



“(Ne) Go Writing on the Wall”: Creative Thinking Modes and Collaboration  
2022 Teaching & Learning Symposium, Illinois State University, Elke Altenburger

Design studios are commonly conceptualized as uniquely collaborative learning environments.

- Long contact hours: students design, instructors give feedback
- Student-teacher relationship = creative apprenticeship
- Students working together at all hours learn as much from their peers as from their teacher.



# Studio Culture: Ideal





# Studio Culture: Ideal



The digital age has changed the nature of studio classes.

- Students spend increasing amounts of time absorbed in their individual screens
- Physically together yet working alone



# Studio Culture: Digital Age





# Studio Culture: Digital Age



Art and architecture students be like: “what do you mean alternate modes of instruction???”



Seen on Facebook page: Meme Holyoke



Instead, we continued to function. This suggested to me that we are not doing enough while in the classroom. I decided to explore whether the studio could serve as **Active Learning Classroom** (ALC).

## Constructivist Theory of Knowledge

- Knowledge is socially constructed by students
- Teachers' role: facilitate learning rather than impose knowledge
- Teacher is the guide on the side rather than the sage on the stage
- Creating the opportunity for students to have educational experiences that are based on social contact and communication is the foundation for active learning and active learning classrooms.

## Active Learning Classroom (ALC)

- ALCs provide conditions conducive to constructivist educational experiences



## Active Learning Classroom: Learning Space

- Flexible
- Spacious
- Student centered (elimination of the back of the room phenomenon)
- Instructor station at the center of the classroom
- Wheeled chairs
- Large tables (round or rectangular)
- Writable table surfaces
- **Continual screens, connected to**
- **Network operated by instructor**

## Active Learning Strategies: Teaching Style

- Problem-based
- Case-based
- Cooperative
- Collaborative
- Group work
- Think-pair-share
- Peer instructions
- Conceptual change strategies
- Inquiry-based
- Discovery
- **Technology enhanced**

The match between learning environment and teaching style is important!

Holec, V., & Marynowski, R. (2020). Does it matter where you teach? Insights from a quasi-experimental study of student engagement in an active learning classroom. *Teaching & Learning Inquiry*, 8(2), 40-163.



Introverts are not disadvantaged in group-based Active Learning Classrooms.

Flanagan, K. M., & Addy, H. (2019). Introverts are not disadvantaged in group-based active learning classrooms. *Bioscene: Journal of College Biology Teaching*, 45(1), 33-41.

There is little research examining which elements of Active Learning Classrooms (ALCs) are important for maximizing their utility.

Rezaei, A. (2020). Groupwork in active learning classrooms: Recommendations for users. *Journal of Learning Spaces*, 9(2), 1-21.



The training teachers receive is very focused on the technology aspect of ALC's. But it is **not** the technology that makes the difference.

Nicol, A. A., Owens, S. M., Le Coze, S. S., MacIntyre, A., & Eastwood, C. (2017). Comparison of high-technology active learning and low-technology active learning classrooms. *Active Learning in Higher Education, 19*(3), 253–265.

# Studio Space



2017 Furniture arranged centered on instructional projection



2020 Furniture arranged for social distancing



# Studio Space



2021 Furniture arranged in three clusters





# Studio Space



2017 Group presentation and crit



2021 Individual presentation and crit

## Studio Space 2019:

### Middle school classroom vibe

- Large, massive, furniture too heavy to be rearranged regularly
- Furniture arrangements in rows, centered on instructor projection at the front
- **Insufficient opportunities to display student work**
- Improvised and messy materials library
- Fixed lighting

## Studio Space 2021:

### Unique learning space vibe

- Small scale, light, movable, and adjustable furniture
- Changing arrangements
- Students understood 3 group pods rectangular to the instructor projection as standard layout
- Spacious
- **Expansive whiteboard walls that double as presentation surfaces**
- Organized tidy materials library
- 3 virtual reality workstations
- Lighting laboratory
- Ample storage for instructional materials and student work
- Adjustable lighting



## Active Learning Strategies 2019:

- Problem-based
- Case-based
- Inquiry-based
- Cooperative
- Group work
- Peer instructions

## Active Learning Strategies 2021:

- Problem-based
- Case-based
- Inquiry-based
- Cooperative
- Group work
- Peer instructions
  
- Think-pair-share
- Increased use of hand sketching assignments
- **Activities on whiteboard walls**

# Research Question

How do in-class activities at the whiteboard walls of the studio space affect student-to-student interactions?



## Methods-training for undergraduate research assistants

- How to write ethnographic field notes avoiding judgement
- How to conduct an effective interview
- Set up templates for:
  - Fieldnotes
  - Researchers' reflexive journals
  - Interview guide
- Biweekly meetings to:
  - Coordinate data collection proceedings
  - Discuss observations

## Data collection conducted by students' peers

- Observations
- Field notes
- Photos including captions
- Semi structured Interviews of 5 purposefully selected student participants
- IDEA evaluation comments from all enrolled students

## Data analysis by instructor

- Qualitative data analysis software
- 2-phase coding process, open and focused coding
- Theme development
- Cross case analysis



# First Day of Class

1-3

1 Yes

2. 1-2 point perspective, Isometric, line weight

b yes

d. not confident, grid created false confidence, struggle learning online

3. quickly put down ideas

b problem solving quicker

c use throughout whole process

4. to work through all ideas, figure out best option

a visualizing ideas

b rough draft of your ideas

c

4-6

1. Yes

2. Line weights, STRESSFUL

- Problem → messy looking

- have to keep going when you make a mistake is difficult! (bc we're perfectionists)

3. Sketches are quick! Easy (if you're good)

- Cabinets, casework, custom things

4. Communicate/relay ideas to people other than you b/c they can't see inside your brain ;)

5. Brainstorming

6. Easy to see obvious/initial problems before going more in-depth.

Can be unique in your own way

STRESSFUL

We want everything to be perfect,

but with sketching it's supposed to be more natural!

7-9

1) YES

2) PERSPECTIVES (A)

YES (B)

UNCOMFORTABLE → FORCED (C)

3) SPIT OUT/VISUALIZE  
TIME SAVING/EASIER (B)  
BEGINNING (C)

4) GENERAL IDEA  
COME UP WITH CONCEPT

5) COMMUNICATE CHANGE

6) BRIDGE GAP BETWEEN

# Understanding the Design Problem

- Understand the clients needs, wants, problems -
  - Budget
  - What do we have to work with?
  - Go to space + measure + take pictures -
  - Research the style/aspect of design.
  - Research codes + limitations.
  - Research company/client and <sup>use of space</sup> their
  - Set end date/timeline -
  - Sign contract of project -
  - beginning insp/ideas -
- Client  
Space  
Research

- RESEARCH COMPANY + LOCATION  
- Researching Brand
- Budget
- SCOPE OF PROJECT
- SITE VISIT
- Brainstorming Layout  
(Bubble diagrams)
- MOOD BOARD

- Categories
- \* Space
  - \* problems
  - \* client
- List
- \* Research space type
  - \* needs of client/wants -
  - \* Study plans
  - \* Figure out clients budget -
  - \* What problems the space has -
  - \* brainstorm ideas
  - \* project limitations -
  - \* time constraints/timeline -
  - \* clients style -

- Client Interview, Figure Out Needs and Problems & Intentions
  - Figure Out Possible Solutions
  - Plan Layout and Ideas
  - Proposal to Client
- Research  
Client Needs, Problems, Wants  
Space
- ↓
- Design Style
  - Color Scheme
  - Architectural Elements
  - Budget
  - Time Frame
  - Other Limitations

- Understanding client
- Client profile (Style, needs, recommendations)
- Research company (what they stand for + do)
- Space (where, how big it is)
- Budget

- Research company
- Client + Budget + time
- Space + keep
- Style + location (aka codes)

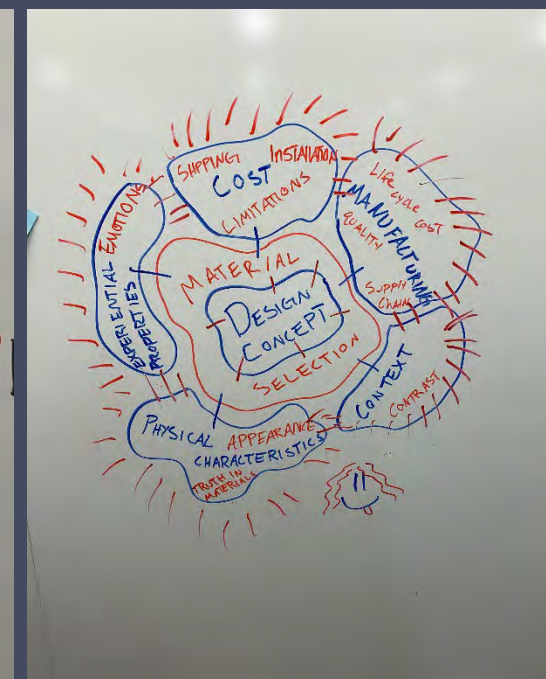
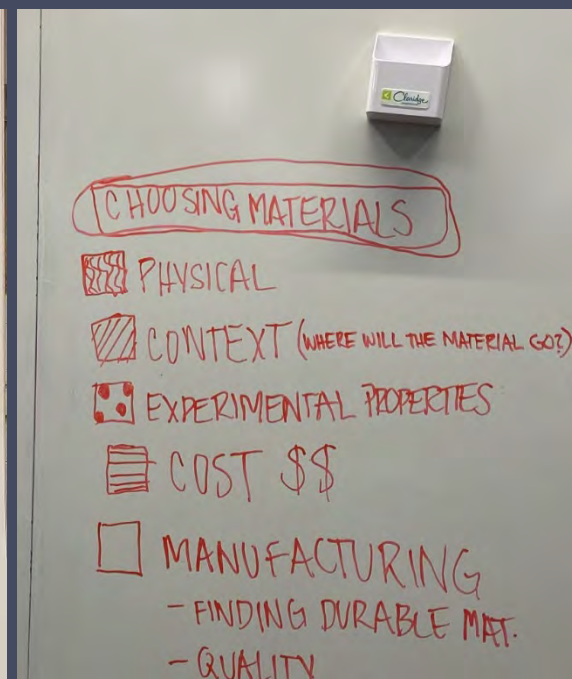
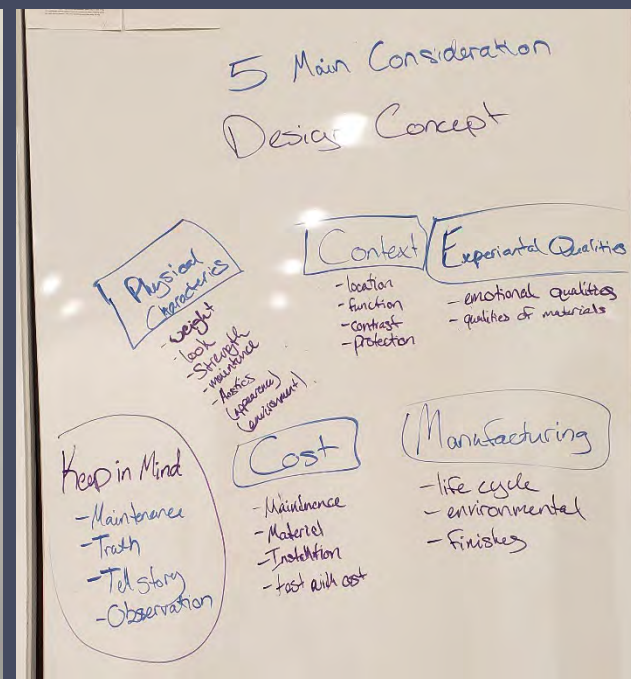
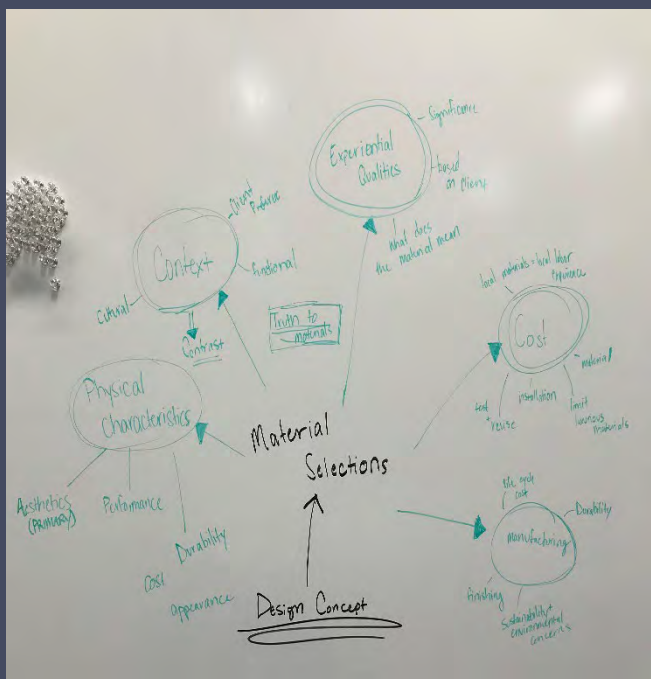
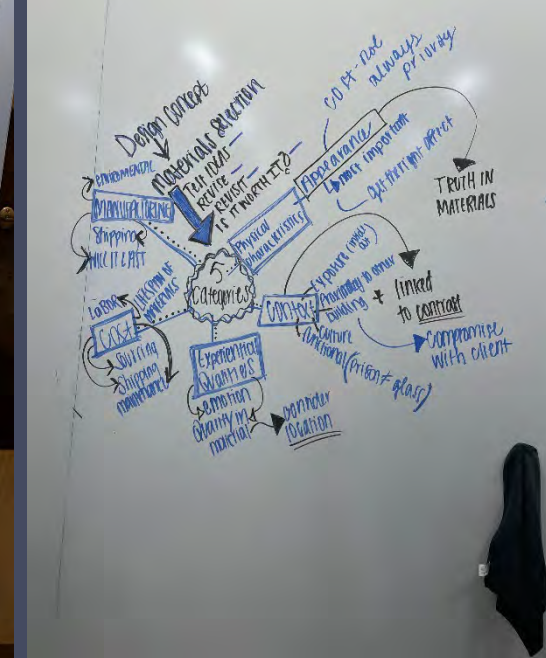
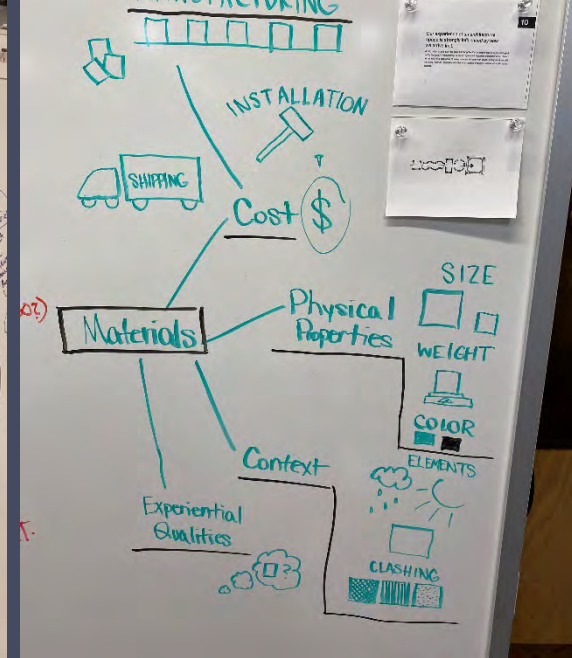
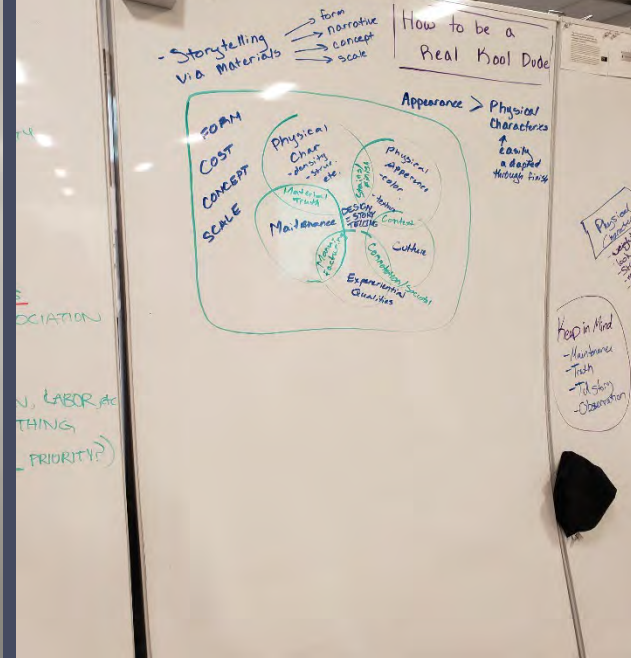
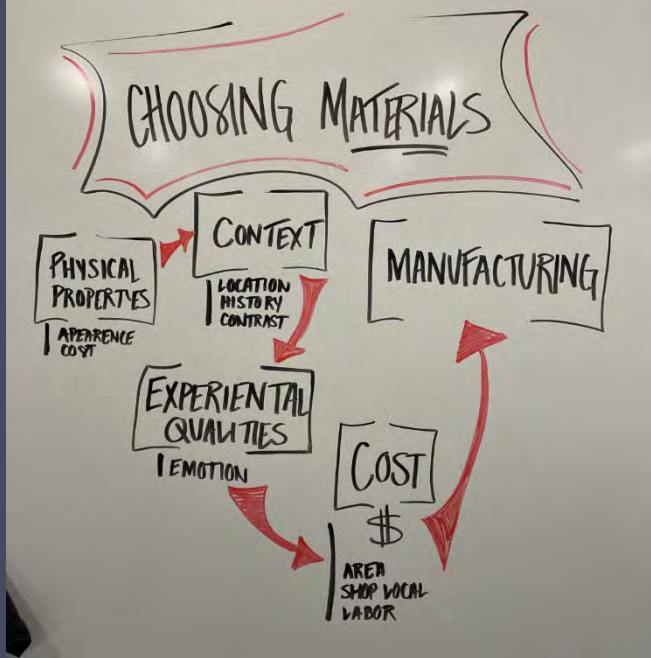


# Visualizing a Complex Process



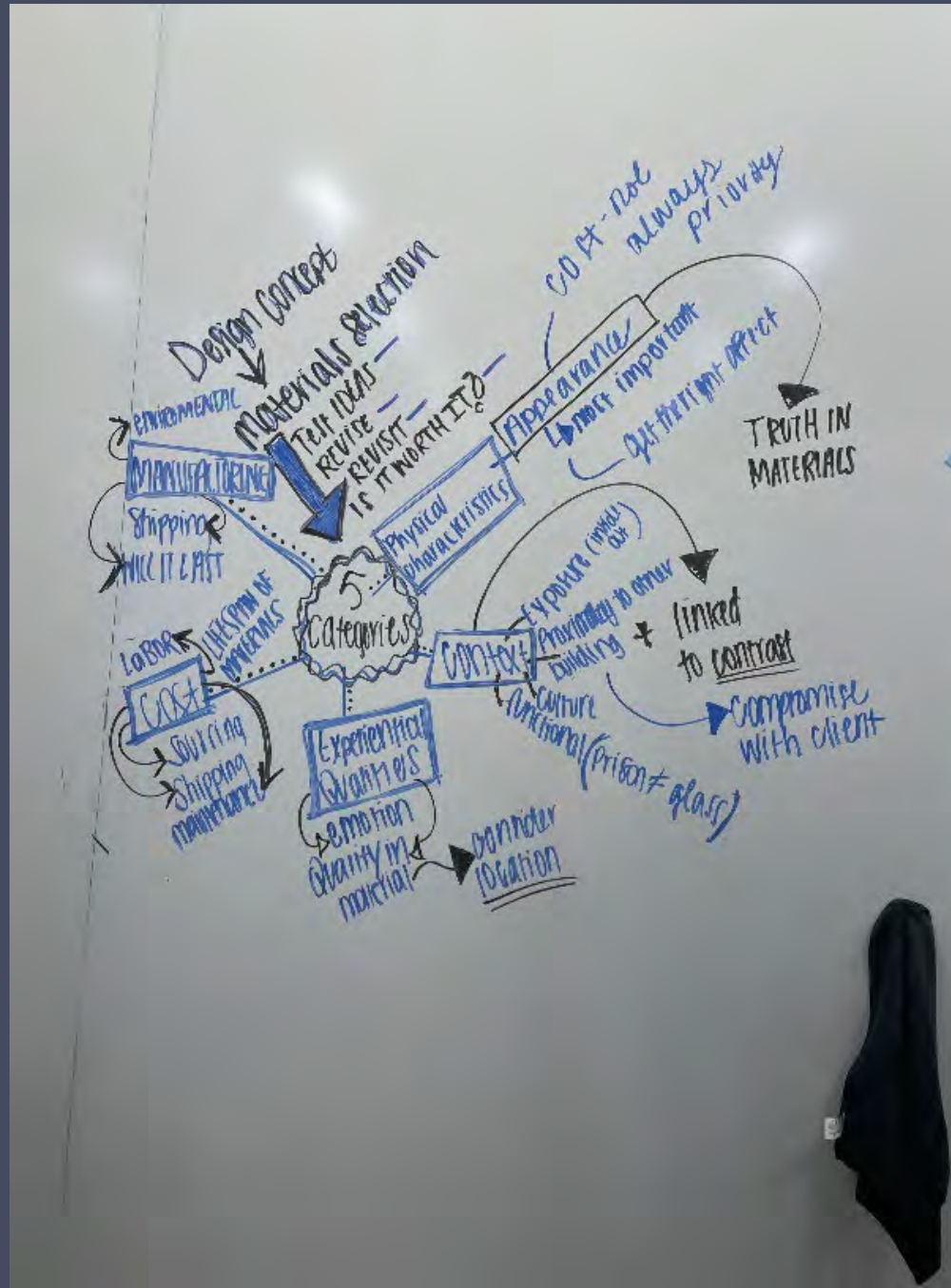


# Diagrams





# Diagrams



# Program Analysis



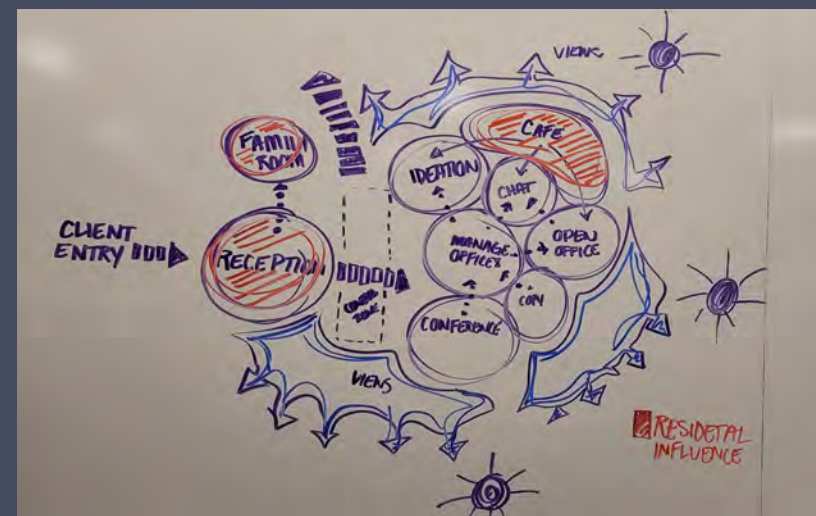
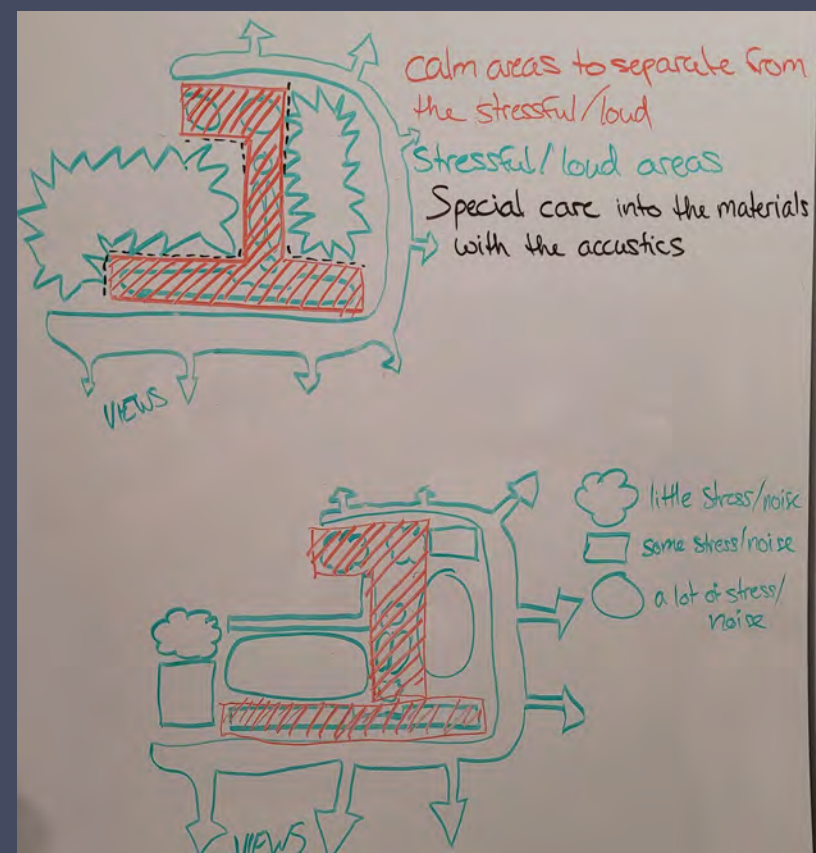
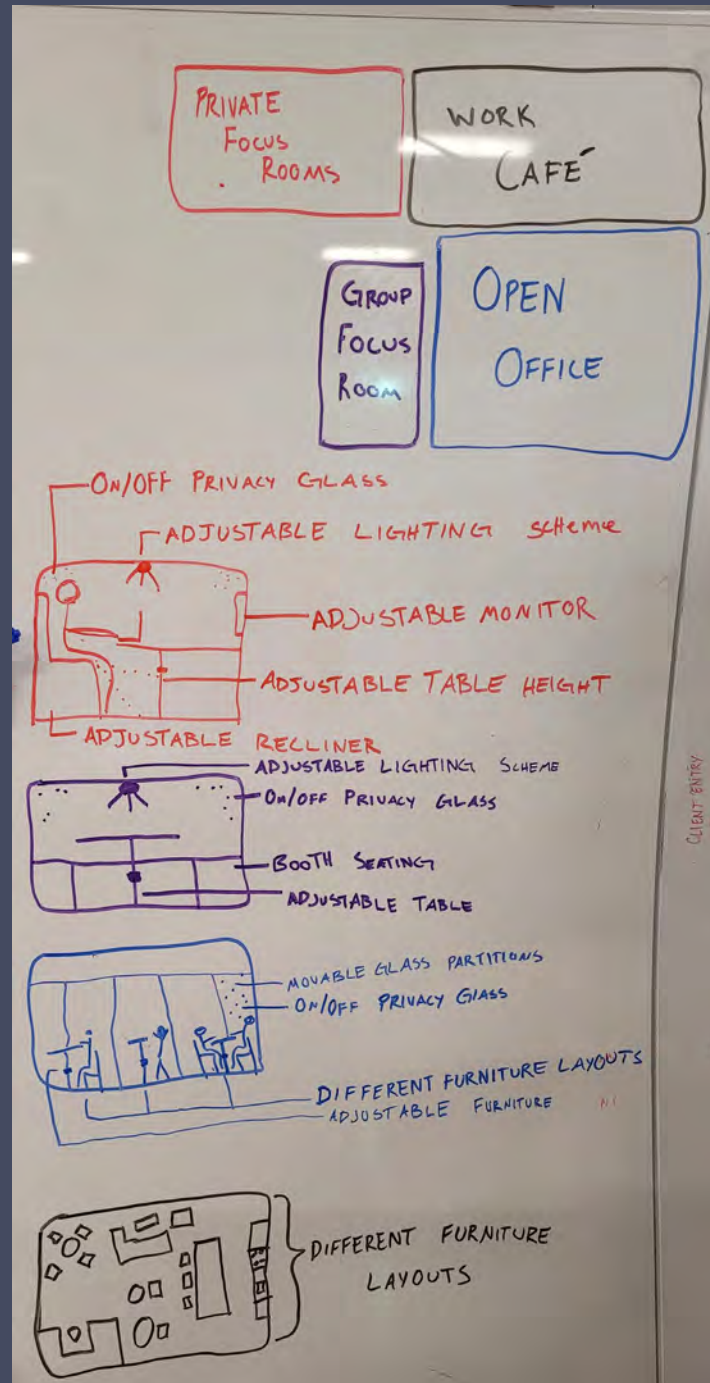
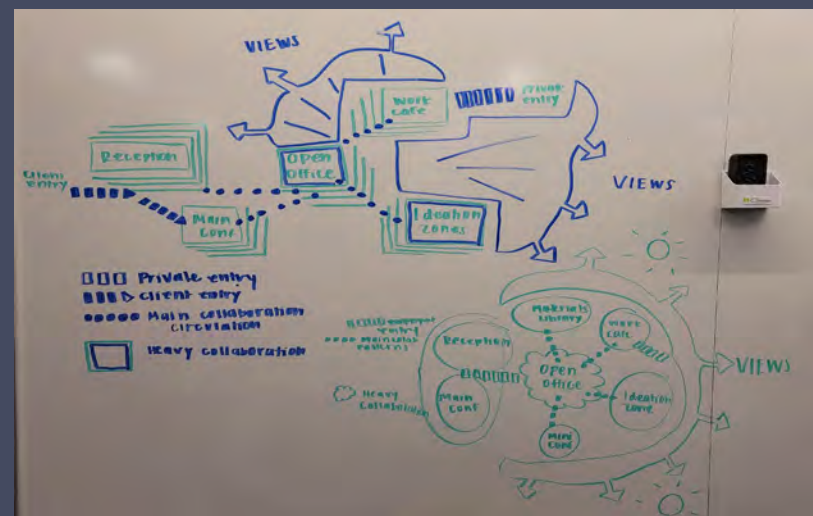
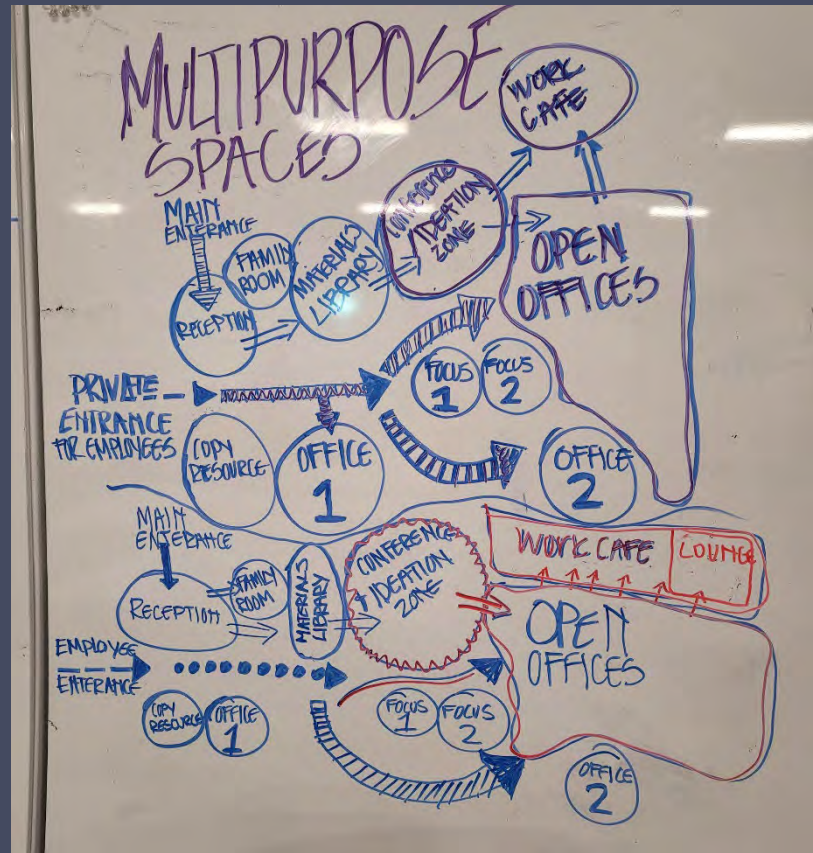


# Conceptual Development





# Concept Development



## Most students enjoyed the whiteboard activities.

- **I did love the whiteboard activities** I like them and feel they helped to take away the pressure of sketching on paper.
- **I really enjoyed them** because they were easier to correct mistakes and make changes
- **I loved that** because it gave me a break from the desks and got me up and moving.
- **I liked them** it was definitely different and a bit out of my comfort zone but that is not a bad thing
- **I liked doing the whiteboard activities** because it felt more relaxed and was a good way to get my ideas down quickly.
- **I liked it.** It was nice to see everything visually because I am a visual learner.
- **I enjoyed it** because it felt like I had so much space to put my thoughts/ideas into reality
- **I LOVEEEEEEEEEEE THEM**
- **I enjoyed the whiteboard activities.** It gave us a short break from our projects. The activities also gave us good information to use within our projects.



## Students talked to each other. Interactions were focused on class contents.

- I like to focus on my own design project more than collaborating with others. **But when I get stuck on something for too long, I find it very useful to reach out to my peers** and ask for their opinion. Design is so subjective, so it's important to consider other people when designing a project.
- I need focused work time but being **able to work in the studio with others and bounce ideas off of each other is critical for me.**
- It usually depends, at the beginning of the semester I would have rather done more work on my own **but as the course continued it was nice to work with others.**
- **I talked to my peers during the activities.** It would mostly be about asking their opinion on something or **finding the best way to go about a problem I was having. We would just work together to solve design issues.**
- **Collaborating on ideas** to solve certain issues or get their advice.
- **We talked about the ideas** we each had and our opinions on each others work, to improve all together.
- Just about things we were putting, and what adjectives to use, etc.
- **We helped each other** with ideas and ways to make our ideas better.
- **We discussed a lot about what we were drawing** and how was the right way to do it as well as giving ideas or saying what looks really nice or is working well.
- **We bounced ideas off of each other and helped each other** understand what we messed up on.
- **About each others' ideas to inspire each other.**
- To get ideas **about how to start things** and to organize my thoughts
- I liked **getting advice from people** and being able to **ask questions** about things I didn't understand.

## Working on whiteboards suggests process which students associate with lower stakes.

### Working with pencil on paper:

- Pencil on paper, just felt more permanent. (Becky)
- Being on paper seems a lot more permanent. (Sally)
- If I work on paper, I feel like I need to think this entire thing out before I even draw one circle. (Sally)
- With a pen and pencil, paper and pen. Like it has to be perfect. (Victor)
- I feel like if it's a piece of paper you have to turn it in. So I'm going to try to make it perfect. (Victor)

### Working on the whiteboards:

- If I messed up, it was just so easy to erase it, it was so easy to start over, or if it looked terrible, I knew that wasn't my final thing. (Becky)
- This would've been easier on a whiteboard. We have so many of them and are in such a big space. (Sally)
- The whiteboard makes you think bigger because it is bigger. (Victor)
- Growing up, like elementary school where you'd do fun simple math games, or you'd just draw. That's why I feel like it's fun because we can be silly and draw in different colors. (Victor)
- It kind of tricks us into doing it and there's no pressure or anything. (Victor)
- They are informal. (Victor) There is not that pressure. (Victor) It was a casual experience. (Victor)
- It's not as big of a deal. (Mary) I just find it a little bit more casual. (Mary)
- The whiteboards did help me get through that block a little bit. (Mary)
- I feel like standing you're moving around, it gives more of an opportunity to walk to someone else and be like, "Oh, how you doing?" (Mary)
- There's just something about it that it's not as much pressure. And I think maybe its a way to promote more collaboration. (Mary)

# Discussion

- We observed **a lot more course related interactions between students** than in previous semesters, especially during the whiteboard activities.
- Overall, I received a lot **deeper developed design solutions**.
- I observed **richer exploration** of both the design problem and the design solutions, rather than overly linear developed design solutions.
- Students seemed to **enjoy the process** more.
- **I asked them to do and produce substantially more than I have before.**

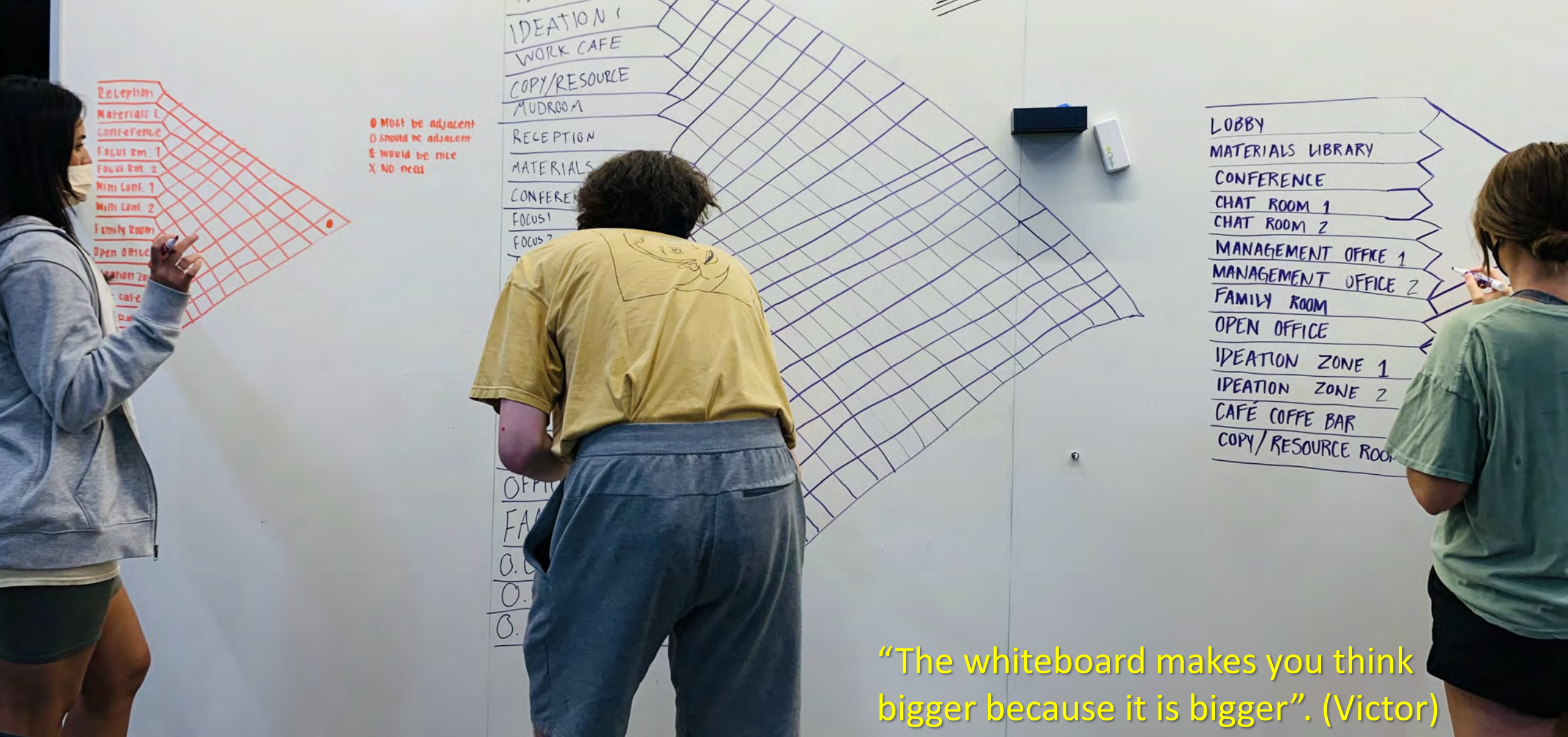


If you are trying to foster students' focus on a rich, slow, and steady development process rather than on fast results created in an overly linear process:

- Experiment with unconventional/nonpermanent media (not commonly associated with the final product) during instructional times.
- It might decrease anxiety, foster exploration, and iterations instead of the one-and-done approach we often see.

If you are trying to promote student-to-student-interactions as part of an active learning classroom (ALC):

- Have large amounts of writeable wall surfaces added to your classrooms.
- Explore the social affordances by implementing creative in-class assignments at these walls.
- I suspect that this low-tech intervention to the physical environment can help foster a more cooperative learning environment.



● Must be adjacent  
○ should be adjacent  
± would be nice  
X No need



- LOBBY
- MATERIALS LIBRARY
- CONFERENCE
- CHAT ROOM 1
- CHAT ROOM 2
- MANAGEMENT OFFICE 1
- MANAGEMENT OFFICE 2
- FAMILY ROOM
- OPEN OFFICE
- IDEATION ZONE 1
- IDEATION ZONE 2
- CAFÉ COFFEE BAR
- COPY/RESOURCE ROOM

“The whiteboard makes you think bigger because it is bigger”. (Victor)

“(No) Go Writing on the Wall”: Creative Thinking Modes and Collaboration  
Thank you! Do you have questions for me?