



Piccolinica - Raffigurando la Città

Il progetto Piccolinica è nato nel 2008 con l'obiettivo di coinvolgere i bambini della scuola primaria nella rappresentazione della loro città. Attraverso la creazione di una "piccolinica", un abito fatto di tante piccole immagini, i bambini hanno potuto esprimere il loro modo di vedere la città e i suoi luoghi più significativi. L'opera è stata realizzata in collaborazione con l'Associazione Culturale "Piccolinica" e la Comune di Lecce.

Descrizione dell'opera:

L'opera è un abito fatto di tante piccole immagini che rappresentano i luoghi più significativi della città di Lecce. Le immagini sono state create dai bambini della scuola primaria e sono state assemblate per formare un'opera d'arte unica e colorata. L'opera è stata esposta in una galleria d'arte e ha ricevuto un grande successo di pubblico.

Obiettivi del progetto:

- Coinvolgere i bambini nella rappresentazione della loro città.
- Promuovere la creatività e l'immaginazione dei bambini.
- Valorizzare il patrimonio culturale e artistico della città di Lecce.

Partecipanti:

Il progetto ha coinvolto i bambini della scuola primaria della città di Lecce. I bambini hanno lavorato in gruppo e hanno creato tante piccole immagini che sono state assemblate per formare l'opera.

Curatore:

L'opera è stata curata dall'Associazione Culturale "Piccolinica" e dalla Comune di Lecce.



Public Maps Reflecting the Legacy

Public maps are a valuable tool for understanding the history and development of a city. They provide a visual record of the city's growth and changes over time. This collection of maps illustrates the evolution of Gaborone, Botswana, from its early days as a small settlement to its current status as a major city. The maps show the city's expansion, the development of its infrastructure, and the changes in its landscape. They also highlight the city's unique features and landmarks. By studying these maps, we can gain a deeper understanding of Gaborone's history and its role in the region.

CONFERENCE ROOM 1





Public Space: Defining the Limits
The public space is defined by the limits of the building and the surrounding environment. It is a space where people can interact and share their experiences. The limits are not always clear, but they are defined by the physical and social boundaries of the space.



By the artist
The artist is a young girl, 10 years old, from the village of ...
The artist is a young girl, 10 years old, from the village of ...
The artist is a young girl, 10 years old, from the village of ...





All these streets of Henfield are part of the 'Henfield' project as a part of the 'Henfield' project. The project is a part of the 'Henfield' project and is a part of the 'Henfield' project. The project is a part of the 'Henfield' project and is a part of the 'Henfield' project.

Henfield is a town in West Sussex, England. It is a town in West Sussex, England. It is a town in West Sussex, England. It is a town in West Sussex, England.



Flora of Chagford

Chagford Times
Setting down a parish's pride

PUTTING US ON THE MAP

Oh wad some Power the gifte gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!

Things we'd all miss

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Chagford Times
Another great community effort

LOOKING DOWN MEMORY

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BILHAM CHALK PIT

Parish Maps: Reflecting on the Legacy

Parish Mapping began with the UK-based arts and environmental charity Common Ground in the 1980s. Twelve well-known artists were commissioned to create maps of places that meant a great deal to them and the maps were exhibited. They captured the public imagination as the exhibition toured, though these were not maps in any traditional sense. The map as a cultural form is well known to have roots extending deep into national, military, and colonial administration but in the work of these artists there was something that seemed to subvert this with maps that were subjective, intimate, playful, heartfelt, and local.

With the artist's maps as an inspiration and reference, Common Ground encouraged groups of people across the country to start making maps of their own locality. There were soon hundreds, then thousands, of community-led parish mapping projects. There were videos, tapestries, board games, murals, mosaics, and music, even some genuine cartography too. What made it onto the community maps was more richly distinctive than the usual standardised and abstracted representations on the maps of the Ordnance Survey: wildlife favourites, trees and flowers, names, folklore, ordinary histories, dialect, crafts, calendar festivities, local traditions, things that were meaningful to the people that lived in a particular place.

However, it wasn't the maps themselves that were so important. It was the process of inquiry and exploration. As one of the former directors of Common Ground said, "The map is important to you about this place. What do you know about this place? What do you want to know? The map helps to understand the place."

