

LEARNING SPACES COLLABORATORY ROUNDTABLE AT JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

Ecosystems for Learning: Spaces for Nurturing All Students

MAY 10, 2019

East Campus in the ISAT/CS building, Room 259



HOSTS:

- Sonya Baker, Associate Dean of the College of Visual and Performing Arts
- Cynthia Bauerle, Dean of the College of Science and Math
- Robert Kolvoord, Dean, College of Integrated Science and Engineering

THEMES

What We Have Learned & What We Are Learning About:

- Campus-Wide Attention to Learning Spaces—Why It Matters. How It Happens
- Designing for Inclusivity—Reflecting Institutional Goals for Student Success
- Expanding and Dissolving Boundaries of Programs, Disciplines, & Spaces
- Planning and Assessing Spaces That Serve Institutional Goals & Anticipate the Future

AGENDA

8:15 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m.	Welcome—Overview of Discussions JMU Hosts
9:10 a.m.	Part I: Campus-Wide Attention to Spaces for Learning (<i>Now</i>) <i>The JMU Story A</i>
9:45 a.m.	Part II: What We Have Learned About Expanding Boundaries of Programs, Pedagogies (<i>Future</i>) <i>The JMU Story B</i> = <i>Individual Reflections & Facilitated Group Discussion</i>
11:15 a.m.	Part III: Knowledge Claims: What Have We Learned (<i>Theory</i>) <i>The JMU Story C</i> = <i>Individual Reflections & Facilitated Group Discussion</i>
12:15 p.m.	Lunch



- 12:45 p.m. Part IV: From the Architects: What We Have Learned and Are Learning About Planning Spaces for 21st Century Programs, 21st Century Learners
- 2:00 p.m. Part V: What We Have Learned, Are Learning About Spaces That Serve Institutional Goals for Inclusivity
- The JMU Story D*
- = Individual Reflections & Facilitated Group Discussion
- Break
- = Group Work: *Shaping a Consensus Document—What We Know and What We Need to Know*
(For Inclusion in LSC Guide II & as a Resource for the Lsc National Colloquium 11/1-3, 2019)
- 4:00 p.m. A Roundtable of Concluding Remarks: *What Next*
- 4:30 p.m. Roundtable Concludes



Social creativity is based on the assumption that the power of the unaided individual mind is fundamentally limited. Although creative individuals are often thought of as working in isolation, much human creativity arises from activities that take place in a social context in which interaction with other people and the artifacts that embody collective knowledge are important contributors to the process. Because the fundamental problems of the 21st century are systemic, complex, and open-ended, they require the ongoing contributions of many minds, particularly from the people who own the problems and are directly affected by them. Unique new opportunities and challenges to enhance social creativity are facilitated by cultures of participation.

— Fischer, Gerhard. "Social Creativity: Making All Voices Heard." 2005.

