

Annex 2 - Methodology

Natural England's Green Infrastructure mapping tool plots Accessible Natural Green Space Inequalities at the LSOA scale (Lower Layer Super Output Area = average population of 1,500 people or 650 households). Each LSOA is scored according to the percentage of accessible natural green space (L = 0.5%, M = 5 to 50%, H = 50 to 100%) and indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) deciles (1 = 1 to 2, 2 = 3 to 8, 3 = 9 to 10) and shaded accordingly using a bivariate colour scale. Accessible green space includes green space that is “regarded as likely to be open to the general public, free of charge and provided as a space where the public would expect to be able to access at least during daylight hours”.

The IMD ranks locations across England according to 7 domains of deprivation, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment. LSOAs within the lowest ranked deciles have the highest levels of deprivation. Within the Accessible Natural Green Space Inequalities Assessment, the least favourable scenario is therefore L1, which indicates that an LSOA has low coverage of accessible green space and is in the lowest IMD deciles. The most favourable is H3, indicating an LSOA has high coverage of accessible green space and is in the highest IMD deciles.

Summary of survey questions used for the analysis, organised according to the relevant research area

National stakeholder survey:

- Sample
 - Sample
 - Q4 - Geographic reach of role
 - Q5 - Region of focus
- Nature of GSP
 - Activities delivered
 - Q6 - Types of activity available
 - Distribution of activities
 - Q7a - Seasonal and geographic availability of activities
 - Q7b - Gaps in activities
 - Funding
 - Q10 - Main sources of funding for GSP
 - Service users
 - Q8a - Demographics of service users
- Equitable GSP
 - Underserved communities
 - Q8b - Underrepresented groups
 - Opportunities
 - Q11 - Top 3 changes for equitable GSP
- Sustainability
 - Barriers
 - Q9 - Factors influencing supply and demand of GSP

Green activity provider survey:

- Sample
 - Sample
 - Q6b – Location or organisation
- Nature of GSP
 - Green activity providers
 - Q2 – Type of organisation
 - Q3 – Annual income of organisation
 - Q4 – Size of organisation
 - Q5 – Focus of organisation
 - Q6a – Geographic reach of organisation
 - Q7 – Focus of organisation's activities
 - Volunteers
 - Q11 – Role of volunteers
 - Q12 – Importance of volunteers
 - Activities delivered
 - Q10 – Duration or length of activities
 - Q8 – Type of activities provided
 - Distribution of activities
 - Q9 – Seasonality of activities
 - Funding
 - Q23 - Percentage of referrals with funding
 - Q24a - Receive funding from charities and/or grants
 - Q24b - Main types of funding
 - Q25 - Percentage breakdown of funding
 - Service users
 - Q13 - Number of service users per year
 - Q14 - Targeted or general service
 - Q16b - Proportion of service users with mild to moderate mental health needs
 - Q16c - Proportion of service users with moderate to severe mental health needs
 - Q20 - Typical demographic of service users
- Capacity
 - MH capacity
 - Q15 - Organisation has the capacity to support people with mild to moderate mental health needs
 - Q16a - Information on mental health needs of service users
 - Q17 - Challenges to supporting service users with mental health needs
 - Q18 - Support and training for working with service users with mental health needs
 - Numbers
 - Q21 - Capacity to increase numbers of service users
- Sustainability
 - Barriers
 - Q26 - Barriers to scaling up nature-based activities
 - Opportunities
 - Q27 - Vision for next 5 years

National stakeholder survey:

- Sample
 - Q4 - Geographic reach of role
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- Nature of GSP
 - Activities delivered
 - Q6 - Types of activity available
 - Distribution of activities
 - Q7a - Seasonal and geographic availability of activities
 - Distribution of activities
 - Q7b - Gaps in activities
 - Funding
 - Q10 - Main sources of funding for GSP
 - Service users
 - Q8a - Demographics of service users
- Equitable GSP
 - Underserved communities
 - Q8b - Underrepresented groups
 - Opportunities
 - Q11 - Top 3 changes for equitable GSP
- Sustainability
 - Barriers
 - Q9 - Factors influencing supply and demand of GSP

Link worker survey:

- Sample
 - Sample
 - 3b - Region
- Nature of GSP
 - Referrals
 - Q10 - Number of clients supported
 - Q11a - Number of new referrals received
 - Q11b - Referrals from GPs or primary care staff
 - Link worker role
 - Q2b – Sector
 - Q4 - Hours employed
 - Q6 - Length of contract
 - Q7 - Role of volunteers
 - Service users
 - Q13 - Clients with mental health needs
 - Q8 - Target client group(s)
 - Q9 - Client demographic
 - Activities referred to
 - Q15 - Importance of nature for health
 - Q17 - Types of green activities referred to
 - Q20 - Proportion of referrals into green activities monthly
- Capacity
 - Numbers
 - Q5 - Demand-supply balance

- MH capacity
 - Q14 - Challenges supporting clients with mental health needs
 - Q21 - Barriers to referring clients with mental health needs
- Sustainability
 - Challenges
 - Q12 - Issues receiving referrals
 - Q19 - Awareness of providers not referred to
 - Q19 - Reasons for not making referrals
 - Monitoring
 - Q22 - Information records
 - Q23 - Ease of tracking referrals
 - Q24 - Referrals follow-ups