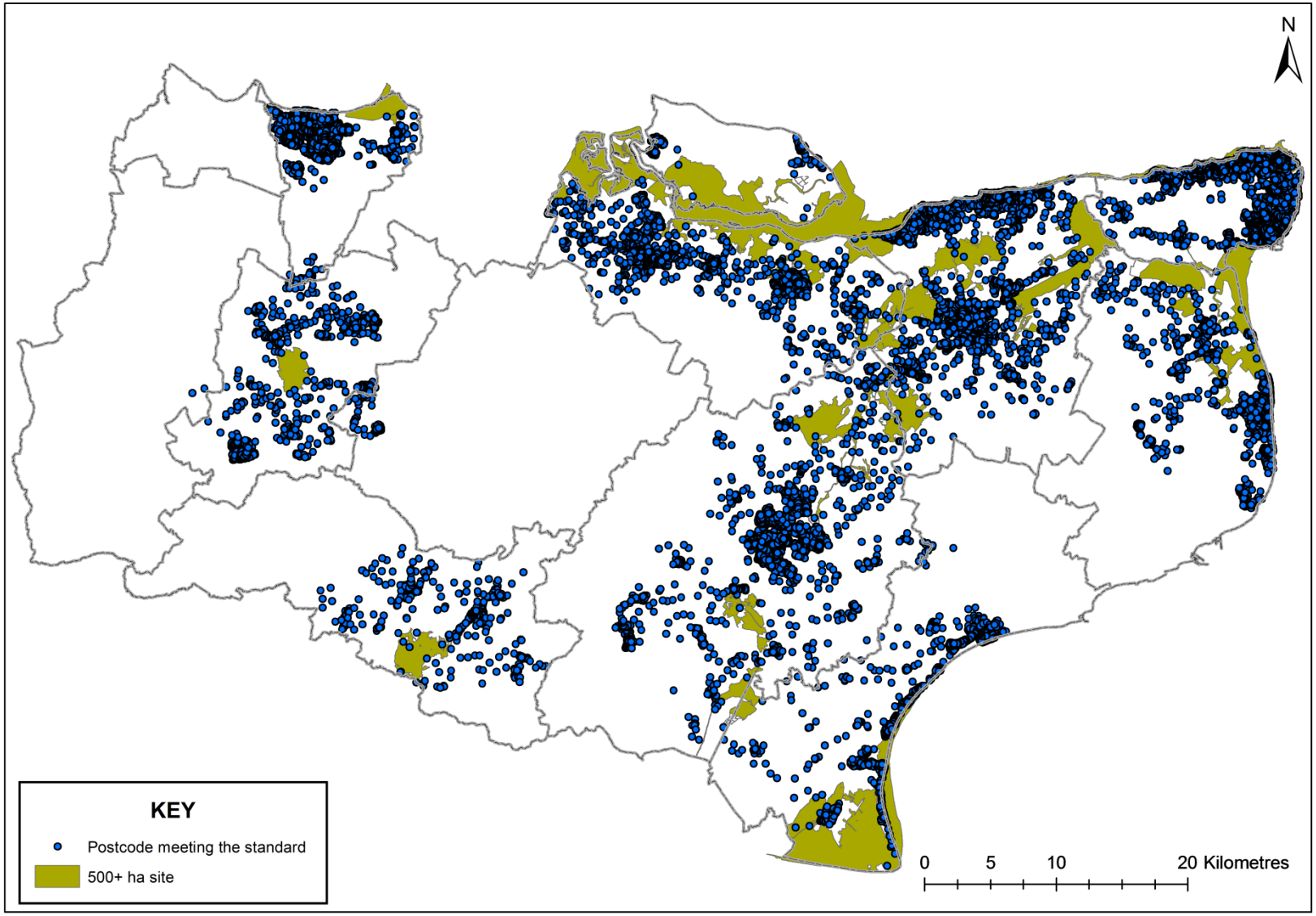

Figure 15: Kent postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

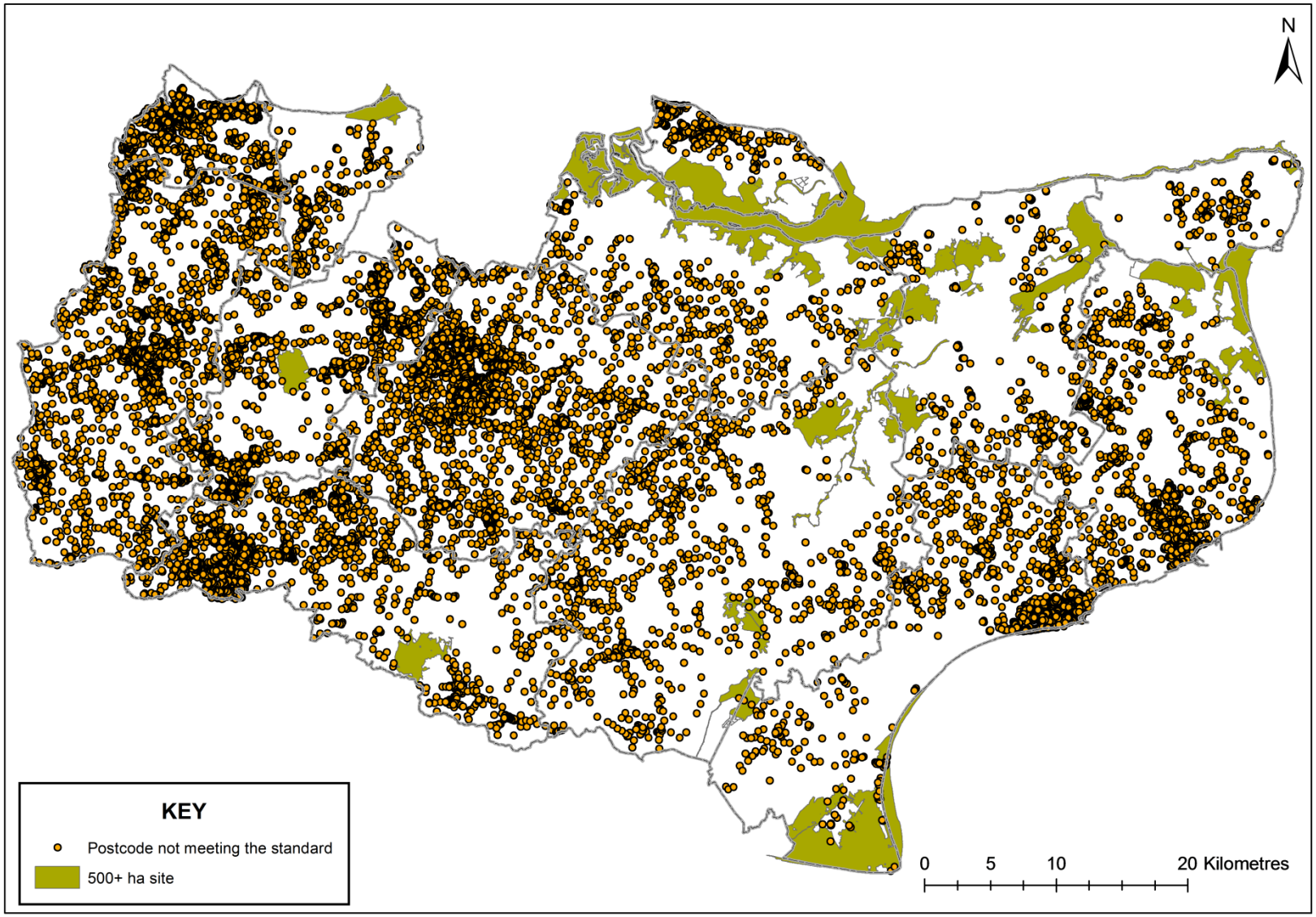

Figure 16: Kent postcodes <u>not meeting</u> ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

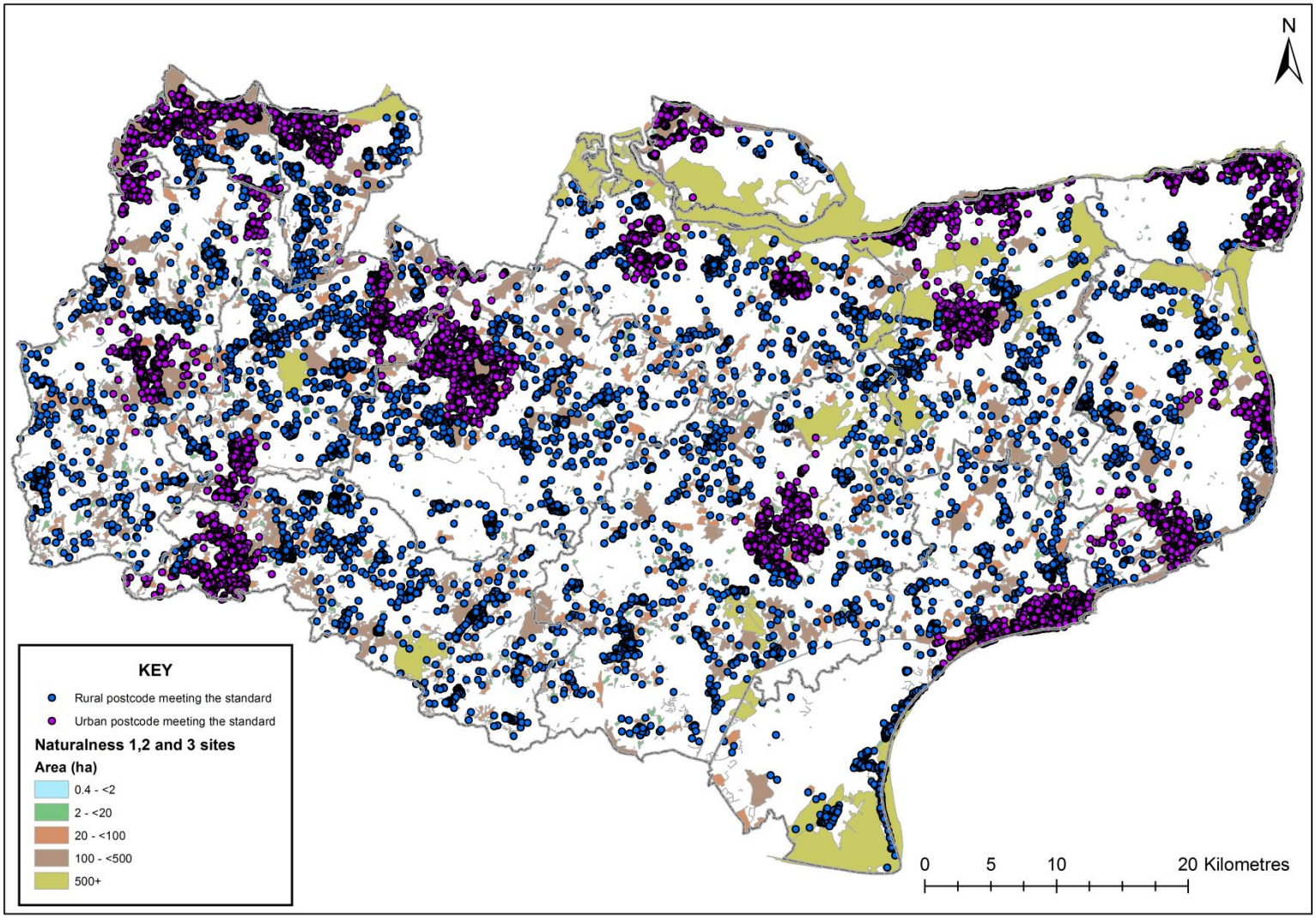

Figure 17: Kent postcodes meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

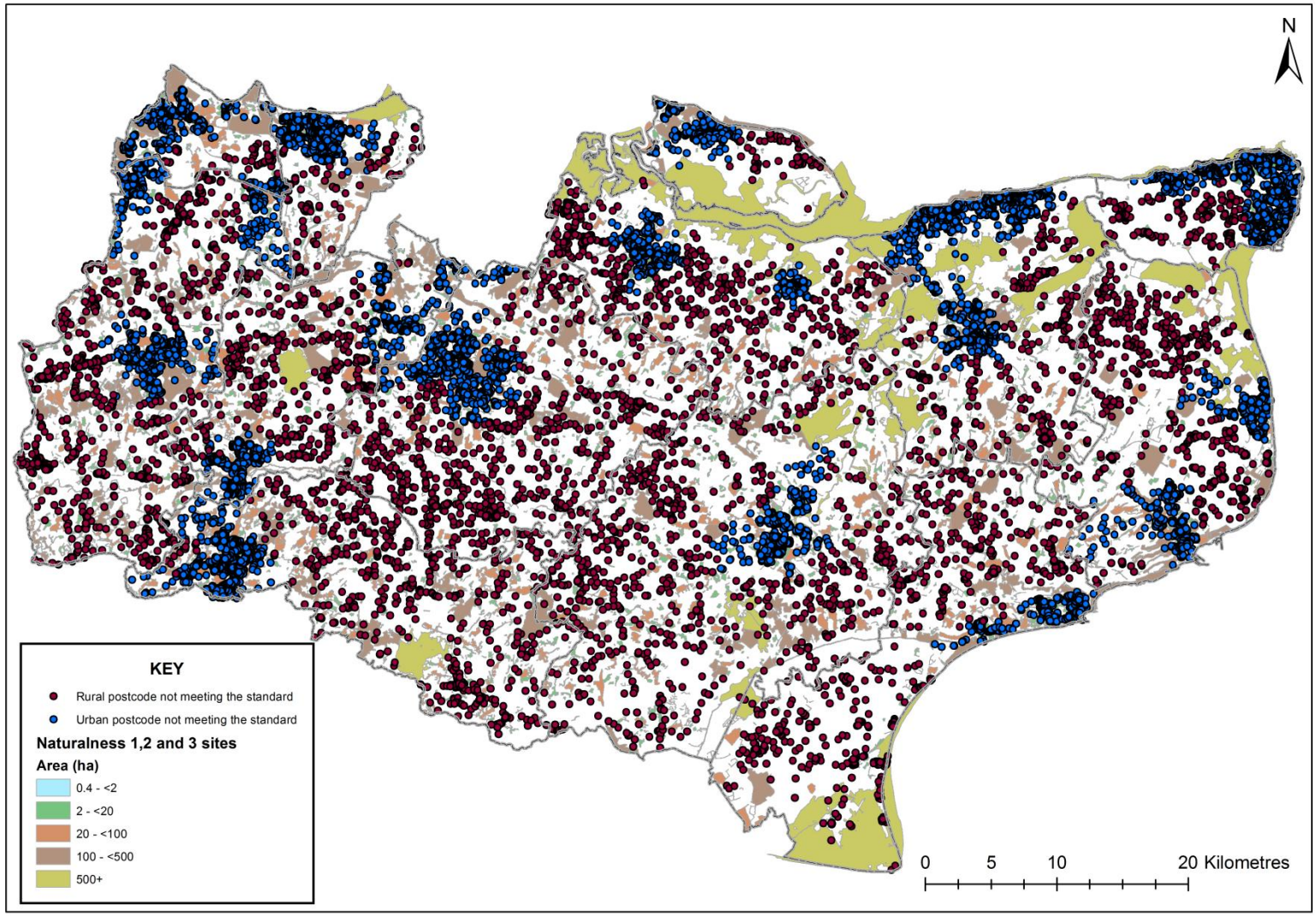

Figure 18: Kent postcodes not meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas.

3.3 Populations across Kent meeting the accessibility standards by Rural-Urban classification

Comparisons were made of populations meeting accessibility standards in relation to naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace by Rural-Urban classification. For all accessibility standards, the overall percentage of people in rural villages and dispersed areas meeting the accessibility standards was lower than in urban areas and the rural town and fringe (Table 14). This might be because access routes are more fragmented in the countryside.

Table 14: Percentage of population by Rural-Urban LSOA classification across Kent meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Rural village & dispersed	Rural town & fringe	Urban city & town	Major conurbations
ANGSt				
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	23%	29%	37%	36%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	46%	62%	82%	62%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	51%	70%	93%	98%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	34%	38%	51%	44%
DDC accessibility 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	51%	75%	53%	53%

Comparisons were also made of the proportion of the population meeting accessibility standards in relation to naturalness level 1 greenspace (Table 15) by Rural-Urban classification.

Table 15: Percentage of population by Rural-Urban LSOA classification across Kent meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 sites.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Rural village & dispersed	Rural town & fringe	Urban city & town	Major conurbations
ANGSt				
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	14%	15%	16%	9%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	42%	59%	74%	47%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	46%	61%	91%	79%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	32%	34%	49%	44%
DDC accessibility 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	40%	53%	20%	13%

3.4 District populations meeting accessibility standards

Districts varied in the percentage of the population meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace (Table 16). The district data can be compared with the percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites (Table 13).

Table 16: Percentage district population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
District	**At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m**	**At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km**	**At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km**	**At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km**	**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**
Ashford	40%	78%	80%	77%	69%
Canterbury	33%	82%	94%	94%	49%
Dartford	49%	95%	89%	0%	64%
Dover	34%	76%	88%	42%	60%
Gravesham	28%	36%	96%	89%	52%
Maidstone	32%	68%	78%	1%	55%
Sevenoaks	20%	60%	66%	0%	48%
Shepway	50%	82%	89%	30%	71%
Swale	32%	58%	87%	68%	52%
Thanet	24%	75%	97%	98%	36%
Tonbridge & Malling	37%	73%	82%	26%	62%
Tunbridge Wells	34%	77%	71%	9%	60%

The percentage of population meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace varies across the districts (Table 17). The district data can be compared with the percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 sites (Table 13).

Table 17: Percentage of population per district meeting accessibility standards (ANGSt) for naturalness level 1 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
District	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
Ashford	25%	75%	80%	76%	45%
Canterbury	16%	81%	93%	94%	28%
Dartford	15%	76%	62%	0%	24%
Dover	17%	71%	64%	42%	29%
Gravesham	11%	35%	85%	89%	20%
Maidstone	11%	56%	75%	1%	21%
Sevenoaks	13%	54%	64%	0%	30%
Shepway	17%	59%	89%	8%	32%
Swale	8%	45%	83%	68%	15%
Thanet	7%	74%	96%	97%	10%
Tonbridge & Malling	18%	71%	81%	26%	34%
Tunbridge Wells	20%	75%	71%	9%	35%

3.5 CCG populations meeting accessibility standards

CCGs vary in the percentage of the population meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace (Table 18). The CCG data can be compared with the percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites (Table 13).

Table 18: Percentage of population per CCG meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
CCG	**At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m**	**At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km**	**At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km**	**At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km**	**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**
Ashford CCG	40%	78%	80%	77%	69%
Canterbury & Coastal CCG	32%	79%	90%	90%	52%
Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	35%	61%	84%	37%	56%
South Kent Coast CCG	44%	82%	91%	34%	66%
Swale CCG	30%	51%	87%	63%	48%
Thanet CCG	24%	75%	97%	98%	36%
West Kent CCG	32%	72%	78%	10%	57%

The percentage of population meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace varies across the CCGs (Table 19.) The CCG data can be compared with the percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 sites (Table 13).

Table 19: Percentage of population per CCG meeting accessibility standards (ANGSt) for naturalness level 1 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
CCG	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
Ashford CCG	25%	75%	80%	76%	45%
Canterbury & Coastal CCG	15%	78%	89%	90%	28%
Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	12%	50%	68%	37%	22%
South Kent Coast CCG	18%	67%	78%	22%	31%
Swale CCG	6%	34%	82%	63%	10%
Thanet CCG	7%	74%	96%	97%	10%
West Kent CCG	15%	67%	76%	10%	30%

3.6 Population ranked according to deprivation meeting accessibility standards

The percentage of the population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting the various accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace is listed in Table 20. A statistically significant correlation was found between deprivation and accessibility of naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of: (i) at least 2 ha within 300 m (r_{898} = 0.09, p < 0.01); (ii) at least 100 ha within 5 km (r_{898} = 0.19, p < 0.001); and, (iii) at least 500 ha within 10 km (r_{898} = 0.24, p < 0.001). This indicates that populations in more deprived areas are more likely to meet these accessibility standards, although the associations are relatively weak. A statistically significant correlation was not found for sites of at least 20 ha within 2 km (r_{898} = 0.02, p = n.s.)[96].

[96] Pearson's product-moment correlation calculated on the natural logarithm of the index of multiple deprivation and accessibility standard. Note that caution should be taken in considering ANGSt > 100 ha within 5 km and > 500 ha within 10 km, which are likely to be more sensitive if accessible greenspace data from across the Kent border were integrated into the analysis.

Table 20: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Deprivation (IMD deciles)	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
1 (10% most deprived)	36%	80%	98%	54%	56%
2	36%	74%	96%	63%	55%
3	40%	74%	92%	57%	59%
4	30%	69%	81%	48%	55%
5	35%	67%	85%	47%	58%
6	35%	65%	76%	46%	56%
7	32%	67%	80%	44%	56%
8	33%	72%	79%	42%	56%
9	33%	71%	81%	37%	57%
10 (10% least deprived)	28%	78%	82%	20%	50%

The percentage of the population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace is listed in Table 21. A statistically significant correlation was found between deprivation and accessibility to naturalness level 1 for greenspace of: (i) at least 100 ha within 5 km (r_{898} = 0.14, p < 0.001) and (ii) at least 500 ha within 10 km (r_{898} = 0.23, p < 0.001). Although significant, these associations are relatively weak. However, a statistically significant correlation was not found for sites of at least 2 ha within 300 m (r_{898} = -0.02, p = n.s.) or at least 20 ha within 2 km (r_{898} = 0.02, p = n.s.)[97].

[97] Pearson's product-moment correlation calculated on the natural logarithm of the index of multiple deprivation and accessibility standard. Note that caution should be taken in considering ANGSt > 100 ha within 5 km and > 500 ha within 10 km, which are likely to be more sensitive if accessible greenspace data from across the Kent border were integrated into the analysis.

Table 21: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting the ANGSt accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Deprivation (IMD deciles)	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
1 (10% most deprived)	16%	72%	93%	54%	19%
2	13%	63%	92%	62%	17%
3	15%	64%	81%	53%	26%
4	9%	61%	75%	45%	22%
5	14%	59%	79%	46%	28%
6	16%	58%	68%	42%	28%
7	15%	59%	76%	44%	33%
8	15%	67%	73%	41%	31%
9	17%	69%	76%	37%	33%
10 (10% least deprived)	15%	72%	79%	19%	27%

3.7 Populations which are physically inactive

The Active People Survey (Public Health Outcomes Framework statistics) forms the benchmark for reporting on physical inactivity and shows that 28% of the Kent population was physically inactive in 2014[98]. The Experian Mosaic data used in the analysis showed that in 2013, 24% of the population across Kent were considered physically inactive.

3.7.1 Physical inactivity by districts

The percentage of the population that is physically inactive by district is presented in Table 22.

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

Table 22: Percentage of population that is physically inactive by district.

	Percentage of population that is physically inactive	
District	**Experian Mosaic data based on 2013 population estimates**	**PHOF statistics (based on Active People Survey) for 2014 (2013 estimates in brackets)[99]**
Ashford	21%	29% (24%)
Canterbury	23%	31% (22%)
Dartford	23%	27% (26%)
Dover	34%	26% (31%)
Gravesham	30%	29% (25%)
Maidstone	20%	25% (25%)
Sevenoaks	12%	21% (25%)
Shepway	29%	28% (28%)
Swale	32%	32% (32%)
Thanet	38%	35% (36%)
Tonbridge and Malling	17%	23% (24%)
Tunbridge Wells	12%	31% (24%)

3.7.2 Physical inactivity by CCGs

The percentage of the population that is physically inactive within each LSOA was aggregated according to CCG boundaries (Table 23).

Table 23: Percentage of population that is physically inactive by CCG.

	Percentage of population that is physically inactive
CCG	**Experian Mosaic data based on 2013 population estimates**
Ashford CCG	21%
Canterbury & Coastal CCG	24%
Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	24%
South Kent Coast CCG	32%
Swale CCG	33%
Thanet CCG	38%
West Kent CCG	15%

[99] Data extracted from: Kent Public Health Observatory (2015) Kent 'Adult Physical Activity' JSNA Chapter Summary Update '2015-16'. Available at: http://www.kpho.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/52012/Adult-Physical-Activity-2015-16.pdf.

3.7.3 Physical inactivity by deciles of deprivation

The percentage of the population that is physically inactive within LSOAs was aggregated according to deciles of deprivation (Table 24). There is a statistically significant, moderate, correlation between deprivation and physical inactivity in LSOAs (r_{900} = 0.39, p < 0.001)[100].

Table 24: Percentage of population that is physically inactive by deciles of deprivation.

	Percentage of population that is physically inactive
Deprivation	**Experian Mosaic data based on 2013 population estimates**
1 – 10% most deprived	43%
2	39%
3	28%
4	28%
5	19%
6	18%
7	17%
8	18%
9	13%
10 - 10% least deprived	19%

3.7.4 Physical inactivity by rural and urban LSOA classification across Kent

The percentage of the population that is physically inactive was aggregated according to the Rural-Urban categorisation of LSOAs (Table 25).

[100] Pearson's product-moment correlation calculated on the natural logarithm of the index of multiple deprivation and the proportion of the population in the LSOA physically inactive.

Table 25: Percentage of population that is physically inactive by Rural-Urban LSOA classification.

	Percentage of population that is physically inactive
LSOAs	**Experian Mosaic data based on 2013 population estimates**
Rural village and dispersed	9%
Rural town and fringe	19%
Urban city and town	28%
Urban major conurbation	27%

3.7.5 Population ranked according to physical inactivity meeting accessibility standards

The percentage of population ranked according to deciles of physical inactivity meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace are listed in Table 26.

Table 26: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of physical inactivity meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Decile of inactivity Experian Mosaic data based on 2013 population estimates	**At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m**	**At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km**	**At least 1 site >100 ha within 5k m**	**At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km**	**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**
1 – 10% most physically inactive	36%	71%	97%	68%	53%
2	38%	77%	96%	66%	56%
3	34%	77%	95%	49%	55%
4	36%	75%	88%	56%	58%
5	32%	71%	87%	46%	55%
6	32%	71%	88%	51%	58%
7	32%	68%	83%	38%	54%
8	34%	75%	79%	31%	57%
9	25%	63%	68%	27%	51%
10 – 10% least physically inactive	40%	68%	68%	28%	60%

The percentage of population ranked according to deciles of inactivity meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace are listed in Table 27.

Table 27: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of physical inactivity meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Decile of inactivity Experian Mosaic data based on 2013 population estimates	**At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m**	**At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km**	**At least 1 site >100 ha within 5k m**	**At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km**	**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**
1 – 10% most physically inactive	16%	60%	92%	61%	21%
2	13%	70%	90%	63%	21%
3	14%	65%	90%	49%	23%
4	14%	71%	80%	55%	26%
5	12%	63%	83%	44%	22%
6	13%	62%	84%	50%	30%
7	11%	64%	75%	37%	23%
8	16%	69%	74%	31%	32%
9	11%	56%	64%	27%	28%
10 – 10% least physically inactive	24%	64%	63%	28%	38%

3.8 Statistical modelling results

Statistical models were used to identify potential variables that might explain differences in levels of physical inactivity between LSOA populations. In all models, both IMD score and the proportion of the population over 65 years old were significantly and positively related to inactivity in LSOAs (Tables 28-39). This means that physical inactivity in LSOAs is consistently related to higher levels of deprivation and older age. The proportion of the population who record their ethnicity as non-white was not significantly related to inactivity levels in any model (Tables 28-39), indicating that no relationship was observed at the LSOA level across Kent on physical inactivity. Non-white includes all other ethnicities, so any known trends seen in specific ethnic populations may not be represented by a non-white classification.

3.8.1 ANGSt

When considering ANGSt for naturalness level 1 sites across the entire county (Table 28), the proportion of the population with access to a site over 2 ha within 300 m was significantly and negatively related to physical inactivity (β = -0.20, SE = 0.09), meaning that populations with less access were more likely to be physically inactive. A similar relationship was not apparent for sites over 20 ha within 2 km. The same patterns were observed when just urban LSOAs were considered (Table 29), with levels of physical inactivity reducing as more people have access to greenspace over 2 ha within 300 m (β = -0.21, SE = 0.10). When only rural LSOAs were examined, the proportion of the population meeting either ANGSt failed to predict physical inactivity (Table 30). This indicates that the relationship found between access to naturalness 1 sites over 2 ha within 300 m in the whole of Kent (Table 31) is primarily driven by urban LSOAs.

For all naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites combined, the proportion of the population meeting the two ANGSt were not related to inactivity levels in LSOAs (Table 31). When modelled separately, the result held for both urban (Table 32) and rural (Table 33) LSOAs.

Key:	**B**	Averaged parameter estimates
	SE	Unconditional Standard Errors
	LCI	Lower confidence interval (2.5%)
	UCI	Upper confidence interval (97.5%)
	RI	Relative variable importance factor

Table 28: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in Kent. The ANGSt relate to greenspace categorised as naturalness level 1. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.99	0.53	-3.03	-0.97	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 900 All Kent LSOAs	**Proportion of population with access to a site over 2 ha within 300 m**	**-0.20**	**0.09**	**-0.39**	**-0.02**	**0.82**
	Proportion of population with access to a site over 20 ha within 2 km	-0.12	0.10	-0.31	0.08	0.43
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.64**	**0.09**	**1.46**	**1.82**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.88**	**0.10**	**1.68**	**2.09**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.21	0.12	-0.45	0.03	0.63

Table 29: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in urban LSOAs in Kent. The ANGSt relate to greenspace categorised as naturalness level 1. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.22	0.18	-1.58	-0.87	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 651 Urban LSOAs	**Proportion of population with access to a site over 2 ha within 300 m**	**-0.21**	**0.10**	**-0.42**	**-0.00**	**0.75**
	Proportion of population with access to a site over 20 ha within 2 km	-0.17	0.11	-0.40	0.04	0.59
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.65**	**0.11**	**1.44**	**1.85**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.89**	**0.12**	**1.66**	**2.12**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.23	0.14	-0.50	0.05	0.58

Table 30: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in rural LSOAs in Kent. The ANGSt relate to greenspace categorised as naturalness level 1. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-2.73	0.59	-3.91	-1.56	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 249 Rural LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site over 2 ha within 300 m	-0.22	0.19	-0.60	0.17	0.40
	Proportion of population with access to a site over 20 ha within 2 km	-0.02	0.21	-0.43	0.39	0.21
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.60**	**0.19**	**1.22**	**1.98**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.69**	**0.19**	**1.32**	**2.07**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	0.00	0.20	-0.40	0.40	0.20

Table 31: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in Kent. The ANGSt relate to greenspace categorised as naturalness levels 1, 2 or 3. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.99	0.53	-3.04	-0.95	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 900 All Kent LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site over 2 ha within 300 m	-0.08	0.09	-0.27	0.10	0.35
	Proportion of population with access to a site over 20 ha within 2 km	-0.12	0.10	-0.31	0.06	0.45
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.64**	**0.09**	**1.46**	**1.83**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.88**	**0.11**	**1.68**	**2.09**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.21	0.12	-0.45	0.03	0.61

Table 32: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in urban LSOAs in Kent. The ANGSt relate to greenspace categorised as naturalness levels 1, 2 or 3. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.21	0.19	-1.59	-0.83	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 651 Urban LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site over 2 ha within 300 m	-0.13	0.10	-0.34	0.06	0.46
	Proportion of population with access to a site over 20 ha within 2 km	-0.16	0.11	-0.37	0.04	0.53
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.65**	**0.11**	**1.45**	**1.86**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.89**	**0.12**	**1.66**	**2.12**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.23	0.14	-0.50	0.04	0.57

Table 33: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in rural LSOAs in Kent. The ANGSt relate to greenspace categorised as naturalness levels 1, 2 or 3. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-2.73	0.59	-3.91	-1.56	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 249 Rural LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site over 2 ha within 300 m	0.09	0.20	-0.30	0.47	0.23
	Proportion of population with access to a site over 20 ha within 2 km	-0.08	0.20	-0.47	0.30	0.23
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.60**	**0.19**	**1.22**	**1.98**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.69**	**0.19**	**1.30**	**2.07**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.01	0.20	-0.41	0.39	0.16

3.8.2 DDC accessibility standard

The combined DDC accessibility standards (the proportion of the population with access to a site over 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or, access to a site over 20 ha within 2 km in rural areas) for naturalness level 1 greenspace across Kent was not a predictor of physical inactivity levels in LSOAs (Table 34). Likewise, the same was true when naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace was examined (Table 37), and urban (Table 35 & 38) and rural (Table 36 & 39) LSOAs were modelled separately.

Table 34: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in Kent. The DCC standard relates to greenspace categorised as naturalness level 1. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.98	0.53	-3.01	-0.95	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 900 All Kent LSOAs	Dover standards combined (access to a site 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas, acess to a site 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas)	-0.19	0.10	-0.31	0.09	0.39
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.64**	**0.09**	**1.46**	**1.82**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.86**	**0.11**	**1.68**	**2.09**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.22	0.12	-0.46	0.03	0.63

Table 35: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in urban LSOAs in Kent. The DCC standard relates to greenspace categorised as naturalness level 1. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.20	0.20	-1.59	-0.81	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 651 Urban LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site 0.4 ha within 300 m	-0.16	0.11	-0.36	0.04	0.54
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.64**	**0.11**	**1.44**	**1.85**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.89**	**0.12**	**1.66**	**2.12**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.23	0.14	-0.51	0.04	0.60

Table 36: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in rural LSOAs in Kent. The DCC standard relates to greenspace categorised as naturalness level 1. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-2.73	0.59	-3.91	-1.56	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 249 Rural LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site 2 ha within 1 km	-0.01	0.19	-0.39	0.37	0.21
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.59**	**0.19**	**1.21**	**1.97**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.68**	**0.19**	**1.30**	**2.07**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.01	0.20	-0.41	0.39	0.21

Table 37: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in Kent. The DCC standard relates to greenspace categorised as naturalness levels 1, 2 or 3. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.98	0.53	-3.01	-0.95	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 900 All Kent LSOAs	DCC standards combined (access to a site 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas, access to a site 2 ha within 1 km in rural areas)	-0.11	0.10	-0.31	0.09	0.39
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.64**	**0.09**	**1.45**	**1.82**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.89**	**0.11**	**1.68**	**2.09**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.22	0.12	-0.46	0.03	0.63

Table 38: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in urban LSOAs in Kent. The DCC standard relates to greenspace categorised as naturalness levels 1, 2 or 3. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-1.97	0.21	-1.60	-0.79	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 651 Urban LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site 0.4 ha within 300 m	-0.04	0.08	-0.31	0.09	0.39
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.65**	**0.11**	**1.45**	**1.86**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.89**	**0.12**	**1.66**	**2.12**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.23	0.14	-0.31	0.09	0.61

Table 39: GLMM statistical output exploring potential explanatory variables of physical inactivity in rural LSOAs in Kent. The DCC standard relates to greenspace categorised as naturalness levels 1, 2 or 3. Significant explanatory variables (where the confidence intervals do not cross zero) are highlighted in bold and shaded. The other listed variables do not predict physical inactivity.

Response	Explanatory variable	β	SE	LCI (2.5%)	UCI (97.5%)	RI
Proportion of the population physically inactive	(Intercept)	-2.73	0.57	-3.85	-1.61	
$N_{inactivity}$ = 249 Rural LSOAs	Proportion of population with access to a site 2 ha within 1 km	0.31	0.21	-0.09	0.73	0.52
	Index of multiple deprivation (natural logarithm)	**1.59**	**0.19**	**1.21**	**1.97**	**1.00**
	Proportion of population over 65 years old	**1.67**	**0.20**	**1.28**	**2.05**	**1.00**
	Proportion of the population non-white	-0.02	0.20	-0.42	0.37	0.26

Results of statistical analyses using the other two methods (allocation and buffer intersection) can be found in the appendix (Appendix F).

3.8.3 Statistical analysis caveats

The sensitivity analyses demonstrate that the results related to both the ANGSt and DDC standards are, indeed, sensitive and new patterns could emerge if accessible greenspace data from across the Kent border were integrated into the modelling. Additionally, the statistical findings should be interpreted with caution. When, in some models, a relationship was not found between greenspace provision and physical inactivity, it does not mean that the two variables are not linked. It just means that greenspace provision is not a statistically significant predictor of inactivity levels.

3.9 Summary of main findings

In summary, the analyses presented in this report demonstrate that:

- Only 13% of the Kent population meet all four ANGSt for greenspace accessibility.
- Nine percent of the population do not meet any ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites.

- Two-thirds (66%) of the population do not meet ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace within 300 m of home, and 28% do not meet the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km of home.
- Less than half (44%) of the population do 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).
- The least well met standard across Kent was ANGSt of at least one 2 ha site within 300 m, for both naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3 and naturalness level 1 greenspace (i.e. sites categorised as having a greater 'feeling of naturalness' and which are, potentially, more biodiverse).
- Physical inactivity was associated with higher levels of deprivation.
- A weak correlation was found between deprivation and some accessibility standards, indicating that populations in deprived areas have greater access to greenspace although this is highly variable.
- No significant relationship was found between physical inactivity and the accessibility of naturalness level 1, 2, and 3 greenspace (for any ANGSt or DCC standards).
- A significant relationship was found between physical inactivity and the accessibility of naturalness level 1 greenspace of a least 2 ha within 300 m, meaning that populations with less access to such sites were more likely to be physically inactive.
- In Kent, the larger areas of accessible greenspace (especially greenspace of 500 ha or more) tend to be naturalness level 1. This is illustrated in the data with the percentage of the population meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1 and naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 being similar for sites of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

4. Prioritisation of areas for action

LSOA populations have been grouped and prioritised according to the proportion that is physically inactive (Table 40 & Appendix G).

Table 40: Physically inactive priority groupings and reference to matrices (Figure 19).

Priority	Population grouping	Number of LSOAs	Matrix (Appendix G)
Physically inactive priority 1	>80% population physically inactive	18	Matrix 1 (Figure 20)
Physically inactive priority 2	>60% to 80% of the population physically inactive	55	Matrix 2
Physically inactive priority 3	>40% to 60% of the population physically inactive	134	Matrix 3
Physically inactive priority 4	>20% to 40% of the population physically inactive	233	Matrix 4
Physically inactive priority 5	0% to 20% of the population physically inactive	462	Matrix 5

Measures have been proposed for increasing opportunities for physical activity in greenspace across Kent, associated with each priority (Table 41).

In addition, the results from the analyses and evidence from the literature point to some general actions which could be taken in Kent 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[101,102,103,]. 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.

[101] Carter, M. and P. Horwitz (2014). "Beyond proximity: the importance of green space useability to self-reported health." *Ecohealth* **11**(3): 322-332.
[102] 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.
[103] 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

- Nearly half (44%) 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 compared to rural (Table 25). Creation of new greenspace and/or increasing accessibility to existing greenspace in urban compared to rural areas.
- 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 improvements are made to increase access routes to the existing available greenspace.
- For three ANGSt there was a weak statistically significant correlation between accessibility of greenspace and levels of deprivation, suggesting populations in more deprived areas have better access to greenspace (it should be noted that correlations do not imply a causal link between deprivation and greenspace access). 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[104]. 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.

[104] 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 41: 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 to which the interpretation and measures apply).

Naturalness level 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	3	8	8	19
0% to 10%	0% to 10%	>50%				Accessibility to greenspace extremely low but greenspace present in vicinity 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), but over 50% are	Create new accessible greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within urban LSOAs and, if possible, improve access to existing	Encourage physical activity in greenspace.	0	0	3	5	6

Naturalness level 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%						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.	2	11	15	35	21
0% to 10%		>50%				Accessibility to greenspace very low but greenspace present in vicinity 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 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.	0	1	6	7	61
>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.	1	10	14	24	61

Naturalness level 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%				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.	10	14	47	88	184
>50% to 90%						Accessibility to greenspace relatively high 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.	5	15	36	59	91
>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	1	5	7	19

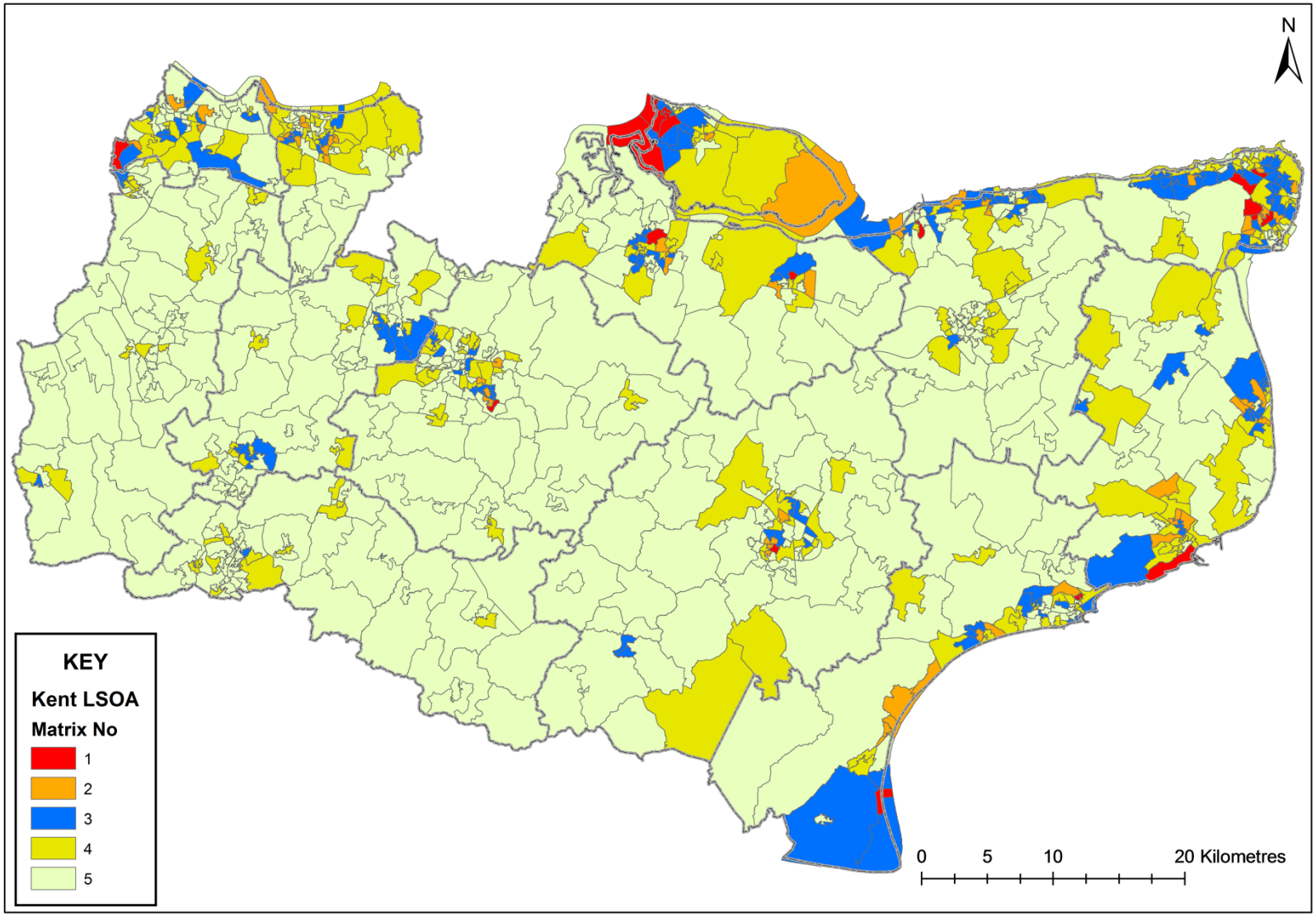

Figure 19: Kent LSOAs according to priority Matrix number.

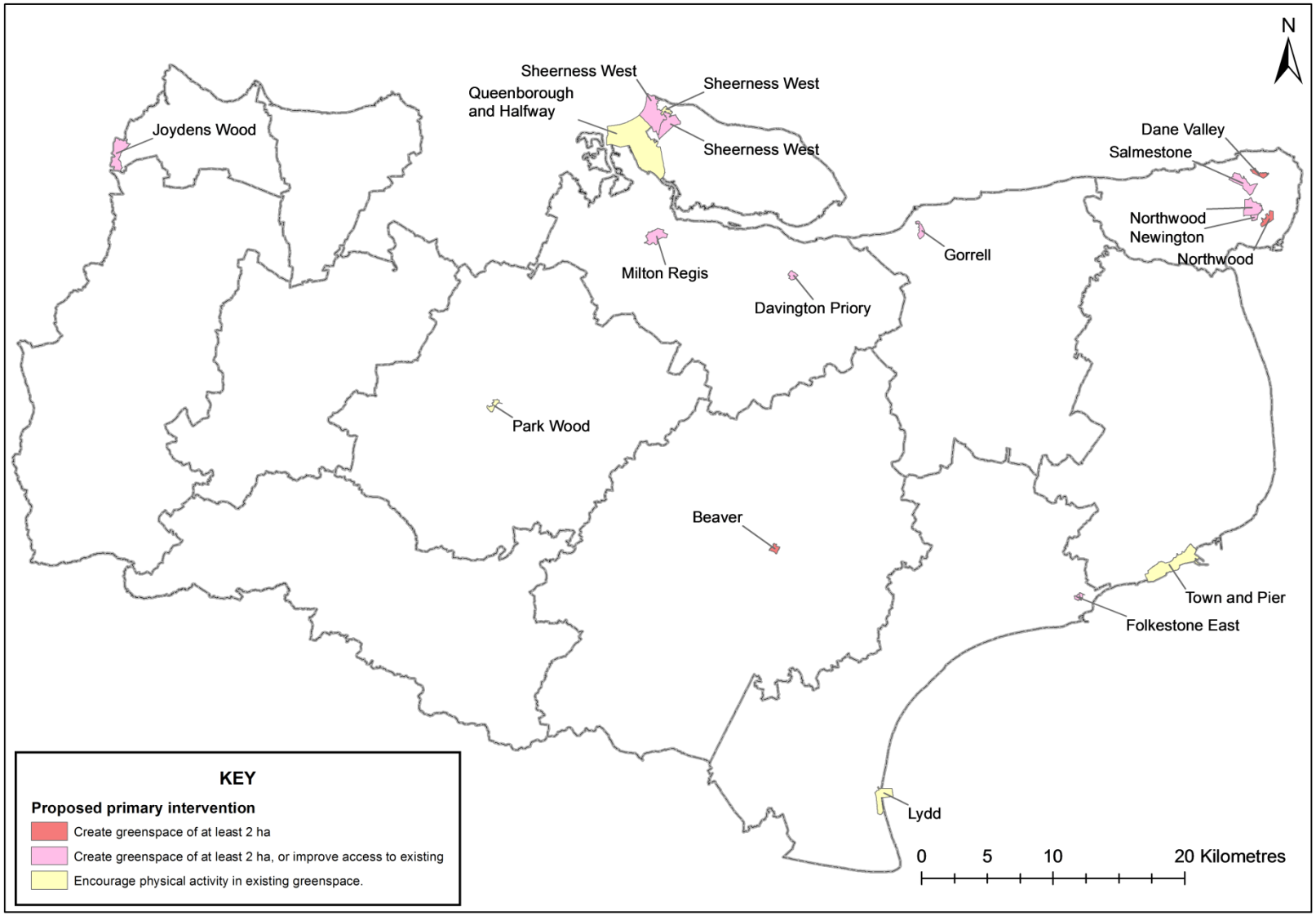

Figure 20: Matrix 1 LSOAs and proposed primary interventions.

5. Further studies

The main focus of this study has been examining the accessibility of greenspaces of various levels of naturalness. Further research could be undertaken to look at other factors that might influence use of greenspace for physical activity such as incidence of crime and quality of greenspace in terms of available facilities (e.g. toilets, refreshments, play equipment), level of maintenance and biodiversity. In particular, social science research would be valuable to determine what motivates people living in Kent to undertake physical activity in their local greenspaces, as well as what barriers prevent them exercising outdoors.

After any initiatives to encourage physical activity in natural environments have been completed, or if accessibility/provision of greenspace is increased, this study could be repeated to identify whether any changes in physical activity could be linked to improved provision of accessible greenspace.

The following improvements to the study methods are suggested:

i. Include accessible greenspace in areas bordering Kent, so that they are accounted for when assessing accessibility standards for LSOAs on/near the border. The access route layer would also need to be extended into areas bordering Kent if the service area method is to be used.
ii. Postcode polygons could be used to assess proximity to access routes. This would avoid the need to limit the area of influence in modelling the route for the service area method.
iii. The service area method could be developed by including the road network in the access route layer when assessing greenspace accessibility at distances of 2 km or further.
iv. Data on greenspace entry points could be improved by ground truthing a sample of sites (time did not permit this in this study).

Glossary of abbreviations

AIC **Akaike Information Criterion**

A measure of the relative quality of the statistical model.

ANGSt **Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard**

Standard developed by Natural England based on research into the minimum distances people would travel to the natural environment[105].

CCG **Clinical Commissioning Group(s)**

Groups of GP practices (working with other healthcare professionals and in partnership with Local Authorities), established by NHS England, responsible for commissioning health and care services for patients within their local communities as roles set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012[106].

DDA **Disability Discrimination Act 1995**

The Act makes it unlawful to discriminate against disabled persons in connection with employment, provision of goods, services and facilities and the management of premises[107].

DDC **Dover District Council**

The Local Authority responsible for providing public services, facilities and information to people in Dover, Deal, Sandwich and the surrounding areas.

DICE **Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology**

Part of the School of Anthropology and Conservation and a Research Centre at the University of Kent, DICE was founded in 1989 with the following mission[108]: *To conserve biodiversity and the ecological processes that support ecosystems and people, by developing capacity and improving conservation management and policy through high-impact research*.

GIS **Geographical Information System**

A system designed to capture, store, analyse and interpret spatial data.

GLMM **Generalised linear mixed modelling**

A form of regression analysis that accounts for random effects (sources of random variation) and enables estimation of the relationships among

[105] Natural England (2010) *'Nature Nearby' Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance.* http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/40004

[106] http://www.datadictionary.nhs.uk/data_dictionary/nhs_business_definitions/c/clinical_commissioning_group_de.asp?shownav=1

[107] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/50/introduction

[108] http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/

variables from different distributions.

HIPI **Health Impact of Physical Inactivity**

Tool which estimates the number of cases of certain diseases that could be prevented in each Local Authority in England if the population aged 40-79 were to engage in recommended amounts of physical activity[109].

IMD **Index of Multiple Deprivation**

The official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (LSOAs) in England, which combines data from seven domain indices (which measure different types of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation[110].

KCC **Kent County Council**

Responsible for public services across the county of Kent (excluding the area governed by Medway Unitary Authority).

KMBRC **Kent & Medway Biological Records Centre**

An independent charity established to collect and collate species and habitat records for the County of Kent.

KNP **Kent Nature Partnership**

A partnership (set up under a commitment in the Natural Environment White paper 2011) covering a broad range of local organisations, businesses and people with the aim of bringing about improvements to the local natural environment in Kent.

LCI **Lower confidence interval**

The lower estimate in which we are 95% confident that the true value of the parameter lies within.

LNR **Local Nature Reserve**

Nature reserves established for people and for wildlife designated by Local Authorities.

LSOA **Lower Super Output Area**

These are groups of Output Areas, of similar social homogeneity, used for publication of data and statistical purposes.

LWS **Local Wildlife Site(s)**

Sites identified and selected for their local nature conservation value through a partnership approach (with the local Wildlife Trusts as a major partner) to

[109] http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=123459%20

[110] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464430/English_Index_of_Multiple_Deprivation_2015_-_Guidance.pdf

create a tier of designation below nationally designated sites.

NCD **Non-Communicable Disease(s)**

These are chronic diseases of long duration and generally slow progression that are not transferred from person to person.

OA **Output Area(s)**

These are units, based on postcodes, used for census data and statistical purposes.

ONS **Office for National Statistics**

An independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK.

PHOF **Public Health Outcomes Framework**

Sets out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and the indicators for the state of public health[111].

PPG **Planning Policy Guidance**

A suite of guidance produced by Government on national policy, which have since been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012.

PROW **Public Rights of Way**

A route with public right of access for walking or certain other leisure activities (such as cycling, horse riding or motoring).

RI **Relative variable importance factor**

The relative importance of the predictor based on comparisons between multiple models using AIC.

RIGS **Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site(s)**

A designation for recognising geological and geomorphological places outside of statutorily protected sites (such as SSSIs)[112].

SSSI **Site of Special Scientific Interest**

Nationally important and protected sites for wildlife or geology.

SE **Standard error**

A measure of the statistical accuracy with which a sample represents a population.

UCI **Upper confidence interval**

The upper estimate in which we are 95% confident that the true value of the parameter lies within.

[111] http://www.phoutcomes.info/
[112] http://wiki.geoconservationuk.org.uk/index.php5?title=Introduction_to_RIGS

Appendix A: Study datasets

Type	Dataset	Data owner	Notes
Boundary	Kent and Medway	Ordnance Survey	Open data licence
	Districts	Ordnance Survey	Open data licence
	Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	NHS England	Open Government Licence
	Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	Office for National Statistics	2011 iteration
Greenspace	Nationally designated sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves)	Natural England	Open Government Licence
	Local Nature Reserves	Natural England	Open Government Licence
	Kent Wildlife Trust Reserves	Kent Wildlife Trust	Held by KMBRC not to be shared, only publicly open sites included
	Local Wildlife Sites	Kent Wildlife Trust	Held by KMBRC not to be shared
	Woodland Trust Reserves	The Woodland Trust	Held by KMBRC not to be shared
	RSPB Reserves	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	Held by KMBRC not to be shared
	National Trust properties	The National Trust	Held by KMBRC not to be shared
	Kent Habitat Survey	Kent County Council	BAP priority habitats, woodlands and non-tidal coastal habitats used. 2012 iteration
	Kent County Council Country Parks	Kent County Council	Country Parks, picnic sites and other accessible natural spaces
	Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	Kent County Council	Not all open to the public
	Millennium Greens	Natural England	Open Government Licence
	Doorstep Greens	Natural England	Open Government Licence
	Forestry Commission woodland	The Forestry Commission	Open Government Licence
	Common land	Kent County Council	
	Open access land	Natural England	Open Government Licence
	Village greens	Kent County Council	

Type	Dataset	Data owner	Notes
Access	Open space audit datasets		Not all PPG17 typologies were represented in all datasets (see Appendix B).
	Ashford	Ashford Borough Council	
	Canterbury	Canterbury City Council	
	Dartford	Dartford Borough Council	
	Dover	Dover District Council	
	Gravesham	Gravesham Borough Council	
	Maidstone	Maidstone Borough Council	
	Sevenoaks	Sevenoaks District Council	
	Shepway	Shepway District Council	
	Swale	Swale Borough Council	
	Thanet	Thanet District Council	
	Tonbridge & Malling	Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council	
	Tunbridge Wells	Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	
	Public Rights of Way	Kent County Council	
	Cycling routes	Kent County Council	
	Promoted cycle routes	Kent County Council	
	Roads with footways	Kent County Council	
Kent population data	Deprivation levels by LSOA	Department for Communities and Local Government	Open Government Licence
	Physical inactivity prevalence at Output Area	Kent County Council	
	Health datasets relating to conditions that may be improved by access to outdoor greenspace	Kent Health Observatory	
	Population at LSOA by, for example, age, sex, deprivation (IMD and domains) and ethnicity	Department for Communities and Local Government	
	Population data for postcodes	Office for National Statistics	Open Government Licence

Appendix B: Local Authority open space audit PPG17 greenspace categories

PPG17 Type	Local Authority											
	Ashford	Canterbury	Dartford	Dover	Gravesham	Maidstone	Sevenoaks	Shepway	Swale	Thanet	Tonbridge & Malling	Tunbridge Wells
Allotments	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amenity Greenspace	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Churchyards & Cemeteries	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Green Corridors	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Natural & Semi-natural Open Spaces	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outdoors Sports Facilities	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Parks & Gardens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provision for Children and Young People	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

*Note that DDC did not supply a Natural and Semi-natural Open Spaces layer as part of its open space audit, as it uses nationally available datasets (e.g. Natural England's SSSI layer) instead.

Appendix C: Comparison of service area, buffer intersection and allocation methods

A comparison of the three methods for assessing greenspace provision demonstrated that more postcodes (and a correspondingly higher percentage of population) met the standards via the buffer intersection approach than using the allocation and service area methods (Figure C1 and Tables C1 & C2).

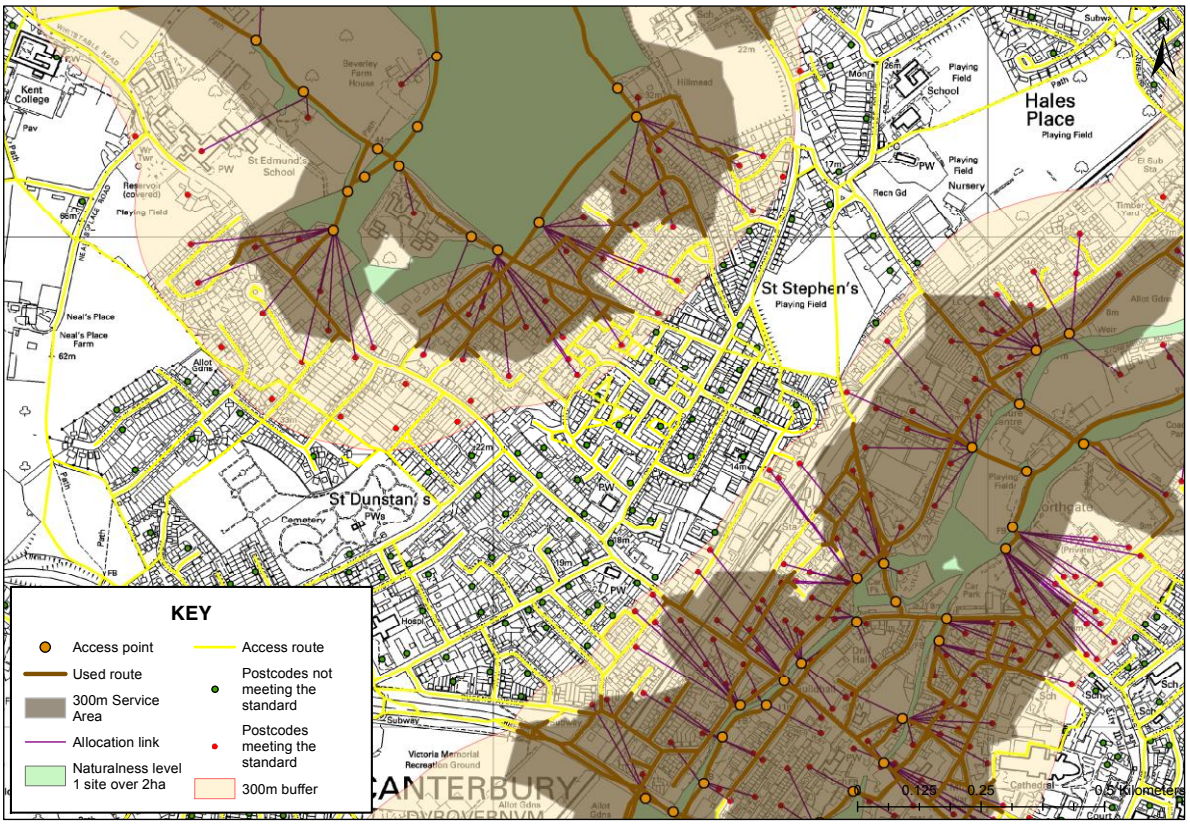

Figure C1: An illustrative example of all three methods (service area, allocation and buffer intersection), used here to examine the proportion of the population meeting the ANGSt of having a minimum of 1 site of at least 2 ha within 300 m, for naturalness level 1 greenspace. The red dots indicate postcodes meeting the standard via the buffer intersection method; red dots with lines indicate postcodes meeting the standard using the allocation method; the brown lines (access routes) and shaded area indicate the postcodes meeting the standard via the service area method, as in the key.

Table C1: Percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2, 3 greenspace using three different methods of analysis.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Method of analysis		
	Buffer intersection	Allocation	Service area
ANGSt			
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	66%	57%	34%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	96%	95%	72%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	99%	96%	85%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	73%	71%	46%
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	89%	-	56%

Table C2: Percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using three different methods of analysis.

Open space accessibility standards	Method of analysis		
	Buffer intersection	Allocation	Service area
ANGSt			
At least 1 site >2ha within 300m	35%	28%	15%
At least 1 site >20ha within 2km	93%	91%	64%
At least 1 site >100ha within 5km	97%	96%	79%
At least 1 site >500ha within 10km	69%	68%	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%	-	27%

Appendix D: Results from using the buffer intersection method

D1. Postcodes across Kent meeting ANGSt

A calculation of the number of different ANGSt met by each postcode (Table D1 & Figure D1) shows:

- Twenty two percent of the population meets all four ANGSt (using the buffer intersection method).
- Forty three percent of the population meet three out of four ANGSt.
- Less than 1% of the population (representing 28 postcodes) does not meet any of the four ANGSt.

Table D1: Number of ANGSt met according to postcode for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using buffer intersection.

Number of ANGSt met	2ha to <20ha within 300m	20ha to <100ha within 2km	100ha to <500ha within 5km	>500ha within 10km	Postcodes	Population	% population	Households
0					28	898	0%	345
1	X				6	68	0%	33
1		X			61	2518	0%	1052
1			X		550	20809	1%	8822
1				X	2058	77484	5%	34162
2	X	X			54	1452	0%	631
2	X		X		232	8357	1%	3560
2		X	X		4805	186193	13%	78473
2	X			X	1145	49244	3%	21395
2		X		X	1072	42169	3%	18369
2			X	X	3359	119112	8%	48115
3	X	X	X		4183	176922	12%	72748
3	X		X	X	998	42007	3%	18138
3	X	X		X	2312	98055	7%	40317
3		X	X	X	8884	309506	21%	125380
4	X	X	X	X	8250	328975	22%	134098

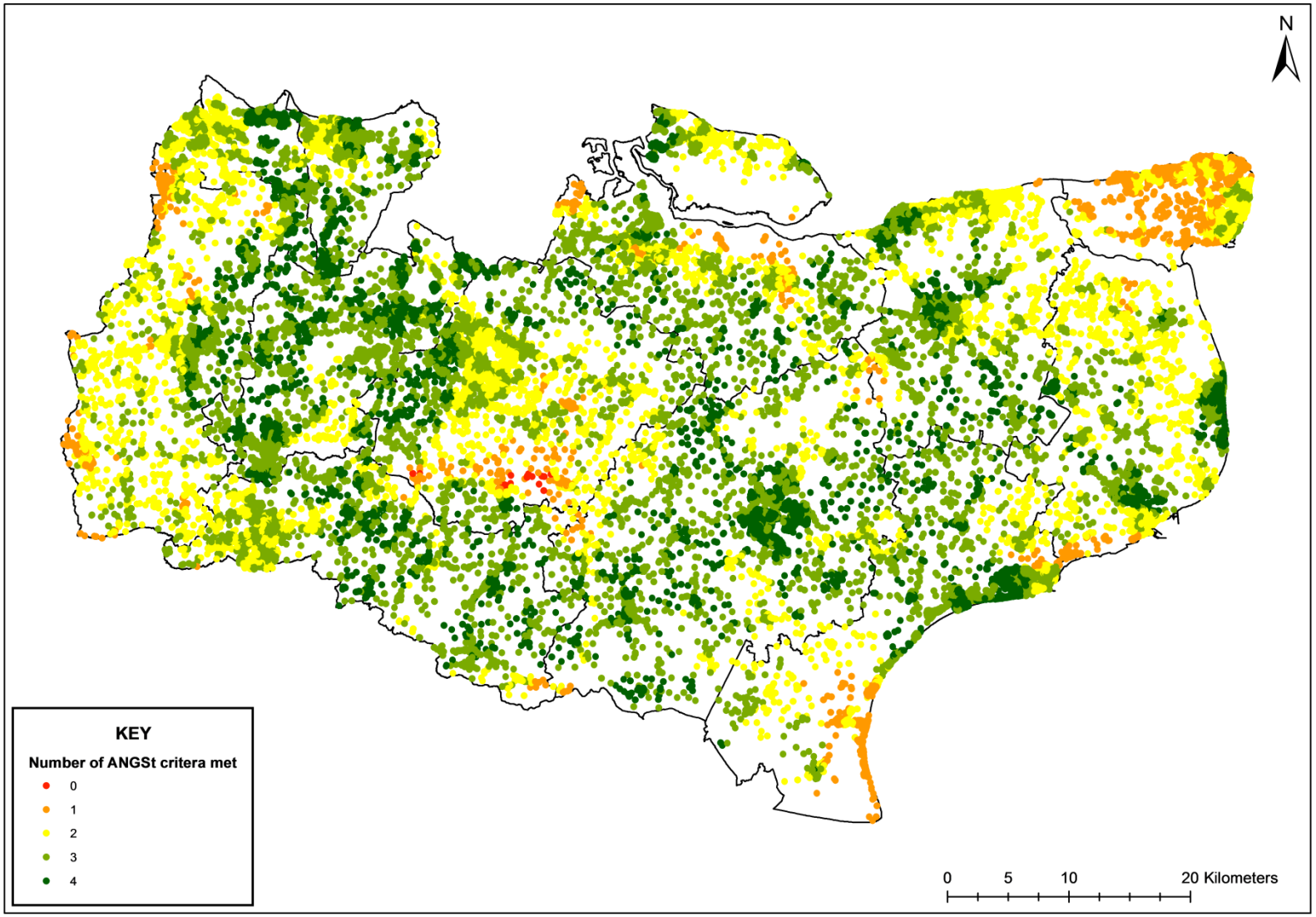

Figure D1: The number of ANGSt met by each postcode with respect to naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace.

D2. Population across Kent 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 D2). The least well met standard across Kent was ANGSt of at least one 2 ha site within 300 m, for both naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3 and level 1. This is consistent with the results from the service area method.

Table D2: Percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards using the buffer intersection method.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	66% (Figures D2 & D3)	35%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	96% (Figures D4 & D5)	93%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	99% (Figures D6 & D7)	97%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	73% (Figures D8 & D9)	69%
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	89% (Figures D10 & D11)	56%

D3. Populations across Kent meeting the accessibility standards by Rural-Urban classification

A different pattern in the results is obtained using the buffer intersection compared to the service area method (Tables D3 & D4 and Section 3.3 of the Main Report). The results show that, as expected, the buffer approach captures a higher proportion of the population meeting all standards across rural and urban areas.

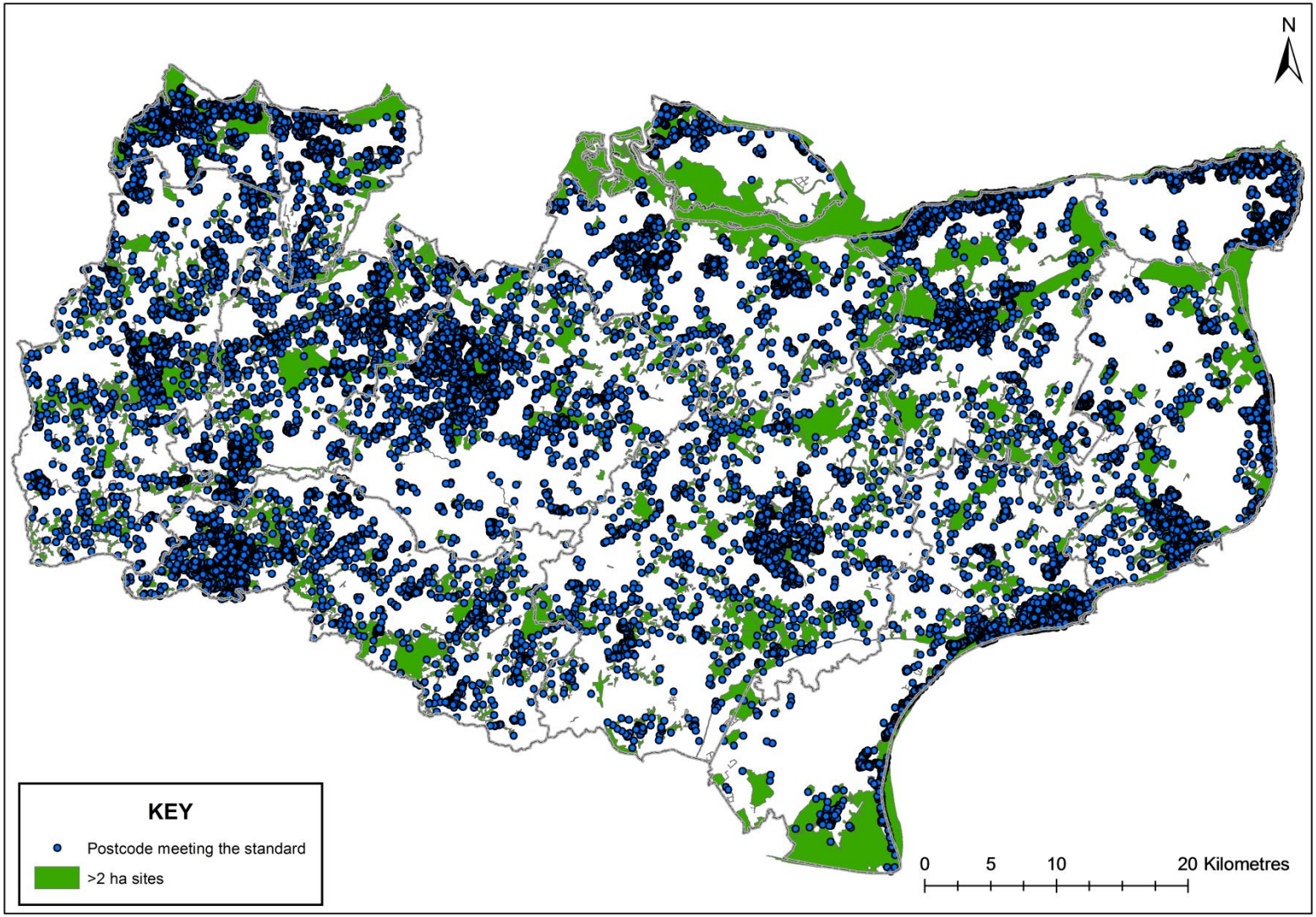

Figure D2: Postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

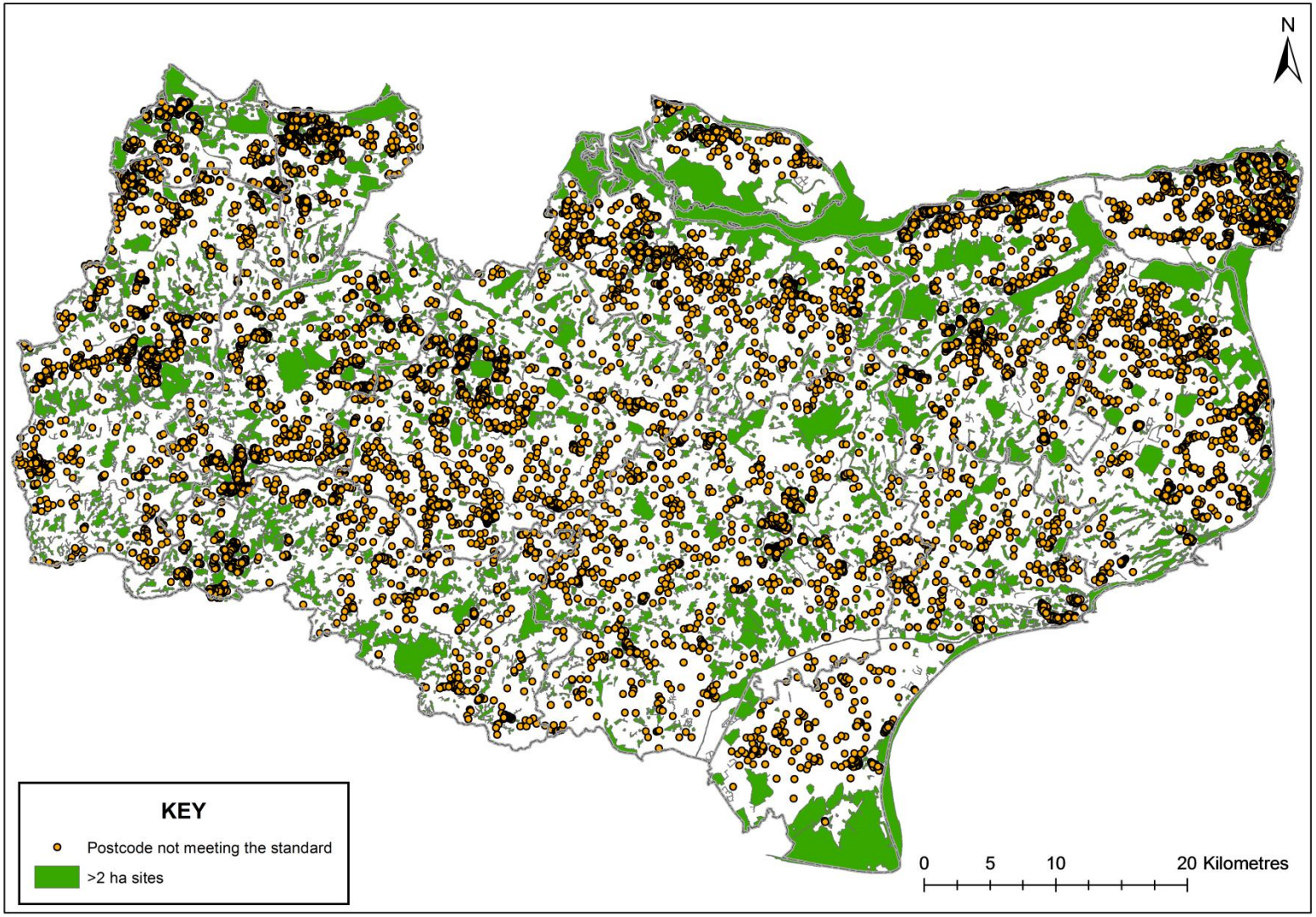

Figure D3: Postcodes not meeting the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m.

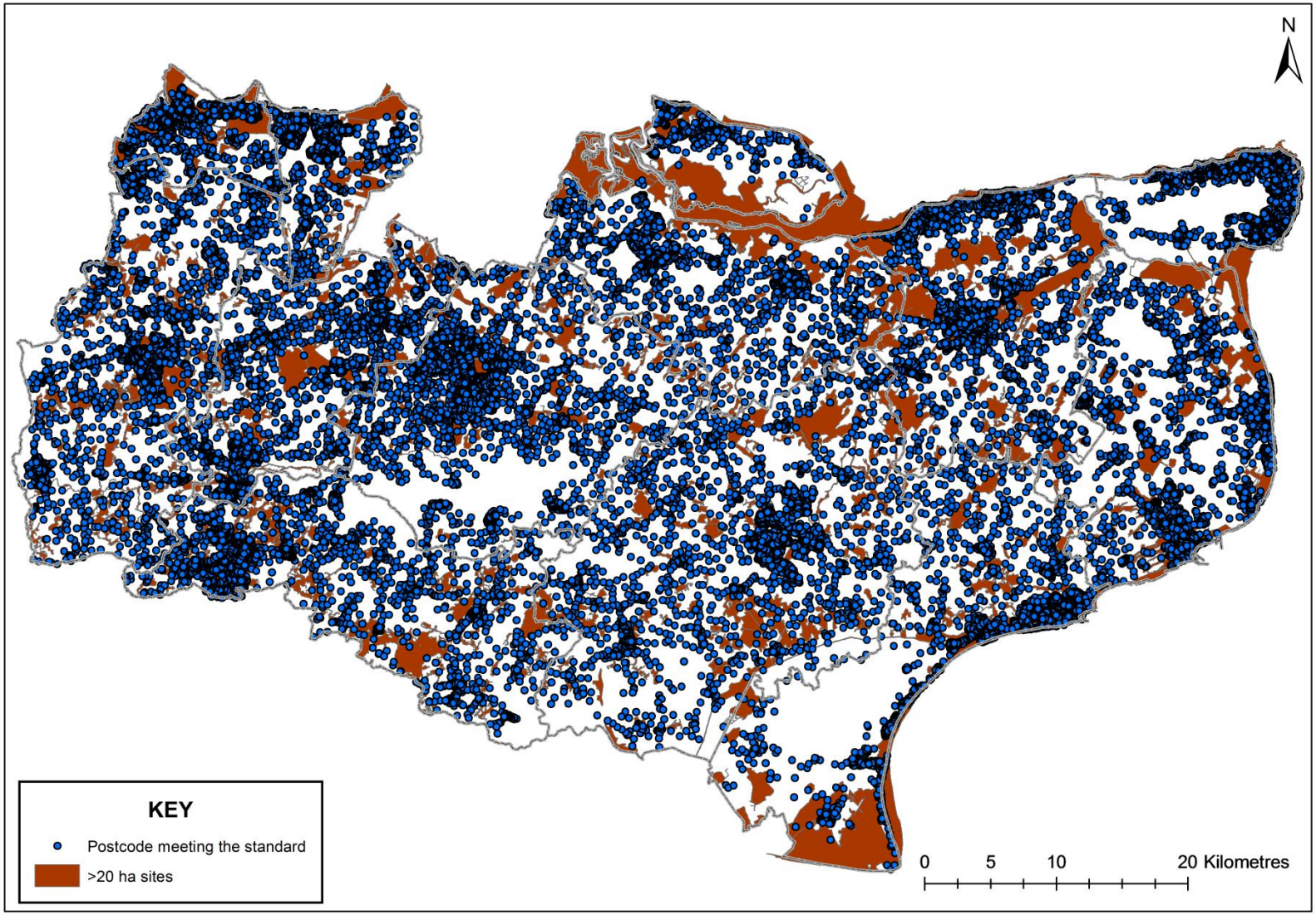

Figure D4: Postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

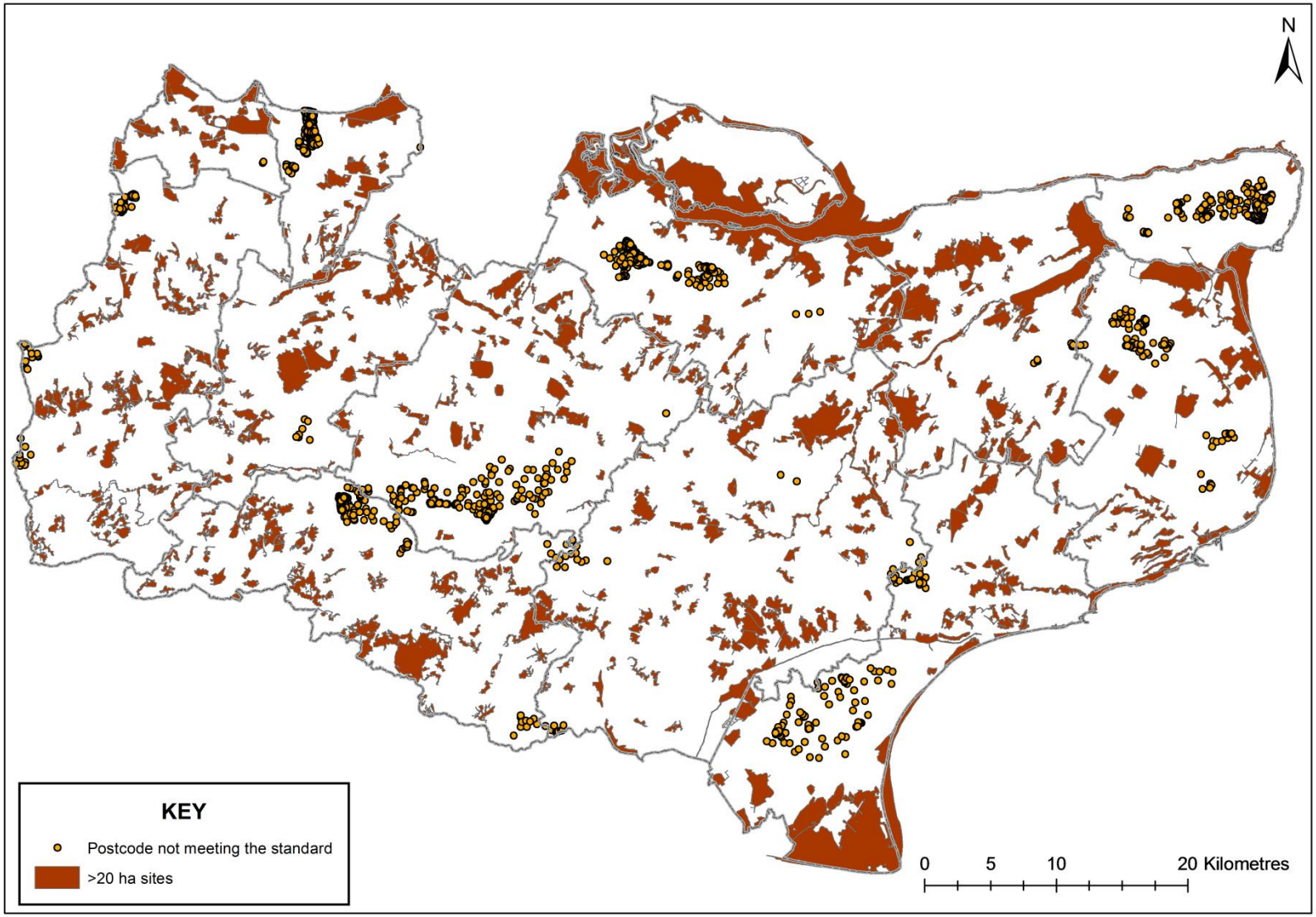

Figure D5: Postcodes <u>not meeting</u> ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km.

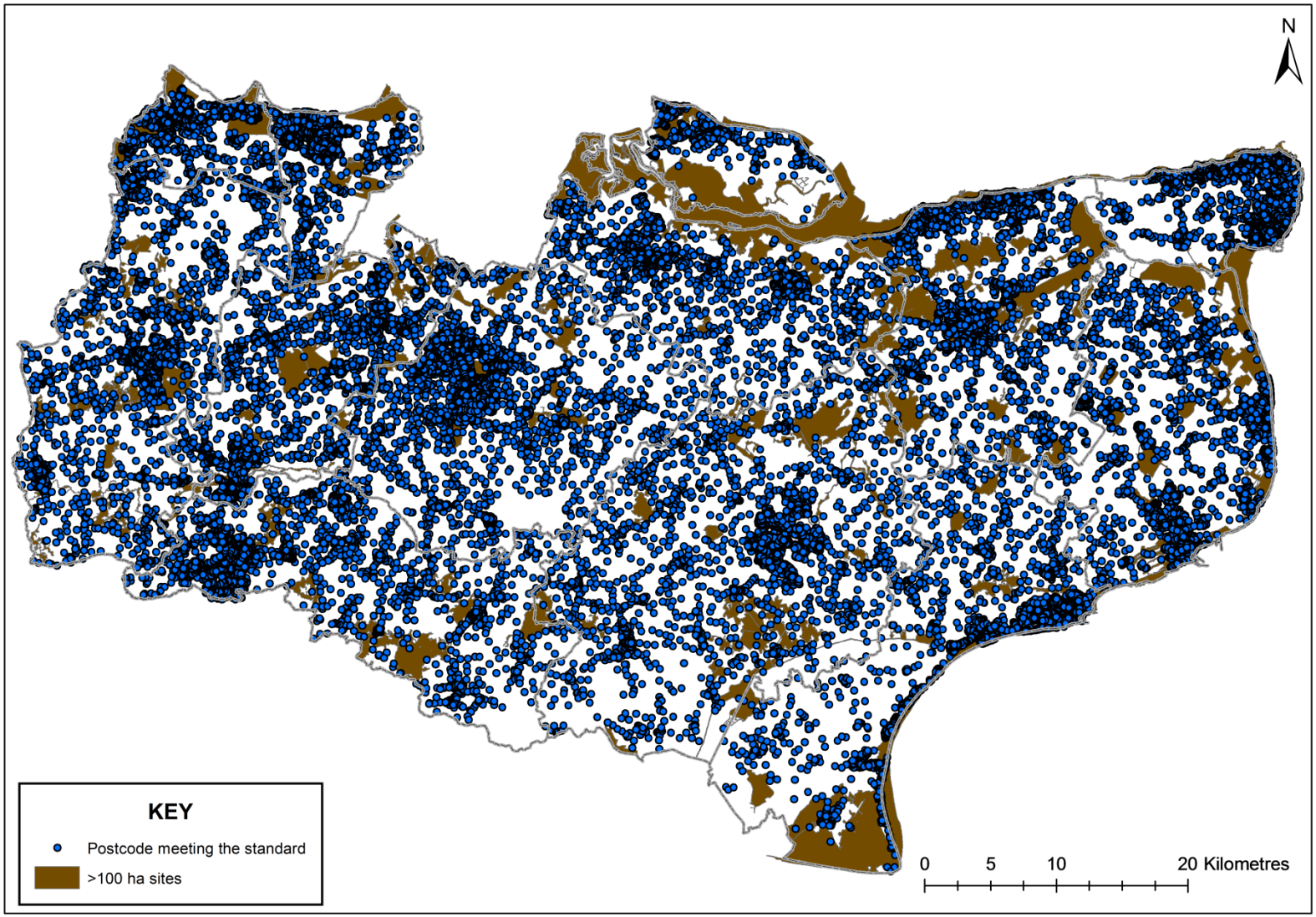

Figure D6: Postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

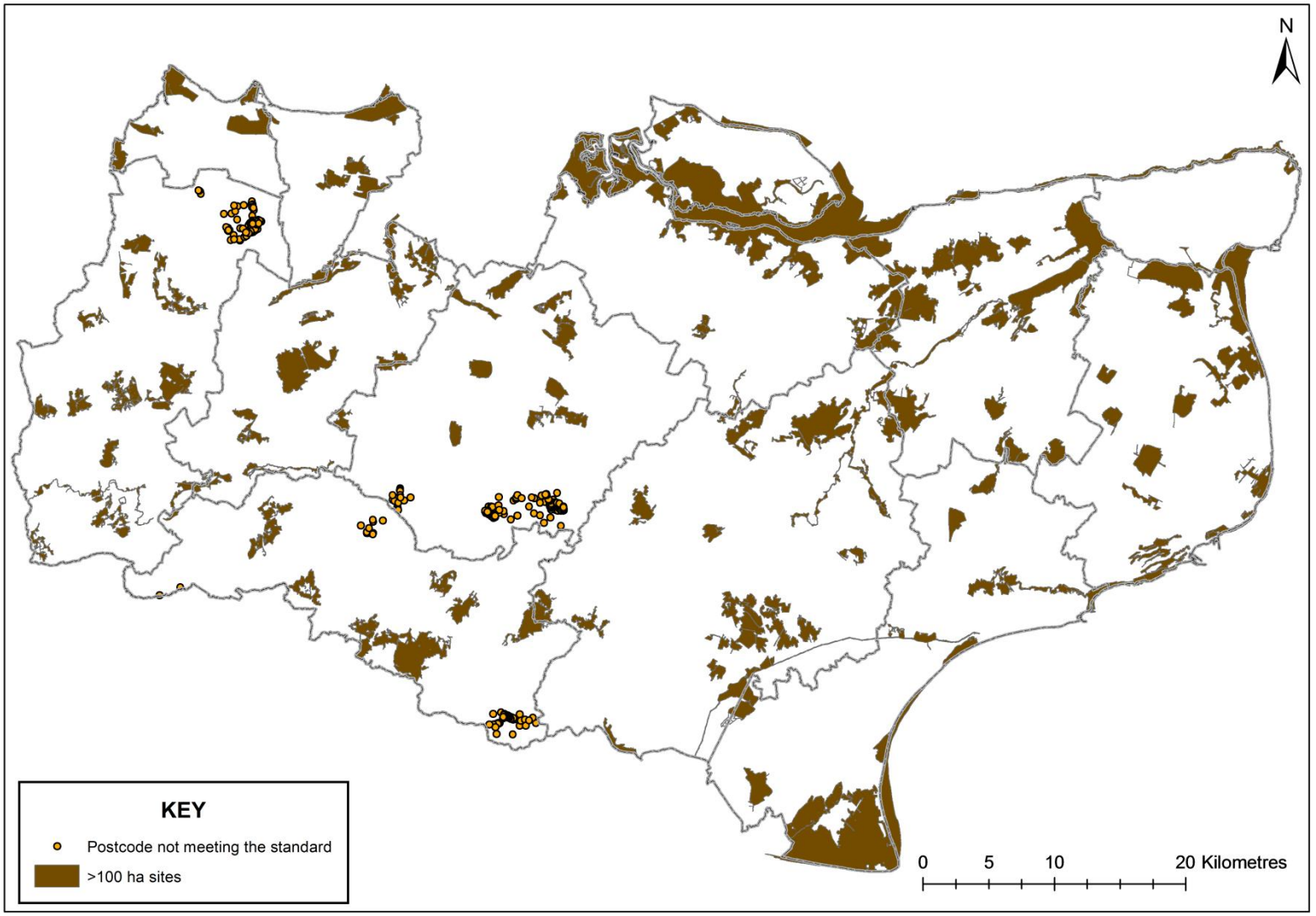

Figure D7: Postcodes <u>not meeting</u> ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 100 ha within 5 km.

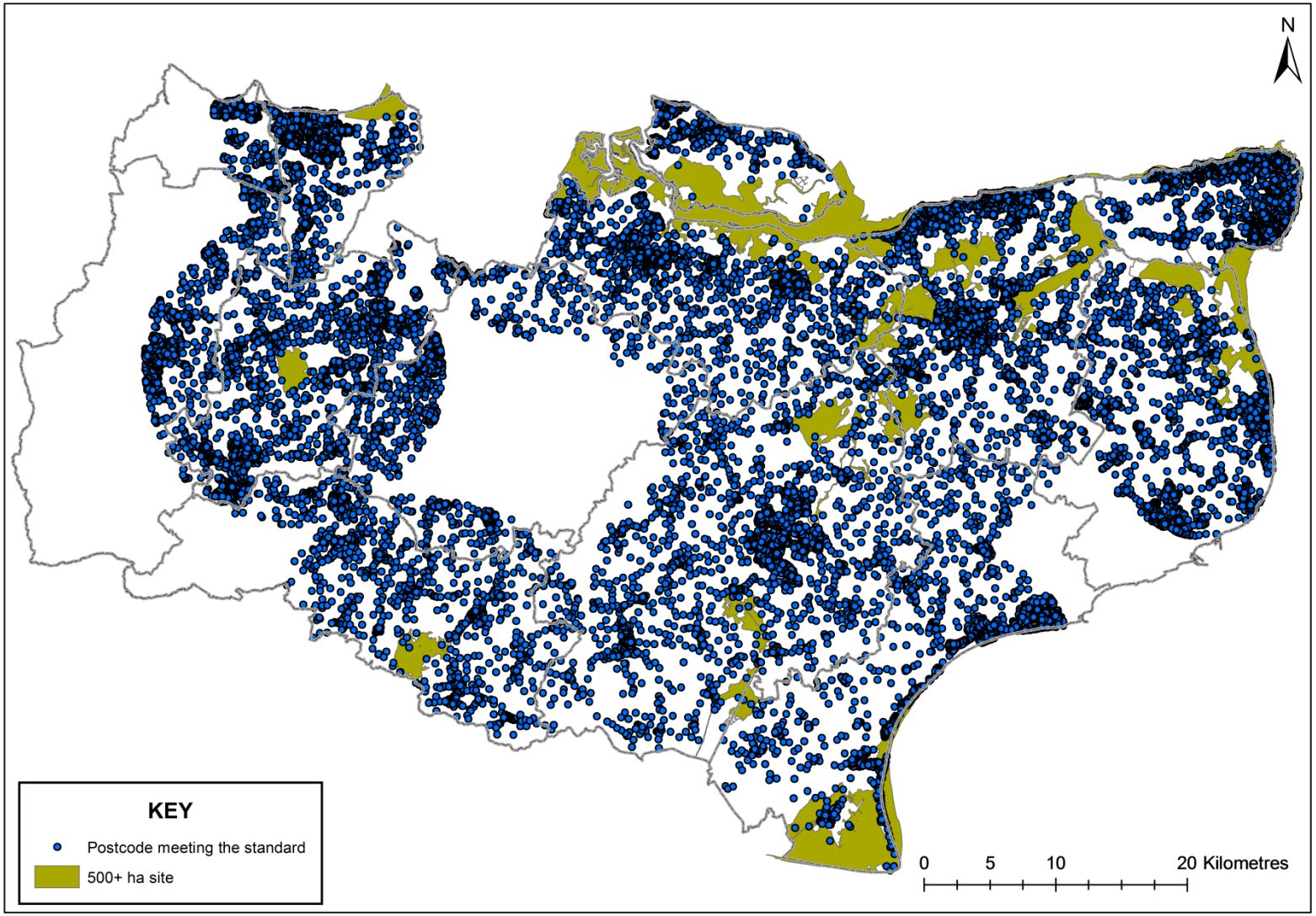

Figure D8: Postcodes meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

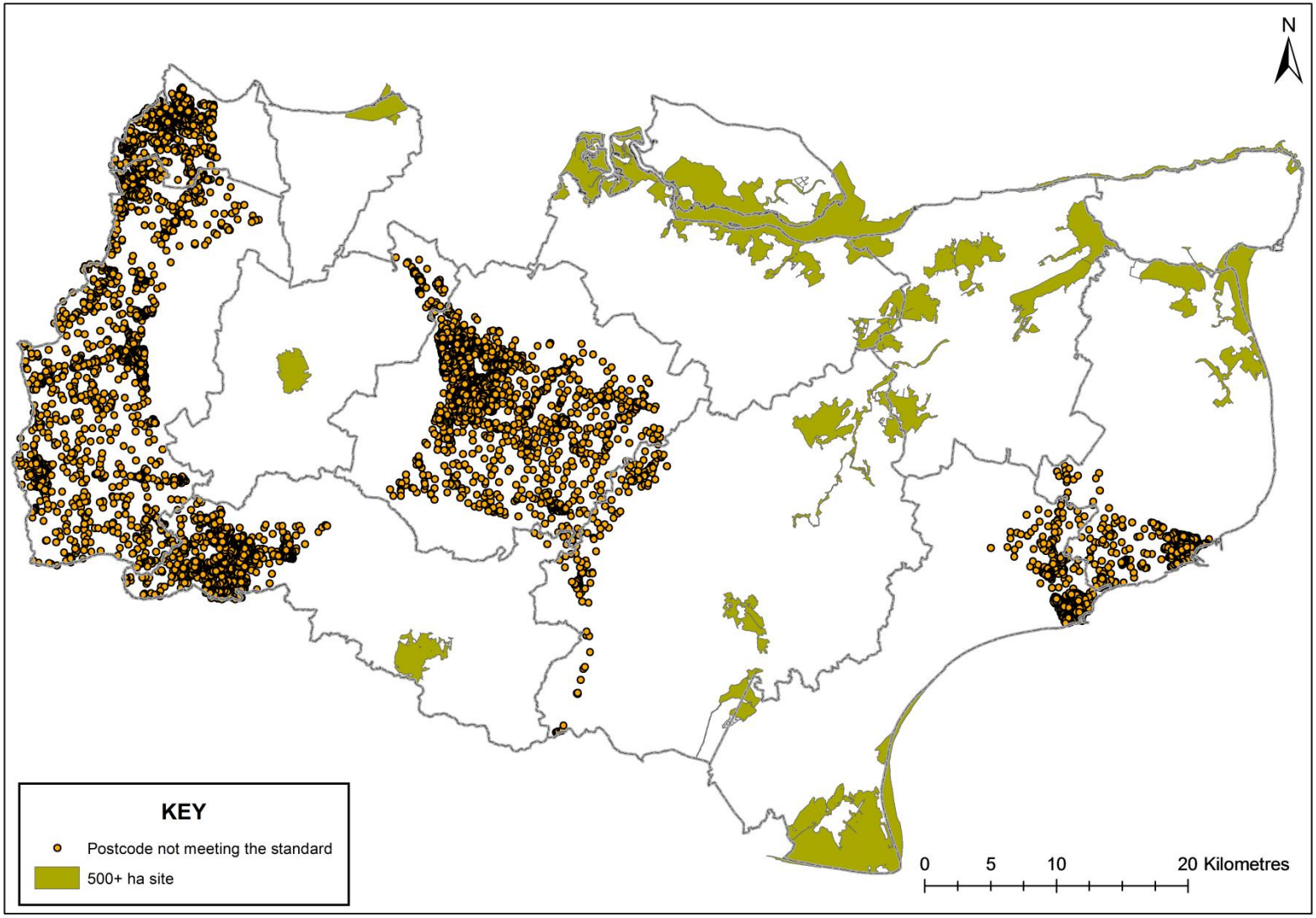

Figure D9: Postcodes <u>not meeting</u> ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 500 ha within 10 km.

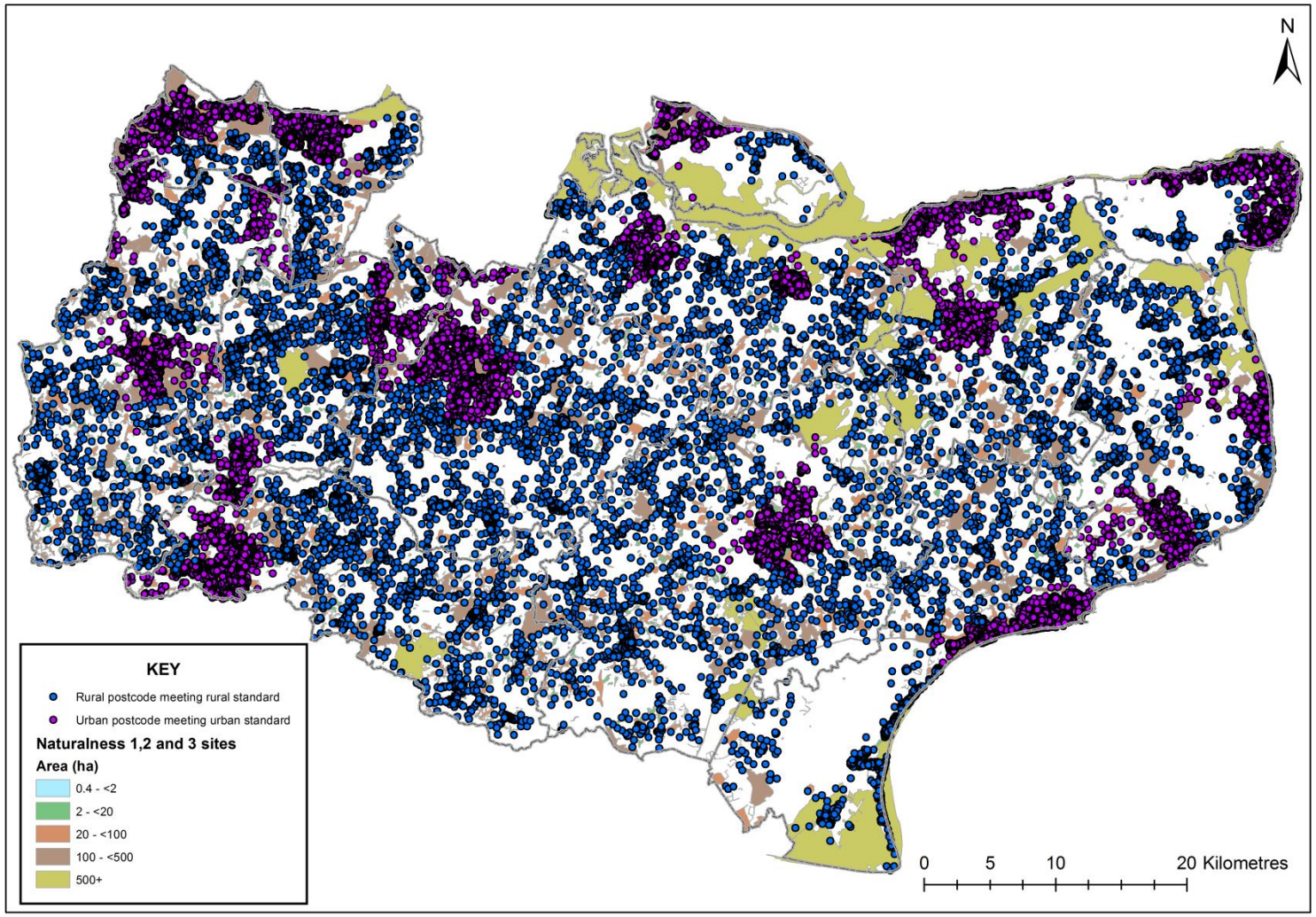

Figure D10: Postcodes meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in urban areas.

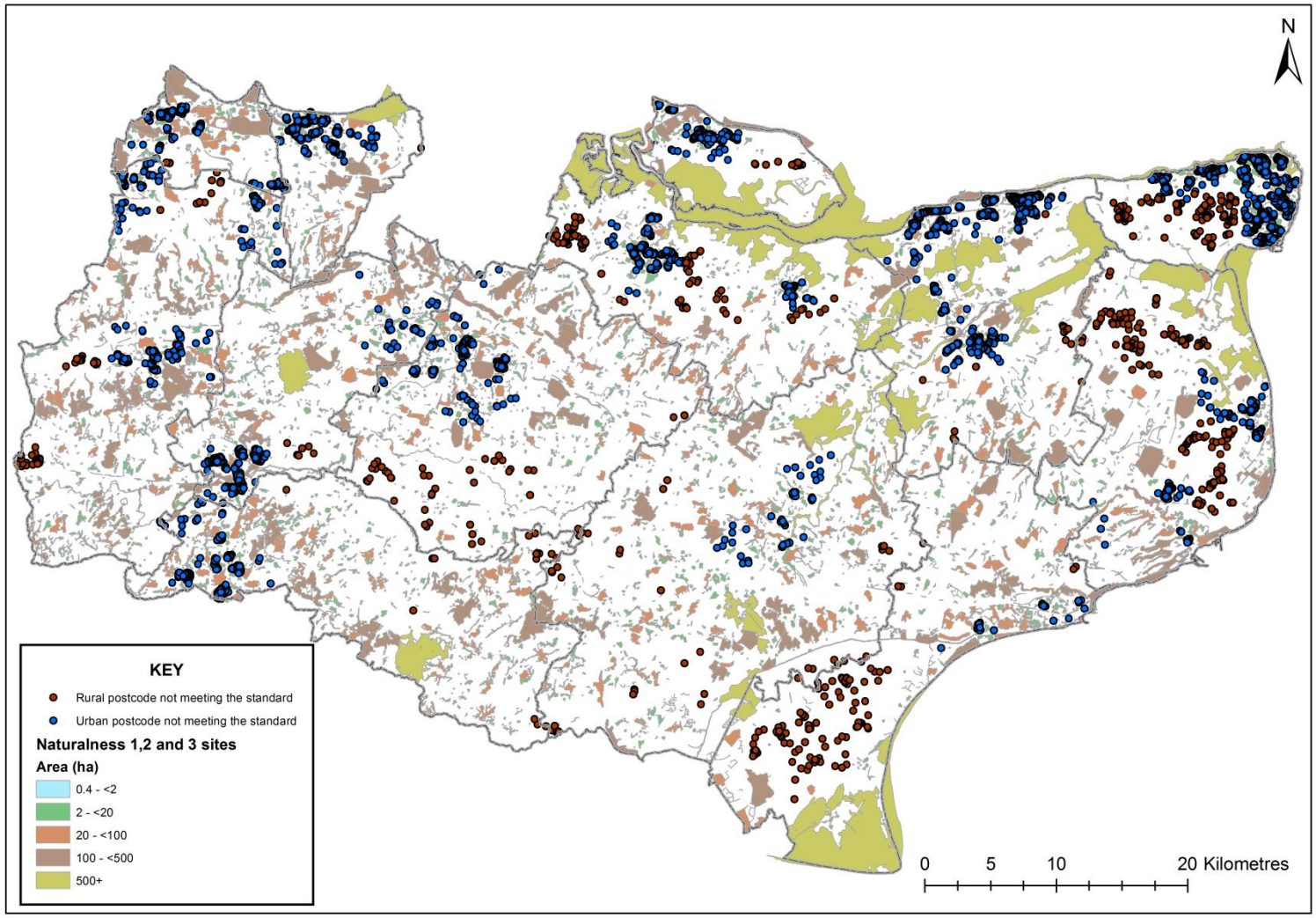

Figure D11: Postcodes not meeting the DDC standard for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 0.4 ha within 300 m in urban areas or at least 2 ha within 1 km in urban areas.

Table D3: Percentage of population by Rural-Urban LSOA classification across Kent meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites using the buffer intersection method.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Rural village & dispersed	Rural town & fringe	Urban city & town	Major conurbations
ANGSt				
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	55%	62%	69%	65%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	95%	95%	98%	91%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	99%	97%	99%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	80%	75%	75%	55%
DDC accessibility 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	93%	99%	86%	87%

Table D4: Percentage of population by Rural-Urban LSOA classification across Kent meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 sites using the buffer intersection method.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Rural village & dispersed	Rural town & fringe	Urban city & town	Major conurbations
ANGSt				
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	40%	39%	37%	20%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	92%	91%	95%	88%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	95%	91%	99%	94%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	79%	73%	69%	55%
DDC accessibility 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	85%	89%	47%	30%

D4. District populations meeting accessibility standards

The percentage of district populations meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 (Table D5) and naturalness level 1 (Table D6) greenspace using the buffer intersection method has been calculated. Note that 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. Comparison of the data show:

- The percentage population across the districts for meeting the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m ranges from 52% (Thanet) to 81% (Dartford). When the standard is applied to naturalness level 1 greenspace only, the percentage population meeting the standard across the districts ranges from 21% (Swale & Thanet) to 55% (Ashford)
- Over 93% of the population in each district, apart from Gravesham (84%), meet the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km. When this standard is applied to naturalness level 1 sites, over 91% of the population in most districts meet the standard apart from Swale (80%) and Gravesham (83%).

Table D5: Percentage of district population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
District	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
Ashford	73%	100%	100%	98%	98%
Canterbury	63%	100%	100%	100%	82%
Dartford	81%	100%	100%	28%	90%
Dover	69%	98%	100%	78%	91%
Gravesham	54%	84%	100%	100%	87%
Maidstone	67%	97%	97%	29%	94%
Sevenoaks	54%	98%	95%	38%	91%
Shepway	80%	98%	100%	64%	97%
Swale	62%	93%	100%	100%	83%
Thanet	52%	93%	100%	100%	70%

	ANGSt				DDC standard
District	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
Tonbridge & Malling	67%	100%	100%	98%	90%
Tunbridge Wells	73%	96%	99%	33%	93%

Table D6: Percentage of district population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
District	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
Ashford	55%	100%	100%	98%	78%
Canterbury	39%	100%	100%	100%	60%
Dartford	33%	99%	86%	28%	43%
Dover	40%	94%	88%	68%	57%
Gravesham	22%	83%	97%	100%	35%
Maidstone	26%	91%	94%	29%	50%
Sevenoaks	39%	94%	93%	38%	73%
Shepway	37%	94%	100%	25%	64%
Swale	21%	80%	100%	100%	38%
Thanet	21%	92%	100%	100%	31%
Tonbridge & Malling	45%	99%	100%	98%	67%
Tunbridge Wells	50%	93%	99%	33%	73%

D5. CCG populations meeting the accessibility standards

The percentage of CCG populations meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 (Table D7) and naturalness level 1 (Table D8) greenspace using the buffer intersection has been calculated. Note that 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. Comparison of the data show:

- Across all CCGs the percentage population meeting the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m ranges from 52% (Thanet) to 77% (South Kent Coast). When the standard is applied to naturalness level 1 greenspace only, the percentage population meeting the standard across the districts ranges from 17% (Swale) to 55% (Ashford)
- Over 90% of the population in each CCG meets the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km. When this standard is applied to naturalness level 1 sites 74% or more of the population in CCGs meet the standard.

Table D7: Percentage of CCG population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
CCG	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
Ashford CCG	73%	100%	100%	98%	98%
Canterbury & Coastal CCG	63%	99%	100%	100%	84%
Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	65%	92%	98%	59%	89%
South Kent Coast CCG	77%	99%	100%	69%	95%
Swale CCG	59%	90%	100%	100%	81%
Thanet CCG	52%	93%	100%	100%	70%
West Kent CCG	67%	98%	99%	50%	93%

Table D8: Percentage of CCG population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
CCG	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
Ashford CCG	55%	100%	100%	98%	78%
Canterbury & Coastal CCG	36%	99%	100%	100%	59%
Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	29%	90%	90%	59%	44%
South Kent Coast CCG	41%	95%	94%	42%	62%
Swale CCG	17%	74%	100%	100%	31%
Thanet CCG	21%	92%	100%	100%	31%
West Kent CCG	39%	95%	98%	50%	65%

D6. Population ranked according to deprivation meeting the accessibility standards

Comparisons were made of the percentage of population ranked according to deprivation meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 (Table D9) and naturalness level 1 (Table D10) greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

Table D9: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Decile of deprivation	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
1 – 10% most deprived	70%	96%	100%	71%	87%
2	65%	95%	100%	70%	85%
3	69%	97%	100%	83%	89%
4	65%	97%	98%	80%	89%
5	66%	97%	100%	72%	92%
6	65%	93%	99%	77%	90%
7	65%	94%	99%	75%	90%
8	65%	99%	98%	78%	90%
9	66%	99%	99%	64%	88%
10 – 10% least deprived	64%	97%	98%	58%	87%

Table D10: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Decile of deprivation	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
1 – 10% most deprived	38%	93%	97%	70%	45%
2	28%	88%	99%	66%	39%
3	32%	92%	94%	78%	53%
4	26%	92%	94%	74%	47%
5	32%	95%	98%	67%	57%
6	36%	90%	98%	73%	60%
7	39%	92%	98%	72%	64%
8	40%	97%	93%	72%	66%
9	43%	98%	98%	63%	64%
10 – 10% least deprived	38%	93%	98%	56%	60%

D7. Populations which are physically inactive meeting accessibility standards

Comparison were made of the results from using the buffer intersection method in assessing the percentage of the population ranked according to physical inactivity meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 (Table D11) and naturalness level 1 (Table D12).

Table D11: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of physical inactivity meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Decile of inactivity	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
1 – 10% most inactive	65%	94%	100%	81%	83%
2	71%	98%	100%	87%	87%
3	67%	98%	100%	68%	85%
4	66%	95%	100%	76%	89%
5	63%	95%	100%	79%	87%
6	65%	98%	99%	75%	89%
7	64%	94%	100%	69%	90%
8	66%	96%	99%	64%	91%
9	57%	96%	97%	65%	90%
10 – 10% least inactive	74%	99%	98%	66%	95%

Table D12: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of physical inactivity meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the buffer intersection method.

	ANGSt				DDC standard
Decile of inactivity	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	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
1 – 10% most inactive	32%	88%	98%	75%	42%
2	31%	94%	95%	81%	42%
3	31%	92%	99%	65%	47%
4	34%	92%	95%	70%	52%
5	31%	89%	99%	72%	50%
6	37%	92%	96%	73%	60%
7	31%	92%	98%	67%	54%
8	41%	96%	96%	62%	66%
9	33%	95%	94%	62%	65%
10 – 10% least inactive	51%	99%	97%	66%	75%

Appendix E: Results from using the allocation method

The allocation method was used to assess populations meeting ANGSt only and not the DDC standard. The results from using the allocation method resulted in greater percentages of the population meeting the standards compared to the service area method but smaller percentages compared to buffer intersection.

E1. Population across Kent meeting accessibility standards

Comparisons were made of the results obtained for populations meeting ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 and naturalness level 1 greenspace (Table E1). The least well met standard across Kent was ANGSt of at least one 2 ha site within 300 m, for both naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3 and level 1. This is consistent with the results from the service area and buffer intersection methods.

Table E1: Percentage of population in Kent meeting accessibility standards using the allocation method.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Naturalness levels 1, 2 & 3	Naturalness level 1
ANGSt		
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	57%	28%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	95%	91%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	99%	96%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	71%	68%

E2. Populations across Kent meeting the accessibility standards by Rural-Urban classification

Comparisons of populations meeting ANGSt in relation to naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace (Table E2) and naturalness level 1 greenspace (Table E3) are made by Rural-Urban classification, using the allocation method.

Table E2: Percentage of population by Rural-Urban LSOA classification across Kent meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 sites using the allocation method.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Rural village & dispersed	Rural town & fringe	Urban city & town	Major conurbations
ANGSt				
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	42%	52%	61%	57%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	93%	92%	98%	88%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	99%	97%	99%	100%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	79%	74%	71%	55%

Table E3: Percentage of population by Rural-Urban LSOA classification across Kent meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 sites using the allocation method.

Greenspace accessibility standards	Rural village & dispersed	Rural town & fringe	Urban city & town	Major conurbations
ANGSt				
At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	29%	31%	30%	17%
At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	89%	88%	94%	84%
At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	95%	90%	99%	94%
At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km	78%	72%	68%	55%

E3. District populations meeting accessibility standards

The percentage of district populations meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 (Table E4) and naturalness level 1 (Table E5) greenspace using the allocation method has been calculated. Note that 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. Comparison of the data show:

- The percentage population across the districts for meeting the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m ranges from 41% (Sevenoaks) to 74% (Shepway). When the standard is applied to naturalness level 1 greenspace only, the percentage population meeting the standard across the districts ranges from 16% (Swale) to 47% (Ashford).

- Over 90% of the population in each district, apart from Gravesham (75%), meet the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km. When this standard is applied to naturalness level 1 sites, over 90% of the population in most districts meet the standard apart from Gravesham (75%) and Swale (77%).

Table E4: Percentage of district population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
District	**At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m**	**At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km**	**At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km**	**At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km**
Ashford	65%	99%	100%	97%
Canterbury	56%	100%	100%	100%
Dartford	73%	100%	100%	28%
Dover	59%	97%	100%	78%
Gravesham	48%	75%	100%	100%
Maidstone	56%	95%	96%	25%
Sevenoaks	41%	98%	95%	38%
Shepway	74%	97%	100%	43%
Swale	54%	90%	100%	100%
Thanet	48%	92%	100%	100%
Tonbridge & Malling	59%	100%	100%	95%
Tunbridge Wells	57%	95%	99%	32%

Table E5: Percentage of district population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
District	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km
Ashford	47%	99%	100%	97%
Canterbury	31%	100%	100%	100%
Dartford	29%	97%	84%	28%
Dover	33%	92%	88%	67%
Gravesham	20%	75%	97%	100%
Maidstone	22%	90%	94%	25%
Sevenoaks	29%	94%	91%	38%
Shepway	31%	91%	100%	25%
Swale	16%	77%	99%	100%
Thanet	20%	91%	100%	100%
Tonbridge & Malling	35%	99%	100%	95%
Tunbridge Wells	34%	92%	99%	32%

E4. CCG populations meeting the accessibility standards

The percentage of CCG populations meeting accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 (Table E6) and naturalness level 1 (Table E7) greenspace using the allocation method has been calculated. Note that 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. Comparison of the data show:

- Across all CCGs the percentage population meeting the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha site within 300 m ranges from 48% (Thanet) to 70% (South Kent Coast). When the standard is applied to naturalness level 1 greenspace only, the percentage population meeting the standard across the districts ranges from 12% (Swale) to 47% (Ashford).
- Over 88% of the population in each CCG meets the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 20 ha within 2 km. When this standard is applied to naturalness level 1 sites 71% or more of the population in each CCG meets the standard.

Table E6: Percentage of CCG population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
CCG	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km
Ashford CCG	65%	99%	100%	97%
Canterbury & Coastal CCG	55%	99%	100%	100%
Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	57%	89%	98%	59%
South Kent Coast CCG	70%	98%	100%	57%
Swale CCG	51%	88%	100%	100%
Thanet CCG	48%	92%	100%	100%
West Kent CCG	55%	97%	98%	47%

Table E7: Percentage of CCG population meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
CCG	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km
Ashford CCG	47%	99%	100%	97%
Canterbury & Coastal CCG	29%	98%	100%	100%
Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	25%	85%	89%	59%
South Kent Coast CCG	34%	93%	93%	42%
Swale CCG	12%	71%	100%	100%
Thanet CCG	20%	91%	100%	100%
West Kent CCG	29%	94%	98%	47%

E5. Population ranked according to deprivation meeting the accessibility standards

Comparison of the percentage population ranked according to deprivation meeting ANGST for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 and naturalness level 1 greenspace using the allocation method is presented in Tables E8 and E9 respectively. Two-thirds of the population in the 10% most deprived LSOAs meet the ANGSt for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace of at least 2 ha within 300 m while just over half (51%) meet the standard in the 10% least deprived LSOAs.

Table E8: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
Decile of deprivation	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km
1 – 10% most deprived	66%	95%	100%	71%
2	58%	94%	100%	69%
3	63%	96%	100%	81%
4	54%	96%	98%	76%
5	56%	95%	100%	68%
6	56%	92%	99%	76%
7	54%	93%	99%	73%
8	56%	97%	98%	74%
9	56%	97%	99%	63%
10 – 10% least deprived	51%	96%	98%	55%

Table E9: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of deprivation meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
Decile of deprivation	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km
1 – 10% most deprived	33%	91%	97%	70%
2	23%	85%	99%	66%
3	27%	91%	94%	78%
4	20%	91%	94%	74%
5	25%	93%	98%	67%
6	29%	89%	98%	72%
7	30%	91%	97%	72%
8	32%	95%	93%	70%
9	34%	96%	98%	62%
10 – 10% least deprived	30%	92%	97%	53%

E6. Populations which are physically inactive meeting accessibility standards

Allocation method results used to assess the percentage of the population ranked according to physical inactivity meeting ANGST for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 and naturalness level 1 greenspace are presented in Tables E10 and E11 respectively.

Table E10: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of physical inactivity meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
Decile of inactivity	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km
1 – 10% most inactive	60%	92%	100%	80%
2	61%	98%	100%	84%
3	59%	98%	100%	66%
4	59%	92%	100%	75%
5	55%	92%	100%	74%
6	56%	97%	99%	72%
7	55%	92%	100%	69%
8	56%	96%	98%	63%
9	46%	96%	97%	61%
10 – 10% least inactive	63%	99%	98%	63%

Table E11: Percentage of population ranked according to deciles of physical inactivity meeting the accessibility standards for naturalness level 1 greenspace using the allocation method.

	ANGSt			
Decile of inactivity	At least 1 site >2 ha within 300 m	At least 1 site >20 ha within 2 km	At least 1 site >100 ha within 5 km	At least 1 site >500 ha within 10 km
1 – 10% most inactive	29%	86%	98%	75%
2	24%	94%	95%	81%
3	26%	91%	99%	64%
4	28%	89%	95%	70%
5	25%	85%	99%	72%
6	29%	91%	96%	72%
7	23%	90%	98%	67%
8	32%	95%	95%	61%
9	24%	95%	94%	60%
10 – 10% least inactive	44%	98%	97%	63%

Appendix F: Comparison of the statistical modelling by method

The statistical findings relating greenspace provision in LSOAs and physical inactivity were mixed. Consistently, irrespective of the method used, physical inactivity was significantly and positively related to the proportion of the population over 65 years old. Likewise, level of deprivation was consistently related significantly and positively to inactivity levels, whereby more deprived LSOAs were the most inactive. The proportion of the non-white population was not a predictor of physical inactivity for Kent in any of the analyses conducted. Non-white includes all other ethnicities, so any known trends seen in specific ethnic populations may not be represented by a non-white classification.

When examining greenspace categorised as naturalness level 1, the findings were consistent across the three methods for assessing greenspace provision for the ANGSt criterion of at least one site over 2 ha within 300 m (Table F1). In all cases, greenspace provision was negatively and significantly related to physical inactivity in LSOAs. Similarly, they were consistent at that ANGSt criterion for naturalness level 1, 2 & 3, with no relationships emerging. Differences between the results were apparent between the three methods for assessing greenspace provision when the ANGSt criterion of at least one site over 20 ha within 2 km was examined (Table F1). This is likely to reflect the larger discrepancies, in terms of the number of postcodes meeting a particular standard, which will occur between the methods as the distances being scrutinised increase.

Table F1: A comparative summary of GLMM outputs, using the three different methods for assessing greenspace provision. X indicates models in which the proportion of the population meeting the relevant ANGSt is a significant negative predictor of physical inactivity in LSOAs. Blank cells indicate non-significant relationship.

Methodology	Naturalness level greenspace	Area (LSOAs)	ANGSt	
			2ha within 300m	20ha within 2km
Service area	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3	All Kent		
		Urban		
		Rural		
	Naturalness level 1	All Kent	X	
		Urban	X	
		Rural		
Buffer intersection	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3	All Kent		
		Urban		
		Rural		
	Naturalness level 1	All Kent	X	X
		Urban	X	X
		Rural		X
Allocation	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3	All Kent		X
		Urban		
		Rural		X
	Naturalness level 1	All Kent	X	X
		Urban	X	
		Rural		X

For both the DCC standards, the only significant predictor was naturalness level 1 greenspace provision, when calculated via the buffer intersection method (Table F2).

Table F2: A comparative summary of GLMM outputs, using two different methods for assessing greenspace provision. X indicates models in which the proportion of the population meeting the relevant DCC accessibility standard is a significant negative predictor of physical inactivity in LSOAs. Blank cells indicate non-significant relationship.

Methodology	Naturalness level greenspace	Area (LSOAs)	DCC standards (combined)	
			0.4 ha within 300 m	2 ha within 1 km
Service area	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3	All Kent		
		Urban		
		Rural		
	Naturalness level 1	All Kent		
		Urban		
		Rural		
Buffer intersection	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3	All Kent		
		Urban		
		Rural		
	Naturalness level 1	All Kent	X	
		Urban		
		Rural		

Appendix G:Prioritisation matrices 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

Matrix 1: More than 80% of the population with prevalence for physically inactivity – 18 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024687	Thanet 013E	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	36%	3%	85%	0%	0%
E01024498	Shepway 003C	Folkestone East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	17%	17%	81%	99%	8%	57%
E01024683	Thanet 013B	Newington	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	28%	28%	63%	71%	0%	0%
E01024663	Thanet 006D	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	38%	38%	45%	76%	0%	0%
E01024584	Swale 010B	Milton Regis	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	39%	39%	81%	81%	0%	0%
E01024061	Canterbury 007B	Gorrell	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	1	44%	44%	93%	93%	31%	63%
E01024563	Swale 015D	Davington Priory	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	44%	65%	99%	100%	3%	31%
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	1	49%	80%	93%	100%	72%	75%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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							
E01024614	Swale 002B	Sheerness West	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	62%	69%	62%	100%	0%	10%
E01024390	Maidstone 013B	Park Wood	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	1	72%	86%	96%	98%	16%	28%
E01024597	Swale 005C	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	79%	93%	100%	100%	15%	49%
E01024249	Dover 013E	Town and Pier	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	84%	86%	100%	100%	69%	100%
E01023976	Ashford 008A	Beaver	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	10%	90%	33%	100%	0%	0%
E01024696	Thanet 004E	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	26%	56%	57%	76%	24%	31%
E01024688	Thanet 011B	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	34%	34%	65%	83%	0%	0%
E01024532	Shepway 013A	Lydd	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	5	58%	66%	100%	100%	38%	87%
E01024151	Dartford 010B	Joydens Wood	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	10	34%	34%	94%	100%	33%	93%

Matrix 2: More than 60% and less than or equal to 80% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 55 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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%
E01024682	Thanet 013A	Newington	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	42%	1%	53%	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%
E01024397	Maidstone 013D	Shepway South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	1	20%	26%	57%	100%	0%	0%
E01024699	Thanet 012C	Sir Moses Montefiore	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	26%	32%	67%	88%	26%	67%
E01024148	Dartford 001A	Joyce Green	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	1	26%	41%	41%	79%	5%	29%
E01024020	Ashford 008C	Stanhope	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	1	27%	27%	91%	100%	17%	48%
E01024666	Thanet 006E	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	34%	34%	47%	47%	0%	0%
E01024627	Swale 014F	Watling	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	35%	87%	90%	100%	0%	32%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024389	Maidstone 013A	Park Wood	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	1	36%	87%	44%	100%	0%	0%
E01024240	Dover 011F	St Radigunds	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	65%	65%	100%	100%	55%	100%
E01024278	Gravesham 001C	Northfleet North	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	1	72%	92%	99%	100%	67%	99%
E01024196	Dover 011D	Buckland	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	75%	95%	100%	100%	63%	100%
E01024496	Shepway 003A	Folkestone East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	87%	87%	100%	100%	49%	100%
E01024686	Thanet 011A	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	0%	0%	4%	31%	0%	0%
E01024310	Gravesham 007B	Westcourt	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	0%	22%	6%	57%	0%	2%
E01024119	Canterbury 004D	West Bay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	0%	29%	50%	63%	0%	0%
E01024264	Gravesham 009A	Coldharbour	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	0%	39%	4%	86%	0%	0%
E01024309	Gravesham 008D	Westcourt	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	0%	83%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024685	Thanet 013D	Northwood	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	4%	4%	23%	42%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024066	Canterbury 003B	Greenhill and Eddington	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	16%	16%	26%	26%	0%	0%
E01024600	Swale 011D	Roman	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	38%	38%	71%	71%	0%	0%
E01023975	Ashford 007B	Beaver	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	45%	78%	91%	100%	3%	36%
E01024713	Thanet 007B	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	48%	48%	61%	61%	0%	0%
E01023974	Ashford 007A	Beaver	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	53%	90%	100%	100%	35%	84%
E01024059	Canterbury 004A	Chestfield and Swalecliffe	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	55%	64%	97%	97%	29%	71%
E01024552	Swale 015B	Abbey	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	71%	87%	98%	100%	7%	30%
E01024307	Gravesham 011E	Singlewell	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	83%	83%	99%	99%	73%	89%
E01024524	Shepway 010B	Hythe Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	83%	84%	100%	100%	53%	93%
E01024170	Dartford 006B	Stone	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024219	Dover 003A	Middle Deal and Sholden	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	3	0%	34%	0%	71%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
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%
E01024290	Gravesham 002C	Pelham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	3	30%	30%	42%	42%	30%	33%
E01024195	Dover 011C	Buckland	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	3	48%	48%	100%	100%	23%	88%
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%
E01024197	Dover 011E	Buckland	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	3	66%	73%	100%	100%	35%	54%
E01024395	Maidstone 010D	Shepway North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	3	67%	75%	100%	100%	26%	71%
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%
E01024226	Dover 005E	Mill Hill	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	4	0%	27%	40%	83%	0%	0%
E01024304	Gravesham 011B	Singlewell	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	8%	36%	62%	100%	8%	62%
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%
E01024022	Ashford 004H	Stour	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	5	6%	33%	31%	81%	0%	1%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024220	Dover 003B	Middle Deal and Sholden	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	27%	50%	42%	92%	0%	0%
E01024250	Dover 007D	Walmer	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	38%	73%	86%	100%	6%	22%
E01024679	Thanet 017D	Nethercourt	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	23%	23%	65%	65%	0%	0%
E01024292	Gravesham 005C	Pelham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	6	61%	63%	94%	94%	0%	0%
E01024288	Gravesham 006E	Painters Ash	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	7	0%	11%	31%	75%	0%	0%
E01024105	Canterbury 009B	Seasalter	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	36%	67%	79%	100%	12%	43%
E01024255	Dover 008D	Whitfield	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	8	0%	0%	35%	35%	0%	1%
E01024642	Thanet 009B	Bradstowe	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	27%	58%	64%	89%	27%	51%
E01024527	Shepway 008C	Hythe East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	8	66%	66%	99%	99%	61%	94%
E01024153	Dartford 010D	Joydens Wood	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	10	22%	69%	40%	95%	7%	34%
E01024326	Maidstone 007A	Bearsted	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	24%	24%	36%	36%	24%	27%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024139	Dartford 008E	Brent	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	10	29%	29%	68%	68%	0%	0%

Matrix 3: More than 40% and less than or equal to 60% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 134 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01033215	Shepway 014D	Folkestone Harvey Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	0%	66%	92%	100%	0%	0%
E01024155	Dartford 001D	Littlebrook	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	1	26%	94%	75%	98%	26%	58%
E01024308	Gravesham 007A	Westcourt	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	1	29%	82%	47%	100%	0%	0%
E01024613	Swale 002A	Sheerness West	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	44%	60%	54%	80%	40%	50%
E01024306	Gravesham 011D	Singlewell	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	1	74%	74%	100	100%	0%	18%
E01024177	Dartford 004C	Swanscombe	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	51%
E01024634	Thanet 006B	Beacon Road	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	0%	15%	0%	35%	0%	0%
E01024391	Maidstone 013C	Shepway North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	2	5%	46%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024128	Canterbury 019A	Wincheap	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	7%	12%	40%	60%	4%	36%
E01024662	Thanet 006C	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	9%	9%	32%	32%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024633	Thanet 006A	Beacon Road	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	14%	17%	40%	64%	0%	0%
E01024398	Maidstone 013E	Shepway South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	2	16%	62%	51%	100%	0%	0%
E01024374	Maidstone 009C	High Street	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	2	20%	58%	96%	100%	0%	32%
E01024294	Gravesham 003D	Riverside	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	44%	35%	89%	99%	0%	25%
E01024192	Dover 006C	Aylesham	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	2	51%	100%	100%	100%	0%	41%
E01024604	Swale 014C	St Ann's	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	53%	94%	100%	100%	53%	100%
E01024672	Thanet 005A	Garlinge	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	58%	58%	84%	100%	0%	8%
E01024193	Dover 011A	Buckland	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	2	59%	59%	100%	100%	0%	49%
E01024315	Gravesham 007E	Whitehill	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	63%	63%	77%	89%	0%	0%
E01024028	Ashford 007F	Victoria	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	65%	65%	100%	100%	59%	98%
E01024108	Canterbury 009D	Seasalter	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	68%	68%	100%	100%	25%	98%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024135	Dartford 012C	Bean and Darenth	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Rural town and fringe	2	76%	97%	98%	100%	69%	91%
E01024741	Tonbridge and Malling 003A	East Malling	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	2	92%	100%	100%	100%	94%	100%
E01024154	Dartford 001C	Littlebrook	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	3	0%	57%	58%	97%	0%	0%
E01024684	Thanet 013C	Newington	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	3%	36%	49%	83%	0%	0%
E01024481	Sevenoaks 002E	Swanley White Oak	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	3	5%	31%	22%	78%	0%	0%
E01024222	Dover 007B	Mill Hill	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	3	5%	61%	84%	84%	0%	0%
E01024608	Swale 010E	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	9%	45%	19%	89%	0%	0%
E01024668	Thanet 015C	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	20%	20%	22%	58%	8%	22%
E01024567	Swale 009C	Grove	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	21%	60%	76%	94%	0%	6%
E01024239	Dover 012C	St Radigunds	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	3	23%	58%	86%	87%	23%	72%
E01024695	Thanet 003C	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	24%	24%	58%	70%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024169	Dartford 006A	Stone	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	3	25%	43%	85%	93%	0%	0%
E01024641	Thanet 007A	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	30%	48%	98%	98%	0%	0%
E01024583	Swale 007F	Milton Regis	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	32%	32%	55%	55%	0%	0%
E01024263	Gravesham 004B	Coldharbour	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	3	37%	37%	46%	64%	0%	0%
E01024717	Tonbridge and Malling 005A	Aylesford	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	3	40%	45%	59%	81%	14%	31%
E01023984	Ashford 004C	Bybrook	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	44%	100%	71%	100%	0%	0%
E01024218	Dover 007A	Middle Deal and Sholden	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	3	56%	57%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01023972	Ashford 006A	Aylesford Green	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	64%	94%	89%	100%	31%	67%
E01024083	Canterbury 003D	Heron	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	3	82%	82%	100%	100%	15%	76%
E01024596	Swale 005B	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	88%	100%	100%	100%	31%	74%
E01024529	Shepway 010D	Hythe West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	92%	92%	100%	100%	92%	100%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024399	Maidstone 013F	Shepway South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%	100%
E01024690	Thanet 011D	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	0%	8%	0%	32%	0%	0%
E01024694	Thanet 004D	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	0%	8%	18%	39%	0%	0%
E01024243	Dover 002C	Sandwich	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	4	1%	92%	18%	100%	0%	0%
E01024217	Dover 005B	Middle Deal and Sholden	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	4	7%	44%	9%	63%	7%	8%
E01024560	Swale 012A	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	11%	86%	29%	100%	0%	0%
E01024841	Tunbridge Wells 005B	Sherwood	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	4	16%	31%	98%	100%	16%	98%
E01024120	Canterbury 004E	West Bay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	4	21%	49%	88%	100%	18%	56%
E01024118	Canterbury 003E	West Bay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	4	37%	64%	80%	85%	2%	13%
E01024533	Shepway 013B	Lydd	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	4	38%	51%	100%	100%	30%	100%
E01024493	Shepway 005B	Folkestone Cheriton	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	4	41%	41%	100%	100%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024777	Tonbridge and Malling 009E	Trench	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	4	42%	42%	67%	67%	9%	20%
E01024742	Tonbridge and Malling 014B	East Malling	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	4	42%	68%	82%	82%	29%	72%
E01024587	Swale 003B	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	45%	44%	100%	100%	20%	85%
E01024029	Ashford 005E	Victoria	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	46%	46%	91%	98%	39%	55%
E01024535	Shepway 013D	Lydd	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	4	54%	88%	100%	100%	19%	79%
E01024429	Sevenoaks 014E	Edenbridge South and West	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	4	60%	100%	87%	100%	30%	36%
E01024176	Dartford 004B	Swanscombe	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	4	88%	88%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024582	Swale 009E	Milton Regis	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	89%	89%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024673	Thanet 005B	Garlinge	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	0%	0%	5%	48%	0%	0%
E01024478	Sevenoaks 002C	Swanley St Mary's	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	5	0%	5%	0%	61%	0%	0%
E01024640	Thanet 008E	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	0%	9%	0%	47%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024287	Gravesham 006D	Painters Ash	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	5	0%	61%	2%	100%	0%	0%
E01024639	Thanet 008D	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	4%	35%	28%	60%	0%	0%
E01024194	Dover 011B	Buckland	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	11%	15%	75%	100%	8%	51%
E01024651	Thanet 017B	Cliffsend and Pegwell	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	15%	24%	48%	48%	12%	44%
E01024716	Thanet 007E	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	19%	78%	44%	94%	0%	0%
E01024025	Ashford 013F	Tenterden South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	5	20%	100%	72%	100%	3%	54%
E01024223	Dover 005C	Mill Hill	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	28%	28%	89%	92%	0%	0%
E01024229	Dover 003E	North Deal	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	30%	30%	43%	93%	0%	2%
E01024198	Dover 014A	Capel-le-Ferne	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	5	35%	83%	59%	100%	28%	55%
E01024595	Swale 004A	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	37%	73%	46%	94%	0%	0%
E01024202	Dover 002A	Eastry	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	5	40%	62%	68%	100%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024692	Thanet 009D	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	46%	62%	87%	91%	38%	52%
E01024503	Shepway 003D	Folkestone Harbour	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	47%	47%	97%	97%	21%	83%
E01024594	Swale 005A	Queenborough and Halfway	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	53%	53%	100%	100%	15%	41%
E01024638	Thanet 008C	Birchington South	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	55%	62%	98%	100%	0%	4%
E01024537	Shepway 012A	New Romney Coast	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	5	57%	73%	100%	100%	49%	93%
E01024400	Maidstone 013G	Shepway South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	5	57%	79%	84%	100%	0%	11%
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%
E01024654	Thanet 002B	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	61%	61%	91%	91%	0%	3%
E01024168	Dartford 009D	Princes	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	5	64%	64%	100%	100%	0%	1%
E01024227	Dover 003D	North Deal	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	65%	65%	75%	100%	39%	55%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024494	Shepway 005C	Folkestone Cheriton	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	76%	93%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024492	Shepway 002A	Folkestone Cheriton	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	79%	79%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024531	Shepway 010E	Hythe West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	87%	96%	100%	100%	77%	100%
E01024285	Gravesham 006C	Painters Ash	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	6	0%	87%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01023980	Ashford 004A	Bockhanger	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	0%	92%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024096	Canterbury 002B	Reculver	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	4%	21%	34%	55%	0%	15%
E01024655	Thanet 002C	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	8%	8%	57%	57%	0%	1%
E01024225	Dover 005D	Mill Hill	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	6	25%	52%	84%	100%	0%	0%
E01024736	Tonbridge and Malling 005D	Ditton	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	6	35%	41%	84%	93%	0%	24%
E01024079	Canterbury 003C	Heron	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	45%	55%	66%	92%	21%	26%
E01024371	Maidstone 010A	High Street	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	6	53%	74%	84%	100%	26%	66%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024117	Canterbury 004C	West Bay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	67%	67%	79%	83%	12%	22%
E01024520	Shepway 005E	Folkestone Sandgate	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	88%	100%	96%	100%	0%	0%
E01024592	Swale 011B	Murston	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	0%	0%	18%	26%	0%	0%
E01024709	Thanet 012E	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	0%	42%	11%	69%	0%	11%
E01024251	Dover 007E	Walmer	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	7	9%	43%	25%	87%	0%	11%
E01024689	Thanet 011C	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	15%	32%	28%	84%	15%	28%
E01024073	Canterbury 006A	Herne and Broomfield	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	17%	17%	57%	57%	0%	0%
E01024636	Thanet 008A	Birchington North	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	18%	18%	42%	42%	2%	37%
E01024097	Canterbury 002C	Reculver	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	20%	20%	36%	36%	0%	27%
E01024630	Swale 012D	Woodstock	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	29%	32%	60%	74%	0%	0%
E01024635	Thanet 009A	Beacon Road	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	33%	59%	46%	88%	0%	4%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024187	Dartford 011B	Wilmington	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	7	43%	43%	76%	76%	4%	4%
E01024137	Dartford 008C	Brent	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	7	64%	87%	100%	100%	1%	4%
E01024764	Tonbridge and Malling 003E	Larkfield South	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	7	64%	100%	99%	100%	20%	62%
E01024515	Shepway 006E	Folkestone Park	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	7	88%	90%	100%	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%
E01024106	Canterbury 008E	Seasalter	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	18%	36%	58%	75%	0%	22%
E01024024	Ashford 013E	Tenterden North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	31%	82%	59%	100%	24%	51%
E01024055	Canterbury 007A	Chestfield and Swalecliffe	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	34%	53%	70%	70%	0%	0%
E01024564	Swale 014A	Davington Priory	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	8	42%	89%	94%	100%	42%	94%
E01024730	Tonbridge and Malling 009A	Cage Green	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	43%	52%	75%	84%	41%	75%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024351	Maidstone 005E	East	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	8	50%	97%	71%	100%	4%	41%
E01024158	Dartford 013B	Longfield, New Barn and Southfleet	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban city and town	8	56%	56%	83%	83%	18%	57%
E01024115	Canterbury 005E	Tankerton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	9	9%	9%	68%	68%	0%	0%
E01024708	Thanet 010E	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	9	14%	14%	51%	67%	8%	48%
E01024116	Canterbury 007E	Tankerton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	9	45%	48%	69%	92%	9%	38%
E01024750	Tonbridge and Malling 011D	Higham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	9	96%	96%	100%	100%	96%	100%
E01024147	Dartford 007D	Heath	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	10	0%	0%	54%	54%	0%	0%
E01024751	Tonbridge and Malling 011E	Higham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	5%	5%	14%	17%	3%	10%
E01024323	Maidstone 003D	Allington	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	8%	26%	59%	81%	0%	0%
E01024150	Dartford 010A	Joydens Wood	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	10	21%	83%	50%	100%	12%	48%
E01024341	Maidstone 003F	Bridge	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	25%	56%	82%	100%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024632	Swale 012E	Woodstock	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	10	37%	37%	93%	94%	0%	0%
E01024523	Shepway 008A	Hythe Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	10	42%	46%	65%	69%	47%	64%
E01024644	Thanet 009C	Bradstowe	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	10	45%	45%	68%	70%	0%	0%

Matrix 4: More than 20% and less than or equal to 40% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 233 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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%
E01024477	Sevenoaks 002B	Swanley St Mary's	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	1	0%	51%	22%	94%	0%	0%
E01024670	Thanet 015D	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	3%	30%	7%	78%	0%	3%
E01024618	Swale 006D	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	1	5%	37%	59%	99%	1%	22%
E01024257	Gravesham 002A	Central	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	1	6%	9%	58%	58%	0%	0%
E01024667	Thanet 016D	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	8%	42%	32%	92%	0%	0%
E01024676	Thanet 003A	Margate Central	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	22%	74%	29%	100%	22%	29%
E01024247	Dover 012D	Tower Hamlets	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	23%	57%	68%	76%	20%	25%
E01024658	Thanet 001B	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	27%	27%	82%	82%	8%	53%
E01024246	Dover 013D	Tower Hamlets	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	29%	60%	94%	95%	29%	74%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024214	Dover 013A	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	30%	30%	100%	100%	19%	81%
E01024659	Thanet 001C	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	32%	32%	49%	49%	0%	0%
E01024305	Gravesham 011C	Singlewell	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	1	32%	41%	73%	100%	0%	2%
E01033211	Dover 012F	Castle	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	33%	72%	85%	100%	21%	73%
E01024581	Swale 006B	Leysdown and Warden	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	1	40%	90%	80%	100%	35%	80%
E01024697	Thanet 003D	Salmestone	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	41%	44%	49%	81%	0%	3%
E01024661	Thanet 004A	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	42%	42%	60%	60%	0%	0%
E01024091	Canterbury 011A	Northgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	1	46%	87%	96%	100%	26%	88%
E01024165	Dartford 009A	Princes	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	1	51%	74%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024248	Dover 011H	Tower Hamlets	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	53%	94%	100%	100%	53%	95%
E01023973	Ashford 005A	Aylesford Green	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	1	56%	100%	82%	100%	48%	76%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024081	Canterbury 001C	Heron	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	1	64%	98%	95%	100%	0%	0%
E01024612	Swale 001D	Sheerness East	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	1	69%	69%	76%	90%	21%	73%
E01024295	Gravesham 002E	Riverside	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	1	72%	72%	92%	92%	0%	0%
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%
E01024664	Thanet 004B	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	88%	88%	97%	97%	0%	0%
E01024352	Maidstone 004A	East	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	2	0%	12%	0%	31%	0%	0%
E01024311	Gravesham 007C	Westcourt	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	0%	24%	0%	97%	0%	0%
E01024559	Swale 010A	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	0%	28%	0%	72%	0%	0%
E01024482	Sevenoaks 002F	Swanley White Oak	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	2	0%	50%	3%	82%	0%	3%
E01024126	Canterbury 020E	Westgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	0%	57%	30%	82%	0%	30%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024599	Swale 010D	Roman	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	2	3%	15%	64%	69%	0%	0%
E01024001	Ashford 009A	Norman	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	12%	32%	43%	94%	9%	39%
E01024093	Canterbury 014E	Northgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	13%	36%	73%	100%	13%	73%
E01024291	Gravesham 002D	Pelham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	17%	17%	53%	53%	0%	9%
E01024480	Sevenoaks 002D	Swanley White Oak	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	2	17%	42%	31%	75%	17%	26%
E01024656	Thanet 002D	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	32%	32%	58%	58%	32%	58%
E01024047	Canterbury 014A	Barton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	35%	43%	85%	85%	10%	56%
E01024049	Canterbury 014B	Barton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	40%	40%	85%	85%	0%	18%
E01023990	Ashford 002D	Downs West	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	2	42%	70%	62%	100%	39%	56%
E01024714	Thanet 007C	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	48%	48%	88%	90%	25%	78%
E01024280	Gravesham 006A	Northfleet South	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	50%	50%	100%	100%	0%	3%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024497	Shepway 003B	Folkestone East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	56%	53%	93%	93%	53%	87%
E01024277	Gravesham 001B	Northfleet North	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	56%	64%	79%	91%	51%	77%
E01024241	Dover 011G	St Radigunds	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	2	66%	66%	93%	100%	31%	80%
E01024396	Maidstone 010E	Shepway North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	2	67%	95%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024775	Tonbridge and Malling 009C	Trench	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	2	68%	81%	88%	98%	0%	0%
E01024509	Shepway 015B	Folkestone Harvey West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	69%	100%	98%	100%	0%	0%
E01033209	Dover 012E	Castle	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	2	79%	90%	100%	100%	45%	100%
E01024570	Swale 008A	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	3	0%	0%	2%	33%	0%	2%
E01024312	Gravesham 008E	Westcourt	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	3	0%	7%	0%	78%	0%	0%
E01024620	Swale 005D	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	0%	13%	1%	32%	0%	1%
E01032810	Ashford 001F	Boughton Aluph and Eastwell	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	2%	60%	10%	72%	0%	2%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024586	Swale 006C	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	5%	21%	35%	51%	5%	35%
E01024591	Swale 011A	Murston	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	19%	19%	46%	62%	1%	1%
E01024681	Thanet 015E	Nethercourt	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	19%	20%	36%	36%	0%	0%
E01024293	Gravesham 003C	Riverside	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	3	19%	20%	49%	100%	0%	0%
E01024111	Canterbury 011C	Sturry North	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	3	21%	82%	67%	100%	21%	67%
E01024669	Thanet 012A	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	23%	24%	69%	89%	0%	60%
E01024258	Gravesham 003A	Central	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	3	27%	33%	50%	76%	0%	0%
E01024510	Shepway 015C	Folkestone Harvey West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	36%	96%	57%	100%	0%	0%
E01023997	Ashford 014A	Isle of Oxney	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	3	37%	76%	57%	99%	17%	41%
E01024645	Thanet 015A	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	42%	44%	83%	98%	0%	0%
E01024167	Dartford 009C	Princes	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	3	42%	48%	85%	89%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024705	Thanet 010B	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	43%	81%	91%	100%	43%	75%
E01024539	Shepway 012C	New Romney Town	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	3	47%	95%	79%	100%	0%	0%
E01024665	Thanet 004C	Dane Valley	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	49%	49%	62%	62%	0%	0%
E01024190	Dover 006A	Aylesham	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	3	51%	62%	69%	100%	4%	18%
E01024622	Swale 016C	Teynham and Lynsted	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	3	54%	71%	70%	99%	54%	58%
E01032830	Tonbridge and Malling 002G	Snodland East	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	3	55%	80%	97%	100%	0%	22%
E01023981	Ashford 004B	Bockhanger	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	65%	83%	83%	100%	14%	31%
E01024384	Maidstone 004E	North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	3	72%	75%	100%	100%	9%	12%
E01024392	Maidstone 010B	Shepway North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	3	72%	78%	100%	100%	61%	100%
E01024132	Dartford 012A	Bean and Darenth	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Rural town and fringe	3	74%	100%	100%	100%	74%	100%
E01024528	Shepway 005F	Hythe East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	80%	90%	100%	100%	80%	96%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024593	Swale 011C	Murston	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	3	99%	99%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024178	Dartford 004D	Swanscombe	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	45%	88%
E01024561	Swale 009B	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	0%	0%	41%	41%	0%	0%
E01024711	Thanet 005D	Westbrook	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	0%	0%	61%	61%	0%	61%
E01024562	Swale 012B	Chalkwell	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	0%	11%	9%	76%	0%	0%
E01024427	Sevenoaks 014C	Edenbridge North and East	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	4	0%	28%	3%	100%	0%	3%
E01023992	Ashford 004E	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	0%	83%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024254	Dover 010E	Whitfield	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	4	5%	15%	67%	89%	0%	40%
E01024619	Swale 004D	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	4	12%	12%	41%	41%	0%	0%
E01024283	Gravesham 004D	Northfleet South	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	14%	22%	33%	80%	0%	0%
E01024702	Thanet 014B	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural town and fringe	4	14%	100%	61%	100%	0%	30%

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							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
E01024134	Dartford 012B	Bean and Darenth	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Rural town and fringe	4	14%	100%	100%	100%	9%	98%
E01024319	Gravesham 009D	Woodlands	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	18%	36%	71%	90%	0%	0%
E01024342	Maidstone 016A	Coxheath and Hunton	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	4	19%	98%	43%	100%	10%	33%
E01024208	Dover 001C	Little Stour and Ashstone	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	4	23%	88%	74%	96%	2%	8%
E01024623	Swale 016D	Teynham and Lynsted	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	4	23%	100%	86%	100%	0%	0%
E01024075	Canterbury 006C	Herne and Broomfield	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	4	32%	43%	51%	84%	1%	1%
E01024138	Dartford 008D	Brent	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	4	37%	37%	68%	68%	1%	14%
E01024358	Maidstone 008B	Fant	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	4	38%	38%	98%	100%	0%	0%
E01024842	Tunbridge Wells 005C	Sherwood	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	4	38%	46%	94%	94%	38%	94%
E01024774	Tonbridge and Malling 002F	Snodland West	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	4	50%	62%	99%	100%	24%	71%
E01024281	Gravesham 006B	Northfleet South	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	54%	54%	83%	86%	0%	0%

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							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
E01032823	Ashford 008F	Washford	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	58%	75%	100%	100%	37%	70%
E01024788	Tunbridge Wells 013B	Benenden and Cranbrook	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	4	59%	94%	98%	100%	59%	98%
E01024776	Tonbridge and Malling 009D	Trench	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	4	67%	67%	100%	100%	1%	64%
E01024228	Dover 004A	North Deal	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	4	71%	92%	87%	100%	0%	0%
E01024314	Gravesham 007D	Whitehill	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	5	0%	26%	9%	100%	0%	0%
E01024303	Gravesham 011A	Singlewell	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	5	0%	70%	39%	100%	0%	9%
E01024236	Dover 009B	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	5	2%	48%	5%	67%	2%	4%
E01024589	Swale 003D	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	8%	25%	87%	92%	0%	0%
E01024546	Shepway 009D	North Downs West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	5	17%	60%	33%	96%	4%	16%
E01024065	Canterbury 004B	Greenhill and Eddington	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	5	21%	29%	68%	68%	0%	0%
E01024094	Canterbury 002A	Reculver	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	5	26%	51%	55%	94%	28%	54%

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							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
E01032653	Swale 004F	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	28%	19%	58%	58%	0%	0%
E01024110	Canterbury 011B	Sturry North	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	5	45%	93%	57%	100%	45%	57%
E01024216	Dover 013C	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	49%	49%	100%	100%	49%	84%
E01024393	Maidstone 010C	Shepway North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	5	56%	56%	74%	89%	46%	56%
E01024040	Ashford 001D	Wye	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	5	63%	96%	99%	100%	56%	86%
E01024516	Shepway 006F	Folkestone Park	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	63%	78%	100%	100%	0%	16%
E01024700	Thanet 012D	Sir Moses Montefiore	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	70%	70%	100%	100%	42%	79%
E01024749	Tonbridge and Malling 011C	Higham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	5	72%	72%	91%	91%	72%	91%
E01024728	Tonbridge and Malling 001F	Burham, Eccles and Wouldham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	5	75%	99%	100%	100%	3%	38%
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%

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							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%
E01024212	Dover 014B	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%
E01024712	Thanet 005E	Westbrook	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	0%	0%	23%	23%	0%	23%
E01024447	Sevenoaks 001C	Hextable	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	6	0%	17%	20%	60%	0%	9%
E01024602	Swale 015E	St Ann's	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	6	0%	20%	7%	50%	0%	0%
E01024846	Tunbridge Wells 002C	Southborough and High Brooms	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	6	5%	6%	87%	89%	2%	33%
E01024518	Shepway 003E	Folkestone Park	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	12%	18%	69%	100%	0%	38%
E01024127	Canterbury 017D	Wincheap	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	13%	37%	42%	58%	13%	42%
E01024729	Tonbridge and Malling 011A	Cage Green	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	6	13%	67%	41%	97%	13%	41%
E01024266	Gravesham 010B	Higham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	6	17%	100%	53%	100%	17%	53%

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							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
E01024360	Maidstone 009A	Fant	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	6	26%	26%	92%	92%	0%	18%
E01024189	Dartford 011D	Wilmington	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	26%	43%	57%	82%	2%	4%
E01024173	Dartford 011A	Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Rural town and fringe	6	31%	66%	40%	97%	31%	38%
E01024540	Shepway 012D	New Romney Town	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	6	36%	70%	54%	100%	33%	36%
E01024704	Thanet 014D	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural town and fringe	6	40%	97%	58%	98%	0%	10%
E01024163	Dartford 005D	Newtown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	42%	60%	75%	100%	0%	0%
E01024428	Sevenoaks 014D	Edenbridge South and West	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	6	48%	91%	84%	100%	0%	0%
E01024436	Sevenoaks 007B	Fawkham and West Kingsdown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	6	51%	81%	93%	100%	51%	91%
E01024460	Sevenoaks 010B	Sevenoaks Eastern	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	6	52%	55%	100%	100%	52%	89%
E01024553	Swale 015C	Abbey	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	6	52%	61%	87%	91%	1%	10%
E01024230	Dover 004B	North Deal	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	6	55%	69%	73%	100%	0%	0%

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							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
E01024530	Shepway 009B	Hythe West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	61%	91%	88%	99%	61%	88%
E01024848	Tunbridge Wells 003E	Southborough North	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	6	63%	63%	100%	100%	24%	67%
E01024830	Tunbridge Wells 010C	Rusthall	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	6	85%	85%	100%	100%	70%	85%
E01032824	Ashford 009J	South Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	89%	89%	100%	100%	80%	100%
E01024522	Shepway 010A	Hythe Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	95%	95%	100%	100%	2%	17%
E01024313	Gravesham 005D	Whitehill	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	7	0%	30%	0%	79%	0%	0%
E01024691	Thanet 011E	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	0%	75%	1%	88%	0%	1%
E01024361	Maidstone 011A	Harrietsham and Lenham	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	7	1%	7%	4%	100%	1%	4%
E01024224	Dover 007C	Mill Hill	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	7	1%	33%	10%	67%	1%	1%
E01024707	Thanet 010D	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	10%	10%	10%	48%	10%	10%
E01024060	Canterbury 008A	Gorrell	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	11%	11%	55%	55%	11%	44%

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							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
E01024706	Thanet 010C	Viking	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	11%	19%	39%	50%	0%	0%
E01024569	Swale 012C	Grove	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	12%	12%	38%	46%	0%	23%
E01024743	Tonbridge and Malling 008A	East Peckham and Golden Green	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	7	14%	98%	57%	100%	2%	14%
E01024675	Thanet 002E	Kingsgate	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	17%	17%	60%	60%	16%	54%
E01032822	Ashford 003E	Little Burton Farm	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	7	31%	70%	85%	100%	0%	9%
E01024763	Tonbridge and Malling 003D	Larkfield South	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	7	32%	75%	81%	100%	26%	62%
E01024109	Canterbury 009E	Seasalter	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	36%	54%	86%	96%	2%	57%
E01024680	Thanet 017E	Nethercourt	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	36%	55%	97%	100%	0%	0%
E01024267	Gravesham 010C	Higham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural village and dispersed	7	38%	95%	44%	100%	38%	44%
E01024252	Dover 004D	Walmer	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	7	42%	79%	96%	100%	36%	55%
E01024405	Maidstone 012E	South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	7	49%	60%	86%	100%	0%	12%

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							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
E01024037	Ashford 014D	Weald South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	7	56%	93%	96%	100%	43%	79%
E01024637	Thanet 008B	Birchington North	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	7	57%	57%	100%	100%	30%	91%
E01024547	Shepway 001D	North Downs West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	7	64%	81%	90%	100%	0%	3%
E01024317	Gravesham 005E	Woodlands	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	7	69%	69%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024188	Dartford 011C	Wilmington	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	7	82%	96%	98%	98%	65%	77%
E01024521	Shepway 006H	Folkestone Sandgate	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	7	98%	98%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024475	Sevenoaks 003D	Swanley Christchurch and Swanley Village	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	8	0%	38%	43%	100%	0%	0%
E01024286	Gravesham 009B	Painters Ash	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	8	0%	82%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024098	Canterbury 002D	Reculver	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	3%	3%	9%	9%	3%	9%
E01024209	Dover 001D	Little Stour and Ashstone	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	8	4%	36%	28%	81%	0%	0%
E01024625	Swale 015F	Watling	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	8	6%	70%	62%	91%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
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							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
E01024261	Gravesham 003B	Chalk	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	8	7%	48%	44%	80%	7%	37%
E01024693	Thanet 009E	St Peters	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	9%	9%	61%	61%	0%	0%
E01024057	Canterbury 005B	Chestfield and Swalecliffe	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	15%	20%	62%	89%	0%	10%
E01024650	Thanet 017A	Cliffsend and Pegwell	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	17%	26%	72%	82%	8%	17%
E01024822	Tunbridge Wells 009B	Park	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	8	22%	53%	62%	90%	8%	29%
E01024653	Thanet 002A	Cliftonville East	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	8	27%	27%	58%	58%	27%	58%
E01024652	Thanet 017C	Cliffsend and Pegwell	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural town and fringe	8	29%	64%	44%	93%	29%	44%
E01024045	Canterbury 016B	Barton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	31%	31%	59%	59%	0%	1%
E01024004	Ashford 006E	North Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	40%	87%	80%	100%	40%	80%
E01024328	Maidstone 007C	Bearsted	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	8	41%	56%	83%	99%	21%	49%
E01024354	Maidstone 002B	East	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	8	46%	88%	81%	100%	0%	0%

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							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
E01024845	Tunbridge Wells 003C	Southborough and High Brooms	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	8	52%	60%	90%	100%	7%	40%
E01033210	Dover 010G	Lydden and Temple Ewell	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	8	56%	67%	99%	99%	24%	93%
E01024784	Tonbridge and Malling 014D	West Malling and Leybourne	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	8	57%	91%	99%	100%	9%	52%
E01024816	Tunbridge Wells 001G	Paddock Wood West	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	8	67%	98%	100%	100%	11%	17%
E01024235	Dover 010D	River	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	8	69%	69%	100%	100%	18%	86%
E01024797	Tunbridge Wells 012A	Broadwater	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	0%	20%	0%	55%	0%	0%
E01024300	Gravesham 010D	Shorne, Cobham and Luddesdown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	9	0%	28%	27%	64%	0%	24%
E01024814	Tunbridge Wells 001E	Paddock Wood West	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	9	0%	89%	33%	100%	0%	31%
E01024298	Gravesham 008B	Riverview	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	9	3%	14%	32%	54%	0%	13%
E01024256	Dover 010F	Whitfield	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	9	9%	25%	66%	95%	0%	0%
E01024268	Gravesham 012A	Istead Rise	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	9	9%	92%	34%	100%	9%	29%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024112	Canterbury 011D	Sturry South	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	9	10%	70%	64%	100%	10%	64%
E01024244	Dover 002D	Sandwich	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	9	14%	95%	83%	100%	0%	4%
E01024183	Dartford 003D	West Hill	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	9	15%	15%	93%	93%	0%	0%
E01024269	Gravesham 012B	Istead Rise	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	9	16%	98%	71%	100%	0%	0%
E01023995	Ashford 006B	Highfield	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	24%	67%	88%	100%	14%	72%
E01024253	Dover 009D	Walmer	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	9	25%	25%	44%	51%	17%	31%
E01024826	Tunbridge Wells 004C	Pembury	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	9	29%	100%	100%	100%	7%	62%
E01024186	Dartford 007E	West Hill	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	9	32%	32%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024773	Tonbridge and Malling 002E	Snodland West	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	9	39%	76%	66%	100%	0%	8%
E01024409	Maidstone 019D	Staplehurst	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	9	49%	90%	67%	100%	12%	47%
E01024526	Shepway 008B	Hythe East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	9	79%	88%	100%	100%	45%	88%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024213	Dover 014C	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	9	84%	84%	100%	100%	34%	100%
E01024418	Sevenoaks 011B	Brasted, Chevening and Sundridge	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	0%	36%	0%	89%	0%	0%
E01024718	Tonbridge and Malling 005B	Aylesford	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	0%	39%	11%	90%	0%	10%
E01024800	Tunbridge Wells 007B	Culverden	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	4%	4%	80%	80%	4%	80%
E01024725	Tonbridge and Malling 006C	Borough Green and Long Mill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	10	6%	84%	39%	100%	6%	38%
E01024321	Maidstone 003B	Allington	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	9%	29%	22%	64%	9%	22%
E01024325	Maidstone 014A	Barming	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	13%	24%	34%	69%	2%	26%
E01024324	Maidstone 003E	Allington	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	14%	35%	87%	100%	14%	24%
E01024752	Tonbridge and Malling 010B	Hildenborough	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	15%	15%	31%	31%	15%	31%
E01024765	Tonbridge and Malling 003F	Larkfield South	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	18%	26%	94%	94%	4%	94%
E01024386	Maidstone 002E	North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	19%	19%	51%	62%	0%	0%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024320	Maidstone 003A	Allington	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	21%	42%	100%	100%	14%	73%
E01024353	Maidstone 002A	East	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	21%	44%	38%	82%	11%	18%
E01024441	Sevenoaks 004A	Hartley and Hodsoll Street	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	26%	32%	71%	71%	9%	47%
E01024322	Maidstone 003C	Allington	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	28%	35%	80%	100%	0%	2%
E01024443	Sevenoaks 004C	Hartley and Hodsoll Street	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	29%	29%	66%	70%	29%	66%
E01024811	Tunbridge Wells 001B	Paddock Wood East	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	10	34%	98%	84%	100%	0%	0%
E01024114	Canterbury 005D	Tankerton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	10	39%	43%	79%	94%	12%	43%
E01024146	Dartford 007C	Heath	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	10	41%	41%	93%	93%	41%	79%
E01024467	Sevenoaks 011F	Sevenoaks Northern	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	41%	89%	57%	97%	6%	32%
E01024344	Maidstone 016C	Coxheath and Hunton	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	10	47%	100%	64%	100%	0%	23%
E01024829	Tunbridge Wells 006A	Rusthall	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	50%	73%	86%	99%	29%	65%

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 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
E01024327	Maidstone 007B	Bearsted	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	50%	95%	55%	100%	50%	55%
E01024068	Canterbury 012D	Harbledown	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	10	54%	65%	69%	72%	43%	48%
E01024631	Swale 013E	Woodstock	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	10	65%	69%	94%	99%	12%	34%

Matrix 5: 0% to 20% of the population with prevalence for physical inactivity – 462 LSOAs.

LSOA reference	Kent LSOA name	Ward name	CCG	Local Authority	Rural-Urban	IMD decile	Naturalness level 1, 2 & 3				Naturalness level 1	
							Service area		Buffer intersection		Service area	Buffer intersection
							ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	DDC: % population within urban-rural standard	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha	ANGSt: % population within 300 m of >2 ha
E01024649	Thanet 016C	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	0%	6%	6%	0%	6%
E01024660	Thanet 001D	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	0%	0%	62%	62%	0%	62%
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%
E01024671	Thanet 016E	Eastcliff	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	19%	22%	76%	81%	0%	0%
E01024710	Thanet 003E	Westbrook	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	23%	23%	100%	100%	23%	100%
E01024678	Thanet 001E	Margate Central	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	34%	44%	64%	75%	34%	64%
E01024507	Shepway 014B	Folkestone Harvey Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	37%	89%	63%	100%	4%	49%
E01024215	Dover 013B	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	1	38%	43%	95%	100%	38%	95%
E01024610	Swale 001B	Sheerness East	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and	1	43%	85%	58%	100%	10%	37%

					town							
E01024657	Thanet 001A	Cliftonville West	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	1	54%	54%	98%	98%	49%	76%
E01024504	Shepway 014A	Folkestone Harbour	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	1	55%	64%	100%	100%	31%	71%
E01024646	Thanet 016A	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	5%	23%	9%	53%	0%	0%
E01024677	Thanet 003B	Margate Central	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	5%	48%	56%	87%	0%	0%
E01033212	Shepway 014C	Folkestone Harvey Central	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	15%	63%	47%	97%	0%	17%
E01024078	Canterbury 001A	Heron	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	20%	52%	75%	98%	0%	0%
E01024476	Sevenoaks 002A	Swanley St Mary's	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	2	20%	82%	35%	100%	0%	0%
E01033090	Maidstone 004F	High Street	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	2	30%	40%	31%	63%	0%	0%
E01024019	Ashford 008B	Stanhope	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	2	36%	53%	100%	100%	11%	26%
E01032799	Gravesham 002F	Pelham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	2	48%	75%	92%	92%	48%	92%
E01024648	Thanet 016B	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	2	54%	54%	62%	64%	0%	0%
E01024080	Canterbury 001B	Heron	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	2	65%	68%	76%	76%	30%	59%
E01024502	Shepway 004D	Folkestone Foord	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	2	83%	91%	100%	100%	0%	44%
E01024840	Tunbridge Wells 005A	Sherwood	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	2	84%	89%	99%	100%	3%	21%

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%
E01024279	Gravesham 001D	Northfleet North	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	3	1%	85%	4%	96%	1%	4%
E01024715	Thanet 007D	Westgate-on-Sea	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	3	3%	3%	78%	78%	3%	78%
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%
E01033092	Maidstone 004G	High Street	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	3	15%	76%	17%	100%	15%	17%
E01024182	Dartford 003C	Town	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	3	20%	20%	47%	47%	0%	0%
E01024499	Shepway 004A	Folkestone Foord	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	20%	38%	33%	95%	16%	24%
E01024372	Maidstone 009B	High Street	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	3	21%	46%	50%	98%	0%	0%
E01024501	Shepway 004C	Folkestone Foord	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	3	25%	25%	100%	100%	0%	6%
E01024795	Tunbridge Wells 010A	Broadwater	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	3	28%	74%	60%	98%	28%	58%
E01024103	Canterbury 013E	St Stephens	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	3	34%	36%	82%	93%	9%	52%
E01024092	Canterbury 014D	Northgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	3	37%	79%	83%	100%	39%	83%
E01024166	Dartford 009B	Princes	Dartford,	Dartford	Urban major	3	54%	54%	100%	100%	0%	0%

			Gravesham & Swanley CCG		conurbation							
E01024149	Dartford 001B	Joyce Green	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	3	64%	72%	99%	100%	18%	83%
E01024534	Shepway 013C	Lydd	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	3	74%	100%	96%	100%	40%	59%
E01032815	Ashford 009F	South Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
E01024099	Canterbury 013A	St Stephens	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	4	0%	75%	38%	100%	0%	38%
E01024086	Canterbury 010C	Marshside	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	4	1%	2%	5%	100%	1%	5%
E01024373	Maidstone 006E	High Street	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	4	6%	16%	92%	97%	0%	0%
E01024624	Swale 016E	Teynham and Lynsted	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	4	8%	42%	51%	89%	0%	1%
E01024048	Canterbury 016D	Barton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	4	8%	81%	14%	100%	2%	8%
E01024042	Canterbury 018A	Barham Downs	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural village and dispersed	4	13%	53%	45%	100%	11%	38%
E01024377	Maidstone 014C	Marden and Yalding	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	4	16%	65%	36%	100%	3%	11%
E01024200	Dover 008A	Eastry	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	4	21%	43%	41%	68%	3%	11%
E01024002	Ashford 005B	Norman	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	23%	23%	76%	76%	23%	66%
E01024284	Gravesham 004E	Northfleet South	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	26%	26%	58%	58%	0%	0%
E01024387	Maidstone	North Downs	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and	4	26%	51%	63%	100%	22%	49%

	011D				dispersed							
E01024027	Ashford 005D	Victoria	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	4	27%	51%	44%	97%	24%	33%
E01024698	Thanet 012B	Sir Moses Montefiore	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	27%	60%	84%	100%	11%	55%
E01024231	Dover 004C	North Deal	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	4	29%	76%	80%	100%	0%	0%
E01024771	Tonbridge and Malling 002C	Snodland East	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	4	30%	71%	78%	100%	30%	77%
E01024204	Dover 006D	Eythorne and Shepherdswell	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	4	30%	99%	52%	100%	23%	30%
E01024164	Dartford 005E	Newtown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	4	33%	71%	68%	93%	0%	0%
E01024382	Maidstone 004C	North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	4	34%	34%	61%	90%	0%	0%
E01024541	Shepway 002B	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	4	37%	69%	86%	100%	15%	51%
E01024087	Canterbury 010D	Marshside	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural village and dispersed	4	38%	51%	80%	99%	38%	80%
E01024747	Tonbridge and Malling 008D	Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	4	41%	95%	66%	100%	0%	0%
E01024296	Gravesham 003E	Riverside	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	45%	53%	76%	78%	0%	0%
E01024090	Canterbury 014C	Northgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	4	48%	49%	100%	100%	43%	100%
E01024566	Swale 016B	East Downs	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	4	51%	71%	76%	99%	26%	50%
E01024579	Swale 007E	Kemsley	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and	4	53%	53%	60%	60%	0%	0%

					town							
E01024339	Maidstone 006A	Bridge	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	4	53%	76%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024162	Dartford 005C	Newtown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	4	54%	54%	96%	100%	0%	0%
E01024843	Tunbridge Wells 005D	Southborough and High Brooms	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	4	54%	62%	84%	100%	44%	52%
E01024647	Thanet 015B	Central Harbour	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	4	56%	56%	65%	65%	0%	0%
E01024262	Gravesham 004A	Coldharbour	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	59%	59%	69%	71%	0%	0%
E01032800	Gravesham 002G	Pelham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	4	66%	81%	80%	87%	66%	80%
E01024444	Sevenoaks 004D	Hartley and Hodsoll Street	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	4	67%	67%	100%	100%	13%	51%
E01024179	Dartford 002D	Swanscombe	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	4	88%	92%	100%	100%	15%	29%
E01024142	Dartford 004A	Greenhithe	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	4	97%	97%	100%	100%	35%	62%
E01032808	Canterbury 020G	Westgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	4	99%	99%	100%	100%	75%	100%
E01024156	Dartford 005A	Littlebrook	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	5	0%	0%	15%	15%	0%	0%
E01024282	Gravesham	Northfleet South	Dartford,	Gravesham	Urban major	5	0%	3%	22%	54%	0%	0%

	004C		Gravesham & Swanley CCG		conurbation							
E01024701	Thanet 014A	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural village and dispersed	5	0%	4%	1%	21%	0%	1%
E01024485	Sevenoaks 013E	Westerham and Crockham Hill	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	5	0%	8%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024767	Tonbridge and Malling 012E	Medway	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	5	0%	60%	15%	98%	0%	15%
E01024181	Dartford 003B	Town	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	5	0%	62%	75%	78%	0%	23%
E01024815	Tunbridge Wells 001F	Paddock Wood West	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	5	0%	93%	71%	100%	0%	0%
E01024381	Maidstone 018D	Marden and Yalding	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	5	2%	46%	23%	100%	0%	0%
E01024379	Maidstone 018B	Marden and Yalding	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	5	3%	11%	16%	83%	2%	7%
E01024206	Dover 001A	Little Stour and Ashstone	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	5	3%	51%	20%	93%	2%	20%
E01024031	Ashford 012B	Weald Central	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	8%	59%	44%	100%	6%	42%
E01024364	Maidstone 017A	Headcorn	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	5	9%	55%	35%	99%	9%	34%
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%
E01024366	Maidstone 017C	Headcorn	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	5	12%	63%	56%	100%	7%	34%

E01024786	Tonbridge and Malling 006F	Wrotham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	5	12%	85%	43%	100%	9%	36%
E01024588	Swale 003C	Minster Cliffs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	14%	15%	97%	98%	0%	7%
E01024356	Maidstone 006C	Fant	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	5	18%	37%	93%	100%	0%	45%
E01024565	Swale 016A	East Downs	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	5	18%	49%	53%	99%	16%	51%
E01024201	Dover 005A	Eastry	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	5	18%	52%	31%	78%	13%	22%
E01024082	Canterbury 001D	Heron	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	5	19%	19%	41%	41%	10%	41%
E01024032	Ashford 011C	Weald Central	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	22%	72%	59%	98%	4%	23%
E01024577	Swale 007C	Kemsley	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	27%	27%	41%	58%	0%	0%
E01024095	Canterbury 001E	Reculver	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	5	34%	34%	50%	50%	0%	20%
E01024014	Ashford 010B	Saxon Shore	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	36%	49%	75%	97%	30%	74%
E01033089	Maidstone 008G	Heath	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	5	40%	70%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01033087	Maidstone 006F	Fant	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	5	46%	46%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024413	Sevenoaks 016A	Ash and New Ash Green	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	5	46%	73%	100%	100%	21%	94%
E01023998	Ashford 014B	Isle of Oxney	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	5	47%	74%	87%	100%	26%	68%
E01024205	Dover 008C	Eythorne and Shepherdswell	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	5	48%	99%	89%	100%	6%	21%

E01024122	Canterbury 020C	Westgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	5	49%	76%	74%	86%	0%	5%
E01024383	Maidstone 004D	North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	5	51%	51%	95%	96%	0%	6%
E01024072	Canterbury 008D	Harbour	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	5	57%	57%	90%	90%	35%	65%
E01024191	Dover 006B	Aylesham	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	5	63%	100%	92%	100%	36%	68%
E01024796	Tunbridge Wells 010B	Broadwater	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	5	66%	87%	86%	100%	63%	81%
E01024551	Swale 015A	Abbey	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	73%	74%	97%	98%	0%	3%
E01024831	Tunbridge Wells 010D	Rusthall	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	5	74%	81%	100%	100%	74%	100%
E01032654	Swale 004G	Sheppey Central	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	5	90%	90%	98%	98%	0%	0%
E01024495	Shepway 005D	Folkestone Cheriton	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	5	91%	96%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024643	Thanet 010A	Bradstowe	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	5	93%	100%	100%	100%	39%	53%
E01024703	Thanet 014C	Thanet Villages	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Rural village and dispersed	6	0%	0%	25%	50%	0%	11%
E01024406	Maidstone 019A	Staplehurst	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	6	0%	2%	4%	95%	0%	2%
E01024069	Canterbury 008B	Harbour	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	1%	1%	13%	46%	1%	13%
E01024052	Canterbury 017A	Chartham and Stone Street	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	6	1%	37%	13%	99%	1%	13%
E01023978	Ashford 011A	Biddenden	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	2%	13%	52%	97%	1%	51%
E01024571	Swale 008B	Hartlip, Newington	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and	6	2%	18%	7%	96%	2%	7%

		and Upchurch			fringe							
E01024071	Canterbury 007D	Harbour	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	3%	18%	16%	57%	0%	0%
E01024245	Dover 002E	Sandwich	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	6	3%	18%	18%	63%	0%	12%
E01024833	Tunbridge Wells 008D	St James'	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	6	3%	52%	31%	95%	3%	31%
E01024357	Maidstone 008A	Fant	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	6	4%	22%	71%	78%	0%	0%
E01024432	Sevenoaks 005B	Farningham, Horton Kirby and South Darenth	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	6	4%	31%	15%	83%	4%	15%
E01024452	Sevenoaks 008E	Otford and Shoreham	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	6	4%	55%	29%	100%	4%	28%
E01024457	Sevenoaks 010A	Seal and Weald	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	6	5%	5%	19%	55%	5%	19%
E01024628	Swale 013C	West Downs	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	6	5%	15%	31%	93%	2%	19%
E01024180	Dartford 003A	Town	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	5%	22%	94%	100%	0%	43%
E01024807	Tunbridge Wells 014B	Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	6	6%	44%	63%	100%	6%	63%
E01023979	Ashford 011B	Biddenden	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	6	9%	77%	60%	100%	2%	60%
E01024276	Gravesham 001A	Northfleet North	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	6	10%	25%	34%	78%	0%	14%
E01024544	Shepway 001B	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	6	11%	42%	31%	100%	11%	31%
E01024456	Sevenoaks	Penshurst,	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and	6	12%	19%	32%	100%	4%	19%

	015D	Fordcombe and Chiddingstone			dispersed							
E01024207	Dover 001B	Little Stour and Ashstone	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	6	12%	37%	14%	65%	0%	0%
E01024472	Sevenoaks 001D	Swanley Christchurch and Swanley Village	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	6	12%	53%	38%	91%	0%	3%
E01024674	Thanet 005C	Garlinge	Thanet CCG	Thanet	Urban city and town	6	13%	13%	66%	77%	0%	2%
E01024556	Swale 017B	Boughton and Courtenay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	6	13%	40%	49%	100%	8%	45%
E01024568	Swale 009D	Grove	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	6	13%	58%	52%	88%	10%	28%
E01024420	Sevenoaks 015A	Cowden and Hever	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	6	14%	25%	64%	100%	11%	59%
E01023986	Ashford 002B	Charing	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	6	14%	93%	25%	100%	14%	22%
E01024054	Canterbury 017C	Chartham and Stone Street	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural village and dispersed	6	15%	37%	49%	94%	14%	43%
E01024512	Shepway 006B	Folkestone Morehall	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	16%	21%	53%	83%	0%	0%
E01024836	Tunbridge Wells 003A	St John's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	6	16%	85%	41%	100%	16%	38%
E01024421	Sevenoaks 003A	Crockenhill and Well Hill	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	6	17%	50%	60%	71%	4%	15%
E01024806	Tunbridge Wells 011E	Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	6	17%	60%	41%	97%	4%	18%
E01024340	Maidstone 006B	Bridge	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	6	17%	66%	56%	95%	0%	0%
E01033091	Maidstone	Fant	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and	6	18%	38%	96%	100%	0%	19%

	006G				town							
E01024557	Swale 017C	Boughton and Courtenay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	6	19%	100%	50%	100%	0%	22%
E01024346	Maidstone 014B	Coxheath and Hunton	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	6	21%	53%	53%	100%	2%	28%
E01024410	Maidstone 015E	Sutton Valence and Langley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	6	22%	37%	56%	100%	11%	43%
E01024034	Ashford 010D	Weald East	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	22%	45%	54%	100%	20%	48%
E01024062	Canterbury 009A	Gorrell	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	23%	24%	76%	78%	2%	42%
E01024455	Sevenoaks 015C	Penshurst, Fordcombe and Chiddingstone	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	6	23%	44%	66%	100%	17%	61%
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%
E01024787	Tunbridge Wells 013A	Benenden and Cranbrook	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	6	23%	77%	72%	100%	23%	72%
E01024036	Ashford 011D	Weald North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	6	25%	44%	64%	93%	11%	58%
E01024555	Swale 017A	Boughton and Courtenay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	6	27%	49%	47%	95%	19%	35%
E01024363	Maidstone 011C	Harrietsham and Lenham	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	6	29%	81%	80%	100%	3%	35%
E01024084	Canterbury 010A	Little Stour	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	6	30%	55%	85%	100%	14%	29%
E01024335	Maidstone 001C	Boxley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	6	30%	56%	86%	92%	21%	65%

E01024367	Maidstone 008C	Heath	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	6	31%	52%	94%	100%	0%	6%
E01024425	Sevenoaks 014A	Edenbridge North and East	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	6	31%	100%	75%	100%	18%	47%
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%
E01024847	Tunbridge Wells 003D	Southborough and High Brooms	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	6	36%	68%	55%	100%	35%	53%
E01024513	Shepway 006C	Folkestone Morehall	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	6	37%	42%	68%	100%	0%	0%
E01024783	Tonbridge and Malling 014C	West Malling and Leybourne	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	6	37%	82%	77%	100%	0%	1%
E01024130	Canterbury 019C	Wincheap	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	38%	51%	79%	81%	7%	10%
E01024174	Dartford 012D	Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Rural town and fringe	6	40%	100%	95%	100%	40%	95%
E01024238	Dover 012B	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	6	41%	45%	48%	77%	12%	33%
E01024016	Ashford 007D	Singleton South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	47%	52%	100%	100%	47%	100%
E01024301	Gravesham 010E	Shorne, Cobham and Luddesdown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural village and dispersed	6	49%	65%	94%	100%	36%	88%
E01024161	Dartford 005B	Newtown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	50%	50%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024023	Ashford 005C	Stour	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	50%	50%	100%	100%	32%	69%

E01024070	Canterbury 008C	Harbour	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	50%	71%	70%	88%	47%	66%
E01024345	Maidstone 018A	Coxheath and Hunton	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	6	52%	67%	83%	100%	23%	35%
E01024260	Gravesham 005B	Central	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	6	53%	65%	67%	93%	0%	0%
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%
E01024756	Tonbridge and Malling 012C	Judd	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	6	63%	63%	93%	93%	18%	43%
E01024124	Canterbury 020D	Westgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	63%	64%	97%	99%	63%	97%
E01024606	Swale 013A	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	6	71%	71%	94%	100%	0%	0%
E01024401	Maidstone 009D	South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	6	71%	77%	100%	100%	24%	71%
E01024152	Dartford 010C	Joydens Wood	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	79%	82%	99%	100%	48%	68%
E01032817	Ashford 009G	South Willesborough	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	6	80%	90%	100%	100%	80%	100%
E01032807	Canterbury 020F	Westgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	6	90%	92%	97%	99%	59%	93%
E01024171	Dartford 006C	Stone	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024136	Dartford 008B	Brent	Dartford, Gravesham &	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1%

			Swanley CCG									
E01024172	Dartford 006D	Stone	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	6	100%	100%	100%	100%	3%	32%
E01024355	Maidstone 002C	East	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	7	0%	1%	0%	86%	0%	0%
E01024417	Sevenoaks 013A	Brasted, Chevening and Sundridge	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	7	0%	2%	2%	70%	0%	2%
E01024465	Sevenoaks 010D	Sevenoaks Northern	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	7	0%	2%	98%	100%	0%	98%
E01024573	Swale 008D	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	7	0%	12%	22%	100%	0%	3%
E01024766	Tonbridge and Malling 012D	Medway	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	7	0%	13%	12%	42%	0%	5%
E01024433	Sevenoaks 005C	Farningham, Horton Kirby and South Darenth	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	7	0%	14%	11%	100%	0%	8%
E01024380	Maidstone 018C	Marden and Yalding	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	7	0%	23%	11%	96%	0%	2%
E01024802	Tunbridge Wells 008B	Culverden	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	7	0%	53%	39%	97%	0%	16%
E01024572	Swale 008C	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	7	2%	11%	44%	87%	2%	40%
E01024726	Tonbridge and Malling 006D	Borough Green and Long Mill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	7	2%	76%	16%	100%	0%	8%
E01024035	Ashford 002F	Weald North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	7	5%	28%	53%	100%	2%	27%
E01024157	Dartford 013A	Longfield, New Barn and Southfleet	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Rural village and dispersed	7	5%	49%	25%	100%	1%	13%

E01032619	Sevenoaks 016D	Ash and New Ash Green	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	7	5%	65%	38%	90%	5%	34%
E01024131	Canterbury 016E	Wincheap	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	6%	6%	19%	19%	0%	0%
E01024332	Maidstone 015A	Boughton Monchelsea and Chart Sutton	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	7	7%	16%	26%	91%	0%	12%
E01024844	Tunbridge Wells 002B	Southborough and High Brooms	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	7	8%	8%	63%	63%	8%	22%
E01024809	Tunbridge Wells 014D	Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	7	9%	44%	27%	92%	3%	17%
E01024538	Shepway 012B	New Romney Coast	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	7	11%	56%	53%	100%	11%	51%
E01024813	Tunbridge Wells 001D	Paddock Wood East	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	7	11%	90%	64%	100%	0%	0%
E01024242	Dover 002B	Sandwich	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	7	12%	63%	40%	95%	11%	34%
E01032656	Swale 007H	Iwade and Lower Halstow	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	7	12%	99%	25%	100%	0%	0%
E01024422	Sevenoaks 008A	Dunton Green and Riverhead	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	7	13%	17%	83%	96%	13%	83%
E01024459	Sevenoaks 012B	Seal and Weald	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	7	13%	35%	84%	100%	13%	84%
E01024479	Sevenoaks 001E	Swanley White Oak	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	7	16%	42%	76%	91%	16%	76%
E01024794	Tunbridge Wells 011B	Brenchley and Horsmonden	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	7	17%	57%	63%	100%	2%	18%
E01024789	Tunbridge Wells 014A	Benenden and Cranbrook	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	7	18%	45%	79%	100%	18%	79%

E01032829	Tonbridge and Malling 014F	Downs	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural village and dispersed	7	18%	50%	65%	100%	8%	40%
E01024203	Dover 008B	Eythorne and Shepherdswell	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural village and dispersed	7	18%	65%	81%	100%	16%	59%
E01024009	Ashford 013A	Rolvenden and Tenterden West	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	7	19%	50%	41%	95%	17%	33%
E01024536	Shepway 009C	Lympne and Stanford	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	7	19%	69%	50%	100%	9%	19%
E01024746	Tonbridge and Malling 007A	Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural village and dispersed	7	20%	53%	49%	100%	12%	34%
E01024798	Tunbridge Wells 001A	Capel	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	7	20%	65%	58%	100%	5%	14%
E01032825	Tonbridge and Malling 007E	Kings Hill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	7	20%	73%	32%	100%	16%	32%
E01024316	Gravesham 009C	Woodlands	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	7	21%	40%	82%	82%	0%	15%
E01024550	Shepway 008D	Tolsford	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	7	21%	61%	62%	100%	9%	40%
E01024058	Canterbury 005C	Chestfield and Swalecliffe	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	22%	30%	51%	69%	0%	0%
E01024375	Maidstone 015C	Leeds	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	7	23%	72%	92%	100%	13%	67%
E01032737	Swale 013G	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	25%	25%	66%	66%	5%	31%
E01024732	Tonbridge and Malling 012A	Castle	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	7	26%	27%	68%	70%	0%	0%
E01024466	Sevenoaks 010E	Sevenoaks Northern	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	7	26%	44%	79%	100%	26%	79%
E01024388	Maidstone	Park Wood	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and	7	27%	58%	49%	100%	0%	11%

	015D				town							
E01024318	Gravesham 005F	Woodlands	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	7	28%	48%	47%	79%	0%	0%
E01024350	Maidstone 015B	Downswood and Otham	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	7	29%	59%	70%	91%	29%	69%
E01024064	Canterbury 003A	Greenhill and Eddington	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	30%	51%	67%	87%	7%	29%
E01024013	Ashford 010A	Saxon Shore	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	7	30%	59%	74%	100%	8%	62%
E01024804	Tunbridge Wells 011C	Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	7	31%	59%	70%	98%	29%	56%
E01024232	Dover 009A	Ringwould	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	7	32%	81%	80%	100%	26%	73%
E01024439	Sevenoaks 008C	Halstead, Knockholt and Badgers Mount	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	7	33%	77%	71%	100%	32%	71%
E01024101	Canterbury 013C	St Stephens	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	35%	59%	66%	100%	17%	66%
E01032820	Ashford 004I	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	7	37%	44%	78%	98%	39%	78%
E01024558	Swale 017D	Boughton and Courtenay	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	7	37%	80%	81%	98%	37%	81%
E01024435	Sevenoaks 007A	Fawkham and West Kingsdown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	7	38%	60%	97%	100%	38%	97%
E01024234	Dover 014D	River	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	7	39%	53%	87%	98%	32%	80%
E01024347	Maidstone 001E	Detling and Thurnham	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	7	40%	81%	96%	100%	28%	60%
E01024302	Gravesham	Shorne, Cobham	Dartford,	Gravesham	Rural village and	7	40%	93%	71%	100%	29%	62%

	013D	and Luddesdown	Gravesham & Swanley CCG		dispersed							
E01024793	Tunbridge Wells 004A	Brenchley and Horsmonden	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	7	41%	56%	81%	100%	23%	62%
E01024430	Sevenoaks 014F	Edenbridge South and West	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	7	44%	81%	81%	100%	44%	80%
E01024378	Maidstone 014D	Marden and Yalding	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	7	44%	82%	78%	100%	45%	78%
E01024121	Canterbury 020B	Westgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	45%	100%	89%	100%	11%	25%
E01024719	Tonbridge and Malling 001A	Aylesford	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	7	47%	72%	74%	97%	15%	38%
E01024805	Tunbridge Wells 011D	Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	7	47%	75%	79%	100%	21%	42%
E01024273	Gravesham 013A	Meopham South and Vigo	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural village and dispersed	7	47%	79%	92%	100%	46%	91%
E01024129	Canterbury 019B	Wincheap	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	7	52%	52%	100%	100%	36%	57%
E01024812	Tunbridge Wells 001C	Paddock Wood East	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	7	53%	80%	86%	100%	0%	0%
E01024411	Maidstone 017D	Sutton Valence and Langley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	7	54%	84%	74%	94%	0%	2%
E01024437	Sevenoaks 007C	Fawkham and West Kingsdown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	7	55%	57%	91%	100%	52%	91%
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%
E01024067	Canterbury	Harbledown	Canterbury &	Canterbury	Rural village and	7	63%	87%	87%	100%	60%	87%

	012C		Coastal CCG		dispersed							
E01024740	Tonbridge and Malling 014A	East Malling	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	7	64%	68%	95%	99%	48%	77%
E01024274	Gravesham 013B	Meopham South and Vigo	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	7	64%	79%	100%	100%	58%	100%
E01024790	Tunbridge Wells 013C	Benenden and Cranbrook	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	7	66%	100%	90%	100%	33%	82%
E01024737	Tonbridge and Malling 005E	Ditton	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	7	68%	72%	87%	97%	43%	72%
E01024140	Dartford 002A	Castle	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	7	70%	70%	96%	100%	28%	67%
E01032811	Ashford 003D	Little Burton Farm	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	7	77%	77%	100%	100%	7%	55%
E01024333	Maidstone 001A	Boxley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	7	80%	80%	99%	99%	12%	12%
E01024727	Tonbridge and Malling 001E	Burham, Eccles and Wouldham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	7	84%	99%	89%	100%	44%	80%
E01024578	Swale 007D	Kemsley	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	7	87%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024801	Tunbridge Wells 008A	Culverden	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	7	88%	94%	100%	100%	75%	97%
E01024141	Dartford 002B	Greenhithe	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	7	100%	100%	100%	100%	55%	100%
E01024076	Canterbury 006D	Herne and Broomfield	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	0%	4%	0%	32%	0%	0%
E01024779	Tonbridge and Malling 013D	Vauxhall	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	0%	13%	6%	28%	0%	6%
E01024184	Dartford 003E	West Hill	Dartford,	Dartford	Urban major	8	0%	24%	42%	50%	0%	0%

			Gravesham & Swanley CCG		conurbation							
E01024259	Gravesham 005A	Central	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	8	0%	26%	0%	100%	0%	0%
E01024434	Sevenoaks 005D	Farningham, Horton Kirby and South Darenth	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	8	0%	34%	51%	97%	0%	51%
E01024448	Sevenoaks 009A	Kemsing	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	8	0%	77%	9%	100%	0%	9%
E01024221	Dover 003C	Middle Deal and Sholden	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	8	1%	16%	38%	67%	0%	0%
E01024026	Ashford 014C	Tenterden South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	1%	73%	11%	100%	1%	11%
E01024407	Maidstone 019B	Staplehurst	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	8	3%	25%	10%	100%	3%	7%
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 West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	8	5%	45%	72%	98%	0%	0%
E01024044	Canterbury 016A	Barton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	9%	30%	32%	62%	0%	0%
E01024760	Tonbridge and Malling 007C	Kings Hill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	8	10%	63%	63%	100%	10%	63%
E01024545	Shepway 001C	North Downs West	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural village and dispersed	8	11%	41%	59%	100%	7%	31%
E01024810	Tunbridge Wells 014E	Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	8	12%	29%	48%	100%	10%	44%
E01024271	Gravesham 012D	Meopham North	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	8	13%	66%	43%	100%	13%	43%

E01024185	Dartford 003F	West Hill	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	8	14%	14%	73%	73%	0%	0%
E01024575	Swale 008E	Iwade and Lower Halstow	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural village and dispersed	8	14%	79%	61%	100%	14%	61%
E01024744	Tonbridge and Malling 008B	East Peckham and Golden Green	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural village and dispersed	8	15%	55%	25%	95%	3%	7%
E01024542	Shepway 002C	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	8	15%	70%	40%	100%	6%	36%
E01024603	Swale 014B	St Ann's	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	8	17%	22%	67%	74%	0%	13%
E01024015	Ashford 010C	Saxon Shore	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	8	17%	36%	46%	96%	17%	46%
E01024043	Canterbury 018B	Barham Downs	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural village and dispersed	8	19%	29%	57%	100%	7%	44%
E01024828	Tunbridge Wells 004E	Pembury	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	8	19%	100%	67%	100%	0%	17%
E01024394	Maidstone 012B	Shepway North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	8	20%	31%	100%	100%	0%	38%
E01024362	Maidstone 011B	Harrietsham and Lenham	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural village and dispersed	8	20%	38%	39%	99%	11%	36%
E01024451	Sevenoaks 015B	Leigh and Chiddingstone Causeway	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	8	20%	46%	68%	100%	18%	68%
E01024012	Ashford 013D	St Michaels	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	20%	96%	60%	100%	20%	60%
E01024772	Tonbridge and Malling 002D	Snodland West	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	22%	91%	42%	100%	7%	11%
E01024085	Canterbury 010B	Little Stour	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural village and dispersed	8	23%	54%	48%	83%	18%	41%
E01024490	Shepway 001A	Elham and Stelling	South Kent Coast	Shepway	Rural village and	8	23%	57%	61%	100%	8%	28%

		Minnis	CCG		dispersed							
E01024419	Sevenoaks 013B	Brasted, Chevening and Sundridge	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	8	24%	31%	68%	100%	24%	68%
E01024839	Tunbridge Wells 003B	Sherwood	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	8	25%	28%	99%	100%	6%	78%
E01024803	Tunbridge Wells 013E	Frittenden and Sissinghurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	8	25%	55%	56%	91%	8%	32%
E01024011	Ashford 013C	St Michaels	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	8	26%	74%	59%	100%	25%	58%
E01024723	Tonbridge and Malling 006A	Borough Green and Long Mill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural village and dispersed	8	29%	53%	54%	100%	24%	47%
E01024053	Canterbury 017B	Chartham and Stone Street	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural village and dispersed	8	29%	65%	45%	99%	27%	43%
E01024237	Dover 009C	St Margaret's-at-Cliffe	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Rural town and fringe	8	32%	60%	53%	100%	11%	16%
E01032812	Ashford 001G	Boughton Aluph and Eastwell	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	39%	59%	62%	84%	14%	25%
E01024414	Sevenoaks 016B	Ash and New Ash Green	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	8	39%	62%	85%	97%	0%	19%
E01023989	Ashford 002C	Downs West	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural village and dispersed	8	43%	48%	97%	100%	24%	83%
E01032620	Tonbridge and Malling 014E	Downs	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural village and dispersed	8	43%	52%	80%	100%	21%	57%
E01024721	Tonbridge and Malling 001C	Blue Bell Hill and Walderslade	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	44%	49%	99%	100%	44%	99%
E01024761	Tonbridge and Malling 003B	Larkfield North	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	50%	71%	89%	100%	49%	89%
E01024077	Canterbury 006E	Herne and Broomfield	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	53%	46%	77%	77%	24%	54%

E01024089	Canterbury 018D	North Nailbourne	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural village and dispersed	8	53%	89%	95%	100%	41%	78%
E01024605	Swale 014D	St Ann's	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	8	60%	84%	80%	98%	60%	80%
E01024113	Canterbury 011E	Sturry South	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	8	64%	94%	100%	100%	64%	100%
E01024063	Canterbury 007C	Gorrell	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	8	65%	75%	100%	100%	0%	0%
E01024403	Maidstone 009E	South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	8	67%	81%	100%	100%	49%	98%
E01024017	Ashford 007E	Singleton South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	69%	94%	99%	100%	69%	99%
E01024762	Tonbridge and Malling 003C	Larkfield North	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	70%	70%	93%	94%	28%	77%
E01033213	Shepway 002E	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	8	70%	93%	93%	100%	0%	1%
E01024385	Maidstone 002D	North	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	8	74%	78%	94%	94%	28%	56%
E01024758	Tonbridge and Malling 013B	Judd	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	81%	97%	92%	97%	15%	87%
E01032819	Ashford 009I	Park Farm South	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	83%	83%	100%	100%	79%	100%
E01024780	Tonbridge and Malling 013E	Vauxhall	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	8	84%	84%	97%	100%	10%	74%
E01024133	Dartford 008A	Bean and Darenth	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	8	91%	91%	100%	100%	22%	25%
E01024519	Shepway 006G	Folkestone Sandgate	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Urban city and town	8	91%	96%	100%	100%	13%	32%
E01033088	Maidstone 008F	Heath	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	8	95%	98%	100%	100%	7%	25%

E01032818	Ashford 009H	Park Farm North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	8	100%	100%	100%	100%	37%	100%
E01024074	Canterbury 006B	Herne and Broomfield	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	9	0%	0%	6%	26%	0%	0%
E01024757	Tonbridge and Malling 013A	Judd	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	9	0%	16%	42%	82%	0%	0%
E01024159	Dartford 013C	Longfield, New Barn and Southfleet	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban city and town	9	0%	21%	3%	56%	0%	3%
E01024446	Sevenoaks 001B	Hextable	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	9	0%	29%	42%	92%	0%	42%
E01024349	Maidstone 007E	Downswood and Otham	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	9	0%	67%	9%	100%	0%	9%
E01023993	Ashford 004F	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	0%	84%	52%	100%	0%	52%
E01024445	Sevenoaks 001A	Hextable	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	9	1%	62%	46%	100%	0%	9%
E01024107	Canterbury 009C	Seasalter	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	9	2%	29%	43%	92%	2%	43%
E01024835	Tunbridge Wells 007C	St John's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	3%	17%	61%	71%	3%	61%
E01024431	Sevenoaks 005A	Eynsford	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	9	6%	16%	27%	100%	6%	27%
E01024297	Gravesham 008A	Riverview	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	9	7%	13%	57%	85%	7%	57%
E01032735	Swale 013F	St Michaels	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	9	9%	9%	64%	64%	5%	64%

E01024056	Canterbury 005A	Chestfield and Swalecliffe	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	9	9%	37%	27%	76%	9%	27%
E01024454	Sevenoaks 009E	Otford and Shoreham	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	9	10%	60%	12%	100%	2%	8%
E01024808	Tunbridge Wells 014C	Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	9	11%	51%	36%	100%	1%	18%
E01024299	Gravesham 008C	Riverview	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Urban major conurbation	9	12%	12%	80%	89%	0%	0%
E01024369	Maidstone 008E	Heath	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	9	12%	42%	87%	98%	0%	0%
E01024442	Sevenoaks 004B	Hartley and Hodsoll Street	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	9	13%	13%	69%	79%	13%	69%
E01024626	Swale 014E	Watling	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	9	15%	19%	33%	44%	0%	0%
E01024832	Tunbridge Wells 009D	St James'	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	16%	27%	33%	80%	0%	11%
E01024416	Sevenoaks 011A	Brasted, Chevening and Sundridge	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	9	16%	42%	29%	56%	16%	29%
E01024088	Canterbury 018C	North Nailbourne	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Rural town and fringe	9	16%	91%	52%	100%	14%	52%
E01024041	Ashford 001E	Wye	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Rural town and fringe	9	19%	80%	69%	100%	6%	38%
E01024753	Tonbridge and Malling 010C	Hildenborough	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	9	20%	20%	41%	53%	5%	41%
E01024440	Sevenoaks 008D	Halstead, Knockholt and Badgers Mount	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	9	20%	51%	50%	100%	18%	47%
E01024100	Canterbury	St Stephens	Canterbury &	Canterbury	Urban city and	9	20%	70%	24%	98%	17%	21%

	013B		Coastal CCG		town							
E01024438	Sevenoaks 007D	Fawkham and West Kingsdown	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	9	20%	96%	72%	100%	20%	69%
E01032821	Ashford 004J	Godinton	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	21%	83%	78%	100%	21%	78%
E01024458	Sevenoaks 012A	Seal and Weald	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	9	22%	22%	55%	59%	22%	50%
E01024853	Tunbridge Wells 006D	Speldhurst and Bidborough	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	9	22%	64%	77%	100%	17%	44%
E01024792	Tunbridge Wells 011A	Brenchley and Horsmonden	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural village and dispersed	9	23%	65%	70%	100%	9%	37%
E01024450	Sevenoaks 009C	Kemsing	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	9	23%	93%	36%	100%	22%	32%
E01024160	Dartford 013D	Longfield, New Barn and Southfleet	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban city and town	9	24%	34%	63%	71%	17%	63%
E01024343	Maidstone 016B	Coxheath and Hunton	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	9	24%	71%	89%	100%	10%	76%
E01024827	Tunbridge Wells 004D	Pembury	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	9	25%	100%	97%	100%	25%	82%
E01024818	Tunbridge Wells 012C	Pantiles and St Mark's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	26%	26%	68%	69%	17%	30%
E01024484	Sevenoaks 013D	Westerham and Crockham Hill	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	9	28%	53%	65%	100%	24%	59%
E01024331	Maidstone 012A	Boughton Monchelsea and Chart Sutton	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	9	29%	44%	80%	81%	12%	34%
E01024851	Tunbridge Wells 006B	Speldhurst and Bidborough	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	30%	31%	54%	68%	15%	32%
E01024768	Tonbridge and	Medway	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and	9	30%	31%	62%	62%	0%	13%

	Malling 012F				town							
E01024265	Gravesham 010A	Higham	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	9	30%	59%	64%	100%	30%	64%
E01032816	Ashford 008E	Washford	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	31%	56%	74%	100%	31%	62%
E01024821	Tunbridge Wells 009A	Park	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	34%	34%	97%	97%	0%	51%
E01024175	Dartford 012E	Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Rural town and fringe	9	34%	100%	93%	100%	34%	93%
E01024734	Tonbridge and Malling 010A	Castle	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	9	35%	52%	57%	79%	0%	0%
E01024823	Tunbridge Wells 008C	Park	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	36%	38%	60%	62%	4%	58%
E01024791	Tunbridge Wells 013D	Benenden and Cranbrook	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	9	37%	94%	70%	100%	36%	58%
E01024473	Sevenoaks 003B	Swanley Christchurch and Swanley Village	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	9	38%	60%	81%	100%	0%	0%
E01024754	Tonbridge and Malling 010D	Hildenborough	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural village and dispersed	9	41%	56%	70%	100%	15%	44%
E01024785	Tonbridge and Malling 003H	West Malling and Leybourne	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	9	41%	96%	63%	100%	41%	63%
E01024462	Sevenoaks 012C	Sevenoaks Kippington	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	9	44%	60%	97%	100%	34%	95%
E01024143	Dartford 002C	Greenhithe	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	9	51%	89%	100%	100%	2%	6%
E01023999	Ashford 003B	Kennington	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	54%	54%	80%	89%	0%	0%

E01024415	Sevenoaks 016C	Ash and New Ash Green	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	9	59%	68%	100%	100%	59%	100%
E01033214	Shepway 002F	North Downs East	South Kent Coast CCG	Shepway	Rural town and fringe	9	65%	78%	76%	99%	0%	0%
E01024006	Ashford 009B	Park Farm North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	67%	67%	100%	100%	30%	100%
E01024849	Tunbridge Wells 002D	Southborough North	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	67%	75%	95%	95%	66%	89%
E01032813	Ashford 012E	Great Chart with Singleton North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	69%	99%	100%	100%	69%	100%
E01024376	Maidstone 016D	Loose	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	9	72%	74%	97%	99%	28%	52%
E01024799	Tunbridge Wells 007A	Culverden	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	73%	73%	96%	96%	31%	83%
E01024145	Dartford 007B	Heath	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	9	76%	76%	100%	100%	34%	53%
E01024123	Canterbury 012E	Westgate	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	9	78%	78%	100%	100%	7%	52%
E01024104	Canterbury 020A	St Stephens	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	9	79%	85%	94%	100%	41%	64%
E01024834	Tunbridge Wells 009E	St James'	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	80%	86%	100%	100%	59%	97%
E01024819	Tunbridge Wells 012D	Pantiles and St Mark's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	9	82%	100%	100%	100%	78%	100%
E01024338	Maidstone 001D	Boxley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	9	93%	93%	100%	100%	93%	100%
E01024008	Ashford 009D	Park Farm North	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	9	98%	98%	100%	100%	0%	33%
E01024275	Gravesham	Meopham South	Dartford,	Gravesham	Rural town and	9	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	100%

	013C	and Vigo	Gravesham & Swanley CCG		fringe							
E01024334	Maidstone 001B	Boxley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	9	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
E01024046	Canterbury 016C	Barton	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	10	0%	0%	24%	24%	0%	7%
E01024468	Sevenoaks 010F	Sevenoaks Town and St John's	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	0%	0%	66%	66%	0%	27%
E01024426	Sevenoaks 014B	Edenbridge North and East	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	10	0%	1%	1%	46%	0%	1%
E01024469	Sevenoaks 012D	Sevenoaks Town and St John's	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	0%	15%	16%	70%	0%	0%
E01024470	Sevenoaks 012E	Sevenoaks Town and St John's	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	0%	22%	0%	69%	0%	0%
E01024629	Swale 013D	West Downs	Swale CCG	Swale	Urban city and town	10	0%	38%	0%	68%	0%	0%
E01024365	Maidstone 017B	Headcorn	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	10	0%	58%	34%	100%	0%	34%
E01032827	Tonbridge and Malling 007G	Kings Hill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	10	0%	75%	74%	100%	0%	74%
E01024348	Maidstone 005D	Detling and Thurnham	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	3%	79%	74%	100%	3%	36%
E01024781	Tonbridge and Malling 007D	Wateringbury	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	10	4%	15%	53%	100%	3%	7%
E01024408	Maidstone 019C	Staplehurst	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Rural town and fringe	10	4%	45%	8%	100%	1%	8%
E01024270	Gravesham 012C	Meopham North	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	10	4%	79%	26%	100%	0%	2%
E01024748	Tonbridge and Malling 011B	Higham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	6%	6%	28%	28%	6%	28%

E01024483	Sevenoaks 013C	Westerham and Crockham Hill	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	10	6%	61%	18%	100%	6%	18%
E01024733	Tonbridge and Malling 012B	Castle	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	7%	51%	18%	85%	0%	0%
E01024745	Tonbridge and Malling 008C	Hadlow, Mereworth and West Peckham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	10	8%	45%	34%	95%	2%	14%
E01024471	Sevenoaks 012F	Sevenoaks Town and St John's	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	9%	55%	76%	95%	5%	52%
E01024423	Sevenoaks 008B	Dunton Green and Riverhead	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	11%	79%	29%	100%	0%	8%
E01024329	Maidstone 007D	Bearsted	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	12%	14%	33%	71%	10%	12%
E01024837	Tunbridge Wells 002A	St John's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	13%	18%	42%	93%	0%	2%
E01024817	Tunbridge Wells 012B	Pantiles and St Mark's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	15%	15%	65%	65%	6%	38%
E01024463	Sevenoaks 011D	Sevenoaks Kippington	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	15%	55%	72%	100%	12%	44%
E01032828	Tonbridge and Malling 007H	Kings Hill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	10	16%	100%	68%	100%	16%	68%
E01024404	Maidstone 012D	South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	17%	22%	52%	86%	0%	0%
E01024755	Tonbridge and Malling 006E	Ightham	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural village and dispersed	10	17%	42%	50%	100%	14%	43%
E01024144	Dartford 007A	Heath	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Dartford	Urban major conurbation	10	19%	19%	67%	67%	19%	67%
E01024464	Sevenoaks 011E	Sevenoaks Kippington	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	20%	47%	73%	88%	9%	41%
E01024778	Tonbridge and	Vauxhall	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and	10	22%	22%	65%	86%	0%	27%

	Malling 013C				town							
E01024854	Tunbridge Wells 006E	Speldhurst and Bidborough	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	23%	45%	77%	82%	22%	53%
E01032655	Swale 007G	Iwade and Lower Halstow	Swale CCG	Swale	Rural town and fringe	10	25%	99%	65%	100%	1%	2%
E01024272	Gravesham 012E	Meopham North	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Gravesham	Rural town and fringe	10	27%	63%	45%	100%	27%	39%
E01024852	Tunbridge Wells 006C	Speldhurst and Bidborough	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	28%	30%	56%	65%	28%	49%
E01024402	Maidstone 012C	South	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	28%	34%	82%	89%	12%	50%
E01024330	Maidstone 005A	Bearsted	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	30%	30%	85%	86%	6%	6%
E01024461	Sevenoaks 010C	Sevenoaks Eastern	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	33%	57%	81%	98%	6%	13%
E01024424	Sevenoaks 011C	Dunton Green and Riverhead	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban city and town	10	36%	44%	93%	100%	0%	17%
E01024820	Tunbridge Wells 012E	Pantiles and St Mark's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	38%	62%	100%	100%	19%	91%
E01024336	Maidstone 005B	Boxley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	40%	72%	87%	100%	11%	32%
E01024782	Tonbridge and Malling 003G	West Malling and Leybourne	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	42%	100%	78%	100%	13%	51%
E01024731	Tonbridge and Malling 009B	Cage Green	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	43%	43%	100%	100%	46%	100%
E01024474	Sevenoaks 003C	Swanley Christchurch and Swanley Village	Dartford, Gravesham & Swanley CCG	Sevenoaks	Urban major conurbation	10	43%	62%	90%	100%	0%	0%
E01024838	Tunbridge Wells 007D	St John's	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	46%	46%	69%	89%	0%	13%

E01024724	Tonbridge and Malling 006B	Borough Green and Long Mill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	10	46%	79%	82%	100%	27%	57%
E01024337	Maidstone 005C	Boxley	West Kent CCG	Maidstone	Urban city and town	10	47%	84%	72%	100%	0%	2%
E01024449	Sevenoaks 009B	Kemsing	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural town and fringe	10	48%	89%	71%	100%	48%	71%
E01024825	Tunbridge Wells 004B	Pembury	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Rural town and fringe	10	48%	89%	79%	100%	40%	77%
E01024720	Tonbridge and Malling 001B	Blue Bell Hill and Walderslade	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	52%	52%	100%	100%	47%	100%
E01024735	Tonbridge and Malling 005C	Ditton	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	53%	53%	100%	100%	7%	51%
E01024850	Tunbridge Wells 002E	Southborough North	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	57%	57%	98%	98%	33%	97%
E01024453	Sevenoaks 009D	Otford and Shoreham	West Kent CCG	Sevenoaks	Rural village and dispersed	10	57%	75%	96%	100%	44%	85%
E01032809	Canterbury 012F	Blean Forest	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	10	62%	62%	92%	92%	61%	92%
E01024722	Tonbridge and Malling 001D	Blue Bell Hill and Walderslade	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban city and town	10	62%	62%	100%	100%	39%	100%
E01024233	Dover 010C	River	South Kent Coast CCG	Dover	Urban city and town	10	65%	65%	100%	100%	31%	80%
E01023996	Ashford 006C	Highfield	Ashford CCG	Ashford	Urban city and town	10	67%	89%	86%	100%	66%	86%
E01032826	Tonbridge and Malling 007F	Kings Hill	West Kent CCG	Tonbridge and Malling	Rural town and fringe	10	71%	99%	94%	100%	70%	94%
E01024102	Canterbury 013D	St Stephens	Canterbury & Coastal CCG	Canterbury	Urban city and town	10	75%	76%	98%	100%	39%	76%
E01024824	Tunbridge Wells 009C	Park	West Kent CCG	Tunbridge Wells	Urban city and town	10	97%	97%	100%	100%	18%	31%