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2

1

## Course Summary

Campuses are shifting to new and exciting learning space models that provide opportunities for design innovation.

This course will explore a framework for planning this new breed of Higher Education facilities to support emerging practices in pedagogy and new enabling technologies.

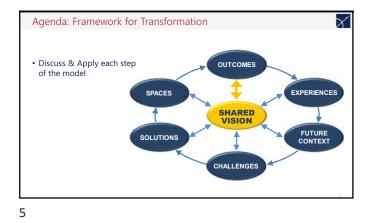


## Learning Objectives

At the completion of the course, participants will be able to:

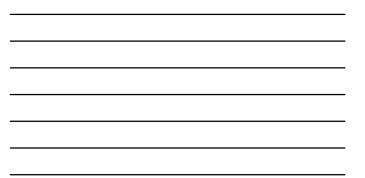
- Describe how student demographics and new technologies have changed expectations for higher education facilities
- Apply a framework to planning innovative campus environments
- Identify how emerging technologies impact the design of forward-thinking educational facilities
- Describe how to adapt architectural and interior design to meet new pedagogical options







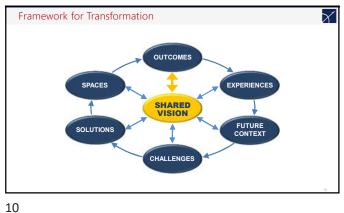




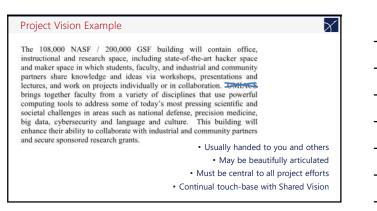




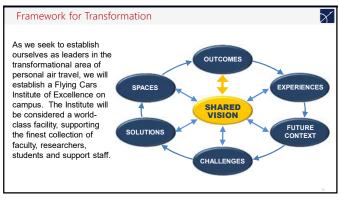


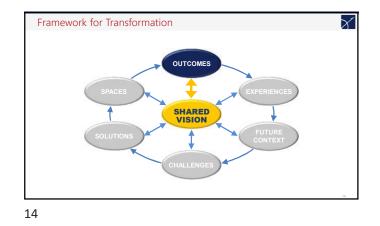


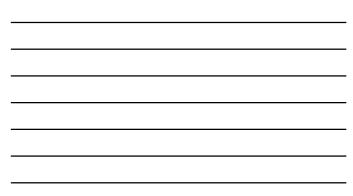


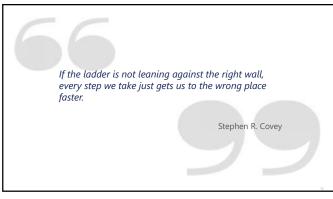














#### **STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES**

Upon graduation the student will:

- Incorporate knowledge from arts, humanities and sciences in the planning and provision of professional nursing care.
- Demonstrate personal effectiveness as evidenced by progressing from awareness to knowledge to proficiency in the following competencies: Clinical/professional judgment, professional valuing/caring and professional role development.
- Demonstrate interpersonal effectiveness as evidenced by progressing from awareness to knowledge to proficiency in the following competencies: Communication, teaching/learning and technology utilization.
- Demonstrate effectiveness in human health outcomes as evidenced by progressing from awareness to knowledge to proficiency in the following competencies: Health promotion and disease prevention and evidence-based care.
- Demonstrate effectiveness within complex health systems as evidenced by progressing from awareness to knowledge to proficiency in the following competencies: Leadership/management, global perspectives and health care systems and policy.

· Teach students to acquire,

 Emphasize innovation and excellence in teaching and

mentoring

evaluate, and apply knowledgeActive and experiential learning

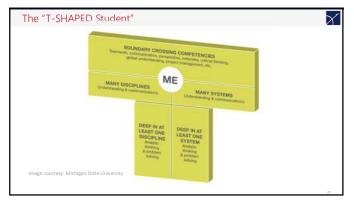
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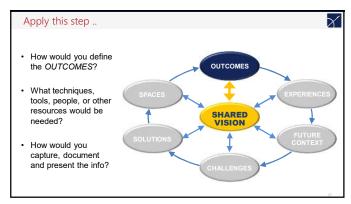
# From Strategic Plan: Key Goals and Initiatives Prepare students for the 21st century

- Develop expertise in at least one field
- Acquire familiarity with other disciplines
- Encourage lifelong habits that lead to understanding
- Inspire students
- Prepare for engaged, thoughtful participation in all aspects of life

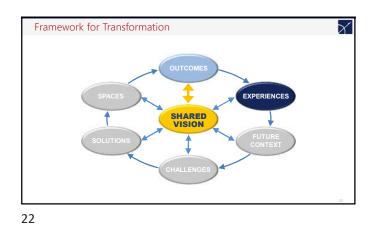


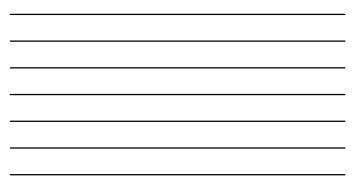














## Learning Theories ... a partial listing

- CONSTRUCTIVIST, SOCIAL AND SITUATIONAL THEORIES
   Anchored Instruction (Bransford)
- Cognitive Apprenticeship (Collins et al.) Cognitive Dissonance (Festinger)
- Communities of Practice (Lave and Wenger)
- Connectivism (Siemens, Downes)
- Discovery Learning (Bruner)
- Ecological Theory of Development (Bronfenbrenner)
- Multiliteracies (New London Group)
   Semiotics (deSaussure, Barthes, Bakhtin)
- Social Development Theory (Vygotsky)
- Problem-Based Learning (PBL)
- Situated Learning (Lave)

DESCRIPTIVE & META THEORIES
 Activity Theory (Vygotsky, Leont'ey, Luri
 Actor-Network Theory (Latour, Callon)

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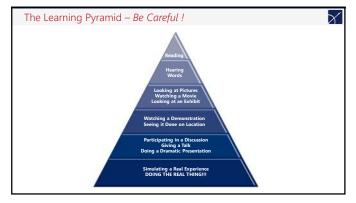
- Bloom's Taxonomy (Bloom)
   Biotributed Cognitilion (Hutchins)
   Social Network Analysis (Scott, Prell)
   COGNITIVIST THEORIES

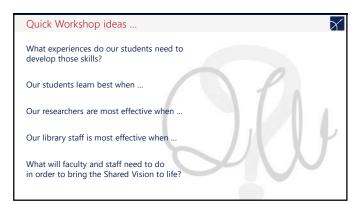
- COGNITIVIST THEORIES
   Attichution Theory, (Weiner)
   Cognitive Laed Theory, (Sweller)
   Cognitive Laed Theory, (Sweller)
   Elaboration Theory, (Reigleuth)
   Expertise Theory, (Encigeduth)
   Expertise Theory, (Bricket)
   Eunctional Context Theory, (Sticht)
   Gestalt Theory, forn Theory
   Information Processing Theory

- Information Processing Theory
   Metacognition (Flavell)
   Situated Cognition (Brown, Collins & Duguid).
- Stage Theory of Cognitive Development (Piaget)
   Theory of Mind, Empathy, Mindblindness (Premark)

24





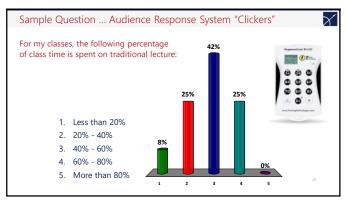


## Our students learn best when ...

- They work collaboratively, wrestle with the content and articulate it to others during class
- They are encouraged to use technology tools to help with assignments tech as enabler not a distraction
- They are given the freedom to ask questions
- · Individuality and creativity are encouraged The room – lighting, temperature, acoustics -does not get in the way of learning
- They have access to course materials 24x7
- They have a mix of lively, engaging collaboration spaces and quiet isolated spaces for critical thinking and studying tasks

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- They are encouraged to take risks, make mistakes and learn from those mistakes, producing a far better outcome than just playing it safe They are held to high and clear expectations – and receive personalized and timely feedback about their work
- See and hear clearly but only what should be seen and heard
- Learning environments include meaningful and realistic problem-based activities
- They are involved in the learning process
- Environment is free from distractions
- Are allowed to work cooperatively, with hands-on activities and access to tech for groupwork There are plenty of visual aids and graphics; multiple modes of instruction

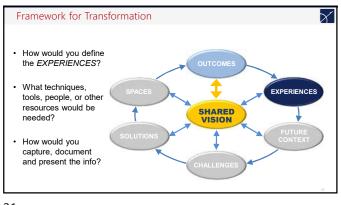




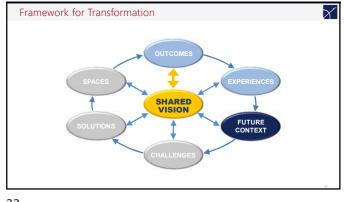


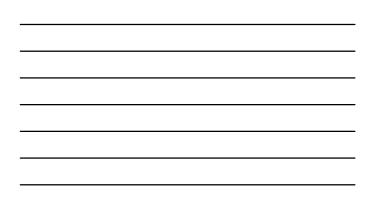
Pedagogical Analysis Exercise					
Learning Activities	Lecture Hall (150 – 200)	Large Classroom (60 – 75)	Active Learning (36 – 48)	Seminar Room (20 – 25)	
Lecture / Didactic Instruction	90%	60%	5%	20%	
Whole Group Discussion	5%	25%	25%	25%	
Small Group Activities with Technology	0%	0%	40%	25%	
Small Group Activities <i>without</i> Technology	5%	10%	20%	10%	
Self-directed Learning / Individual Web-based Research or Visualization	0%	0%	0%	5%	
Student Delivered Presentations / Demonstrations	0%	5%	10%	15%	
				30	

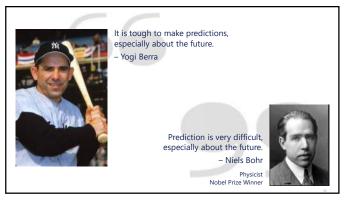


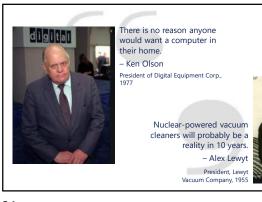
















Always on, connected	Consumer orientation towards their
<ul> <li>Active, social and visual learners</li> </ul>	educational experiences
<ul> <li>Expect full and immediate access to personalized media, information and course materials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Impatience with inefficiencies</li> <li>Want to collaborate</li> <li>Want alone time – for study and personal</li> </ul>
Reckless with technology	<ul> <li>Want to use technology to express their creativity</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Create and consume</li> <li>Visual, multi-sensory</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prefer practical applications, authentic experiences</li> </ul>
Connect living & learning     Learning any time, any place     Value the on-grounds, campus experience     Environmentally conscious	Global thinkers; want to connect globally     "Design" thinkers     Gamers     Blend their social and academic lives     Participation and Personalization

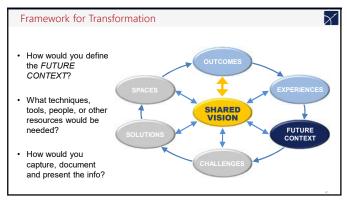




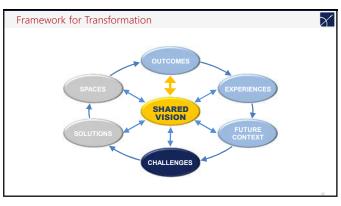


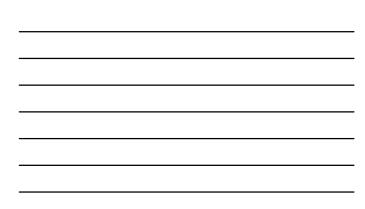
# Design Directions ... examples

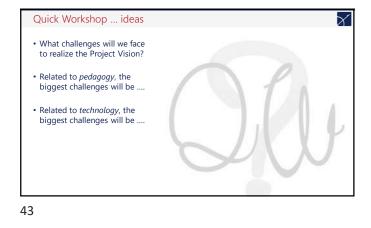
- X
- Prioritize network-based solutions; any source to any destination
- Invest in automation to minimize tech support staff
- $\ensuremath{\cdot}$  Invest in data gathering around tech / room usage to inform future projects
- Plan for 4K but not 8K (other than Viz Wall, which will be ready for 8K)
- Move towards a single supplier of AV Control System Software for all systems, campus-wide; standardize with this project
- Use voice-based AV Control Systems for Seminar Rooms (assume passes Pilot Test)
- Lecture Capture for all classrooms (plus Seminar Rooms as budget allows)
- Retire in classrooms: DVD players, cable TV, chalkboards, doc cams (except labs)
- Black Box Classroom ceiling pipe grid, raised floor, adjacent AV Control Room
- Active Learning student groups of 7, tables, hybrid lecture/ALC, flat panel per student group, non-interactive, analog writing surfaces









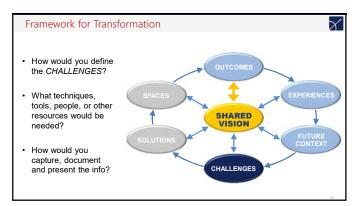


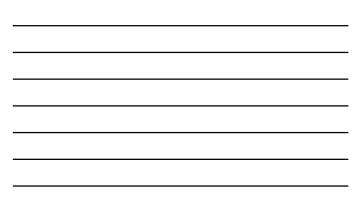
## Statement of Challenges

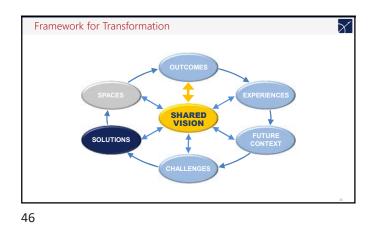
- Some faculty will be resistant to recording class sessions.
- Tech support is minimal.
- We will need to redesign our courses to support the flipped classroom concept.

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- We can't afford what we want on Day 1, let alone have funding for technology replacement/refresh.
- Systems must be bullet-proof.
- Technology changes too rapidly. We can't plan for it.
- ${\mbox{ \ \ v}}$  We can't always get cooperation from Central AV/IT staff if we deviate from their standard.
- At home, my VHS deck still blinks 12:00.
- The last time we tried \_\_\_\_\_, it was an epic fail.
- · Chalk always works.





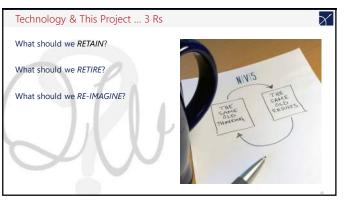




X Make final product decisions at "last responsible moment" PHASE SCHEDULE Technology Plan & Program Conceptual Designs / Layou Audiovisual Impastructure **Construction Documents** Base Building Bid Construction Final Systems Design Audiovisual Systems Bid Shop Drawing Review: TSG only Shop Drawing Review: All 3 parties Installation / Integration Punchlist / Move In 







#### Remember the Design Directions (examples)

• Prefer network-based solutions; any source to any destination

- Invest in automation to minimize tech support staff and accelerate user adoption
- Invest in data gathering around tech / room usage to inform future projects
- Plan for 4K but not 8K (other than Viz Wall, which will be ready for 8K)
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49



50

#### Statement of Challenges

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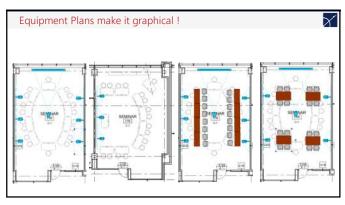
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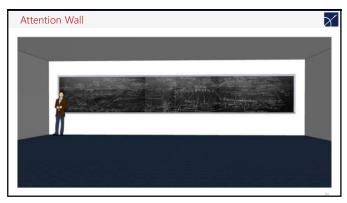
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## Systems Design Process

- X
- Create a Technology Program report defining the "Full Program"  $\,\circ\,$  Aspirational, beyond the budget and the basis of a roadmap for the future ° Do not simply default to the "campus classroom standard"
- Focus on agreement on the Full Program
  - Day 1 budget is enormously important but not let it limit the vision for the future  $^{\circ}\,$  Delay the tough decision on priorities until later
- Get the building right !
- $^{\circ}\,$  Ceiling heights, column spacing, room geometries, acoustics, lighting, cable pathways, etc. • Do not lock onto a single manufacturer / single solution
- ° "Manufacturer independent infrastructure"
- Make it graphical for the end users

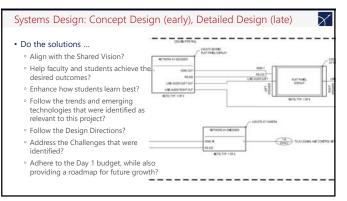
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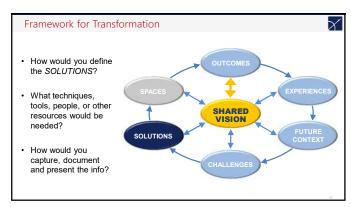




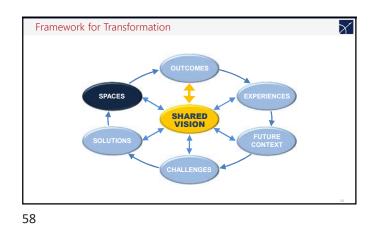
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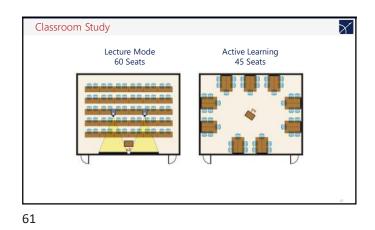




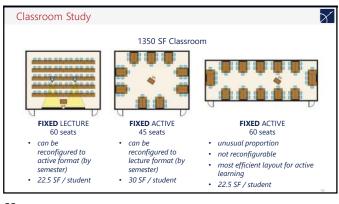


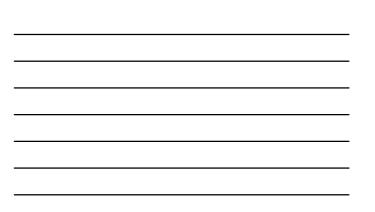


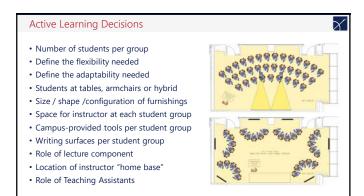




















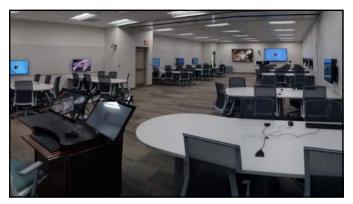










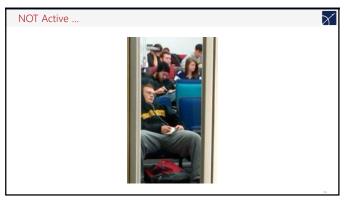




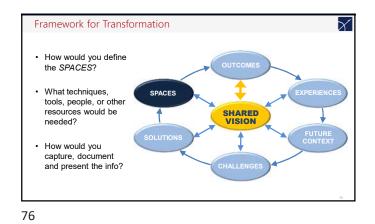














## Summary ... and some personal biases

- 1. Start planning NOW for the people side of change that might accompany new learning spaces, new workflows, etc.
- 2. Put as much time and energy into planning the people, policies and procedures as the wires and widgets.
- 3. Use the project as a catalyst for improvement, as building projects are often the largest, most impactful chance to strengthen or change the culture.
- 4. Do not simply default to "campus standards." The rigid application of technology standards shuts down discovery, exploration and scholarship on the topic of how technology can improve teaching, learning, research, workflow, efficiency, etc.
- Think long-term and in the future tense resist "this is what we do now" thinking. Substitute "this is what we would like to do ..." or "wish we could do ..."
   Focus on the future student. Picture the middle school student in your
- neighborhood ...

77

#### Summary ... and some personal biases

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- 7. Use tech to build Collaboration, Communication & Community.
- 8. Prototype new concepts prior to widespread deployment. Create a Black Box Classroom or Sandbox to promote exploration. Used lessons learned to inform future projects.
- 9. Be willing to experiment and accept some failures.
- 10. Recognize that no institution can afford all technology desired. Control expectations of Day One capabilities.
- 11. Prioritize getting the building right, realizing the infrastructure is much more than just conduit and power and junction boxes.
- 12. Make final tech systems decisions at the "Last Responsible Moment."
- For learning space projects, think Pedagogy first. Let Pedagogy drive the bus. Use tech to increase the quality, quantity and effectiveness of teachable moments.

#### Summary ... and some personal biases

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- 14. Assume all processes will become more tech-dependent. There may be some pushback or a pendulum swing, but tech eventually wins if it offers an improvement.
- 15. Focus on employer skills and desires. Use tech to teach applied skills rather than simply knowing information.
- 16. Think Total Cost of Ownership.
- 17. Plan for technology refresh cycles.
- Attach timelines to terms such as "Adaptable" and "Flexible" to have more productive conversations. Define nebulous terms such as "state-of-the-art."
- 19. Consider technology as an enabler not simply an expense.
- 20. Consider smart phones to be the greatest portable knowledge machine not the greatest distraction in the history of the world. A professor in their pocket.

79

# Summary ... and some personal biases

- Design with dual focus: the individual user experience and an enterprise-wide perspective. Consider access, usability, supportability, scalability and enterprisewide standardization.
- 22. Plan all devices to be connected to the network. Plan/build the virtual world alongside the physical world.
- 23. Think platforms not products. Think of ecosystems not islands. Sharing of data, interoperability, open standards, open APIs all bring more benefits than proprietary anything. Don't focus on just this building but on how it fits into the enterprise context and how these systems/spaces interrelate.
- 24. Gather actionable real data about the facility and the tech systems.
- 25. For learning spaces, don't think F2F  $\underline{or}$  on-line. Think  $\underline{both}$  and.
- 26. Use high tech to enhance high touch.





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82

