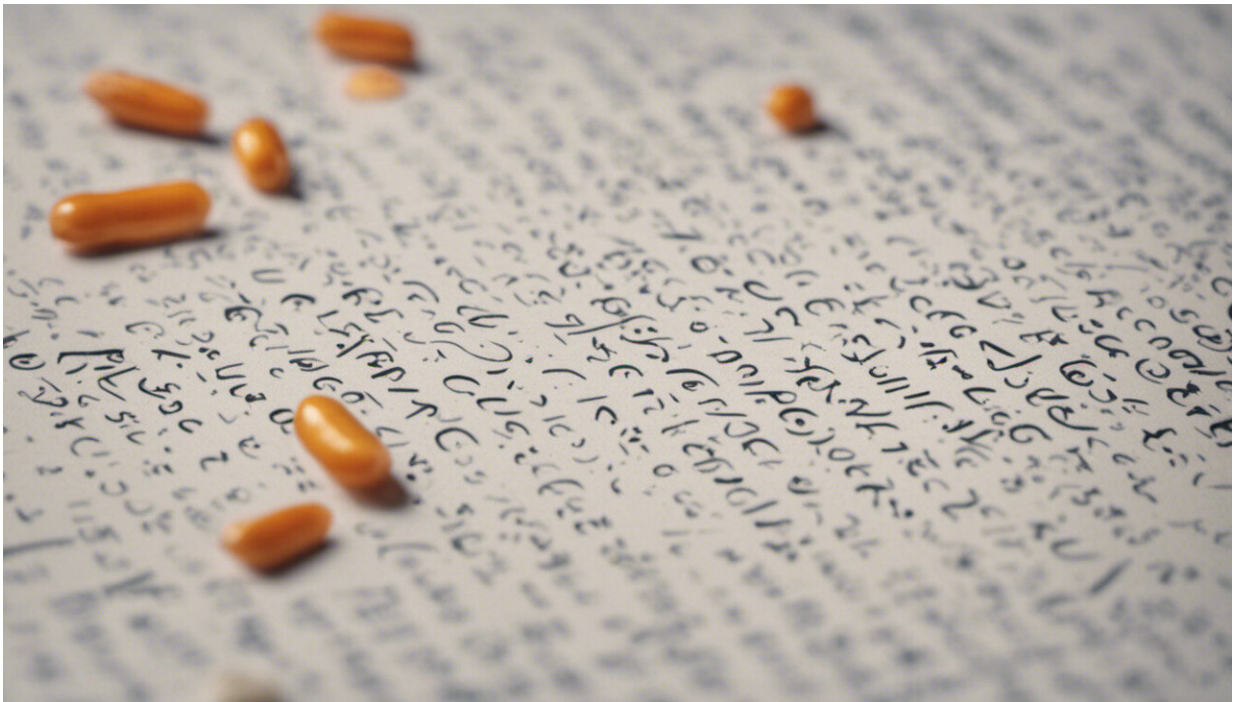


Anxiety and depression: Why doctors are prescribing gardening rather than drugs

September 2 2019, by Yvonne Black



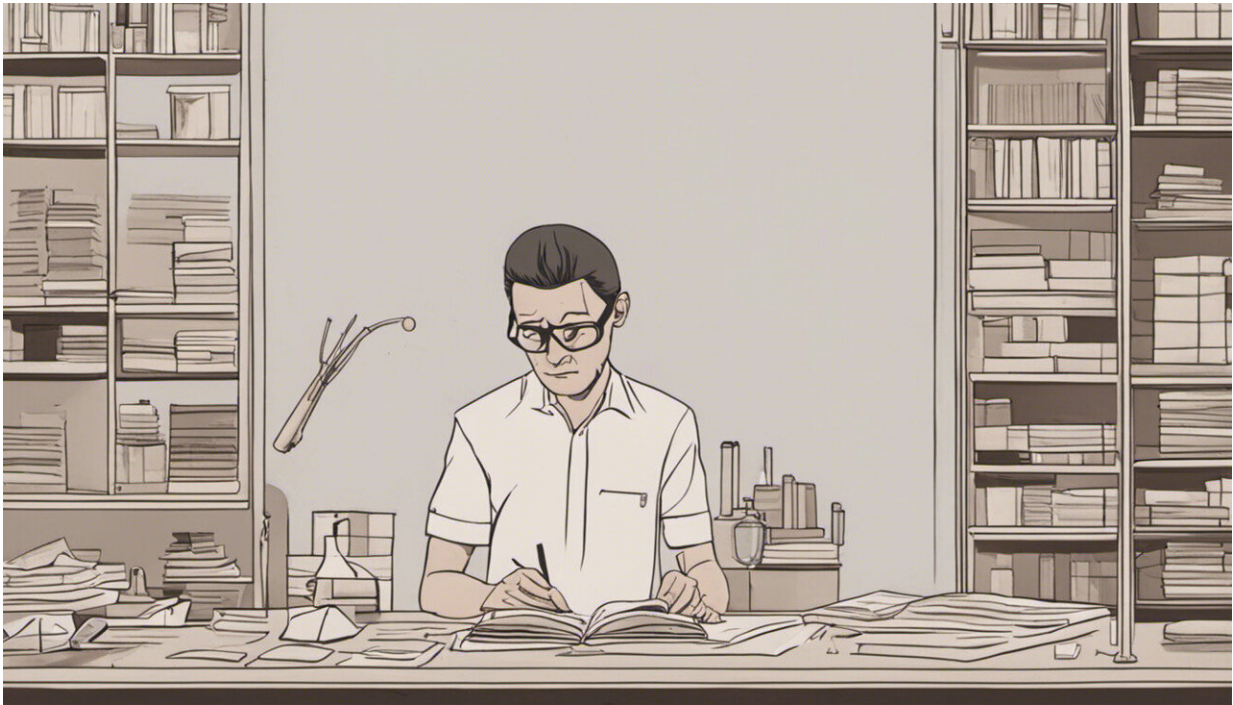
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Spending time in outdoors, taking time out of the everyday to surround yourself with greenery and living things can be one of life's great joys—and recent research also suggest it's good for your body and your brain.

Scientists have found that spending two hours a week in nature is linked to [better health](#) and well-being. It's maybe not entirely surprising then that some patients are increasingly being prescribed time in nature and community [gardening](#) projects as part of "[green prescriptions](#)" by [the NHS](#). In Shetland for example, islanders with depression and anxiety may be given "nature prescriptions," with doctors there recommending walks and activities that allow people to connect with the outdoors.

Social prescriptions—non-[medical treatments](#) which have health benefits—are already used across the NHS to tackle anxiety, loneliness and depression. They often involve the referral of patients to a community or voluntary organisation, where they can carry out activities which help to meet their social and emotional needs, and increasingly doctors are opting for community gardening—as this also has the added benefit of involving time spent in nature—even in highly built up areas.

And the [evidence base](#) for such treatments is growing—with research indicating that social prescribing can help to [improve patient's anxiety levels](#) and general health. Findings also seem to suggest that social prescribing schemes can lead to a [reduction in the use of NHS services](#).



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The benefits of gardening

[Research](#) shows that gardening can directly improve people's well-being. And that taking part in community gardening can also encourage people to adopt healthier behaviors. It may be, for example, that neighborhood projects can be reached on foot or by bicycle—prompting people to take up more active transport options in their daily lives. Eating the produce from a community garden may also help people to form the habit of eating fresh, locally grown food.

Growing food is often the driving force behind community gardening projects, whether purely for the consumption of the gardeners or for local distribution or sale. Unlike growing on individual allotments or [private gardens](#), community gardening requires an element of

cooperation and collective planning. Working together towards shared goals can create a real sense of community. And in a garden, a feeling of connection may develop, not just with other people, but with the living world as a whole.

Gardens also play a significant role in conserving biodiversity, by developing wildlife pockets and corridors across towns and cities—an idea encouraged by the RSPB's [Giving Nature a Home](#) program. The inclusion of even a small pond in a garden can provide a home for important species such as amphibians. Gardens can also help to mitigate [climate change](#). Their vegetation captures carbon and can improve air quality. Tree and shrub roots in the soil absorb water, reducing flood risk.

So because people's relationships with the living world affects their behaviors towards it, taking part in community gardening could also make people old and young more environmentally conscious and responsible. By connecting people to nature, it may be that community gardens can also help to [transform society](#) – allowing towns and cities to move towards more sustainable futures.



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Community connections

This process of using plants and gardens to improve health is known as [social and therapeutic horticulture](#). On top of promoting physical and mental [health benefits](#), social and therapeutic horticulture [has also been shown](#) to help improve people's communication and thinking skills.

At Hull University's [Centre for Systems Studies](#) we want to understand more about the ways community gardening can boost well-being for people, societies and the living world. So we are working with the [Rainbow Community Garden](#) in Hull, which also has links with local schools, social services, mental health teams and veteran's association, to observe activities and interactions over the course of a year. We are also interviewing staff and volunteers about their experiences, looking at how

people's well-being changes as they participate in the project.

Although no one intervention is right for everyone, [community gardens](#) do have wide appeal and potential. But such projects tend to be run by charitable organizations—often relying on grant funding to employ staff and provide equipment. And at a time when funding gaps mean that [local councils are struggling](#) to preserve public parks and gardens, it seems that despite all the positives that can be gained by such spaces, the future of many community gardening groups could be uncertain.

This would clearly be a massive loss, as individual well-being, societal well-being and the living world are all inextricably linked. John Donne was correct when he said "[no man is an island](#)". Community gardens can bring together diverse groups of people and it's possible to make these spaces widely inclusive and accessible. Raised beds and paved pathways, for example, can improve access for wheelchair users, while a complex sensory experience can be created using scents and sounds as well as visual stimuli. We hope that our research will help to highlight the importance of these places and the many benefits they can bring for people, society and the living world.

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Provided by The Conversation

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