

1: Royal National Theatre - Wikipedia

Boreham, Nick and Morgan, Colin () A socio-cultural analysis of organizational learning, Oxford Review of Education, 30, pp. Also downloadable from the author's site.

Premiered by the San Francisco Symphony, the piece haunts the modern orchestra with original neo-baroque music composed for period instruments. The work also includes creation texts from Native Americans of the Virginia area, as well as completely novel celebrations of the creative power of the Industrial Age from Carl Sandburg. This season includes appearances by famed German electronica duo Mouse on Mars and the spoken word artist Saul Williams. The Jukebox series includes two shows on the inaugural Direct Current festival and closes with a tribute to JFK featuring music in response to civil rights challenges. Working in clubs under the name DJ Masonic, Bates has developed a post-classical rave that has integrated classical music and electronica to packed crowds in collaborations with clubs and orchestras around the country. Mercury Soul embeds sets of classical music into a fluid evening of DJing and immersive stagecraft. The plus librettos he has written and the five new operas he premiered in demonstrate a versatility in subject matter, style, and tone, an adeptness at creating successful work for both large and intimate venues. The composers with whom he collaborates represent a roster of the most eminent composers in classical music and include three Pulitzer Prize winners. Artistic Staff Michael Christie, Conductor Photo by James Daniel Michael Christie is a thoughtfully innovative conductor, equally at home in the symphonic and operatic worlds, who is focused on making the audience experience at his performances entertaining, enlightening, and enriching. He has championed commissions by leading and emerging composers. Louis and Atlanta Symphonies, among others. He lives in the Twin Cities with his wife, Alexis, and their two children. Newbury has directed more than two dozen world-premiere operas and plays, many of which were subsequently published or recorded. Tzykun is a founding member of GLMMR, an interdisciplinary art collective that fuses the worlds of fine art, audiovisual technology, and live performance. She earned an M. She lives in New York City. Benjamin Percy, Video Director Benjamin Percy, Video Director Lighting designer, Benjamin Percy has lit or designed projections for theater, opera, and architectural projects around the world. Other recording projects have found him working with notable classical and jazz artists and ensembles. Additionally, Jacobsohn has mixed live sound on numerous productions for orchestras, including the Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Atlanta symphonies as well as Opera Philadelphia and the Santa Fe Opera. Born and raised in Texas, she directs and choreographs musicals, plays, operas, outdoor dance rituals, and feminist westerns. Treat has developed a storytelling workshop with collaborator Hannah Ezzell that aims to bridge the gender gap in our collective myths by empowering women as storytellers in order to create a more democratic storytelling world. He served as chorus master for the Atlanta Opera for more than two decades, leading the renowned ensemble in more than productions, with critical acclaim in the United States and abroad. Jackson Master Award for Excellence. He also has worked as chorus master with San Diego Opera. He served on the faculty at Georgia State University for four years as assistant professor, guest lecturer, and conductor for the Georgia State University Choral Society. In addition, he maintains a busy vocal coaching studio in Atlanta. She was introduced to operatic diction by Boris Goldovsky, who was seeking a native speaker without teaching experience to work with singers according to his own pedagogical principles. At New York City Opera, Siena worked closely with Beverly Sills as her executive assistant, as a diction coach, and as the creator of English supertitles for a dozen operas. She received a B. The mother of two grown children, she moved to Bloomington to be near her son, who lives here with his wife and two young daughters. This past summer, Weiss studied at the Aspen Music Festival. He graduated from Yale University with a double major in humanities and theater studies, and a certificate in energy studies. She is from Frankfort, Indiana. For the past two summers, she has been a Gerdine Young Artist at Opera Theatre of Saint Louis, where she participated in six operas, master classes, and the annual scenes concert under the baton of Stephen Lord. She is a current student of Mary Ann Hart and teaches private voice lessons as an associate instructor of voice. As part of the church choir, he sang a wide range of sacred music, including oratorios and mass. He is currently a student of Peter Volpe. Concert

appearances from previous seasons include a performance as the bass soloist in J. He currently serves as associate instructor of voice at Jacobs, where he teaches privately and is associate director of the undergraduate opera workshop. His musical and academic interests include performing contemporary classical music, as well as the psychology of music and emotion. His is married to soprano Alejandra Martinez, with whom he often performs in concert. Warren earned her B. In his spare time, he enjoys video games, cats, and playing trombone.

2: Organizational learning - empowerment or exploitation?

The production of space for learning / Nick Boreham The social, cultural and linguistic significance of complementary schools / Angela Creese and Adrian Blackledge Participation, policy and the changing conditions of childhood / Alan Prout.

The Remix Aurora Theatre. Special thanks to my loved ones for their support, and Alliance Theatre for the magic they create! He loves building and playing with computers about as much as he loves performing for all of you which is a whole bunch. He would like to thank his mother and father for always supporting his endeavors, and hopes everyone enjoys the show! Daniel Triandiflou John Hammond is happy to be back at the Alliance. Thanks to Phillip, Tinashe, the cast, the crew, and the staff here at the Alliance. Creative Phillip DePoy Playwright is the author of 20 novels latest: Icepick and 43 plays. Since then he served as the director of several university theatre programs. He was Georgia Author of the Year in His Appalachian Christmas Homecoming has been produced nationally since Phillip DePoy also holds an undergraduate degree in English literature and folklore, and a graduate degree in performance art. He is deliriously married to playwright Lee Nowell. Josh currently runs the sound department at Oregon Shakespeare Festival. His creativity coupled with subtle accompaniments, has him poised for national recognition. He is also a lecturer and clinician with the Rialto for Youth Jazz Ensemble. As a composer, he has released three CDs of original works: Dedicated, Another Voyage and Melody in Nede: Suite for Jazz Quartet. Jackson has written and arranged countless works for a litany of artists and performers. His songs are played with much acclaim to worldwide audiences on local and satellite radio. He is thrilled to be back at The Alliance, having recently designed Candide. A Princess Grace Fellow, she holds her M. You can see her work at [www. Waddell Stage Manager](http://www.WaddellStageManager.com) is proud to return to the Alliance Theatre for his ninth season. At Atlanta Lyric Theatre: At the Illinois Shakespeare Festival: Waddell Stage Manager Jayson T. My eternal gratitude and love to my husband, Keith, for always pushing me to never give up!

3: Lead Jobs in Boreham, Warminster live in November - Jobsite

Transforming learning in schools and communities: the remaking of education for a cosmopolitan society. of space for learning / Nick Boreham production of.

On the other hand, it can be related to other fundamental quantities. Thus, similar to other fundamental quantities like time and mass, space can be explored via measurement and experiment. Today, our three-dimensional space is viewed as embedded in a four-dimensional spacetime, called Minkowski space see special relativity. The idea behind space-time is that time is hyperbolic-orthogonal to each of the three spatial dimensions. It turns out that distances in space or in time separately are not invariant with respect to Lorentz coordinate transformations, but distances in Minkowski space-time along space-time intervals are—which justifies the name. In addition, time and space dimensions should not be viewed as exactly equivalent in Minkowski space-time. One can freely move in space but not in time. Thus, time and space coordinates are treated differently both in special relativity where time is sometimes considered an imaginary coordinate and in general relativity where different signs are assigned to time and space components of spacetime metric. While indirect evidence for these waves has been found in the motions of the Hulse–Taylor binary system, for example experiments attempting to directly measure these waves are ongoing at the LIGO and Virgo collaborations. LIGO scientists reported the first such direct observation of gravitational waves on 14 September. Shape of the universe Relativity theory leads to the cosmological question of what shape the universe is, and where space came from. It appears that space was created in the Big Bang. The overall shape of space is not known, but space is known to be expanding very rapidly due to the cosmic inflation. Spatial measurement Main article: Measurement The measurement of physical space has long been important. Although earlier societies had developed measuring systems, the International System of Units, SI, is now the most common system of units used in the measuring of space, and is almost universally used. This definition coupled with present definition of the second is based on the special theory of relativity in which the speed of light plays the role of a fundamental constant of nature. Geographical space See also: Spatial analysis Geography is the branch of science concerned with identifying and describing places on Earth, utilizing spatial awareness to try to understand why things exist in specific locations. Cartography is the mapping of spaces to allow better navigation, for visualization purposes and to act as a locational device. Geostatistics apply statistical concepts to collected spatial data of Earth to create an estimate for unobserved phenomena. Geographical space is often considered as land, and can have a relation to ownership usage in which space is seen as property or territory. While some cultures assert the rights of the individual in terms of ownership, other cultures will identify with a communal approach to land ownership, while still other cultures such as Australian Aboriginals, rather than asserting ownership rights to land, invert the relationship and consider that they are in fact owned by the land. Spatial planning is a method of regulating the use of space at land-level, with decisions made at regional, national and international levels. Space can also impact on human and cultural behavior, being an important factor in architecture, where it will impact on the design of buildings and structures, and on farming. Ownership of space is not restricted to land. Ownership of airspace and of waters is decided internationally. Other forms of ownership have been recently asserted to other spaces—for example to the radio bands of the electromagnetic spectrum or to cyberspace. Public space is a term used to define areas of land as collectively owned by the community, and managed in their name by delegated bodies; such spaces are open to all, while private property is the land culturally owned by an individual or company, for their own use and pleasure. Abstract space is a term used in geography to refer to a hypothetical space characterized by complete homogeneity. When modeling activity or behavior, it is a conceptual tool used to limit extraneous variables such as terrain. In psychology Psychologists first began to study the way space is perceived in the middle of the 19th century. Those now concerned with such studies regard it as a distinct branch of psychology. Other, more specialized topics studied include amodal perception and object permanence. Several space-related phobias have been identified, including agoraphobia the fear of open spaces, astrophobia the fear of celestial space and claustrophobia the fear of enclosed spaces. The

understanding of three-dimensional space in humans is thought to be learned during infancy using unconscious inference , and is closely related to hand-eye coordination. The visual ability to perceive the world in three dimensions is called depth perception. In the Social Sciences Space has been studied in the social sciences from the perspectives of Marxism , feminism , postmodernism , postcolonialism , urban theory and critical geography. These theories account for the effect of the history of colonialism, transatlantic slavery and globalization on our understanding and experience of space and place. In this book, Lefebvre applies Marxist ideas about the production of commodities and accumulation of capital to discuss space as a social product. His focus is on the multiple and overlapping social processes that produce space. These advances create relationships across time and space, new markets and groups of wealthy elites in urban centers, all of which annihilate distances and affect our perception of linearity and distance. He argues that critical theories in the Humanities and Social Sciences study the historical and social dimensions of our lived experience, neglecting the spatial dimension. In his theories, the term hybrid describes new cultural forms that emerge through the interaction between colonizer and colonized.

4: Transforming Learning in Schools and Communities : Jon Nixon :

The focus of learning is shifting away from the child as an individual in a classroom detached from the surrounding neighbourhood to a learning community that embraces carers and families as well as young people and teachers.

This lesson uses the first 20 minutes of the Electronic Field Trip to the Kentucky Center, from the beginning of the program through the end of Act I. Throughout the activities in this lesson plan, you will find suggestions of places to stop the tape and discuss the concepts that have been introduced. Explain that they are going to take a video tour of the Kentucky Center in Louisville and learn more about what goes on at a performing arts center. Tell the students that they will learn about different types of stages, the different performance spaces in the center, ways of staging, the elements of drama, and the variety of performing arts disciplines. Stop and have students identify what they saw and make notes on their handouts. You may want to write responses on an overhead to help ECE students know what they need to write down. Responses should include the following: You may choose to point things out as students watch. Stop after the interview with the president of the Kentucky Center and have students respond to what they saw and heard and make notes on the handout. Write on the overhead as you go. Resume watching the video. Stop after the interview with the Walden Theatre representative. Discuss the things she talked about in terms of the technical elements; have students write responses on their handouts as you write them on the overhead. Continue watching the video. Discuss this section, and have students write their responses on their handouts as you write them on the overhead. Stop after the Louisville Ballet rehearsal is completed. Have students share what they learned, and have them write their responses on their handouts as you continue writing on the overhead. The discussion will be about Whitney Hall and the other performance spaces. Stop the video after the discussion on the MEX. The tour guides will be talking about theater transporting audiences to faraway places. Discuss the different types of spaces in the center. Ask students to give examples of types of works they might want to see or be a part of in each of the spaces. Discuss the rest of the handout with the students, and continue writing the answers on the handouts and the overhead. Watch the last part of the video segment. After each point, have students complete the last section of the handout as the narrators are talking. You may need to pause the tape to give students time to write down the information. After viewing the video excerpt When you have completed the last section, review with students the technical elements, use of spaces, types of stages, and collaborative process. Have students answer the Essential Questions as homework. Allow students to work in pairs. Gifted and talented students: Have students complete the entire process of producing a play. Have them choose a script and a space, build the set, etc. Research how IMAX theaters got started. Research other arts centers and compare them to the Kentucky Center. Take a class field trip to the Kentucky Center or another performing arts facility. Write a memoir about an important space in your life. What made it important? What were the attributes of the space? Attend a performance and critique how well the space was used.

5: Table of Contents: Transforming learning in schools and communities

Three relational practices are analysed in detail: opening space for the creation of shared meaning, reconstituting power relationships and providing cultural tools to mediate learning.

Discovery[edit] In BCE, Greek philosopher Aristotle suggested that nature abhors a vacuum, a principle that became known as the horror vacui. This concept built upon a 5th-century BCE ontological argument by the Greek philosopher Parmenides , who denied the possible existence of a void in space. Likewise, the "sun, moon, and the company of stars float in the empty space, moving or standing still". In , he demonstrated that an established force resisted the formation of a vacuum. However, it would remain for his pupil Evangelista Torricelli to create an apparatus that would produce a partial vacuum in This experiment resulted in the first mercury barometer and created a scientific sensation in Europe. The French mathematician Blaise Pascal reasoned that if the column of mercury was supported by air, then the column ought to be shorter at higher altitude where the air pressure is lower. This decrease in pressure was further demonstrated by carrying a half-full balloon up a mountain and watching it gradually expand, then contract upon descent. He correctly noted that the atmosphere of the Earth surrounds the planet like a shell, with the density gradually declining with altitude. He concluded that there must be a vacuum between the Earth and the Moon. He believed that the Universe, while not infinite, could not be held as finite as it lacked any bounds within which it could be contained. He extended the Copernican heliocentric cosmology to the concept of an infinite Universe filled with a substance he called aether , which did not resist the motion of heavenly bodies. This form of aether was viewed as the medium through which light could propagate. However, the null result indicated something was wrong with the concept. The idea of the luminiferous aether was then abandoned. He showed that the star 61 Cygni had a parallax of just 0. This corresponds to a distance of over 10 light years. British physicist Arthur Eddington made a similar calculation to derive a temperature of 3. German physicist Erich Regener used the total measured energy of cosmic rays to estimate an intergalactic temperature of 2. At left is depicted the rapid inflation from the initial state, followed thereafter by steady expansion to the present day, shown at right. Big Bang According to the Big Bang theory, the very early Universe was an extremely hot and dense state about . About , years later the Universe had cooled sufficiently to allow protons and electrons to combine and form hydrogen—the so-called recombination epoch. When this happened, matter and energy became decoupled, allowing photons to travel freely through the continually expanding space. The present day shape of the universe has been determined from measurements of the cosmic microwave background using satellites like the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe. These observations indicate that the spatial geometry of the observable universe is " flat ", meaning that photons on parallel paths at one point remain parallel as they travel through space to the limit of the observable universe, except for local gravity. The atoms account for only 4. Given the finite speed of light , this view covers the past 13 billion years of the history of outer space. Outer space is the closest known approximation to a perfect vacuum. It has effectively no friction , allowing stars, planets , and moons to move freely along their ideal orbits , following the initial formation stage. However, even the deep vacuum of intergalactic space is not devoid of matter , as it contains a few hydrogen atoms per cubic meter. Atmospheres have no clearly delineated upper boundary: Above this altitude, isotropic gas pressure rapidly becomes insignificant when compared to radiation pressure from the Sun and the dynamic pressure of the solar wind. The thermosphere in this range has large gradients of pressure, temperature and composition, and varies greatly due to space weather. However, the radiation of outer space has a different temperature than the kinetic temperature of the gas, meaning that the gas and radiation are not in thermodynamic equilibrium. There is quite likely a correspondingly large number of neutrinos called the cosmic neutrino background. For example, the corona of the Sun reaches temperatures over 1. This has been used to show ordered magnetic fields exist in several nearby galaxies. Magneto-hydrodynamic processes in active elliptical galaxies produce their characteristic jets and radio lobes. Non-thermal radio sources have been detected even among the most distant, high-z sources, indicating the presence of magnetic fields. A conjecture is that just such a scenario occurred early in the history of the Solar System, with potentially microorganism

-bearing rocks being exchanged between Venus, Earth, and Mars. Space exposure and Weightlessness
Because of the hazards of a vacuum, astronauts must wear a pressurized space suit while off-Earth and outside their spacecraft. The altitude where atmospheric pressure matches the vapor pressure of water at the temperature of the human body is called the Armstrong line, named after American physician Harry G. It is located at an altitude of around 10 km. At or above the Armstrong line, fluids in the throat and lungs boil away. More specifically, exposed bodily liquids such as saliva, tears, and liquids in the lungs boil away. Hence, at this altitude, human survival requires a pressure suit, or a pressurized capsule. Once the deoxygenated blood arrives at the brain, humans lose consciousness after a few seconds and die of hypoxia within minutes. Ebullism is slowed by the pressure containment of blood vessels, so some blood remains liquid. This pressure is high enough to prevent ebullism, but evaporation of nitrogen dissolved in the blood could still cause decompression sickness and gas embolisms if not managed. This can cause nausea and vomiting, vertigo, headaches, lethargy, and overall malaise. The duration of space sickness varies, but it typically lasts for 1-3 days, after which the body adjusts to the new environment. Longer-term exposure to weightlessness results in muscle atrophy and deterioration of the skeleton, or spaceflight osteopenia. These effects can be minimized through a regimen of exercise. Lesser symptoms include loss of body mass, nasal congestion, sleep disturbance, and puffiness of the face. Exposure to high-energy, ionizing cosmic rays can result in fatigue, nausea, vomiting, as well as damage to the immune system and changes to the white blood cell count. Over longer durations, symptoms include an increased risk of cancer, plus damage to the eyes, nervous system, lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. However, the impact of the cosmic rays upon the shielding produces additional radiation that can affect the crew. Further research is needed to assess the radiation hazards and determine suitable countermeasures. There are several standard boundary designations, namely:

6: Vorschul Spiele, ganze Folgen von Nick Jr. Serien, Videoclips auf Nick Jr.

Transforming Learning in Schools and Communities: The Remaking of Education for a Cosmopolitan Society von - Englische Bücher zum Genre Pädagogik günstig und portofrei bestellen im Online Shop von Ex Libris.

Organizational learning - empowerment or exploitation? Hundreds of articles, books, conferences and websites have appeared, and they usually make strong claims on behalf of organizational learning. Managers see organizational learning as a powerful tool to improve the performance of an organization. What is organizational learning? Edgar Schein sees organizational learning as a process of culture change within an organization, brought about by purposeful and collective action. He makes the claim that what an organization can or cannot do depends on its culture, and that what individuals can or cannot do depends on the extent of their socialization into that culture. The challenging notion that an organization can possess a knowledge base over and above the knowledge of its individual members is examined by Lyles and Schwenck As von Krogh et al. The collective knowledge of an organization can be found by examining its organizational routines, its myths, its stock of information and its symbols Boreham, Some of this is recorded in computer systems, but most of it is embodied in the established patterns of interaction between members of the organization, in its use of space, its artifacts and in the language used in the workplace. One way in which a collective knowledge base might come into existence, as distinct from packets of knowledge possessed by individual employees, is by reaching agreement on interpretations of common experiences Daft and Weick, This assumes, of course, that there are opportunities for members to engage in conversations and debates about events in the workplace. Business process restructuring as the catalyst for organizational learning For the last 18 months, the author has been engaged in an empirical study of organizational learning in a UK oil refinery. The project runs from 1 March to 28 February In this presentation, I will describe some initial findings from the UK research site. The oil refinery is located on a major river in the UK. It is then fed through a series of plants, where it is converted into a range of products such as petroleum, waxes, bitumen and the feed stock for chemical plant which make plastics, paint, detergents, cleaning fluid and so on. In the s, the oil industry was highly profitable. Crude oil was cheap, there were few international competitors and the demand for oil products was rising. Since then, however, the industry has suffered a series of shocks. The price of crude has risen, foreign countries especially in the Pacific Rim have built new refineries to compete with European ones and international trade has been liberalized. About eight years ago, the refinery was facing closure. The company that owned it maintained a number of refineries and was considering the option of closing this one. To give the refinery a last chance, a new site manager was appointed to try to turn it round. When he arrived, the refinery was organized along lines that dated from the earlier period when profits were easy. It employed people and had a hierarchical, bureaucratic structure. Horizontally, there were 12 separate trades. Vertically, a typical plant would have a seven-layer management hierarchy, descending from the plant manager to the most junior grade of process operator at the bottom. Management followed a top-down command-and-control model, and most employees expected to do the same job for the whole of their employment in the company. After initial training, there was not much learning on-the-job, as most jobs remained the same for decades on end. The site manager decided that to save the plant, he had to improve the production process, lose half the workforce and change the norms of work from following unchanging routines to a process of continuous improvement. A meeting was called in a local hall, and the site manager put the case to the workforce in direct terms. The refinery would close, he said. The only way it could remain open was if the workforce would agree to downsizing from about to employees. This would be paid for by generous redundancy settlements, and a lot of the non-core activity would be outsourced. The remaining employees would then have to work more flexibly " by reducing vertical and horizontal demarcations, adopting a more collaborative ethos, and committing themselves to continuous improvement. Instead of following fixed procedures, work would in future mean constantly seeking to improve the reliability of the production process, reducing accidents and spillages, containing costs and monetizing their assets. The proposal was accepted, and the company downsized to less than half its original workforce. However, staffing levels for core activities were reduced, and the remaining

employees changed their working practices to accommodate the new levels. Today, the organizational chart is flatter, the typical plant hierarchy having been reduced from seven levels to four or even three. A major change has been the adoption of teamwork as the basis for most operations. Previously, it was normal for routine tasks to be carried out by employees working in isolation. A process operator would come into work, find out from the Charge Hand supervisor what specific task he had to do, and then do it on his own, with few of his co-workers being aware of what he was doing. The elimination of the grade of Charge Hand, part of the delayering process, was crucial in the move towards teamwork. Moreover, as they would assign tasks to operators on an individual basis, this restricted the pattern of communication in the workplace to a private dialogue between the foreman and the worker concerned. With the end of direct supervision, the operators in a plant now have to assume more responsibility as a team, making decisions collectively that previously were handed down to individuals by the hierarchies above them. This development has been supported by multiskilling, so that now people can exchange roles within the team. The results of extensive observations and interviewing at the site suggest that over the last few years, there has been a significant change in the culture of the refinery. Partly, this is due to a new style of management. In place of military-style orders, communication is now two-way. Managers are more likely to act as the facilitators of teams than as officers addressing troops. A major attempt has been made to improve internal communication by regular site conferences, lateral communication is encouraged and there are now many meetings involving all levels of employee. These discuss work processes, the competitive position of the company and in general seek to create a sense of ownership among all levels of employee. An important part of the change process has been to create a culture of continuous learning and improvement. All employees are expected to know the main points in the mission statement and work towards its objectives. There has been a substantial increase in the training budget, and a minimum of eight days of formal training is provided for each employee each year. But the really interesting developments are initiatives designed to make learning part of the work process. I will now describe one of these initiatives. The objectives are to identify best practice in operating procedures such as bringing a new pump on line, write a new set of procedures embodying the best practice, and as an integral part of this, promote learning and the sharing of expertise throughout the workforce. PCDM was originally introduced by a working party to systematise the confusing mass of safety procedures, which had never previously been co-ordinated. These existed in the form of a numerous booklets, scattered around control rooms and other work sites. However, the original initiative was soon extended in two ways. First, when an external consultancy was brought in, the scope was widened to include knowledge sharing as a specific objective. Secondly, it was extended to encompass all operating procedures, not just safety procedures – indeed, any task carried out anywhere in the company. The most innovative aspect of PCDM is that the new procedures are written by the process operators or other employees who actually carry out the task in question, not by management or other senior staff. Tasks are selected for the PCDM process by a variety of means. Sometimes a task is put through PCDM in response to a problem. The PCDM methodology itself is highly structured. In essence, the method is to convene a meeting of all the employees who carry out the task in question. Typically, this will be the members of the five shifts which the company operates. They are taken off their shifts, or brought in when off-duty and paid overtime, and put into an office to exchange information on how they each do the task in question. Having exchanged information about their different ways of doing the task, they then decide on best practice. This is written up as a set of detailed operating procedures, accompanied by overviews and where necessary job-aids such as wall charts. After the operators have defined best practice, the new procedures go through an authorization process - typically, this entails a review by a refinery technologist, by the head of operations in the plant and finally by the plant manager. Thus, whilst operators develop the new procedures themselves, the latter are checked for safety and technical soundness by senior employees, after which the new procedures become company policy. Prior to the introduction of PCDM, most of the standard operating procedures were written by chemical engineers, often new recruits straight from university and still wet around the ears. It is a significant aspect of the culture change that it is now accepted that standard operating procedures should be written by the process operators. You should get someone who does the job to write it. Learning at the organizational level PCDM is promoting learning on an

organizational level in the following ways: Previously, as already explained, each operator would stick to his or her own practice without sharing their experiences. But with PCDM, organizational learning becomes a normal part of the work process. As one interviewee said: Where people are more likely to talk now is: According to many interviewees, the participatory nature of PCDM is crucial for ensuring that the majority of the workforce adopts the new procedures. Previously, when procedures were written by managers or technologists, and handed down, operators would resist them. This results in a very broadly-based sharing of ideas about best practice. These were points in the process that affected the quality of the product, and which could be manipulated by the process operators. Based on this discovery, the PCDM team concerned drew up procedures by which operators could gain better control of the process. When seeking authorization of these new procedures, they showed the Head of Operations and the refinery technologists the data they had gathered. This revealed that a particular stage in the process went into alarm for a variety of reasons on many occasions, i. This interested the technologists, and they made changes to the design of the plant, which reduced the occurrence of process disturbances at that point. This is a good example of how the bottom-up communication integral to PCDM can involve process operators and technologists in mutual learning. Discussion Undoubtedly, the refinery has created a culture in which learning occurs continuously at the organizational level. Employees do learn as individuals, of course, but their engagement is mainly in their capacity as members of teams. The product of this learning is a collective knowledge base, embedded in artifacts such as software, job aids and standard operating procedures, and embodied in the trusting and collaborative way in which employees at all levels now relate to one another. The European Green Paper, Partnership for a New Organization of Work European Communities, advocates a new kind of work organization based on knowledge and skill, a culture of trust, quality and the full participation of employees in the decision-making process. The oil refinery described in this paper is clearly following this route, and the benefits to the company and its employees are plain to see. An emphasis on learning became essential simply because everybody had to learn extra jobs. If this is how the new organization of work improves industrial competitiveness, then it obviously cannot be repeated across the economy as a whole.

7: Space - Wikipedia

Lunchtime learnings are a series of talks by Urban Design professionals, brought to you by the Urban Design Group of Auckland City Council. Jan McCredie is the Group Manager of Urban Design at.

Origins[edit] In , a critic using the pseudonym Dramaticus published a pamphlet [6] describing the parlous state of British theatre. The following year saw more pamphlets on a demand for a National Theatre from London publisher Effingham William Wilson. The principal demands now coalesced around: This still left the capital without a national theatre. A London Shakespeare League was founded in to develop a Shakespeare National Theatre and " with the impending tri-centenary in of his death " in purchased land for a theatre in Bloomsbury. This work was interrupted by World War I. The play was part of the long-term campaign to build a National Theatre. Finally, in , the London County Council presented a site close to the Royal Festival Hall for the purpose, and a "National Theatre Act", offering financial support, was passed by Parliament in . Still, the Government tried to apply unacceptable conditions to save money; attempting to force the amalgamation of the existing publicly supported companies: In July , with agreements finally reached, a board was set up to supervise construction, and a separate board was constituted to run a National Theatre Company and lease the Old Vic theatre. Additionally, a temporary structure was added in April and closed in May . The drum has two rim revolves and two platforms, each of which can carry ten tonnes, facilitating dramatic and fluid scenery changes. Dorfman Theatre[edit] Named after Lloyd Dorfman philanthropist and chairman of Travelex Group , [13] the Dorfman is " the smallest, the barest and the most potentially flexible of the National Theatre houses. The enhanced [14] theatre reopened in September under its new name. Architectural opinion was split at the time of construction. Most notoriously, Prince Charles described the building in as "a clever way of building a nuclear power station in the middle of London without anyone objecting". Sir John Betjeman , however, a man not noted for his enthusiasm for brutalist architecture, was effusive in his praise and wrote to Lasdun stating that he "gasped with delight at the cube of your theatre in the pale blue sky and a glimpse of St. It is a lovely work and so good from so many angles It is now in the unusual situation of having appeared simultaneously in the top ten "most popular" and "most hated" London buildings in opinion surveys. A recent lighting scheme illuminating the exterior of the building, in particular the fly towers , has proved very popular, and is one of several positive artistic responses to the building. A key intended viewing axis [25] is from Waterloo Bridge at 45 degrees head on to the fly tower of the Olivier Theatre the largest and highest element of the building and the steps from ground level. This view is largely obscured now by mature trees along the riverside walk but it can be seen in a more limited way at ground level. The terraces and foyers of the theatre complex have also been used for ad hoc experimental performances. The riverside forecourt of the theatre is used for regular open-air performances in the summer months. The dressing rooms for all actors are arranged around an internal lightwell and airshaft and so their windows each face each other. The National Theatre Studio was founded in under the directorship of Peter Gill , who ran it until . National Theatre Live[edit] Main article: National Theatre Live National Theatre Live is an initiative which broadcasts performances of their productions and from other theatres to cinemas and arts centres around the world. It began in June . The fourth season of broadcasts commenced on Thursday 6 September with *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* , a play based on the international best-selling novel by Mark Haddon. Learning and Participation[edit] Main article: National Theatre Connections Connections is the annual nationwide youth theatre festival run by the National Theatre. The festival was founded in , and features ten new plays for young people written by leading playwrights. Productions are staged by schools and youth groups at their schools and community centres, and at local professional theatre hubs. One of the productions of each play is invited to perform in a final festival at the National Theatre, usually in the Olivier Theatre and Dorfman Theatre. In Schools[edit] On Demand. The service is designed for use by teachers in the classroom, and features recordings of curriculum-linked productions filmed in high definition in front of a live audience. In , the National Theatre reported that over half of UK state secondary schools have registered to use the service. It is accompanied by a number of additional street food stalls and bars run by the NT. The event features

programmes developed by various companies for the first four weekends, programming the fifth itself. The festival launched in and is produced by Fran Miller. Watch This Space[edit] The annual "Watch This" Space festival was a free summer-long celebration of outdoor theatre, circus and dance, which was replaced in by the River Stage festival.

8: Outer space - Wikipedia

The debate about 'organizational learning' began in the s, but the real explosion of publications has occurred in the last few years. Hundreds of articles, books, conferences and websites have appeared, and they usually make strong claims on behalf of organizational learning. For example.

9: Nick's Flamingo Grill // Sep 29â€“Oct 28, // Hertz Stage // Alliance Theatre

This article responds to recent calls for rethinking management education and fostering a spatial understanding of educational practices. We propose to introduce Foucault's notion of heterotopic space and the spatial thought of Lefebvre into the debate about the current and future state of.

The Queens Museum And The Clocks Of Rondaine The garden in the wilderness Cronbach, A. The psychoanalytic study of Judaism. Bk. 1. April 1946-March 1957 111. Black exhaust smoke 8 Topsawyers, the Chinese in Cairns, 1870-1920 Property management reinvented Laura Battiferra and her literary circle Genesis 9:1-17 : a new trust Terminal velocity practice test filetype The great bicycle caper Southern Cross (Robotech Rpg, Book IV) Storey country wisdom bulletin Sustainable Practices in the Built Environment A Practical Guide to Equal Opportunities Lets Look at Animal Eyes Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada,) Who Can Open Michelangelos Seven Seals? (Museum of Adventures) Dinosaur goes to Israel Principal stresses and principal planes Romantic conventions Greetings from Tampa, Florida From loneliness to love This is how book Halliwells Filmgoers Companion The zonally symmetric motion of the atmosphere. Fidic red book 2010 Care and Supervision Provided in Relation to Maria Colwell The Reception of Baptized Christians The werewolf complex Hp designjet 130 user manual Bank of america loan modification application Plum River Fault Zone of northwestern Illinois Politics and economic policy in Western democracies Tumor Immunology and Cancer Vaccines (Cancer Treatment and Research) Gmat practice test questions answers filetype ABRAHAM NEGOTIATED WITH GOD OVER SODOM The New Investment Frontier Man who founded California Mayo Clinic internal medicine