

Reducing the Social Inequities in Greenspace Use and Access A Co-Design Approach



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1. INTRODUCTION

Urban greening is one way to make cities healthier and more sustainable¹, but there is differential use and access to green spaces between social groups.



> 2.8 million people are not living within a ten-minute walk of a green space in the United Kingdom².

➤ In London, the green space provision per person (19m²) is below the national minimum standard (30m²).²

GSI 0.54

9 17,403 ha.

19 m²

10.633

Source: Fields in Trust (2022)

50

This research aims to examine the social characteristics of the disengaged and investigate the needs and barriers they currently face. It will take a participatory approach to engage different stakeholders in designing green spaces that are accessible and usable for different population groups



3. SYSTEMATIC REVIEW FINDINGS

The number of articles included in the review as a FIGURE 2 function of study location (countries with high number of retractions are highlighted)

United States: 34 United China: Kingdom: 4 Asia North America South Africa: Africa Australia: 5 South America Europe Oceania 3 **KEY FINDINGS**

2. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FIGURE 1 **RESEARCH QUESTION: MIXED METHODS** How to overcome the factors **APPROACH** that hinder the use and access to green spaces in different **METHODS** DATA socio-economic groups? 150 articles from Systematic Scopus, Web of Science and **OBJECTIVES** review **ProQuest** Multivariate 2009 - 2019 MENE 1. To identify the factors that regression survey by Natural affect greenspace use and analysis **England** access 2. To identify key groups for 2020 - 2021 PANS **Factor** which access is reduced in survey by Natural analysis Lonaon ∟ngiana 3. To conduct a qualitative Participants recruited investigation on the importance of from snowball Survey green spaces to different groups sampling, social media, face-to-face and their barriers to use Participants recruited Semi-4. To co-produce face-to-face recommendations for the structured interactions and interview management of green spaces survey

datasets used by the included articles Number of articles 120 108 Quantitative study 94 100 Qualitative study Mixed methods study 80 Review 60 40 20 GIS Remote Survey Survey Interview Mixed Review Social Census data sensing media methods data **Dataset**

FIGURE 3

PROXIMITY 76

1

QUALITIES

Negative

The study designs and

> Ten explanatory factors and variables were found to influence greenspace access and use.

The patterns of association between the proximity to greenspace and these factors give mixed messages while those of greenspace quality consistently declined with the various aspects of vulnerability.

RESEARCH GAPS

More research is needed which investigates the links between greenspace qualities, and the characteristics of greenspace users and non-users.

> Future work should employ more qualitative methodologies to investigate the actual preferences and needs of residents

REFERENCES

FIGURE 4

The number of studies finding associations between explanatory factors and proximity to/ qualities of green spaces

25

28

identity 3 3 Immigration 1

Economic

factors

Race or

ethnicity

Age

Transport

access

density

Population 3

Education 4

25

status Historical urban transition

Disability 1

Number of

articles

80

60

Negative

■ No effect

Positive

40

1 5

20

0

20