

Domains & Factors that drive low and non-use of nature spaces

Domain 1		Individual Factors unique or particular to a single person
1.1	Capability	Physical and mental ability to visit nature spaces. Influenced by age and health status.
1.2	Opportunity	Perceived and actual availability of nature spaces. Time available to prioritise visiting.
1.3	Orientation	Attitudes towards nature spaces, enjoyment of visiting, feelings of connectedness, prior experiences e.g. childhood exposure, past negative events.
1.4	Knowledge	Awareness of where different nature spaces are located and how to access them. Understanding of associated benefits, drawbacks, contexts.
1.5	Perceptions	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 of places, people, messages, organisations.
1.6	Motivation	Desire and preference to visit nature spaces.
Domain 2		Social & Community Factors involving interactions, relationships or activities between people and groups who share something in common
2.1	Core relationships	Key people of influence e.g. parents/care givers, children, siblings, friends, colleagues, educators, practitioners, peers.
2.2	Organisations	Groups relating to education, workplace, pastoral care, youthwork and health settings; their values, practice and interventions in relation to nature spaces.
2.3	Community cohesion	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	Cultural influences	Significance of nature spaces in relation to cultural norms, events and celebrations.

Domain 3

Physical Environment Factors relating to natural and built surrounding

Nature space:		qualities, features, and attributes of natural or semi-natural outdoor environments
3.1	Proximity	Convenience, closeness to home, regular journeys, workplace. Private garden availability.
3.2	Accessibility	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	Safety	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	Recreation & relaxation	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	Biodiversity	Variety and presence of natural features (plants, trees etc.) and wildlife.
3.6	Aesthetics	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	Transport	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	Neighbourhood Design	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).

Domain 4

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

4.1	Policies	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	Funding/ Investment	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	Planning Systems	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	Educational & cultural practices	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	Discrimination & marginalisation	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	Climate change	Considerations relating to impact of changes in climate, weather and biodiversity on nature spaces e.g. flooding, accessibility, heat, storms.