

REIMAGINING LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

orcutt winslow

### AGENDA

- Introductions CUSD & Orcutt | Winslow
- Portrait of the Learner + Journey to Excellence
  - **Polling**
- Learning Outcomes <>>> Learning Environments
- **Polling**
- Discussion

# Introductions



PARTNER IN CHARGE



SARAVANAN BALA AIA, NCARB, LEED AP, ALEP PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT



**SCOTT SOWINSKI** RA [AZ], AIA, WELL AP, ALEP **ASSOCIATE** 



**ADAM STRONG** RA [AZ] **ARCHITECT** 



**PHIL GEIMAN** RA [AZ] **ARCHITECT** 



**ASSOCIATE** 



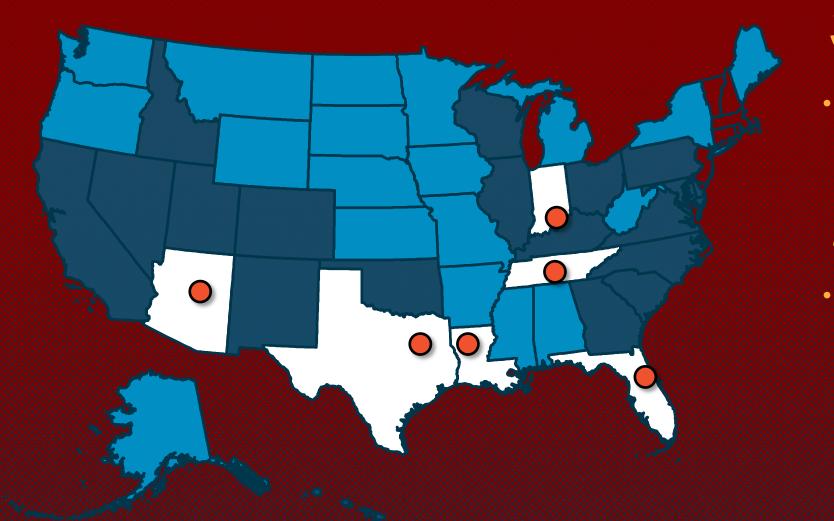
**SUNNY LEE** 



**NENWE GEESO** 

## orcutt winslow

ARCHITECTURE • PLANNING • INTERIOR DESIGN



5 Years

2 States

Locations

# orcutt winslow

# PHOENIX

Local Arizona Resources

Education Studio Staff

Interior Designers

Creative Services



### SPECTRUM OF LEARNING



Valley View Leadership Academy



Madison Meadows



Cherokee Elementary

**TRADITIONAL** 

LEARNER-CENTRIC / NEXT GEN

**CONTEMPORARY** 

Bélen Soto Elementary



Maricopa Institute of Technology



John S. McCain III Elementary



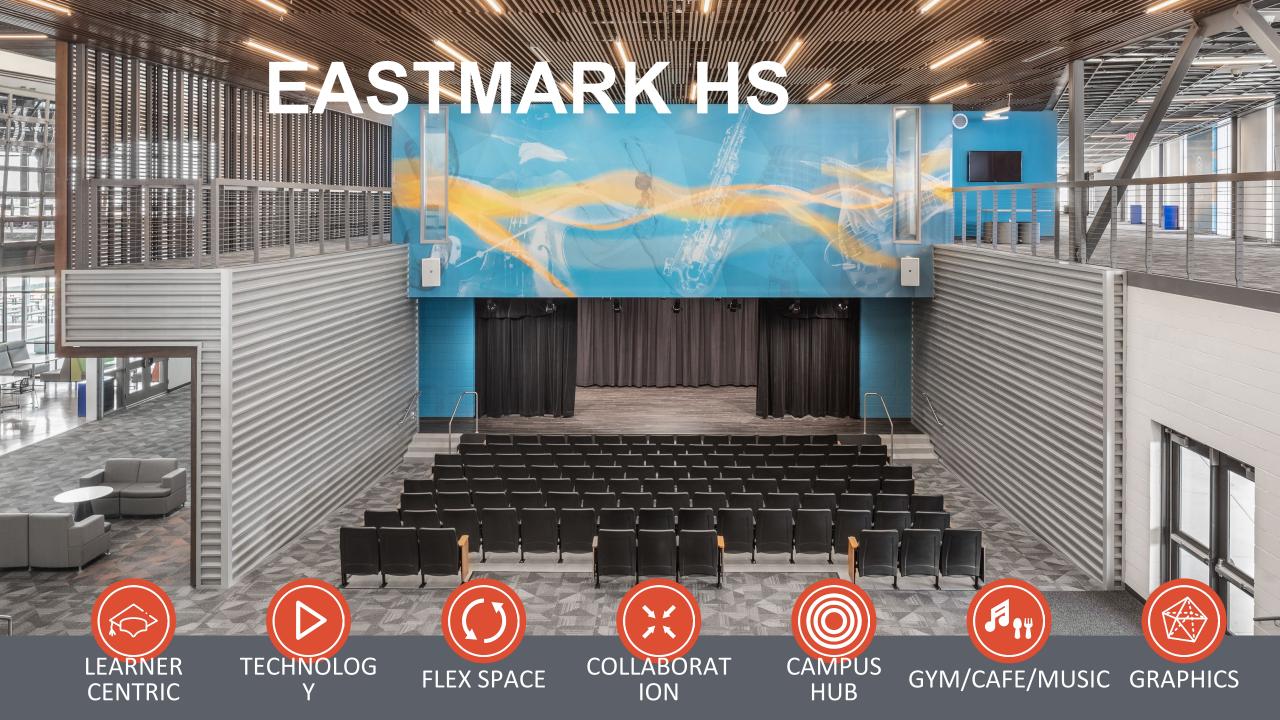












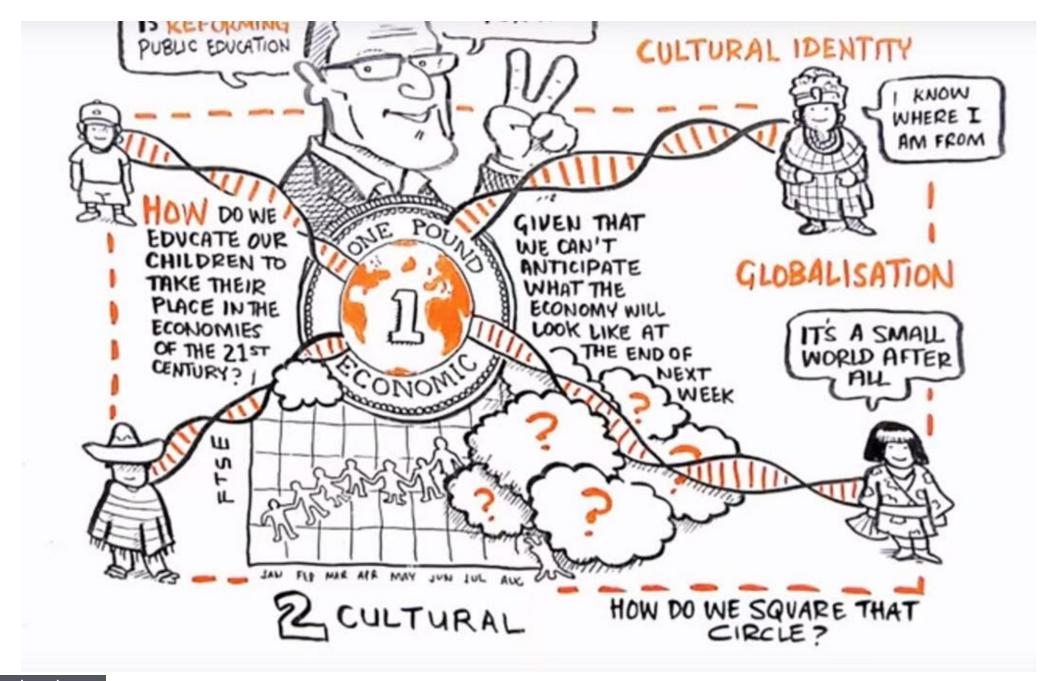












## JOURNEY TO EXCELLENCE

#### Goal 1: Learning **Experiences**

 CUSD students and staff engage in meaningful and innovative learning experiences using essential skills and strategies that foster continuous growth to develop successful members of local and global communities

#### Goal 2: Community Engagement

 CUSD families and community partners engage in the shared responsibility of personalizing experiences that contribute to the students personal, social, emotional, and academic growth.

#### Goal 3: Innovative **Organizations**

 CUSD staff illustrate future focused, and adaptable instructional and operational practices that are equitable, efficient, fiscally responsible, and data driven to ensure high quality educational experiences.

#### Goal 4: Culture

• CUSD students, staff, families, and community members cultivate inclusive and supportive environments that enhance open collaboration, quality learning and pathways to achievement.



# CUSD PORTRAIT OF A LEARNER



### PORTRAIT OF A LEARNER

Chandler Unified School District



#### **ADAPTABILITY**

- Flexible
- Overcome barriers
- Demonstrate resilience
- Adjust to challenging conditions or change



#### COLLABORATION

- · Value others' input
- Own team decision
- · Work cohesively towards a common goal
- · Balance individual goals with group goals
- Contribute respectfully when sharing ideas



#### COMMUNICATION

- Active listener
- · Develop responsible digital footprint
- · Adapts to the needs of the audience
- Articulate thoughts through written, oral, and non-verbal skills



#### **CRITICAL THINKING**

- Ask guestions
- Persevere through problems to find a solution
- · Identify, define, and solve authentic problems
- Collect, assess, and analyze relevant information
- Reflect on learning experiences, processes, and solutions



#### **EMPATHY**

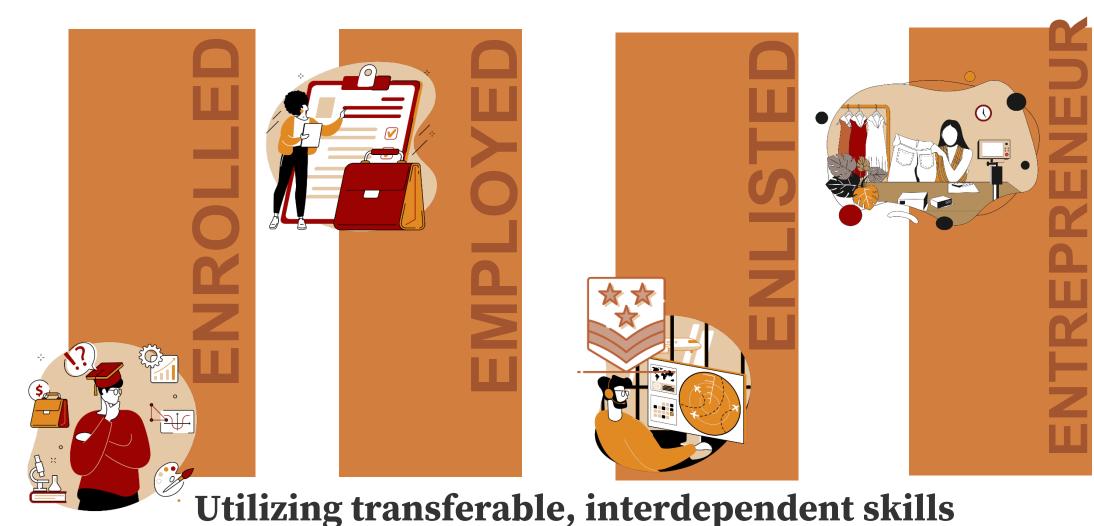
- Seek to understand
- Demonstrate compassion and concern for others
- Respect and connect with others' feelings, opinions, and culture



#### **GLOBAL CITIZEN**

- Literate in technology and communication skills
- Demonstrate civic responsibility
- Apply learning to real world situations
- Empower self and others to make a difference in local and world community
- Value and respect diverse cultures and perspectives

### **EMPOWERED FOR ANY AND ALL OPTIONS**



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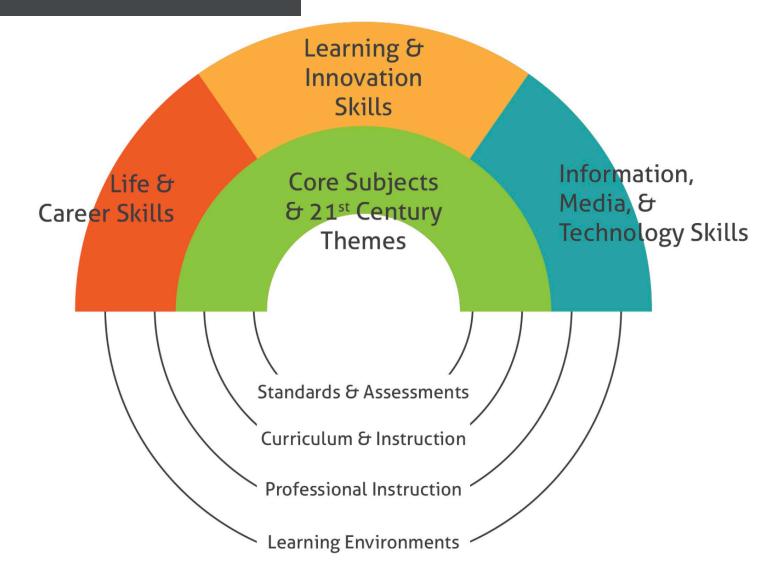


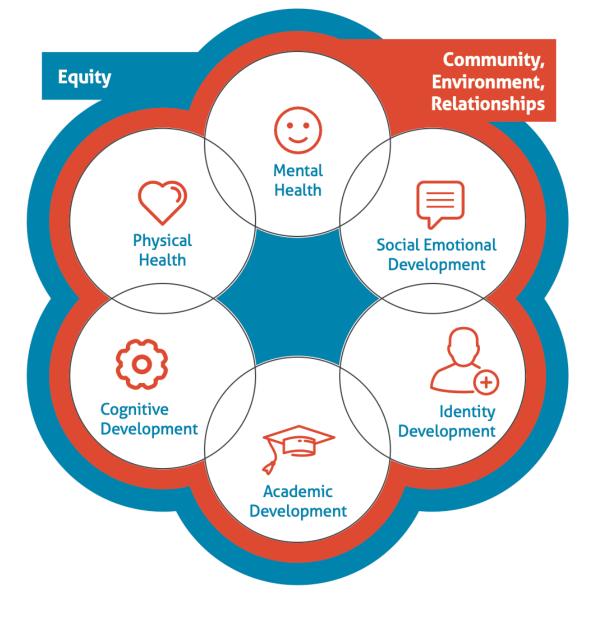
Al, Robotics, Internet of Things, Autonomous Vehicles, 3D Printing, Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Materials Science, Energy Storage, Quantum Computing.

Industrial revolution

Blockchain Analyst, NFT Professional, Driverless Mobility Engineer, Metaverse Influencer, Telemed Physician, Cloud Architect, DevOps Engineer, Drone Pilot, Chief Listening Officer, Bud Tender.

### CONTENT VS SKILLS





Source: Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative Whole child Framework

## PARADIGMS OF FUTURE LEARNING

- Good health is a pre-condition to Education
- Well-being is an essential attribute that promotes good learning

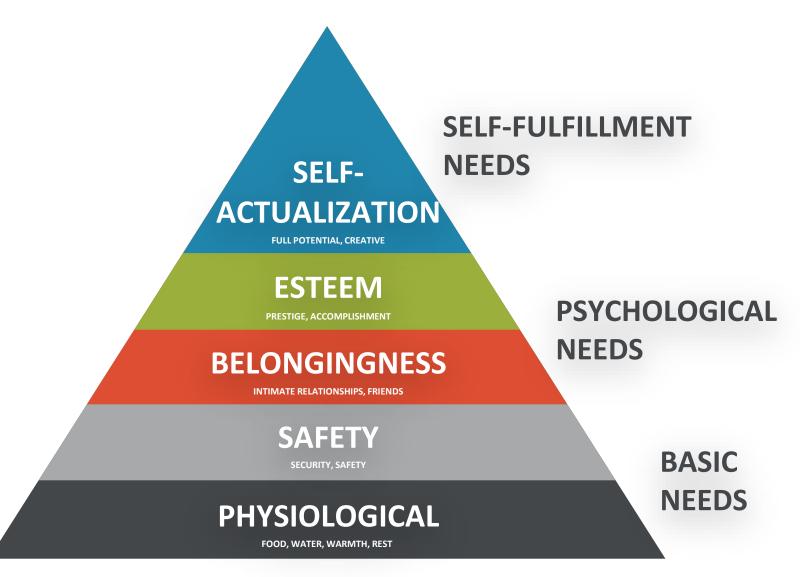
Learning-Wellness School as a community of Change Makers

- Educators collaborate <<>> Students Benefit!
- Cultivation of positive relationships <<>> do better emotionally and academically

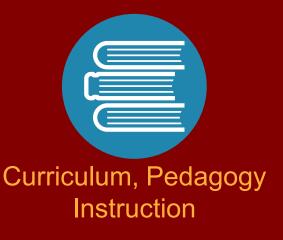
- Student Agency: initiate, design and lead their own learning and growth.
- Teacher <<>> Facilitator

Student-Led Learning Power of Playbased Learning

 Enable curiosity, imagination, creativity: reap the multiple benefits of play-based learning experiences













Professional Development



High Performance Design



Learner Centric Design



Inclusive Design
Trauma Informed Design



High Performance Design

### HPD - SAFETY



- STUDENT ENGAGEMENT
- INTERVENTION [EARLY, THERAPUTIC]
- BULLYING PREVENTION
- COMMUNITY & PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT
- COUNSELING/MENTAL HEALTH
- SUICIDE PREVENTION

ROOT CAUSE ISSUES \*

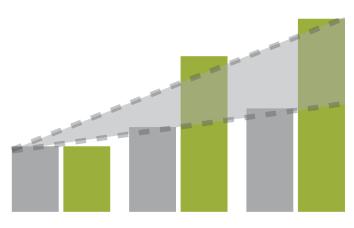
MANIFESTATION ISSUES

PHYSICAL SAFETY

DETER DETECT DELAY DEFEND

**BALANCE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY!!!** 

## HPD – COGNITIVE SCIENCE BASED



September March
Control Classroom

The average test score gain is

33X

**HIGHER** in the biophilic classroom

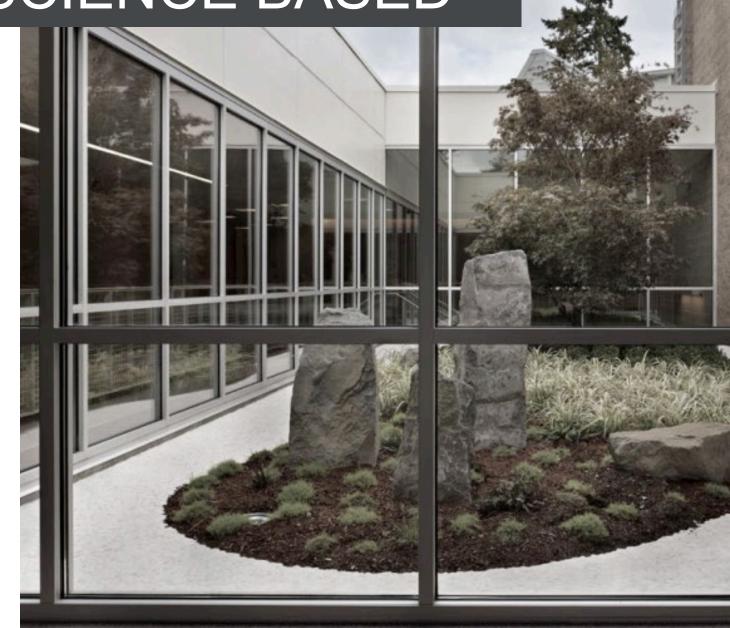


HPD - COGNITIVE SCIENCE BASED

SCALE AND REPETITION [cognitive stimulation]

PATTERNED COMPLEXITY, BEAUTY, INCLUSIVITY, DIVERSITY [improves pro social behavior]

- NATURAL LIGHT [promotes circadian rhythms]
- VIEWS TO THE OUTSIDE, OUTDOOR LEARNING SPACES [brain downshifting]
- PROSPECT & REFUGE [reduces stress, improves concentration, attention
- MYSTERY, RISK/PERIL [dopamine release, builds self-esteem]



## HPD – COGNITIVE SCIENCE BASED

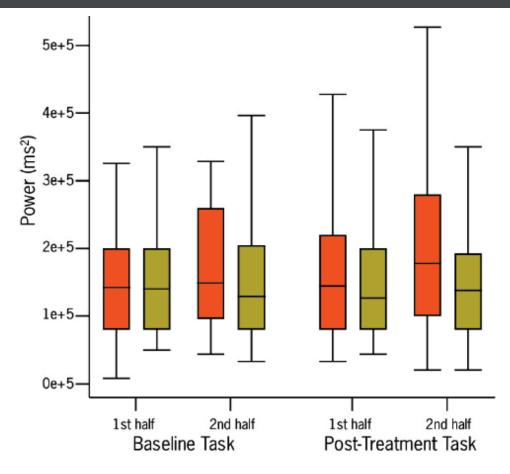


Figure. Boxplot of the median and variance of moment-to-moment response variability (reported as power). Participants viewed a concrete (orange boxes) or green (green boxes) roof. Data shown for the 1st and 2nd half baseline task, and the 1st and 2nds half post-treatment task indicates a significant difference between participants viewing a concrete and green roof. Source: Lee et al. 40-second green roof views sustain attention: The rolde of micro-breaks in attention restoration. Journal of Environmental Psychology 42(2015):182-189.







#### BRAIN BASED LEARNING

#### Campfire



A place for a community of learners to sit together, listen to each otex and learn from storytellers CLASSROOMS

#### Watering Hole



A place for learning from peers in small groups

EX:

BREAKOUTS

#### Cave



An area to be alone and to reflect or work independently, without interruption or distraction from others.

#### Swamp



For when we get stuck on a task or concept and need to meet in a group with ar expert.

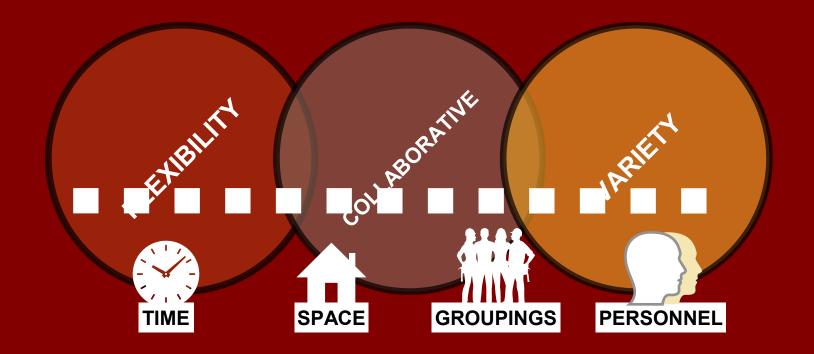
#### **Plains**



For when everyone is working independently, spread out wherever they read to be.

REFUGE SPACES MAKER SPACES COMMUNITY HUBS

### LEARNER CENTRIC FEATURES













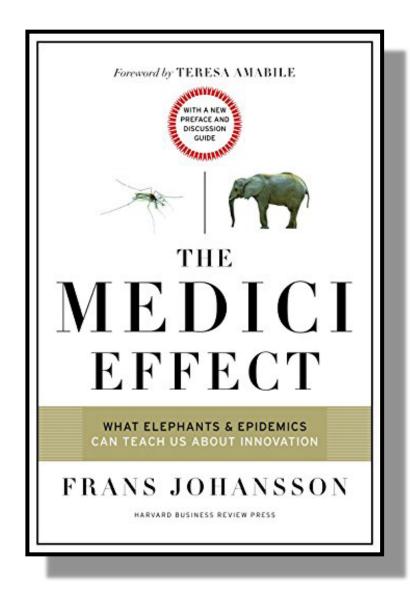






Inclusive Design
Trauma Informed Design

### JEDI



## Diversity & Inclusion are drivers of Innovation!

### INCLUSIVE DESIGN

How does the school environment promote or diminish a sense of inclusion within the student population and wider community?

How do schools reinforce or undermine the idea that all students are treated equitably through the built environment?

How does the physical infrastructure of a school positively connect with, or negatively disconnect from, the idea that difference is good?

What messages can school buildings send relative to **you belong** versus **you shouldn't be here**?

### TRAUMA INFORMED DESIGN

Orcutt Winslow Chandler Unified School District

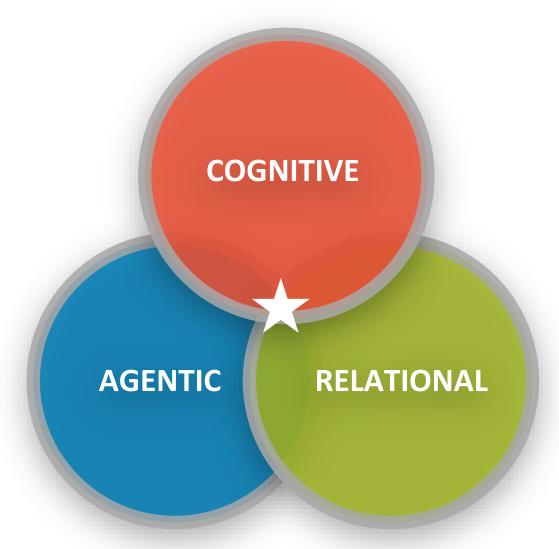
67% of the General Population has had at least one Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

83% of People of Color have had at least one Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)





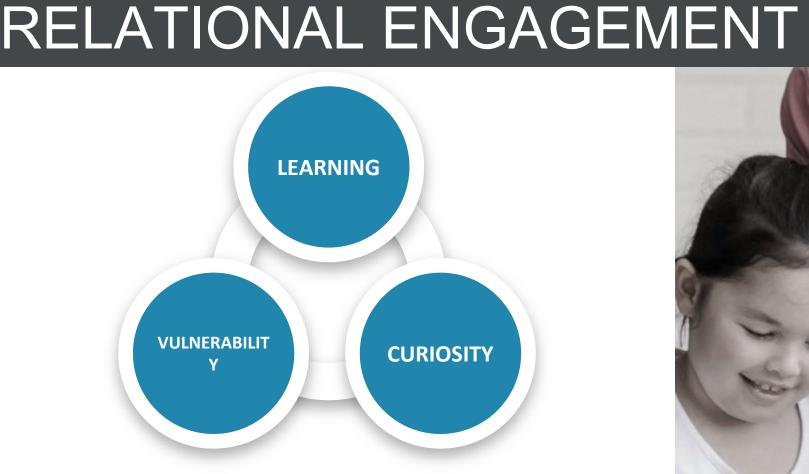
### ENGAGEMENT



COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT

- CHOICE BUT ALSO RIGOR [cognitive stimulation]
- SKILLS SCAFFOLDING [move students progressively toward stronger understanding and, ultimately, greater independence in the learning process]





- TRUST, EMPATHY, BELONGING [drivers of innovation]
- PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY [student-student, and student-teacher]

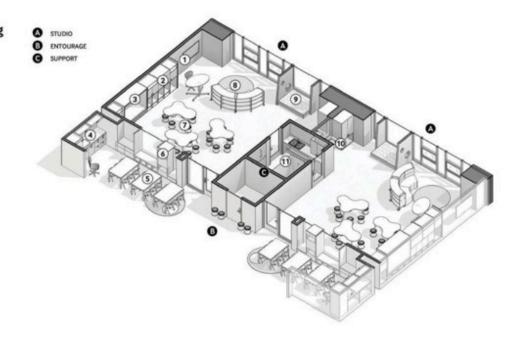


### AGENTIC ENGAGEMENT

#### Learning in a Neighborhood Setting

EXTERIOR VISUAL CONNECTION TERIOR VISUAL CONNECTION NTERIOR PHYSICAL CONNECTION

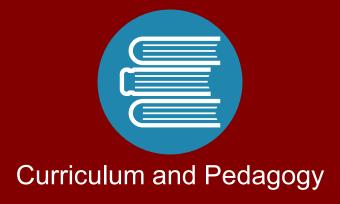
- INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGY
  - STUDENT STORAGE
- READING NOOK
- TEACHER WASHING / RESOURCE
- ENTOURAGE / GROUP DINING + ARTS
- ENTOURAGE STORAGE
- HANDS-ON ACTIVE LEARNING
- FOCUSED GROUP LEARNING
  - PERFORMANCE PLATFORM
- STUDENT WASHING
- SHARED STUDENT TOILETS



- LEARNERS ABILITY TO MAKE CHOICES ABOUT THEIR LEARNING & LEARNING ENVIRONMENT
- [SPARK CURIOSITY AND QUESTIONING, SELF PACED LEARNING, RESILIENCE]



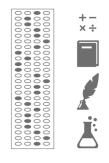




### TRADITIONAL

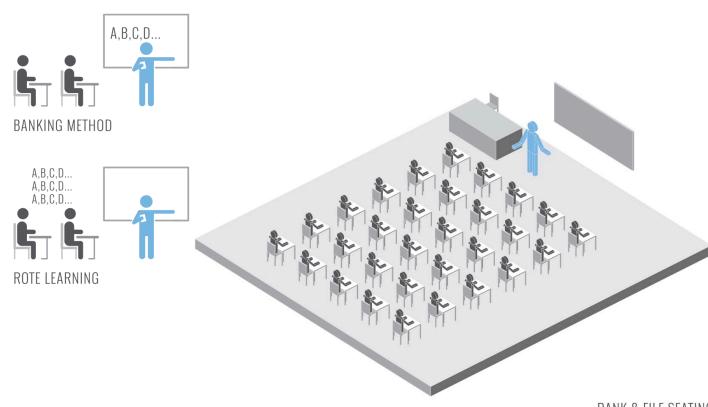
The traditional classroom is in a rank and file organization with all desks facing the front or the instructor. This organization is typically used for classes that are primarily lecture based. The teacher is usually positioned at the front of the classroom with a white board and the teachers desk near by. Furthermore, in the traditional model the instructors are seen as the knowledge or content providers while the students are receivers. The classroom area is 960 square feet and often has very few daylight openings if any. The classroom teacher to student ratio is desired to be between 1:16 to 1:24 but it is not common for classrooms to exceed those numbers, especially in public schools.

#### **COMMON CORE TESTING**



STANDARIZED TESTS

#### **ONE-WAY TEACHING METHODS**



**RANK & FILE SEATING** Used for one-way Teaching

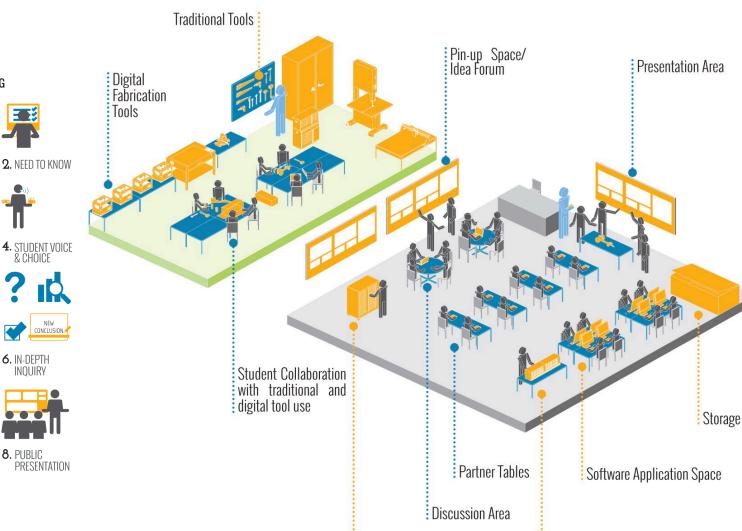
### PROJECT BASED

Project-Based Learning (PBL) is any programmatic or instructional approach that utilizes multifaceted projects as a central organization strategy for educating students. Students are typically assigned a project or series of projects that require them to use research, writing, interviewing, collaborating or public speaking skills to compose various work products that may include papers, scientific studies, public policy proposals, multimedia presentations, video documentaries, art installations, or musical and theatrical performances ("Project-Based Learning," 2013). An open-ended real world problem or challenge drives the project and a tangible product, performance or event is created (Larmer, 2014). Through project development, students integrate many subjects and skills into a multidisciplinary learning experience. Projects may take several weeks, months or semesters ("Project-Based Learning," 2013).

#### THE **8** ESSENTIALS OF PROJECT-BASED LEARNING INCLUDE:

- 1. Significant Content to students' lives.
- 2. A Need to Know feeling given by project.
- 3. A Driving Question to focus student effort.
- 4. Student Voice & Choice in communicating learned content and skills.
- **5. 21st Century Competencies** that include research, critical thinking, collaboration and creativity/innovation.
- **6.** In-Depth Inquiry that lead students to research, discover, test and draw new conclusions.
- 7. Critique & Revision to emphasize trial and error and recalculating in the process.
- 8. Public Audience Presentation to add value to the work produced (Larmer & Mergendoller, 2012)

#### **FABLAB**



Mobile Computer Lab

Device Charging Station

#### 8 ESSENTIALS OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING



1. SIGNIFICANT CONTENT

3. DRIVING OUESTION

5.21st CENTURY

7. CRITIOLIE & REVISION





STUDENT VOICE



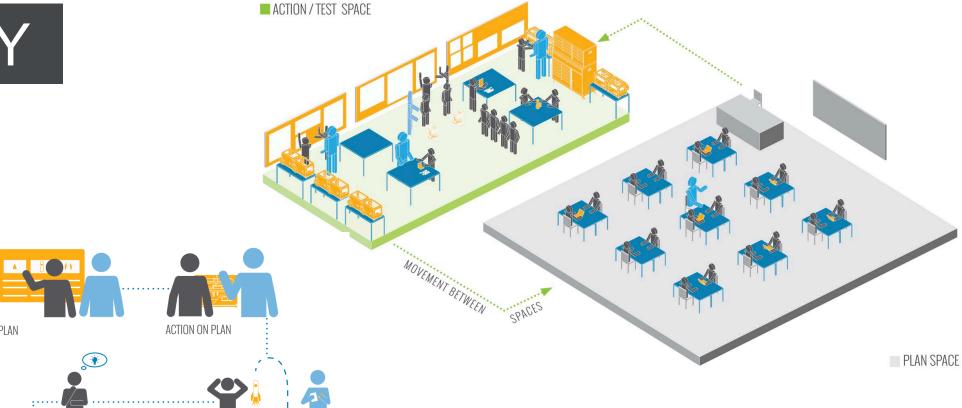




6. IN-DEPTH

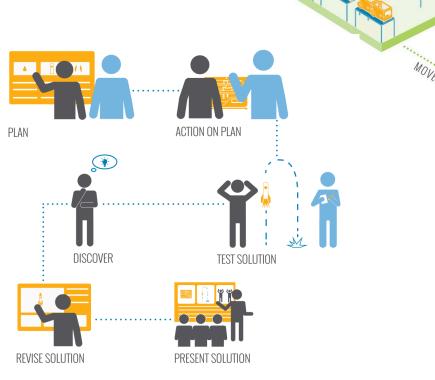


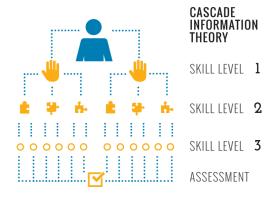
8. PUBLIC



#### **DESIGN-BASED** LEARNING

Design-Based Learning focuses on design and creativity. The students create physical objects that reflect themes, concepts and standards. The steps to this process is to plan, experiment, discover, interpret, discriminate, revise and then justify their learning. Visual learning, spatial and holistic thinking are all at the center of this educational trend along with needing to work simultaneously in different media. (About Design-Based Learning, 2009)





Gamification is the use of game theory as a means of educating or acquiring skills. gamification is not the same as game-based as gamification can go unnoticed as a game while still using game theory. Game theory entails starting with a teaching goal in mind, proposing a challenge to reach that goal, provide skills along the way through cascade theory, and then reward that challenge when the goal is completed (Kiang, 2014) (Teachthoughtstaff, 2014).

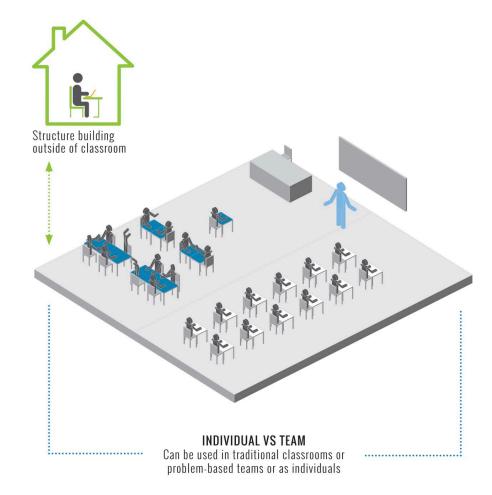
#### FORMING HABIT

from reward



#### THE HABIT LOOP





### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Bridge technology with pedagogy





**2.** Mold teaching with 21st century knowledge and skills

3. Project-Based learning



5. Wide range of assessment strategies



8. Many types of learning methods to reach each student





6/7. Collaborate/ Mentor

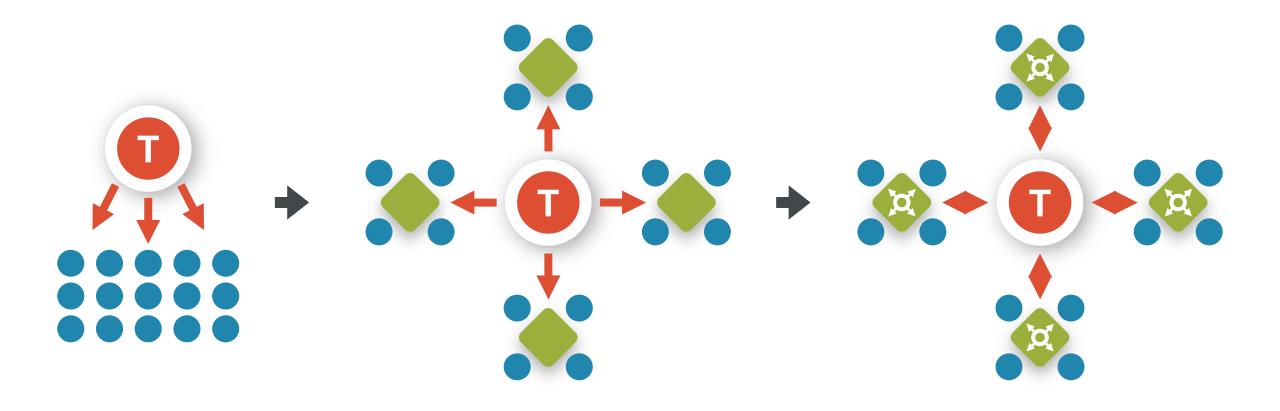




4. Child and adolescent development



### TEACHER AS FACILITATOR





### SELF ACTUALIZATION

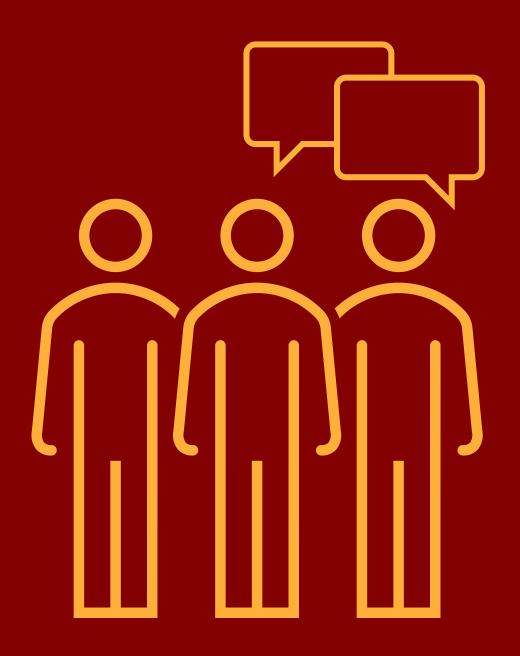




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