

# Therapeutic Effects of Nature-based Interventions

ANGELIA SIA NATIONAL PARKS BOARD



## Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Research

Nature-based intervention for physical activity
Nature-based intervention for well-being

3. Summary



### Engagement with nature

- Viewing nature, as through a window, or in a painting
- Incidental nature
- Active participation and involvement with nature, such as gardening or visits to green spaces

Nature-based intervention (NBI)

— Treatment that facilitates behavioural change and results in promoting improved well-being

NBIs may involve

changing behaviour

e.g. organized programmes or other activities

changing the environment

e.g. provision of parks in hospitals or cities

through promotion of nature-based experiences



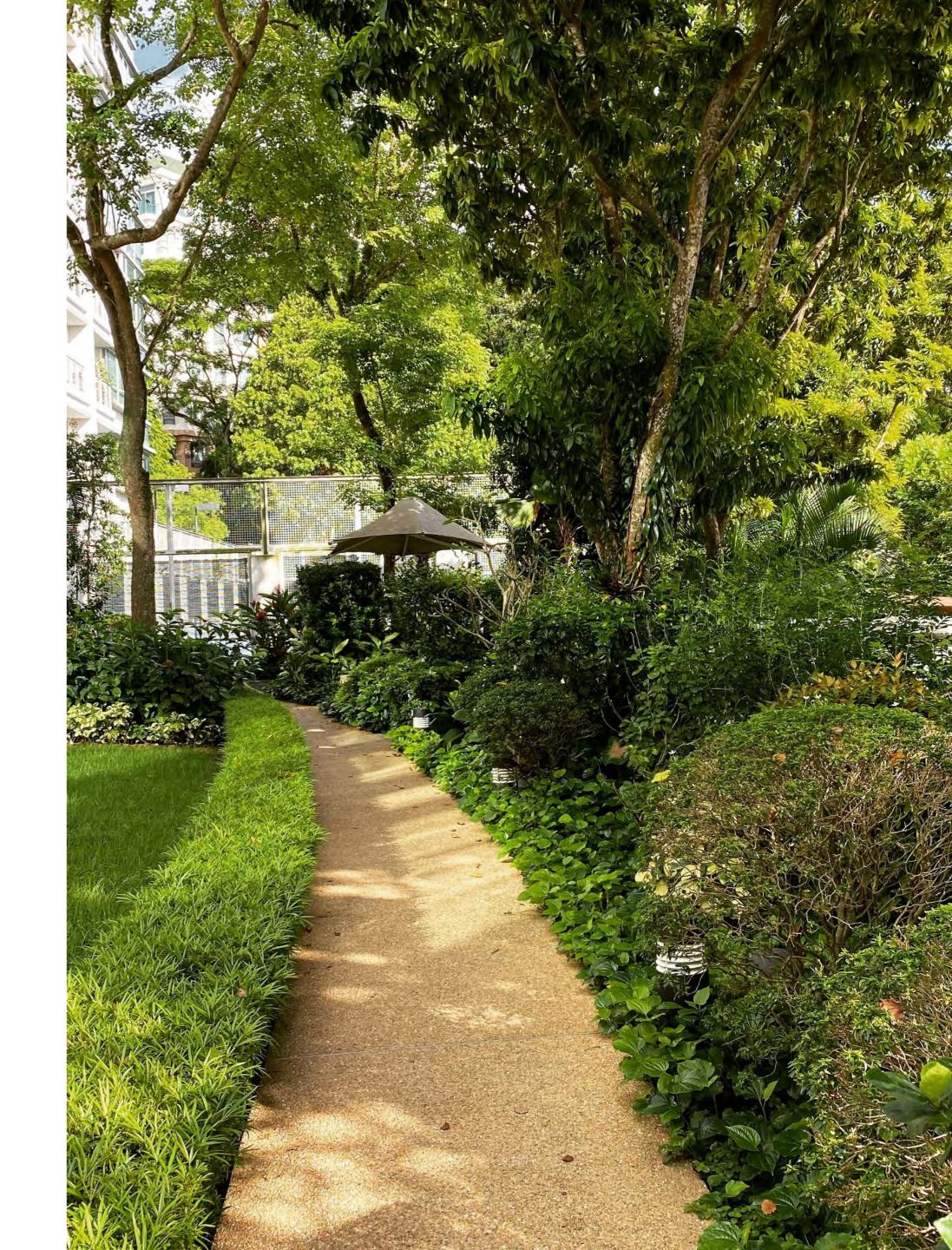
### Well-documented benefits

- Visits to outdoor green spaces reduces depression (7%), high blood pressure (9%) & promotes well-being
- Effects on alleviating Covid-19 related stress, *Greenspace use and green view through windows increased self-esteem, life satisfaction, and subjective happiness and reduced depression, anxiety, and loneliness*

"Urban green space is a necessary component for delivering healthy, sustainable and liveable cities" in Urban Green Space Interventions and Health

World Health Organization, 2017





"Each child, no matter where they live in the city, should be in easy walking distance from a safe and welcoming public green space"

In The Necessity of Urban Green Space for Children's Optimal Development





## 2. Research

## **Main Objectives**

Extent of benefits from various NBIs

How benefits can be operationalized



## Research

### **Studies**

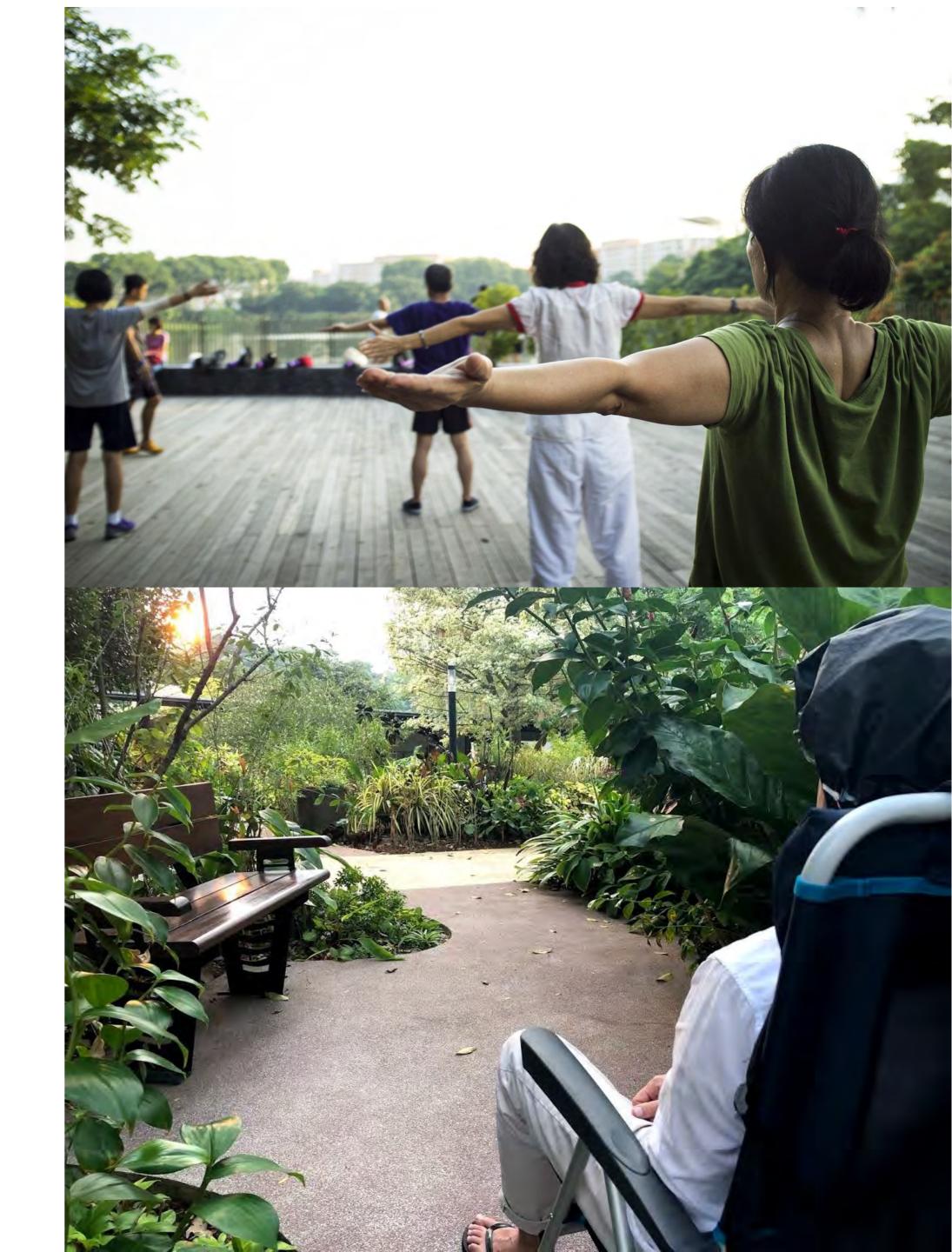
NBI for physical activity

Park Prescription (Px)

NBI for well-being

Therapeutic Horticulture

Effects of Landscapes on Brain Activity



# Park Prescription (Px)

### **INTERVENTION**

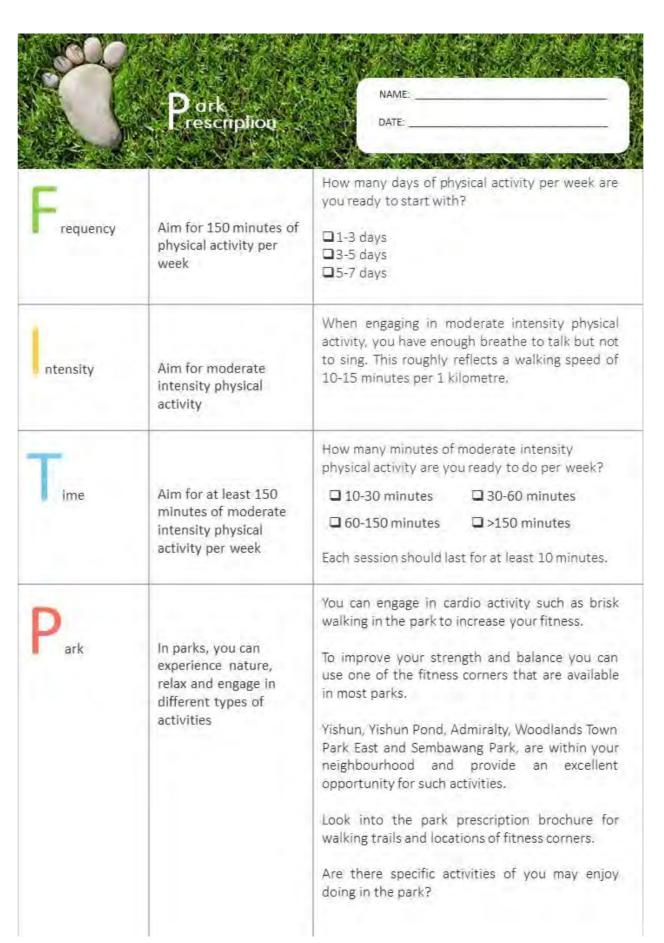
- Counselling park-based exercise goal setting on a prescription sheet, information on exercise options in nearby parks
- Activity log
- Option to join a weekly structured exercise program
- Telephone follow-up

### **PARTICIPANTS**

40-65 year old with inactive lifestyle (n=160)

### Resources

- Park Px sheet FITP goal setting
- Exercise amenities in nearby parks
   Length of trail
   Estimated time to complete
   Difficulty level





## Structured Exercise Program (optional)

- 26 weekly one-hour sessions
- Exercise trainer
- Exercise designed with input EIMS clinician
- SMS reminder before each session

### Results

Significant improvements in participants'

- PA level
- Well-being (psychological QoL)



### **Process Evaluation**

- High satisfaction (>75%) with materials & counselling
- Exercise Program

Facilitators: Social interaction, knowledge of instructor

Barriers: Lack of time left & preference for unstructured PA

## Insights

- Aspects like goal-setting & resources are useful Regular participants of structured exercise program achieved highest MVPA/week, non-participants also achieved improvements.
- Future programs can consider both unstructured and structured PA



### **Publications**

- Petrunoff, N., Yao, J., Sia, A. et al. Activity in nature mediates a park prescription intervention's effects on physical activity, park use and quality of life: a mixed-methods process evaluation. BMC Public Health 21, 204 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10177-1
- Müller-Riemenschneider F., Petrunoff N., Yao J., Ng, A., Sia A., Ramiah A., Wong, M., Han, J., Tai, B.C.,
   Uijtdewilligen, L. (2020). Effectiveness of prescribing physical activity in parks to improve health and wellbeing the park prescription randomized controlled trial. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity.
- Uijtdewilligen, L., Waters, C.N-H., Su A.W., Wong M.L., Sia A., Ramiah A., Ng, A., Müller-Riemenschneider F. (2019). The Park Prescription Study: Development of a community-based physical activity intervention for a multi-ethnic Asian population. PLOS One.
- Müller-Riemenschneider F., Petrunoff N., Sia A., Ramiah A., Ng, A., Han, A., Wong, M., Tai, B.C., Uijtdewilligen, L. (2018). Prescribing Physical Activity in Parks to Improve Health and Wellbeing: Protocol of the Park Prescription Randomized Controlled Trial. International Journal of Environment and Public Health.

Use of gardens and gardening for healing and combating stress has a very long history





Ancient History		Middle Ages		Early	Modern	
500	500	1000	1500	190	00 Now	
ВС	AC					
Persians created	Monastery			Н	Horticultural	
gardens	hospitals had			Т	Therapy for	
	therapy gardens			↓ Wa	• war veterans	

Egyptians prescribed garden walks for people suffering from "mental disturbance"

Modern iterations of healing gardens e.g. works of Dr. Benjamin Rush

A process through which participants
enhance their well-being through
involvement in plant and plant-related
activities



Documented benefits

on seniors

for rehabilitation

for autism spectrum disorder

on the incarcerated

Study 1 on healthy seniors

Study 2 on elderly from senior care centers with a range of cognitive and physical status (funded by MNDRF)



Study 1 on healthy seniors

12-week programme comprising guided nature walks, gardening, nature-art activities and nature talks

Improvement in the psychological status, biological markers and immune cell composition of participants



Study 2 on seniors with a range of cognitive and physical status @ Therapeutic Garden @HortPark

24-week programme developed with input from international expert registered with the American Horticultural Therapy Association





Study 2



## Therapeutic Horticulture Programme

This collection of 22 nature-based activities is the result of a therapeutic horticulture intervention programme that was administered as part of a broader research study on the effects of therapeutic horticulture on older adults. The study was a collaboration between the National Parks Board and National University Health System and funded by the MND Research Fund.

The activities were designed in collaboration with CUGE Research Fellow Ms Elizabeth Diehl, who is a horticultural therapist registered with the American Horticultural Therapy Association. The programme was conducted in the Therapeutic Garden @ HortPark, with permission from the HortPark office. They may be adapted for application in private gardens as well.

These activities are provided here for use by horticultural therapists, facilitators or healthcare professionals who are aiming to encourage social interactions, provide sensory stimulation and exercise, reduce stress and tension, and reward nurturing behaviour amongst targeted groups such as the elderly. They have been shown to benefit participants cognitively through the learning of new skills, and regular participation is associated with improved coordination, balance and strength. The activities may be conducted in individual sessions or as part of a programme, and in the latter case it is recommended to begin each session with recall of the previous activity. It is suggested to end all sessions with a time of reflection.

The activities are separated into two types, gardening and nature-art activities. The gardening activities involve growing and nurturing plants, as well as making useful items from garden and plant products. The activities utilise various growing methods, such as from seeds, seedlings or stem cuttings. The nature-art activities, on the other hand, are designed to promote creative expression, allowing for participants to engage beyond direct verbal exchanges.

#### LIST OF ACTIVITIES

- 1. Growing Pea Sprouts ®
- 2. Potting Up (1)
- 3. Making Suncatchers ®
- Growing Vegetables from Seeds
   Growing Vegetable Plugs
- 6. Making Compost 🕾
- 7. Painting Terracotta Pots 🏵
- Transplanting Stem Cuttings 
   Making Body Scrub
- 10. Creating Nature-Art Collages 🏵
- 11. Maintaining the Garden 🏵
- 12. Making Enzyme Cleaner 913. Growing Wheatgrass 8
- 14. Harvesting Wheatgrass ®
- 15. Sketching Leaves 16. Making Prints with Leaves
- 17. Planting Succulents ®
- 18. Making a Terrarium 🏵
- 19. Arranging Flowers 320. Creating Rock Art 3
- 21. Making Patpourri 22. Printing with Vegetable Cuttings
- denotes gardening-related activity denotes nature-art activity

For more information on NParks' Therapeutic Gardens, you may visit www.nparks.gov.sg/gardens-parks-and-nature/therapeutic-gardens.





Therapeutic Horticulture Program in NParks' Research Study

### **ACTIVITY 22**

## Printing with Vegetable Cuttings

#### CTIVITY GOALS

The activity promotes eye-hand coordination and fine motor skills, as well as participants' ability to focus. It provides an opportunity for creative expression and promotes a sense of achievement through making something usable and artistic.

#### INTRODUCTION PHASE

 Introduce activity by showing participants the materials involved, including acrylic paints, brushes, vegetables and tote bags.

Pass around samples of tote bags with prints created by other older adults to show that the task is achievable. Explain that vegetables may be cut to form interesting patterns.

#### ACTIVITY PHASE

- Share the vegetables that have been pre-prepared, tote bags, acrylic paints, and dishes to hold the paints.
- Demonstrate the steps of leaf printing:
- Cut the different vegetables.
- Wipe dry with a piece of cloth.
- Paint generously with acrylic paint, using a paint brush.
   Cut one vegetable at a time.
- Flip the painted side of the vegetable down onto the tote bag. Press the cutting down firmly to ensure that it contacts the bag entirely.
- Test on newspaper first to check the print. Remind participants to hold it still if they want a clean paint print.
- Repeat the process for the other cuttings to form the desired pattern on the bag.

#### MAIN MATERIALS

Plain tote bags with handles, pre-made tote bags

Paint brushes, fabric paints of different colours,
towels or cloth scraps

Cut vegetables and fruits (e.g. lady's-fingers, Chinese cabbage, onions, lotus roots, oranges)  Give participants ample time to to test, plan and print different print patterns on the tote bag.

Facilitators should sit with participants and provide assistance at all stages if necessary. They should be ready to assist with cutting if there are safety concerns with any participants.

#### CONCLUSION PHASE

Conclude activity session by praising the group's work. Show the finished bags to the group and highlight the interesting points of each work.

Share care instructions for the bag. Advise participants to iron the printed area over a piece of paper, after the paint is completely dry, to fix the paint.



PLANNING NOTES

- The hand-made tote bag is a nice take-home gift for participants.
- If tote bags are not available or cost-rohibitive, you can provide handkerchiefs or fabric squares instead.



### Transplanting Stem Cuttings

#### **ACTIVITY GOALS**

This activity involves removing plant parts to start new plants. It leads to an opportunity to create and care for the new plants, encouraging a sense of purpose, meaningfulness and hope.

Overall, the activity promotes a positive mindset and looking ahead, to enable the plant to become healthier and aesthetically more pleasing.

#### INTRODUCTION PHASE

 Introduce the process of transplanting plant parts, which both tidies the appearance of the existing plant, and allows for new plants to grow from the cuttings.

Explain that when a plant matures, it may require pruning in order to remain aesthetically pleasing. Pruning also removes damaged or unhealthy branches, allowing the plant to become healthier. The stem cuttings may also be

#### **ACTIVITY PHASE**

used for propagation.

- Share the garden gloves and gardening scissors. Ask the
  participants to walk in the garden to collect stem cuttings
  from plants of their choice, if permitted.
- Show participants the correct technique of cutting stems: remove 5–25 cm of stem at least 2.5 cm below a leaf node and include 2–3 pairs of leaves.
- Demonstrate the steps of transplanting stem cuttings:
   Scoop potting mix into pot, filling halfway.
- Pass around a scoop of potting mix and ask participants to describe its feel and fragrance.
- Make an indent in the soil and insert the stem cuttings carefully, tamping the potting mix down firmly to hold the cuttings in place.

### **MAIN MATERIALS**

Pots (may use the hand-painted terracotta pots from activity 7)

Potting mix, garden spades, garden gloves, gardening scissors, watering cans

The cuttings should be planted about 10–15 cm apart, to give ample space in-between. Ensure that at least one node is below the soil line.

**ACTIVITY 8** 

- Cover with a thin layer of potting mix. Water the surface lightly.
- 4. Give participants ample time for gathering the stem cuttings and transplanting. Ask participants to mark their name and date of activity on the pot with masking tape. Facilitators should sit with participants and provide

assistance at all stages if necessary.

### CONCLUSION PHASE

- Conclude activity session by praising the group's work.
   Ask participants to talk about the type of plant that they chose to make their cuttings from.
- Discuss the on-going care of the cuttings and provide takehome instructions.

The pots should be watered lightly daily, to keep the cuttings moist. Maintain the pots to keep them free of weeds.



#### PLANNING NOTES

- Facilitators should familiarise themselves with the plants in the garden and show participants which ones are suitable for stem cutting propagation.
- ☐ Encourage participants to take photos of their cuttings for sharing at the next session.



Study 2 on seniors with a range of cognitive and physical status

Participants showed significant reduction in anxiety and improvement in cognitive functioning, reported more positive emotions after each session

### **Publications**

Wong G., Ng, K. S. T., Lee, J.L., Lim, P.Y., Chua3, S., Tan, C., Chua, M., Tan, J., Lee, S., Sia, A., Ng, M., Mahendran R., Kua, E.H., Ho R., Larbi, A. (2020). Horticultural Therapy Reduces Biomarkers of Immunosenescence and Inflammaging in Community-Dwelling Older Adults: A Feasibility Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. Int. J. Gerontol: Series A, glaa271.

Sia, A., Tam, W.W.S., Fogel, A., Kua, E. H., Khoo, K. and Ho, R. C. M. (2020). Nature-based activities improve the well-being of older adults. Sci Rep 10, 18178.

Sia, A., Diehl, E. (2020). Nature-based Activities for Older Adults: A Case Study in Singapore. Journal of Therapeutic Horticulture 30(1).

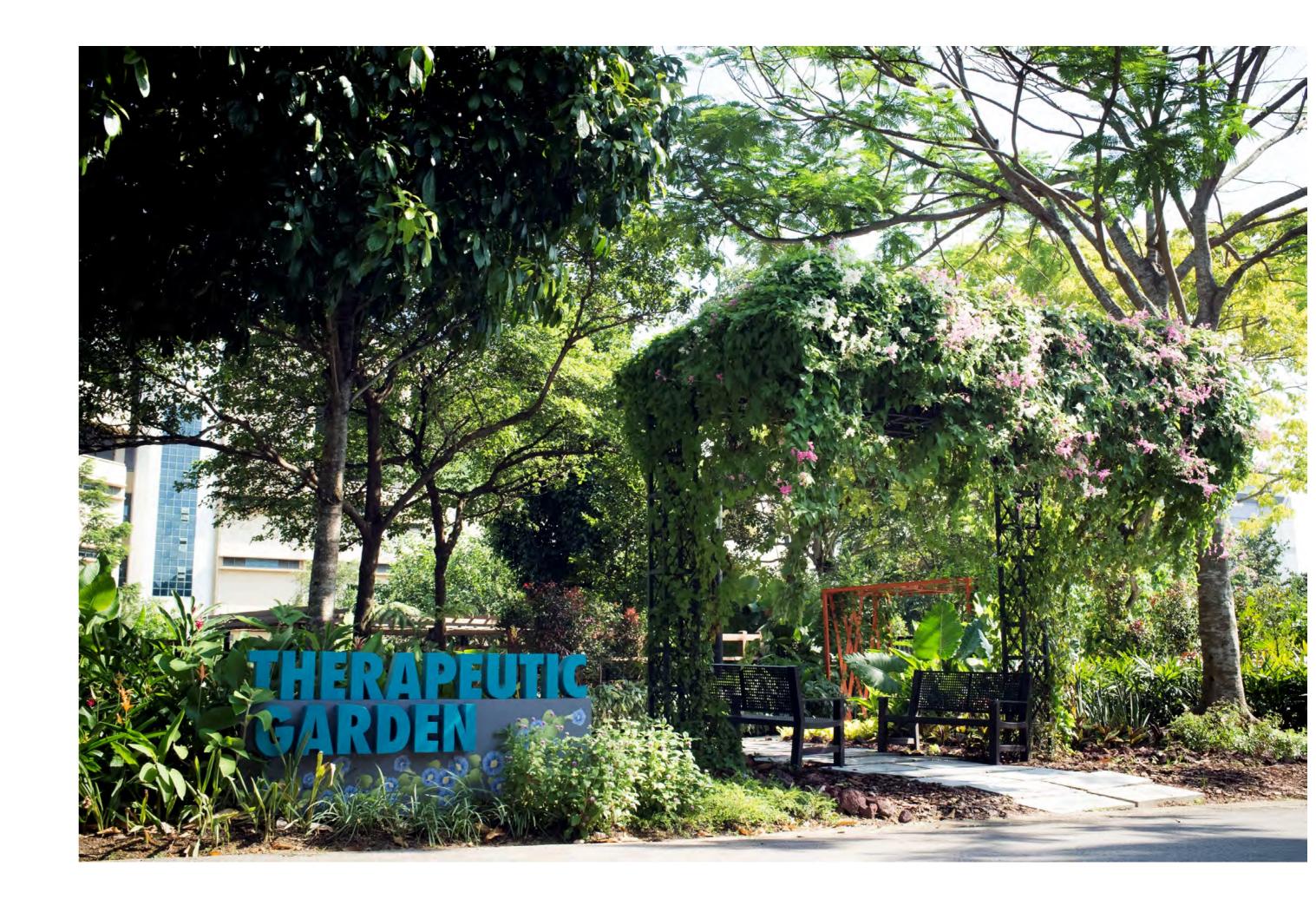
Ng, K. S. T., Sia, A., Ng, M. K. W., Tan, T. Y C., Chan, H. Y., Tan, C. H., Rawtaer, I., Feng, L., Mahendran, R., Larbi, A., Kua, E. H., and Ho, R. C. M. (2018). Effects of Horticultural Therapy on Asian Older Adults: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 15, 1705.

Sia, A., Ng, K. S. T., Ng, M. K. W., Chan, H. Y. Tan, C. H., Rawtaer, I., Feng, L., Mahendran, R., Kua, E. H., Ho, R. C. M. (2018). The Effect of Therapeutic Horticulture on the Psychological Wellbeing of Elderly in Singapore. Journal of Therapeutic Horticulture 28(1).

Chan, H. Y., Ho, R. C., Mahendran, R., Ng, K. S., Tam, W. W., Rawtaer, I., Tan, C. H., Larbi, A., Feng, L., Sia, A., Ng, M. K. W., Gan, G. L., Kua, E. H. (2017). Effects of horticultural therapy on elderly' health: protocol of a randomized controlled trial. BMC Geriatrics 17(1). doi: 10.1186/s12877-017-0588-z

Design Guidelines for Therapeutic Gardens

Network of Therapeutic Gardens implemented and being planned





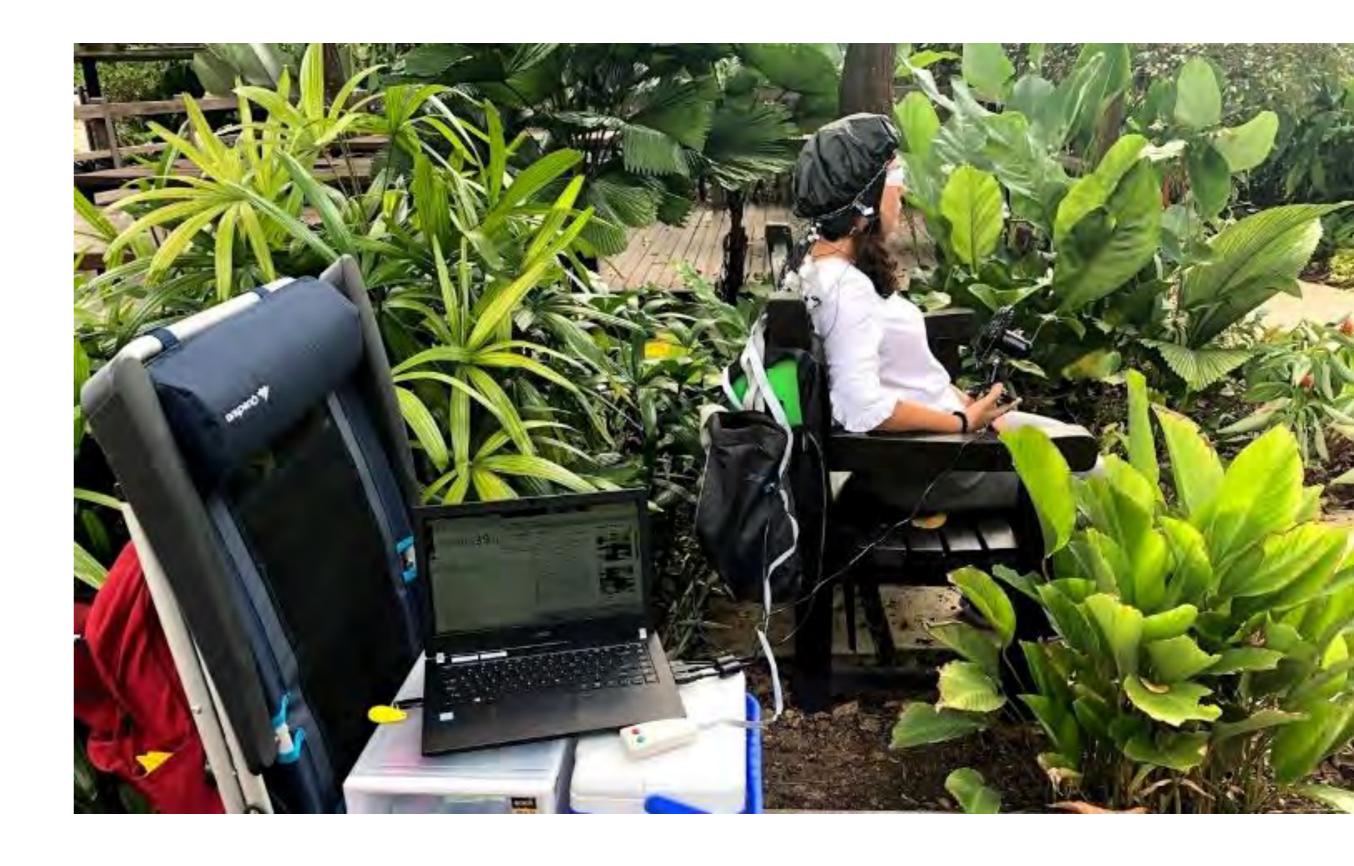
Well-documented benefits

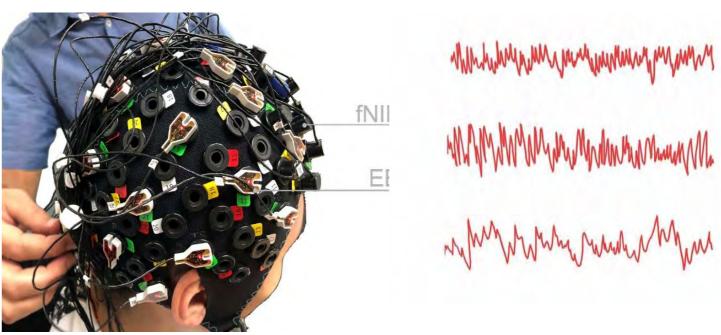
Reported improvements in stress and fatigue recovery and relaxation effects

Induced decreased oxy-Hb concentrations in the right prefrontal cortex.



Pilot study to examine the health-promoting benefits of passive exposure to sites with different landscape features through in-situ scanning of participants' brain activity





Beta (14-30Hz)

MM/M/M/M/M/M

Alpha (8-13Hz)

Theta (4-7Hz)

Landscapes with features like far distance views, character of peace and silence induce higher valence

Healthy participants and patients with depression experienced the benefits of landscapes through slightly different pathways

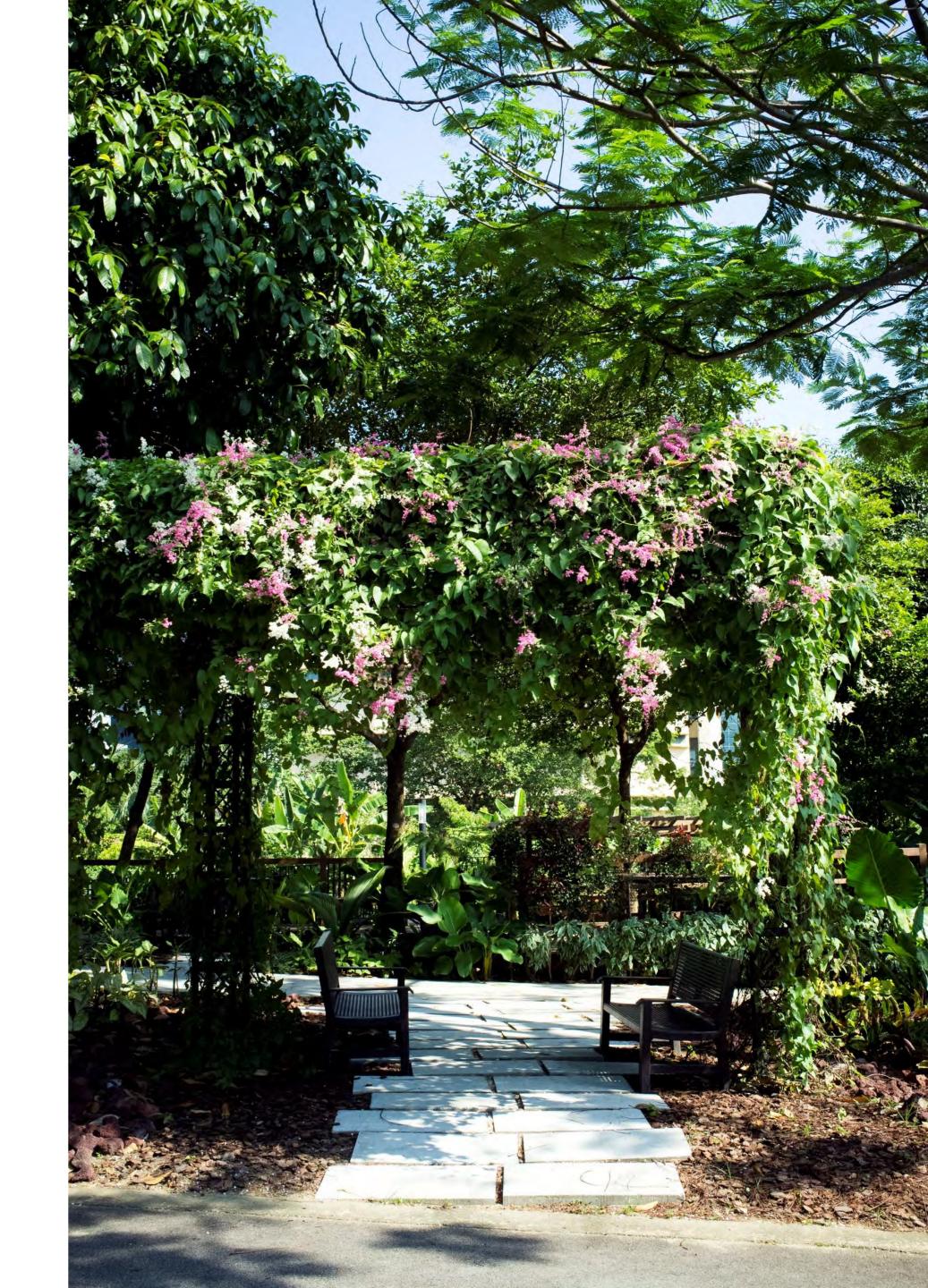




# Summary

## Summary

- People will experience benefits when they are in contact with nature in Singapore
- Parks are effective in promoting PA
- People with higher needs can benefit more from therapeutic gardens and horticulture programmes
- Landscapes may be designed to enhance restorative experience of users, and potentially provide therapeutic effects to those who are depressed





## Thank You