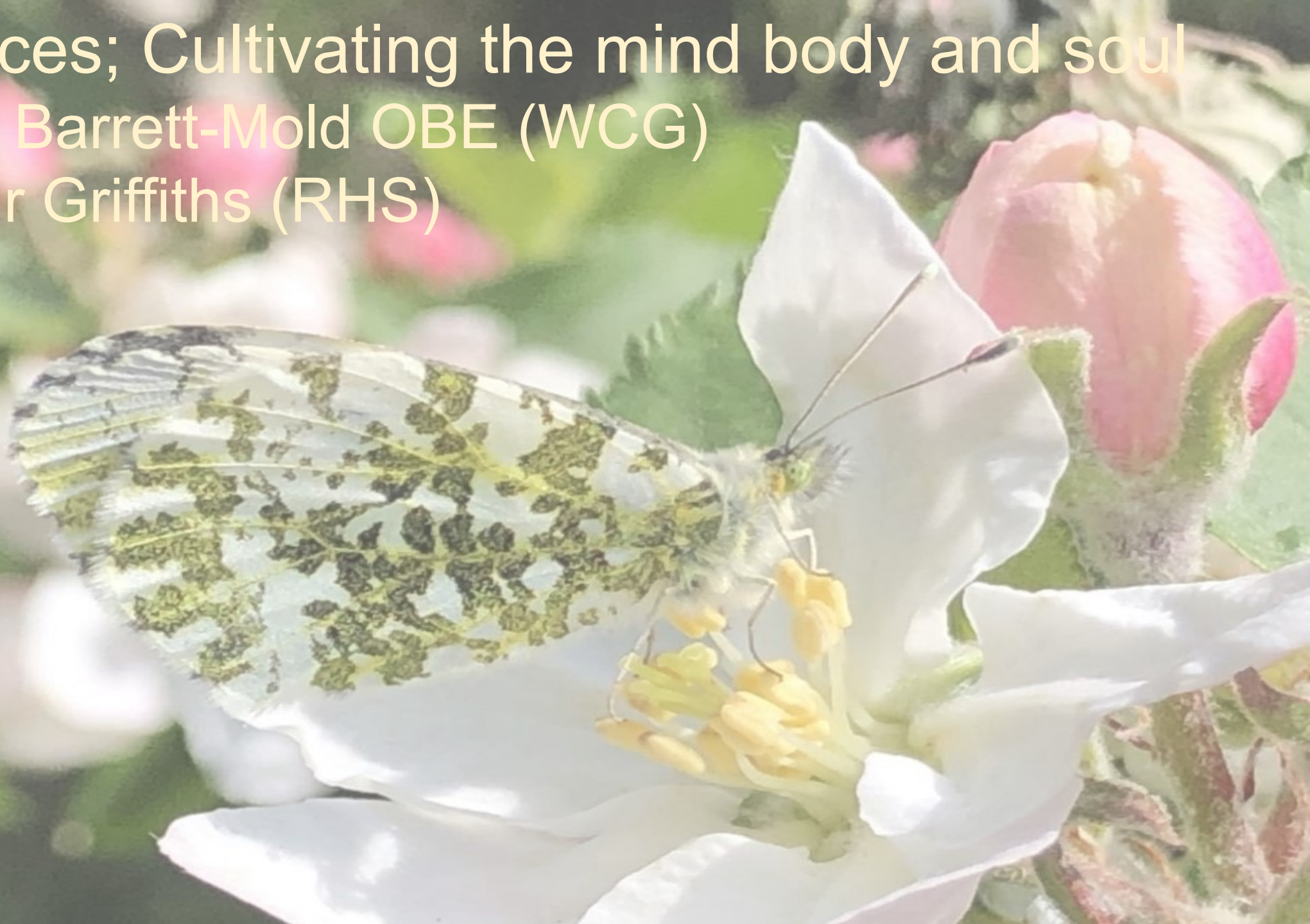


Greenspaces; Cultivating the mind body and soul

Dr Heather Barrett-Mold OBE (WCG)
Prof. Alistair Griffiths (RHS)



What is Horticulture

The Worshipful Company of Gardeners, first mentioned in City Corporation records in 1345, is a survivor from the medieval craft guilds



In 1605, after existing for centuries as a *mystery* or *fellowship*, the Guild was incorporated by Royal Charter. The Charter sets out the operations controlled by the Company:

"The trade, crafte or misterie of gardening, planting, grafting, setting, sowing, cutting, arboring, rocking, mounting, covering, fencing and removing of plants, herbes, seedes, fruites, trees, stocks, setts, and of contryving the conveyances to the same belonging..."





Today we would define Horticulture as;

Horticulture is the science, technology, art and business of cultivating and using plants to improve human life. Horticulturists and Horticultural Scientists create global solutions for safe, sustainable, nutritious food and healthy, restorative and beautiful environments.





Cultivated Plant Services for Humankind

Humans use more different types of cultivated ornamental plants
than any other plant types in the world!



Food
50,000 plants
FAO



Medicine
34,408 plants
Kew Database



Ornamental
81,000 plants
RHS Plant Finder

Number of UK Native Plant Species **1500** Stace 4th Edition (2021). New Flora of the British Isles



UK Gardens and Gardening



Residential
gardens comprise
29.5%
of Great Britain's
total urban area ^[5]



Number of
UK gardeners
30 million



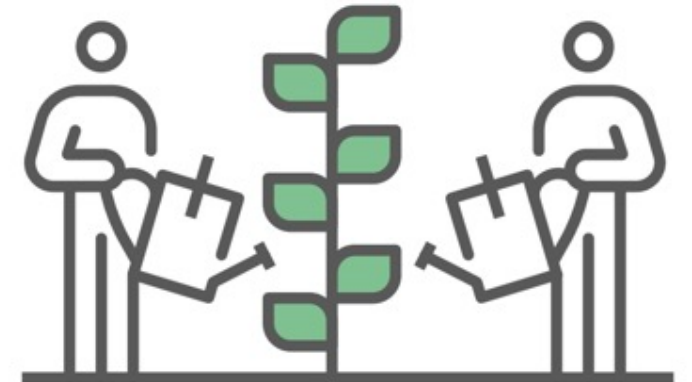
Total area of UK
domestic gardens

**700,000
hectares**

(equivalent area of
93,000 professional
football pitches) ^[4]



88%
of households in Great Britain
had access to a private or
shared garden during the
Covid-19 lockdowns. ^[6]





Growing Healthy Minds, Bodies & Souls



Mind

- Stress Reduction
- Restoration
- Relaxation
- Mindfulness
- Cognitive
- Hope

Body

- Physical Exercise
- Lower Heart Rate
- Microbiome
- Phytonocides
- BMI
- Phytochemicals
- Vitamin D

Soul

- Fosters Friendships
- Pleasure & Joy
- Social Equality
- Reduces Isolation
- Pride of Place
- Reduces Crime





Spending time in the garden is positively associated with health and wellbeing



MENE survey - English population (n = 7,814)

- Those gardening and using a garden reported better health and wellbeing, more physical activity, and more nature visits than those who did not.
- Compared to no garden access, access to a private garden was associated with better evaluative wellbeing,
- People with access to a private space such as a balcony, yard or patio were more likely to meet physical activity guidelines.

de Bell, S., White, M., Griffiths, A., et al. (2020). Spending time in the garden is positively associated with health and wellbeing: Results from a national survey in England. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 200, 103836





**6%
DECREASE IN
PERCEIVED
STRESS**

Equivalent to 8 weekly
mindfulness sessions,
as measured after 6
months.

*It gives you
pride, not just in
your house but in
the whole area*

CHRIS*, 40

**GREENER
FRONT GARDENS
REDUCE STRESS**



WILMA*, 86

*It's just nice to see the different
colours. Otherwise, it looks dead bare
It made me feel brighter in myself*

**24%
BEFORE**

**53%
AFTER**

**HEALTHIER
CORTISOL
PATTERNS**

Steeper declines in diurnal
salivary cortisol slopes indicate
more effective regulation of circadian
and hormonal mechanisms. This is a
likely consequence of reduced stress

*NAMES CHANGED



Social Prescribing RHS Bridgewater Garden Pilot Study



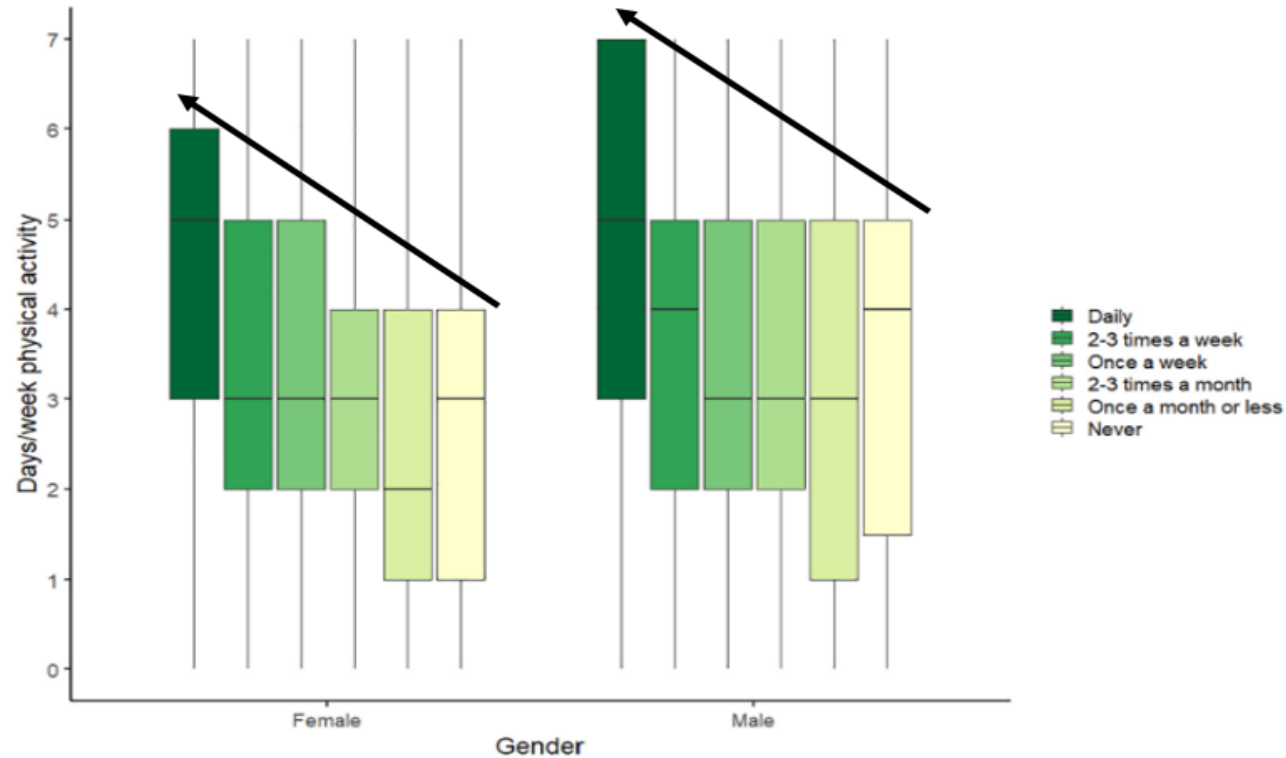
'It gets you out of the home, it gets you out on the road, it gets you to meet other people in a similar situation to yourself. Before you know where you are - you as an individual - you're improving, you're getting better.'

'I can honestly say, since coming here, I'm getting my mojo back. I'm cracking jokes, laughing, laughing at myself, having banter with the volunteers. I just love every minute of it. It's done me the world of good. I'd say it's saved me.'

Howarth, M., Griffiths, A., Silva, A., & Green, R. (2020). Social prescribing: A 'natural' community-based solution. *British Journal of Community Nursing*, 25(6), 294–298.

Photo: RHS

Why garden? – Attitudes and the perceived health benefits of home gardening: Questionnaire 5766 gardeners and 249 non-gardeners



Number of days per week with moderate physical activity and frequency of gardening

Chalmin-Pui, L. S., Griffiths, A., Roe, J., Heaton, T., & Cameron, R. (2021). Why garden? – Attitudes and the perceived health benefits of home gardening. *Cities*, 112, 103118.

Well Gardened Souls



Foster social interactions & promote a sense of community (Genter et al., 2015; Lanier *et al.*, 2015; Seeland *et al.*, 2009; Kim & Kaplan, 2004)

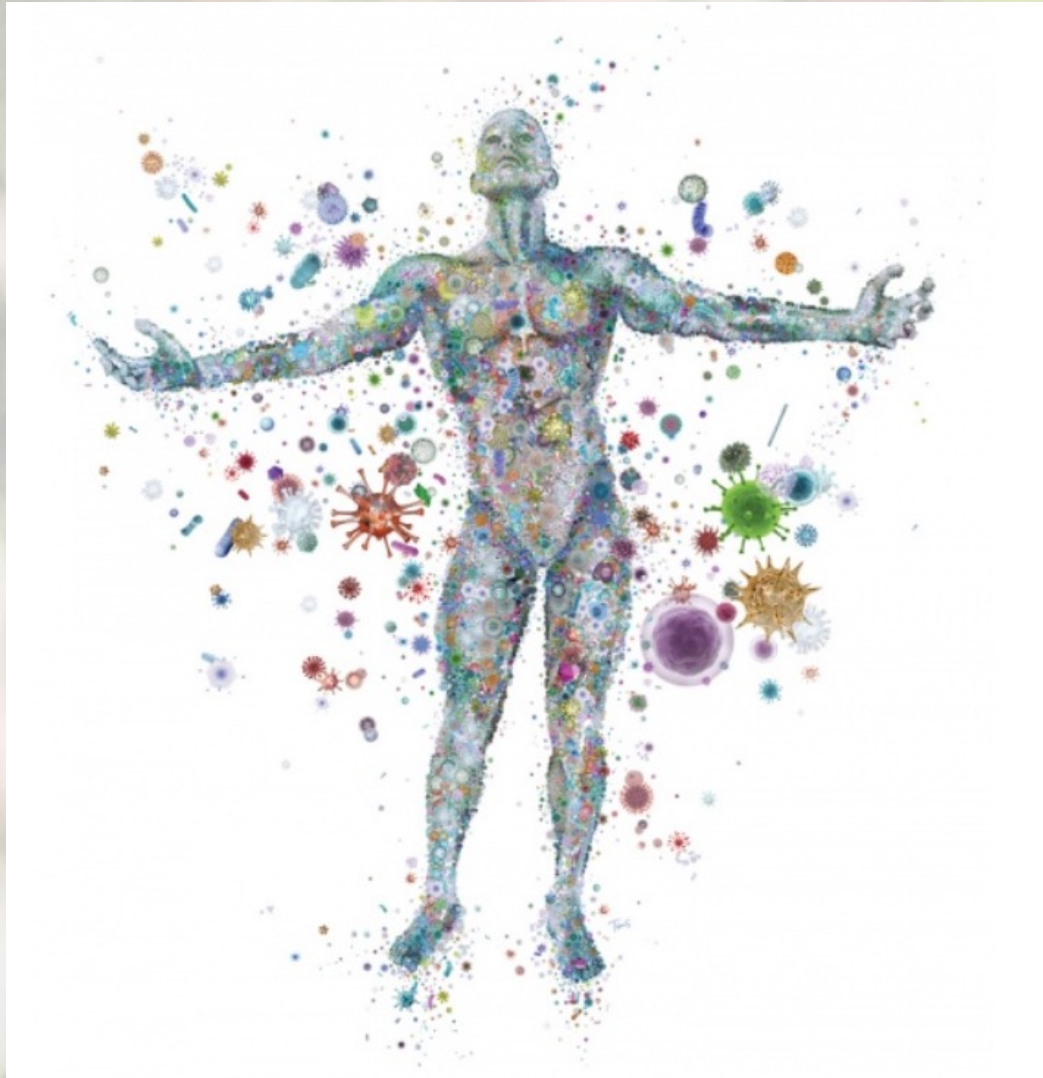
Reconnect isolated people through plants and community gardening (RHS Britain in Bloom, 2017, Wang & MacMillan, 2013)

Improve sense (and pride) of place (WHO, 2017; Lauriane *et al.*, 2021)

Reduce crime in disadvantaged neighbourhoods through provision of new green spaces (Kuo & Sullivan, 2001, Branas *et al.*, 2011; 2018, Chong *et al.*, 2013).



Human Microbiome



Roslund, M. I et al. (2020). Biodiversity intervention enhances immune regulation and health-associated commensal microbiota among daycare children. *Science Advances*, 6(42), 1–11.



IRELAND

Brief Report COVID-19 Daily emotional well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic Lades *et al.*, 2020 British Journal of Health Psychology (2020), 25, 902–911

SCOTLAND

Home garden use during COVID-19: Associations with physical and mental wellbeing in older adults Corley *et al.*, 2021 Journal of Environmental Psychology, 73.

UNITED KINGDOM

Time-use and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic 55,204 adults. Feifei Bu *et al.*, 2020. University College London on-line

WALES

The role of perceived public and private green space COVID-19 outbreak Wouter Poortinga *et al.*, (2021). Landscape and Urban Planning 211 (2021) 104092

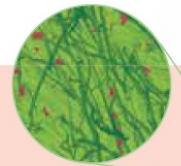


- Singapore
- Switzerland
- Chile
- Japan
- Philippines
- United Kingdom
- Australia
- Canada
- India
- Portugal
- Germany
- Italy
- Bulgaria
- Netherlands
- Caribbean and Pacific Islands
- United States of America
- The United Arab Emirates
- New Zealand
- And many more....

Horticulture and Landscaping (Human Habitat)
'A Health Right' like food and medicine Essential not 'A Nice to Have'



Plants as Pollution Busters



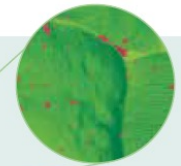
HAIRY LEAVES

Hairy leaves provide a larger surface area than smooth leaves and can capture particles on both sides. Particles (shown in red in the electron-microscope image above) are trapped in the spaces between the hairs. This stops particles being blown off and recirculated.

Examples include cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetii* and *C. coriaceus*) and flowering currant (*Ribes*).



COTONEASTER
(*Cotoneaster franchetii*)



SCALY LEAVES

Plants with scale-like, short, overlapping leaves provide a rough surface that increases air turbulence around the plant and allows for greater deposits of particles. Particles are trapped in the scales and also in the waxy coating of the cuticle layer (the outer surface of the leaf).

Examples include red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and lemon cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Goldcrest').



RED CEDAR
(*Thuja plicata*)

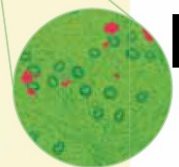
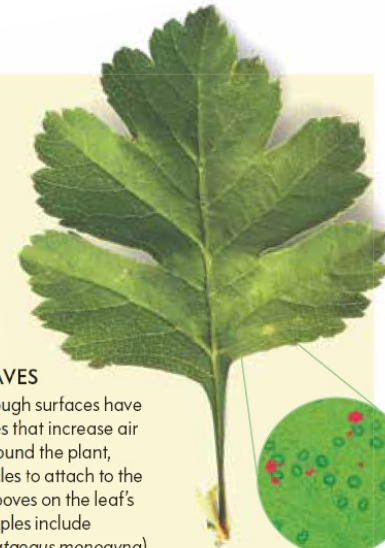


WAXY LEAVES

Particulates are trapped and embedded in the waxy cuticle layer that surrounds the leaves. Examples include yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*).



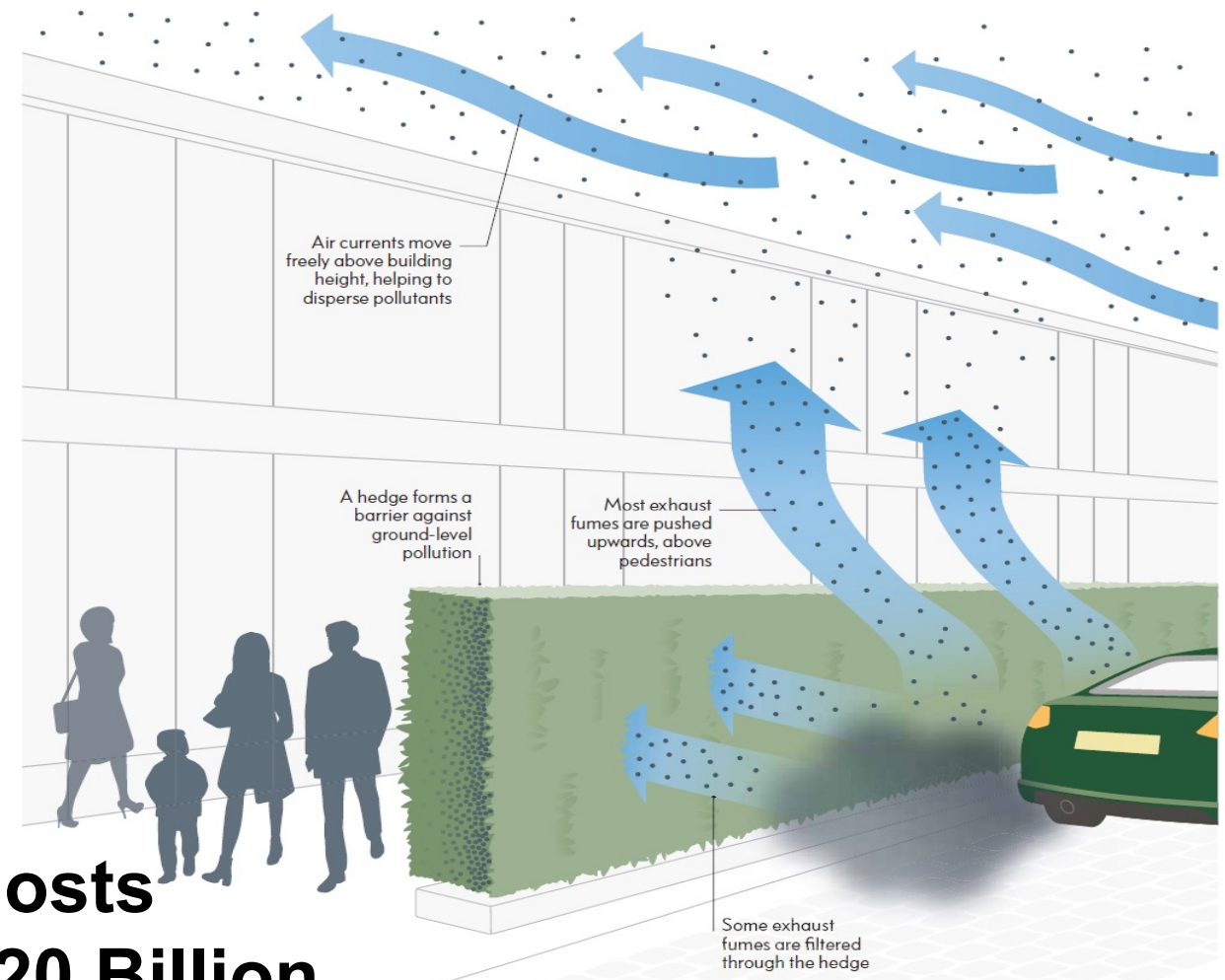
YEW (*Taxus baccata*)



ROUGH LEAVES

Leaves with rough surfaces have uneven profiles that increase air turbulence around the plant, causing particles to attach to the ridges and grooves on the leaf's surface. Examples include hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), and Japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*).

HAWTHORN
(*Crataegus monogyna*)



Costs £20 Billion Each Year

CLEANER AIR AT GROUND LEVEL
A hedge barrier is effective from ground level, which is particularly beneficial for children, who are at greater risk because they are nearer to the ground and to the source of emissions.

'Trees and other plants removed an estimated 1.4 billion kg (1.5 million tons) of air pollutants in the UK in a single year



Climate Resilience: Flood Mitigation

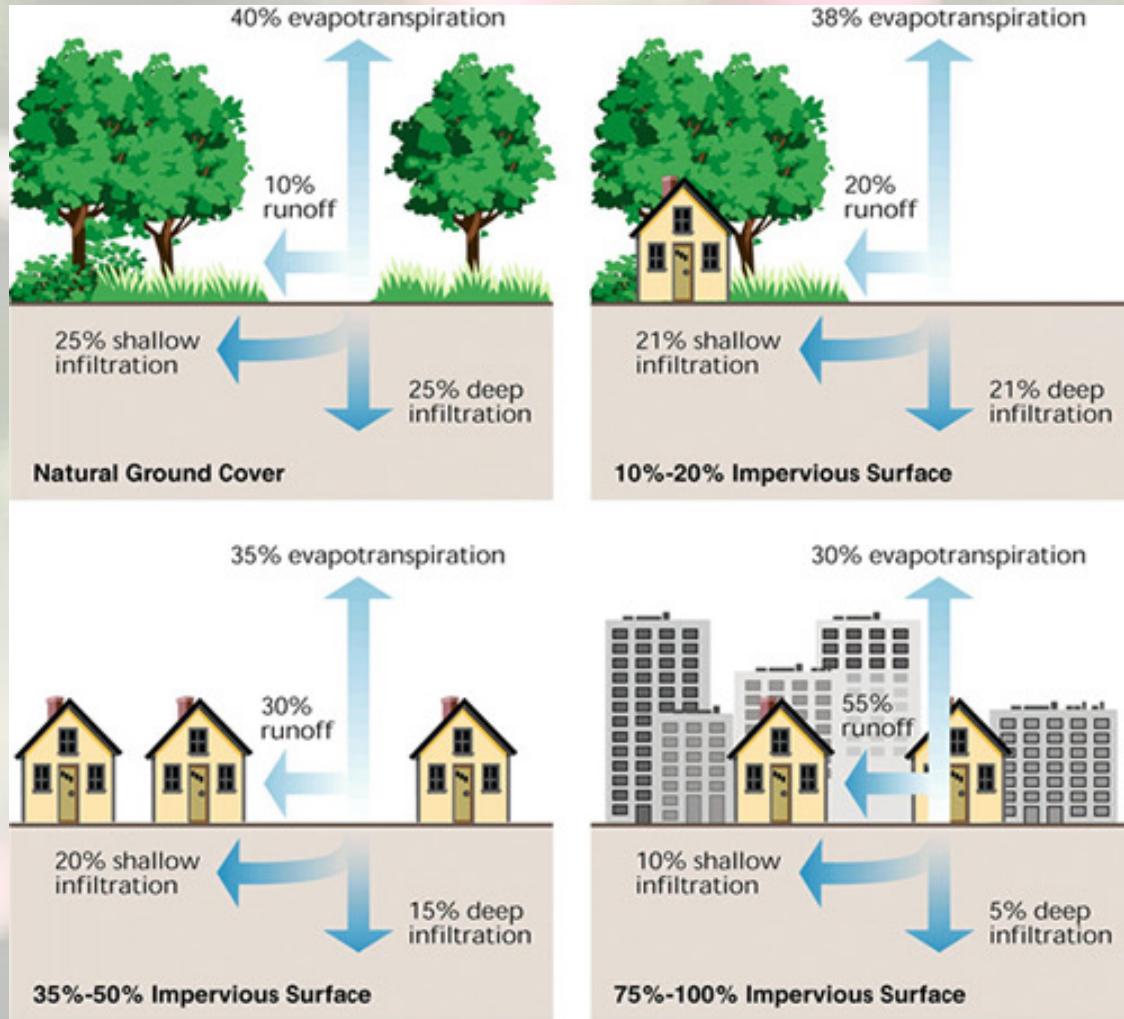
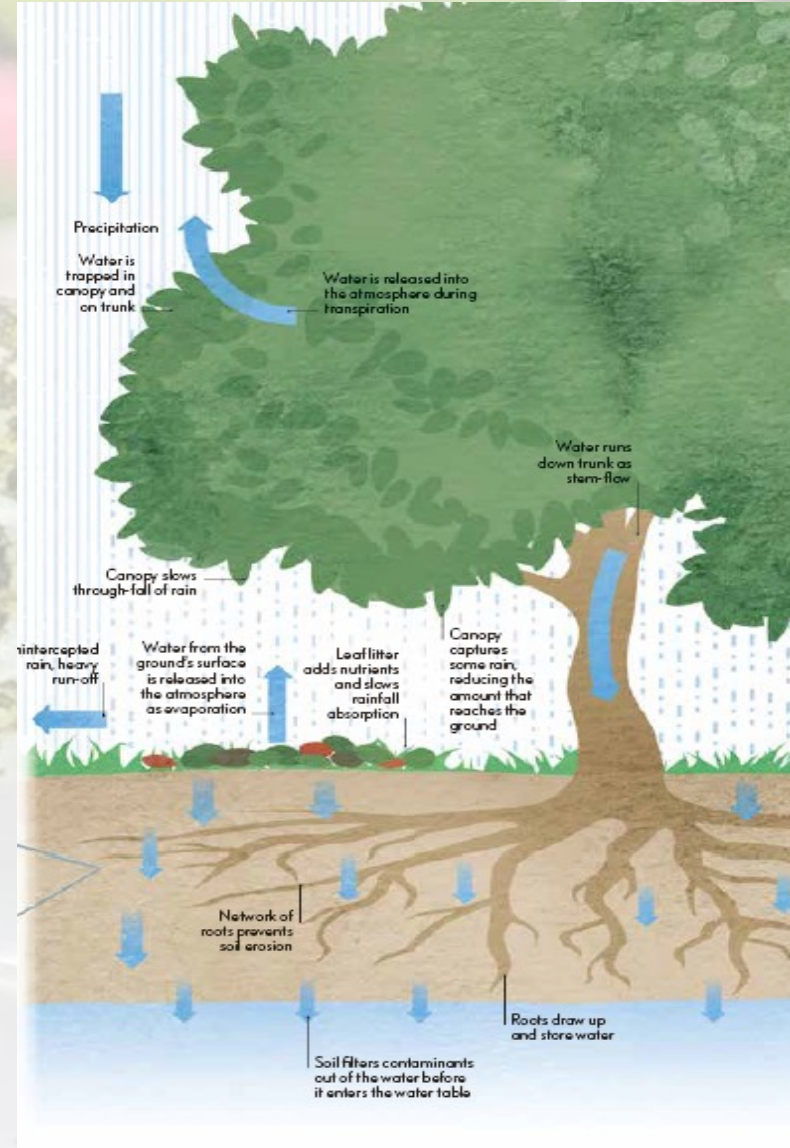


Fig. 3.21 -- Relationship between impervious cover and surface runoff. Impervious cover in a watershed results in increased surface runoff. As little as 10 percent impervious cover in a watershed can result in stream degradation.
In Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes, and Practices (10/98).
By the Federal Interagency Stream Restoration Working Group (FISRWG) (15 Federal agencies of the U.S.)



Flooding and Managing it

**Costs
£2.2 Billion
Each Year**



We need to safeguard ourselves from extinction – **Species Recovery Plan!**



- We are animals too!
- Animals are very *habitat-dependant*
- It is essential we give more consideration to our habitats?

People → green

“Preventative Natural Healthcare”

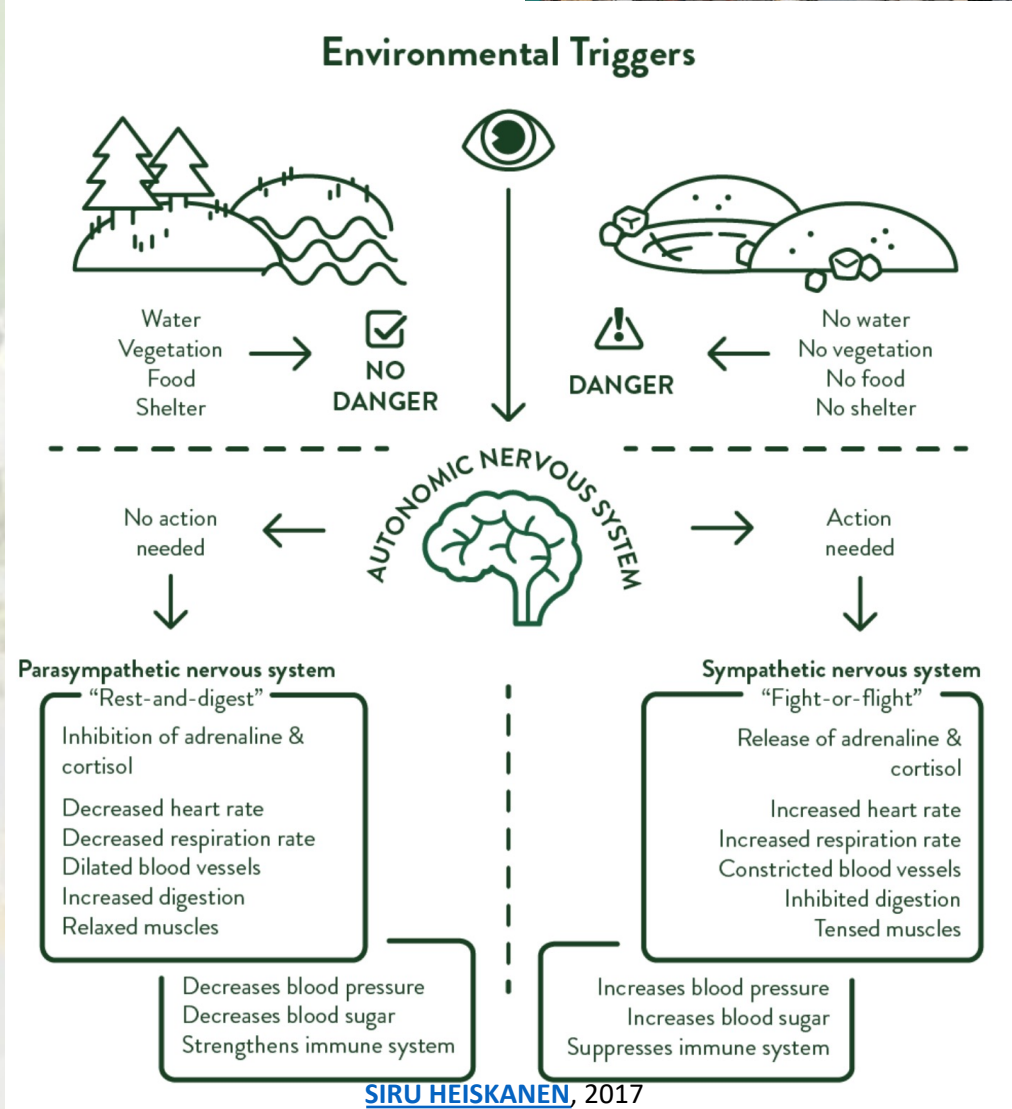




Autonomic Nervous System



Nature is an
essential
Human Right
and Everyone
should have a
Space to Grow





Economic Resilience: Green into Green Infrastructure



Growing a Green Economy

The importance of ornamental horticulture and landscaping to the UK



Unlocking green growth: *A plan from the environmental horticulture & landscaping industry*



c.£42 billion

Total potential GDP footprint of the UK's ornamental horticulture and landscaping industries in 2030, compared with **£28.8 billion** in 2019

763,000

Total jobs contribution potential of the industry in 2030, compared with **674,200** in 2019

£8.7 billion

UK potential tax revenues attributable to the industry in 2030, compared with **£6.3 billion** in 2019

RHS Blueprint for a Wellbeing Garden

pathways to improved health and wellbeing

1. garden exposure

being in a garden optimised by good design and management to maximise therapeutic benefits

gardening
(physical activity and socialisation)

2. improved intermediary health, stress, and wellbeing outcomes

environmental

- reduced exposure to air and noise pollution
- improvement in air quality
- reduced exposure to extremes in temperature
- reduced flooding

physiological

- healthier blood pressure
- lower heart rate variability
- healthier cortisol profile
- lower skin conductance
- reduced muscle tension
- healthier Body Mass Index
- exposure to sunlight: higher intake of vitamin D
- higher diversity of microbiota (skin, gut, etc)

psychological

- better cognitive performance: concentration, attention, memory recall
- more positive emotions and moods
- mindfulness and relaxation

behavioural

- encouraging physical activity
- facilitating social cohesion
- higher intake of fruits and vegetables
- better sleep

3. improved longer-term health, stress, and wellbeing outcomes

social health

- sense of community and belonging
- cultural identity
- recreation
- environmental education
- connection to nature

physical health

- immune system
- cardiovascular system

mental health

- alleviation of symptoms of anxiety, depression, and other mental illnesses
- stress reduction
- relaxation