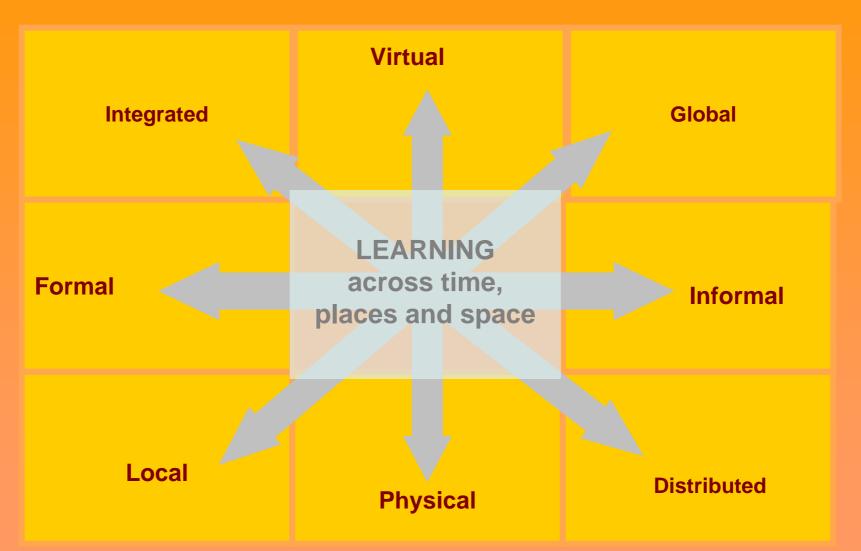
ARCC 2009 - Leadership in Architectural Research, between academia and the profession, San Antonio, TX, 15-18 April 2009

Mediating Spaces Acting for the Collaboration in the Future School

Teräväinen, H., D.Sc.(Tech), Architect





Learning (TSL) is approached as an activity that can take place in both formal and informal contexts, physical and virtual environments.



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Department of Architecture InnoArch: Teräväinen, H., Staffans, A. & Hyvärinen, R. Our transdisciplinary context for the Future School concept:

InnoSchool

1.1.2007-30.6.2008 & 1.9.2008-28.2.2010

InnoArch/ Helsinki University of Technology, Department of Architecture

InnoServe/ Helsinki University of Technology, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, SimLab

InnoEdu/ University of Helsinki, Faculty of Behavioral Sciences, Center for Research on Teaching

InnoPlay/ University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Faculty of Education, Centre for Media Pedagogy Funded by TEKES = Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation





InnoArch Research Goals

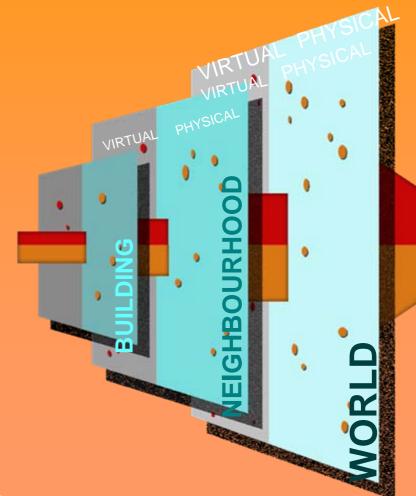
Primary Goal: to deepen the understanding of the interrelationship between a spatial experience and a meaningful learning process (TSL)

TSL* processes

Secondary Goal: to develop a collaborative, inquiry based planning and design process for the future school



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TSL* = teaching studying learning

2.1. Research questions

In this paper we are trying to answer the following question:

"What are the qualities required of a project based learning lab (PjBLL) for it to act as a collaborative and mediating space for both teachers and students?"

and in ongoing phase in our study the second question is

"How does the virtual space support linking the PjBLL space and the physical environment locally/globally?"

Mediating Space and Place



The Method: Collaborative Workshops







- The TSL (teaching, studying & learning) method used here, and generally in Finnish architectural and environmental education for children, has its ground in "learning by doing" (as J. Dewey)
- two sub-studies or cases:
 1) "The Future School" in Arkki School (2007)
 2) PjBLL –lab in Jakomäki (2008)

Data Gathering in the Collaborative Workshops

- Photographs, notes and video taping in the workshops and later the artefacts
- Video taping is useful in taking notes on how children described their ideas and drawings for the future's learning space. One can also ask whether the use of video in research is only an evidentiary tool or also a media form that records stories, convincing viewers and readers of emerging texts and enabling them to understand what happened as the research was taking place.
- Through an **ethnographic lens** we can see, as Geertz (1973) has told us, "the importance of being there".
- We understand, following post-modern ethnographers, that convincing the reader that she was there is **not the Truth**, but partial truth, a construction of what she experienced and how she interpreted that experience into a textual narrative. (Goldman etc. 2007)



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3. THE THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1. Socio-cultural and pedagogical basis
- 3.2. Basis in human geography
- 3.3. Sensory design



3.1. Socio-cultural and pedagogical basis

- **The concept "culture":** according to the definition of Clifford Geertz (1973) culture is as "a system of inherited conceptions expressed in symbolic forms by means of which people communicate, perpetuate, and develop their knowledge about and attitudes toward life". The function of culture is to impose meaning on the world and make it understandable for the people living in it.
- **Cultural mediation:** Lev Vygotsky investigated the development of children and how this was guided by the role of culture and interpersonal communication. He observed how higher mental functions developed through social interactions with significant people in a child's life, particularly parents, but also other.
- The specific knowledge gained by a child through these interactions also represented the shared knowledge of a culture. (Vygotsky 1962, 1978)
- The constructivist theory: knowledge and understanding are constructed by the learner from their experiences. Vygotsky's theory underlined the contribution to learning made by others, and is known as a social constructivist view.



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3.2. Basis in human geography

Our research concerns on **places and spaces** (Y. Tuan (1974, 1975, 2001) and E. Relph (1976).

Places are not neutral, objective segments of the physical terrestrial reality but sites of concrete human involvement. Places are those 'pieces' of terrestrialspatial reality that have been claimed by human intentions. The interactions and implications between "space" and "place" are the basic components of the lived world, seen from the perspective of human experience.

Place is a centre of meaning constructed by experience. Tuan is defining "space" and "place" by each other. He also presents how the space is transforming into place (Cresswell 2006,8).



3.3. Sensory design

The space experience on each environmental scale is perceived with all senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch and body awareness. Learning by doing" includes also the importance of the experience, both practical and aesthetic. In architectural philosophy, we also like to see in this context the importance and meaning of the spatial experience. (Dewey 1925, 1934)

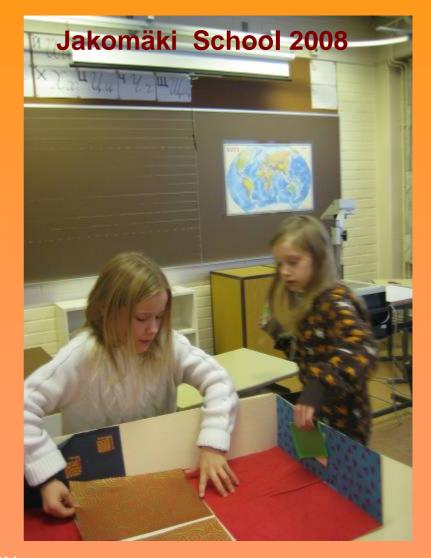
What if we designed in order to please all of our senses? What would our built environment be like if sensory response, sentiment, and memory were critical design factors, the equals of structure and program? (Malnar and Vodvarka 2004)

This kind of thinking is also involved in the Finnish architectural familiarizing for children; one that could be seen sharply contrast with the Cartesian model of seeing that dominates the architecture today.



The Two Case Studies







2.2. Research study – phase 1 (2007)

Children's Collaborative Workshops at Arkki School



Children's Collaborative Workshops at Arkki School

Future School Workshops & Curriculum



Workshop

Date

1. Workshop
2. Workshop
3. Workshop
4. Workshop
5. Workshop
6. Workshop
7. Workshop
8. Workshop
9. Workshop
9. Workshop
Final seminar

Topic

From Own Experiences to Inspiring Space Own Space and Learning Space Learning Space Groups and Clusters Common Spaces in Future School Meeting Places in Future School Specialized Spaces in Future School Clusters & Patterns Outdoor Spaces and Roof Gardens School Appearance; Layout, Plan, Ground Plan Perspectives, Scale Models

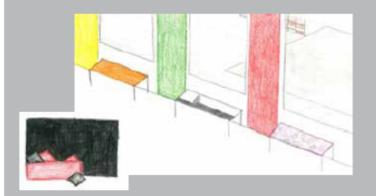
Discussion and analysis of the results. Photos.



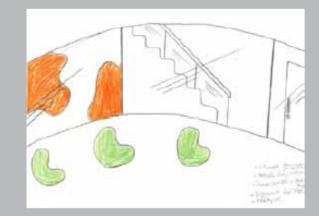
From Own Experiences to Inspiring Space

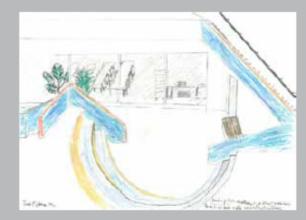












Dearning Space







What will learning be like in the future? Where will learning take place in the future? What will learning space or a

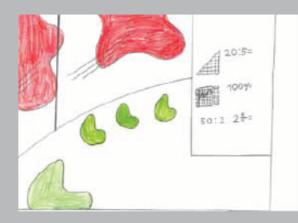
Thumb rules were given to assist in

the drawing assignment: What are the

colours, materials and shapes like in consisting spaces? What about rhythm,

workstation be like?

lights & shadows?







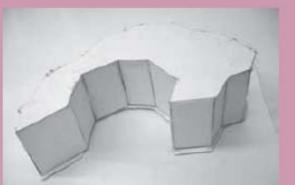


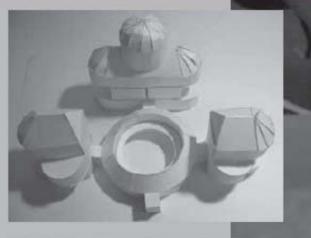


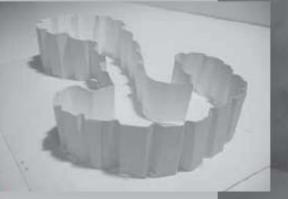
Workshop - School Appearance, Form and Layout















Thus there were a lot of similarities to be found when comparing Finnish research and international literature and researches on the subject. We would like to crystallize our key findings from the Arkki children's workshops around few key themes that will be used as the building blocks in the typologies of the next chapter:

- Amount of light
- Spacious and operable/flexible spaces
- Nature around and inside the building
- Child's own space
- Meeting places
- Smaller entities inside bigger ones
- Varying outdoor spaces



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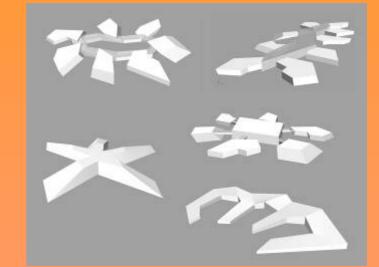
Department of Architecture InnoArch: Teräväinen, H., Staffans, A. & Hyvärinen, R. 53

"New School Typologies"

Master Thesis in Architecture, Sini Meskanen May 2008



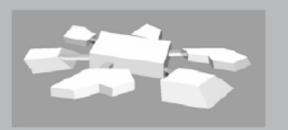
"Piazza" "Stoa" "Serial Atriums" "Roof Garden" "Heart, bridge and clusters"





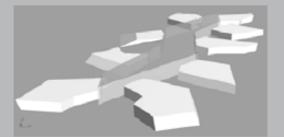


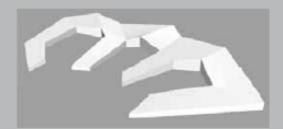
Typologies for the Future School











FUTURE SCHOOL –Designing With Children

Author Sini Meskanen Editor Helena Teräväinen

2.3. Research study – phase 2 (2008)

Children's Collaborative Workshops at Jakomäki School





- **Project-based learning lab PjBLL:** a space at Jakomäki Elementary
- six architectural workshops with pupils in November- December 2008;
- ca. 200 children and youth; 43 scale models
- Preliminary Analysis of the scale models (photographs)
- "Design" for the PjBLL with teachers, January 2009
- Building up the PjBLL in Summer 2009



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Jakomäki School Context

1) Project-based learning lab PjBLL



2) Local Internet Forum

115

tine.

2

ш.

203

Tervetuloa Kuninkaantien koulufoorumille

Olet Jakomäki-Puistolan paikallisen tiedon foorumilla. Tällä sivustolla alueen viiden koulun oppilaat julkaisevat koulutöitään kaikkien ihailtavaksi. Töiden aiheet liittyvät omaan lähiympäristöön ja ne kiinnitetään kartalle. Myös muiden alueesta kiinnostuneiden on mahdollista lisätä kartalle oma kohde ja kirjata näin omia kokemuksiaan Jakomäki-Puistolan alueesta.

Toivottavasti viihdyt Koulufoorumilla!

Uusimmat Koulutyöt

<u>Tulevaisuuden koulu</u>

21,11,2008 - 14:29



Millainen on tulevaisuuden koulu? Miten se poikkeaa nykyisistä kouluista? Onko rakennukset samanlaisia, entä opettajat ja oppilaat? Voisiko kouluista tulla koko asuinalueen yhteisiä oppimiskeskuksia.

Kuninhaantien Koulufoorumi

<u>Lue lisää</u>

Helsingin korkein luonnollinen kohta

13.10.2008 - 11:04



Jakomäenkallio on Helsingin korkein luonnollinen kohta. Viimeisimmän jääkauden väistyessä jään sulaessa..

Selaa Hae L

Lisää oma kohde 🚽 Ohje

KATSELE KARTALTA>>

Koulufoorumin kartalta löydät paikallista oppilaiden ja alueen asukkaiden tuottamaan tietoa.

LISÄÄ OMA KOHDE KARTALLE>>

Voit myös merkitä omia kohteita kartalle ja kertoa niihin liittyvistä asioista.

Uutiset

01.12.2008 Kuninkaantien projektihuoneen suunnittelutyöpajat

Katsotuimmat koulutyöt

- <u>Tulevaisuuden koulu</u>
- <u>Helsingin korkein luonnollinen</u> <u>kohta</u>
- Mikä Kuninkaantie oikeastaan on?
- * <u>Ruska</u>

Mukana foorumilla

Kuninkaantien koulut

- Jakomäen ala-aste
- 🍍 Jakomäen yläaste
- Nurkkatien koulu
- Puistolan ala-aste
- Puistolan peruskoulu

Helsingin kaupunki

Mediakeskus

Teknillinen korkeakoulu

InnoSchool-hanke

Yhteistyössä





Chidrens workshops 2008 making "the space" for their

own place and for the future learning

Quantity of children	180
Quantity of workshops	6
Age of pupils in the workshops	10-14 y.
Quantity of scale models	43
The space as one (1 or whole)	28
The space divided in 2 areas or rooms	8
The space divided in 3 or more rooms	9



HELSINKI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY Department of Architecture Chidrens workshops 2008 making "the space" for their

own place and for the future learning

Smaller rooms (tent or cottage) inside the space	5
Quantity of models with furniture for group work	28
Quantity of models with furniture for individual work	12
Flowers, water or some other elements of nature in the models	11
Covered or painted floor and walls	33
The walls remained plain (naked)	10



Scale model: Group work for 3-6 pupils



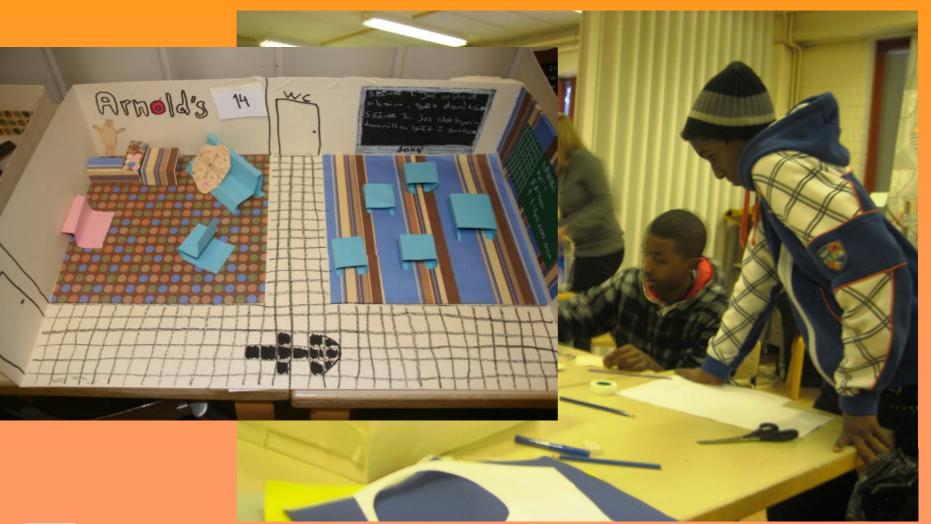
- Workshops took place in the class room which will become PjBLL
- Children from different schools and cultures
- Furnishing and giving "makeup" to the scale model of the class room

The space kept as one (1 or whole)





The space divided in 2 areas or rooms





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The space divided in 3 or more rooms





Smaller rooms (tent or cottage) inside the space





The walls remained plain (naked)





Furniture for individual or/and group working

		Model numbers
Scale models which included furniture for collaborative group work	27	1,2,4,5,10,11,13,14, 15,18,19,20,21,22,24 ,27, 30,31,33,34,35,37,38 40,41,42,43
Scale models which included furniture for individual working	12	3,7,9,10,14,16, 21,23,25,29,32,39



Scale models which included furniture for collaborative group work





 furniture for collaborative group work















Scale models which included furniture for individual working











Nature Elements or Memories –different personalizings for the space

Nature elements: plants, animals, water etc.	<u>7,8</u> ,15, <u>23</u> ,29,38
Things from memories (from home or abroad)	4,21, <u>23</u> ,24,26,28,30,31, 39, 40
Elements from outside spaces	3,5, <u>7, 8,</u> 9,10,14,18,33, 36,41,43
	In 35 models
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Nature Elements





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Outside elements, mostly sporty







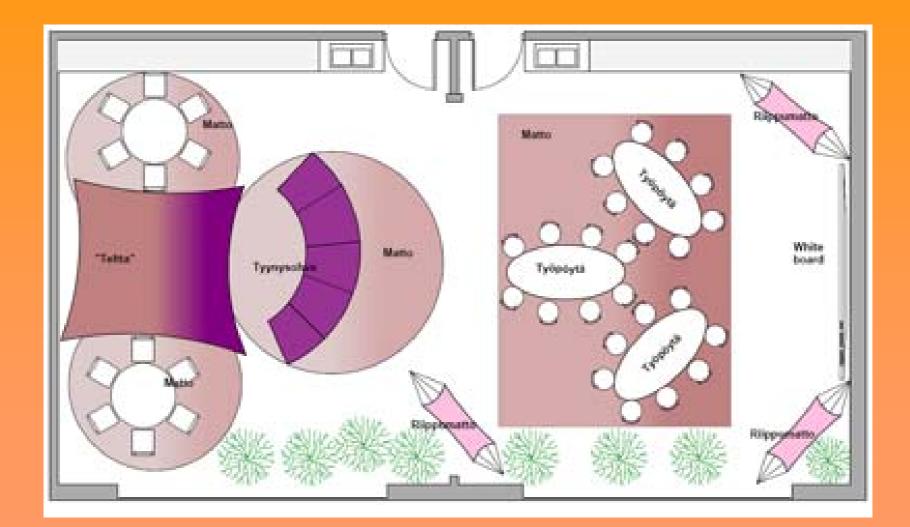


Things from memories











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A mediating space

• On the basis of above-presented we have here **three preliminary findings** of different ways how to see *"the mediating space"* when planning the future school (learning space and place) with children. The children are active learners at school. **The space which is activating them in learning, is considered a mediating space.**

• In this paper, we present as "Mediating Space" the space which is transforming into a meaningful place in the Mediated Learning Experience; we see in this preliminary phase the Mediating Space to act as a mediating tool in the learning process.



A mediating space (1)

- First we present this process as a personalizing process of the *space*, "**place making**" (Tuan 1977 etc.): to children (pupils) have a possibility to bring their own memories, hobbies and ideas into the "space" (the class room) and it will become a *place*.
- In making this when "memorizing" their favorite places the pupils can be advised to use all senses, fearlessly.
- And like L.U. Marks is putting it in her text: "Although much of sensory experience is presymbolic, it is still cultivated, that is, learned, at the level of the body" (2002, 145).



A mediating space (2)

- Vygotsky said that people are also thinking in "a roundabout way", by using *mediating tools* (Vygotsky 1994, 61; here Säljö 2007, 26). We accept the human mediation (collaboration) to be important, but we try examine the role of the space (class room); could it act as a mediating tool or a mediator.
- Feuerstein has presented, in the context of the socio-cultural educational theory, the *MLE, Mediated Learning Experience.* According to Feuerstein and colleagues (1980, 23) the acquisition of MLE does not depend on either the content or the modality of interaction.
- Following Feuerstein (1990; here Kozulin 2005, 26), we argue that the process in which the space became a place in the workshops was a *Mediated Learning Experience*. In this *MLE* pupils learned to work together and they had possibility to tell about the places, which are meaningful and important for them, first they could tell it non-verbally (drawings and model workshops 2007, models 2008) and then also in speech (video tapes).



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A mediating space (3)

• We are expecting children's epistemic agency to grow in this MLE, which is a part of the learning process. We see the purpose of learning as not only to preserve knowledge but also to expand and renew it (Engeström 2001).

 When we accept childhood as a social category, not merely a transitional phase towards adult life, then we have to ask children and youth their desires and opinions of the environment; and more precisely, as done here, to what kind of learning environment do they long for.



2.1. Research questions

In this paper we are trying to answer the following question:

"What are the qualities required of a project based learning lab (PjBLL) for it to act as a collaborative and mediating space for both teachers and students?"

and in ongoing phase in our study the second question is "How does the virtual space support linking the PjBLL space and the physical environment locally/globally?"

Mediating Space and Place





Tervetuloa Kuninkaantien koulufoorumille

Olet Jakomäki-Puistolan paikallisen tiedon foorumilla. Tällä sivustolla alueen viiden koulun oppilaat julkaisevat koulutöitään kaikkien ihailtavaksi. Töiden aiheet liittyvät omaan lähiympäristöön ja ne kiinnitetään kartalle. Myös muiden alueesta kiinnostuneiden on mahdollista lisätä kartalle oma kohde ja kirjata näin omia kokemuksiaan Jakomäki-Puistolan alueesta.

Toivottavasti viihdvt Koulufoorumilla!

Uusimmat Koulutyöt

Kalevala-teemapäivä Puistolan peruskoulussa

26.03.2009 - 21:38



Puistolan peruskoulussa vietettiin Kalevala-teemapäivää perjantaina 20.3. Kalevalan maailmaan perehdyttiin pitkin viikkoa, ja teemapäivän aikana koko koulun väki teki erilaisia Kalevala-aiheisia töitä.

Kalevala-teemapäivän aikana tehtiin mm. Kalevalaaiheisia pelejä ja kuvitettiin Kalevalan tarinoita.



Valmis

🛃 Kävnnistä

💌 Ruutukaappauksia - Micr... 🛛 🔏 Kuninkaantien Kouluf...

http://kuninkaantien.koulufoorumi.fi/

KATSELE KARTALTA>>

Hae

Koulufoorumin kartalta löydät paikallista oppilaiden ia alueen asukkaiden tuottamaan tietoa.

LISÄÄ OMA KOHDE KARTALLE>>

Voit myös merkitä omia kohteita kartalle ja kertoa niihin liittyvistä asioista.

Uutiset

Selaa

27.03.2009 Taidenäyttely Opetusvirastossa svyskuussa 2009

19.03.2009 Kalevala-teemapäivä Puistolan peruskoulussa

P

12.02.2009 Tanssin taikaa Puistolan peruskoulussa

Mukana foorumilla

Kuninkaantien koulut

- Jakomäen ala-aste
- Jakomäen vläaste
- Nurkkatien ala-aste
- Puistolan ala-aste
- Puistolan peruskoulu

Helsingin kaupunki

Mediakeskus

Teknillinen korkeakoulu

InnoSchool-hanke

Yhteistyössä

Internet

-

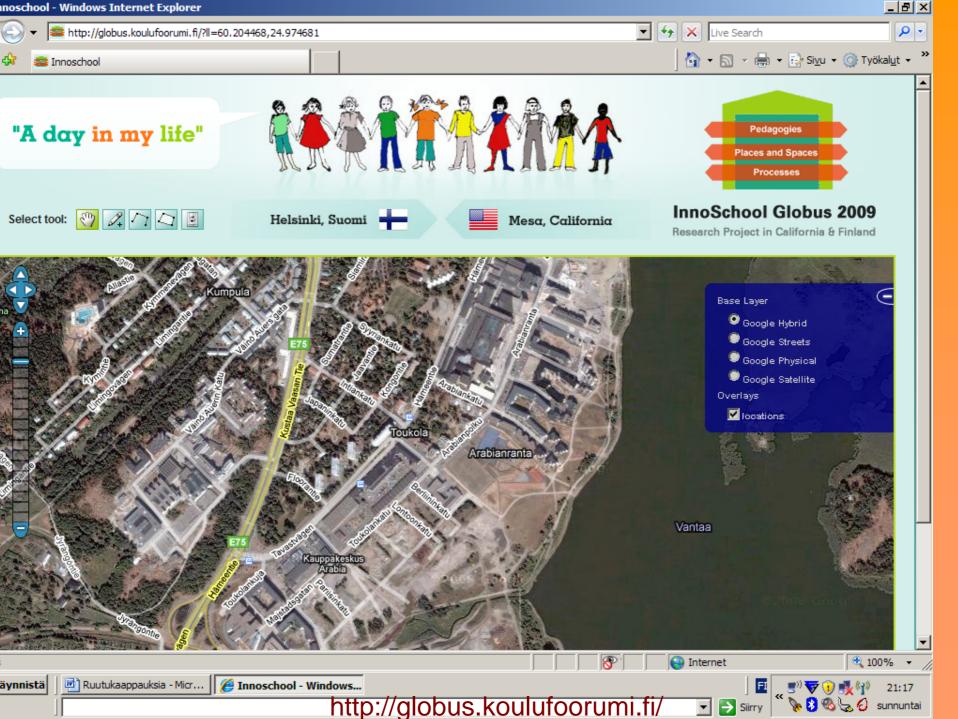
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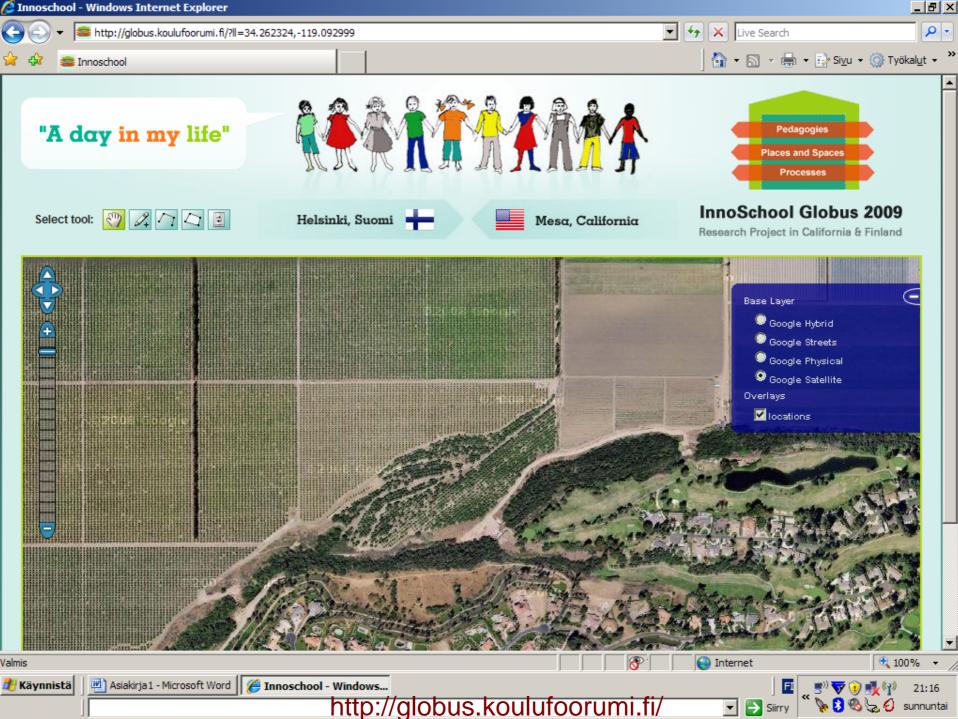




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sunnuntai





Thank You!

InnoArch Places and Spaces for Learning http://innoschool.tkk.fi/innoarch

