



# Evaluation of the GRCF: Annex to Interim Report



## Evaluation questions

Original evaluation question	Section in which question is addressed
<b>Was the GRCF delivered as intended?</b>	Sections 2, 4 and 6
EQ1. Was the rationale for the GRCF clear, appropriate to the circumstances, and understood and shared by partners and stakeholders?	Section 2.1
EQ2. Was the GRCF effectively delivered at pace and were there any unintended consequences?	Section 2.1
EQ3. Was the application process proportionate to the needs of applicants, and did it work well?	Section 2.2 <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b>
EQ4. Was the permission to start phase appropriate to the needs of applicants, and did it work well?	Section 2.2
EQ5. Were the programme monitoring and evaluation processes appropriate to the needs of applicants, partners and stakeholders, and did they work well?	Section 2.3 <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b>
EQ6. Was the 'end of project' process appropriate to the needs of applicants, and did it work well?	Not addressed at this interim stage
EQ7. Are adequate processes in place to manage risks and ensure the longer-term legacy of the projects?	Section 4.2
EQ8. Have lessons been learned that could improve the processes of programme delivery in future?	Section 6
<b>Is the GRCF on track to achieve its intended outcomes?</b>	Section 0
EQ9. What outputs and outcomes are the projects expected to achieve, when, and how will these be measured?	Section <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> and in ICF (2021) GRCF Phase 1 Evaluation Design Report design report
EQ10. What are the achievements of the programme to date, and have these met the expectations of The Heritage Fund/Defra and the projects?	Section 0
EQ11. Are the projects on course to meet their intended outcomes, and are there risks and uncertainties?	Section 0
EQ12. What has worked well and less well, and why?	Section 0
EQ13. How has the wider context influenced the outputs, outcomes and impacts of GRCF?	Section 0
<b>Did the GRCF provide good value for money, taking account its impact compared to the resources invested?</b>	Sections 4 and 5
EQ14. What additional outcomes has the programme delivered compared to the counterfactual (no GRCF)?	Section 4.1
EQ15. How could impact be monitored and evaluated in future, and over what timetable?	Not addressed at this interim stage
EQ16. What resources were used by the programme (including Defra funding, other co-funding, in-kind resources)?	Section 5.2
EQ17. What benefits has the programme delivered/ is the programme expected to deliver, and how do these compare to its costs?	Not addressed at this interim stage
EQ18. Is there evidence that some types of activities and/or sizes of project deliver better VFM than others?	Not addressed at this interim stage

Original evaluation question	Section in which question is addressed
EQ19. Did the processes of project selection, programme management, monitoring and evaluation contribute to VFM?	Section 5.3
EQ20. Does the allocation of 5% of the programme budget to administration represent good VFM?	Not addressed at this interim stage
EQ21. Did the compressed application, grant award and project delivery timetable have implications for VFM?	Not addressed at this interim stage
EQ22. Could better VFM have been delivered and have lessons been learned that could improve the VFM of future schemes?	Section 5.4

# Annex 1 Interim stage employment data analysis

## A1.1 Introduction

A key objective of the GRCF is to support job creation and retention and skills development within the conservation sector and its supply chain. Therefore, GRCF funding can be used towards employment by projects. There are a number of job types supported and encouraged, outlined in 0.

## A1.2 Monitoring data received at interim stage

### A1.2.1 Coverage of projects

Jobs monitoring data was submitted by 20 out of the 22 large projects and 41 of the 48 medium sized projects. Therefore, out of the 70 projects 8 projects have not reported any job creation at the present time. It is not known whether this is because they were unable to submit monitoring data on jobs, or if it was because they have not had any employment impacts at this stage. However 5 projects did not submit a monitoring return at all.

### A1.2.2 Coverage of employment types

The monitoring data is thought to include good data on new roles created for the GRCF projects and existing roles protected from redundancy to work on GRCF projects. For other job types data is either partial or not available, as outlined below.

In the July 2021 monitoring data return, projects were asked to prioritise submission of data on roles created and roles protected from redundancy, and to deprioritise reporting on full cost recovery roles in particular, returning to these in later data submissions.

Data on jobs created through contractors and suppliers has not yet been collected.

Overview of employment data elements, their coverage in monitoring data and use in analysis

Type of role or support	Nature of monitoring request
New role created	Full submission requested
Role protected from redundancy	Full submission requested
Partial support – full cost recovery	Submission optional
Apprenticeship	Full submission requested
Freelance/self-employed (direct)	Submission optional
Contractors & suppliers (indirect)	Not requested, no option to submit

# Annex 2 Interim stage spatial data analysis

This annex summarises the interim stage spatial data analysis, which was conducted using project monitoring data provided by the projects to The Heritage Fund. The analysis updates many of the maps and tables, provided in earlier study outputs, with the latest data.

## A2.1 Methodology used for initial assessments

The interim phase data is from a monitoring data collection app which grantees used to submit their data to The Heritage Fund. Detailed GIS boundaries were submitted by a small

number of projects and included a range of data including GIS compatible shapefiles and tab files, but also pdf documents and map jpegs which would need georeferencing to import into GIS to be analysed. As such the GIS data was not used further at this stage.

All grantees were asked to provide a site name and give point locations for their project by one of the following spatial systems:

- Latitude/Longitude
- OS Grid Reference
- Postcode

Details of 968 sites were received. All grid references and postcodes were converted to latitude and longitude for accurate mapping in GIS. There were 23 sites, provided by 8 projects, which were not sufficiently detailed to map (e.g. “Bedford”, “York”). The Heritage Fund were able to check with applicants and provide more detailed postcodes, leaving just 4 sites from 2 projects which were at regional scales and therefore impossible to map more accurately (e.g. “community land/open spaces across north west England”, “Cornwall” and “UK”).

Examination of the final latitude and longitude for each project suggested a number of duplicates within projects, where grantees had possibly submitted the same site more than once. These duplicates were identified, but deemed necessary and were therefore retained.

This assessment therefore covers 22 large projects and 47 medium projects (one more large project than was included in the first assessment). The projects provided one or more point locations, referred to hereafter as ‘sites’. A total of 964 sites were mapped from the 69 projects and the number of sites per project ranged from 1 site (5 projects with just 1 site) to 150. The average (mean) number of sites for large projects was 26.7 and 8.0 for medium projects. The analysis examined the project sites provided and removed those that related to the organisation’s headquarters. This was because some projects had provided only their organisation’s headquarters and no other sites. However, in this analysis the data provided was different due to the completion of the set form. The set form allowed projects to provide the ‘office location of the lead or partner organisation’ (similar to the organisation’s headquarters identified previously). In the current dataset, all those projects who provided an office location also gave other sites alongside the offices. We have included sites which refer to the offices of lead or partner organisations in the mapping of sites in the current analysis as this may be relevant for the provision of local jobs based at these offices. A total of 40 projects gave one (or more than one) office location of the lead or partner organisation and 70 of the ‘sites’ mapped referred to these offices.

Monitoring data provided from grantees covered a range of themes, including jobs, infrastructure, engagement and conservation. These themes are explored on regional, local authority and site levels using the spatial point locations provided. For the conservation themes, grantees provided an area (e.g. woodland created or grassland restored) or length of habitat (e.g. hedgerows created or river restored) which was created or restored. The grantees provided a range of measurements and units, which were all converted to hectares, see tables below. For length, the unit of 1 kilometre was taken as roughly approximate to 1 hectare (assuming a 10 m wide length of habitat).

**Conversions for area measurements and units to produce an approximate hectare value across all projects and sites.**

Measurement given and unit	Conversion to hectares
<b>Kilometre squared</b>	*100
<b>Acres</b>	*0.404686
<b>Miles squared</b>	*258.999
<b>Hectares</b>	*1

Conversions for length measurements and units to produce an approximate hectare value across all projects and sites.

Measurement given and unit	Conversion to hectares
Kilometre	*1

### A2.1.1 Project coverage (convex hulls)

The point locations of the 964 sites for all 69 projects are shown in 0. Each point location was buffered by 2.5 km to provide a simple project area visible at a national scale. Using these buffered locations, a convex hull for each project was calculated. A convex hull is a minimum bounding polygon that describes the coverage of all points (it can be thought of as an elastic band stretched around the points which snaps to their extent). A convex hull was mapped for each project (see 0) and an area was calculated to quantify the coverage.

The data provided included 2 sites in Wales and 1 in Scotland. These have been excluded from all other subsequent analysis.

### A2.1.2 Site buffers for the physical/engagement extent

Spatial analysis was conducted based on the sites provided, but converted these specific point locations of sites to an area which could be better considered to be the geographic scope of the project's interventions. The approach taken in this current interim analysis is the same as was conducted in the initial analysis, using estimated buffers to the point locations of sites provided described in more detail below.

A combination of information from project summaries and examination of the site point locations on maps were used to estimate the likely extent of each project in terms of both their physical and engagement remit. For each project, a buffer distance was determined around the site point locations provided for each project. This distance was unique to each project and for each project's physical or engagement extent.

The **physical extent** is the location(s) where interventions such as habitat or species actions are planned. These varied from extremely local interventions across small urban greenspaces carried out by volunteers for specific species to much wider, landscape-scale habitat management. To allow a rapid assessment of the physical extent of each project, we created buffers based on information from the project descriptions. Buffer distances were determined using the point(s) provided over a base map of SSSI boundaries and OpenStreetMap to consider what greenspaces and important ecological sites might fall within the project area and ensure any named or hinted at within the project descriptions were within the distance.

The **engagement extent** was considered in terms of the likely physical locations of the individuals who will engage with each project. These range from paid staff or subcontractors to trainees, volunteers, young people from nearby schools to community members who may benefit indirectly (e.g. through access to improved greenspace, air quality etc.). To assess this, we used the point locations provided by each project and mapped an engagement catchment (as described or implied within the project summary), representing the local distribution of urban areas and locations likely to be relevant. This approach clearly has limitations - for example, a project may have a wide reach, but target relatively few individuals over this area. However, it enables an interim "quick and dirty" assessment to be made until more accurate engagement data are available (e.g. a specific catchment or engaged individuals within a catchment area).

In this interim analysis we review the buffer distances used in the initial analysis, with a focus on:

- projects which previously had just one or two sites (and therefore were often not included),
- projects for which the number of sites had changed significantly and,
- projects which had very large buffers previously (largely due to vague site information given previously).

Some projects reviewed had no amendments made to the buffer distances, especially in regards to the physical buffers due to large sites still being represented by a single site point location. Amendments to the buffer distances applied to 23 projects - mostly to physical buffer distances, 18 of the 23 projects.

The physical buffers ranged from 1 m<sup>1</sup> to 2.5 km (in the previous interim analysis this ranged to 10 km) with an average of 1.3 km for large (previously 1.3km) and 1.3 km for medium projects (previously 1.9 km). The engagement buffers ranged from 1 km to 12 km (previously 25 km) with an average of 5.8 km for large (previously 6.2 km) and 5.2 km for medium projects (previously 5.9).

Ideally it would be possible to distinguish between the physical sites and the engagement sites and which fall into both. This is alluded to in the data collected, by the use of the previously mentioned split of sites into 'offices' and areas of land. However, this distinction is not always clear and furthermore was not always filled in by every project. As such, all point locations of sites have been treated the same in regards to the application of these buffers. The ability for projects to give lead or partner headquarters often appears to have increased the number of locations being listed. However, this appears to have sometimes made mapping of sites more erroneous, due to the inclusion of a wide range of partner offices which may not have any physical or engagement activities related to these.

Previous analysis noted that 3 large and 10 medium projects had only one spatial point provided (often simply the organisation's headquarters, which in some cases had no relevance to the location of the project). Many of these were therefore removed. However, in interim stage analysis just 5 projects were not given a physical or engagement extent buffer, leaving 64 projects (20 large and 44 medium) used in the buffer analysis. These projects still lacked specific site information or were operating on a national/regional scale of their physical or engagement interventions which still was deemed an incorrect representation to use nationwide buffers to represent.

GIS analysis buffered the project point locations by the physical and engagement distances and dissolved to combine any disparate or overlapping buffers into a single polygon for each project (i.e. a single non-overlapping footprint). These layers were then queried against a number of other geographical datasets to consider the remit of each project. These included:

- Regions of England (Office for National Statistics dataset)<sup>2</sup>,
- Ceremonial Counties (Ordnance Survey OpenData),
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Natural England dataset),
- World Heritage Sites (Historic England),
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Historic England dataset),
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Natural England),
- National Parks (Natural England),
- National Character Areas (Natural England dataset),
- Postcode data for number of dwellings (derived Royal Mail product),
- LSOA population estimates: mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics dataset),

<sup>1</sup> Project OL-20-01630: GRCF2020 Healing Nature gave specific very small sites and therefore query could effectively use just the point locations so a nominal 1m buffer used.

<sup>2</sup> Note: 10 sites did not fall into regions of England – 3 were in Scotland/Wales and the rest fell into coastal areas but were manually assigned to their nearest region.



- LSOA Rural Urban Classification (2011) (Office for National Statistics dataset),
- LSOA Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score (2019) (Office for National Statistics dataset).

### A2.1.3 GIS shapefiles and other spatial data

As already mentioned, a subset of projects provided supplementary spatial data. This could include site boundaries and therefore make for a much more accurate assessment than assumptions based on the buffer distances applied to points, as used in the analysis here.

A total of 325 separate data files (including files extracted from zipped folders) were provided for 50 sites from 12 projects (4 large and 8 medium). This total not only included geospatial file types, such as GIS shapefiles, but also data presented in a range of other formats (such as jpegs, pdfs, etc). Just 290 of the files provided consisted of file formats specifically designed for use with GIS software.

Typically, a single GIS ‘file’ consists of a minimum of 4 component files (although up to 8 may be used on occasion), only one of which comprises the GIS shapefile itself. In order for the shapefile to be viewable in GIS, the other component files (comprising a range of .dbf, .sbx, etc) must also be provided. The additional components incorporate a range of information essential to the accurate mapping and projection of the spatial data within the shapefile (e.g. spatial co-ordinates, etc). For example, project OL-20-01381 submitted 4 files, for 4 separate labelled sites, but provided just one file (the .shp file) and so the files provided are incomplete and do not open in GIS.

As such from the 290 (component) GIS files provided, only 51 could be opened in GIS (comprising 48 shapefiles and 3 tab files). Furthermore, several of these files contained information on single sites (i.e. including multiple files from single projects), whilst other, single, files contained information on multiple sites. The files were mostly polygons representing a discrete area, but one project also provided a polyline (Keddleston Crayfish Barrier).

Other non-GIS file types consisted of pdf, jpegs, excel files and word documents. Some of these supporting information to GIS files provided, but others contained the only spatial information submitted. For example, project OM-20-02697 provided 9 jpeg maps illustrating their sites. These can be manually digitised into GIS, providing it is clear where the image is located in England. However, this is time consuming and it is far easier to provide a GIS compatible file.

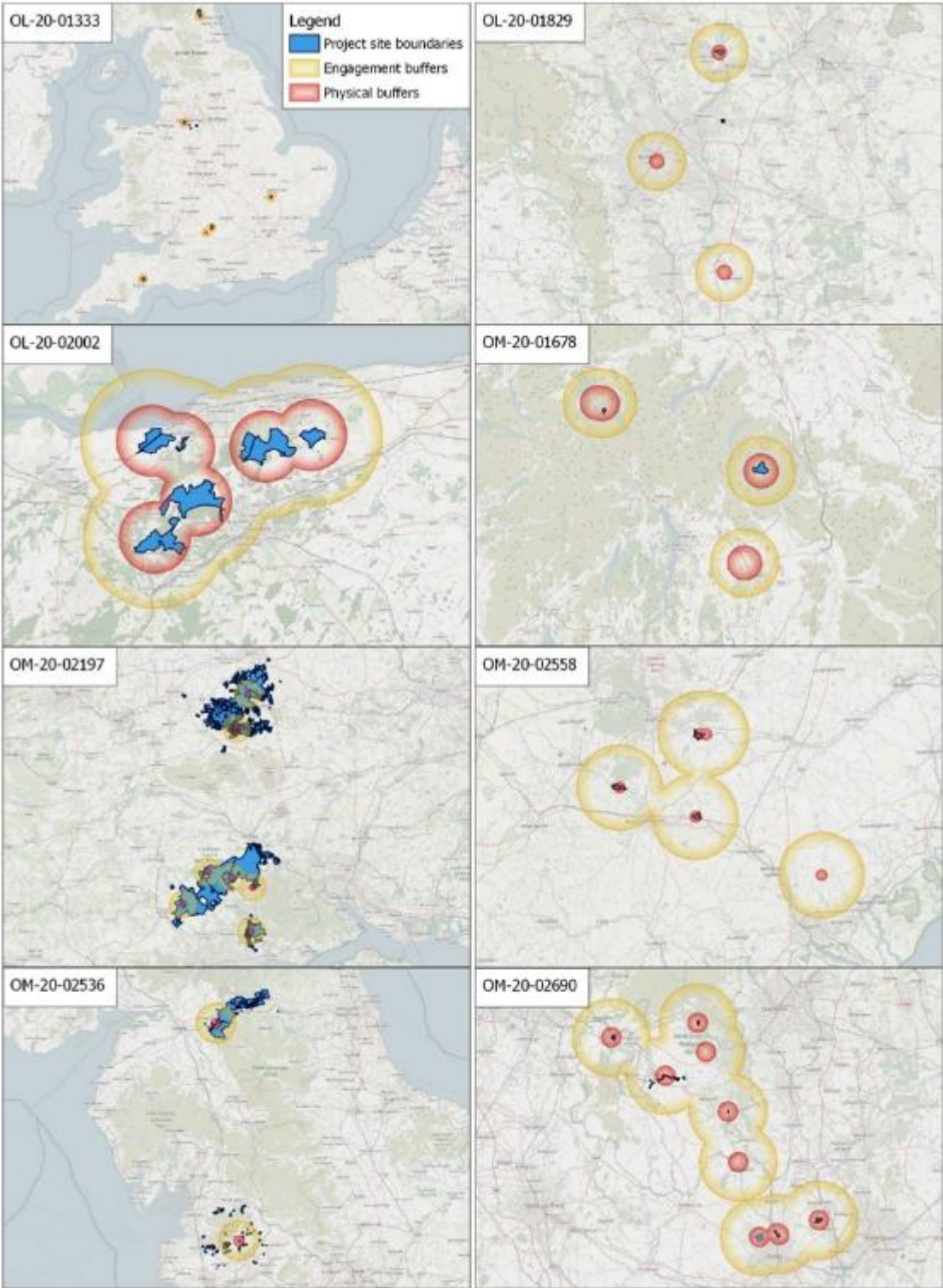
For the 8 project which submitted useable GIS format files, the distribution and extent of the sites can be compared to the buffers we produced based on the point locations of sites the projects provided (0). Some projects show disparities between the locations of site boundaries and the locations of the point locations, with site boundaries away from the point locations (e.g. OL-20-01829). However, most conform well, with only the odd point appearing to not be associated with a site boundary. For example, project OL-20-02002, Climate Change Resilience for Blean Woods and Seasalter Levels, the site boundaries align very well with the points and the buffer distances chosen.

It was clear that it is large sites were those which conformed least (e.g. OM-20-02197 and OM-20-02536) and particularly where a “site” comprises a number of small separate sites (OM-20-02536). Project OM-20-02197, The Owl Box Initiative, is supplying owl boxes to 100 farms covering 40,000ha hence accurate boundaries are much more useful than point locations. Project OM-20-02536 highlight particular issues where there is a single very large site and then a “site” which was given as a point location, but actually comprises several small sites, and as such the point location buffers (particularly using a single buffer for all point locations) will not reflect the scope of the work. Project OM-20-02536, the Curlew



Recovery Northern England, is working with 70 farms to restore 1050 ha, but in two discrete priority landscapes, likely to be the cause of the disparity between a single contiguous site in the north and a complex of small sites in the south.

Comparison between project GIS files provided and point buffers used in the analysis



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#### A2.1.4 Limitations

The interim dataset is an improvement on the initial data used in the interim analysis and this data has allowed greater refinement, but still has some similar limitations to the previous dataset.

For the physical extent, using spatial data for precise project boundaries could greatly improve the accuracy for where projects are operating, rather than assumed areas based on point locations and supporting information. This would ensure, for example, that buffers drawn for a particular project do not include a physical feature, such as an SSSI, that is not a target for the project, which may well have been the case in this analysis.

For the engagement extent, the extent we have mapped is often a large area representing a potential area in which those engaged are likely to live. However, this will poorly reflect the specific peoples engaged with, especially when only a small number of people may be supported from over a wide area (e.g. staff employed by a project or the catchments of schools). This engagement data would be better to consider specific localities of any engagement, such as targeted local communities, specific community centres/schools or individuals.

There are several limitations to undertaking spatial analysis using GIS data for programmes such as the GRCF. Only a small number of funded organisations, generally larger organisations, would be expected to have the capacity and resource to use GIS data. Some of the data that was provided was also not immediately compatible with GIS. These have been discussed along with the comparison between the point location buffers and the site boundaries. It is recommended that the benefits of site boundaries be better communicated to projects as these help to provide a much more accurate spatial assessment.

## A2.2 Spatial data analysis results

### A2.2.1 Project coverage (convex hulls)

The coverage of projects across England using convex hulls is shown in 0. The Figure highlights that a handful of the large projects are operating nationally, but many are regional or small scale. Medium projects are generally single landscape or local community projects.

Project areas (i.e. the convex hull area based on a 2.5 km buffer around a project’s points, as seen in 0) ranged from 20 km<sup>2</sup> to 163,000 km<sup>2</sup> (the latter being OL-20-02125: GRCF 2020: Generation Green a new/aspirant workforce for the green recovery). The average (mean) coverage of a large project was around 28,000 km<sup>2</sup> (roughly the size of the East and West Midlands, 0), but just 2,823 km<sup>2</sup> for a medium project (just under twice the size of London, 0). Median area was estimated at 1,159 km<sup>2</sup> for large projects and 473 km<sup>2</sup> for medium projects.

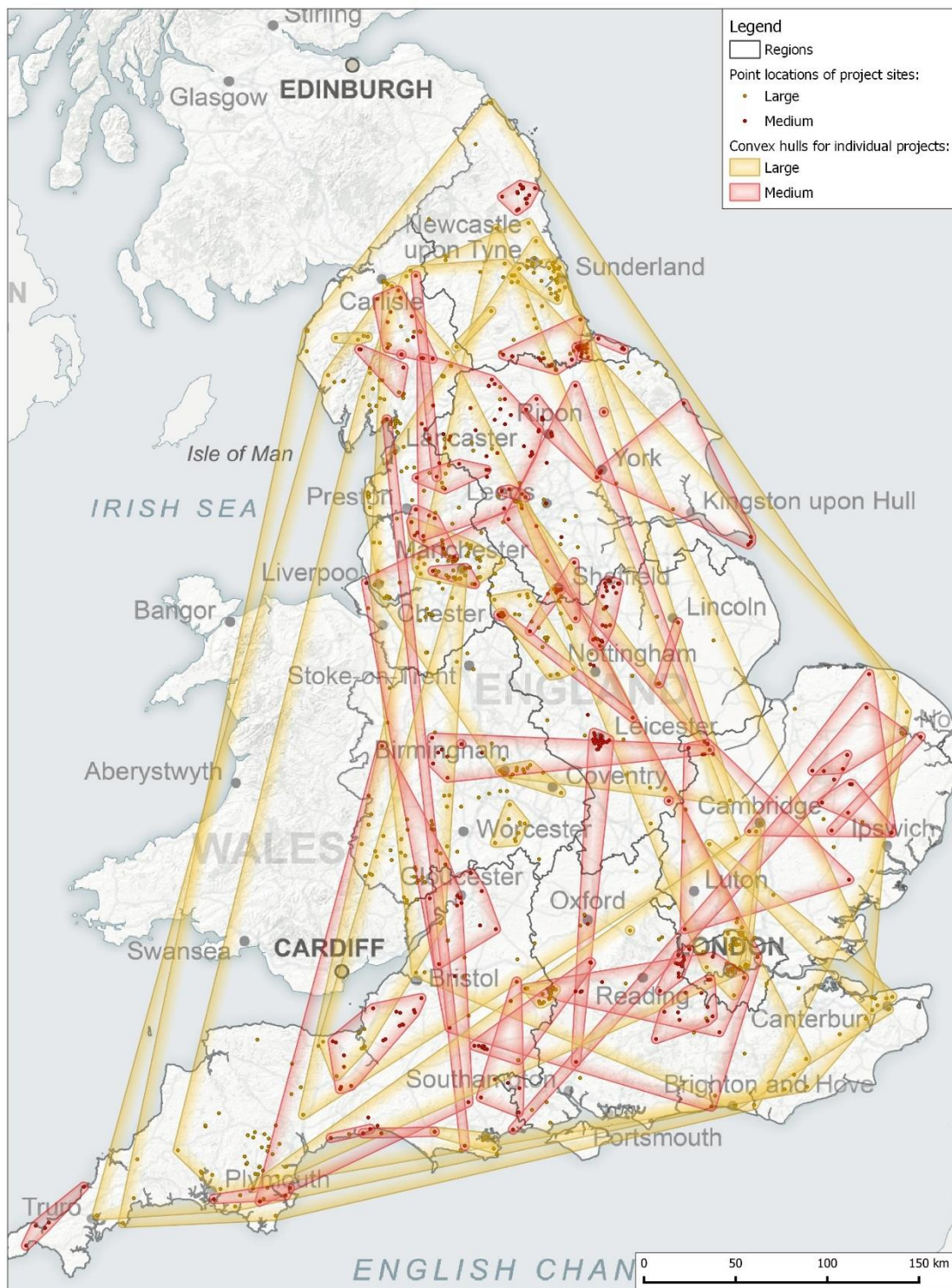
#### Overall area of large or medium projects

Project	Minimum area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Maximum area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Mean area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Median area (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Large projects (22)</b>	20	162,852	27,617	1,159
<b>Medium projects (47)</b>	20	42,810	2,823	473
<b>Total (69)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>162,852</b>	<b>10,728</b>	<b>544</b>

Examining how these convex hull areas have changed from the initial analysis to this interim stage analysis shows the greatest change is in the average area of medium projects, which has increased greatly from 194 km<sup>2</sup> to 2,823 km<sup>2</sup>. This could be thought to be attributed to the inclusion of sites for the lead and partner organisation offices, which can be located away from the core project area. However, removing these sites reduces the average area for medium projects only slightly to 2,233 km<sup>2</sup>. The main driver behind this seems to be the improvement in the number of sites being listed for medium projects. Previously a medium project had an average of 2.9 sites, but in the interim data this has increased to 8.0 sites per project. For reference, the number of sites included in large projects has decreased, previously an average of 40.3 sites per project were mapped, but in the current data this is still a reasonable 26.7 sites.



Point locations of the sites for large and medium projects with convex hulls to show the extent of each project individually



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### A2.2.2 Regional coverage of sites

The distribution of all 964 site point locations, as shown in 0 was examined by regions. Overall, all regions of England were covered, with the number of sites ranging from 38 sites in London (4% of all sites) to 226 sites in the North West (23% of sites). Large projects

(physical extent) are estimated to be working in anywhere between 1 and 9 regions with an average of 2.9 regions. For medium projects, the physical extent as mapped never spreads across more than 7 regions of England, but most were confined to 1 or 2 regions, with an average of 1.5 regions coverage per medium project.

Examining the distribution on a county level, shows sites are present in all but two of the 48 (ceremonial) counties of England (the Isle of Wight and Rutland). The sites for a single project typically cover an average of 3.3 counties (an average of 6.1 counties for large projects and 2.1 for medium projects).

### A2.2.3 Physical extent (variable project site buffers)

The physical extent of the projects is shown as variable buffers for each project applied to the site point locations in 0, along with three illustrative datasets: National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and World Heritage sites.

Of the 64 projects examined it was possible to map an estimated physical extent of a total of 62 projects. The missing two projects were not considered to have a physical extent as they were entirely engagement focused.

In summary:

- The combined footprint of all projects' physical engagement buffers (i.e. not double counting overlapping project areas) totalled 3,274 km<sup>2</sup> - this decreased to 3,272 km<sup>2</sup> when clipped to terrestrial habitats and accounted for roughly 2.5% of the terrestrial area of England.
- Based on the physical buffers we estimate that the projects are likely to coincide with 12 World Heritage Sites<sup>3</sup> (60% of England's WHS). Most projects did not cover a WHS (47 of the projects), and those which did included just one or two WHS, with the most being 3 WHS for a single project (OL-20-01873: GRCF2020: Ancient woods and trees – delivering landscape recovery and ecological resilience).
- The project buffers intersect with a total of 716 different Scheduled Ancient Monuments (3.6% of all SAMs in England).
- A combined total of 539 SSSIs are covered by the projects (just over 13% of all individual SSSIs in England), with one project covering 37 separate SSSIs (OL-20-01873: GRCF2020: Ancient woods and trees – delivering landscape recovery and ecological resilience). On average, large projects are estimated to cover 7.2 separate SSSIs each and medium projects 4.6 SSSIs. For the SSSIs which intersected with our physical buffers, the proportion of the SSSI area which fell within this buffer was on average roughly 58%.
- The projects cover 147 out of the 159 (92%) National Character Areas (NCAs). Large projects cover an average of 17.3 NCAs and medium projects cover an average of 5.8 NCAs. The most commonly occurring NCA in projects' engagement extent was the Northern Thames Basin, and Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (11 projects each).
- Of the 10 National Parks in England, 8 had projects working within them<sup>4</sup>. However, this related to only 17 projects, with the rest not working in National Parks. Across all projects the mean number of National Parks within the physical buffers was just 0.4. The typical

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<sup>3</sup> Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, Derwent Valley Mills, Dorset and East Devon Coast, Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall), Ironbridge Gorge, Maritime Greenwich, Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Saltaire, Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites, Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey, The English Lake District

<sup>4</sup> Dartmoor, Exmoor, Lake District, New Forest, North York Moors, Peak District, The Broads, Yorkshire Dales



area of the physical buffer as a proportion of the whole National Park area was on average 3.4%.

- The combined estimated physical scope of large and medium projects includes 71% of AONBs (24 separate AONBs, out of the 34 in England). The large projects cover an average of 1.3 AONBs and the medium projects an average of 0.6 AONBs.

Approximate physical scope of projects (shown as simple buffer, variable for each project) in relation to some key physical environmental datasets



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## A2.2.4 Engagement extent (variable point buffers)

Any population reach we estimate at this stage is likely to be an over-estimate as projects may be covering a wide area but engaging with relatively few people within that area. Furthermore, they may be engaging with very specific individuals within this area (e.g. a project focusing on placements for students or a project engaging with BAME groups). The extent should therefore be considered as the pool of potential people to be engaged with. The project engagement extent is related to Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) which may be only partially in the extent of the intersecting buffer and also vary greatly in size.

In summary:

- In terms of engagement, the combined projects cover 41,904 km<sup>2</sup> - roughly equivalent to the size of the East of England and the South East combined, and around 32% of the area of England (but note that non-terrestrial habitats are included in projects).
- Within this footprint of all projects (i.e. the pool or scope the engagement might reach) based on postcode data there are 11,930,453 residential properties, which we could assume equates to roughly 28.6 million people (based on 2.4 people per household). The number of residential properties for an individual project ranged from 729 properties to 4,221,901, with the mean number for large projects estimated at 576,495 and for medium projects 125,490.
- The number of people living within each project engagement extent ranges from 13,000 to 11 million (21% of the UK population)<sup>5</sup>. The average (mean) number of people living within the engagement area is 1.6 million for large projects and around 340,000 for medium projects.
- The projects' engagement scope was examined in relation to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) scale. Data is provided as deciles and were extracted; generally, projects covered all deciles, with 16 out of 20 large projects (80%) encompassing areas in both 1 (most deprived areas) and 10 (least deprived areas). For medium projects, 28 out of 44 projects (64%) included all ten deciles.
- The coverage of rural to urban communities was also examined (see 0 and 0). Overall, projects cover a range of rural to urban areas, although this varies greatly between projects. Across all projects, the average percentage of the population which was 'urban' was 68%. For large projects the average percentage of the population which was from major or minor urban conurbations was 45% compared to compared to 20% for medium projects.

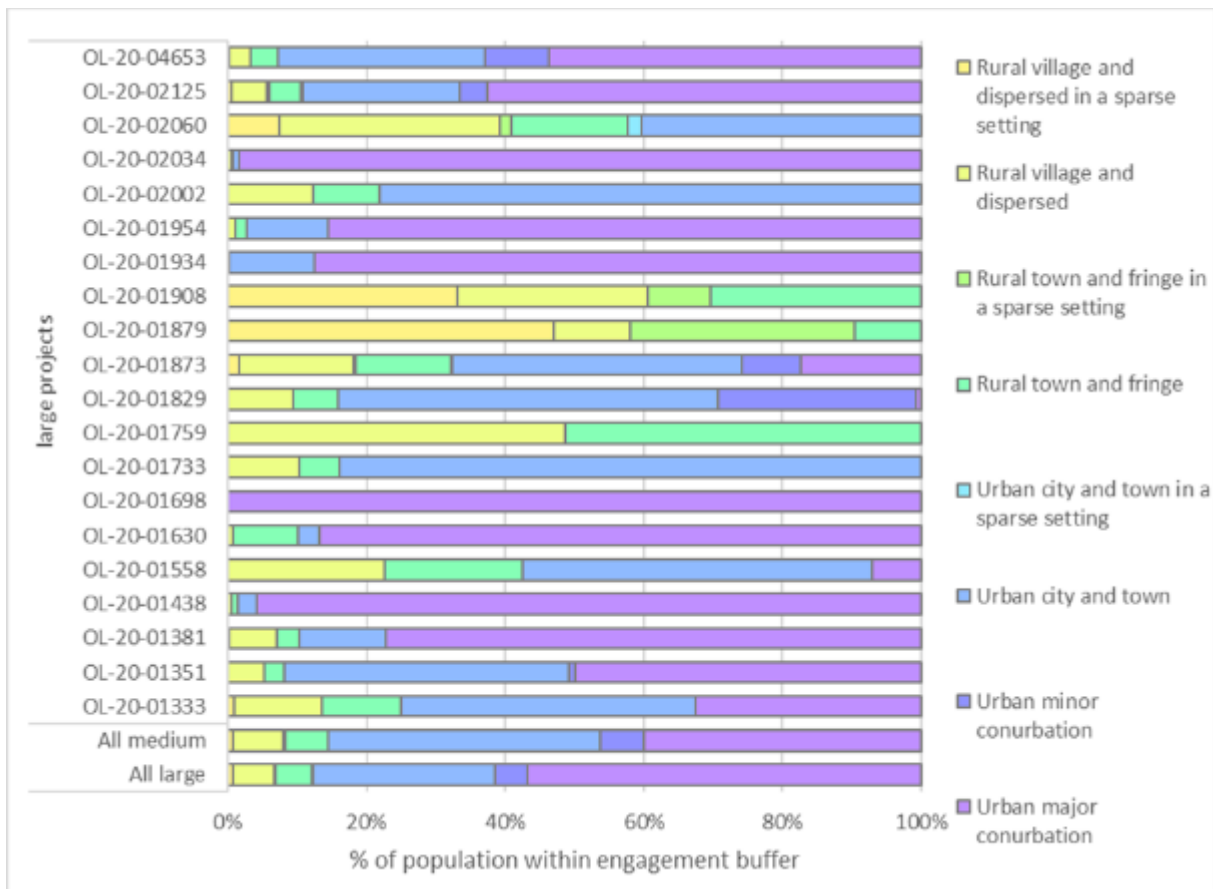
Pool of potential engagement, based on the total number of people living within the engagement scope of large or medium projects. Min, Max and Mean shown for a single project.

Project	Minimum population in scope	Maximum population in scope	Average population in scope
<b>Large projects (20)</b>	16,208	11,351,486	1,558,236
<b>Medium projects (44)</b>	13,068	1,987,710	340,258
<b>Total (64)</b>	<b>13,068</b>	<b>11,351,486</b>	<b>720,876</b>

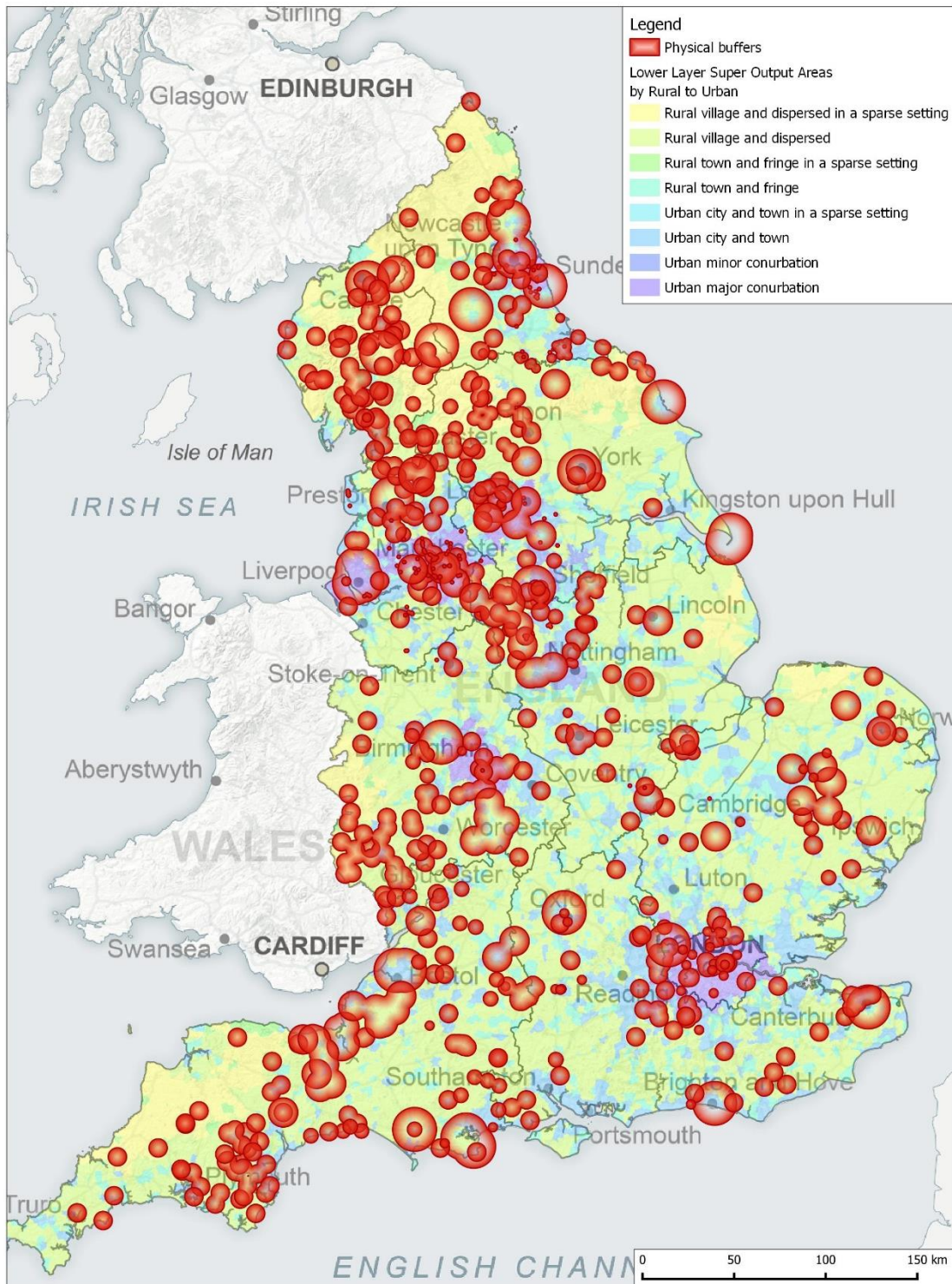
<sup>5</sup> OL-20-02125: Generation Green a new/aspirant workforce for the green recovery.



Summary of the rural to urban coverage of large projects expressed by the number of people within the engagement buffers. Large projects are shown individually, and large and medium projects shown as a summed total



Approximately engagement scope of projects (shown as simple buffer, variable for each project) in relation to the rural to urban classification for LLSOA



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