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GETTING BETTER: Exploring how London hospitals are creating and using green spaces to support healing, wellbeing, and recovery

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Cover photo – Horatio’s Garden, RNOH Stanmore (MK)

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1 INTRODUCTION

The benefits of access to the natural world to patients, visitors and staff in hospitals has been recognised for some time. For over a decade these ideas have been gaining traction and now evidence from the research is increasingly being taken account of in health policy and by health practitioners.

The drive to 'green' health spaces has accelerated enormously in recent years. What was once a 'nice to have if you can raise the money' attitude to hospital gardens / green spaces has now translated into specific objectives relating to patient outcomes in the strategic plans of health organisations. Within those organisations, the value of horticulture therapy is increasingly being acknowledged.

In London many hospital gardens have been in existence for some time – some even date back centuries. But new gardens are springing up right across the capital. Limitations of space are being overcome by the creation of innovative sky gardens and by greening even small areas of hospital sites.

This small-scale study took place in 2025/2026 and explores a sample of hospital gardens in London looking at

- the drivers for their development
- what and who they are for
- how they are used
- what gardens users think of them.

The author, Mary Kuhn, is a volunteer researcher with London Parks & Gardens. All photographs in this report are the author's unless otherwise credited.

2 GARDENS IN LONDON'S HOSPITALS OVER TIME

Hospital gardens have been part of London's rich history since the Middle Ages. Early hospitals grew from religious foundations, where cloistered gardens offered medicine and solace in equal measure.

At St Bartholomew's, founded in 1123, monks tended herbs and vegetables for the sick. Similar gardens flourished at St Mary Spital, Bethlem and St Giles' Hospital. These spaces were places of labour and contemplation, where care, cultivation and faith intertwined.

The dissolution of the monasteries in the 1540s shattered this tradition, closing most hospital gardens and dispersing generations of botanical knowledge. Yet the idea survived. In 1673 the Society of Apothecaries established the Chelsea Physic Garden, dedicated to the growing and study of medicinal plants. It became a living library for the healing arts and a symbol of continuity between medicine and landscape.

Eighteenth-century hospital design placed renewed emphasis on convalescence and comfort. The Royal Hospital Chelsea and Guy's Hospital both planned tree-lined courtyards and lawns where patients might breathe freely beyond the city's noise.

By the Victorian era, gardening had become a moral and scientific pursuit. Reformers and architects championed hospital landscapes as extensions of care itself. Florence Nightingale's advocacy for

light, air and gardens transformed hospital architecture: her pavilion-style wards opened directly to green space, uniting design and recovery.

By the late nineteenth century, many London hospitals, including Bethlem in its new Southwark setting, embraced landscaped grounds as vital to mental as well as physical health. In the twentieth century, gardens remained a feature of progressive institutions. The Royal Masonic Hospital of 1933 framed its Art Deco buildings with lawns and water features, reflecting a belief that beauty aided healing.

After the Second World War, rebuilding under the new NHS prioritised efficiency and technology, but where possible, designers preserved courtyards and terraces. As urban hospitals expanded, older green areas diminished, though traces lingered in sheltered corners and internal courts.

A renewed awareness of psychological wellbeing from the 1970s onward, re-established gardens as active therapeutic spaces. Courtyard and sensory gardens offered patients and staff respite from the clinical environment. Evidence-based design confirmed what centuries of healers had intuited: that connection to nature is profoundly restorative.

NOTE: The London Metropolitan Archive's 'Lost Hospitals of London' holds records of hundreds of London hospitals. <https://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/alphabeticallist.html>

3 EVIDENCE-BASED RESEARCH INTO THE BENEFITS OF THE NATURAL WORLD ON HEALTH OUTCOMES

In more recent years, hospital garden design has been significantly shaped by the work of pioneering researchers and innovative healthcare models.

3.i Roger Ulrich

Roger Ulrich is recognized as the founder of evidence-based healthcare design and is the most cited researcher internationally in the field. He is best known for his groundbreaking, seminal 1984 study '*View Through a Window*' which appeared in a prestigious scientific journal, giving credibility to what had previously been largely anecdotal. Ulrich's rigorous investigation was the first to demonstrate scientifically that surgical patients with views of nature had shorter post-operative hospital stays, fewer negative comments from nurses, required less pain medication, and experienced fewer minor complications compared with patients who had views only of a brick wall. As a result of this study, the idea that nature views could influence clinical outcomes and provide quantifiable evidence which could be translated into economic benefits, gained traction. Perhaps most crucially, the evidence suggests patients immersed in or simply viewing natural environments exhibit faster post-surgical recovery times, a factor with profound implications for both patient outcomes and the efficient allocation of hospital resources.

In his collaboration looking at '*ICU Patient Family Stress Recovery During Breaks in a Hospital Garden*' published in 2020, Ulrich measured changes in stress levels for ICU family members after visiting a hospital garden compared with indoor respite areas (like waiting rooms or cafés). The key findings of this study stated while all break locations reduced stress, garden breaks resulted in a significantly greater reduction in "sadness" compared with indoor locations.

Ulrich's '*Theory of Supportive Design*' (1991) proposed healthcare environments promote wellness by fostering a sense of control, access to social support, and access to positive distractions, including nature. His 1999 work on "supportive garden design" further established key principles for healing gardens.

Ulrich's research has continuing influence, has been cited extensively and has directly influenced NHS design guidance documents, reports from the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), and The King's Fund's *'Enhancing the Healing Environment'* program in the UK. It has provided the scientific foundation which helped transform gardens from aesthetic amenities to recognised therapeutic tools in healthcare settings. Ulrich's work gave designers, administrators, and policymakers the evidence needed to justify investment in natural elements within hospitals, making him indeed the most significant individual "influencer" on this movement.

3.ii Clare Cooper Marcus

Clare Cooper Marcus is another highly influential figure, particularly in the practical application of therapeutic landscape design. A Professor Emerita with an interdisciplinary background in landscape architecture, environmental psychology, urban planning, and post-occupancy evaluation, she brought a comprehensive perspective to the field.

Her 1995 paper with Marni Barnes, 'Gardens In Healthcare Facilities: Uses, Therapeutic Benefits, and Design Recommendations' is considered another foundational text, documenting systematic evaluations of existing gardens and providing evidence-based design recommendations.

In her work, *'Therapeutic Landscapes – An Evidence-Based Approach to Designing Healing Gardens and Restorative Outdoor Spaces.'* (2014), Cooper Marcus establishes key principles for therapeutic garden design - the need for a variety of spaces for privacy and social interaction, accessibility for varying mobility levels, the inclusion of recognisable natural features for comfort, design which minimises ambiguity, and explicit design for stress reduction. She offers a framework for identifying the therapeutic outcomes facilitated by well-designed gardens, such as

- relief from physical symptoms
- stress reduction
- enhanced coping resources
- improved emotional states
- increased sense of control
- enhanced social support.

The final chapter of the book focuses on *Evaluation of Therapeutic Gardens*, arguing the case for post-occupancy evaluation in order to understand why and how some healing gardens are a success and others fail.

In addition to her outcomes framework, Cooper Marcus's work has influenced UK design guidance, educational methodologies for landscape architects and direct consultancy on healthcare projects. She identifies the following evidence-based elements of successful healing gardens:

- Variety of spaces: Creating both private and social gathering areas
- Accessibility: Ensuring gardens can be used by patients with varying mobility levels
- Recognisable features: Including familiar natural elements which provide comfort
- Minimal ambiguity: Clear design that doesn't create spatial confusion for vulnerable users
- Stress reduction: Specifically designing to counteract institutional stress

3.iii Rachel and Stephen Kaplan

Attention Restoration Theory (ART), developed by environmental psychologists Rachel and Stephen Kaplan, provides a powerful theoretical framework explaining why natural environments have restorative effects on cognitive functioning. This theory has been highly influential in understanding the psychological benefits of incorporating natural elements in healthcare settings.

3.iv Outcomes in Intensive Care / Critical Care

ITU /ICU departments might seem an unlikely space in which to have a garden. However, there is a growing body of research on the enormous benefit to patients of having access to the natural world. For example:

- *Dying in the dark: sunshine, gender and outcomes in myocardial infarction* (K M Beauchemin & P Hays, 1998) considered the possibility sunny rooms would be conducive to better outcomes. The authors found patients, especially women, stayed a shorter time in the sunny rooms. Mortality in both sexes was consistently higher in dull rooms.
- A retrospective study in 2022 in the USA (*The impact of daylight and window views on length of stay among patients with heart disease: A retrospective study in a cardiac intensive care unit* Roxana Jafarifiroozabadi et al) found patients receiving mechanical ventilation in rooms with access to daylight and window views had shorter lengths of stay than those in windowless rooms. The study also revealed patients with length of stay ≤ 3 days revealed parallel bed placement to the windows and providing access to both daylight and window views significantly reduced their length of stay compared with windowless rooms in the unit. This was also true for patients with an experience of delirium.
- A retrospective observational study investigated the Impact of nature visibility from the patient's window on length of stay (Robyn Hall et al, (2025)). The results demonstrated an ~8.7% decrease in length of stay for every increase in nature visibility category, regardless of the season.

4 UK HEALTH POLICY

Green space is increasingly recognised as a vital part of healthcare design. The NHS Forest initiative highlights access to nature can 'speed recovery after surgery, reduce painkiller use and improve staff wellbeing'. In England, it is estimated the NHS could save £2.1 billion annually if everyone had access to high-quality green space (UK Government, 2020).

Research such as the *Space to Breathe* study by the Centre for Sustainable Healthcare, supported by the Health Foundation, has shown NHS staff who spend time outdoors during the working day report feeling calmer, more refreshed, and better equipped to manage stress, reinforcing the link between green space and wellbeing. The growing body of evidence has filtered into government and NHS policy.

NHS England's *Health Building Notes* now provides guidance on the inclusion of outdoor and therapeutic spaces, while the *NHS Long Term Plan* and the *Sustainable Development Strategy for the Health and Social Care System* stress the importance of wellbeing and connection with nature.

In 2006, CABI—the government's advisor on architecture and public space—advocated hospital designs which harmonise with nature, noting that daylight and natural views contribute directly to patient comfort and healing.

Launched in 2009, NHS Forest has turned these ideas into action, supporting hundreds of hospitals to create woodland walks, meadows and therapeutic gardens. These projects not only improve recovery environments but also boost biodiversity and offer staff vital space for respite. Economic arguments now strengthen the case. Hospitals surrounded by greenery often see shorter patient stays, lower medication use and reduced staff turnover; all of which deliver long-term financial savings. Investment in gardens increasingly appears not as a luxury, but as sound healthcare economics.

The NHS Long Term Plan (2019) reinforced the importance of the natural world to health outcomes by promoting sustainable healthcare environments which enhance wellbeing, encouraging Trusts to integrate natural elements into new and existing facilities. Complementary guidance from NHS Improvement has advanced biophilic design, which connects people directly with the natural world, affirming the NHS's recognition that healing extends beyond medical treatment.

The NHS 2019 plan is no longer available online having now been superseded by 'Fit for the Future' published in 2025 which is unfortunately silent on the subject.

5 LONDON HOSPITAL GARDENS

Pressures on space and financial resources in London mean not every hospital has a garden or can maintain one. But with the growing body of research into the benefits of access to green space the number of gardens is increasing and many hospitals are making the most of every bit of outdoor space of their sites. The following highlights just some of these spaces and how they benefit different groups of users.

The Hospital Gardens & Green Spaces in this Study

Barts Health NHS Trust	
St Bartholomew's Hospital	Sanctuary Garden Central Courtyard Garden area
Chelsea & Westminster NHS Foundation Trust	
Chelsea and Westminster Hospital	ITU Sky Garden
Croydon Health Services NHS Trust	
Croydon University Hospital	ITU garden
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust	
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morgan Stanley sanctuary garden ▪ Sight & Sound Centre sensory garden ▪ The Rooftop Staff Garden (aka The Friends Garden)
Guys & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	
▪ Guys & St Thomas' Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff edible garden (St Thomas') ▪ courtyard garden - ▪ memorial garden - (Guy's) ▪ planted quadrangles -
▪ The Royal Brompton & Harefield Hospitals	▪ ITU Sunshine Terrace
Homerton Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	
The Homerton Hospital	Horticulture therapy
Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust	
Charing Cross Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sanctuary Garden ▪ Garden for patients with dementia ▪ Site greening initiatives ▪ Main entrance water feature
Queen Charlotte Hospital	▪ Neo-natal ITU Garden
Lewisham & Greenwich NHS Trust	
University Hospital Lewisham	Wellbeing Garden
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Trust.	
Horatio's Garden and the RNOH	Garden for patients with spinal injuries
South London & Maudsley NHS Trust (SLaM)	
The Bethlem Royal Hospital	Horticulture therapy for patients with mental illness
Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust	
The Royal Free Hospital	▪ ITU Sky Garden
Chase Farm Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garden for stroke patients ▪ Garden for patients with dementia
St George's University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	
St Georges Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ John King Brain Tumour Foundation terrace garden ▪ Neuro-Intensive Care Unit garden
University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	
University College London Hospital (UCLH)	Staff garden Garden for young cancer patients Grafton Terrace Garden Eastman Dental Clinic staff garden

Barts Health NHS Trust St Bartholomew's Hospital

▪ Sanctuary Garden | Princess Alice Garden

Princess Alice Garden is located behind the chapel of St Bartholomew the Less. (see below). It was originally opened in 1962 and was refurbished and re-opened in 2022. The work took place under the direction of garden designer Lady Mary Keen, who designed the garden and planting and donated her services to the hospital.

The project was overseen by Barts Guild, a charity (formally known as The Guild of the Royal Hospital of St Bartholomew).

The garden, now looked after by volunteers and based at the hospital provides a quiet space for patients, hospital staff and visitors. It is planted mainly with shrubs and trees. Some trees in pots are underplanted with pelargoniums.



▪ St Bartholomew's Central Square



The Central Square is open to all and provides a pleasant, social space. There are planted beds, seating areas and, importantly, covered areas for shelter in inclement weather. It can be accessed from all of the hospital exits. There are a number of trees and planters with structural plants which create a very green look in what would otherwise be simply a paved area with benches. The overall effect is of a pleasant town garden.

Chelsea & Westminster NHS Foundation Trust Chelsea and Westminster Hospital

▪ Adult Intensive Care Unit Sky Garden

Chelsea and Westminster Hospital's indoor Sky Garden opened in September 2021. It is located adjacent to the Adult Intensive Care Unit (ICU) on the hospital's top floor. The Sky Garden forms part of the hospital's world-class adult and neonatal intensive care units.

The garden aims to support patient wellbeing, cognitive function, and rehabilitation by bringing nature into a clinical setting. It was designed by award-winning landscape designer and psychologist Jinny Blom in consultation with former patients and ICU staff. The design draws on Modernist architecture and prioritises low-toxin, natural materials such as timber and linen-based lino, with furniture in calming colours. Planting has been carefully selected to improve air and sound quality, with a tree canopy providing shade from natural light, all maintained organically



Photo by Britt Willoughby
by kind permission of jinnyblom.com

The Sky Garden features multiple zones catering to different needs, including a physiotherapy ramp for active rehabilitation, social spaces, and quieter areas for rest.

NHS Forest says of the development that ‘Chelsea and Westminster is an exceptional example of a site where the fundamental human need for sunlight and nature are integrated into the building’s design.’ The project evaluation carried out by the designer, Jinny Blom found *‘the Sky Garden had become a well-used space for patients, staff and visitors to the Adult Intensive Care Unit, providing a valued breakout space with clear benefits for all users.’*

Croydon Health Services NHS Trust Croydon University Hospital

▪ Intensive Care Unit Garden

At Croydon University Hospital a new ITU (Intensive Care Unit) was built over 18 months and opened



in 2023. The Head of Nursing for the unit said at the time, *“The new Intensive Care Unit will provide a drastically improved facility for patients, relatives and staff. We are delighted to move into the new space, which brings us a modern, spacious and patient-centred environment which will support our staff and the fantastic care they provide to the individuals that need it the most.”*

As part of the development a small garden was created which is well-used and well-loved by staff.

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children

▪ The Morgan Stanley Garden

The Morgan Stanley Garden, designed by Chris Beardshaw, won a gold medal at the 2016 RHS Flower Show before Morgan Stanley sponsored its transfer and re-installation at GOSH. The garden is intended ‘to serve as a quiet retreat for families. A couple of fairly high steps have to be negotiated to access the garden

The space is planted with trees (espaliered at one end of the garden), evergreen shrubs and plants such as ferns, hostas and grasses. A number of attractive, laser-cut metal screens separate spaces within the garden. There is a covered seating area and a sculpture of a child. The garden is maintained by contractors.

The Morgan Stanley Garden is praised by many people on Great Ormond Street Hospital and Charity Facebook site with one relative writing *‘This garden saved my sanity for many months it gave me peace from beeping plunging incessant machines; it is still serene & beautiful in the middle of winter - a calm oasis in the middle of London THANK YOU GOSH x’*





- The Sight and Sound Centre – Sensory Garden
The Sight and Sound Centre is located close by in the former Italian Hospital in Queen Square.

The sensory garden is adjacent to the outpatients clinic. The planting in this garden includes scented flowers/flowering shrubs such as Lavender and Trachelospermum Jasminoides. There are also grasses and sedum which offer tactile experiences.

- The Rooftop Staff Garden (aka The Friends Garden)

The rooftop staff garden, designed by SpaceLab, is a bright and cheerful, open space as its name suggests on the roof of the main building. The space is divided into smaller seating areas and there is also a covered area. At the time of the author’s visit, it was being used by staff on morning breaks in social groups and individually.



Guy’s & St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust Guy’s Hospital

The gardens at Guy’s Hospital are a collection of small, thoughtfully designed green spaces woven into the historic hospital campus. They include courtyard gardens, memorial spaces, and planted quadrangles, all intended to provide calm within a dense urban setting.



The historic 18th-century courtyards are planted with wildflowers and medicinal herbs, reflecting the hospital’s long medical heritage, while shaded areas with mature plane trees and lavender planting create quiet places to sit and reflect.

A key feature is the memorial garden, set within a cloister-like colonnade, which commemorates staff and offers a contemplative environment away from clinical spaces. In addition, more recent interventions—such as a modern courtyard garden with circular design and seating and a remembrance garden with a tree and bench—emphasise accessibility, reflection, and mental wellbeing for patients, visitors, and staff.

Guy’s & St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust St Thomas’ Hospital

During major rebuilding in the 1960s and 1970s, landscape architects incorporated green space as an integral feature of the modernist campus. The garden was made when the eastern part of the hospital was re-built in the 1960s and is an example of modernist garden design. The central feature is a revolving fountain designed by the constructivist sculptor Naum Gabo (1890-1977). The garden provides social space for staff, patients and visitors around an open lawn and is well-used. In one corner there is an staff ‘edible garden’.



Guy’s & St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust The Royal Brompton & Harefield Hospitals

- Intensive Therapy Unit (ITU) Sunshine Terrace

Harefield Hospital in Uxbridge, Greater London is currently able to offer patients on life-support devices like ventilators and ECMO (Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation, a support system for

patients with severe heart or lung conditions) the rare chance to spend time outdoors. Unfortunately though, only one patient at a time can be outside so the ITU is fundraising to upgrade the outdoor space it can offer patients and their families. Planned improvements include installation of medical gas points, which will triple the number of ITU patients able to use the space, giving more families vital moments of relaxation and connection.

Homerton Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

The Homerton Hospital

▪ Horticulture Therapy at The Homerton Hospital

Horticulture therapy in a hospital is a structured, goal-oriented intervention where a qualified therapist uses gardening and plant-based activities to improve patients' physical, mental, and social health. It acts as a form of rehabilitation enhancing recovery, reducing stress, and improving mobility, dexterity, and strength.

Emma Myers, Horticultural Therapist at the Homerton Hospital says, *“The social connection that comes through therapeutic gardening is massive. Patients who might otherwise be isolated in their hospital rooms come together in garden spaces, sharing experiences and building relationships.”*

Horticultural therapy offers physical benefits too. Activities are carefully graded to provide just the right challenge for each patient, whether that's improving dexterity through seed planting or building strength and mobility through watering and weeding.

▪ The Therapy Garden in the Graham Stroke Unit at the Homerton Hospital

This garden opened in August 2024, creating an accessible space for patients to spend time away from the wards with their families and take part in positive, purposeful activities like gardening and growing food. As well as being a restorative space for their wellbeing, taking part in gardening activities can support patients' recovery by improving dexterity, language skills and engaging in purposeful, fun activity to support therapy/rehabilitation goals.



At the time of the author's visit (a beautifully sunny day in September), a session was held in the garden. Patients were encouraged to come outside (in their wheelchairs where required) and take part in transplanting seedlings into the raised beds. The activity involved manual coordination and dexterity. Patients had to use a hand tool to dig a small hole and carefully remove the seedling from its container and replant it in the space created. This was challenging for some patients recovering from a stroke but all who took part were fully engaged and appeared to enjoy the activity.

▪ Horticulture Therapy on Wards for Elderly Patients | Stroke Patients

Another horticulture therapy initiative taking place was a six-week pilot project on a ward for elders/dementia patients. The project was in its penultimate week at the time of the author's visit.

The session on this occasion was facilitated by staff from the ward and the Horticulture Therapist, Emma Myers. It was designed to promote social interaction, manual dexterity, sensory connection, word-finding skills, social interaction and to inform psychological assessment. The activity offered patients the opportunity to: a) share and eat a number of fruits (blackberries, strawberries, mango) and b) look at flowers through a magnifying glass.

While staff were setting up the activity, all patients in the ward apart bar one appeared not to be engaging with their environment. Once the activity started however, they were transformed. One

patient had been unwilling to get out of her bed for four days. Now she sat at the table and spoke to the others. Another lady very much enjoyed the activity, saying repeatedly how nice it was to be “involved ... not just sitting!”. The activity was stimulating and promoted social engagement. All the patients enjoyed eating the fruit and talking about it - one recalled mangoes growing in her country of origin. Another, who had been reluctant to eat for days loved eating the sweet mango. “Now I’ve got my appetite back!”, she said.

Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust Charing Cross Hospital | Imperial Health Charity

▪ The Dementia/Neuro Disability Garden

Charing Cross anniversary garden was built in 2018 to celebrate the hospital's 200th anniversary.



Initiated by the dementia care team, the garden was developed to provide a much-needed outdoor space for both patients and staff, offering a place for relaxation and recovery. The garden has been specially designed for patients with dementia as well as those recovering from a stroke or neurological conditions.

The space occupied by the garden runs alongside the hospital building and is long and relatively narrow. The design however, overcomes these challenges by creatively using planting (eg espaliered apple trees growing against the wall) and seating to create a series of spaces within the garden.

The garden is used a great deal in the summer for a variety of therapeutic activities. Available outdoor space has also allowed the hospital to introduce animal therapy. Vauxhall City Farm has visited with animals and there has even been a visit from a donkey!

▪ Charing Cross Hospital Sanctuary Garden

The Sanctuary Garden (opened in 2023) is adjacent to the hospital’s viewing room (a dedicated, private space where family and friends can spend time with a deceased loved one to say goodbye). The bereaved can step out directly from the viewing room into the Sanctuary Garden, which is designed as a calm, quiet, peaceful space ‘for anyone experiencing the grief or sadness of losing a loved one.’

The Sanctuary Garden is also well-used by staff of all grades who are encouraged by the Trust and the Imperial Healthcare Trust and the Imperial Health Charity to ‘take a moment to switch of from the pressures of your role, rest and find peace in these tranquil surroundings’. The flowing design of the garden provides spaces offering some privacy for quiet and solitude.



A member of staff from Patient Affairs & Bereavement Services said in the staff survey for this study – *“The Sanctuary Garden at Charing Cross is widely used by Staff. For Bereavement Services, we can offer bereaved a quiet space away from the bustle of the hospital for a moment of peace and quiet.”* At present the space is maintained by Imperial Health Charity volunteers but the charity hopes to raise enough funds to employ a gardener to ensure regular maintenance of the space.

The Sanctuary Garden is also visible from the interior of the hospital and is overlooked by the cancer care department. This helps bring the benefits of the natural world into the hospital.



- **Greening the hospital site**
Imperial Health Charity is also working to 'green' the hospital site and enhance outdoor areas.
At the entrance to the hospital is a striking reclining figure sculpture by Henry Moore in a large water feature across the front of the building.

To the left of the entrance is an attractive woodland pathway leading to the Maggie's Centre (for cancer care) attached to the hospital.



Outside the hospital chapel is an area of lawn the Imperial Health Charity has improved by planting trees and shrubs given by the Tree Council, the aim being not necessarily to transform the space but to 'lift' it through planting and the addition of seating, making it a more attractive space in which to spend time.

- **Staff initiatives**
Staff in the Emergency Department have created their own courtyard garden to meet the needs of patients with mental health difficulties. The space helps patients in crisis to de-stress.

- **Queen Charlotte's Hospital**
Neonatal ICU Roof Terrace

The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) roof terrace at Queen Charlotte's & Chelsea Hospital is a dedicated green space project developed by Imperial Health Charity in collaboration with Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust and Imperial Health Charity. The terrace is designed to provide a calm, outdoor environment for patients, visitors, and staff.

Lewisham & Greenwich NHS Trust University Hospital Lewisham

- **Wellbeing Garden**
The garden at University Hospital Lewisham was the first wellbeing space to be designed and built with the Royal Horticulture Society [RHS], for staff, patients and the community. In 2022, the RHS partnered with the NHS trust at University Hospital Lewisham to co-create the garden for hospital staff affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of the project was to build a vital hub for NHS staff, patients and the wider community to come together and connect through nature. Key elements of the garden include
 - Large shelter with a green roof
 - Spaces with seating for quiet reflection or private conversations
 - Fully accessible community vegetable beds
 - Nature-rich wellbeing walk along the nearby river
 - Herb patches where staff can pick herbs

In 2024 an independent evaluation of the 128 staff found 70% reported the garden improved their wellbeing. Around 81% noted a positive impact on workplace morale with the garden providing essential respite from demanding hospital roles.

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Trust.

Horatio's Garden | RNOH Stanmore

- Horatio's Gardens

There are currently eight established Horatio's Garden locations across the UK, with the charity aiming to establish a garden at all eleven NHS spinal injury centres. The gardens are located at specialised NHS hospitals.

- Horatio's Garden (at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore)

Horatio's Garden at RNOH, Stanmore was designed by Tom Stuart-Smith and opened in September 2020. The unit has beds for 30 adult patients and four paediatric patients.



The RNOH is a rehabilitation hospital and the garden is seen as part of that process. It is a beautiful space designed around the views, needs and wishes of patients. Patients come a few weeks after injury so space in the garden and the activities offered are very beneficial both physically and psychologically.

The garden has two halves. One has a more wild, woodland feel. The other is more mediterranean, with sensory planting added. One side is a social space; the other has more areas for privacy and contemplation. There are water features and climbers have been added to the fences. Bird feeders in winter offer additional interest for patients.

There is immediate access to the garden from the ward and patients can access the garden at any time night or day. The space is a U-shape which wraps around the garden room.

Activities are offered every day in the communal garden room. These include painting, working with textiles, clay, printing, and wood turning (a newly introduced activity). In addition to the garden room there are four garden pods where people can have more privacy to meet friends and relatives. The pods provide temperature-controlled rooms from which to experience the plants and wildlife at all times of year. The double opening doors and windows of the structures mean whether open or closed, patients in the pods can feel very much amongst the plants. Windows at bed height and skylights allow all patients in the unit to enjoy these spaces. The design of the garden helps to increase autonomy.

Horatio's gardens regularly measure impact as part of their commitment to deliver evidence-based projects. Their website highlights that across all the Horatio's gardens :

80%

of people with a spinal injury use the garden at least once a day

100%

of visitors say Horatio's Garden has improved their wellbeing

93%

of NHS staff who use the garden say they notice a reduction in their stress levels

(source: Horatio's Garden Impact Report 2024/25)

South London & Maudsley NHS Trust | Maudsley Charity

The Bethlem Royal Hospital Occupational therapy Garden

Bethlem Royal Hospital's Occupational Therapy Garden in Beckenham supports recovery across the full spectrum of mental health conditions, including OCD, eating disorders, anxiety, dementia and learning disabilities. Created in 2007 on the site of a Victorian kitchen garden, it serves both therapeutic and nutritional purposes

Patients are referred by their occupational therapists and risk-assessed before participating. Therapeutic benefits are carefully matched to individual needs: sowing and weeding offers mindful immersion for those with anxiety or OCD; patients with eating disorders can engage with food in a safe, non-clinical environment; and for those with dementia, the garden's scents and seasonal rhythms can unlock memories.

Growing and harvesting produce builds self-worth and practical skills, with some patients taking part in the national John Muir environmental award scheme. The productive space — managed by two part-time instructors funded through the Maudsley Charity — includes vegetable and herb beds, polytunnels, greenhouses and an orchard. Harvested produce is used in the OT kitchen, where patients develop cooking skills ahead of discharge, while surplus fruit, vegetables and preserves are sold to staff and the local community.

The Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust The Royal Free Hospital | Royal Free Charity

- Royal Free Charity Volunteer Gardeners
Volunteer gardeners, managed by the Royal Free Charity, maintain the planted areas in the main entrance forecourt and around the site. Their work is evident in the well-maintained beds both in front and to the side of the hospital.

A number of gardening volunteers who completed the survey said they enjoyed seeing the gardens grow and flourish. One gardener liked the fact their work made a difference. They said, *'People living locally really love the*



garden and stop to express their appreciation of the change it has made to Pond Street and other areas.' Another volunteer mentioned having made a social network through their work with other volunteers.



- The Cecil Rosen Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Sky Garden "Healing Heights".

The Royal Free Charity raised the funds to create the ICU sky garden, which opened in May 2024. The garden, designed by William Tozer Associates provides staff with a dedicated space where they can take time out to decompress and unwind away from the ICU. It is a shared space for the entire multidisciplinary team. The Head of Nursing said *"Working in critical care can often be very demanding and stressful. This space offers our staff a peaceful haven that they can enjoy at any time of the day."*

Chase Farm Hospital | Royal Free Charity

- Neuro-rehabilitation garden

Stroke is not just a condition of the elderly; the ward also cares for younger stroke patients. Having a safe, engaging outside space allows patients more freedom during their stay, especially for family visits.

The garden is based on a Japanese design and provides a tranquil haven for patients for whom the noise of a busy ward can be overwhelming, as well as a quiet place for family and friends to visit.



Various materials were used to assist the patients re-learning how to traverse a variety of different surfaces including sleepers laid on an arc and in-filled with white cobble stones; resin laid in a curved shape providing a clean stable walkway for patients; and a timber-decked Japanese bridge spanning a blue slate area.

The garden also incorporates a pond, winter-flowering shrubs for year-round interest and raised beds to enable patients to participate in gardening activities, all designed to support recovery. At the time of the author's visit the raised bed area was in need of renovation but the attention drawn by the visit has resulted in the Royal Free Charity securing funds to ensure the gardening plot will be refurbished in time for 2026 spring/summer season growing.

- Garden for Dementia Patients

On the opposite side to the enclosed area for stroke patients, is a carefully designed garden for dementia patients.

A number of studies have shown Therapeutic Horticulture (TH) to be an effective non-pharmacological intervention, significantly improving cognitive function, reducing agitation and depression, and enhancing quality of life.

When people with dementia can freely use outdoor areas, agitation and aggression are reduced, independence is promoted and there is an increase in memory recall. To assist patients with memory, the designers, Tectonic, created a 'Memory Street' within the garden utilising colour, scent and visual stimulation to evoke memories from their past. The designers say the street, from a post-war era, with period shop fronts, streetlamps and even a real Mini, encourages garden users *'to reminisce and remember the past, whether that of their own gardens, neighbours or gardens from abroad on holidays, invoking memories from different sights, colour schemes and floral scents'*.



St George's University Hospital Foundation Trust St George's Hospital

- John King Brain Tumour Foundation Terrace Garden

The John King Brain Tumour Foundation Garden is a therapeutic roof garden located on the second floor of the Atkinson Morley Wing at St George's Hospital. It is situated adjacent to the McKissock Neurosurgery Ward. It was designed to provide a calming sanctuary for patients recovering from brain surgery, their families, and hospital staff. It includes a sculpture titled 'Ovation' by Emma

Rodgers, featuring a leaf canopy made of hands applauding the NHS, surrounded by raised planters with scented, blue, and pale-yellow plants.

- **John King Brain Tumour Foundation Neuro-Intensive Care Unit Garden**

The John King Brain Tumour Foundation has also sponsored a garden for the Neuro-Intensive Care Unit opening in 2026. Referencing the Health Foundation's 'Space to Breathe' report mentioned earlier in this study, it is designed as a "Forest in the Sky," providing a restful, therapeutic sanctuary for critical care patients, their families, and hospital staff.

University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

University College London Hospital (UCLH)



Despite its urban location near Warren Street in central London, UCLH has dedicated garden spaces which can be enjoyed by patients, staff and visitors. They are located on the rooftops of the University College Hospital Macmillan Cancer Centre, Grafton Way Building, the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery and the Royal National ENT and Eastman Dental Hospitals. These spaces are intentionally integrated into the hospital's design to improve patient outcomes by reconnecting them with nature during long treatments like chemotherapy.

The hospital's website says the gardens provide sanctuary and tranquillity and *"research confirms that gardens can contribute to a greater sense of wellbeing, improved patient outcomes and sustainability"*.

- **Grafton Way Terrace Garden**

Grafton Way Terrace Garden is a rooftop sanctuary located within the University College Hospital Grafton Way Building opened in 2022. It was specifically designed to provide a therapeutic space for patients undergoing treatment for complex cancers and blood disorders. The terrace is planted with a variety of medicinal plants and shrubs, creating a peaceful, fragrant setting intended to aid patient recuperation.

- **University College Hospital (UCLH) Staff Garden**

UCLH staff gardens are tranquil, refurbished green spaces designed for staff and patients to relax and recharge, funded by the UCLH Charity and supporters like the Oak Foundation.

These areas, including a terrace garden at Grafton Way, are maintained by volunteers and provide a vital, colourful sanctuary amidst the hospital buildings, serving as part of staff health and wellbeing initiatives. The gardens are very well used by staff who take advantage of the group seating areas for socialising as well as the quiet spaces on offer.

- **Royal National ENT and Eastman Dental Hospitals (UCLH)**

The Eastman Dental Hospital garden is a dedicated green space designed specifically as a respite area for hospital staff. Unlike the gardens at the Macmillan Cancer Centre or the Grafton Way Building, which are open to patients and visitors, this particular garden is primarily intended to provide a restorative environment for clinical and non-clinical teams during their shifts.

6 VIEWS OF GARDEN USERS

For this study, the views of staff and a small sample of volunteers were gathered through an online questionnaire circulated with help from hospital press offices and hospital charities - for which the author is very grateful.

Recently, the support of key government agencies together with health organisations is creating a positive environment in which much greater attention is being given to the benefits of gardens and green spaces for patients, relatives, staff and volunteers.

Online surveys were used to explore this further and gather feedback from garden users. The author emphasises that for a number of reasons, data from the surveys is indicative only:

- not all London hospitals approached agreed to circulate a link to the survey
- where the survey was circulated it did not necessarily reach all staff or volunteers and not all staff chose to complete it
- the survey was online and therefore not every garden user would be able to complete it
- as a voluntary, non-health service researcher, access to patients was very limited

Having said that, 96 responses were received from staff at 13 hospitals and 23 responses from volunteers in 4 hospitals.

▪ Patient perspective

Gaining the views of patients for an informal study such as this was problematic. However, the author did take part in a horticulture therapy session at The Homerton Hospital (see above) where it was possible to talk to patients about the activities. She also spoke with a patient who was enjoying another hospital's garden.

This patient was a man in his 20s with a condition requiring frequent in-patient stays for 5-6 days at a time. He said during that time he often felt desperate for some fresh air. He fully understood, and was sympathetic to, the pressures on staff but there were a number of organisational issues which impacted greatly on him.

For example, no one could ever tell him when a doctor or specialist would attend so leaving the ward to go to the garden always meant he might miss their visit. This was a source of stress. He had to count on a nurse agreeing to phone him if/when the specialist arrived and that was not always reliable as the staff member in question might be dealing with another patient at the time or on their break. He felt the problem might be overcome by having a pager patients could take with them.

He found too there was never anyone available to accompany him to the garden and it was tricky to manage getting there from the ward while attached to a drip. Nevertheless, he did it, so great was his need to be in the fresh air. The only outdoor/green space available to this patient was in a public garden where he needed to sit in his pyjamas with a hospital gown as cover.

The really positive thing this patient reported was, for all the difficulty, spending time in the garden was definitely worth it. It helped him process what was happening. He said that a *garden "makes such a massive difference to the quality of life of the patients"* and our chat had been the highlight of his day because the report would be *"raising these issues and would hopefully lead to small changes that could make all the difference"*.

▪ Views of Staff

The wellbeing benefits of gardens were widely felt. Over half of respondents said they felt refreshed after spending a break outside, 48% said gardens help them de-stress, and 37% said a garden helps them rest. Nearly all ITU/ICU staff said a garden helps them recover after a stressful incident.

The most valued element of the gardens were trees and flowers plus the beauty of the space. Having somewhere to sit both with colleagues and at times alone was equally important, suggesting gardens serve both social and personal needs.

'It gives that feel of tranquillity and peace...It's a very good idea to have gardens in [the]workplace, not just outdoor but indoor. It helps with everyone's mental health by relieving stress and promoting relaxation. It's the way forward to a greener environment for everyone.'

On the question of access, the majority view was that gardens should be open to everyone:

'I love seeing patients enjoying the gardens - I strongly believe they should be accessible to all.'

patients, staff, relatives, and visitors. Thirty-seven respondents said patients in their department are accompanied to gardens by staff.

The most obvious barrier to use of gardens was the weather. Outdoor gardens were used when conditions allowed. Indoor or covered alternatives were rare. Several staff mentioned uncomfortable or inadequate seating as a reason they used the garden less than they would like. Smoking in shared outdoor spaces was raised as a deterrent to using the garden.

Overall, staff valued gardens highly but access, proximity, weather protection, and the quality of facilities limited how often they could benefit from them.

▪ Views of Volunteers

Responses to volunteer surveys were received from people giving their time in

- Great Ormond Street Hospital
- Guys & St Thomas' Hospital
- The Royal Free Hospital + Chase Farm Hospital
- St Bartholomew's Hospital

Of the volunteer respondents 91% worked in the hospital and 9% in the grounds. Among volunteers who worked in the hospital, the top five aspects of volunteering they enjoyed were 'giving back to a hospital that supported them', 'having a sense of purpose', 'feeling part of a community', 'helping people' and 'doing something worthwhile'. Most volunteers said they felt refreshed after being in a garden and just under half felt the garden helped them de-stress.

The majority of volunteers worked on wards, in clinics and as patient visitors. Although 70% of the volunteers said they had access to a garden in their volunteer role, none said they accompanied patients to a garden. They reported instead that patients were accompanied by a member of staff or a relative.

Some volunteers maintained the hospital gardens and in addition to the above comments, enjoyed the physical activity of gardening and enhancing the hospital environment as well as seeing the pleasure the well-tended garden areas gave visitors.

7 Post-Occupancy Evaluation (POE)

Researchers including Clare Cooper Marcus have argued not only the need for both evidence-based design but also post-occupancy evaluation (POE) of healthcare gardens to inform further development.

Clare Cooper Marcus emphasises a healthcare garden's success must be measured by its tangible impact on human well-being rather than aesthetic appeal alone. Her Post-Occupancy

Evaluation methodology highlights that while over 90% of users report significant mood improvement, a garden's long-term efficacy depends on rigorous evaluation of accessibility and maintenance.

Some hospitals or charities do carry out impact assessments but evidence of formal post-occupancy evaluation (POE) appears to be less prevalent. One exception is the project evaluation of the Chelsea & Westminster ITU Sky Garden by Jinny Blom mentioned earlier. It would be helpful for post-occupancy evaluation after an interval of a year, to be included in the specification for a new garden.

8 Conclusions | Key Themes Emerging

This study set out to explore how London's hospitals are creating and using green spaces to support healing, wellbeing and recovery. Even as a small-scale, indicative piece of research, this study points clearly to an accelerating shift in how hospital gardens and green spaces are understood, valued and designed. Several key themes emerge from the evidence.

▪ **Gardens are no longer just 'nice to have':**

Gardens are now a recognised therapeutic tool. The most significant change in recent years has been the move from regarding hospital gardens as an amenity to understanding them as an active component of clinical care. This shift is grounded in decades of research — from Roger Ulrich's landmark 1984 study demonstrating shorter post-operative stays for patients with views of nature, to more recent work showing measurable reductions in length of stay in ITU/ICU settings where natural light and window views are available.

▪ **NHS acknowledges the therapeutic value of green space**

The evidence-base is now sufficiently strong that NHS policy documents, CABE guidance and the 2019 NHS Long-Term Plan (as mentioned earlier, the now superseded) all explicitly acknowledge/d the therapeutic value of green space. In addition, gardens and therapeutic spaces are increasingly appearing in the strategic plans of NHS Trusts.

▪ **Garden design in health settings is increasingly user-focused**

This study encompassed gardens serving a diversity of need —adult and babies in ITU/ICU departments on ventilators, patients recovering from stroke or spinal injury, child and adult cancer patients, people living with dementia, staff, visitors and relatives, as well as the bereaved. Different groups of users benefit in different ways from experience of the natural world and garden designs are increasingly reflecting this through sensory gardens, gardens for patients with dementia or with spinal injury, sanctuary gardens for the bereaved to adult and neonatal ITU/ICU gardens and rooftop staff gardens.

▪ **Innovation is overcoming the constraints of urban space**

London's hospital sites face acute pressures on space. Yet this study illustrates a range of creative responses to that issue. Indoor sky gardens bring nature into settings where outdoor access is impossible. Rooftop terraces transform what would otherwise be unused building tops into restorative spaces. Even narrow, awkward strips of land are being used with espaliered apple trees growing against a wall. The lesson from London's hospitals is lack of space is not a barrier to creating gardens and therapeutic green spaces: it is a design challenge which is increasingly being met.

▪ **The benefits to staff are as important as the benefits to patients**

The survey responses gathered for this study, though indicative rather than statistically definitive, are nonetheless consistent with published research. Across hospitals, the overwhelming majority of staff reported feeling refreshed after using a garden and said it helped them to de-stress. All ITU/ICU

staff who responded said the garden helped them recover from the particular pressures of critical care.

In a health system facing significant workforce pressures, the case for investing in staff wellbeing through green space has both human and economic dimensions. Lower stress, better morale and reduced staff turnover all carry real financial value.

- **The support of Third Sector organisations benefits many hospitals**

Financial and practical support received from charities, not-for-profit organisations and businesses continues to be very important in the development of hospital gardens and green spaces.

Sponsorship, volunteering and donations are all important, not only in the creation of areas which benefit patients, relatives and staff but also in securing the ongoing maintenance of these spaces.

- **Volunteers play a very important role**

Across the hospitals in this study, volunteers contribute significantly to the creation and maintenance of garden spaces. It is the volunteers that often make these spaces possible at all.

- **Access to gardens and green spaces in hospitals is sometimes overlooked**

Many gardens are not wheelchair accessible and some are inaccessible even for ambulant visitors and patients because they require negotiating steps. For gardens to realise their full therapeutic potential, physical, organisational and cultural access must be actively facilitated.

- **The importance of evaluation and learning | Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) of Gardens**

A stronger evidence-base of impact together with more systematic evaluation of the users' experience and the therapeutic benefits of green spaces in terms of patient outcomes would enable NHS Trusts and garden designers to build on success and identify improvements. The investment case for green space in hospitals would be significantly strengthened by better data.

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APPENDIX 1: STAFF SURVEY

HOSPITALS WHERE RESPONDENTS WERE EMPLOYED

- Charing Cross
- Chelsea & Westminster
- Croydon University
- Charing Cross
- Hammersmith
- Homerton Healthcare
- Kingston & Richmond
- Royal Marsden
- St Bartholomew's
- St George's
- St Mary's
- University College Hospital London (UCLH)
- West Middlesex

RESPONDENTS' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT / UNIT / WORK AREA

- Acute Therapies
- Admin
- Cardiology/neurology outpatients
- Clinical Genetics
- Corporate Services
- Corporate Governance
- Critical Care | Adult Critical Care
- Emergency Support Service
- Dietetics
- Discharge Lounge
- Education
- Elective Surgery
- Emergency Department ENT
- ENT
- Endoscopy Unit
- Facilities
- Finance Department
- Haematology | Haematology Research
- Health Records
- Horticultural Therapy
- Imaging
- Intensive Care | ICU Anaesthetics
- Intensive Treatment Unit
- Major Trauma Ward
- Maxillofacial and Day Surgery Unit
- Workforce
- Medical Director's Office
- Medical Physics and Clinical Engineering
- Neonatal
- Occupational Therapy
- Oncology | Acute Oncology Unit | Medical Oncology
- Orthopaedics & Trauma
- Paediatrics
- Palliative Medicine
- Patient Affairs
- Patients Affairs & Bereavement Service
- Pathology
- Physiotherapy ITU
- Planned Care Unit
- Private patients
- Specialist Medicine
- Surgical | Surgical outpatients
- Transformation
- Theatres | Theatre Recovery
- Transformation
- Vascular Studies
- (on a) Ward

STAFF BAND/GRADE OR RESPONDENTS

Nurse band 5-6	36
Nurse band 7	13
Nurse band 8a or above	5
Healthcare Assistant	3
Admin/support staff	21
AHP band 5-6	1
AHP band 7	4
AHP band 8a or above	3
Doctor grade F1-F3	1
Trainee/Fellow	4
Consultant	5

APPENDIX 2 | GARDENS IN THIS STUDY BY PATIENT GROUP

Intensive Care /Critical Care Gardens

- Chelsea & Westminster Hospital Sky Garden
- The Royal Free Sky Garden
- The Royal Brompton & Harefield Hospitals | ITU Sunshine Terrace
- Queen Charlotte Hospital NICU
- St George's John Kling Brain Tumour Foundation
Terrace garden
Neuro-ICU garden (opening 2026)

Gardens for patients with dementia | stroke patients

- Charing Cross Hospital | Imperial Health Charity - The Dementia/Neuro Disability Garden
- Chase Farm Hospital – gardens for stroke patients and patients with dementia

Horticulture Therapy for Stroke Patients, Elderly patients and patients with dementia

- Homerton Hospital
- Royal Bethlem Hospital

Gardens for patients with spinal or brain injury

- Horatio's Garden, RHOH Stanmore

Sanctuary Gardens

Charing Cross Hospital | Imperial Health Charity – Sanctuary Garden
St Batholomew's – Princess Alice Garden

Gardens for Cancer Patients

- University College Hospital London (UCLH) Healing Gardens
- St George's Hospital - John King Brain Tumour Foundation Terrace Garden

Gardens for staff | Wellbeing Gardens

- Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children
- Royal National ENT and Eastman Dental Hospitals (UCLH)
- University College London Hospital (UCLH)
- University Hospital Lewisham Wellbeing Garden

APPENDIX 3 | GARDEN DESIGNERS

St Bartholomew's Sanctuary Garden
Lady Mary Keen

Charing Cross Sanctuary Garden
Dario Pizzi Design
<https://dariopizzidesign.com>

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children
The Friends' Garden
Spacelab
<https://www.spacelab.co.uk/story/the-friends-garden>

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children
Morgan Stanley Garden
Chris Beardshaw
<https://www.chrisbeardshaw.com>

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children
Sight & Sound Garden
Sonnemann Toon Architects
<https://www.st-arch.co.uk/project/great-ormond-street-hospital-sight-and-sound-centre>

The Homerton Hospital
Quinn London
<https://www.quinnlondon.co.uk/new-therapy-garden-at-homerton-university-hospital>

Horatio's Garden (RNOH Stanmore)
Tom Stewart-Smith
<https://www.tomstuartsmith.co.uk/projects/horatios-garden-london-and-south-east>

Royal Free Hospital
Chase Farm Garden for Dementia Patients
Tectonic
<https://www.tectonicuk.co.uk>

St George's Hospital
John King Brain Tumour Foundation Terrace Garden
Rhiannon Williams
<https://www.landformconsultants.co.uk/designer/rhiannon-williams>

UCLH Grafton Way Cancer Patient's garden
Edward Williams Architects (now renamed Cagni Williams) in association with Scott Tallon Walker Architects
<https://www.cagniwilliams.com/projects/view/uclh-phase-4-and-proton-beam-therapy-unit-london-uk>

UCLH Staff Gardens
Scott, Talon, Walker Architects
<https://www.stwarchitects.com/projects/healthcare>

University College Hospital Lewisham
RHS Wellbeing Garden
Adam Frost
<https://www.rhs.org.uk/get-involved/nhs-wellbeing-gardens/lewisham-hospital-garden>