

## Individual - Factors unique or particular to a single person

1.1	<b>Capability</b>	Physical and mental ability to visit nature spaces. Influenced by age and health status.
1.2	<b>Opportunity</b>	Perceived and actual availability of nature spaces. Time available to prioritise visiting.
1.3	<b>Orientation</b>	Attitudes towards nature spaces, enjoyment of visiting, feelings of connectedness, prior experiences e.g. childhood exposure, past negative events.
1.4	<b>Knowledge</b>	Awareness of where different nature spaces are located and how to access them. Understanding of associated benefits, drawbacks, contexts.
1.5	<b>Perceptions</b>	Personal views and preferences on aspects of nature spaces including safety, cleanliness, presence of dogs, impact of weather/seasons, aesthetics/attractiveness, biodiversity/wildlife etc. Feelings relating to belonging, inclusiveness, exclusion. Trust and confidence relating to places, people, messages, organisations.
1.6	<b>Motivation</b>	Desire and preference to visit nature spaces.

## Social & Community - Factors involving interactions, relationships or activities between people and groups who share something in common

2.1	<b>Core relationships</b>	Key people of influence e.g. parents/care givers, children, siblings, friends, colleagues, educators, practitioners, peers.
2.2	<b>Organisations</b>	Groups relating to education, workplace, pastoral care, youthwork and health settings; their values, practice and interventions in relation to nature spaces.
2.3	<b>Community cohesion</b>	Community-level perceptions of neighbourhoods and nature spaces e.g. in relation to sense of place, safety/crime/antisocial behaviour, transport/traffic. Presence or absence of identity and/or belonging among different groups e.g. intergenerational, interracial.
2.4	<b>Cultural influences</b>	Significance of nature spaces in relation to cultural norms, events and celebrations.

## Physical Environment - Factors relating to natural and built surrounding

### Nature space - qualities, features, and attributes of natural or semi-natural outdoor environments

3.1	<b>Proximity</b>	Convenience, closeness to home, regular journeys, workplace. Private garden availability.
3.2	<b>Accessibility</b>	Ease of reach, entry, and/or use. Elements can include: paths, steps, gates, stiles, paving, facilities, benches, cafés, toilets, signposting, entry points. Extent to which spaces cater to different and specific needs (e.g. disabilities/ complex needs) and interests.
3.3	<b>Safety</b>	Actual and/or perceived causes or preventers of risk, danger and/or injury. Elements can include infrastructure (e.g. lighting, maintenance, paths) and people-related issues (e.g. crime, antisocial behaviour, consideration of others, dog management, presence of others).
3.4	<b>Recreation &amp; relaxation</b>	Places for play, exercise/physical activity/sport, nature connection. Community assets include parks, allotments and gardens, greenspaces linked to museums and galleries, plus programmes, interventions and events within nature spaces.
3.5	<b>Biodiversity</b>	Variety and presence of natural features (plants, trees etc.) and wildlife.
3.6	<b>Aesthetics</b>	Actual or perceived sense of beauty and attractiveness.

### Journey to nature spaces - process to reach parks, forests, gardens, nature reserves, or any other green or blue nature settings

3.7	<b>Transport</b>	Reliability, accessibility, cost, variety, safety and cleanliness of means to get to and from nature spaces e.g. public transport, active travel routes, parking, information. Consideration of varied mobility issues.
3.8	<b>Neighbourhood Design</b>	Presence, integration and quality of nature spaces, including issues relating to 3.2 Accessibility, 3.3 Safety, 3.5 Biodiversity, 3.7 Transport. Consideration of established infrastructure, including both barriers (e.g. major roads, railways, industrial areas) and assets (e.g. rivers, coast, parks, woods).

## Political & Societal - Factors relating to government, governance and power, how people live together and how society functions

4.1	<b>Policies</b>	Local, national and international policies and regulations that influence permitted building development as well as nature spaces and their use e.g. development and maintenance of greenspace, housing, transport, education policies, 20-minute neighbourhoods.
4.2	<b>Funding/ Investment</b>	Amount, reliability, regularity and equity in financial support for nature spaces, and their access and use e.g. for maintenance/ improvement/ facilities, transport, information/ awareness, participation/programmes.
4.3	<b>Planning Systems</b>	Extent to which nature spaces are protected and integrated in planning processes, and regulations enforced, particularly in large and growing urban areas. Effectiveness of local and national planning frameworks/guidance and staff in relation to nature spaces and their use.
4.4	<b>Educational &amp; cultural practices</b>	Extent to which education settings, systems and stages – at local, regional, national levels, and from Early Years to Lifelong Learning - enable nature connections. Extent to which a culture of using nature spaces occurs at family, neighbourhood, and generational levels.
4.5	<b>Discrimination &amp; marginalisation</b>	Actions leading to differential use, allocation and maintenance of nature spaces across certain categories of people that are unjust or prejudicial, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability (including mental health). Such actions can lead to people and groups feeling that they do not belong in these places. Extent to which maintenance, development and design (and associated information) is welcoming, considers diverse users.
4.6	<b>Climate change</b>	Considerations relating to impact of changes in climate, weather and biodiversity on nature spaces e.g. flooding, accessibility, heat, storms.