

A Dose of Nature

The Importance of the Ecosystem Approach for Health



Dr Jo Barton

University of Essex

E-mail: jobarton@essex.ac.uk

The Natural Environment Facilitates 'Green Exercise'

Physical Activity

Exposure to Nature

Green Exercise

1. Laboratory studies - Demonstrating the principle in a controlled setting
2. Field studies – Easy to reach groups, participants choosing to engage
3. Therapeutic interventions – Using GE as a lever for change, working with vulnerable groups
4. Future direction of research – What is still unknown?

Study 1: Rural and Urban Views

- University of Essex study comparing 4 types of views of differing biodiversity while exercising on a treadmill for 20 mins



Pretty *et al.*, 2005,
IJEHR, 15(5): 319-337

Figure 1: Change in mean arterial blood pressure after exercise whilst viewing different scenes

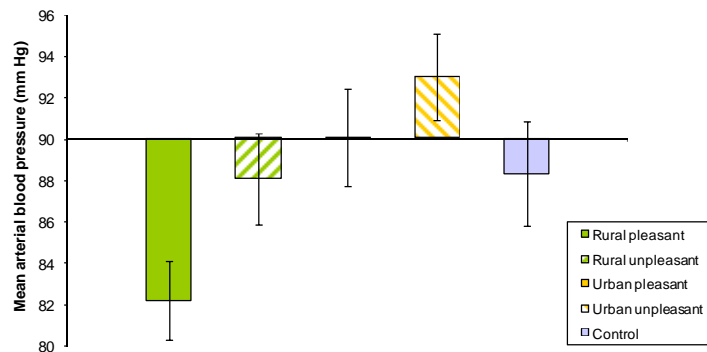


Figure 2: Change in self-esteem after exercise whilst viewing different scenes

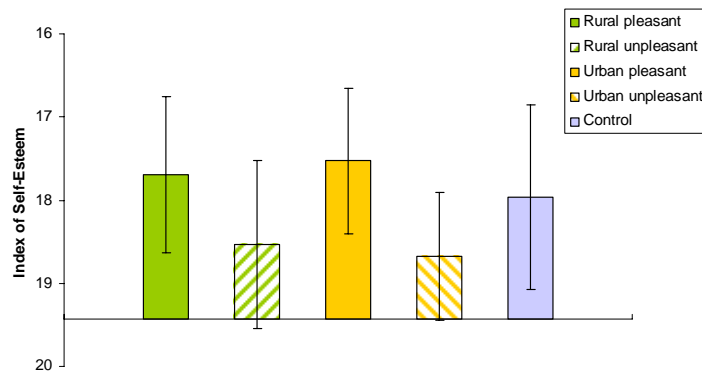
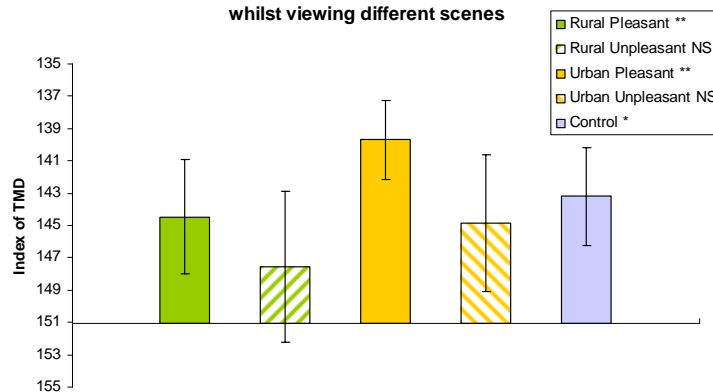


Figure 3: Change in Total Mood Disturbance (TMD) after exercise whilst viewing different scenes



- Blood pressure
 - Decline greatest in RP
 - Increased with UU views relative to control

• Self-esteem

- All improvements, RP and UP greatest
- Unpleasant scenes lacking biodiversity made self-esteem worse relative to control

• Overall mood

- All improvements, biggest improvements seen in pleasant conditions

www.greenexercise.org

Study 2: Green Exercise Activities



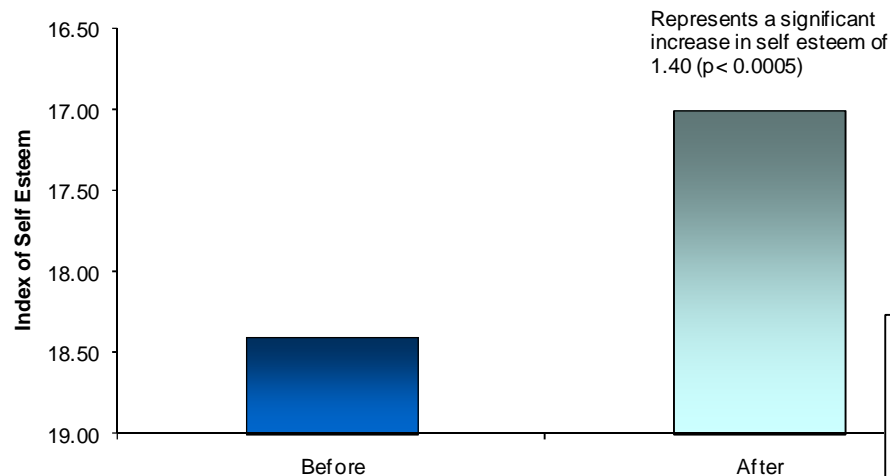
- 10 case studies ; 263 participants
- Composite questionnaire - Before and after activity
- Different types of activity, intensity and duration
- Different types of habitat
- A geographical spread
- Group and individual activities
- Organised or informal sessions

Pretty, Peacock et al, 2007, *JEPM* 50(2): 211-231

Pretty, Hine & Peacock, 2006, *The Biologist* 53(3): 143-148

Change in Self-Esteem and Mood

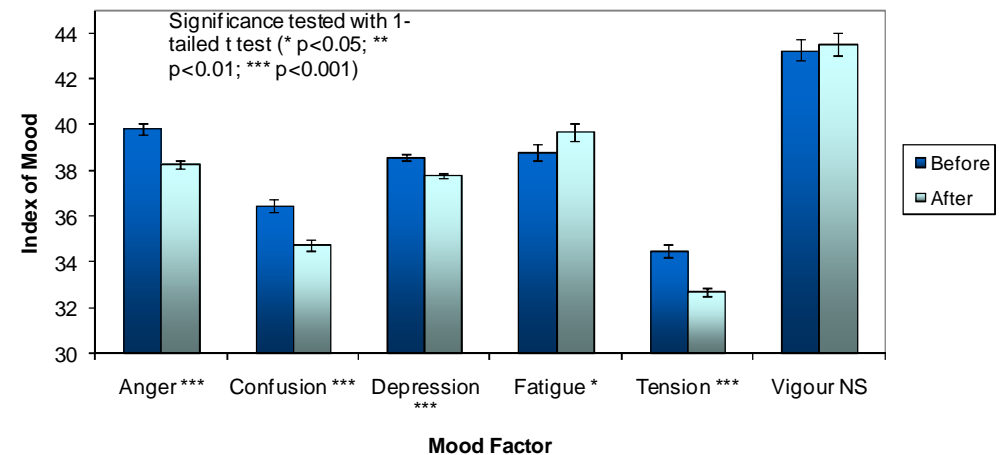
Figure 4: The amalgamated change in self esteem for all subjects following the activity



- Significant increase in self-esteem

- Significant reduction in anger, tension, depression and confusion

Figure 5: The overall mean change in the 6 mood factors of the 10 case studies





Study 3: Wilderness Foundation 'TurnAround Project'



www.greenexercise.org



9 Month Personal Development Project

- Aim – to encourage disaffected young people to make long term positive changes
- Uses power of nature as catalyst for change
- Combines use of wilderness trails, monthly personal development workshops and one to one mentoring sessions
- Primary goal – **to build self-esteem**



www.greenexercise.org

Young people are referred to the programme by Youth Offending Teams, Connexions and school exclusion units in Mid Essex.



www.greenexercise.org

Referral histories of young participants include theft, shop lifting, common assault and violent behaviour, criminal damage, substance abuse, school exclusion, poor family relationships and lack of anger management.

Ages varied between 14 and 17 years of age



Building connections – with each other – and the outdoors

www.greenexercise.org

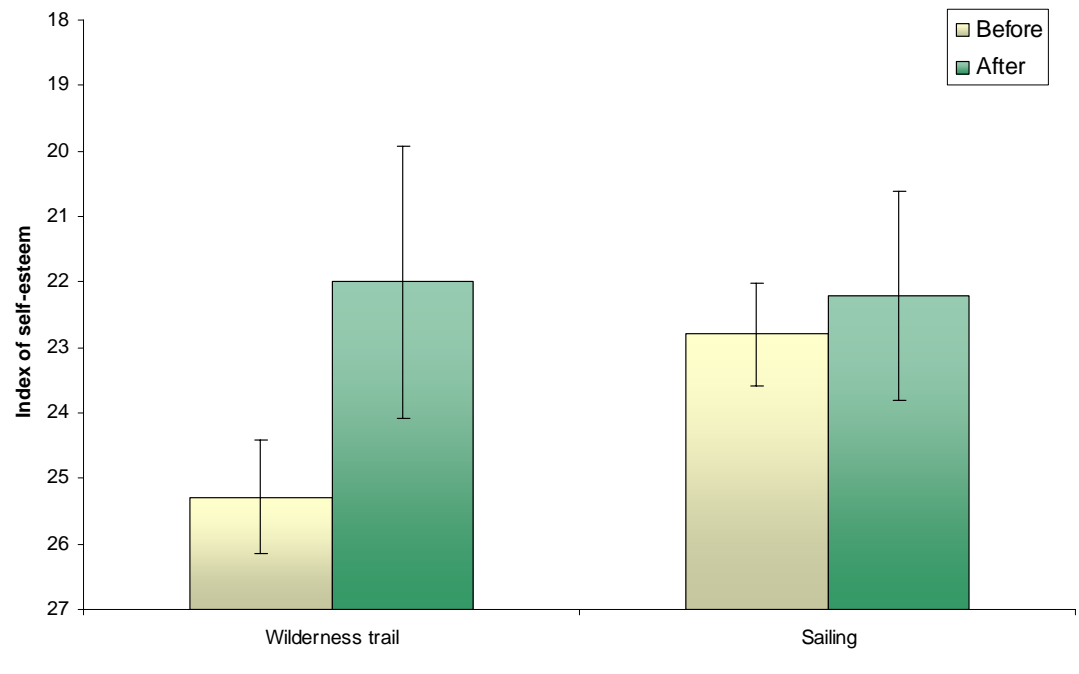
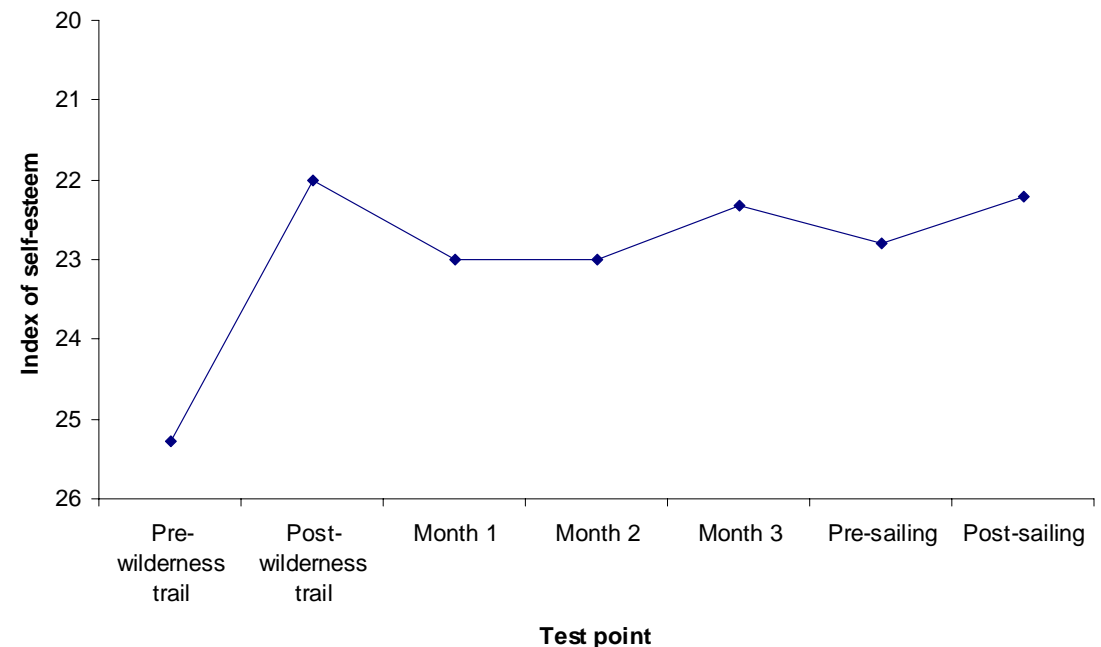


Figure 6: Change in self-esteem after participating in the wilderness trails

Figure 7: Change in self-esteem scores during project





Study 4: Role of Environment and Social Contact in Enhancing Human Health



1. Green Exercise group (exercise x outdoor environment - greenspaces)
2. Swimming group (exercise x indoor environment)
3. Somebody Cares Club (indoor environment x no exercise)

www.greenexercise.org

Figure 8: Change in levels of depression in the three groups

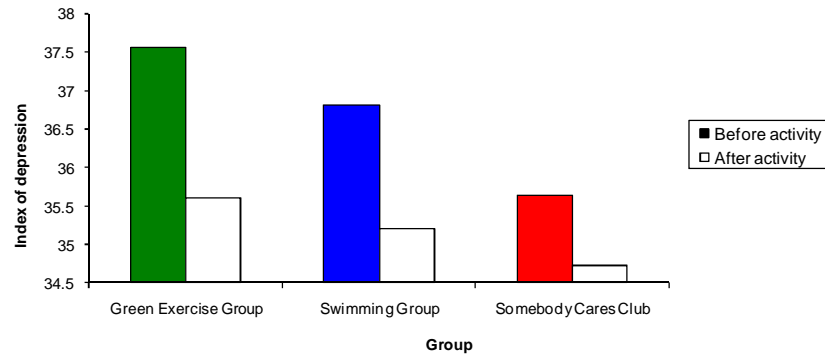


Figure 9: Change in levels of vigour in the three groups

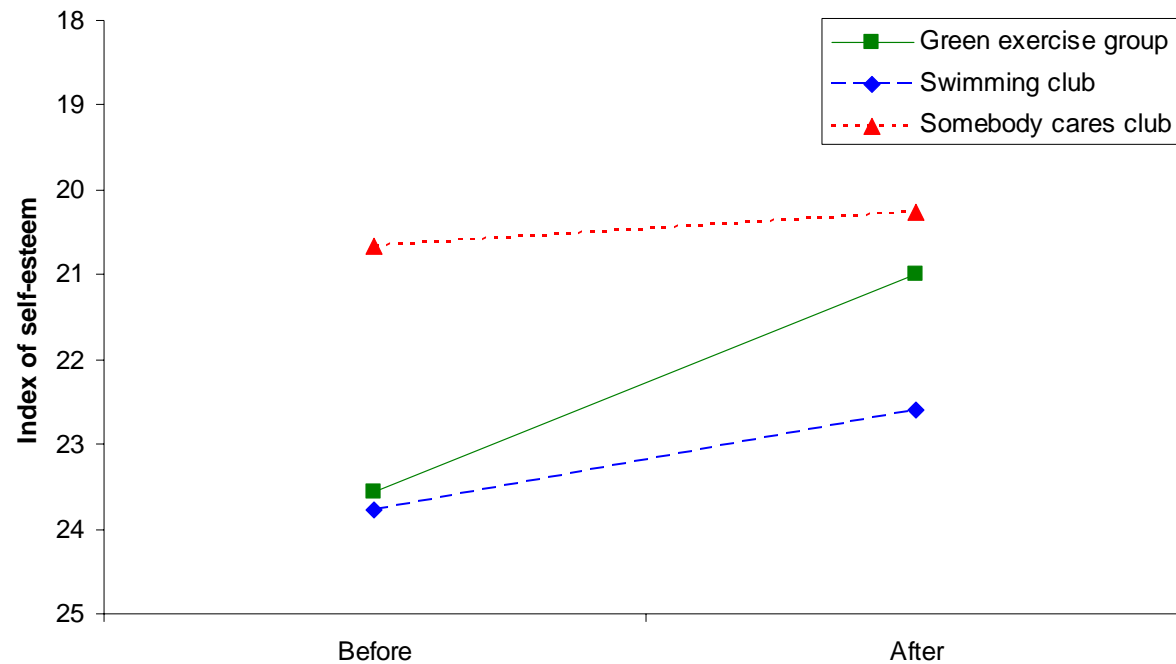
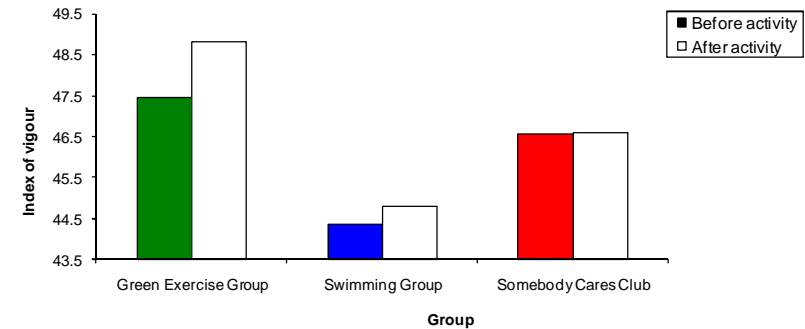


Figure 10: Changes in Self-Esteem in the Three Groups

Study 5: A Dose of Nature?

Figure 11: The effect of typology of greenspace on self-esteem

(* $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.001$; *** $p < 0.0001$, bars=95% CIs)

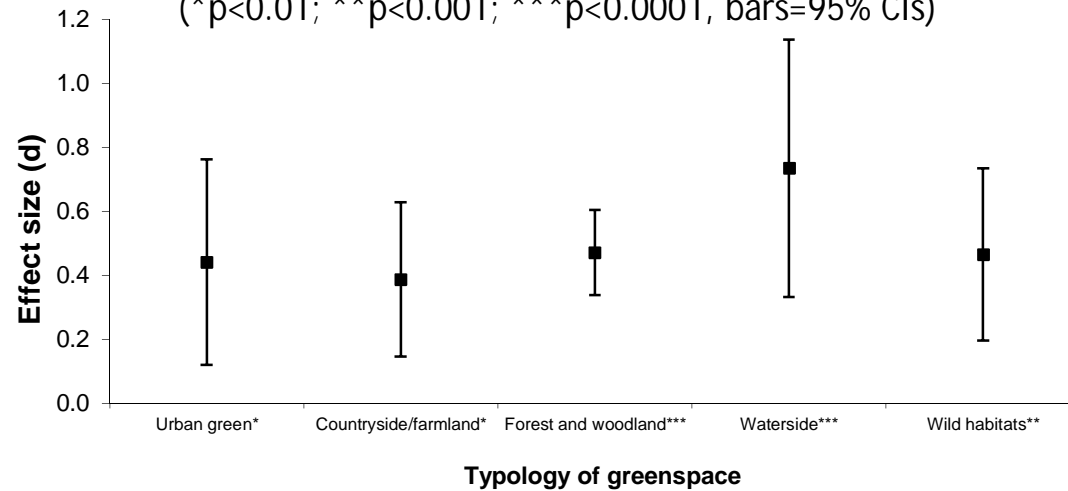


Figure 12: The effect of typology of greenspace on TMD

(* $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.001$; *** $p < 0.0001$, bars=95% CIs)

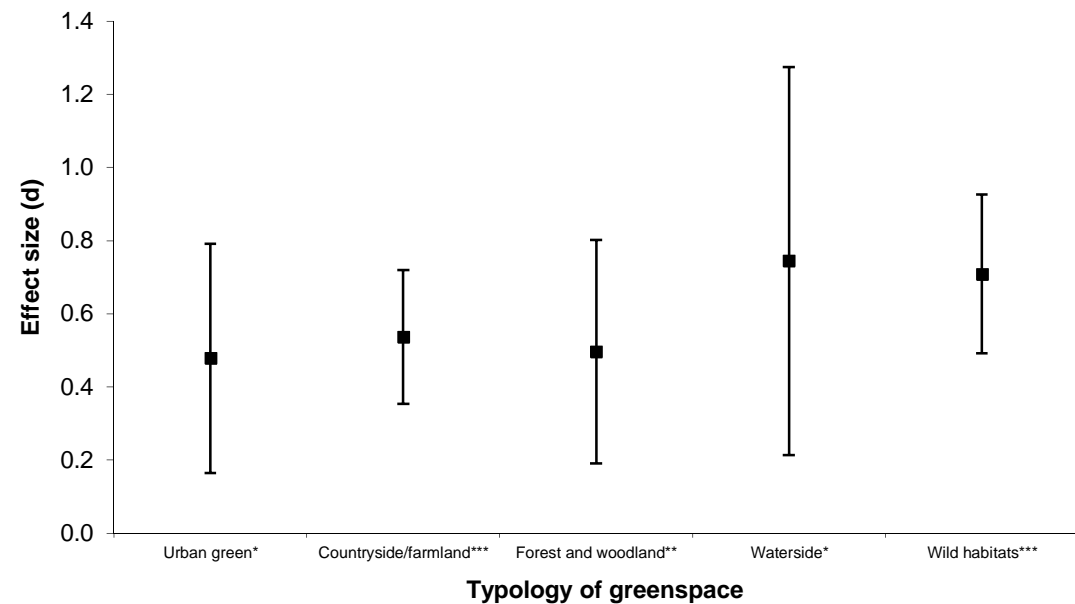


Figure 13: Dose response data for the effect of exposure duration on self-esteem

(*p<0.01; **p<0.001; ***p<0.0001)

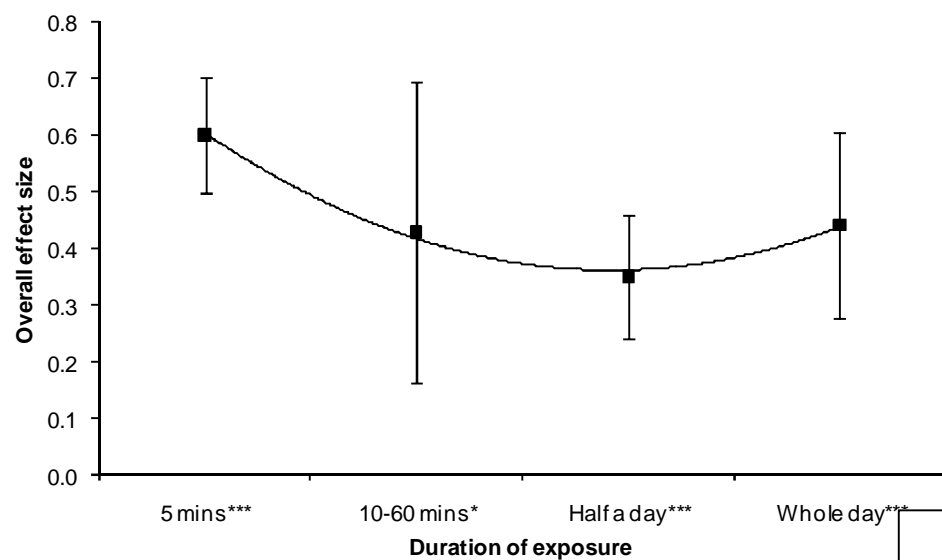


Figure 14: Dose response data for the effect of exposure duration on TMD

(*p<0.01; **p<0.001; ***p<0.0001)

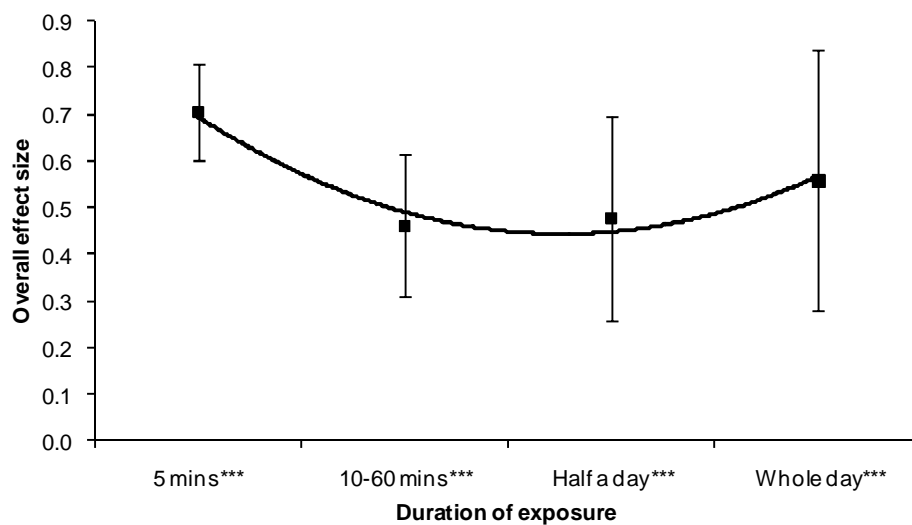


Figure 15: Dose response data for the effect of exercise intensity on self-esteem
 (*p<0.01; **p<0.001; ***p<0.0001)

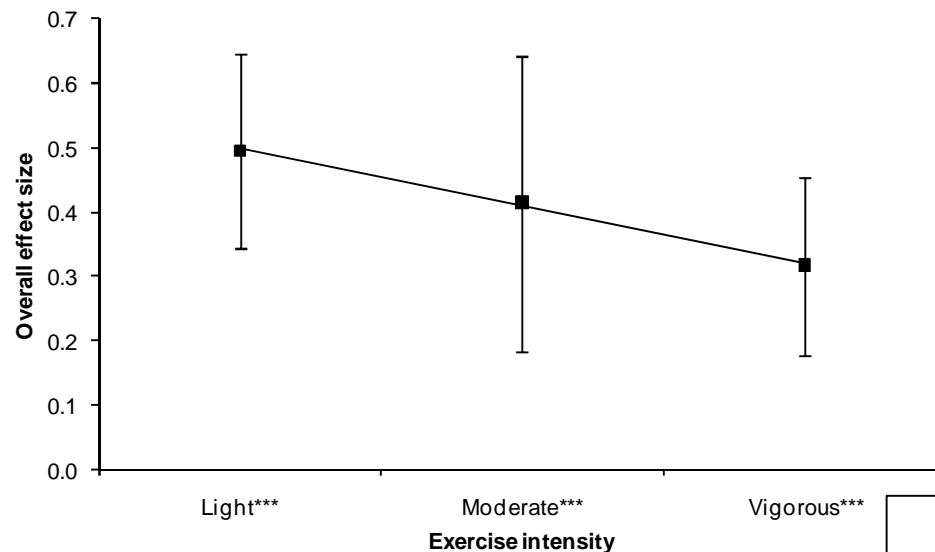
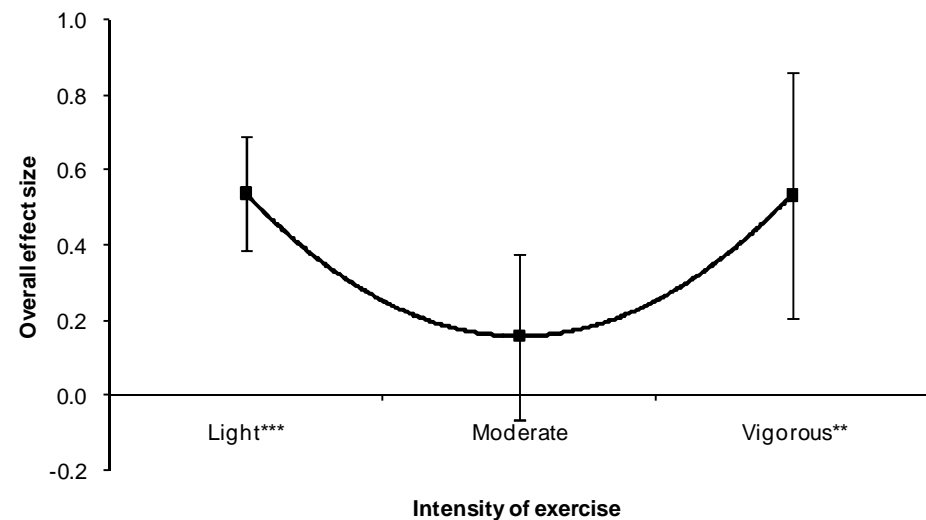


Figure 16: Dose response data for the effect of exercise intensity on TMD
 (*p<0.01; **p<0.001; ***p<0.0001)



Barton J and Pretty J (2010)
 What is the Best Dose of Nature
 and Green Exercise for
 Improving Mental Health? A
 Multi-Study Analysis.
*Environmental Science and
 Technology* 44, 3947–3955

www.greenexercise.org

Ongoing Research



www.greenexercise.org



What we know and what we don't?

- All natural places facilitate Green Exercise and bring mental health benefits
 - From nearby nature to countrysides to wildlands
- Green places can be therapeutic - All types of people (age, gender, social groups) benefit,
 - But vulnerable, ill, disaffected and disadvantaged seem to benefit more
- Green Exercise suggests role for **Green Care** and **Green Design**
- **BUT..... What are the impacts on**
 - i) Long term health?
 - ii) Social capital?
 - iii) Behaviour?



***“I can go into the hills and enjoy peace and quiet, the exercise and relax.
My troubles take a back seat on a day like today”***

