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# Landscape Preference Evaluation for Hospital Environmental Design

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper examined users' preferences for landscape design of grounds and spaces surrounding hospitals, in order to assess how they perceived the landscape facilities so as to make future open spaces of hospitals suitable to users' needs. The method of the research was based on quantifying a questionnaire survey of a representative sample of personnel (doctors, nurses, administrative staff and medical students) by using the stratified sample research programme that was carried out in March 2007 at the University Hospital of the city of Alexandroupolis, situated in northeastern Greece. The results of study show that users of hospital cared about footpaths, resting areas, social and public spaces, personal spaces, water features and a dominant, limited range of colors in landscaping. They also require environment that supports the principles and specifications of Therapeutic Hospital Gardens. Based on the results of this research, 1) interventions have been proposed (e.g., footpaths, resting areas, social and public spaces, personal spaces, water features and a dominant, limited range of colors in landscaping), and 2) the principles and specifications for the landscape design of Therapeutic Hospital Gardens have also been evaluated and have been redefined in the light of the study findings. These results also provide the opportunity for health care decision makers to apply and to incorporate user considerations into overall landscape design for current and future health care programs.*

**Keywords:** Therapeutic Garden, Horticultural Therapy, Landscape Design, Sample Investigation

## 1. Introduction and Methods

People that were living in large and dense cities, a good quality of life depend largely on the quality of the urban environment [1]. Nearly four out of five European citizens live in urban areas where existing environmental quality limits are breached.

Public parks and private gardens play a critical role in supporting biodiversity and providing important ecosystem services in urban areas [2,3]. Especially, green areas outside hospitals are considered not only to be necessary but also beneficial. Renewed interest in nature within the hospital environment has resulted in research documenting the benefits of nature for reducing stress, improving mood, and increasing healthcare satisfaction [4-8]. Studies described that even a few minutes of visual exposure to nature can significantly reduce patients stress [9]. The benefits that individuals can derive from plants and contact with nature have been discussed for thousands of years. Historical accounts suggest that this belief was an organizing principle for the exemplary hospitals of the past, where a primary goal was making patients more

comfortable [10].

The main goal of this study was to investigate users' attitudes towards landscape design regarding the existing and future improvements to outdoor grounds and spaces, by using a case study in order to collect data from the hospital users. The objectives of the study were: to develop an understanding of users experience within the landscape surrounding the hospital buildings; to investigate users considerations of landscape design in the improvement and maintenance of the landscape; to recognize and estimate the characteristics that the users who were surveyed felt they had contributed towards a sustainable friendly environment; to outline a set of recommendations to improve the landscape that surrounds the hospitals; and to consider users' needs in the planning and design of hospitals.

### 1.1. Historic Overview: Integration of Green Spaces in the Design of Hospitals

Historical data have shown that the design of the spaces around hospitals was an important consideration in en-

sure that patients could feel comfortable, and that landscape design played a very important role [10]. The notion of a healing space has its roots back to ancient Greece. Temples such as the sanctuary at Epidaurus were built for the god Asclepius, where ill people went in the hope of having dreams where he would reveal the cures for ailments [11]. Since the Middle Ages, hospitals within monasteries used the monastery gardens as areas for therapy and healing [12]. The patients' rooms had a view of the hospital gardens, which could provide the patient with exposure to sunshine, a small lake, seasonal flowers, rest areas or footpaths. Saragossa hospital in Spain, which was built in 1409, is one such example that was used as inspiration from the landscape designers of that era, particularly with regards to the way patients could interact with one another. This became known in the nineteenth century as 'Ethical Therapy'. In the Saragossa hospitals, patients were not shut in their rooms. Instead, the hospital's garden was used for their treatment, and patients generally communicated with one another throughout the day in the outdoors [12]. Later, in 1860, Florence Nightingale extolled ventilation and fresh air as "the very first canon of nursing," along with elimination of unnecessary noise, proper lighting, warmth, and clean water [11].

In contrast to that, American hospitals in the 17th century were offering bad environments for their patients. Buildings were small, rooms had no windows, there were no gardens and the treatment of psychopathic patients included the "tying of patients on piles" or the use of a type of "gallows" [13].

The European Romanticism Movement of the 18th century was the cause of many important changes in the design of hospital facilities and grounds. The theory connecting medical therapy with the existence of a natural environment around hospitals was revived. Romanticism was a "pervading cultural movement, aiming at the unification of human emotions with morals and nature" [12].

Cooper Marcus [14] mentioned that in the 18th century, Dorothea Linde Dix (1802-1887) was the first to be interested in amending the patient's therapy methods and, by extension, the hospital environment. She proposed certain basic principles to the American Legislative Assembly concerning the arrangement of areas in these institutions.

However, in the 20th century, the progress in medical science, urbanization and technological developments and other economic forces led to the neglect of the external areas of many hospitals [15].

Many hospitals in Europe added a method called "*horticultural therapy*" (gardening) to their therapeutic programs, which was aimed at "keeping the patients' mind

away from disaster and drive it to creative action" [12]. Horticultural therapy developed from the profession of occupational therapy and emerged as a distinct profession in the U.S. in the 1950s. A well-designed hospital garden offers security, reduces stress, nourishes social contact and interaction, allows visitors to enjoy nature and helps in the development of senses, which cannot be developed within the structural environment of a city [9].

## 1.2. Benefits of Nature

Findings from several studies of non-patient groups suggest that even brief visual encounters with real or simulated natural settings can elicit significant psychophysiological restoration within as little as 3 - 5 min [6,16-18]. This restoration is manifested as reduced negative effects, and heightened positive effects and changes in physiologic systems that are indicative of reduced arousal or stress mobilization (electrocortical, cardiovascular, neuroendocrine and musculoskeletal) [17].

Accordingly, Sherman *et al.* [19] focused on the activities of the users in the hospital, and found that 66% of staff garden usage was in the form of "walk-throughs" from one place to another. Although this activity does not fully exploit the gardens to their full capacity, research such as Kaplan's [20] on micro-restorative experiences suggests that even these brief encounters may enhance staff's well-being and job satisfaction, both of which are predictors of patient healthcare satisfaction [21].

Furthermore, Douglas and Douglas [22] investigated patients' perceptions based on qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The results from a questionnaire survey provide suggestions for radical improvements, and found a sustainable health care environment to be supported of the patients' health and recovery.

A number of studies have discussed the relationship between mental stress and the healing effect of the natural and urban environment [6, 23-27]. One study supports the view that the hospital environment is stressful because it is considered to be complex and not friendly [28]. The authors believe that continuous exposure to such an environment leads to mental (spiritual) exhaustion. In such cases, they recommend exposure to a less complex natural environment, which would enable them to rest, develop companionship and burden them with a smaller amount of information.

Humans have a natural tendency to prefer the natural landscape rather than the built-up environment, particularly when the latter presents an absolute lack of vegetation and water [29,30]. Many people who are under stress seek solace in the natural environment, which they believe could make them feel better [13,31].

Cooper-Marcus and Barnes [13] evaluated four hospi-

tal gardens in the US with the use of observations and interviews of patients, visitors and staff. Their findings showed that from those interviewed 95% experienced a positive change of mood in the garden. During an investigation conducted by Cooper-Marcus [32], a sample of students in California was asked to describe where they go when they wish to escape from a stressful situation. The majority (75%) answered that they go outdoors to a natural or designed environment.

Ulrich [9], of the University of Texas, found that patients' views towards natural settings are associated with shorter hospital stays. Examining medical records, he found that patients who viewed trees during their recovery period needed fewer strong painkillers and their recovery was quicker compared with patients who had a view of a wall. Furthermore, patients who were able to view trees more frequently received positive written comments from staff about their condition in their medical records ("patient is in good spirits"). Those patients with views of a wall, however, had far more negative evaluative comments ("patient is upset", and "needs much encouragement").

The hospital staff can also benefit from it by having access to windows that make it possible to view garden spaces [33]. Indirect proof of the aforementioned is the satisfaction that patients and staff express when they find themselves in a natural environment, compared with being inside the hospital building [13].

## 2. Methodology

Initially, a team of expert scientists (Landscape architect, Forester, Medical doctor) edit a questionnaire with questions including refreshing area, cheerful environment, scenic view; open space, freedom to play, and a variety of activities were asked upon the users for the outdoor space of hospital. The collection of the information was conducted through questionnaires to 102 users (5% of the total population occupied in the hospital).

### 2.1. User Attitude Survey Method

This research was carried out at the new University Hospital of Alexandroupolis (Greece), which is located 6 km west of the city and is developed along the coastal road axis. The existing environmental situation surrounding the hospital is at an early stage and no specific plans have been applied. The University Hospital in northeastern Greece (**Figure 1**) provides local, regional and national services, has approximately 630 beds, and employs 1,180 staff. It was established in 2002 after the relocation of Alexandroupolis National Hospital. From the front of the hospital one can see panoramic views of the coast line and from the back view the surrounding mountains. These factors influence the users' perceptions, their ex-



**Figure 1.** Map of Greece where it is pointed out the area of study.

periences and their subsequent view and opinions for the surrounding environment of the hospital [22].

### 2.2. Method Description

This research includes the compilation of a questionnaire with pre-coded questions, so it would be easy for those being asked to answer them. The answers were collected through personal interviews, which were given by the hospital staff face-to-face and were then processed with the use of a statistic program SPSS V 15.

The questionnaire was developed according to the following principles:

- 1) limitation of a question to one idea; 2) no questions accepting multiple complex answers; 3) avoiding leading questions; 4) simple language; 5) avoiding negative or conditional answers; and 6) posing only necessary questions [34,35].

The responders were chosen from groups of staff members that work in the hospital. Their responses represented their own preferences and perceptions as well as their knowledge of the experiences from patients and visitors. Most efforts with regards to the aesthetics evaluation of the landscape are based on users and not on "special estimators" (Landscape architecture, Forester). Expert scientists accept that the evaluation of each landscape depends on human needs, wishes, and, consequently, human preferences [36]. The method used for the landscape evaluation on the basis of people's preferences is a basic method, which has become more and more accepted [37,38]. This is because it achieves the direct participation of the public, which is indeed the group of people who are directly, interested in "decision taking while expressing their preferences" [39].

This research was carried out using a method referred as ‘stratified sampling’. The total population was divided into homogeneous, non-overlapping sub-population groups, called ‘strata’. This stratified sampling method is indicated for similar research, because it presents smaller losses in the evaluation of the various parameters compared with the ‘simple random sampling’ method [40]. People were divided into four strata on the basis of their specialty in the hospital. The strata were as follows: stratum A: doctors; stratum B: nurses; stratum C: administrative Staff; stratum D: medical students.

Responders were selected to provide diversity both in terms of their length of experience and the type of specialty area across the major clinical divisions of the hospital. Thus, the researchers sought to interview a variety of responders comprising the young and middle-aged as well as males and females.

Consequently, sample size was determined using the method of “proportional allocation” of the number in each stratum. The size of each stratum was as follows: doctors: 350; nurses: 450; administrative staff: 380; and medical students: 683. The size of each sample was 5% of the people surveyed. We observed a limitation of  $n/N < 0.10$  ( $N$  is the size of people and  $n$  is the size of sample), this is required so that sample taking is considered to be independent and the sample is considered to be random. It also enables us to avoid “finite population correction” [41]. We obtained a final sample of approximately 6%, which is close to the original target of 5% of the total population occupied in the hospital. This meets the aforementioned requirements and additionally gives a value of  $n = 102$  (doctors 21, nurses 23, administrative staff 24, and medical students 34), which is also accepted by the following formula for n-optimum:

$$n \geq N/1 + (1 + S^2) * (d/z_{\alpha/2})^2 * N$$

where  $S^2$ : Dispersion,  $1-\alpha$ : level of trust, and  $d$ : area of error.

For acceptable values of error  $d$  departure of estimators from estimated data, as well as trust level  $1-\alpha$ .  $S^2$  factor has been estimated from a first sample [42].

### 3. Results

From the field survey, an average response rate of 95% participated and completed the questionnaires from approximately 6% of the population. For most questions responses were satisfactorily numerous and provided sufficiently distinct decisions to make reasonably confident predictions for the overall population and for comparison between the different groups.

The first question in the survey of the selected hospital staff asked them how satisfied the person was with the current outdoor space area of the hospital. The majority

of doctors, nurses, administrative staff and medical students replied “a little” and “not at all” (**Table 1**). These responses are expected because of the current condition of the hospital outdoor spaces.

The second question asked which part of the outdoor space of the hospital would the responder would like to increase its availability. As shown in **Table 2**, the majority of users of outdoor space prefer “green areas” (50% nurses to 90% doctors) and “rest areas” (5% doctors to 37.5% nurses). A significant percentage of administrative staff (18.3%) prefers to increase the “parking areas” even though currently, the hospital provides parking that accommodates 350 spaces. This response may be because the staff would like to have more convenient access to parking spaces, especially after long hours of work.

In the third question, when the responders were asked whether they would wish for a garden with trees and bushes in the outdoor space of the hospital, the majority of doctors, nurses, administrative staff and medical students expressed their wish for this type of garden as it can be seen in **Table 3**.

The fourth question asked whether the person believes that landscape design with green areas in the outdoor space of the hospital would positively affect their psychology. The majority of doctors (95%) gave a positive answer, compared with nurses (79.2%), whereas the remaining 20.8% doubted the effect that greenery would have on their psychology. Two-thirds (72.7%) of administrative staff favored the effect of greenery on their mood, whereas 18.2% had doubts about the effects, and 9.1% considered greenery to have no effect. **Table 4** provides shows the findings for question four. The majority of Students believed that greenery would have a positive effect on their mood.

Regarding question five, which asked whether the person would wish to spend their rest time in a well-designed landscape surrounding the hospital, the majority of doctors, nurses, administrative staff and medical students gave a positive answer. We believe that a high percentage of Administrative Staff gave a negative answer because of too much pressure of work as it can be seen in **Table 5**.

Question six asked what kind of vegetation the person would wish to be planted in the hospital’s garden. The majority of users wished for a combination of trees and bushes because the variation of trees and bushes can provide a natural character to the garden (**Table 6**). A significant percentage of nurses seem also to prefer medium and small trees.

Question seven asked whether the person would wish for water features in the outdoor space of the hospital. As shown in **Table 7**, a high percentage (70%) of doctors and 91.7% of nurses, and 80.6% of students wished for

**Table 1. How satisfied are you with the current outdoor space area of the hospital? (%)**

	a lot	a little	not at all
Doctors	5	45	50
Nurses	12.5	75	12.5
Administrative Staff	13.6	63.7	22.7
Medical Students	8.3	75	16.7

**Table 2. Which part of the outdoor space of the hospital would you wish to increase? (%)**

	Green areas	Parking areas	Rest areas	Isolated areas	Water formations
Doctors	90	5	5	0	0
Nurses	50	4.2	37.5	8.3	0
Administrative Staff	63.6	18.3	13.6	0	4.5
Medical Students	52.8	13.9	25	8,3	0

**Table 3. Would you like a garden with trees and bushes in the outdoor space of the hospital to exist? (%)**

	a lot	a little	not at all
Doctors	90	10	0
Nurses	70.8	29.2	0
Administrative Staff	77.3	18.2	4.5
Medical Students	80.6	16.6	2.8

**Table 4. Do you believe that landscape design with green areas in the outdoor space of the hospital would positively affect your psycho logic status? (%)**

	Yes	Maybe	No
Doctors	95	5	0
Nurses	79.2	20.8	0
Administrative Staff	72.7	18.2	9.1
Medical Students	91.7	8.3	0

**Table 5. Do you want to spend your rest time in a well-designed landscape surrounding the hospital? (%)**

	Yes	No
Doctors	85	15
Nurses	95.8	4.2
Administrative Staff	81.8	18.2
Medical Students	94.4	5.6

**Table 6. What kind of vegetation would you like to be planted in the hospital's garden? (%)**

	High trees	Medium height trees	Small trees	Bushes	Combination of trees and bushes
Doctors	5	15	15	15	50
Nurses	4.2	29.2	20.8	8.3	37.5
Administrative Staff	9.2	4.5	13.6	0	72.7
Medical Students	11.1	22.2	11.1	0	55.6

**Table 7. Do you wish for water features in the outdoor space of the hospital? (%)**

	Yes	No
Doctors	70	30
Nurses	91.7	8.3
Administrative Staff	50	50
Medical Students	80.6	19.4

water features, while only 50% of administrative staff gave a positive answer.

Question eight asked what combination of colors would the person wish to see prevail in the hospital's garden. As shown in **Table 8**, a monochromatic color character received low preferences from the responders: 10% of doctors, 8.3% of nurses, 4.5% of administrative staff, and 8.3% of students. The preference responses increased for a garden with color: variegated character garden (40% of doctors, 50% of nurses, 31.8% of administrative staff and 44.4% of students; while preference for a limited number of colors in a garden received medium range responses: 50% of doctors, 41.7% of nurses, 63.7% of administrative staff and 47.3% of students.

In question nine which asked what kind of activities would the person wish to have to exercise in the hospital's garden; the results vary between the responders. The detailed responses are shown in **Table 9**. Where 50% of doctors, 41.7% of nurses, 36.4% of administrative staff and 61.1% of students would wish to use the garden to rest, 10% of doctors, 8.3% of nurses and 9.1% of administrative staff would wish to be able to observe the landscape from inside the buildings. Furthermore, the garden as a place for having lunch received a preference of 10% from doctors, 8.3% from nurses, 22.7% from administrative staff, and 19.4% from students; while the garden as a place to go to avoid stressful work situations was preferred by 30% of doctors, 29.2% of nurses, 31.8% of administrative staff and 16.7% of students. In addition, 12.5% of nurses and 2.8% of students would wish to be able to have a garden to walk in.

Question ten asked whether the responder believes that a garden would help the patients to recover. The review of the responses in **Table 10** show that the majority of doctors, nurses, administrative staff and students replied "a lot". It is worth noting that a significant number of administrative staff (27.3%) replied "a little". It appears that the administrative staff's response maybe due to the fact that the majority of the staff has only secondary level education as it can be seen in **Table 10**.

In question eleven, which asked what type of physical improvements would the responder wish to be carried out in the outdoor spaces of the hospital, the majority of the responders would wish for footpaths (55.6% - 72.7%); a place to have lunch in the open air is preferred by doctors (10%), by nurses (16.7%), by administrative staff (9.1%), and by students (27.8%). Other improvements included shade areas where people could rest and observe (5% of doctors, 8.3% of nurses, 4.5% of administrative staff and 2.8% of students); and a playground for the pediatrics division and for the young visitors to the hospital (5% of doctors, 9.1% of administrative staff and 5.6% of students (**Table 11**).

## 4. Discussion

The results of this research project are revealing and give us insight on the views and preferences of the staff at the Alexandroupolis University hospital, with regards to open space associated with the hospital. The majority of respondents were not satisfied with the current situation of the open space surrounding the hospital. With the exception of the installation of some hard surfaces and parking lots, no other open space and green space improvements were made since the hospital was constructed. The staff expressed a strong desire for a well-designed landscape that surrounds the hospital, and it felt that this would make for a positive contribution to its mood and well being, and would offer the opportunity to spend part of their free time there. Similar results were found in a study about the behavior of consumers in a children's hospital in U.S. [8].

The results of this research demonstrate that people prefer a well-designed landscape that includes a variety of plant materials. However, if we examine the results from question three we observed an indifference to the presence of a garden by the nursing staff (29.2%), administrative staff (22.7%), and medical students (19.4%). The respective percentage of the medical staff is particularly low (10%). A possible explanation for the aforementioned results is that nurses and administrative staff have a high workload, which directly results in not allowing them to spend much time outside of the hospital buildings. They prefer to spend their free time in places that allow for more social interaction and entertainment. Similar studies have been carried out by Cooper-Marcus and Barnes [16], in which they used a combination of behavioral observations and interview methods to evaluate four hospital gardens in California. They found that restoration from stress, including improved mood, was by far the most important category of benefits derived by nearly all users of the gardens - patients, family and employees. Similarly, another study of a garden in a children's hospital identified mood improvement and restoration from stress as primary benefits for users [8].

Most people working in the hospital would wish for additional planting of various types of plants, and for certain areas to be defined at their perimeter with tall trees. The majority of staff (54%) would wish to see new trees and shrubs of a variety of sizes and height. This variation in size of trees and shrubs can give a natural character to the garden, creating the feeling of a randomly planted natural environment. Planting design of these open areas should be sensitive to views afforded from inside the hospital buildings, so that views from selected areas to the outdoor spaces can remain unobstructed, and contribute to the mood of both patients and visitors.

**Table 8. What combination of colors would you like to see prevailing in the hospital's garden? (%).**

	Monochrome	Limited number of colours	Variation
Doctors	10	50	40
Nurses	8.3	41.7	50
Administrative Staff	4.5	63.7	31.8
Medical Students	8.3	47.3	44.4

**Table 9. What kind of activities would you wish to exercise in the hospital's garden? (%).**

	Rest	Landscape observation	picnic	Avoidance of a stressful environment	Walking
Doctors	50	10	10	30	0
Nurses	41.7	8.3	8.3	29.2	12.5
Administrative Staff	36.4	9.1	22.7	31.8	0
Medical Students	61.1	0	19.4	16.7	2.8

**Table 10. Do you believe a garden would help the patients to recover? (%).**

	A lot	A little
Doctors	100	0
Nurses	83.3	16.7
Administrative Staff	72.7	27.3
Medical Students	88.9	11.1

**Table 11. What constructions would you wish to be carried out in the outdoor space of the hospital? (%).**

	Footpaths	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Gymnastic areas	Vegetation	Indoor areas
Doctors	70	15	5	0	5	5
Nurses	70.8	20.8	0	0	4.2	4.2
Administrative Staff	63.6	18.2	9.1	0	9.1	0
Medical Students	58.3	36.1	2.8	2.8	0	0

The results of the study show that the majority of the responders (92.2%) wished for a landscape scheme that is multi-colored as opposed to monochromatic plantings. This was also true for the students who prefer plant species that provide good shade during summer and could create an improved microenvironment. Native species of local origin should generally be preferred [43] and non-indigenous plants should be avoided [44]. The selection of trees and shrubs should be done carefully, with special attention to the mix of color of foliage and flower as expressed by responders.

In addition, the responders seemed to favor the construction of footpaths, rest areas, social and public areas, and water features. A "garden" is expected to provide people with the convenience to walk, stand, and rest in areas that are especially arranged for this purpose, and where people have the possibility to enjoy their lunch or the cool breeze.

Finally, the staff understood, to a large extent, the importance of having a green landscape for improving the

psychology and healing of patients. They understand that the presence of a planted landscape would compliment conventional therapy methods, ensuring faster and better results. It should be pointed out that all doctors who responded to the survey (100%) gave a positive reply for the possibility of improving the psychology status of the patients with the use of outdoor gardens. Evidence from studies of a number of different hospitals and diverse categories of patients (adults, children, and elderly patients; ambulatory or outpatient settings; and inpatient acute care wards) strongly suggests that the presence of nature—indoor and outdoor gardens, plants and window views of nature—increases both patient and family satisfaction [8,13,45].

## 5. Conclusions

While the healing garden is a preceding concept, it is being revived in modern societies because of the comprehensive therapeutic benefits such places can offer. These benefits have high implication for hospital staff

and students who are at a critical stage of development of their bodies and minds. In similar finding conclude the research by English *et al.* [46] where they suggest a strong interplay between emotions and place such that emotional geographies, which appear to be embedded within places of healing, play an important role in shaping and maintaining therapeutic landscapes.

Furthermore, the research suggests a strong interplay between emotions and place such that emotional geographies, which appear to be embedded within places of healing, play an important role in shaping and maintaining therapeutic landscapes.

All the groups of the users of the case study hospital gave their considerations for the external design of the hospital, so the profession of expert scientists of landscape planning will be easier and more properly. Users of hospital cared about footpaths, resting areas, social and public spaces, personal spaces, water features and a dominant, limited range of colors in landscaping. Users require environment that supports the principles and specifications of Therapeutic Hospital Gardens.

This study of hospital gardens demonstrates the feasibility of objective and landscape guidelines from which valid design implications can be drawn. When designing a hospital garden, these findings suggest that designers should include design features that enable the patient to sit and socialize or to relax, as well as being able to enjoy the water features and the paths around the garden. These results also provide the opportunity for health care decision makers to apply and to incorporate user considerations into overall landscape design for current and future health care programs.

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