

Est.
1841

YORK
ST JOHN
UNIVERSITY

Fearn, Warren ORCID logoORCID:

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2029-630X> (2022) Blurring the lines: Augmenting educational experiences for a hybrid environment. In: YORK DESIGN WEEK : Blurring the lines, 15th October 2022, SPARK venue, York. (Unpublished)

Downloaded from: <https://ray.yorks.ac.uk/id/eprint/7014/>

Research at York St John (RaY) is an institutional repository. It supports the principles of open access by making the research outputs of the University available in digital form. Copyright of the items stored in RaY reside with the authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full text items free of charge, and may download a copy for private study or non-commercial research. For further reuse terms, see licence terms governing individual outputs. [Institutional Repository Policy Statement](#)

RaY

Research at the University of York St John

For more information please contact RaY at ray@yorks.ac.uk

York Design Week 2022

Blurring the lines: Augmenting educational experiences for a hybrid environment.

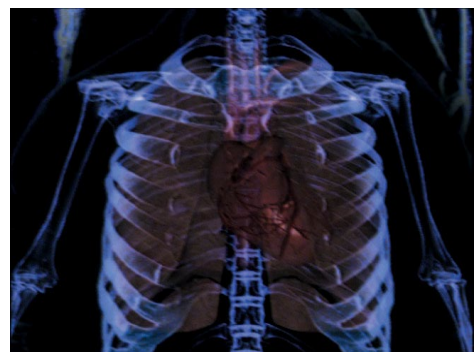
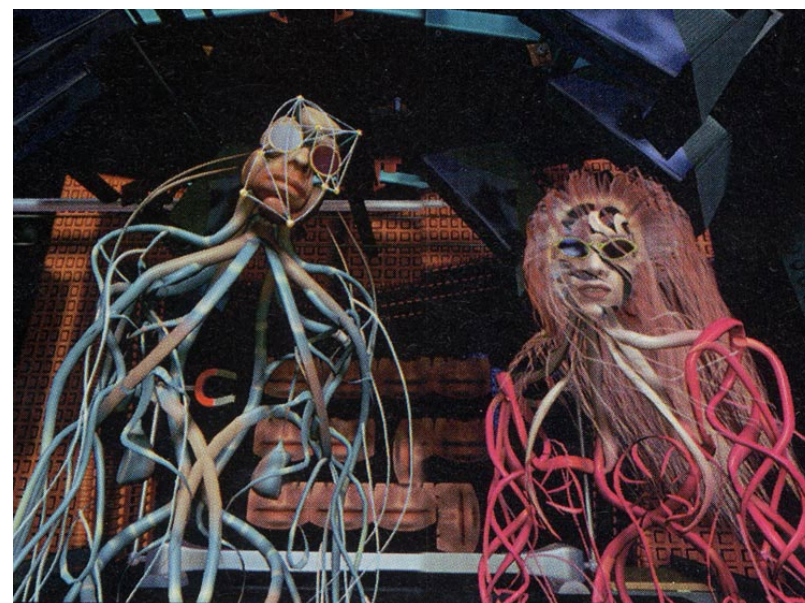
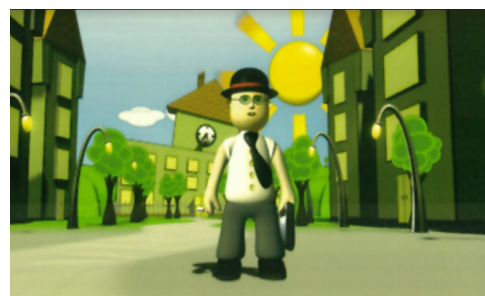
Warren Fearn

Senior Lecturer, York St John University
Ph.D. Student, University of York.

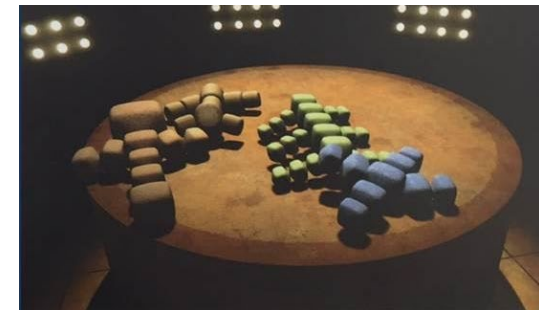
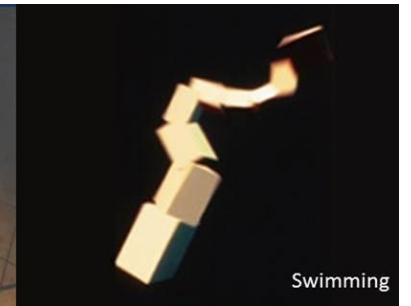
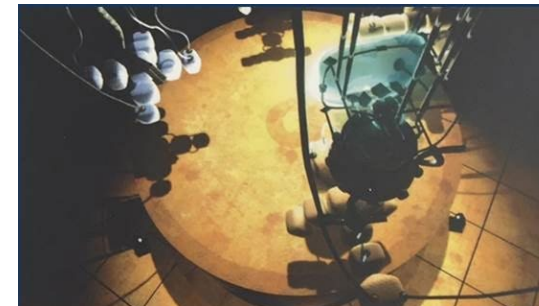
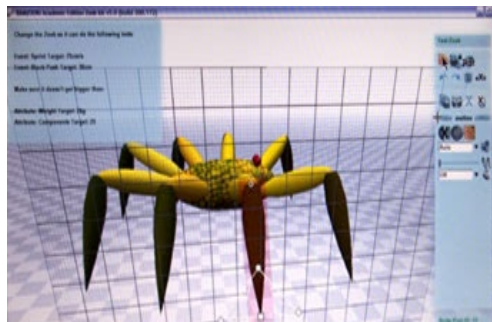
Est.
1841

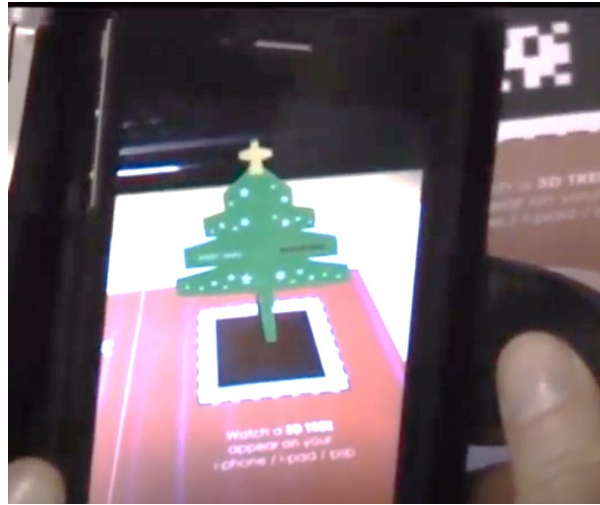
YORK
ST JOHN
UNIVERSITY







1.





ARGON (Ar)





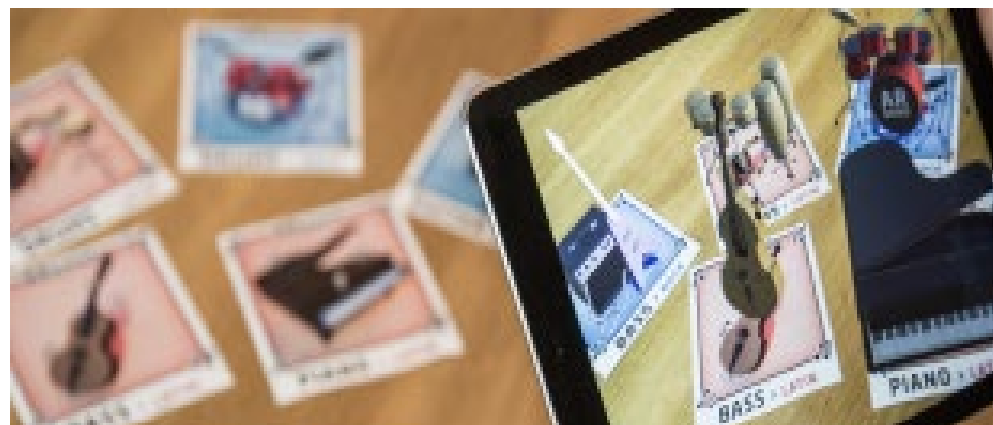
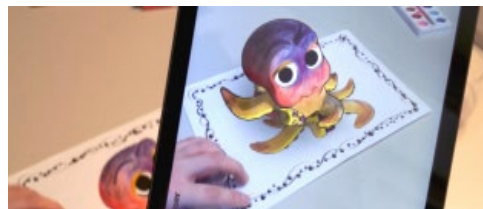
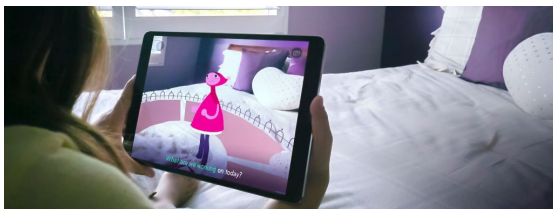
Point your **iPhone, iPod Touch or iPad** at the marker to view a 3D hologram

• Discovered:	1894
• Atomic Number:	18
• Atomic Weight:	39.948
• Density At 0 C:	101.325 kPa
• Boiling Point:	-189.35 C
• Freezing Point:	-189.2 C

Argon (symbol Ar) is a colorless and odorless gas, makes up 0.93% of our planet's atmosphere. This makes it the third most abundant element in our atmosphere after nitrogen and oxygen. It is a noble or 'inert' gas, found in group 18, period 3 of the periodic table which does not react with other elements under normal conditions.

Uses: You can find Argon used in light bulbs, lasers, double glazing for home and even scuba dry suits!



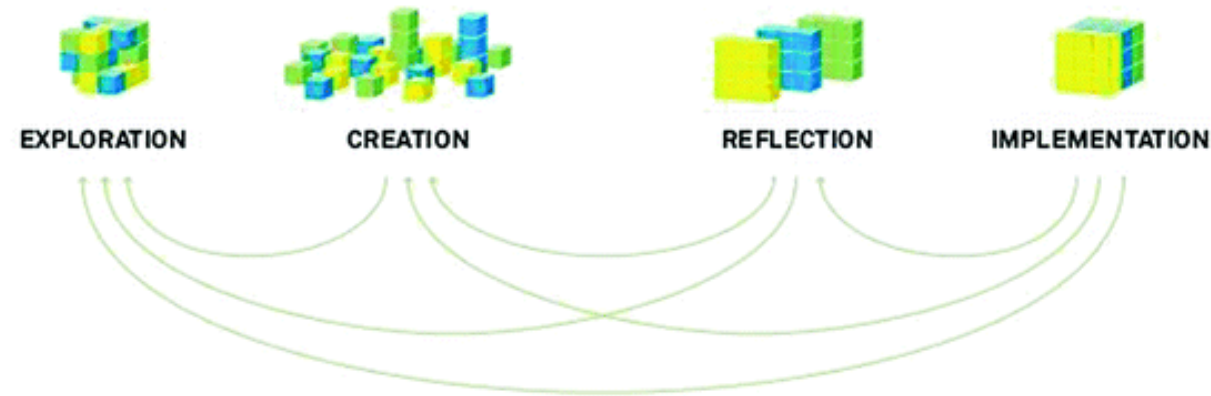




- Educators and designers need to collaborate in terms of creating sound pedagogy to develop AR applications that maximise on learning outcomes
- How can AR create new experiences outside of the classroom?
- What are the barrier and opportunities for using augmented reality within schools?



Service Design Thinking Process



Stickdorn, Hormess, Lawrence and Schneider (2018)
This is Service Design Thinking

1. User Centred

2. Co Creative

3. Sequencing

4. Evidencing

5. Holistic

6.

Stakeholders



Nicky Waller
Primary Science Advisory Teacher at CIEC (Centre for Industry Education Collaboration) University of York



Dean Finnegan
Senior Animator / Rigger Sydney



Dr Yang Lu
Lecturer in Computer Science York St John University



Tim Moat
Director of Communications and Development Ebor Academy Trust York



Ned Griffiths
Graduate Research Assistant UNREAL Developer York St John University



Associate Professor Dr Katy Bloom
Associate Professor of Initial Teacher Education, School of Education, Languages and Psychology York St John University



Jake Reeves Kemp
Computing Specialist Lead Ebor Academy Trust York



Emma Davies
Science Academy Leader Ebor Academy Trust York



John Ricketts
Audio Engineer Music Production and Creative Business Student, York St John University



Ebor Academy Trust
Pupils - Keystage 2

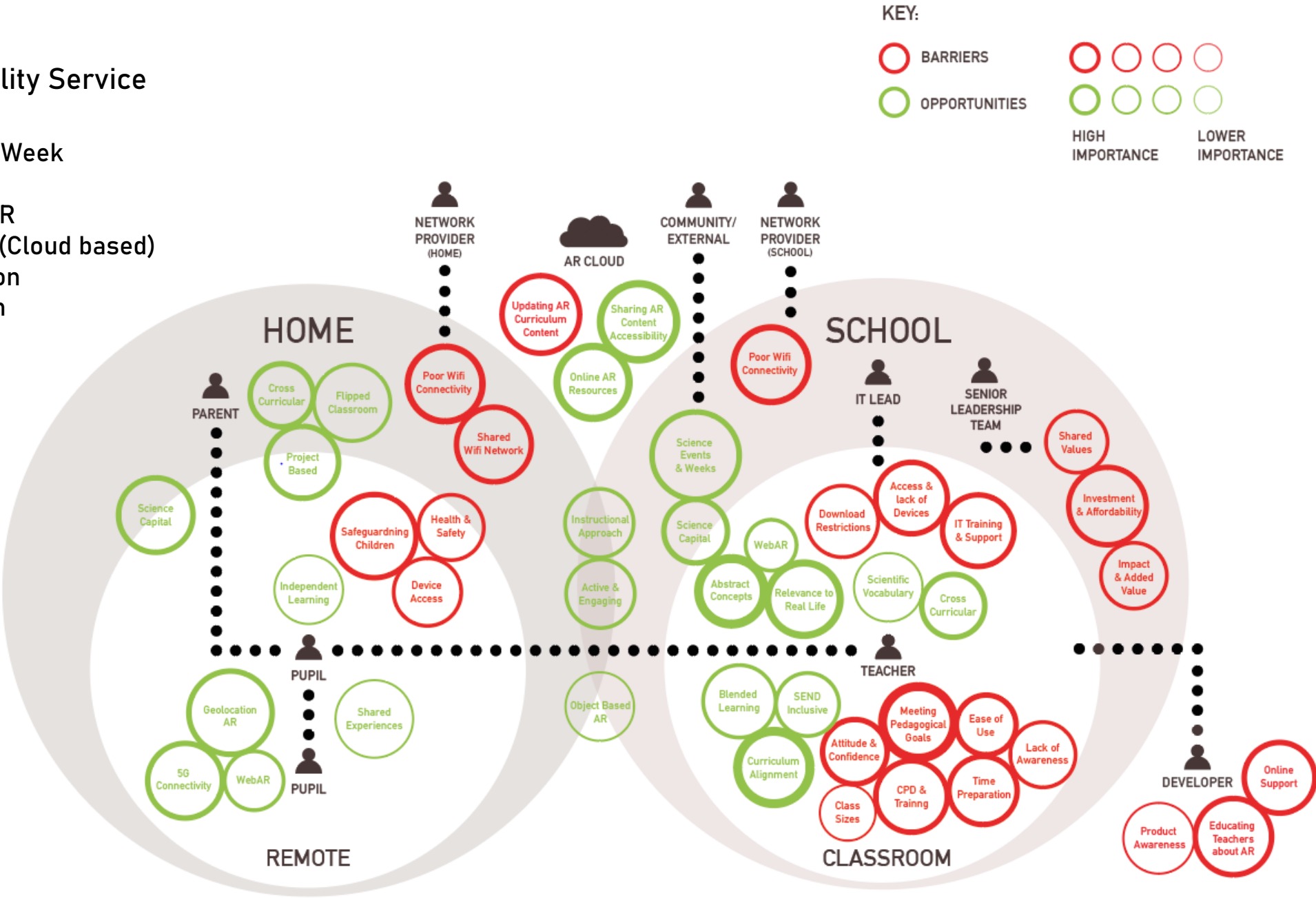
Exploration: Empathy Canvas Maps



Exploration:
Augmented Reality Service

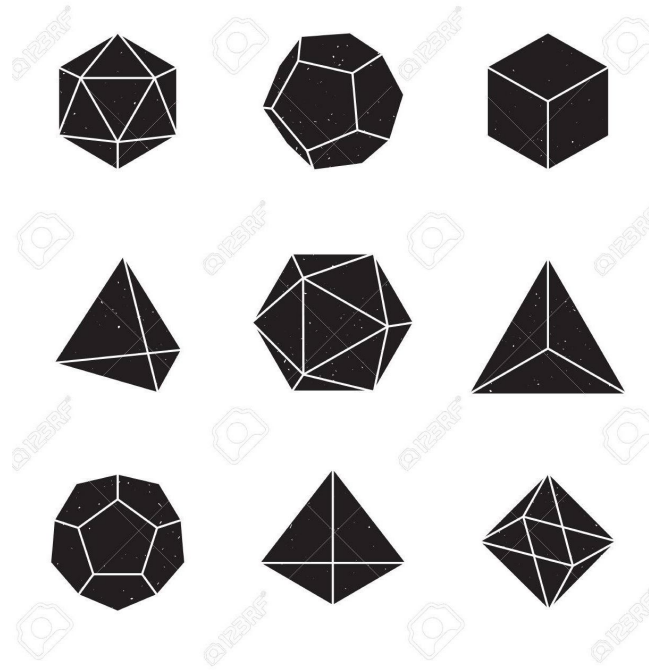
- / Science Event & Week
- / Science Capital
- / Introduction in AR
- / Change Content (Cloud based)
- / Image Recognition
- / Time Preparation
- / Deep Dive
- / Active Learning
- / Group Work
- / Accessibility
- / Confidence

9.

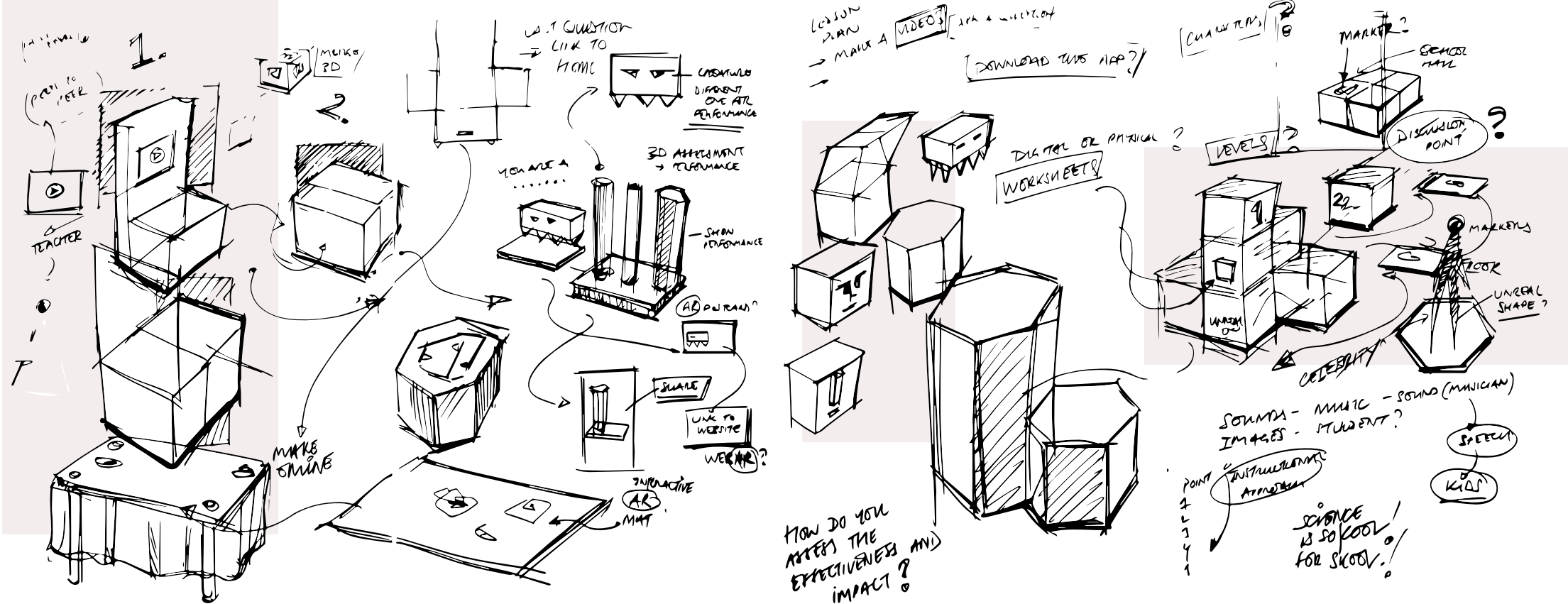




Creation: Concept Work

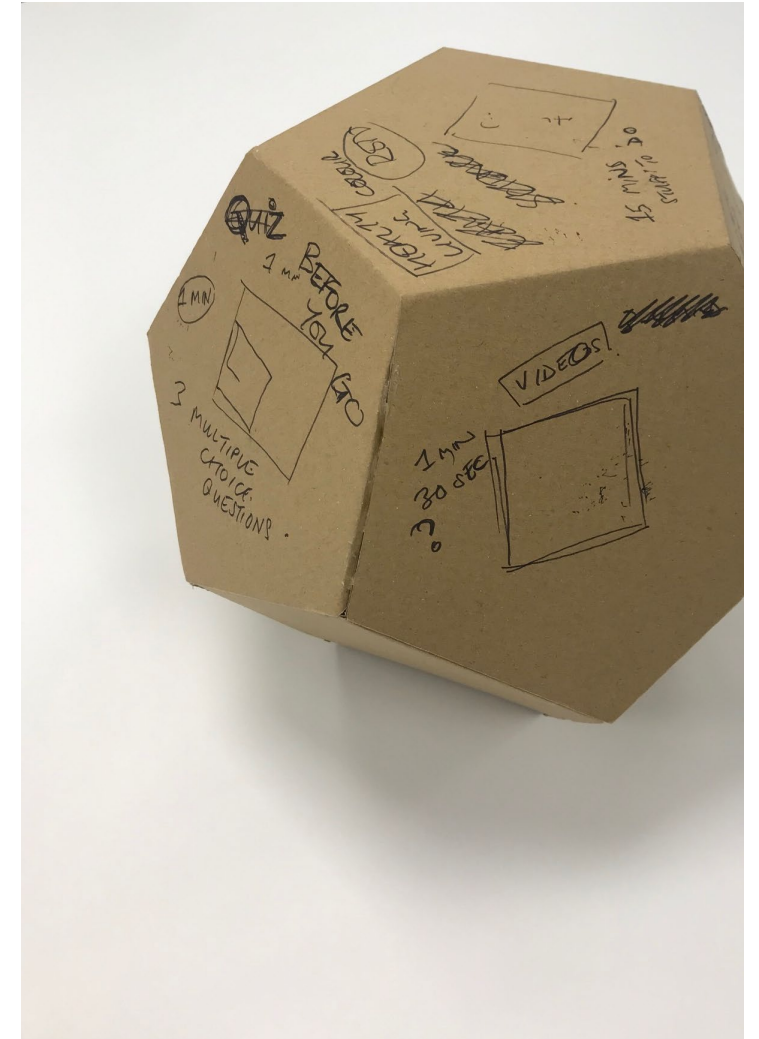


Creation:
Concept Work





Creation: Customer Journey Mapping



Creation: Storyboarding

3.

Narration:

(12 Seconds)

FRAMES
1525 - 1825

Located above the forest floor is the understory layer. Small shrubs and trees can grow here. Understory plants often produce flowers that are large and easy to see.

(Animate the visibility of each layer)

(12 Seconds)

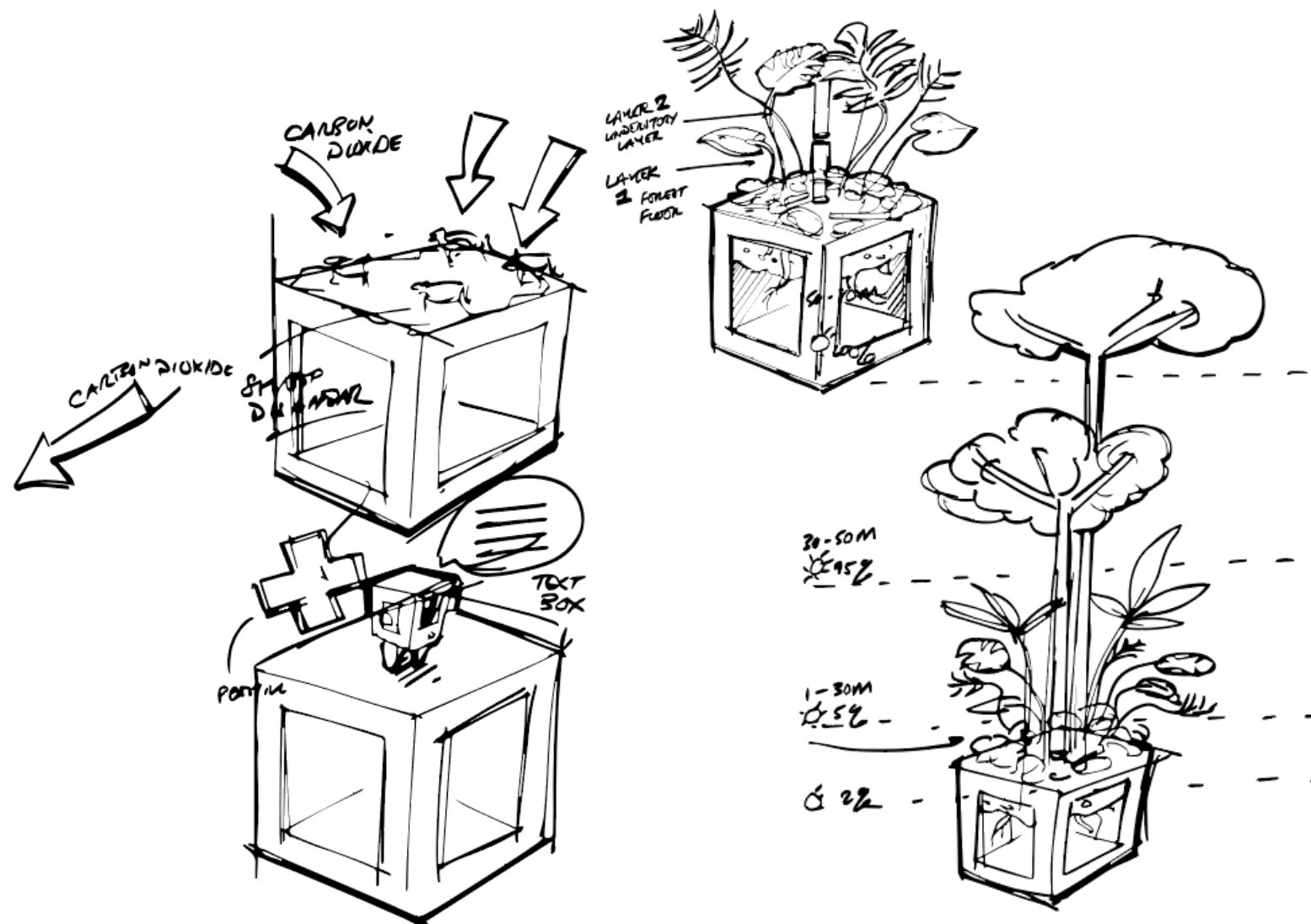
FRAMES
1825 - 2125

The canopy layer forms a dense network of leaves and branches as a roof over the two remaining layers. With so much food available, more animals live in the canopy than any other layer in the rainforest.

(11 Seconds)

FRAMES
2125 - 2400

The top layer of the rainforest is the emergent layer, where trees can grow up to 60 metres tall due to larger amounts of sunlight. Here, you will find living bats, butterflies and awaiting predators such as hawks and eagles.

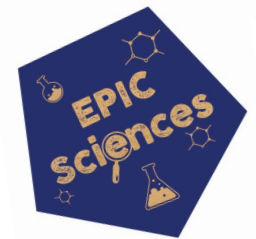


Creation:
Concept Work



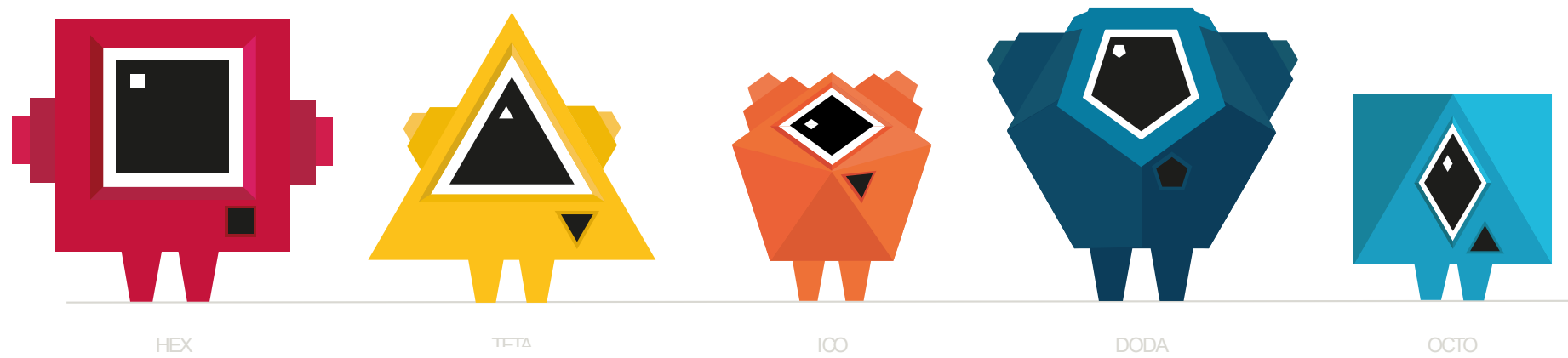
1. Questions / 2. Discussion / 3. Video / 4. AR / 5. AR interactive / 6. Quiz

14.

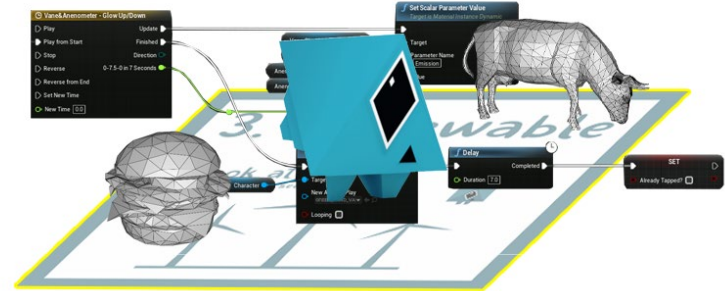
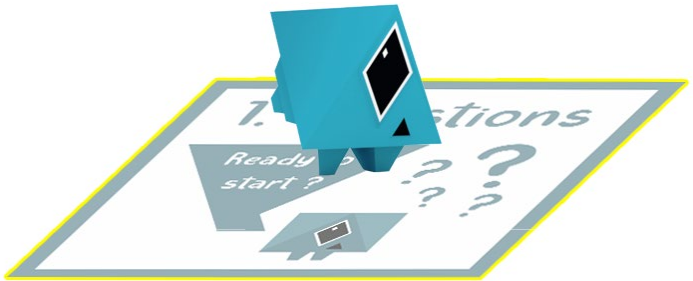
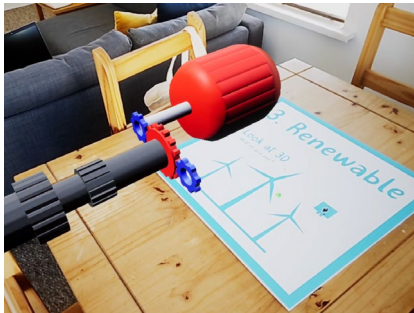




Creation:
Characters



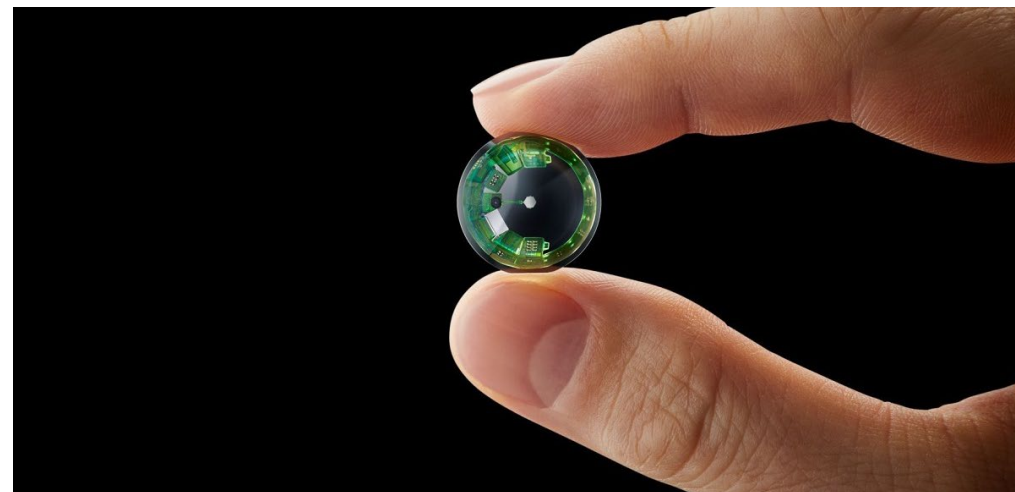
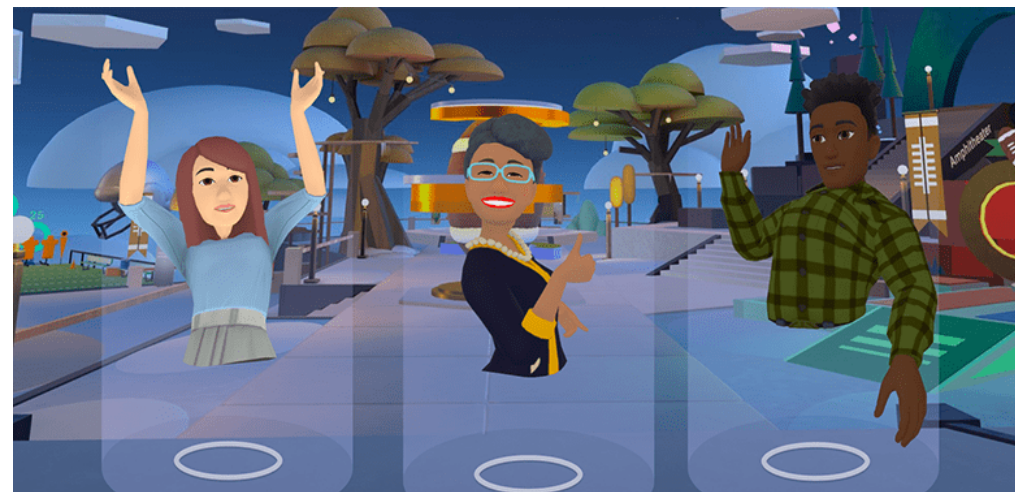
Creation:
Mechanics





SECOND LIFE.
Who remembers?





METaverse



How do we define it?

Thank you.



Contact:
Warren Fearn
w.fearn@yorks.ac.uk

