

and Sustainability: Goals and Unintended Consequences







## **Meet** The Presenters

### **A4LE 2018 Southwest Regional Conference**

## tsk



#### **KEVIN KEMNER**

Kevin is an associate principal at TSK and award-winning planner and designer with expertise in educational facilities. He was director of advancement of school design concentration at UNLV, where he specialized in the advancement of educational architecture.





#### **ALEX BOOTH, AIA**

Alex Booth is an Associate Principal at VCBO Architecture. Alex is the current Utah Chapter President of A4LE. Alex loves being involved with the design of educational spaces and also loves to teach. He has been involved with projects from preschool through graduate school.





OUNDING PRINCIPAL

#### **BILL GOULD**

Bill has worked in the field of K-14 educational facility design for 28 years. As principal-in-charge of a range of projects, he takes responsibility for finding organic and often surprising responses to the complex needs of the clients involved in building schools.

## **Our** Agenda

**A4LE 2018 Southwest Regional Conference** 

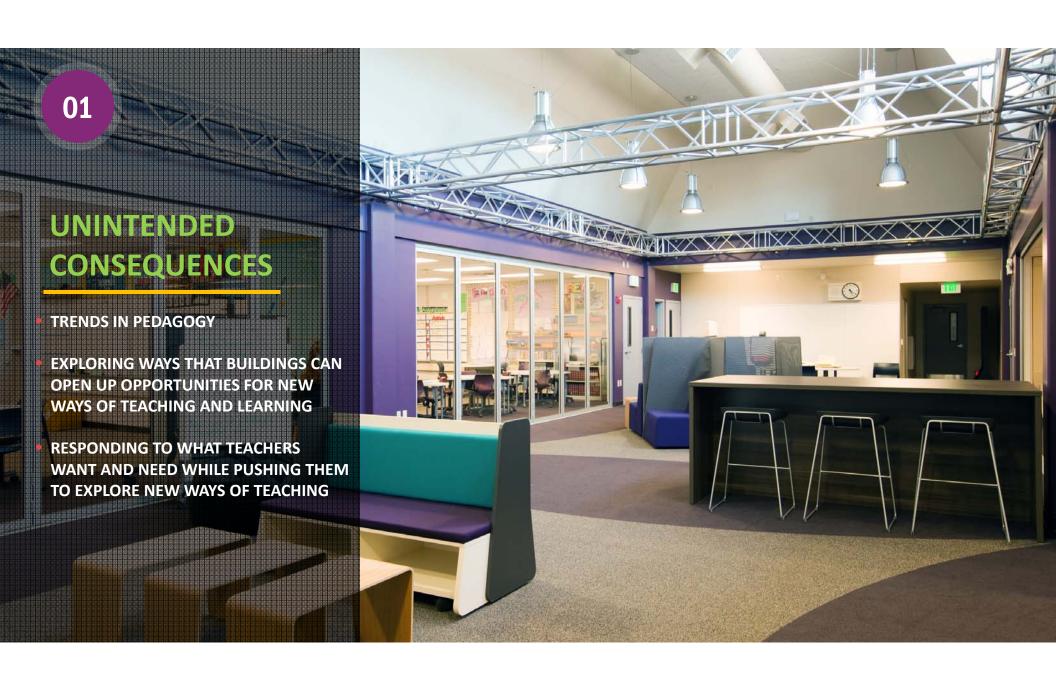
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UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

CASE STUDIES: TSK ARCHITECTS CASE STUDIES: VCBO ARCHITECTURE

CASE STUDIES: ARTIK ART & ARCHITECTURE

**DISCUSSION** 





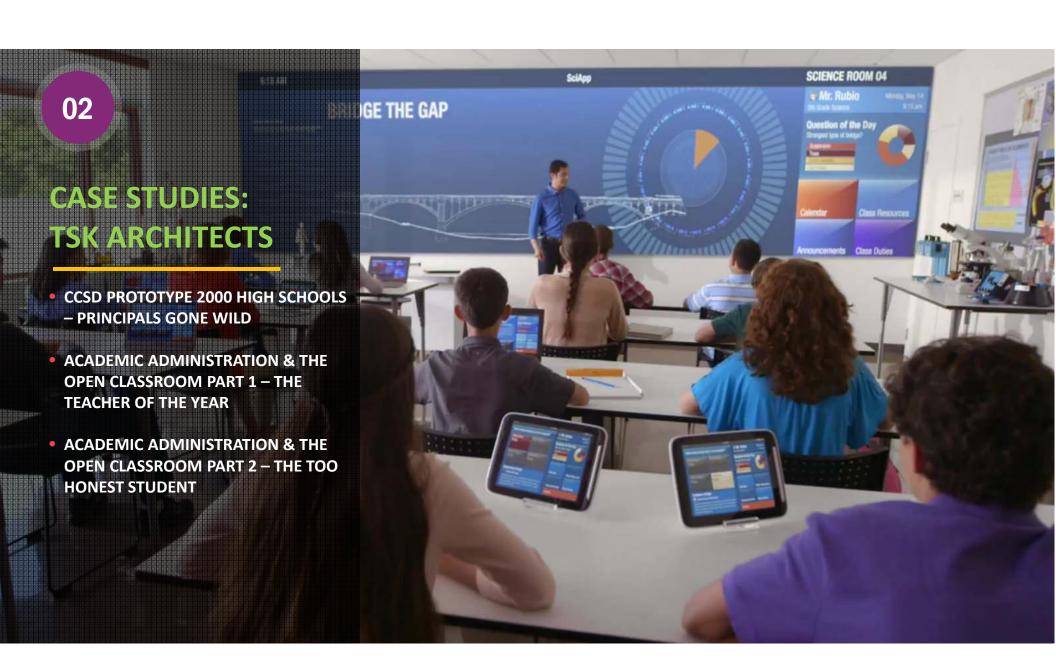








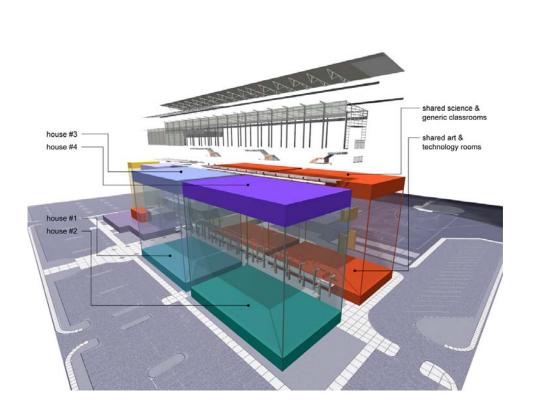


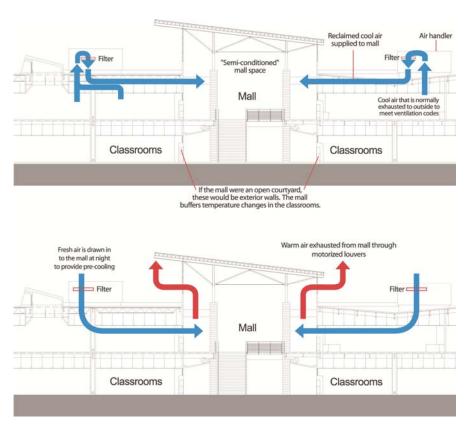


## CCSD PROTOTYPE 2000 HIGH SCHOOLS – PRINCIPALS GONE WILD



### **CCSD PROTOTYPE 2000 HIGH SCHOOLS – PRINCIPALS GONE WILD**



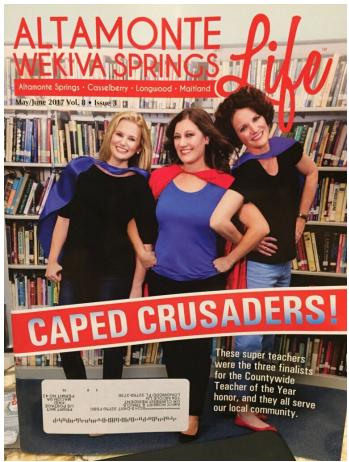


### **CCSD PROTOTYPE 2000 HIGH SCHOOLS – PRINCIPALS GONE WILD**











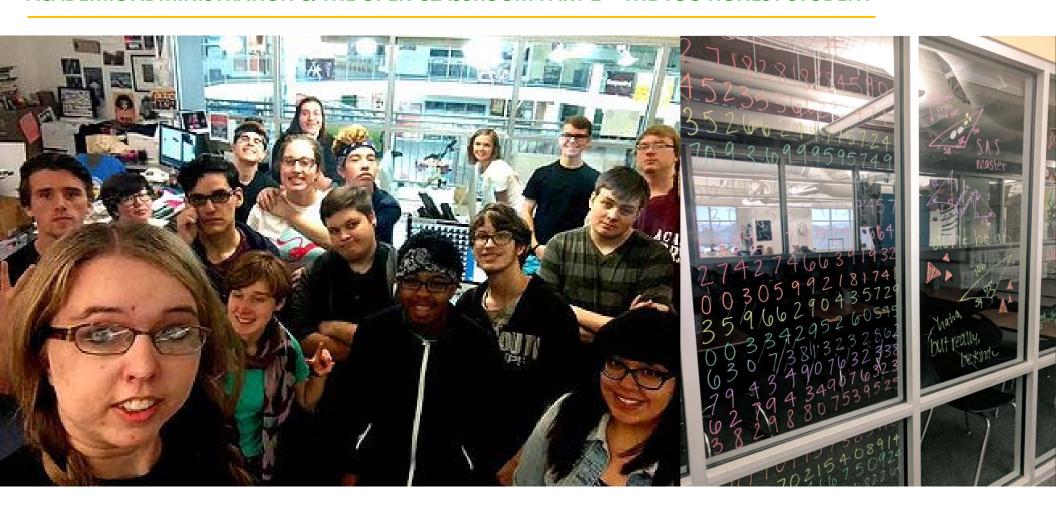


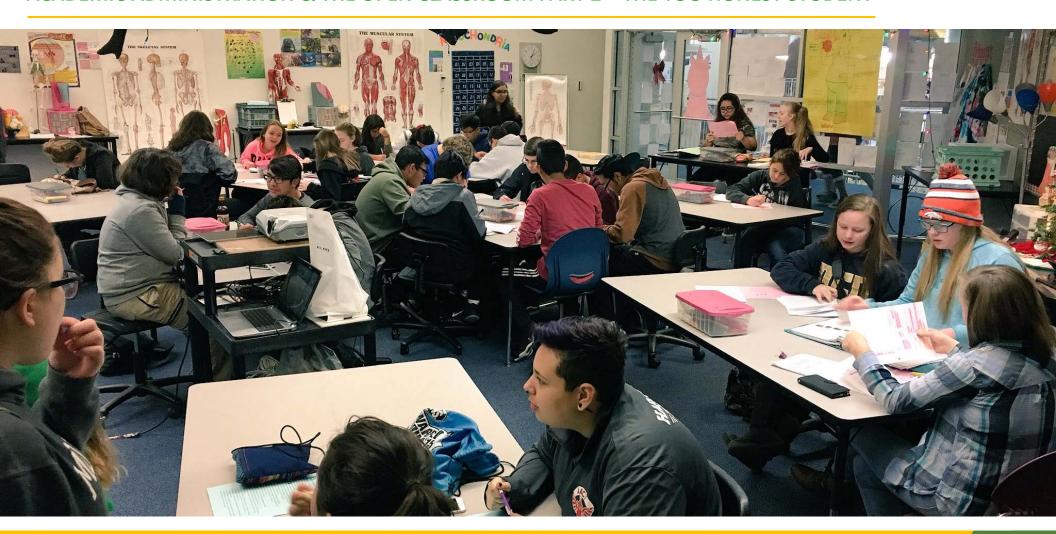










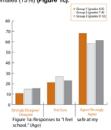


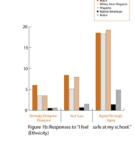
## Safety

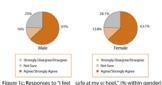
Students must feel safe in order to reach their learning potential. When students do not feel safe in their school they are more likely to become truant, carry weapons to school, become distracted from school work, and experience lower levels of achievement (Bluestein, 2001; NCES, 2003). Violence in schools also lowers the quality of classroom instruction, making it difficult to concentrate on academic material (Lintoot, J., 2004).

The following section shows the reactions to statements posed to gather students' perspective on school safety in an urban setting. These findings are reported by grade level, ethnicity, and gender. It is worth noting that there was virtually no difference in the way boys and girls responded to questions about safety issues in their schools.

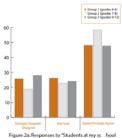
- · A majority of all students (62.7%) surveyed agree or strongly agree that they feel safe in their school (Figure 1a)
- · Older students, however, are less likely to feel safe at school = 15.4% of respondents in grades 9-12, compared with 10.7% of respondents in grades 4-6 (Figure 1a).
- · Almost one quarter of all students surveyed (24%) are uncertain of their safety at school (Figure 1b).
- · Males feel slightly less safe at school (16%) than do females (13%) (Figure 1c).

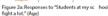






- · Almost 60% of respondents in grades 7-8 agree or strongly agree that students at their school fight a lot, compared with approximately 48% of those in grades 4-6 and grades 9-12 (Figure 2a).
- · Just over half of all children surveyed (51.4%) believe there is a lot of fighting at their school (Figure 2a).
- · Approximately one in four all children surveyed are not sure whether there is a lot of fighting going on at their school (Figure 2a).
- · Native American and African American children identify the most fighting. Almost 60% (56.9% and 58.1% respectively), suggest that fighting is common at the schools these students attend (Figure 2b).
- · Almost twice as many students in grades 4-6 (57%) strongly disagree or disagree that children are bringing guns and knives to school as do students in grades 9-12 (30.6%) (Figure 3a).
- · Approximately one-fifth of all respondents (19.9%) agree or strongly agree that some children carry knives or guns in school (Figure 3a).
- · 42.7% of all respondents in grades 9-12 are not sure if children are carrying weapons to school (Figure 3a).
- · Less than half of the students surveyed (40%) disagree with the statement that some children carry weapons to school (Figure 3a).
- · One quarter (25.1%) of Native American students surveyed either agree or strongly agree that some children bring weapons into their school, compared with 14% of Asian students (Figure 3b).





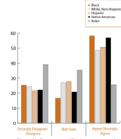
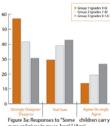


Figure 2b: Responses to "Students at my sc hool fight a lot."(% within ethnicity)



guns or knives in my sc hool." (Age)

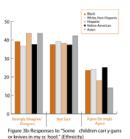
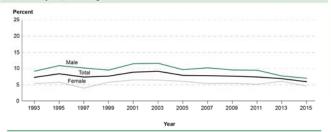


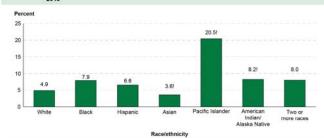
Figure 4.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least once during the previous 12 months, by sex: Selected years 1993 through 2015



NOTE: Survey respondents were asked about being threatened or injured "with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property" "On school property" was not defined for respondents.

SURCE: Center for Disease Control and Prevenition, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Figure 4.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least once during the previous 12 months, by race/ethnicity: 2015

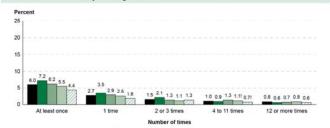


I Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

NOTE: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity, Survey respondents were asked about being threatened or injured "with a weapon such as a gurk, krife, or club on school property," on sono property "was not defended for respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), 2015.

Figure 4.3. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least once during the previous 12 months, by number of times threatened or injured and grade



■ Total ■ 9th grade ■ 10th grade ■ 11th grade □ 12th grade

Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

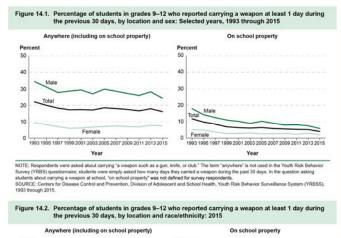
NOTE: Survey respondents were asked about being threatened or injured "with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property," "On school property was not defined for respondents. Detail may not surn to stolate because of rounding.

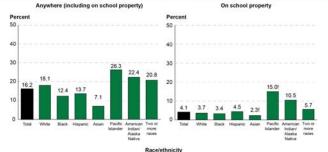
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRRSS), 2015.

Students in grades 9–12 were asked how many timesin 2015, data on the percentage of public school they had been threatened or injured with a weaponstudents who reported being threatened or injured on school property during the previous 12 months. In with a weapon on school property during the 2015, about 94 percent of students reported that they previous 12 months were available for 30 states and had not been threatened or injured with a weaponthe District of Columbia. Among these jurisdictions, on school property (table 4.1). In contrast, 3 percent the percentages of students who reported being of students in grades 9–12 reported being threatened hreatened or injured with a weapon on school or injured with a weapon on school property once property ranged from 4 percent in Massachusetts to during the previous 12 months, and 1 percent each 11 percent in Arkansas (table 4.3). reported being threatened or injured with a weapon

on school property 2 or 3 times, 4 to 11 times, and

12 or more times (figure 4.3).

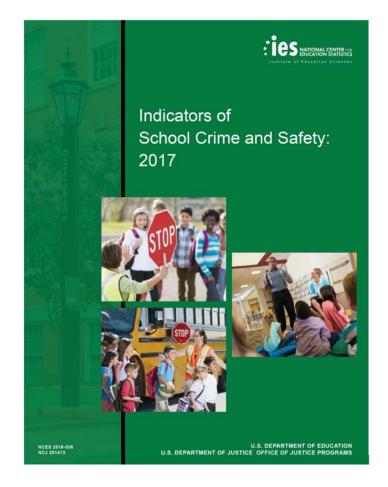




Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

NOTE: Respondents were asked about carrying "a weapon such as a gun, kinke, or dub; "Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic eithnicity, The term "anywhere" is not used in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBIS) questionnaine; students were simply asked how many days they carried a weapon during the past 30 days. In the question asking students about carrying a weapon at school, "on school property" was not defined for survey. respondents.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS).



### 'There Is No Handbook For This': A Mother And Son Talk About School Shootings

March 22, 2018 · 5:21 PM ET Heard on Morning Edition

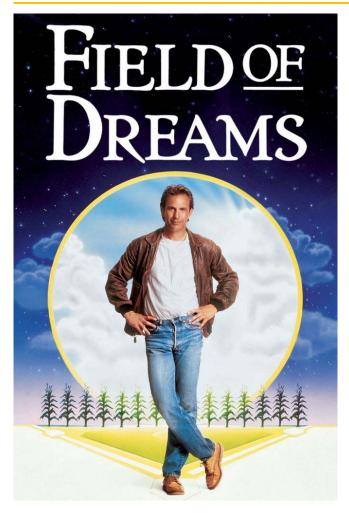
JUD ESTY-KENDALL JASMYN BELCHER-MORRIS EMMA BOWMAN



At their StoryCorps interview in Houston, Tanai Benard, 34, and her son, Dezmond Floyd, 10, discuss what's become a grim yet routine topic at schools: active shooter drills.

\*\*Alletta Cooper/StoryCorps\*\*





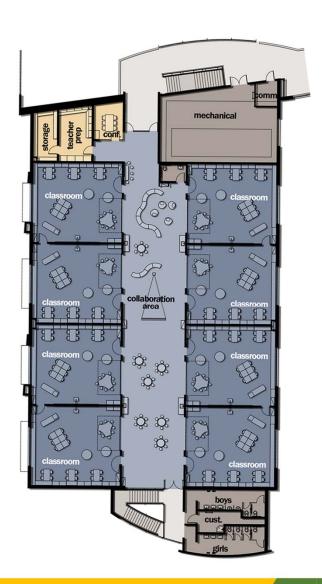


We want to believe.....

If you build it, they will come.

# Elementary Prototype 2013 (Three Built) Classroom Collaboration Concept

- Classrooms have overhead doors that open to collaboration space
- Overhead doors are transparent to allow for supervision
- Flexible Furniture is provided in the classroom and collaboration area
- Glass conference room is provided for pull out focused learning or specialized space







## **No Furniture**



- Transparency Blocked
- Overhead Doors not use





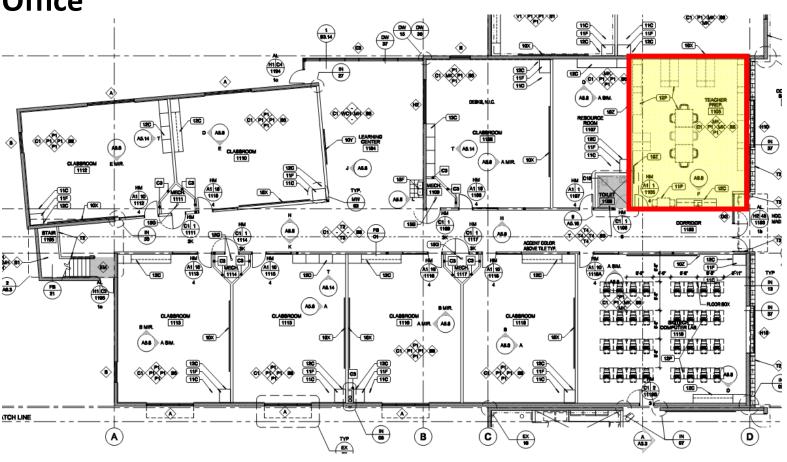
**Recycle Storage** 

**Recording Studio** 

**Shared Teacher Office** 

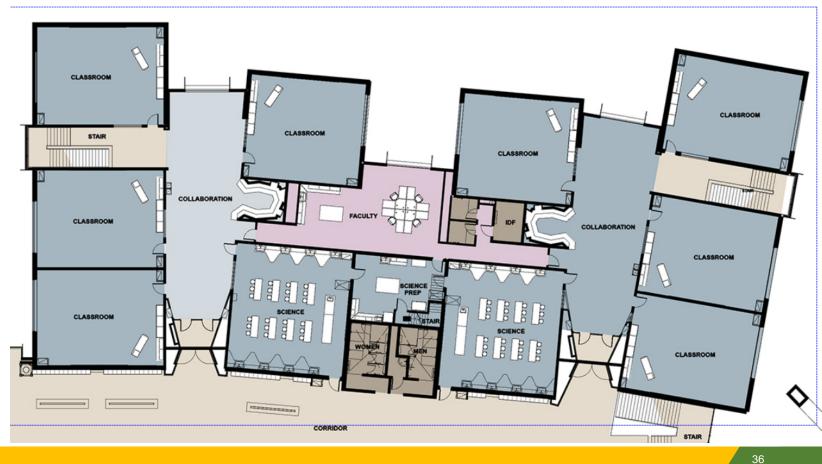
### THE EVOLUTION OF TEACHER OFFICES

## **Shared Teacher Office**



### THE EVOLUTION OF TEACHER OFFICES

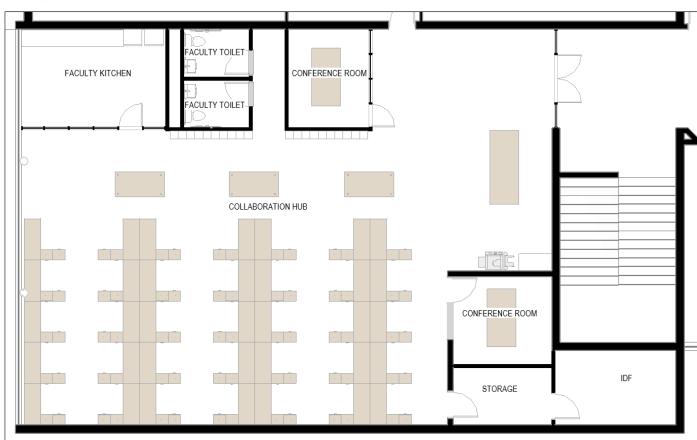
## **Shared Teacher Office**



## **Individual Teacher Offices**



# **Teacher Collaboration Hub**



# **Teacher Office Concepts**

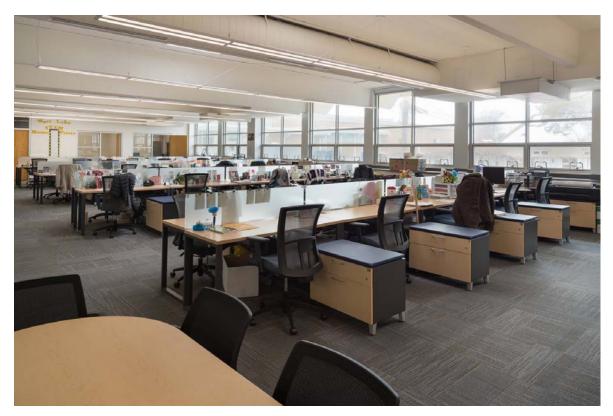
 Example of a 10-12 Shared Teacher Office



Alexandria Area High School – Cuningham Group

# **Teacher Office Concepts**

Example of a 30+ Shared
 Teacher Office



Westlake STEM Junior High – NWL Architects

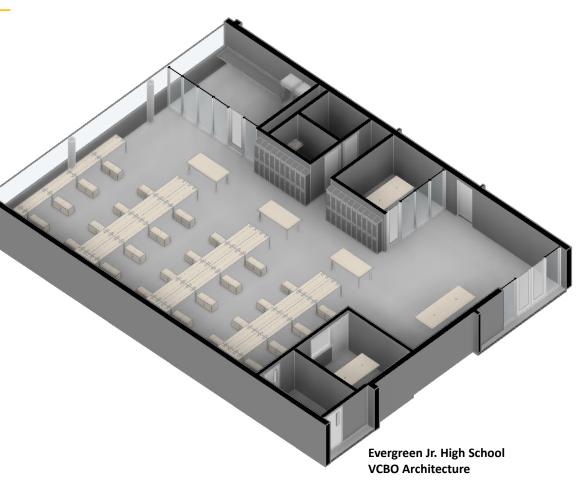
# **Teacher Office Concepts**

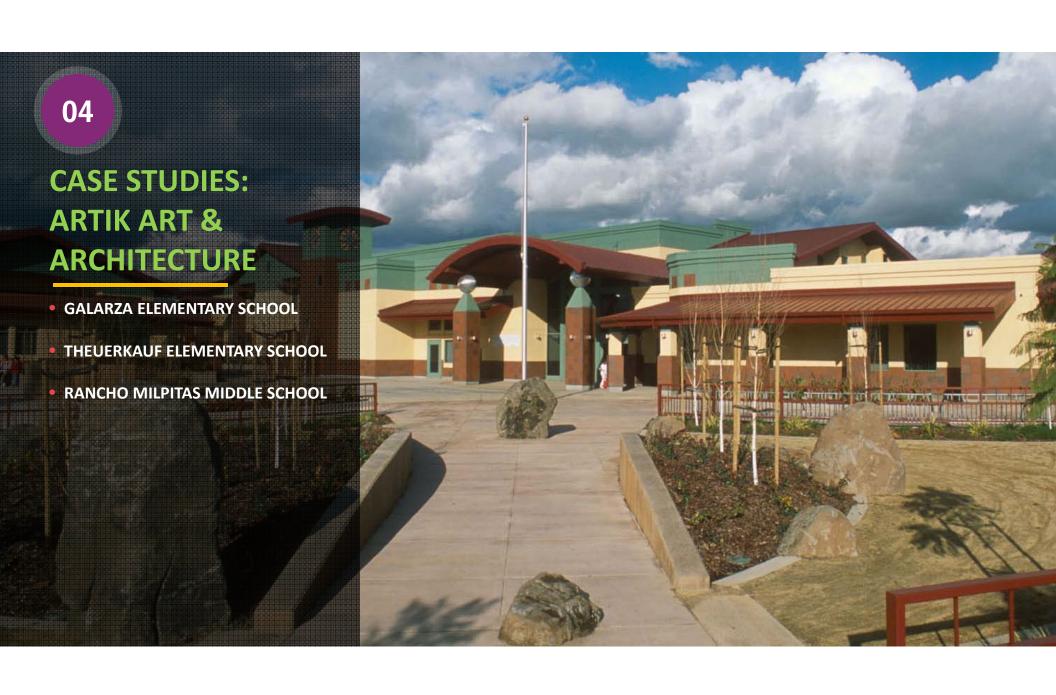
 PLC can not be a meeting it must be a culture

 If teachers own a classroom they will not utilize these spaces

 Less than 8 teachers in a space creates a "club"

 Larger spaces create more cross collaboration

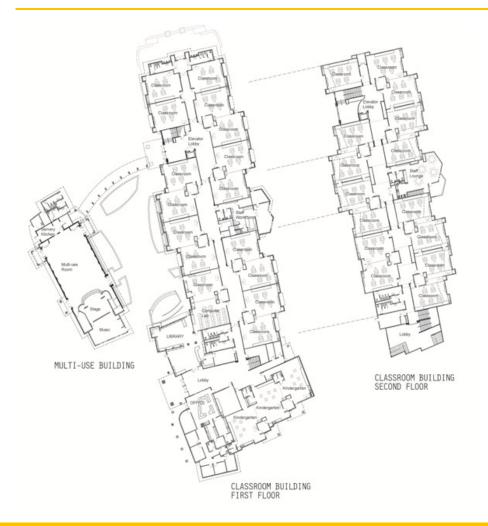




# **GALARZA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: AERIAL**



#### **GALARZA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: FLOOR PLAN & SITE PLAN**





# **GALARZA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: ROCK GARDEN**



## **GALARZA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: BREAKOUT ROOMS**





## **GALARZA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: BREAKOUT ROOMS**



## **GALARZA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: PARENT LITERACY ROOM**





## THEUERKAUF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: SITE PLAN



# THEUERKAUF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: DRY CREEK BED



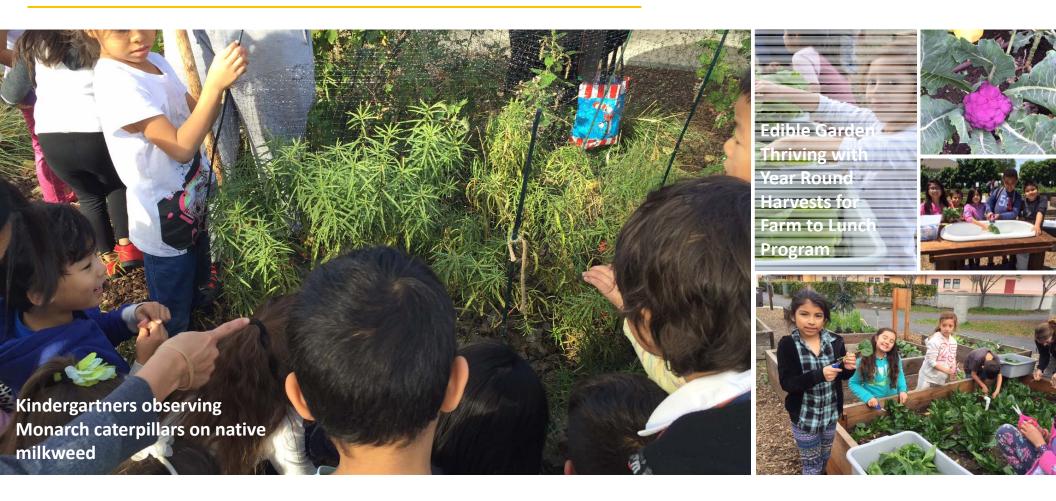
#### THEUERKAUF ELEMENTARY OUTDOOR CLASSROOMS CREATED AND IN FULL USE







#### THEUERKAUF ELEMENTARY OUTDOOR LEARNING TODAY



#### **THEUERKAUF NATIVE HABITAT GARDEN - WELL USED AND WELL LOVED!**



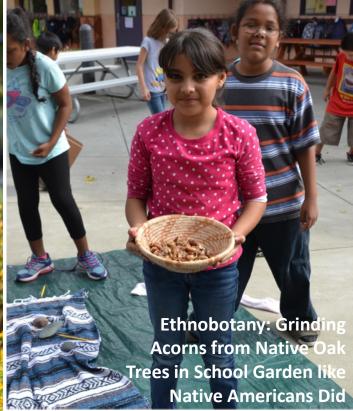
## **LEARNING IN OUTDOOR LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS**



#### **ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY**







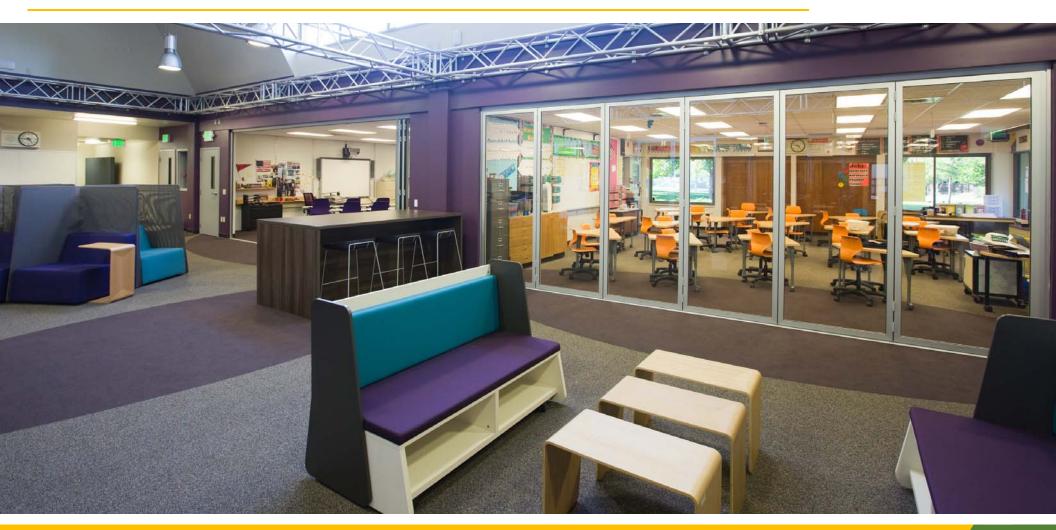
#### RANCHO MILPITAS MIDDLE SCHOOL: COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SPACE BEFORE



#### RANCHO MILPITAS MIDDLE SCHOOL: CLASSROOM BEFORE



#### RANCHO MILPITAS MIDDLE SCHOOL: COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SPACE



#### **RANCHO MILPITAS MIDDLE SCHOOL: CLASSROOM**



## **RANCHO MILPITAS MIDDLE SCHOOL: CLASSROOM**



#### RANCHO MILPITAS MIDDLE SCHOOL: COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SPACE NOW

