

Next- or Net- Generation Learning Spaces?

Mode 3 Learning: The Campus as Thirdspace









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Outline

Learning Modalities

- NetGen students
- Collaborative pedagogies
- Learning modalities

Aligning pedagogy & space

- Linking pedagogy & space
- Collaborative learning environments
- Emerging concepts

Learning Communities

- Social construction of knowledge
- The campus as network of nodes
- Learning hubs & learning commons







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Balance Explicit Teaching & Independent Learning

Teacher Centred

- Content focussed
- ___\

Memory

Rote learning

- Individual testing / competitive
- Problems not 'real'
- $\langle \Box \rangle$

Set tasks

 $\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\rangle$

Within discipline

- $\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\rangle$
- Rigid timetables & supervision



Learner Centred

- Process focussed learn to learn
- Critical thinking
- Ability to communicate
- Ability to work in teams / collaborate
- 'Authentic' problem solving
- Project based learning
- Cross disciplinary learning
- Ability to self organise/selfdirected

Assessment

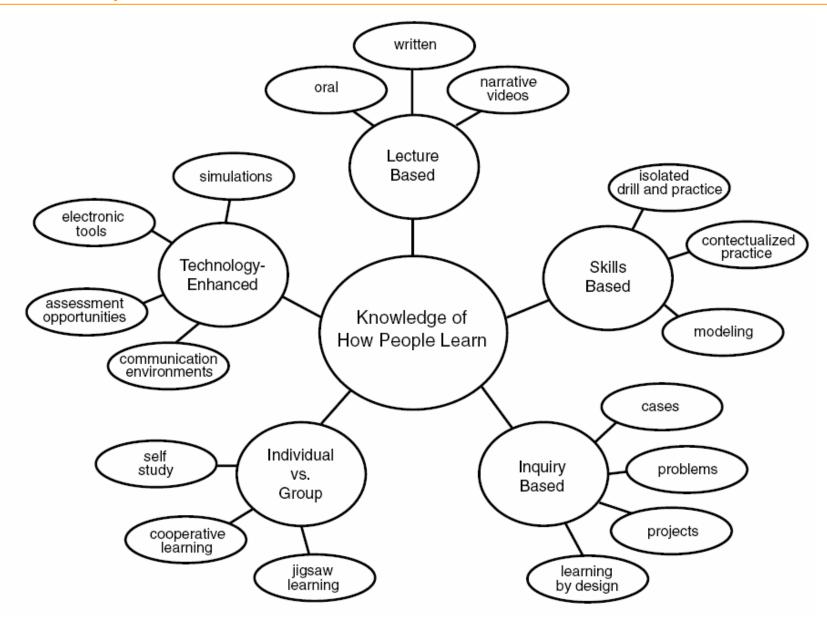
- Written exam
- Oral exam

Assessment by a range of means

- Continuous
- Group
- Exam
- Online



How People Learn - Bransford et al 2000





Learning Environment Principles - Bransford et al 2000

Learner Centred

consider cultural differences & constructivist approaches

Knowledge Centred

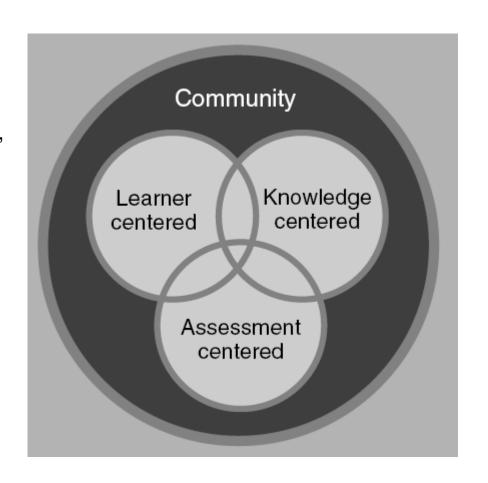
 attention to what is taught (information, subject matter), why it is taught (understanding), and what competence or mastery looks like

Assessment Centred

 students' thinking visible to both teachers & student - formative assessments help both to monitor progress

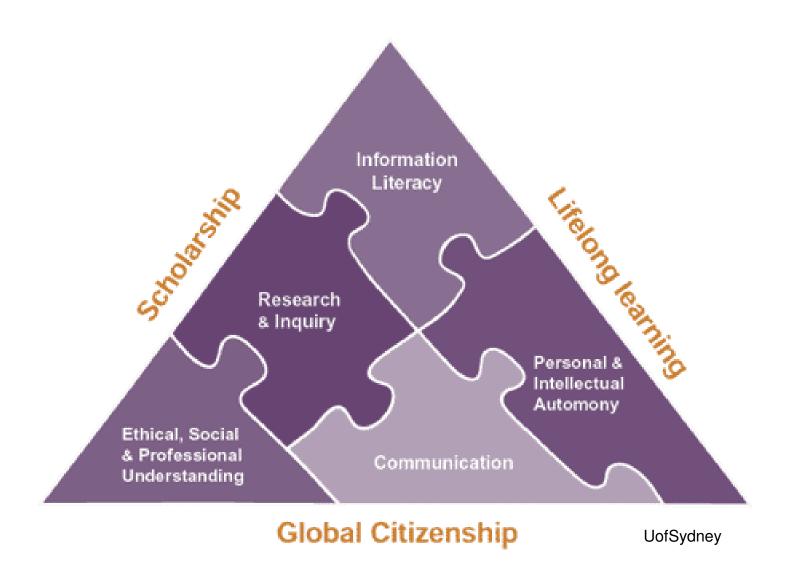
· Community Centred

learning is influenced by context development of norms for the classroom
 as well as connections to the outside
 world, that support core learning values





Graduate Attributes





Adult Learning

'Andragogy' - continuing education, professional development & workplace-based training (Knowles, 1983; 1990)

Adult learners:

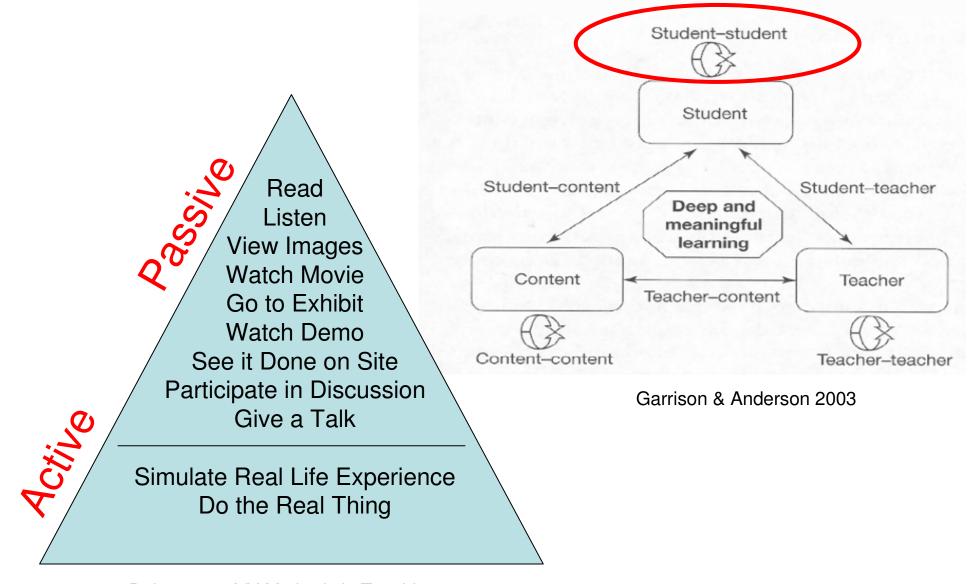
- Bring widespread & relevant experience to the learning situation
- Need to understand the relevance of what they are learning
- Learn most effectively when learning meets an immediate need
- Expect to be treated as an autonomous individual

Adult learning experience should be:

- Based on the learner's own selfanalysis of learning needs
- Allow the learner to draw upon existing knowledge and skills
- Self-directed
- Active (whenever possible)
- Occur a suitable & comfortable physical environment
- Empathetic to the learner's identity trusting relationship
- Focus on the resolution of problems



The 'Experience Cone': Deep & Meaningful Learning



Dale, 1969, A/V Methods in Teaching



NetGen & 'Digital Natives' – Mountifield 2005

Digitally literate

- Use variety of IT devices
- Surf the Net
- Experimental

Multiple media literacy

- · Comfortable in visual rich environment
- Able to weave together images, text, sound
- Visual interfaces, streaming media, gaming

Always connected

 Mobile phones, laptops, PDA, IM, web cams, wireless, blogs, email, wikis, chat, gaming

Immediacy

- Expect information, communication, entertainment to be 24/7
- Immediate responses & instant gratification
- High expectations





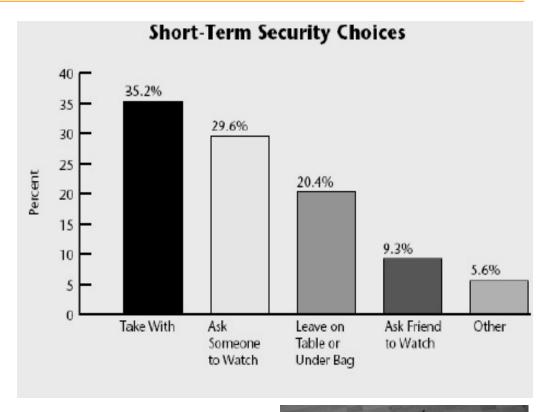






Laptop Use – Wolff, 2006 & Gibbons, 2007

- Security issues
- Power supply
- · Carrying weight
- Need for wired data points
- Larger tables
- Near windows
- Access to food & drink
- Comfortable seating stay!
- Continuing need for desktop computing







Japanese use of Mobile Phones – The Age 14th April 2007

Japanese use 'keitai' - Australians use PCs

- Send / receive emails, download music, access 'mixi' (Japanese 'Myspace'), access web pages, train timetables etc
- Many high school students graduate without learning how to use a personal computer
- 2000 2006, 20 y.o. use of internet fell from 23.6% to 11.9% - same proportion as 50-yearolds - ability with PCs has regressed to match their parents
- 4 million young part-time workers cannot afford PCs and excluded from work
- Telstra's Next G and i-Mode, based on technology introduced in Japan in 1999
- Can surf between three high-definition PC websites at a time, use Flash software, download Word, Excel & PDF files





Virtual collaborative learning

Virtual teamwork simulation

- 6 teams of 5-6 students
- Virtual communication, no f2f



Ectus MEDIA used for 3 phases of the simulation:

- Presentation Group presentations via videoconference link
- Revision Revision of presentations
- Feedback Peer and lecturer evaluation



International Marketing part 1 | International Marketing | International Market

International Marketing Course

- 4 x 10' mini-lectures (instead of 2 hour lecture blocks)
- Each mini lecture contained 1-3 open ended questions, e.g.

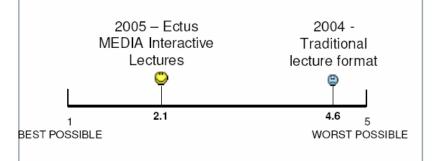
What are the characteristics of a "global customer"? How are they different from an "international customer"?

 Students required not only to post answers but also to reply and interact with one another



Course evaluations

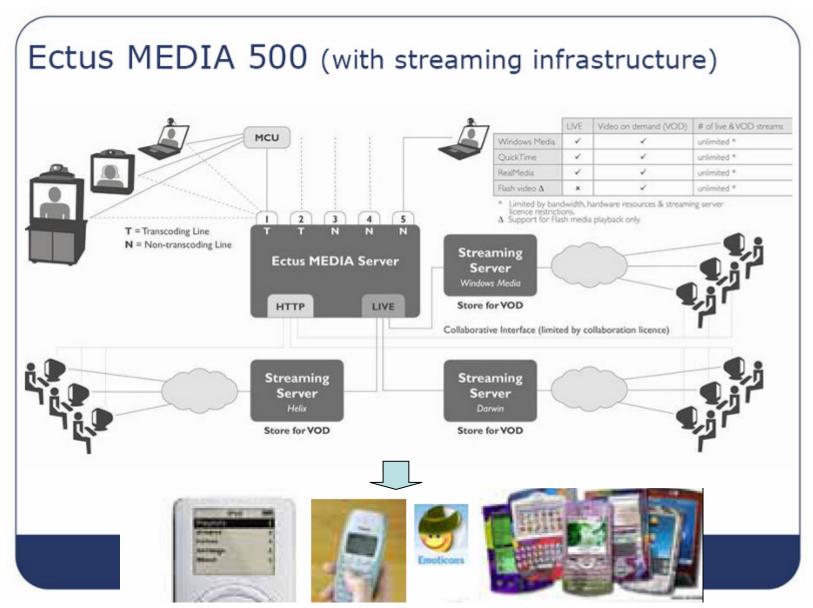
Question: Did you receive sufficient faculty to student interaction?





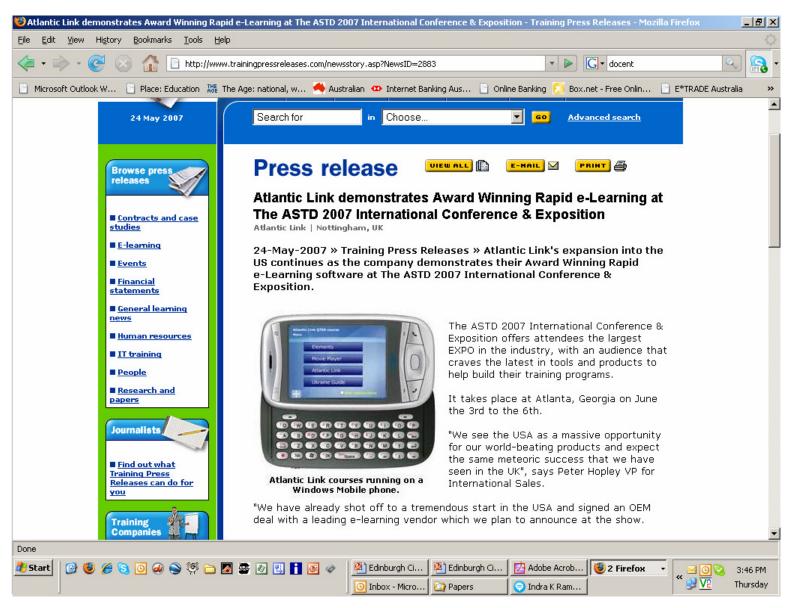


Learning Management Systems – Tarnaowska/Hansen, 2005





eLearning





Educating the Net Gen (Educause - Brown, 2005)

Net Gen Trait	Learning Theory Principles	Learning Space Application	IT Application
Group activity oriented	Collaborative, cooperative, supportive	Small-group work spaces	IM chat; virtual whiteboards; screen sharing
Goal and achievement oriented	Metacognition; formative assessment	Access to tutors, consultants, and faculty in the learning space	Online formative quizzes; e-portfolios
Multitaskers	Active	Table space for a variety of tools	Wireless
Experimental; trial- and-error learners	Multiple learning paths	Integrated lab facilities	Applications for analysis and research
Heavily reliant on network access	Multiple learning resources	IT highly integrated into all aspects of learning spaces	IT infrastructure that fully sup- ports learning space functions
Pragmatic and inductive	Encouraging of discovery	Availability of labs, equipment, and access to primary resources	Availability of analysis and presentation applications
Ethnically diverse	Engagement of preconceptions	Accessible facilities	Accessible online resources
Visual	Environmental factors; importance of culture and group aspects of learners	Shared screens (either projector or LCD); availability of printing	Image databases; media editing programs
Interactive	Compelling and challenging material	Workgroup facilitation; access to experts	Variety of resources; no "one size fits all"



Virtual & Physical, Time & Space - Mitchell, 2005

synchronous asynchronous

local

face-to-face meeting places

site specific signage exhibitions installations white board

remote

telephone
video conference
text messages
shared cyber links

internet web virtual studio 'google it'



Research Led Teaching - The New Production of Knowledge

Mode 1

[Closed]

Disciplinary

Homogeneous

Organisationally hierarchical

Tends to preserve its form

Quality control related to discipline

Context based on basic research or academic science

Mode 2

[Open]

Trans-disciplinary

Heterogeneous

Organisationally heterarchical

Transient

Quality temporary and heterogeneous practitioners

Context around a particular application

(Gibbons, 1994) (Kirkpatrick, 2007)



Pedagogy & Space – 3 Modes

Three spatial archetypes:

- Teacher centred [mode 1]
- Student centred [mode 2]
- Informal 'thirdspace' [mode 3]

Issues:

- How do you measure space utilisation in 3 modalities?
- Do you measure inputs or outputs what are the performance criteria?
- How do you measure the quality of learning environments?

Questions:

- What is the right balance of the three

Typical

80%



Mode 15%

5%



 \mathfrak{C} Mode



Where should they be located?

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- Learning Communities
 - Social construction of knowledge
 - The campus as network of nodes
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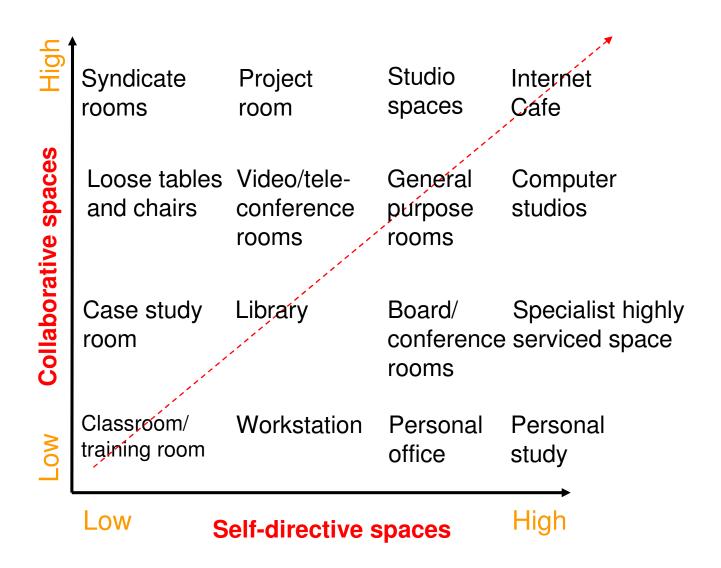
Linking Pedagogy & Space – SCUP Scott Webber 2004

delivering	instructor controls presentationfocus on presentationpassive learning	
applying	controlled observationone-to-oneinformalactive learning	84
creating	multiple disciplinesleaderless/egalitariancasual/active learningresearch	
communicating	knowledge is dispersedimpromptu deliveryorganise information	
decisionmaking	information is sharedleader sets final directionsemi-formal to formal	0000

• make decisions

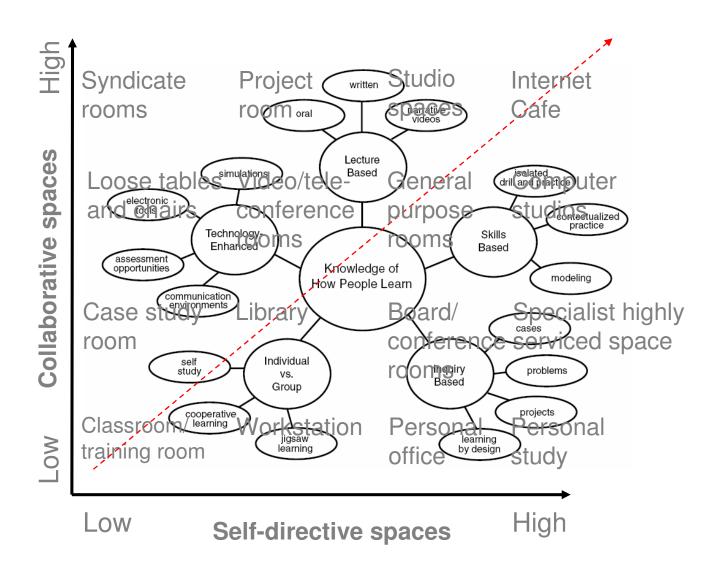


Pedagogy & Space Matrix – Independent vs Collaborative





Pedagogy & Space Matrix – Independent vs Collaborative





Practice Model (PBL) - Schon, 1999



Doing



eflection

office study carrel

Breakout

language lab computer studio

syndicate room

collaboration





Touch Down

telephone booth café tables courtyard seating

Seminar

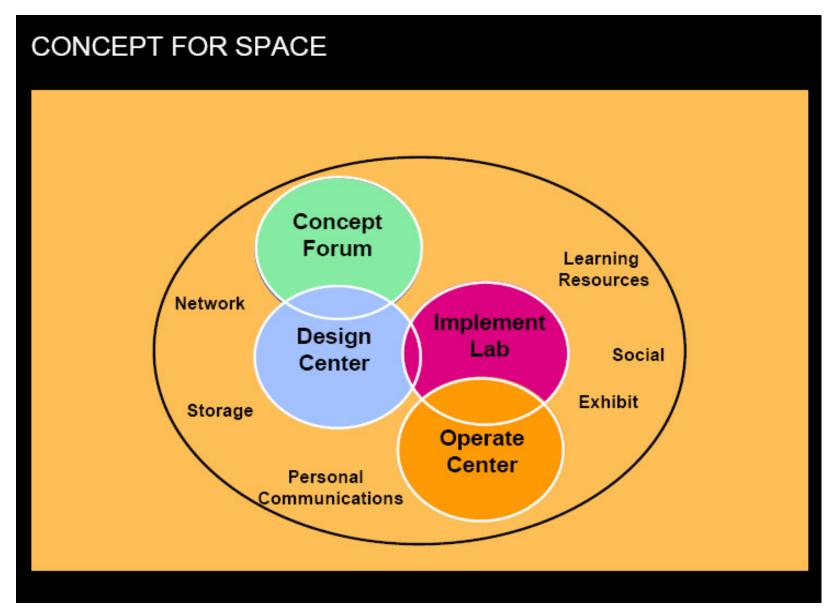
forum
lounge
meeting
videoconference



Dialogue



Problem Based Learning - MIT Aeronautical





Problem Based Learning - MIT Aeronautical

CONCEIVE SPACE

- Allows student to envision new systems, understand user needs, develop concepts
- Emphases Reflections
- Reinforces human interaction: talking and thinking
- Largely technology-free zone
- Linked with library/resource center



Problem Based Learning – MIT Aeronautical

DESIGN SPACE

- Support new paradigm of cooperative digitally supported design
- Allows student to design, share designs, and understand interaction
- Central room and team breakout rooms
- IT accessible from student living groups
- Keep design space near build space to reinforce connection



NLII 2004 Conference

Process for Designing Learning Spaces

HT / C7A

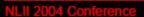


Problem Based Learning – MIT Aeronautical

IMPLEMENT SPACE

- Allow students to build small, medium and large system
- Mechanical, electronic, specialty fabrication, visible to students and visitors
- Software engineering and integration
- Safe, yet accessible as much as possible on "student hours"





Problem Based Learning - MIT Aeronautical

OPERATE SPACE

- Create opportunities for students to learn about operations
- Operate their experiments and projects
- · Operate facility class experiments
- Simulated operations of real systems
- · I-lab links to real systems



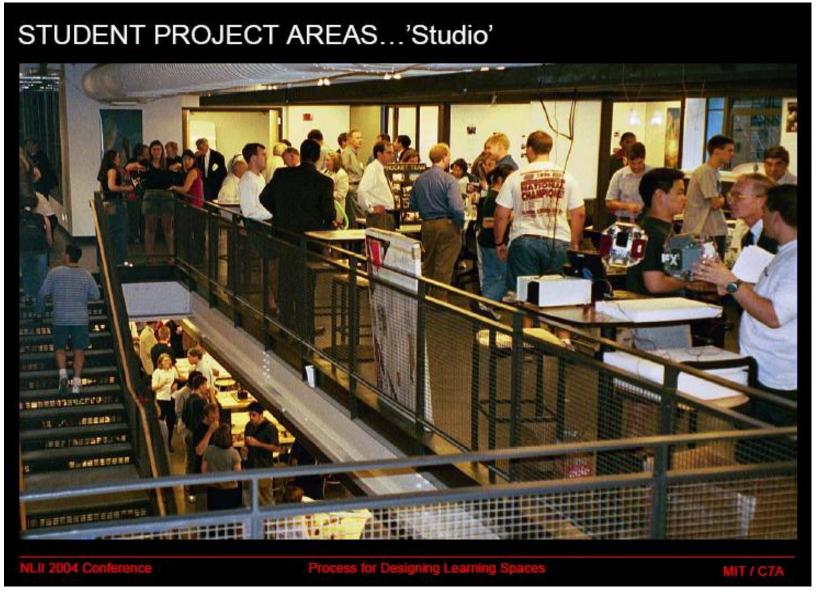
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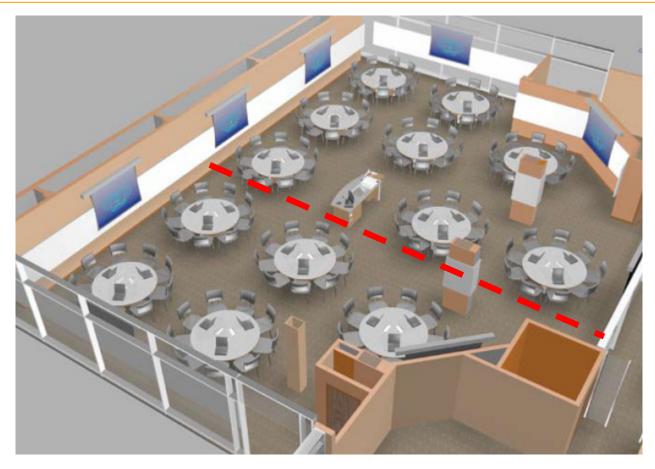


Problem Based Learning – MIT Aeronautical





Technology Enabled Active Learning - MIT Physics 1



- Groups (self-directed) in searching for understanding, meaning or solutions or creating a product, with teacher support
- Some delivery, with Web access and team teaching includes remote IVT
- Flexible layout accommodates range of projects divide into smaller spaces



Flexible furniture model



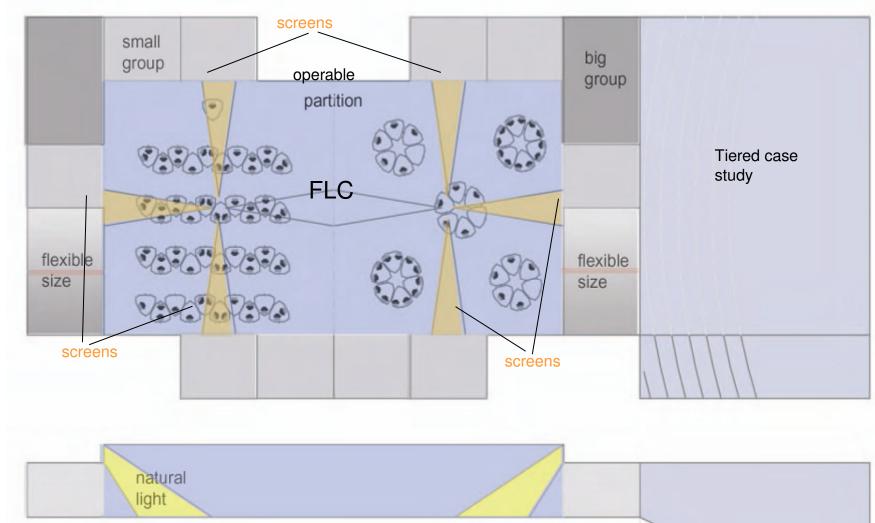








Flexible Learning Centre (FLC)



Different possibilities in each side facilitated by movable furnishings which allow a variety of settings and pedagogies to take place within one space



Flexible Learning Centres – Griffith University

video conference suite lounge/ coffee

syndicate discussion room

syndicate discussion room

computer training room

flexible seminar room

open access computer room

syndicate discussion room

resources centre

board/ seminar room syndicate discussion room



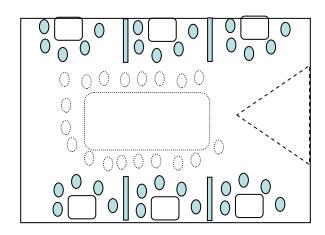






Learning studio - ANU

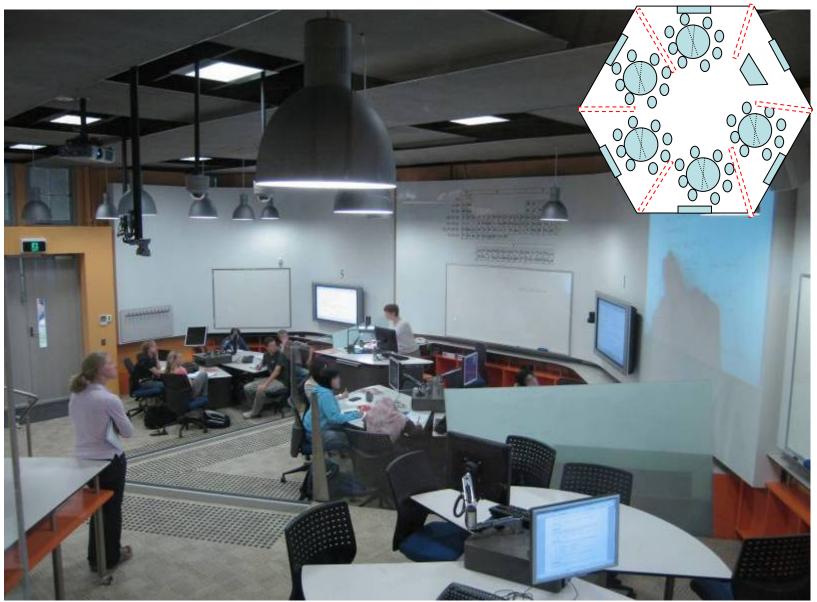




Use of office screens for collaborative dividers



Learning Lab [Chemistry 1] - Melbourne University



Adv. Collab. Learning Centre & Access Grid - vuw





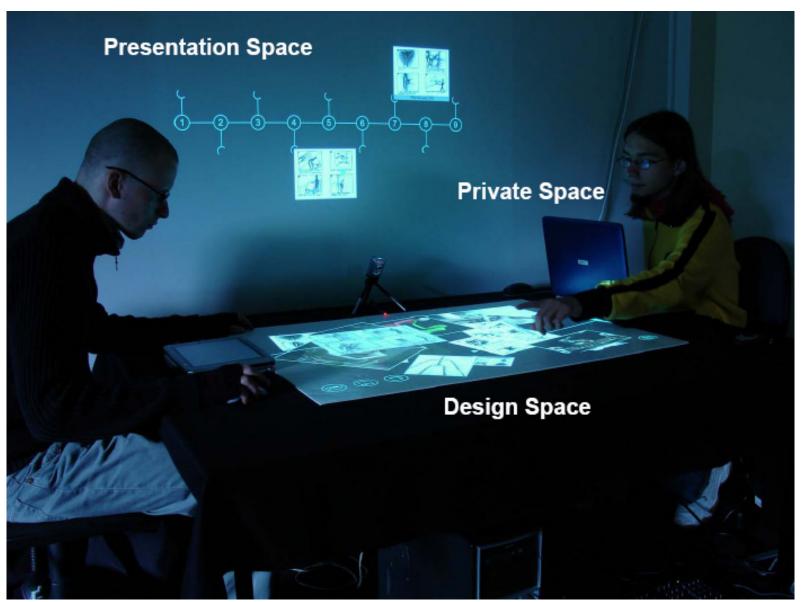




Rubida Research
New Learning Environments

Victoria University of Wellington

HitLab Areas of Research - www.hitlabnz.org



Learning Studios – Mitchell et al 2005

Emerging principles:

- 1. Bring natural light, air, and view back to the classroom
- 2. All campus spaces outdoor spaces & mobile spaces, are potentially wirelessly serviced ad-hoc classrooms
- 3. Take care of the logistics and the security of laptops, cellphones, and PDAs
- 4. Design spaces for individual users of electronic devices & new social dynamics that these devices enable
- 5. Keep it simple and flexible, and design around people, not technology







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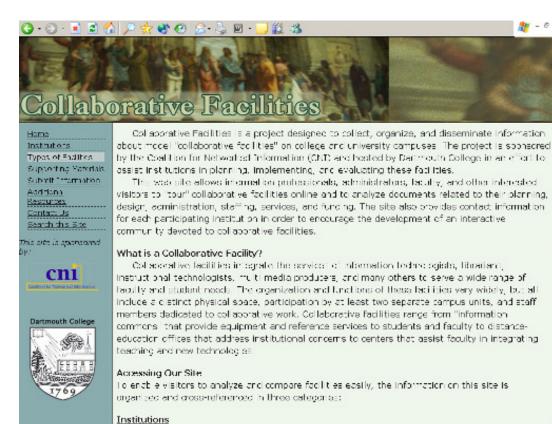






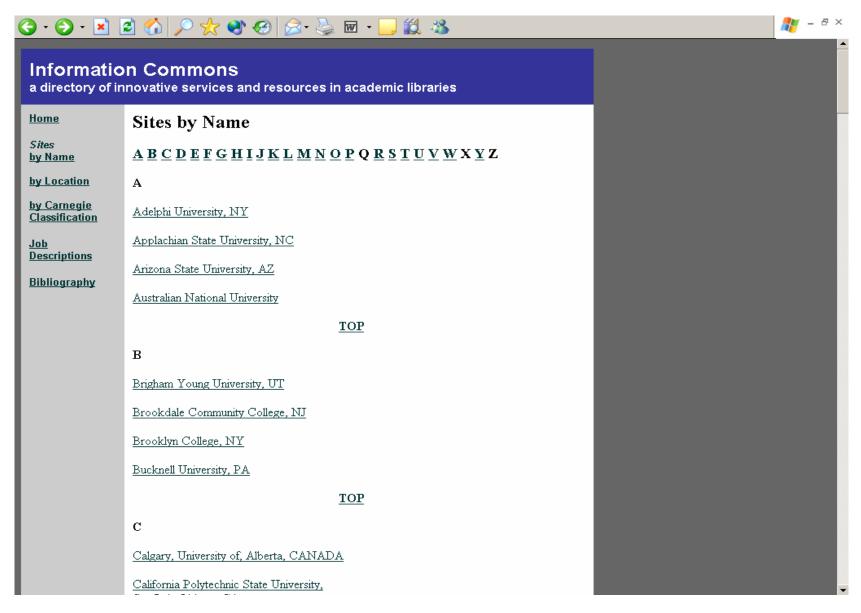
Learning Commons - Typologies

- Information Commons
- Digital Library Centers
- Information Arcades
- Centers for Instructional & Faculty Development
- Centers or Classrooms for Instructional Delivery
- Facilities for Multi-Media
 Production
- Facilities for Multi-Media Delivery
- Centers for Distance Education



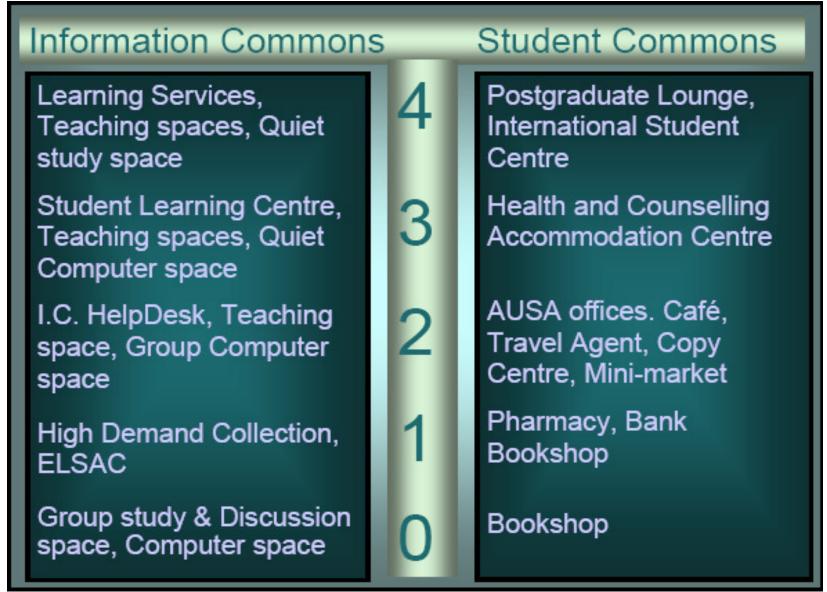
http://www.dartmouth.edu/~collab/

Brookdale 'Clearinghouse' - Information Commons



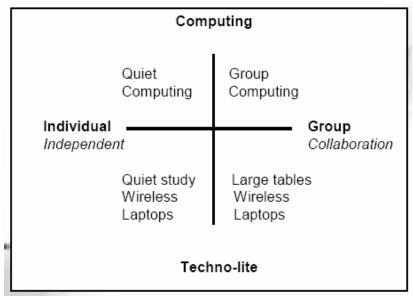


University of Auckland – Information & Student Commons



Source: Mountifield 2005

University of Auckland - Information & Student Commons







Rubida Research
New Learning Environments

Source: Mountifield 2005

University of Otago - Information Services Building



Community Concourse

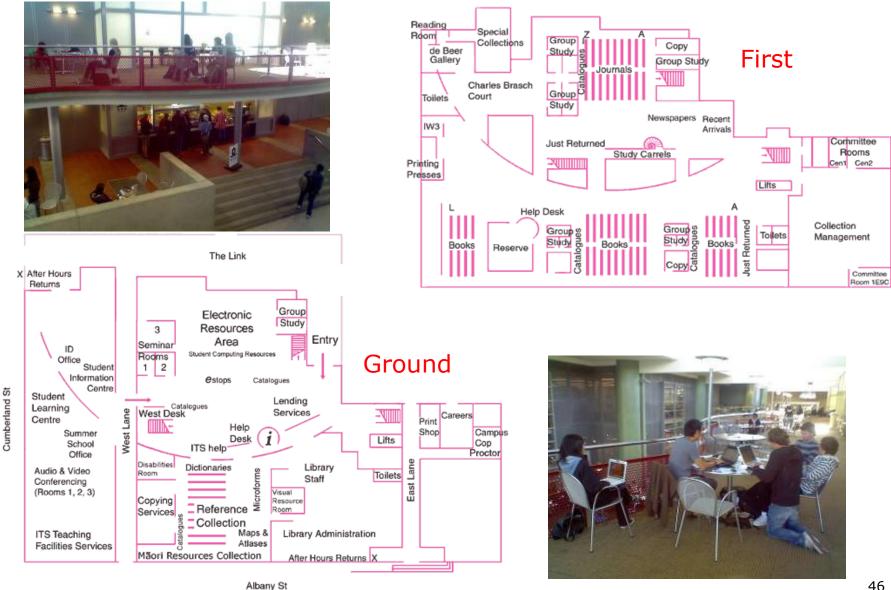
- Information Kiosks
- Exhibits and Displays
- Food Services
- Informal Seating
- Terrace





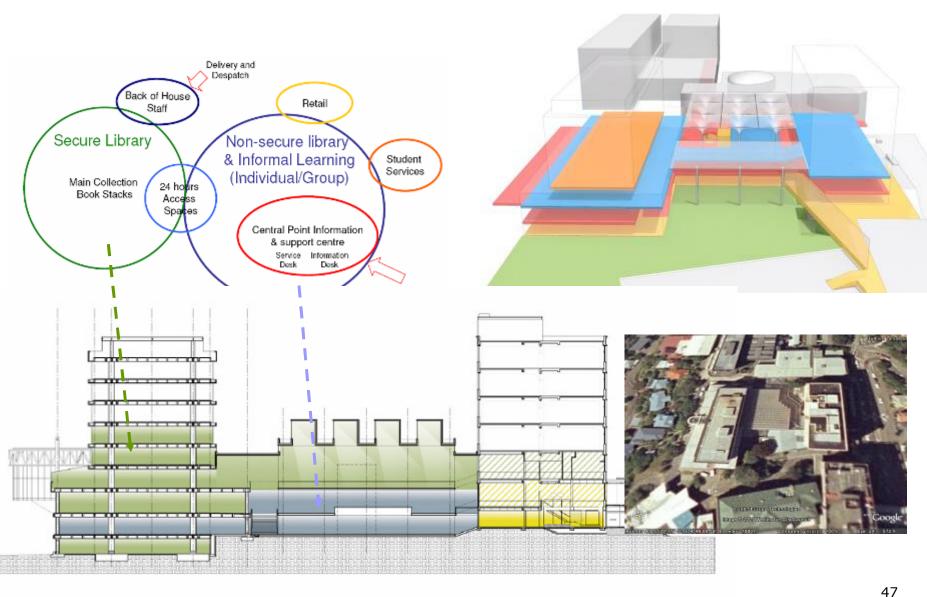
Pfeiffer Partners (formerly HHPA)

University of Otago - Information Services Building





Victoria University of Wellington – Hub & Library





Seating Spaces

Secure Zone

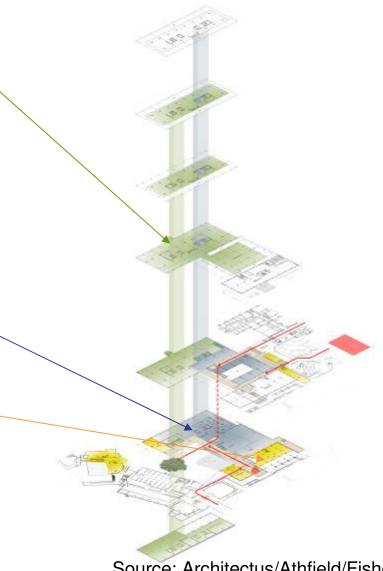
- Seats with computers (SCS)
- Seats with carrells
- Seats at group tables
- Group withdrawal rooms
- A/V seats
- A/V room seats
- Slides room seats
- SCS Print Kiosk

Non Secure Zone (RFID)

- Seats with computers (SCS)
- · Seats in 'study-house'

Social Zone

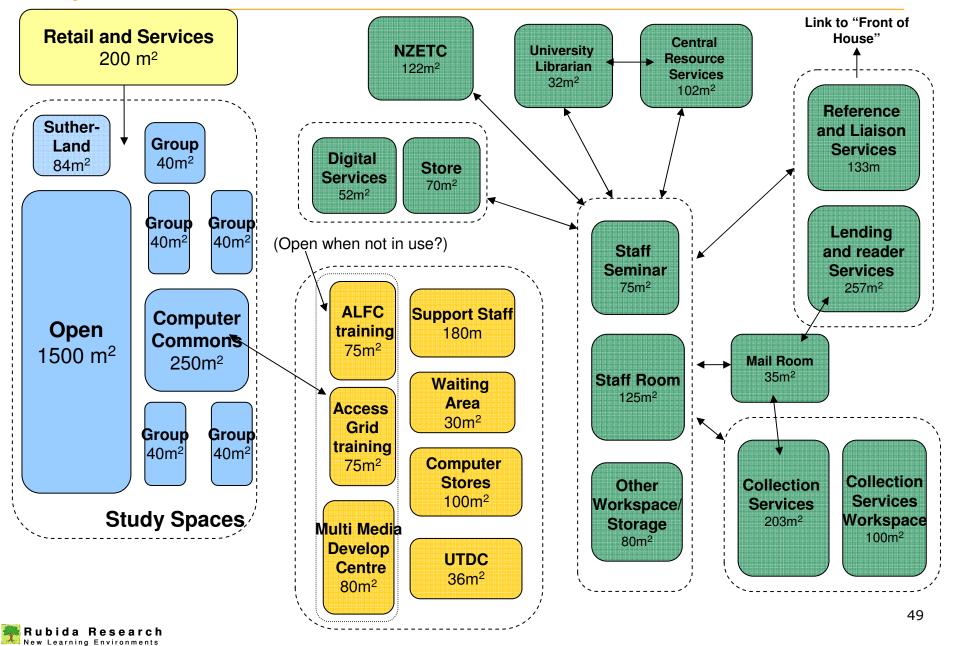
- Seats in circulation spaces
- Seats in eddy space zones



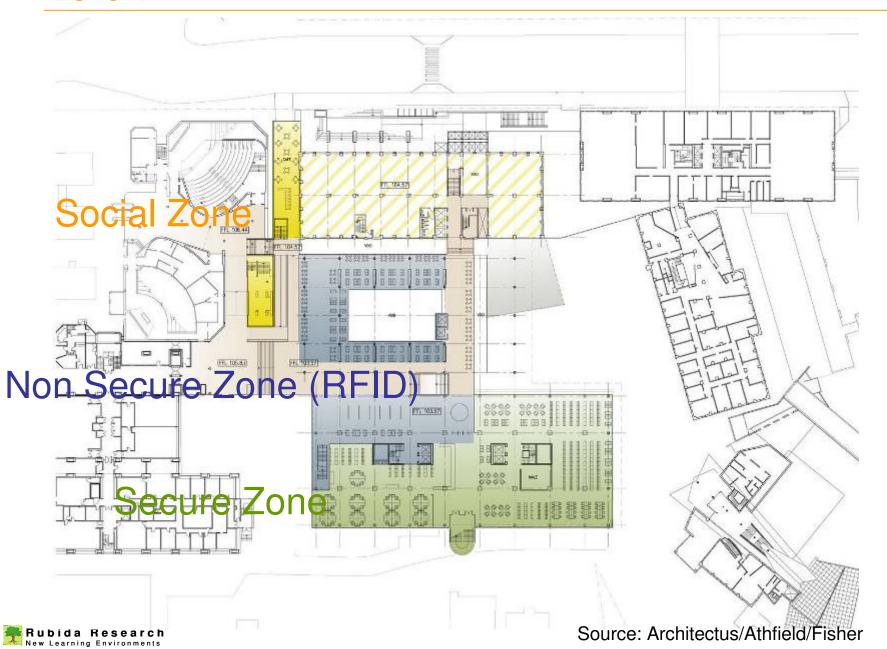


Source: Architectus/Athfield/Fisher

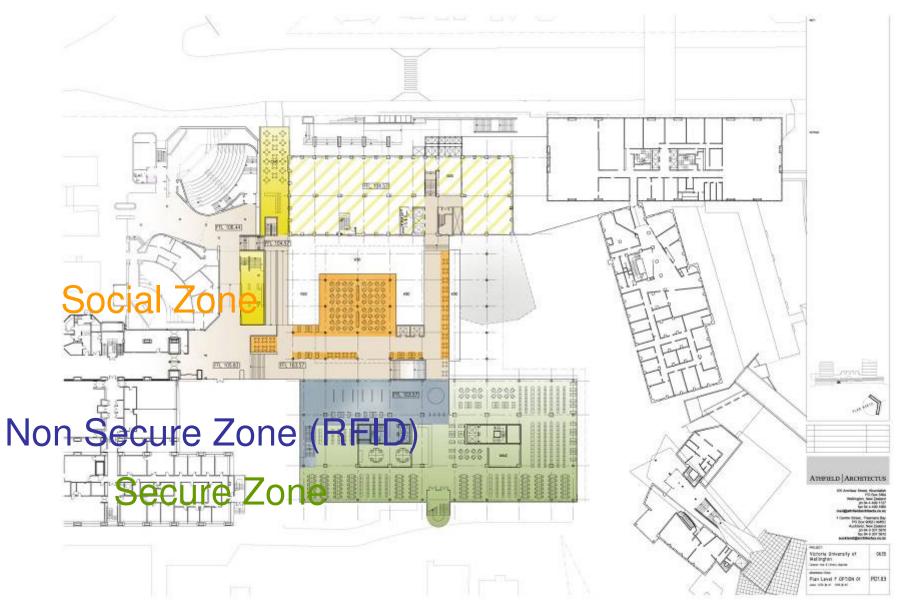
Layer F - Library Support and Reader Zones



Level F



Level F - Alternate





Source: Architectus/Athfield/Fisher

Peer to peer learning spaces – Scottish Funding Council





Dining decks, South
East Essex College
(photo:courtesy of South East Essex College)

Wifi cafeteria, University of Wolverhampton (photo: AMA)



Computer stations, Anglia Polytechnic University (photo: AMA)

Cafeteria computer drop in, Sheffield Hallam University (photo: AMA)











































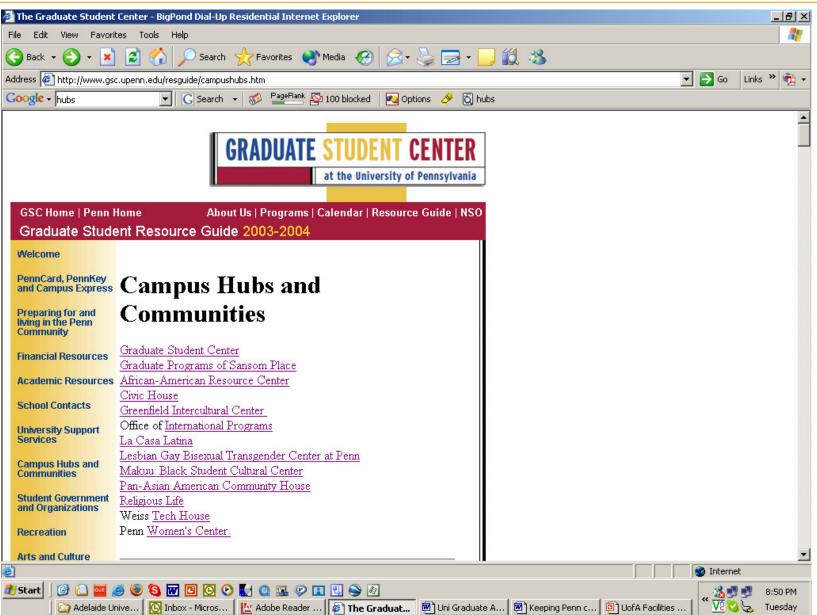








Hubs & Communities - University of Pennsylvania



University Square - University of Pennsylvania

Keeping Penn campus vibrant

University Square is the latest in restoring the neighbourhood. By Tom Belden Inquirer Staff Writer

http://www.philly.com/mld/inquirer/4032768.htm



Listeners enjoy the Arpeggio jazz ensemble at University Square, a new retail development space created at 36th and Sansom Streets by the University of Pennsylvania. BONNIE WELLER / Inquirer Staff Photographer

People who run urban universities could get a good education in business by hanging out for half an hour at 36th and Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.

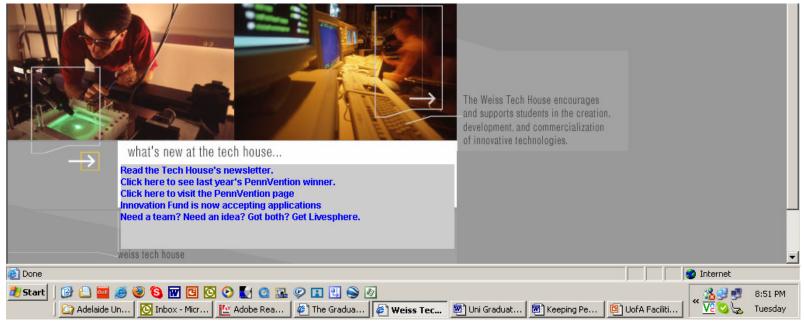


Technology Hub - University of Pennsylvania



Goals

- Infect undergraduates with excitement of technological innovation
- Provide an action-oriented context to motivate learning
- Foster development of problem solving skills critical for innovation
- Nurture an innovation community at Penn
- Provide knowledge & infrastructure resources that enable innovation



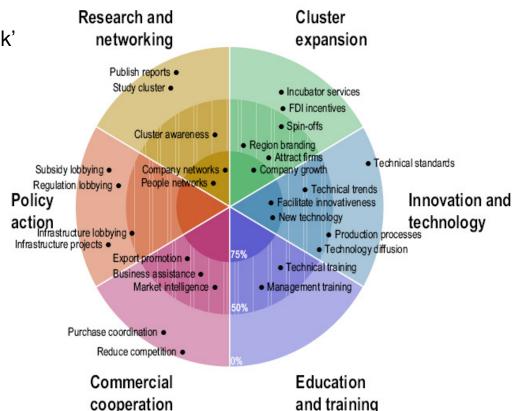


Interactive Learning Hub – Nodes & Critical Mass

- Social construction of knowledge & 'communities of practice'
- 2. Asynchronous/synchronous learning
- 3. New production of knowledge
- 4. Social capital networks & social architecture
- Research priorities. Government 'Link' funding... social network analysis
- Cluster theory

Figure 25
The Cluster Initiative Target
Board

Illustrates six segments of related objectives. The more frequent an objective is, the closer it is to the centre. Objectives inside the centre and middle rings are performed by 75% and 50% of the Cls respectively.



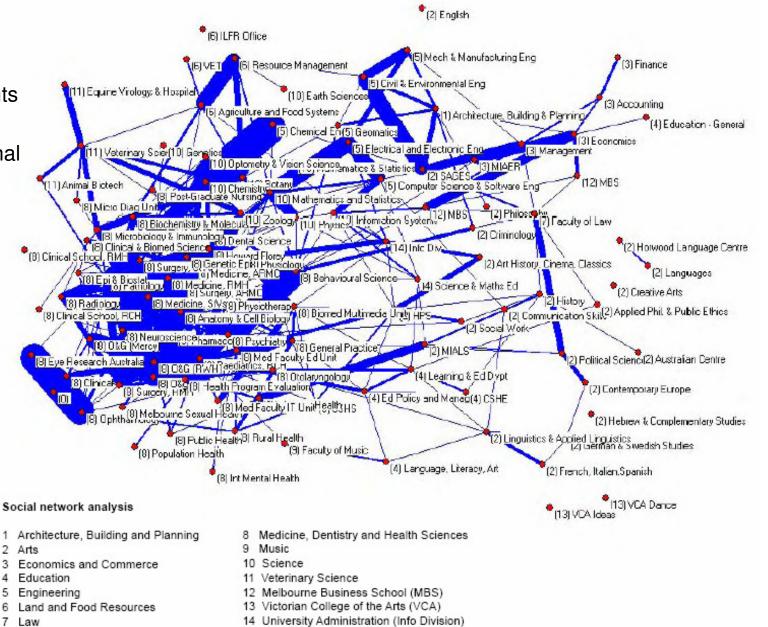
Source: Sovell, 2003



Social Network Analysis – Research Collaborations

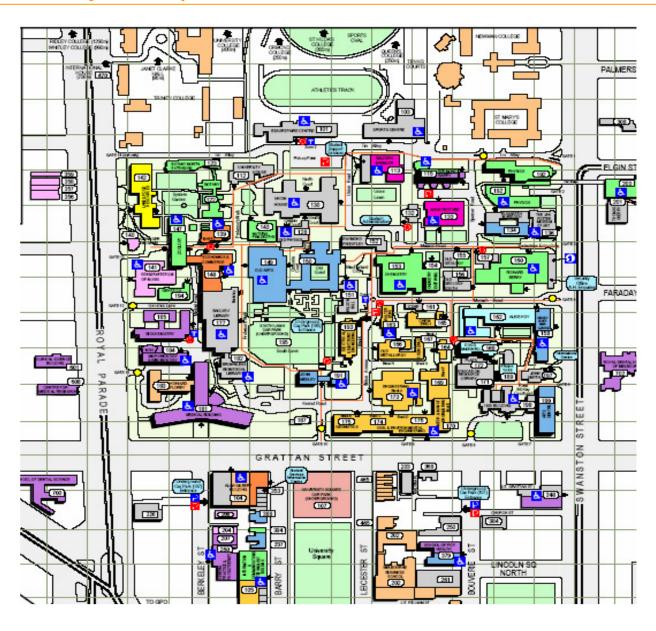
3 years of Collaborations

- Research Grants won
- Refereed Journal articles
- Refereed conference papers
- Books & book chapters



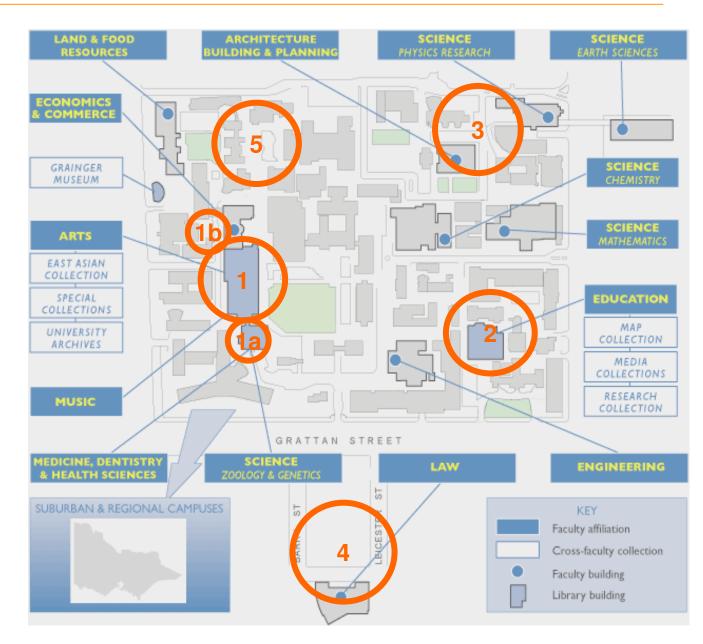


Melbourne University Campus



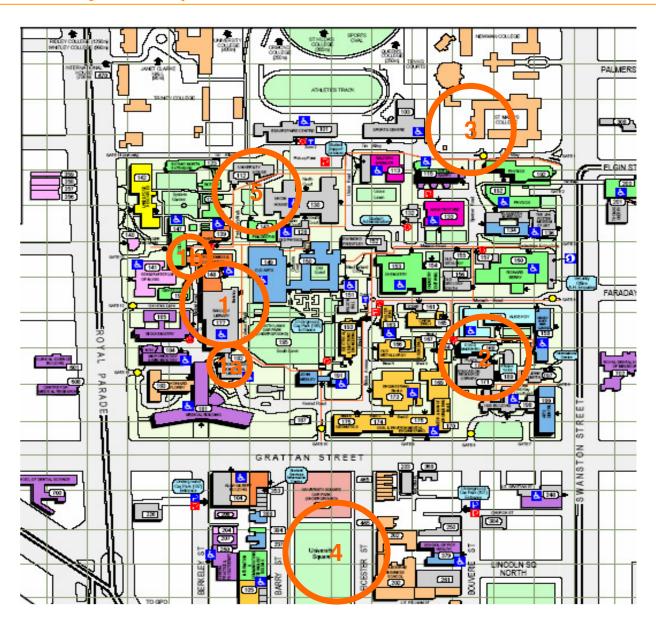
Network of Nodes – University of Melbourne Libraries/Hubs

- 1. Arts
- 1a BioMedical
- 1b Music
- 2. ERC, Eng, E Asian, GS
- 3. Architecture, Physical Sciences
- 4. Economics/Co mmerce, Law, MBS
- 5. LFR, Life Sciences
- 6. Bio21

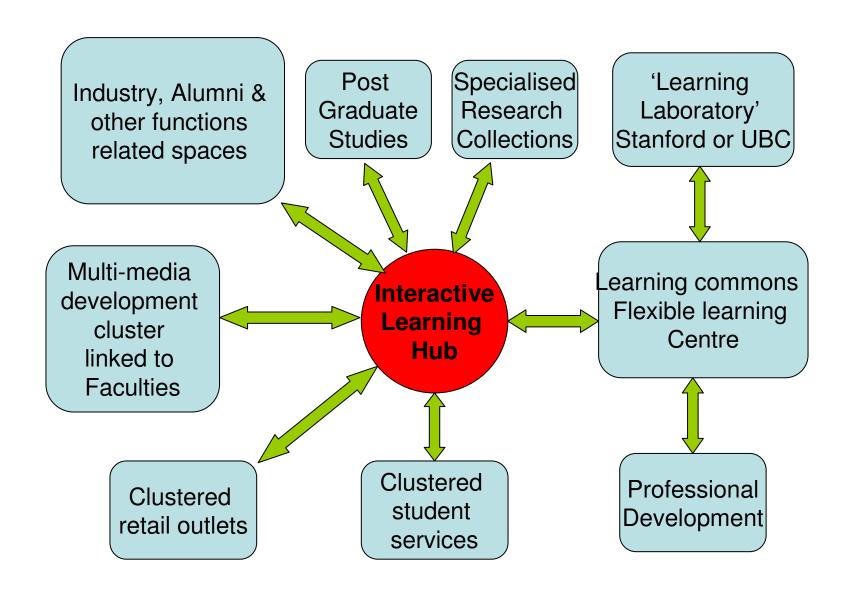




Melbourne University Campus



Research Led Learning - Interactive Learning Hub





Concluding Remarks

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Thank You

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