

## **Arts and Health Evidence and Evaluation: An overview of the research and evidence surrounding the use of arts in healthcare.**

This paper has been compiled by Willis Newson, the UK's leading arts consultancy specialising in arts and health. Willis Newson is committed to furthering knowledge, understanding and evidence of the benefits of creativity, culture and wellbeing. Working in partnership with the University of the West of England (UWE), we actively promote research into the field of arts and health.

The key roles played by the arts in delivering improvements in health and wellbeing and in the experience patients have of healthcare services and the environment in which they receive care are increasingly well recognised.

The use of art has been demonstrated to be a powerful and cost effective tool in meeting a number of key strategic priorities for the NHS. In particular it has been shown to be effective in:

- Placing the person at the centre of healthcare, through projects such as arts on referral schemes that ensure that patients are treated and seen as individuals
- Improving the patient experience by creating good first impressions and delivering arts-based projects which enable effective communication, dialogue and partnership working between clinicians and service users
- Tackling public health priorities through arts-based social marketing activities
- Improving individual and community wellbeing through participation in arts activities and developing arts activities that better link community mental health teams to hard to reach communities
- Providing innovative tools to improve GP prescribing and reducing the number and cost of GP visits, such as arts on referral schemes
- Motivating, empowering and developing staff by engaging them in arts projects that empower them to affect positive change in their working environment and address personal and professional development aims
- Improving the patient environment through the integration of art

It is understood that the arts can help to create healthcare environments that are welcoming, reassuring, stimulating and personal and that are able to reflect the needs and values of the local community. Integrated arts commissions, changing exhibition spaces and other arts-based projects are seen as effective and 'value-for-money' means of creating impact and ensuring appropriateness.

## 1 The policy context

In 2007, the Department of Health carried out a review of arts and health activity throughout the UK to assess its importance and investigate the practical ways in which best practice could be encouraged and developed. The resulting report was published in April 2007 and concluded:

*“...the messages are clear – that arts and health have a clear contribution to make and offer major opportunities in the delivery of better health, wellbeing and improved experience for patients, service users and staff alike”.*

Department of Health<sup>1</sup>

Later the same year, the Department of Health and Arts Council England published a joint prospectus for arts and health, which stemmed from the recommendations of the Review of Arts and Health Working Group. The Joint Prospectus states that:

*“...the arts make a significant contribution to improving the lives, health and wellbeing of patients, service users and carers, as well as those who work in health and the arts.”<sup>2</sup>*

*“At its heart, work involving the arts and health is about shaping and delivering high-quality clinical care that is focused on the needs of patients and service users as individuals or groups. Indeed, it is important to note that the sharing of artistic activity has a valuable part to play in our sense of wellbeing”.<sup>3</sup>*

## 2 Research and evaluation

The impact and effects of arts on health and wellbeing as well as on the healthcare environment have been the subject of both academic research and project or process evaluations. Both are valuable and may be carried out and used together.

Research seeks to generate new information or knowledge and uses established methodologies and rigorous procedures for sampling, data collection and analysis to do so. In contrast, evaluation aims to assess a specific service or process, usually against a set of known standards. Although the methods used can be simple, it is still important that they are rigorously applied. High quality project evaluation is useful in ensuring that processes and the outcomes of projects can be understood, improved or replicated.

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Review of Arts and Health Working Group*, Department of Health, 2007

<sup>2</sup> *A prospectus for arts and health*, Harry Cayton, National Director for Patients and the Public, Department of Health, and Peter Hewitt, Chief Executive, Arts Council England, 2007

<sup>3</sup> *A prospectus for arts and health*, Harry Cayton, National Director for Patients and the Public, Department of Health and Peter Hewitt, Chief Executive, Arts Council England, 2007

### 3 The evidence base

The arts are increasingly used to enhance health and social care environments and to improve health and wellbeing. The information in this paper is intended to give readers an introduction to some of the work in this area and links to sources of further information.

Evidence from robust research exploring the benefits of integrating arts in healthcare identifies a number of impacts, including:

- Reduced amount of analgesics/pain relief
- Shortened length of stay in hospital
- Improved patient management
- Improved patient health and wellbeing
- Enhanced quality of service
- Increased job satisfaction for staff, supporting staff recruitment and retention

The evidence base shows that the use of the arts has a material beneficial effect on patients in a variety of healthcare settings, both as an aid to a personal sense of wellbeing and as a beneficial stimulant to specific areas of treatment or recovery.

It also indicates that art in healthcare settings supports and enriches the working lives of staff in a number of ways, including reducing stress, improving working conditions and creating opportunities for building relationships with patients and their families.

### 4 Specific evidence: Arts and health

There are many diverse research studies relating to the impact of the arts upon health. A number of key examples are summarised below:

#### **4.1 *Arts in health: a review of the medical literature by Dr Rosalia Staricoff (2004)***

This was a review of the medical literature carried out between 1990 and 2004 relating to arts and humanities and healthcare, and the influence and effects of the arts on health. It referenced nearly 400 papers and was published by Arts Council England.

Findings of the review suggested a beneficial impact of the arts on a wide range of health outcomes.<sup>4</sup> The review highlights the crucial importance of the arts and humanities in:

- inducing positive physiological and psychological changes in clinical outcomes
- reducing drug consumption
- shortening length of stay in hospital
- increasing job satisfaction
- promoting better doctor-patient relationships
- improving mental healthcare
- developing health practitioners' empathy

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<sup>4</sup> [http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/publication\\_archive/arts-in-health-a-review-of-the-medical-literature/](http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/publication_archive/arts-in-health-a-review-of-the-medical-literature/)

#### **4.2 A Study of the Effects of the Visual and Performing Arts in Healthcare by Dr Rosalia Staricoff (2005) <sup>5</sup>**

This research, carried out at Chelsea and Westminster Hospital between 1999-2003 was designed specifically to evaluate the effects of visual and performing arts in an acute healthcare setting and to explore their effects on clinical outcomes.

Findings showed that the length of stay of patients on a trauma and orthopaedic ward was one day shorter when they experienced visual arts and live music, and their need for pain relief was significantly less than those in a control group. They also showed that live music was very effective in reducing levels of anxiety and depression, that visual arts and live music reduced levels of depression by a third in patients undergoing chemotherapy<sup>6</sup> and that staff recruitment and retention were improved.

#### **4.3 Designing for Health: Architecture, Art and Design at the James Cook University Hospital, CAHHM, University of Durham (2005) <sup>7</sup>**

In a two year study across two hospitals in Middlesbrough, researchers from The Centre for Arts and Humanities in Health and Medicine (CAHHM), University of Durham, found that the artworks on display in public areas of the James Cook University Hospital were valued as providing colour, distraction and a sense of calm. Patients valued the artworks because they made the hospital seem 'less like a hospital'.

#### **4.4 Building on the Evidence: Qualitative Research on the Impact of Arts in Mental Health, Norma Daykin et al (2008)<sup>8</sup>**

The University of the West of England (UWE), Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust (AWP) and Willis Newson collaborated on *Building on the Evidence*, a two year qualitative research study investigating the subjective impacts of a three year arts project, Moving On. Four pathways were identified through which arts enhanced mental healthcare environments:

- Artworks helped to create modern, 'fit for purpose' environments
- Artworks enhanced valued aspects of healthcare environments, using carefully chosen materials and evoking popular themes such as nature and locality
- Artworks minimised negative associations such as institutionalisation and stigma
- For service users, participation in arts offered the opportunity to reengage with identities other than that of 'patient'

This study also included a major systematic review of the literature on arts in mental health.

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<sup>5</sup> Staricoff, R., Duncan, J. and Wright, M. *A Study of the Effects of visual and Performing Arts in Healthcare*, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, 2004

<sup>6</sup> See following section: Arts and Cancer - specific evidence

<sup>7</sup> *Designing for Health: Architecture, Art and Design at the James Cook University Hospital*, NHS Estates, 2005, Centre for Arts and Humanities in Health and Medicine (CAHHM), University of Durham.

<sup>8</sup> Daykin, N., Byrne, E., Soteriou, T., O'Connor, S., *Building on the Evidence: Qualitative Research on the impact of Arts in Mental Health Care*, NHS Estates/Centre for Public Health Research, UWE, (2008).

## 5 Specific evidence: Environment and health

Professor Roger Ulrich has been a leader in the field of design and health since the 1980s. He co-wrote a study with Craig Zimring<sup>9</sup> in 2004 that found over 700 peer-reviewed research studies demonstrating the beneficial impact of the environment on health outcomes. Many of these showed economic savings as well as higher staff, patient and service user satisfaction levels.

### 5.1 Patient recovery

A study by Professor Ulrich<sup>10</sup> on the surgical floors of a Pennsylvania hospital looked at an environment where some patient rooms faced trees while others faced a brick wall. Postoperative patients were assigned at random to one or other kind of room. Ulrich reviewed the records of cholecystectomy patients over a 10 year interval. Patients with tree views had statistically significantly shorter hospitalisations (7.96 days vs. 8.70 days) less need for pain medications and fewer negative nurse's notes than the patients with wall views.

### 5.2 Nature and views through a window

Examining the importance of a natural view through a window for a cancer patient, researchers Baird and Bell<sup>11</sup> went on to demonstrate that a few minutes of visual exposure to nature can significantly reduce patient stress. The patient was hospitalised several times in various types of medical units as her disease became terminal. On each admission she expressed a clear and adamant preference for a room with a nature view over rooms with little or no view. On one occasion upon initial admission to a bone-marrow transplant unit, "the only view was of brick walls and neighbouring buildings. After 3 weeks, a room on the unit with a more natural view became available and the patient chose to move immediately. Her affective state improved quickly and optimism replaced despair". During the last stages of her illness the patient evidenced strong positive attachment to a nature window with mountains and, ironically, a distant cemetery. In the patient's last weeks she chose as her final resting place a plot in the cemetery in the nature area she could view through the window of her hospital room.

### 5.3 Architectural impacts on health outcomes

A 2003 study carried out at Leeds Teaching Hospitals found that improved patient environments in the newly built Jubilee Wing at Leeds General Infirmary, which included commissioned artworks by Tonic, the arts project of the hospital, enhanced recovery times and improved patients' perceptions of the care they received from staff.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Ulrich, R. & Zimring, C., *The role of the physical environment in the hospital of the 21st century*, The Center for Health Design (2004).

<sup>10</sup> Ulrich, R.S., 'View through a window may influence recovery from surgery', *Science*, Vol. 224, 27 April 1984, p 420- 466.

<sup>11</sup> Baird, C.L. & Bell, P.A., (1995) 'Place attachment, isolation, and the power of a window in a hospital environment: A case study', *Psychological reports*, Vol. 76, p 847-850.

<sup>12</sup> Lawson B. A. and Phiri, M. (2003) *The Architectural Healthcare Environment and its Effects on Patient Health Outcomes*, Leeds, NHS Estates

## 6 Specific evidence: Art and cancer

Rosalia Staricoff has identified many important impacts of arts used in the treatment of cancer patients.

### 6.1 *Arts in health: a review of the medical literature* by Dr Rosalia Staricoff, 2004

This study identified a number of medical areas in which research studies have shown clear and reliable evidence that clinical outcomes have been achieved through the intervention of the arts. Visual art and live and taped music have been used in a number of studies addressing high anxiety and depression during chemotherapy. The review referenced studies showing that the arts were effective in reducing both anxiety and depression, and acted effectively to avert side-effects of the treatment.

#### 6.1.1 Music used to combat anxiety

Staricoff found that there was a real need for creative interventions that would alleviate anxiety for cancer patients. The review references studies showing that patients undergoing radiation therapy found that listening to music on headphones can be highly beneficial.<sup>13</sup> In addition, visual art and live music was shown to greatly diminish the levels of anxiety and depression of patients having chemotherapy treatment.<sup>14</sup> Other studies also reported significant differences on levels of anxiety when using taped music during chemotherapy.<sup>15</sup>

#### 6.1.2 Music used as a distraction for procedural pain

The study references research comparing the effect of music with distraction for procedural pain and anxiety. Although these showed that the effects of music did not differ from that of simple distraction, the studies concluded that it would be beneficial for patients to be offered a choice.<sup>16</sup> An early controlled study of the effects of music on the chronic pain of cancer patients found that the group of patients exposed to music reported a significant reduction in their amount of pain.<sup>17</sup> A later study also found that various degrees of pain reduction were reported by patients listening to music regularly over a period of three days.<sup>18</sup>

#### 6.1.3 Music used to combat nausea

Music has been used effectively alongside drugs for patients suffering from the side effects of chemotherapy. Significant differences were found in the perception of nausea and episodes of

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<sup>13</sup> Smith, M., Casey, L., Johnson, D., Gwede, C., Riggin, O.Z. (2001). 'Music as a therapeutic intervention for anxiety in patients receiving radiation therapy', *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 28, 5, 855-862.

<sup>14</sup> Staricoff, R., Loppert, S. (2003). Integrating the arts into healthcare: can we affect clinical outcomes?', in Kirklín, D., Richardson, R. (eds). *The Healing Environment: Without and Within*, Royal College of Physicians. Chapter 5.

<sup>15</sup> Sabo, C.E., Michael, S.R. (1996). 'The influence of personal message with music on anxiety and side effects associated with chemotherapy', *Cancer Nursing* 19, 4, 283-289; Weber, S., Nuessler, V., Wilmanns, W. (1997). 'A pilot study on the influence of receptive music listening on cancer patients receiving chemotherapy', *International Journal of Arts Medicine*, 5, 2, 27-35.

<sup>16</sup> Kweekkeboom, K.L. (2003). 'Music versus distraction for procedural pain and anxiety in patients with cancer', *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 30, 3, 433-440.

<sup>17</sup> Zimmerman, L.M., Pozehl, B., Duncan, K., Schmitz, R. (1989). 'Effects of music on patients who had chronic pain cancer', *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 11, 3, 289-309.

<sup>18</sup> Beck, S.L. (1991). 'The therapeutic use of music for cancer-related pain', *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 18, 8, 1327-1337.

vomiting between an experimental group of patients who listened to music and a control group that did not.<sup>19</sup>

#### 6.1.4 Music used to combat stress

The effect of listening to music was found to be of significant relevance for activating the immune system and decreasing the levels of the hormone cortisol, an indicator of stress, in cancer patients.<sup>20</sup> Screening for the detection of colon cancer induces high stress levels and it was found that anxiety and discomfort were greatly reduced in a group who listened to music during the examination, compared to a control group examined under routine conditions.<sup>21</sup>

#### 6.1.5 Art in waiting areas

Staricoff also cites an article confirming the positive effect on patients and family of introducing rotating art exhibitions in the waiting room of a cancer centre.<sup>22</sup>

### 6.2 A Study of the Effects of the Visual and Performing Arts in Healthcare, 1999-2003<sup>23</sup>

#### 6.1.6 Research background

In 1998, Surinder Singh wrote 'Around Every Tumour There's a Person'<sup>24</sup> and the impact that the psychological state of patients undergoing chemotherapy has on their wellbeing is well documented over a number of decades. The relationship between fatigue, circadian rhythms and depression in breast cancer patients during chemotherapy cycles has recently been established.<sup>25</sup>

It has also been reported that patients' wellbeing induces an increase in their salivary immunoglobulin A, which is an indicator of the state of the immune system, together with a decrease in the level of cortisol, a hormone directly related to stress.<sup>26</sup>

#### 6.1.7 Visual arts and live music used in Medical Day Unit of Chelsea and Westminster Hospital

Anxiety has also been implicated in the development of chemotherapy-induced side effects.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Standley, J.M. (1992). 'Clinical applications of music and chemotherapy: the effects on nausea and vomiting', *Music Therapy Perspectives*, 10, 27-35; Ezzone, S., Baker, C., Rosselet, R., Terepka, E. (1998). 'Music as an adjuvant to antiemetic therapy', *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 25, 9, 1551-1556.

<sup>20</sup> Burns, S.J.I., Harbuz, M.S., Hucklebridge, F., Bunt, L. (2001). 'A pilot study into the therapeutic effects of music therapy at a cancer help center', *Alternative Therapies*, 7, 1, 48-56.

<sup>21</sup> Chlan, L., Evans, D., Greenleaf, M., Walker, J. (2000). 'Effects of a single music therapy intervention on anxiety, discomfort, satisfaction, and compliance with screening guidelines in out-patients undergoing flexible sigmoidoscopy', *Gastroenterology Nursing*, 23, 4, 148-156.

<sup>22</sup> Homicki, B., Joyce, E.K. (2004). 'Art illuminates patients' experience at the Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center', *The Oncologist*, 9, 111-114.

<sup>23</sup> Staricoff, R., Duncan, J. and Wrigth, M. *A Study of the Effects of visual and Performing Arts in Healthcare*, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, 2004

<sup>24</sup> Singh S, *Around Every Tumour There's a Person*, BMJ 1998; 316: 560-561

<sup>25</sup> Roscoe JA, Morrow GR, Hickok JT, Bushunow P, Matteson S, Rakita D, Andrews PL, 'Temporal Interrelationships Among Fatigue, Circadian Rhythm and Depression in Breast Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy Treatment', *Supportive Care in Cancer* 2002;10(4):329-36

<sup>26</sup> Burns SJ, Harbuz MS, Hucklebridge F, Bunt L. 'A Pilot Study into the Therapeutic Effects of Music Therapy at a Cancer Help Center', *Alternative Therapies in Health & Medicine* 2001; 7(1):48-56

In this study, Staricoff explored the effect of visual and performing arts on levels of anxiety and depression in chemotherapy patients treated in the Medical Day Unit of the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London. Consultation with medical and nursing staff identified anxiety and depression in patients receiving chemotherapy treatment as issues of major concern.

Results showed that:

- Live music was more effective in diminishing the levels of anxiety of patients receiving day chemotherapy treatment than visual art
- Visual art was more effective in diminishing the levels of depression in the same group of patients

Statistical analysis of the data collected from patients receiving treatment in the presence of live performances showed a decrease of 32% in their levels of anxiety and of 31% in their levels of depression, compared to the same number of patients in the control group.

The results from the study group in the presence of visual art showed that anxiety levels were 18% lower and depression scores were 34% lower than in the control group.

The second part of this research evaluated the responses of patients to the introduction of the arts into the treatment room:

Statistical analysis of the data relating to visual art indicated that:

- 90% of patients noticed the display of visual arts despite their medical problems
- 79% of respondents gave a very high positive response to the issues concerning attraction and enjoyment of the pictures
- Self-assessment of the effect of the works of art in helping to distract from medical worries showed that for 47% it was highly effective, and for 33% of patients it had a moderate effect
- When patients were asked whether the art in the room changed their mood for the better, 80% of respondents were emphatically positive
- As for their response on the effect of easing stress levels, 65% responded positively, 27% noted a moderate effect, and only 8% expressed indifference
- For 87% of patients' visual art was considered a main factor in creating a pleasant environment.

Statistical analysis of the data relating to music indicated that:

- 68% of the patients were highly interested, 27% were moderately interested and only 5% showed very little interest
- 75% said that they greatly enjoyed the performance, while only 2.5% disagreed
- The presence of musicians changed the atmosphere of the treatment room for the better. 64% of the respondents acknowledged that their presence helped them 'very much' in distracting them from medical worries and that it had indeed changed their mood for the better

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<sup>27</sup> Morrow GR, 'Behavioural Factors Influencing the Development and Expression of Chemotherapy Induced Side Effects', *British Journal of Cancer* (Supplement) 1992;19:54-63.

- 84% of respondents consider that the arts play a positive role in health care
- 86% considered the value of Hospital Arts' work to be very important.

## 7 Resources and links

A number of UK universities are producing valuable work in the field of arts and health, some of these are highlighted below, along with some other useful sources of information.

### 7.1 University of the West of England (UWE)

The Art and Health Research Programme at the University of the West of England (UWE) is at the forefront of research in this area and has been involved in the evaluation of a number of recent Willis Newson arts projects.

<http://hsc.uwe.ac.uk/net/research/Default.aspx?pageid=229>

### 7.2 The Sidney de Haan Research Centre for Arts and Health

The Sidney de Haan Research Centre for Arts and Health at Christ Church, Canterbury is particularly committed to researching the contribution of music in promoting the wellbeing and health of individuals and communities.

<http://www.canterbury.ac.uk/centres/sidney-de-haan-research/>

### 7.3 Anglia Ruskin and the University of Central Lancashire

[\[http://www.anglia.ac.uk/ruskin/en/home/faculties/fhsc/about/pmi/research/steve.html\]](http://www.anglia.ac.uk/ruskin/en/home/faculties/fhsc/about/pmi/research/steve.html)

A collaborative project between Anglia Ruskin and the University of Central Lancashire focused on developing the evidence base around the impact of participatory arts on those with mental health needs.

### 7.4 Durham University's Centre for Arts and Humanities in Health and Medicine

[\[http://www.dur.ac.uk/cmh/\]](http://www.dur.ac.uk/cmh/)

Durham University's Centre for Arts and Humanities in Health and Medicine (CAHHM) has produced key research into the impact of public art and participatory arts in healthcare settings.

Reports from the CAHHM are available to purchase or download at

<http://www.dur.ac.uk/cmh/reports/>.

### 7.5 Arts for Health at Manchester Metropolitan University

Arts for Health at Manchester Metropolitan University works with the Arts Council, the Department of Health and a wide range of other partners in exploring the impact of creativity, culture and the arts on health and wellbeing. Key reports have included the *Invest to Save: Arts in Health Evaluation* published in 2009<sup>28</sup>.

<http://www.artsforhealth.org/>

### 7.6 Other sources of information

Other useful sources of information include:

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<sup>28</sup> Kilroy, A., Garner, C., Parkinson, C., Kagan, C., Senior, P., *Invest to Save: Arts and Health Evaluation*, Arts for Health at Manchester Metropolitan University (2009).

- The Cochrane Library includes studies and reviews of the impact of arts and arts therapies that have resulted in the inclusion of arts therapies in NICE guidelines.  
[www.cochrane.org](http://www.cochrane.org)
- The King's Fund's 'Enhancing the Healing Environment' programme has been the subject of a number of independent evaluations which demonstrate the therapeutic impact of good design  
[http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/current\\_projects/enhancing\\_the\\_healing\\_environment/#findings](http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/current_projects/enhancing_the_healing_environment/#findings)
- *Journal of Art and Health*  
[www.tandf.co.uk/journals/rahe](http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/rahe)
- *The Journal of Applied Arts and Health*  
<http://www.intellectbooks.co.uk/journals/view-Journal,id=169/>
- *Hospital Arts Co-ordinators: an accidental profession?* Josie Aston, 2009  
Arts and health specialist Josie Aston has conducted a research study into the role of the hospital arts co-ordinator – the challenges, needs and support and training required.
- The government's Culture and Sport Evidence Programme (CASE) is a research programme investigating cultural and sports engagement at the national level.  
<http://www.culture.gov.uk/case/case.html>
- Public Art Online has a useful bibliography and review of some of the main studies on the subject  
<http://www.publicartonline.org.uk/bibliography/healthcare/>

## 8 Willis Newson project evaluations

Willis Newson has worked with Professor Norma Daykin of the University of the West of England (UWE) on the production of academic evaluations of a number of our projects.

Moving On, an arts and mental health project devised and delivered for Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust (AWP) was the subject of a 2-year research study as mentioned above. The resulting research highlighted the value and benefits of participatory arts for service users and staff in mental healthcare settings, and produced a best practice framework.

Another project for AWP, Arts at Callington Road, has also been evaluated by UWE, as has the Bristol element of the recently-completed Reach initiative. Information on all of these can be found on our website [www.willisnewson.co.uk](http://www.willisnewson.co.uk), where the full final reports and case studies can be downloaded.

## 9 Willis Newson evaluation service

Willis Newson offers a specialist arts and health evaluation service, further strengthening our commitment to the use of an evidence-based approach to arts and health.

This service ensures that arts and health projects benefit from the growing wealth of research available, and in their turn will contribute to the future knowledge base. We are also seeking to develop associated training packages. This has been made possible by the creation of a two-year Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) with the University of the West of England (UWE).

UWE is a leading academic centre for the development of arts and health research and evaluation. A research programme, led by Norma Daykin, Professor of Arts in Health in the School of Health and Social Care, encompasses work across a wide range of art forms and in a variety of settings, including hospitals, primary care, prisons and other communities.

## 10 Further information

For further information please contact Jane Willis, Director, Willis Newson.

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