

Exploring regenerative design and children's connection to nature

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BEING FOR NATURE: Exploring the design of pedagogical greenspaces to support children's connection to nature in the urban context



Regenerative Design as a frame



- Systems thinking approach
- View of nature as co-participant in design process
- Place-based study

HOW CAN WE BETTER DESIGN PEDAGOGICAL GREENSPACE TO SUPPORT CHILDREN'S CONNECTION TO NATURE IN THE URBAN CONTEXT ?





CASE STUDY: I UR OCH SKUR / 'IN RAIN OR SHINE' SCHOOLS

A full-time, experience-based outdoor pedagogy utilised by schools and preschools

Aim: To inspire a deep-rooted connection to the natural world

Characterised by: experiential learning and activities which are mediated by the seasons and the availability of natural materials

Purpose: To link learning to the environmental context.



I UR OCH SKUR FRILUFTSFRÄMJANDET

BACKGROUND

Human Nature Connection







Routine access & engagement with natural settings in childhood linked to:

- Health & wellbeing benefits
- Positive orientation towards the environment
- Pro-environmental behaviour in later life

and yet...

... Experience of nature is in decline



... Experience of nature is in decline



... Experience of nature is in decline





THE CYCLE OF DISAFFECTION







THE DESIGN OF CHILD-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPES





TRADITIONAL PLAYGROUND DESIGN

Characterised by adult priorities of: • 'Neatness'

- Risk management
- Ease of manufacture

Lacking:

- Input from children
- Opportunities for symbolic or creative play
- The integration of natural elements









PLAYGROUND NATURALISATION MOVEMENT

Advantages of natural environments:

- More possibilities for child free play
- Natural loose-parts and seasonality afford opportunities for creative and symbolic play
- Less competition over toys and longer and more complex play episodes

BACKGROUND

THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

AN EMBODIED ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

A framework for understanding how ecosystems are co-produced by humans and nature.



THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

THE ACHUNAS FRAMEWORK

A practical criterion to assess the child-nature connecting qualities of particular environments.

- 16 qualities of significant nature situations (SNS) which have the potential to promote children's HNC.
- A guide for observing qualities that occur in different outdoor scenarios.

The Qualities of Significant Nature Situations clustered in to six macro categories (Giusti et al., 2018)

ENTERTAINING	ENVIRONMENTAL EPIPHANIES	RESTORATIVE EXPERIENCES	NATURE FREE PLAY	NATURE SCHOOL	ANIMAL ENGAGING
Entertainment	Thought-provocation	Intimacy	Creative Expression	Involvement of mentors	Involvement of Animals
	Awe	Mindfulness	Physical Activity	Structure/ Instructions	
	Surprise	Self-restoration	Challenge	Social/ Cultural	
			Engagement of Senses	Endorsement Thought-provocation	
			Child driven		



CASE STUDY & METHODS

I UR OCH SKUR CASES

School 1



Originally designed as a traditional kindergarten

School 2



Utilise public land for all outdoor activities

School 3



Designed specifically for outdoor pedagogy

I UR OCH SKUR CASES - SIMILARITIES







All schools had daily access to:

- A forest area
- Open space
- Loose parts
- A nature reserve / public park within 200m of premise

CASE STUDY & METHODS

METHODS & PROCEDURE

Case study of 3 'I Ur och Skur' schools

Method: Participatory observation for 5-6 days at each school for approx. 7 hours per day.

Focus group: Children aged 4-9 years old

Aim: To identify the physical attributes of nature situations that I deemed to be significant for the children involved.

TITLE Den Making

DESCRIPTION Make believe den making, hiding and quiet play.

QUALITIES Intimacy, Mindfulness, Challenge. Creative Expression and Child-driven.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Trees, loose pieces of wood, secluded space and forest floor.

Example of SNS recording





RESULTS

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS



Significant nature situations



Types of physical property

The results show:

- An overview the most and least recorded physical properties
- The most/least recorded properties for different types of significant nature situations

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS - PHYSICAL PROPERTIES



PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF PEDAGOGICAL GREENSPACES

Most recorded

overall:

- Trees
- Play structures
- Open space
- Forest Floor

Least recorded overall:

- Waste disposal
- Fire pit
- Natural water source
- Sport equipment
- Wilderness materials
- Edible plants
- Native grasses



OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS - SIGNIFICANT NATURE SITUATIONS

RESULTS





...promote psychological, physical or social restoration.



...grasp children's focus through forms of open ended creative expression and imaginative play.



...activate children's senses with the potential to promote unexpected, personal or mesmerising outcomes.



...involve different forms of body movement and physical or psychological challenge.



...are initiated by adults leaders and defined by a set of rules that frame the way in which a child can act.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION



DESIGN FOR URBAN PEDAGOGICAL GREENSPACE / THE MOST AND LEAST IMPORTANT PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Trees were the most important physical quality



- Climbing, balancing, building, collecting / creating with loose parts
- Natural decay -> move away from adult priorities of neatness and risk management

DESIGN FOR URBAN PEDAGOGICAL GREENSPACE / THE MOST AND LEAST IMPORTANT PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The low number of certain organic qualities caused by lack of opportunity rather than lack of importance







DESIGN FOR URBAN PEDAGOGICAL GREENSPACE / BALANCING THE NEED FOR SPACE AND PLACE MAKING

• Size of greenspace is an important factor for the development of diverse SNS

DISCUSSION

- How much use can an area of land support while maintaining high levels of biodiversity and resilience?
- Potential trade-offs between place making and need for more space / using spaces on rotation





DESIGN FOR URBAN PEDAGOGICAL GREENSPACE / UTILISING THE SNS CATEGORISATION

Uses:

- Assess the use if existing outdoor spaces
- Plan curriculum around places developed to enhance particular SNS
- Design new greenspaces informed by type of SNS you can want to foster



REATIVE &

RESTORATIVE EXPEREINCES

DESIGN FOR URBAN PEDAGOGICAL GREENSPACE / COMBINATIONS OF MATERIALS & LANDSCAPES

- There is not a single way to design a pedagogical greenspace
- High levels of artificial materials are not necessary though they may be useful for children not used to engaging with outdoor environments
- Not all nature situations took place in design places

DISCUSSION





DESIGN FOR THE SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL CITY



DISCUSSION

- Urban design is a major contributor to the problem of human-nature disconnection but it also has the potential to rebuild this relationship
- There is a potential to design spaces based on the types of nature situations you wish to encourage
- 2 interconnected constraints in the design of pedagogical greenspace are size and biodiversity potential
- Many of the physical properties that enhance children's connection to nature occur within healthy ecosystems

LIMITATIONS & POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Limitations

- The number / nature of the research methods
- The length of study
- The number / diversity of case studies

Future Research

- Spatial analysis of the design criteria for SNS
- A comparative study with schoolyards not used for outdoor pedagogy
- Action research project into co-designing pedagogical greenspace with children
- Research into 'enabling factors' such as the presence of mentors and appropriate clothing

DISCUSSION

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