Five-year (2014-2019), £7M Programme to

“better understand and represent the complexities of the natural environment in valuation analyses and to consider the wider societal and cultural value of ecosystem services”
Three Goals

1. Valuing Nature Network
   Foster inter- & trans-disciplinary research capabilities

Two Research Calls

2. Human Health & Wellbeing
   Understanding the value of the UK's natural environment for human health (physical and mental) and wellbeing

3. Ecosystem Stocks & Tipping Points
Improving Wellbeing through Urban Nature: integrating green/blue infrastructure and health service valuation and delivery (IWUN)

PI: Anna Jorgensen
University of Sheffield
• Evaluate how urban green space impacts on health and wellbeing

• Explore the cultures and values that influence how people of different ages and backgrounds interact with the natural environment

• Develop a method to measure the cost-effectiveness of natural environments in delivering healthcare

• Work out how urban green space can be used to deliver health and social care in the future
• Health data
  • General health
  • Mental health
• Deprivation (IMD)
• Land cover
• Biodiversity
• Green space ‘quality’
Average Garden size

Very variable sizes
Garden size and general health

All urban LSOAs in Sheffield for 2001 (n=334) and 2011 (n=312)

Adjusting for:
- Income IMD
- Employment IMD
- Education IMD
- Population density
- Smoking
- Pollution
- House prices
- Region
- ACORN
- Income (MSOA)

Findings from national study to be published in International Journal of Health Geographics
Council – cleanliness score

- Litter
- Dog fouling
- Chewing gum
- Graffiti

PPQ17 quality - cleanliness score
- Very high cleanliness (18.0 - 20.0)
- High cleanliness (16.0 - 18.0)
- Medium cleanliness (14.5 - 16.5)
- Low cleanliness (12.0 - 14.5)
- Very low cleanliness (4.0 - 11.5)

Road network
- Motorway
- A Road
- B Road
- Urban area
Negative binomial regression:
Dependent variable: Standardised poor health
Offset: ln(expected poor health)

Cleanliness is associated with poor health
But no clear associations with the social media proxies

Adjusting for:
- Income deprivation
- Total green space
- Average garden size
- Air pollution (PM$_{10}$)
- Smoking prevalence
Many people value spending time outdoors

About 70% of the interviewees volunteered an outdoor location as their ‘favourite place’ (open question, no prior priming of outdoors/nature theme).

These are not necessarily local, interviewees had special places in Sheffield they would travel to visit, usually larger parks with good level of facilities.

\[\text{this, this, this... rather than this.}\]
A loo, a brew, a view and something to do... actions that are both specific and context-changing