BOOK REVIEW

How to Get Kids Offline, Outdoors and Connecting with Nature
200+ Creative Activities to Encourage Self-Esteem, Mindfulness, and Wellbeing

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How to Get Kids Offline, Outdoors and Connecting with Nature
200+ Creative Activities to Encourage Self-Esteem, Mindfulness, and Wellbeing
Bonnie Thomas
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There is increasing international concern about the impact of ‘screen time’ on children and young peoples’ health and wellbeing. Loss of ‘connectedness’ to the natural world is one of the frequently referred to impacts of the influence of modern technology on young people. Whilst there is little longitudinal research that can demonstrate conclusively that screen technology causes young people harm, Thomas refers to the work of Louve (2008) and Selhub and Logan (2012) who present convincing arguments that less time outside in nature and more time in front of screens has alarming impacts on children’s mental, emotional, physical and spiritual development and health. Thomas is a parent and a counsellor who has both personal and professional concerns for children’s health and wellbeing. She has written this ‘how to’ book to help fellow parents and professionals find effective ways to help children and young people become more connected with nature and to discover nature based interventions to help improve the general health and wellbeing of young people. The book is a treasure trove of nature based activities for children of all ages and in a variety of environments, both indoors and out.

This book is divided into two parts. Part one is aimed at professionals who are working therapeutically with children and young people. Thomas gives a wealth of advice on how nature can support clinical and therapeutic work even when the professional is office-bound or is confined to other indoor work environments. Thomas gives examples of how natural objects can be brought into indoor sessions to support relaxation, to provide prompts for talk or reflection and to aid other specific therapeutic activities. She also suggests that professionals prescribe nature based ‘home work’, such as walks and gardening, for clients to undertake in between sessions. This section of the book has activities that will help children practice core skills such relaxation and mindfulness. She explores the value of nature based activities that will help individuals forge positive relationships, develop better self-esteem and help support children who have experienced loss or bereavement. Thomas discusses therapeutic tools and approaches such as animal assisted therapy and gardening, helping professionals to consider a wider perspective on how nature can extend their professional practice and support their clients’ health and wellbeing. This is one of the only books that focuses on nature activities that can support the work of child mental health and social work professionals.

Part two of this work is aimed at parents and care providers including professionals such as child minders, youth workers and group leaders. This section is all about having fun outdoors and Thomas provides ideas to encourage children to interact with nature ‘using play, imagination, self-expression and creativity’ (p131). This section addresses concerns such as safety and risk, often the biggest barriers to children playing outside. Thomas considers general outdoor activities such as games, walks and visits and then explores various outdoor environments and the potential for play and creativity in each. She gives ideas for play in
fields, beach, forest and riverside as well as exploring the potential of outdoor play in urban settings. Thomas even provides activities for all kinds of weathers with mud and puddle play as well as ideas for snowy days. She concludes part two by suggesting ways to bring nature indoors and to make links between outdoor experiences and nature based indoor play and creativity.

This book has a wealth of inspiration for professionals or parents. The activities in this book will undoubtedly help encourage children’s connection to the natural world and to improve the health and wellbeing of both child and adult. It is a book to dip into for ideas and many of the activities can be a springboard for new games or activities that are tailor-made for specific individuals’ needs or environments. Readers who wish to know more about the theory behind some of the claims for improved health and wellbeing will need to turn to the work of others such as Louve (2008), Selhub and Logan (2012), or to some of the many studies that have been conducted in the UK such as Lester and Maudsley (2008) and Natural England’s report Childhood and Nature (2009). This work however is an excellent addition to the professional tool kit of mental health professionals, social workers, teachers, care practitioners and parents.

References


The Nature Conservancy polled more than 600 kids and found that 90% said that participating in outdoor activities and being in nature made them feel less stressed. However, 80% of respondents said that things like heat and bugs made it less comfortable to be outdoors. Getting children and teenagers involved in gardening is a great way to get them outdoors and to teach them where food comes from, how to care for living things and how to grow their own food. You can help them create a fairy garden, plant a flowerbed or plant a vegetable garden, depending on what works better to fit your space and your preferences. Focus on growing easy things at first, such as tomatoes or wildflowers, to pique their interest.

Helping kids find art in nature has never been more important, and Thomas offers dozens of fun activities - from games, to arts and crafts, to experiences - for all ages, aptitudes, and locations. - - Lucy King, Associate Director of Admissions, Rhode Island School of Design. This book is a practical resource for mental health practitioners seeking to add nature-based activities to their clinical work with children, teens, and families.
The Nature Conservancy polled more than 600 kids and found that 90% said that participating in outdoor activities and being in nature made them feel less stressed. However, 80% of respondents said that things like heat and bugs made it less comfortable to be outdoors. Getting children and teenagers involved in gardening is a great way to get them outdoors and to teach them where food comes from, how to care for living things and how to grow their own food. You can help them create a fairy garden, plant a flowerbed or plant a vegetable garden, depending on what works better to fit your space and your preferences. Focus on growing easy things at first, such as tomatoes or wildflowers, to pique their interest. The national panic about kids spending too much time indoors has become so extreme that the crisis has a name: Nature deficit disorder. While calling it a disorder might be merely rhetorical, it’s clear kids spend significantly more time inside than outside. This shift is largely due to technology: The average American child is said to spend 4 to 7 minutes a day in unstructured play outdoors, and over 7 hours a day in front of a screen. Richard Louv, author of the book Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children From Nature-Deficit Disorder, tells the story of interviewing a child who told him that he liked playing indoors more than outdoors "cause that’s where all the electrical outlets are." How to Get Kids Offline, Outdoors, and Connecting with Nature 200+ Creative activities to encourage self-esteem, mindfulness, and wellbeing. Author: Bonnie Thomas. Publishing Info: Paperback 272 pages / March 2014. Tags: connecting with nature, improving mental health, playing outdoors, reducing screen time. Addressing how nature-based activities can be used for improved mental health, this book will be an invaluable addition to the library of any professional who works with young people including counselors, educators, youth group workers, social workers, and childcare providers. It is also a useful resource for parents. $34.95. Kids’ self-esteem relies heavily on how wanted they feel, and how loved they feel. Unfortunately for many children, the love and support that they should be getting can be insubstantial. 4Kids success began in 2011 when they began mentoring kids in after-school programs. You can browse all sorts of outdoors activities such as mountain biking, hiking and orienteering, archery, and loads more. There are also links to appropriate sites and societies for these activities, as well as locations that you can check out to get involved. If you want to keep your kids active and keep their spirits up, then Blue Dome is worth a bookmark. Take a look. Challenge4Kids.