Natural Solutions for Tackling Health Inequalities: Realising the Opportunity

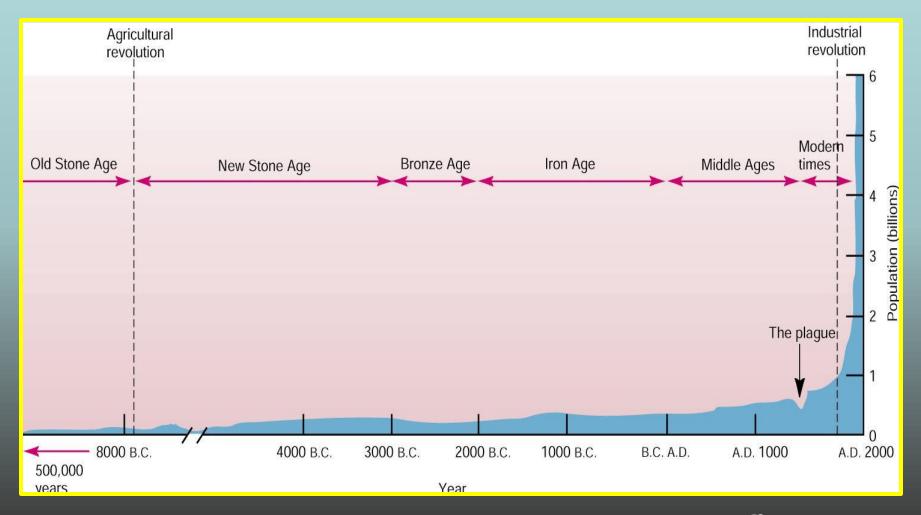


Professor Michael H. Depledge DSc.





Human Population History





The way we were.....









The way we are: living without nature.

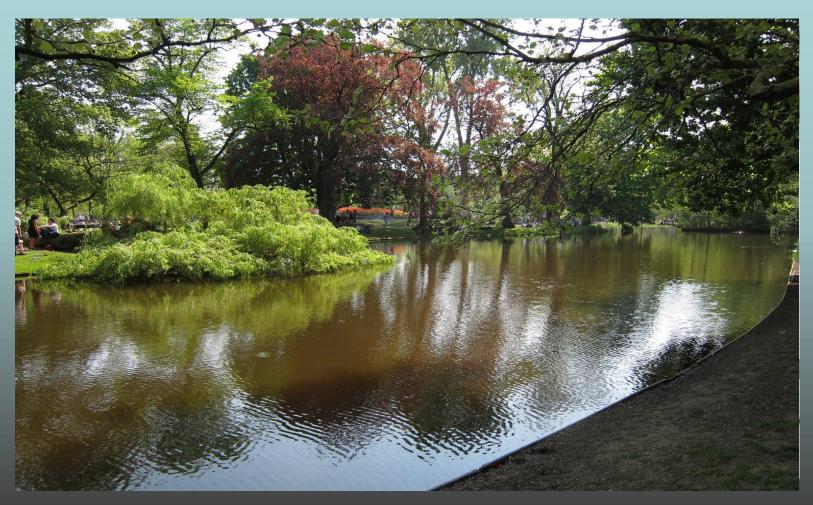








Four key behaviours......



What's missing from our lives?

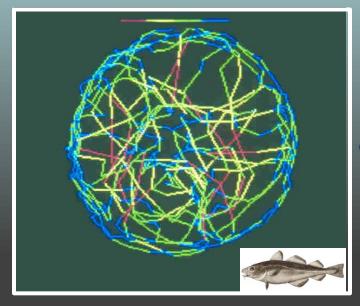


Responses to isolation from Nature?



Excessive Feeding



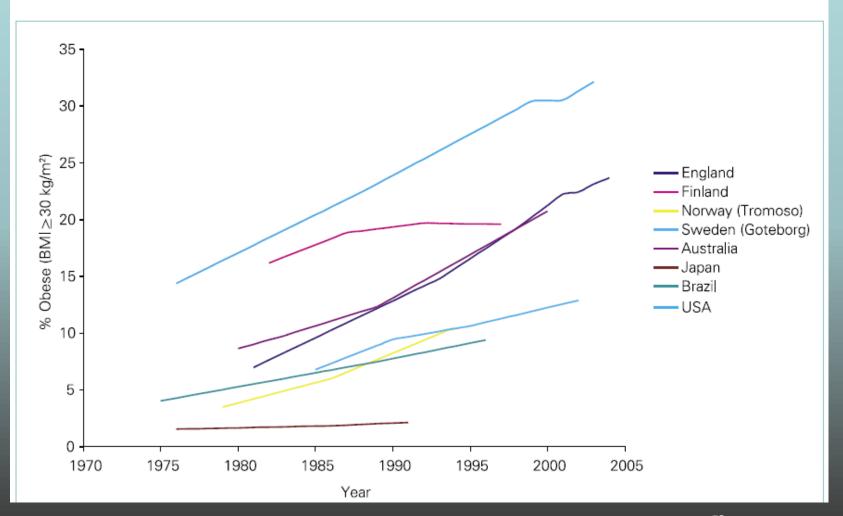


Behavioural abnormalities



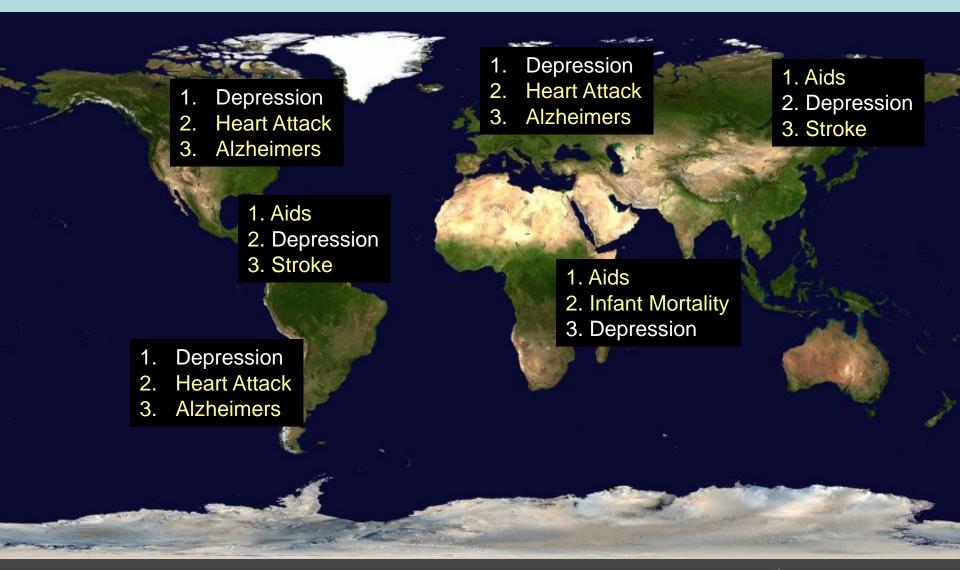


Trends in adult prevalence of obesity





Disease patterns by 2030





What can the outdoors do for you?





- Increased energy use (standing, walking, running, etc.).
- Mental stimulation (reduced risk of psychiatric disorders, improved sense of wellbeing).
- Long term motivation and beneficial habits.
- Increased social cohesion.



EC - HEPA (Health Enhancing Physical Activity)

- A reduced risk of cardiovascular disease.
- Prevention and/or delay of the development of arterial hypertension, and improved control of arterial blood pressure in individuals who suffer from high blood pressure.
- Good cardio-pulmonary function.
- Maintained metabolic functions and low incidence of type 2 diabetes.
- Increased fat utilisation which can help to control weight, lowering the risk of obesity.
- A lowered risk of certain cancers, such as breast, prostate and colon cancer.
- Improved mineralization of bones in young ages, contributing to the prevention of osteoporosis and fractures in older ages.
- Improved digestion and regulation of the intestinal rhythm.
- Maintenance and improvement in muscular strength and endurance, resulting in an increase in functional capacity to carry out activities of daily living.
- Maintained motor functions including strength and balance.
- Maintained cognitive functions and lowered risk of depression and dementia.
- Lower stress levels and associated improved sleep quality.
- Improved self-image and self-esteem and increased enthusiasm and optimism.
- Decreased absenteeism (sick leave) from work.
- In very old adults, a lower risk of falling and prevention or delaying of chronic illnesses associated with ageing.

What is the Best Dose of Nature and Green Exercise for Improving Mental Health? A Multi-Study Analysis

IO BARTON AND JULES PRETTY

Interdisciplinary Centre for Environment and Society, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, U.K.

Received October 21, 2009. Revised manuscript received March 12, 2010. Accepted March 15, 2010. diseases of later life (7). Mental health disorders are now known to affect most people at some point in their lives, with 16% of the general population affected at any given time (8, 9). As aging populations will put additional pressure on health services, it is becoming increasingly urgent that all sectors of the population undertake and sustain healthy behaviors as early in life as possible (10).

Evidence shows that exposure to natural places can lead to positive mental health outcomes, whether a view of nature from a window, being within natural places, or exercising in these environments (11–13). At the population level, there are associations between health and proximity to green spaces (14). Thus, green space is important for mental health and regular engagement is linked with longevity and decreased risk of mental ill-health (15). Yet as more than half of the world's population now live in urban settlements, daily environmental contact is becoming rarer (16), suggesting the growing importance of access to local growing importance of access to local growing and second processes.

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Vitalizing effects of being outdoors and in nature

Richard M. Ryan ^{a,*}, Netta Weinstein ^e, Jessey Bernstein ^b, Kirk Warren Brown ^c, Louis Mistretta ^a, Marylène Gagné ^d

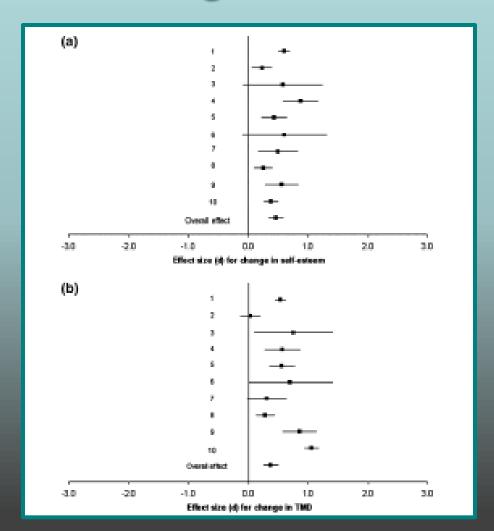
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Meta-analysis of studies showing effect size

Self esteem

Total Mood Disturbance





Cues and Clues from Nature

- seeing
- hearing
- smelling
- touching
- tasting
- unknown knowns















Mechanisms

Immunological view

Evolutionarily determined need for diverse microbial input to immune system

Increase microbial load & biodiversity in home

Exchange of microbiota

Exchange of microbiota

Vitamin D and NO improve immunoregulation

More Treg, immunoregulation

Low CRP, low inflammation

Lower cytokine response to stress, more stress resilience

GREEN SPACE EFFECT

Walk in green space

Dogs

Social interaction

Team sport

Sunlight

Exercise

Psychological view

Evolutionarily determined psychological need (habitat selection ?)

Psychologically rewarding companion

Build social capital

"Hunter-gatherer" activity

Combat Seasonal Affective Disorder

Health benefits, weight loss

Clinical outcomes

Less deaths, less CVD

Less depression

Relaxation and exercise?

Relaxation, restoration, social capital?

Fig. 4. Immunological and psychological explanations for the health benefits derived from contact with the natural environment. (NO, nitric oxide). There are many studies of exposures during the perinatal period that point to the immunological mechanisms, whereas most studies in adult life have been orientated toward psychological explanations, and have not included investigation of the immunoregulatory aspects.

G. A Rook (2013) www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1313731110

Health Inequalities



- the Socially Deprived
- the Elderly
- the Young



Unequal access to green and blue space





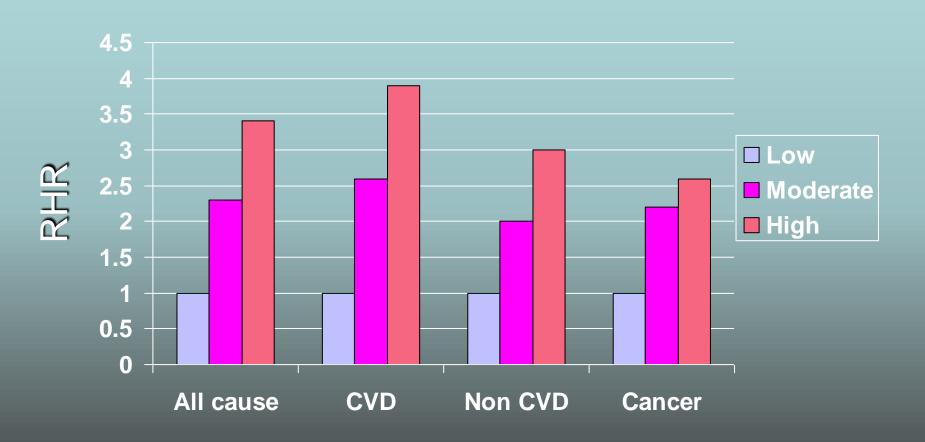








Risk of death - by level of hopelessness





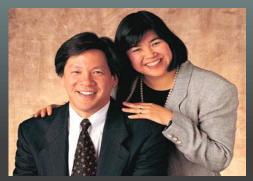
How can we motivate people to adopt sustainable, physically active lifestyles using outdoor natural environments?















Come along to the launch of Easterhouse Green Gym









CRITICAL REVIEW

Environmental Science & Technology

pubs.acs.org/est

Does Participating in Physical Activity in Outdoor Natural Environments Have a Greater Effect on Physical and Mental Wellbeing than Physical Activity Indoors? A Systematic Review

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Department of Biological Sciences, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, United Kingdom







Does water make a difference ?

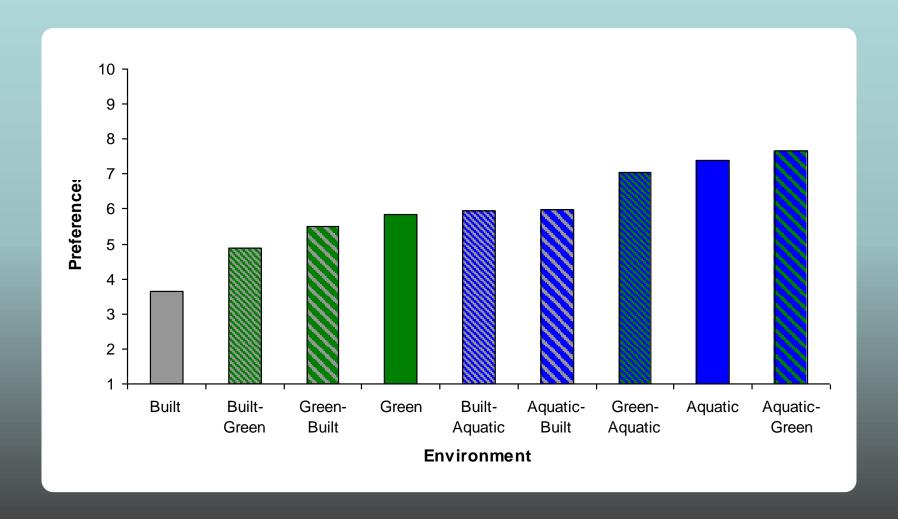








Dose - Response to Aquatic Environments





Bluegym.org.uk



Rockpool rambles



Sailing



Coastal walks





Swimming



Kayaking



Surfing

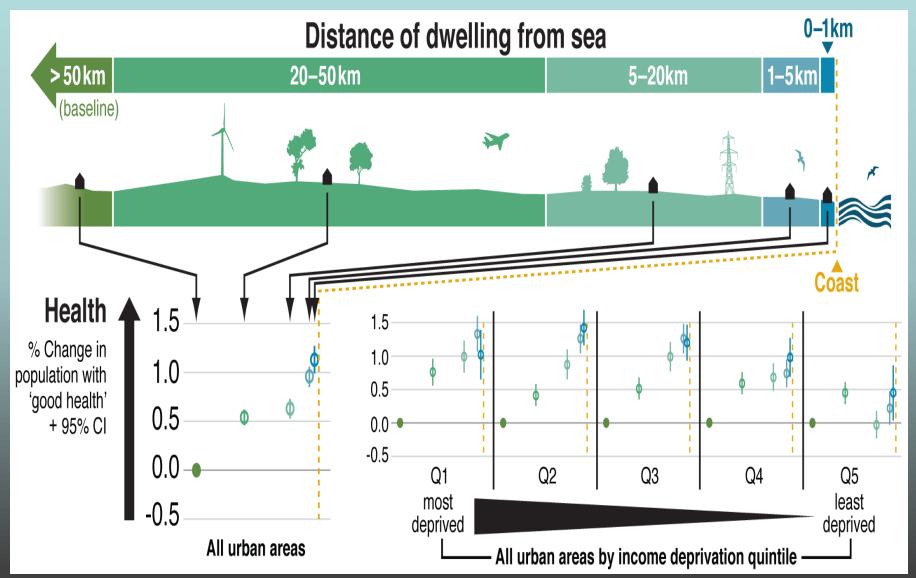


Diving





Does living by the sea improve your health and wellbeing?



B. Wheeler, M. White, W. Stahl-Timmins and M.H. Depledge, (2012) *Health and Place*, 18, Iss 5, 935-1208

Care Farms





Leisure and Tourism



Dr Gray's Walking Cure

Muir Gray MD



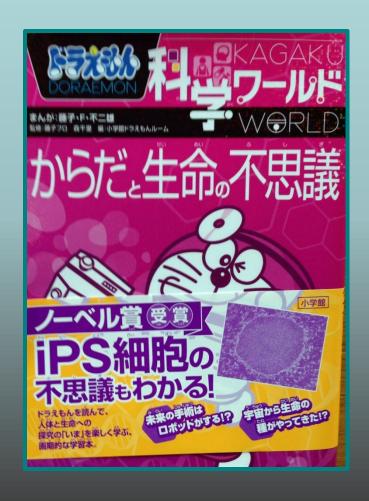


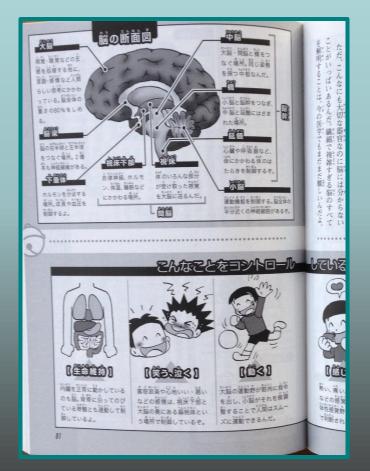
Walking thoughts.....





Communicating in an appropriate way....











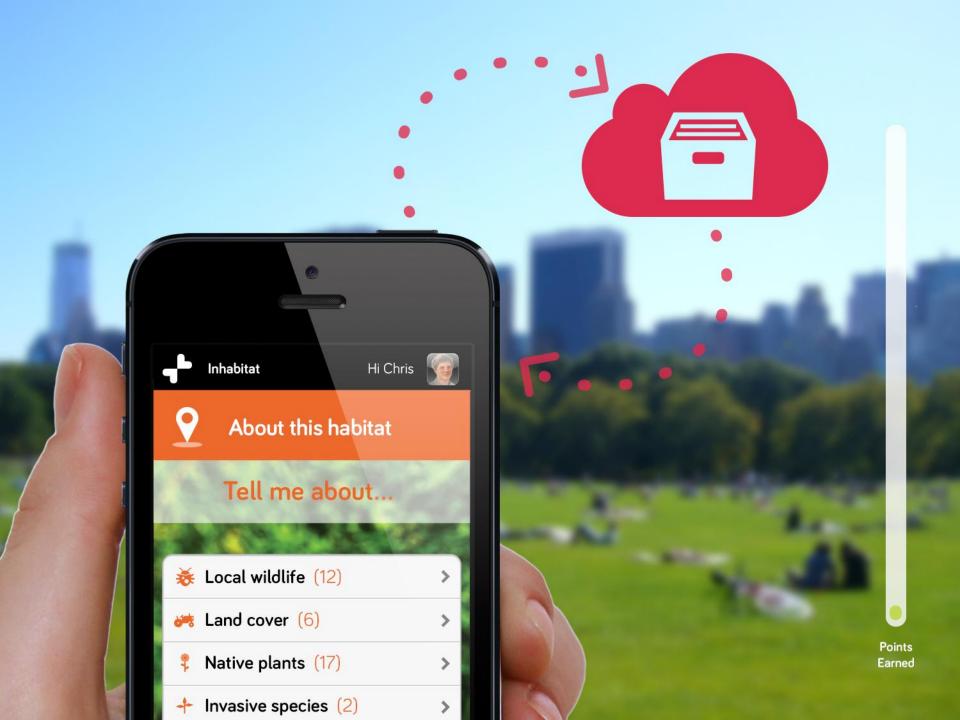




People engaging with the environment.









Inhabitat

Using bespoke online and digital tools to capture participant reported data on the state of the environment and personal health and wellbeing

Participant benefits



Learning opportunities

Increased knowledge of local biodiversity and of the organisations working to protect the environment and improve health

Greater awareness of the links between our environment and our health

Awareness of potential health gains

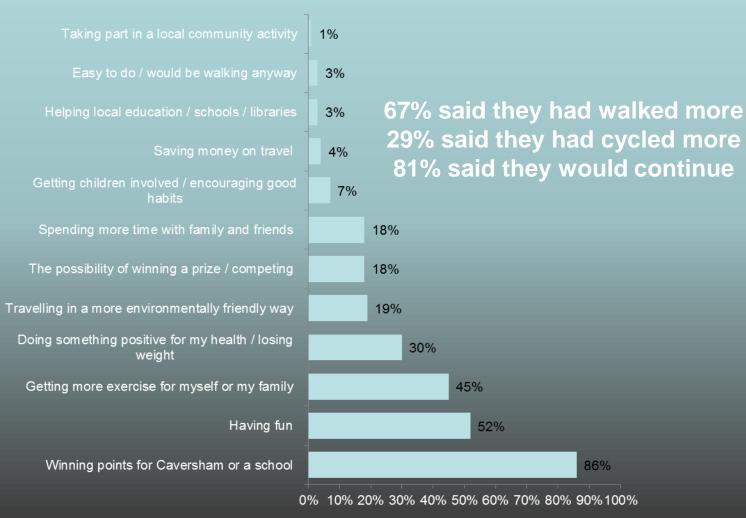
Tackling Health Inequalities through Schools: Beat the Street

- 33% of children's physical activity is through walking or cycling to school
- Simultaneous Global Walk to School competition
- Uses RFID technology to record walks
- Rewards children using points and leader boards
- All schools managed to raise money for charity





Reasons to take part in Beat the Street



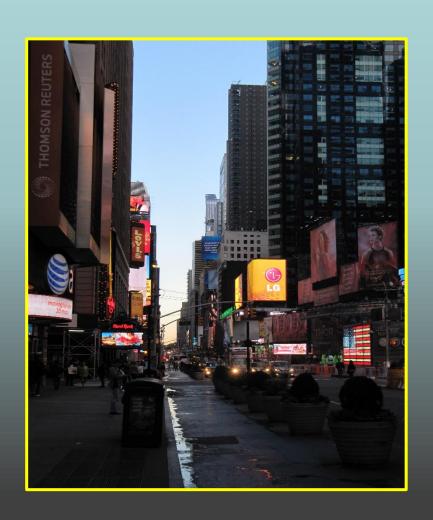
© 2012 Intelligent Health/NHS London

The Jamaica Bay Project

Mayor Bloomberg And Secretary Jewell Announce Agreement On New *Science And Resilience Institute* As Part Of Cooperative Management Of 10,000 Acres Of City, Federal Parks In And Around Jamaica Bay.

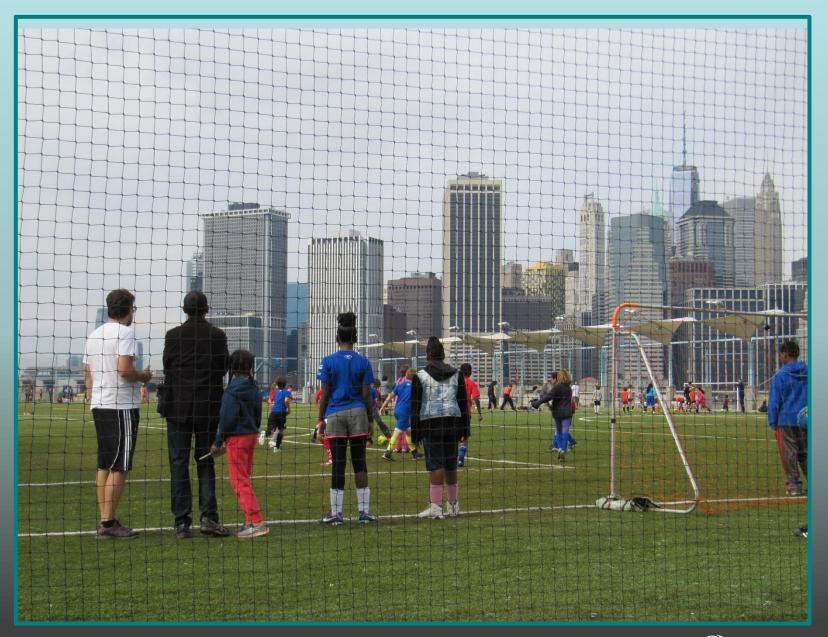


Reconciling urban lifestyles with natural needs.











Progress so far......

- •The overall proportion of the English population that engages in three or four unhealthy behaviours has declined significantly, from around 33 per cent in 2003, to 25 per cent in 2008.
- •These reductions have been seen mainly among those in higher socio-economic and educational groups: people with no qualifications were more than five times as likely as those with higher education to engage in all four poor behaviours in 2008, compared with only three times as likely in 2003.
- •The health of the overall population will improve as a result of the decline in these behaviours, but the poorest and those with least education will benefit least, leading to widening inequalities and avoidable pressure on the NHS.



There is no wealth but life.

John Ruskin 1819 - 1900



