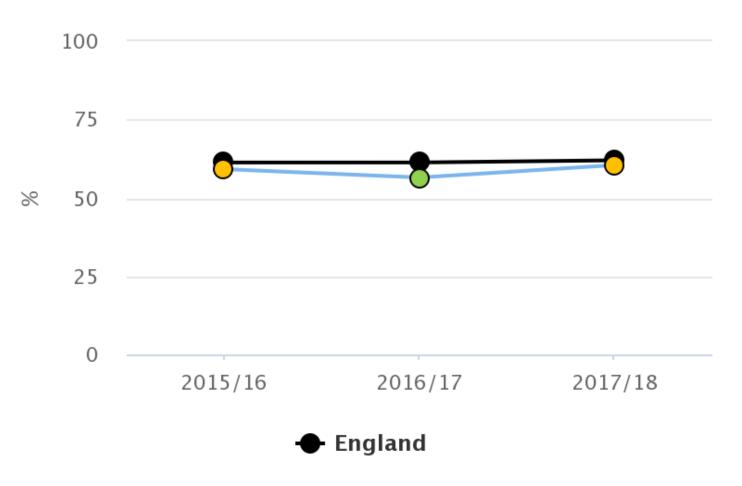
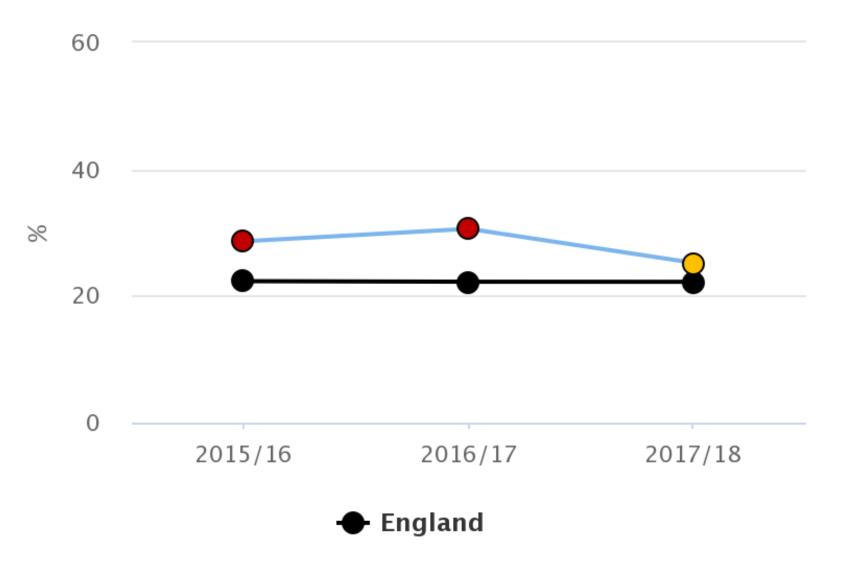
Allotments and Public Health

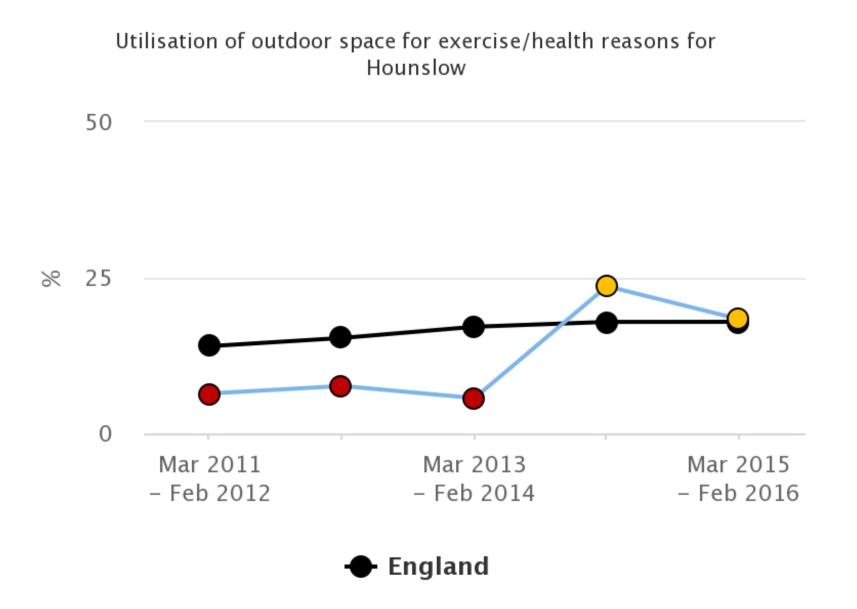


Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese for Hounslow

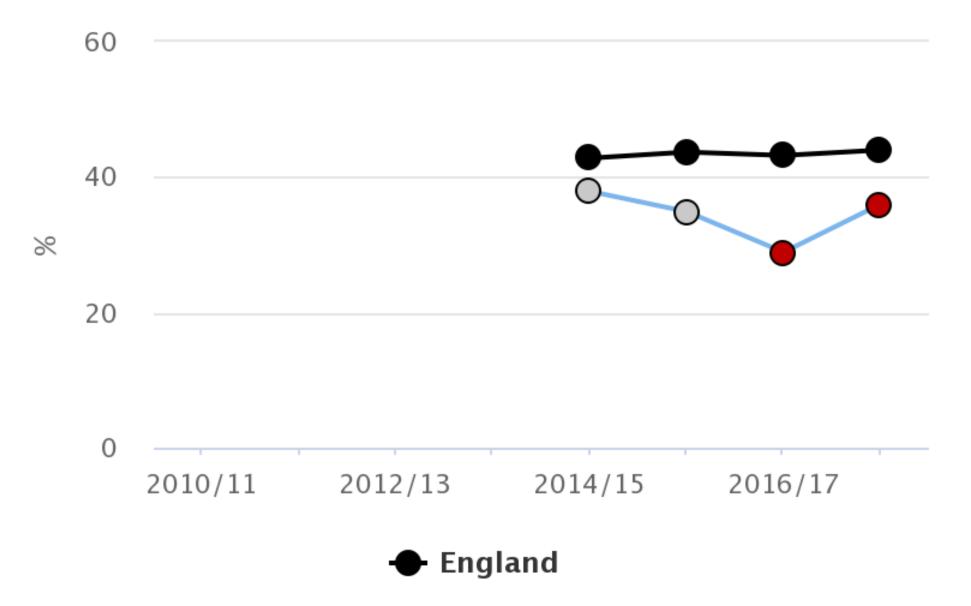


Percentage of physically inactive adults for Hounslow





Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (65+ yrs) for Hounslow



Access to good quality green space is associated with:

- improvements in mental health and wellbeing, such as depression, stress, dementia
- increased longevity in older people
- lower body mass index (BMI) scores, overweight and obesity levels and higher levels of physical activity
- better self-rated health



Allotments & Gardening

- Allotment gardeners, compared to non-gardeners, reported better perceived general health, subjective health complaints, mental health and social cohesion.
- Increases fruit & vegetable uptake in children



So why are so many adults struggling to be physically active?

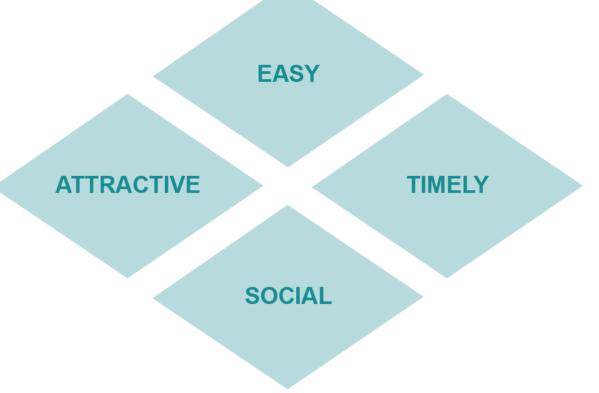


Behavioural Science

- Application of research around human behaviour and decision making to policy, communications, and intervention design
 - -Psychology
 - -Behavioural Economics
 - -Sociology
 - -Anthropology









- Each week, adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes (2 1/2 hours) of moderate intensity activity (such as brisk walking or cycling); or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity (such as running); or even shorter durations of very vigorous intensity activity (such as sprinting or stair climbing); or a combination of moderate, vigorous and very vigorous intensity activity.
- Adults should aim to minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary, and when
 physically possible should break up long periods of inactivity with at least light physical
 activity.

Physical activity for adults and older adults



UK Chief Medical Officers' Physical Activity Guidelines 2019

Elderly Evaders

IN THEIR OWN WORDS ...

"At the moment I do not want to be more active. Maybe if all those exercises and activities were fun and easy, I would start being more active"

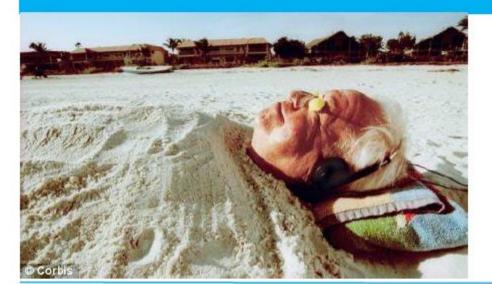
> "I don't want to be more active. I have far more things to do. I prefer cerebral activities"

ACTIVITIES MAKE THEM FEEL...

UNINTERESTED	58% (294)
UNEASY	19% (99)
ANNOYED	7% (110)
REPULSED	5% (191)

PERCEIVED HEALTHINESS







AB 32% (120)

 55-74
 Children in HH
 Petired

 64% (193)
 23% (75)
 41% (214)

Want-to-but-can't

65-74 33% (182)

Children in HH 19% (67) Unemployed/ retired 59% (203)

/ **££** LOW E 28% (194)



IN THEIR OWN WORDS ...

"I have severe arthritis so exercise is an issue for me, I do as much as I feel able to but I would like to be able to do more in the future"

"As a disabled person, I would enjoy the company of other people working together to get fit in a relaxed friendly atmosphere, but I would need transport to access such an activity"

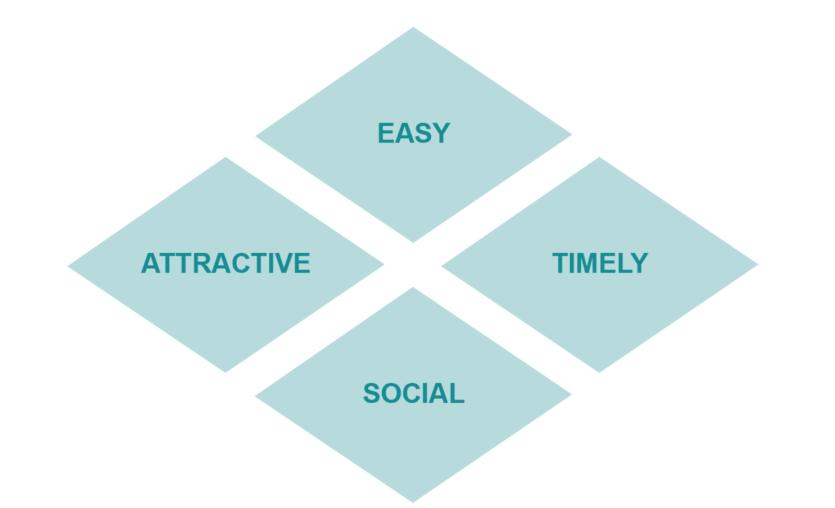
ACTIVITIES MAKE THEM FEEL...

DOWNHEARTED	26% (200)
DESPAIRING	25% (234)
ANNOYED	11% (174)
HUMILIATED	8% (163)

PERCEIVED HEALTHINESS



Gardening as behaviour change





- For yood physical and memal health, addits should aim to be physically active every day. Any activity is better than none, and more is better still.
- Adults should do activities to develop or maintain strength in the major muscle groups. These could include heavy gardening, carrying heavy shopping, or resistance exercise. Muscle strengthening activities should be done on at least two days a week, but any strengthening activity is better than none.
- Each week, adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes (2 1/2 hours) of moderate intensity activity (such as brisk walking or cycling); or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity (such as running); or even shorter durations of very vigorous intensity activity (such as sprinting or stair climbing); or a combination of moderate, vigorous and very vigorous intensity activity.

