

## Nature & Health: A Movement















#### **NHS England and NHS Improvement**















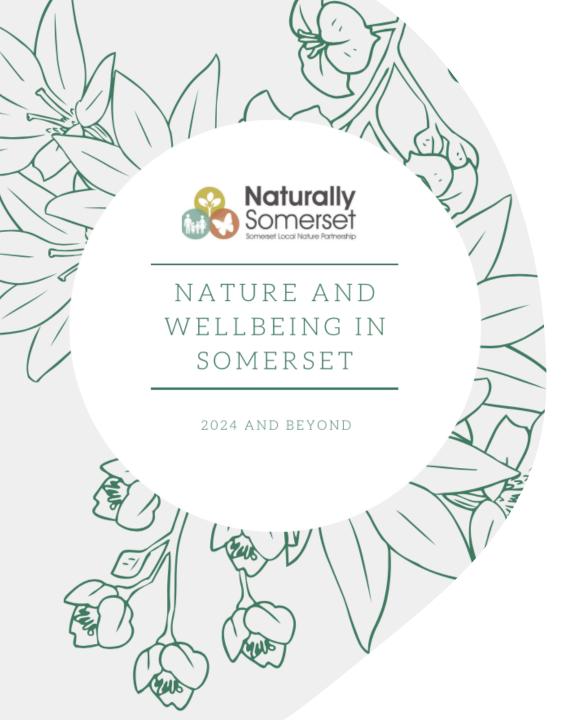
The Centre for Mental
Health modelling
predicts that up to 10
million people across
England (almost 20% of
the population) will need
either new or additional
mental health support as
a direct consequence of
the crises we are living...



The aims of the nature and wellbeing group link with the Environmental Improvement 2023 Plan's stated intent to focus on:

Nature and Wellbeing – connecting with nature as a way of improving physical and mental health

Specifically explore options for how best to embed green social prescribing, including across multiple healthcare pathways



Nature and & wellbeing activities in Somerset have been around a long time.

2021 – Somerset missed out on big national funding opportunity for GSP due to ....poor infrastructure

So last 2 years...

- Co-ordinated approach with lots of opportunity
- Better understanding of providers, gaps and referral routes as well as strong evidence base
- Strengthening provider network, quality assurance
- Strengthening relationship with health, education & social care
- Potential for joint/innovative funding applications

But – Short-term, sporadic and limited funding Gaps in provision

WE NEED TO CONTINUE TO EMBED A
COORDINATED COUNTY-WIDE APPROACH FOR THE
URGENT BENEFIT OF BOTH PEOPLE + PLANET



AIMS

### NATURE AND WELLBEING GROUP SLNP

Raise awareness of the benefits of nature-based interventions to promote health and enhanced connection with nature

Promote and support the range of nature-based projects and the green care sector across Somerset

Invest in targeted nature-based approaches to build resilience across Somerset

Influence decision makers to invest in nature-based approaches to health and social care





















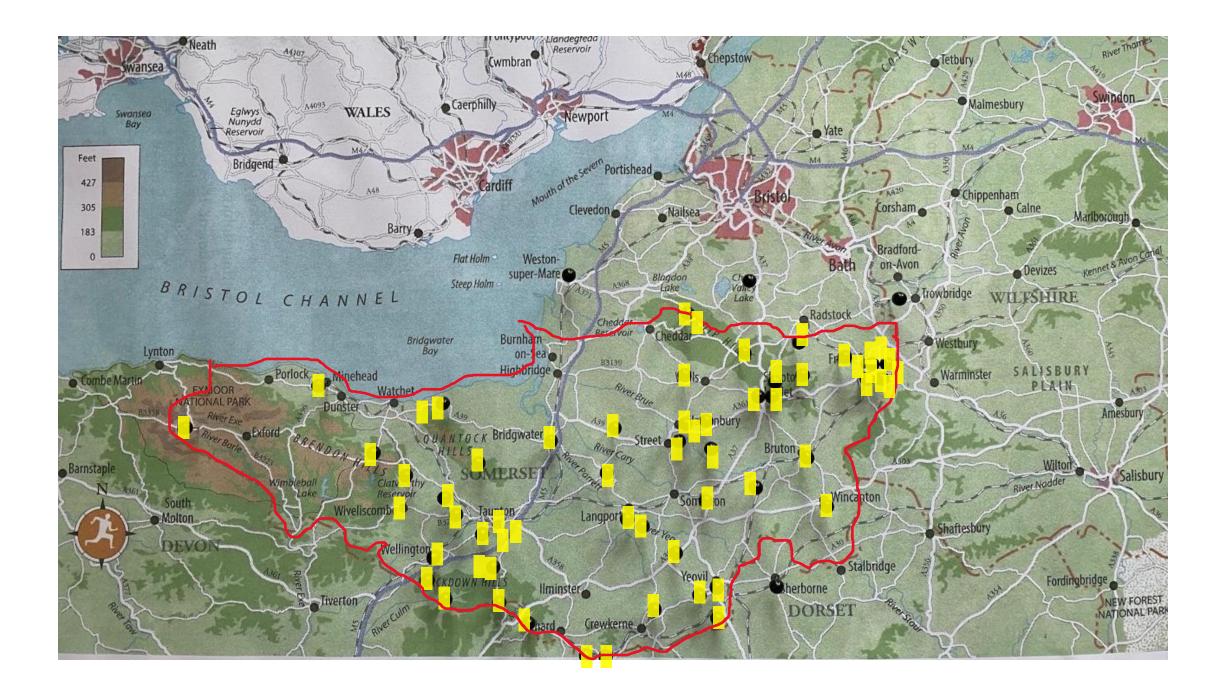














#### **Somerset Nature Connections**

Somerset Nature Connections project aims to tackle some of the barriers that prevent people experiencing the health and wellbeing benefits of Somerset's spectacular natural environment. Somerset Nature Connections helps people to







## Different types of nature-based interventions & Gardens





Health & social care interventions for individuals with a defined need

Public

health,

community

initiatives

Targeted/
some Specialist

Universal/ Targeted

Public health messaging

Universal

### **Green Care**

(Nature-based therapy & care interventions)

Therapeutic interventions
- Special populations

Nature-based health promotion

Health promotion - Particular populations

Nature in everyday life

Primary prevention - General population

#### **Green Care**

Care Farming;
Horticultural Therapy &
STH;

Animal Assisted Therapy; Nature therapy;

Nature-based health promotion

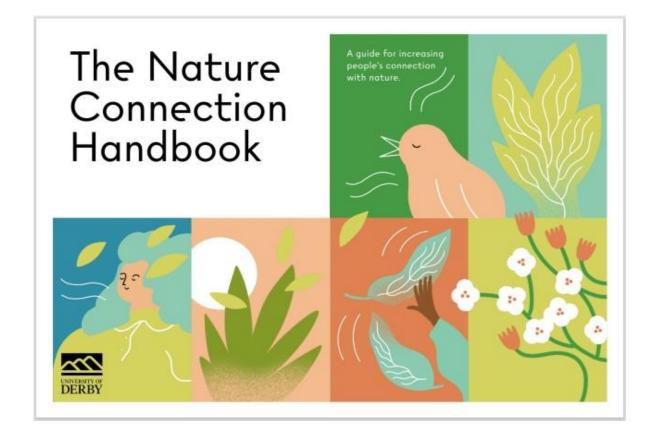
Community farming;
Community food
growing;
Community gardening;
Walking groups
Facilitated green
exercise

**Everyday nature** 

Gardening; Horticulture; Green exercise; Animal based recreation; etc

Source: Adapted from Bragg and Leck, 2017; and Thrive, 2017





Nature Connectedness Research Group was formed at the University of Derby in 2013 and how now released the **Nature Connection Handbook** which was supported and funded by Natural England.

#### - BENEFITS -

Improved mental wellbeing

More pro-environmental behaviours

Greater vitality and happiness

More pro-nature conservation behaviours

More satisfied with life

Greater meaning and purpose in life

## 5 Pathways to Nature Connection

- 1. Contact Exploring and experiencing nature through all the senses
- 2. Beauty Seeking and appreciating the beauty of the natural world
- 3. Meaning Celebrating and sharing nature's events and stories
- 4. **Emotion** Noticing and welcoming the feelings nature inspires
- 5. Compassion Helping and caring for nature

5 ways to be closer to nature - May - University of Derby







# Green Social Prescribing: Perceptions and Behaviours of Clinicians and the Public

An overview of research conducted by IFF Research on behalf of DHSC

December 2022

# Clinicians have generic knowledge of GSP and its benefits, but are lacking local awareness

99%
had heard
of social
prescribing

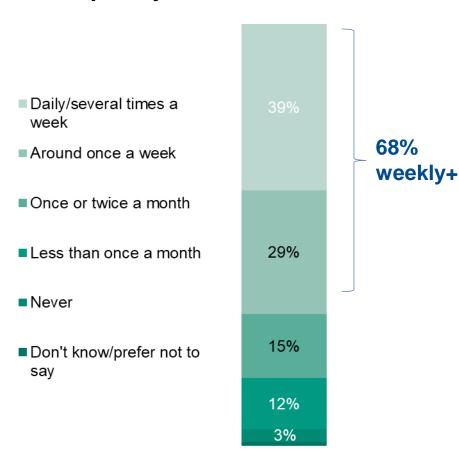
76%
had heard of green social prescribing

80%
had experience
of social
prescribing

- Most clinicians felt they would not distinguish between social prescribing as an overall concept and green social prescribing as a specific form of social prescribing.
- Most clinicians could generically describe that GSP related to spending time outside e.g. walking, gardening etc. However, many clinicians could not give specific, local examples of activities, irrespective of their perceived knowledge or role.

# Reducing health inequalities — making green care accessible

### Frequency of time in nature



## It is most commonly accessed by more 'privileged' groups

## More likely to spend time in nature 'daily/several times a week'

- South-West (49%)
- Good overall health (46%)
- Over 65 (45%)
- No disability (41%)
- White (40%)

## More likely to 'never' spend time in nature:

- Poor overall health (13%)
- Black, African, Caribbean or Black British (11%)
- No formal qualifications (9%)
- Disabled (8%)
- Income under £15K (7%)

## **Qualitative findings showed**

- Older and retired people tended to report spending most time in nature (compared to 'time-poor' working-age people).
- Some living in urban areas felt there are limited natural spaces – and parks aren't always felt to be enough
- Patients with disabilities reported having difficulties accessing nature.

B1. How often, if at all, do you spend time outside in green and natural spaces? This could include spending time around parks, commons, heaths, fields, woodland, rivers, nature reserves or the coast. Base: All public (4000).

How we are addressing health inequalities in Somerset

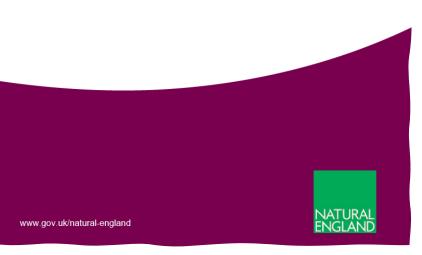
- Green space access
- Transport difficulties factor into funding bids
- LGR opportunities climate change team
- Somerset Nature Connections working with asylum refugees, displaced persons
- School Wellbeing Framework
- How can we better measure and capture data around health inequalities – SALC? Health Walks SASP demographic data

## Links between natural environments and mental health

October 2022

Natural England Evidence Information Note EIN065

Dr Helen Seers, Dr Rabya Mughal and Professor Helen Chatterjee, National Academy for Social Prescribing, UK.



## Interventions: Saving Public Health Costs Whilst Increasing Life Satisfaction and Happiness

Jules Pretty 1,\* 1 and Jo Barton 2

- School of Life Sciences, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, UK
- School of Sport, Rehabilitation and Exercise Sciences, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, UK; iobarton@essex.ac.uk

Abstract: A number of countries have begun to adopt prevention pays policies and practices to reduce

pressure on health and social care systems. Most affluent countries have seen substantial increases in

the incidence and costs of non-communicable diseases. The interest in social models for health has

led to the growth in use of social prescribing and psychological therapies. At the same time, there has

been growth in application of a variety of nature-based and mind-body interventions (NBIs and

MBIs) aimed at improving health and longevity. We assess four NBI/MBI programmes (woodland

therapy, therapeutic horticulture, ecotherapy/green care, and tai chi) on life satisfaction/happiness

and costs of use of public services. These interventions produce rises in life satisfaction/happiness of

1.00 pts to 7.29 (n = 644; p < 0.001) (for courses or participation > 50 h). These increases are greater than

many positive life events (e.g., marriage or a new child); few countries or cities see +1 pt increases

over a decade. The net present economic benefits per person from reduced public service use are

£830-£31,520 (after 1 year) and £6450-£11,980 (after 10 years). We conclude that NBIs and MBIs

\* Correspondence: jpretty@essex.ac.uk

Received: 17 September 2020; Accepted: 20 October 2020; Published: 23 October 2020



Citation: Hinde, S; Bojke, L.; Coventry, P. The Cost Effectiveness of Ecotherapy as a Healthcase Intervention, Separating the Wood from the Trees. Int. J. Enrivor. Res. Public Health 2021, 18, 11599. https:// doi.org/10.3300/jerph182111599

Academic Editors: Subhash Pokhrel and Doug Coyle

Received: 20 September 2021 Accepted: 2 November 2021 Published: 4 November 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

#### Connection to nature

October 202

Natural England Evidence Information Note EIN068

Dr Helen Seers, Dr Rabya Mughal and Professor Helen Chatterjee, National Academy for Social Prescribing, UK

Original author EIN015 (2016): Dr Rebecca Lovell, University of Exeter.



#### Cost Effectiveness of

## The Cost Effectiveness of Ecotherapy as a Healthcare Intervention, Separating the Wood from the Trees

Sebastian Hinde 1,\*10, Laura Bojke 1 and Peter Coventry 2,310

- Centre for Health Economics, University of York, York YO10 5DD, UK; laura.bojke@york.ac.uk
   Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York YO10 5DD, UK; peter.coventry@york.ac.uk
- York Environmental Sustainability Institute (YESI), University of York, York YO10 5NG, UK
- \* Correspondence: Sebastian.hinde@vork.ac.uk

Abstract: Internationally, shifts to more urbanised populations, and resultant reductions in eneage ments with nature, have been a contributing factor to the mental health crisis facing many developed and developing countries. While the COVID-19 pandemic reinforced recent trends in many countries to give access to green spaces more weight in political decision making, nature-based activities as a form of intervention for those with mental health problems constitute a very small part of patient pathways of care. Nature-based interventions, such as ecotherapy, are increasingly used as therapeutic solutions for people with common mental health problems. However, there is little data about the potential costs and benefits of ecotherapy, making it difficult to offer robust assessments of its cost-effectiveness. This paper explores the capacity for ecotherapy to be cost-effective as a healthcare intervention. Using a pragmatic scoping review of the literature to understand where the potential costs and health benefit lie, we applied value of information methodology to identify what research is needed to inform future cost-effectiveness assessments. We show that there is the potential for ecotherapy for people with mild to moderate common mental health problems to be cost-effective but significant further research is required. Furthermore, nature-based interventions such as ecotherapy also confer potential social and wider returns on investment, strengthening the case for further research to better inform robust commissioning.

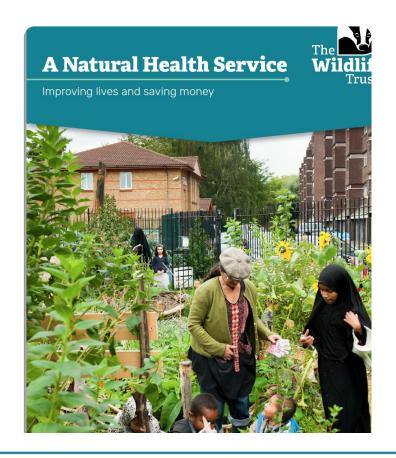
**Keywords:** ecotherapy; mental health; physical health; greenspace; nature-based intervention economic evaluation; cost-effective analysis

#### Introduction

The mental health crisis faced by the UK and internationally is well evidenced, with an estimated I in 4 adults in the UK experiencing some form of mental health problem in any given year (13. Mental health problems are estimated to now cost the National Health Service (NHS) in England £14 billion annually [2], and the wider economy up to £100 billion [3], in addition to the enormous human suffering they entail [4]. The prevalence of mental health problems has at least doubled during the COVID-19 pandemic [5], but there has been a reduction in help-secking and identification of mental health problems in primary care and mental health services [6]. While during the pandemic access to green space has been seen as an important asset to promote well-being and prevent mental ill.

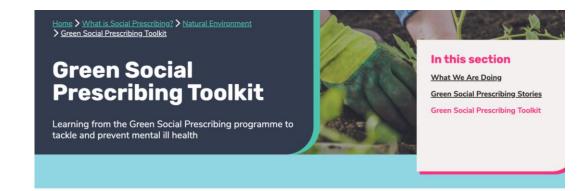
## Evidence Base

We are building and sharing a body of qualitative and quantitative evidence
We collaborate closely with Natural England DEFRA



## **Green Social Prescribing Toolkit**

## **A Natural Health Service**



The Wildlife Trusts are playing an important role in reducing demand on NHS services

The research then examined the potential impact if Wild at Heart was delivered at scale, across the country. Reaching a similar demographic of 1.2 million people living with poor mental health would achieve **cost savings** to the NHS of £635.6 million. This from a funding requirement of £534 million.

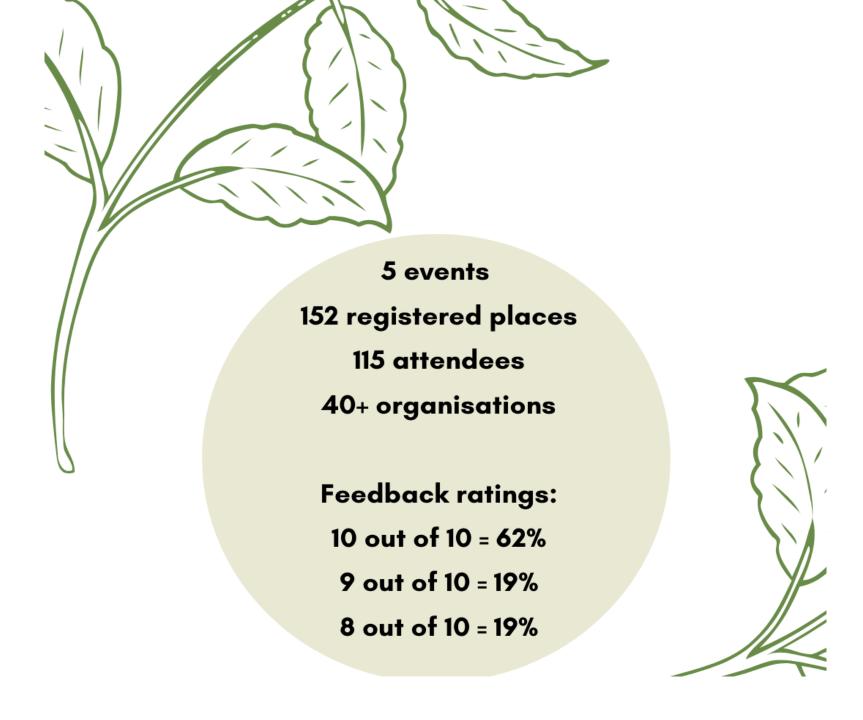
#### Download the toolkit

The **Green Social Prescribing Toolkit** is designed to help communities, organisations and health professionals who are looking to set up green social prescribing programmes that connect with local health systems.

NHS Green Social Prescribing Toolkit



















## Taster sessions

100% of health and social care staff said they would refer into a nature-based activity after attending sessions – adult social care, mental health, nhs

100% said they were more likely to use nature-based activity to support their own wellbeing

## **Give-Take-Away**

Notice something in the natural world with fresh eyes

Get in touch with

Kate.Anderson@somerset.gov.uk

sophie.burns@somersetwildlife.org



