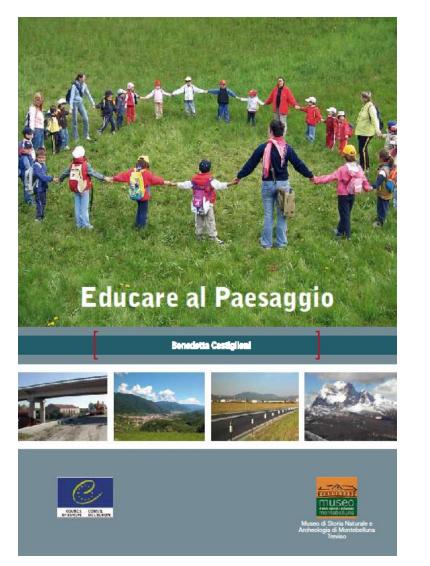
Landscape and child education The report Education on landscape for children (2009)

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- The European Landscape Convention highlights the relevance of the relationship between people and the landscape: actions on people (awareness-raising, education, training) come before actions on landscape;
- Landscape education is strongly related to Education for sustainable development: they share the objective for active and responsible citizenship;
- Education on/for landscape, or education with/through landscape?





The text contains reflections and practical guidelines for:

- Teachers, at all school levels
- Educators, in non-formal and informal education; tourism guides, ...
- University education: teacher education and training, basic landscape reading in various disciplines

In the first part of the Report, the principles of Education on landscape are presented, as proposed by the Convention, in the frame of sustainable development education.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting landscape awareness through education:

"the aim of education is to train young people and equip them with a set of skills necessary for citizenship and democracy"

"educational activities in the landscape field are an excellent way of giving meaning to the future"





Learning to read the landscape as a central focus

- Landscape literacy
- Learn to see as a prerequisite for learning to act

Four directions for reading the landscape:



- Observing, describing and analysing the landscape elements (denotative reading);
- Recognising emotions, feelings, meanings and values of the landscape, different for different people (connotative reading);
- > Understanding that natural and human actions shape the landscape;
- Understanding landscape change from the past to the present; learning to imagine the desired future and the possible one.

An exercise for learning to read the landscape

- Not a rigid schedule, but a useful outline to be adapted to different contexts, ages, timetables etc.;
- Basic as well as advanced schemes and activities;
- In the form as it appears in the report, it is useful for adults and in teacher training, for a self-reflexive learning path;
- For children it can be adapted and/or give inspiration for activities;
- Field work (in the landscape) as well as class (indoor) work.



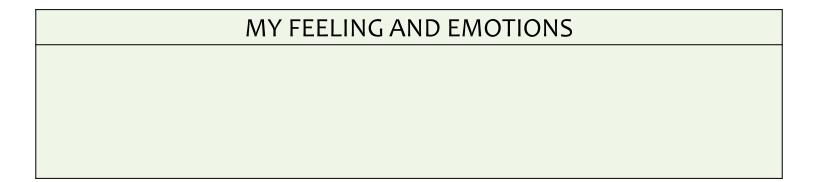
FIRST STEP: The drawing

SECOND STEP: Landscape elements (denotative reading)



	ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION
1		
2		
3		
•••		

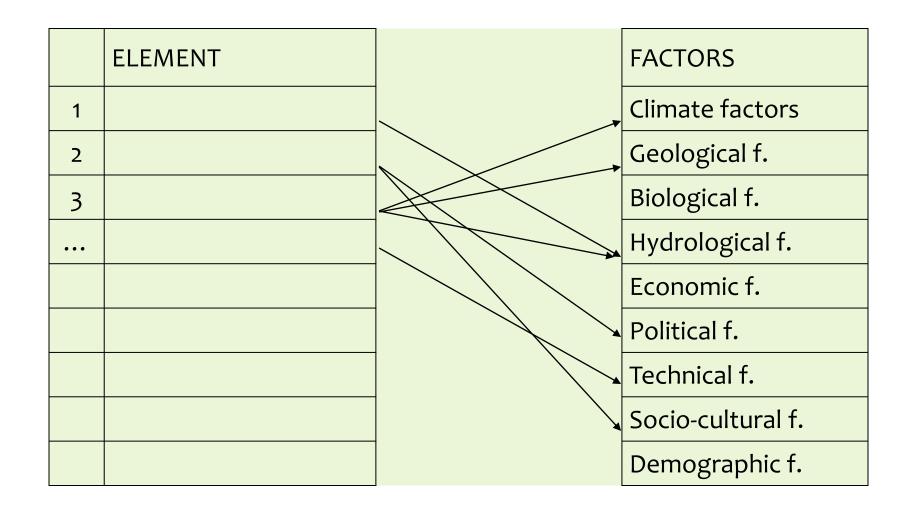
THIRD STEP: Landscape senses and values (connotative reading)



CATEGORIES	FEELING AND EMOTIONS



FOURTH STEP: Landscape factors (interpretative reading)



FIFTH STEP: Landscape change (temporal reading)

	lost	
ELEMENTS	modified	
	new	
	lost	
FUNCTIONS	modified	
	new	
	lost	
VALUES	modified	
	new	
Landscape change		
general evaluation		



Other suggestions, indications and examples

Which landscapes?

- 1. Nearby landscapes and faraway landscapes
- 2. Landscapes of the past, landscapes of the future
- 3. Exceptional, nice or unattractive, nasty landscapes? Landscape conflicts as learning environment

box 2: Education on landscape in Catalonia: "City, territory and landscape"

- 1. Landscapes of foreign children: occasion for cultural integration of young immigrants
- 2. In-the-field education: the role of excursions
- 3. Soundscapes, smellscapes, touchscapes
- 4. Literature, art and photography
- 5. Hypertexts, ICT and virtual landscapes

box 3: The Panoramic Hyper-landscapes

The roles

- 1. Teacher education
- 2. The active role of pupils

box 4: THE CULTURA2000 EUROPEAN PROJECT "3kcl - Karstic cultural landscapes"

1. Partnerships

box 5: The Slovenian Project "We Are Making Our Landscape" box 6: The Armenian project "Settlements, nature and the landscape through children's eyes"

RECOMMENDATION: Promotion of Education on Landscape



Thank you for your attention