Music:	00:00	[musical introduction].
Speaker 1:	00:08	Hello, hello. I'm Rosy Solano.
Speaker 2:	00:10	What's up? I'm Emma Fleming.
Speaker 3:	00:12	And I'm Jane Liao and this is our podcast project "Time and Place," analyzing emotional and behavioral responses to parking spaces. Okay, so the question that we used the guide our research was, "What characteristics of Parkland Collage's, U Wing, Cwing, and center Library area evoke certain emotional responses in people, and why? And what we did for the project was we went around to those spaces within the Parkland campus and interviewed people there to see how the design of those places made them feel.
Speaker 2:	00:40	And we chose those spaces because we thought they would be highly trafficked by students.
Speaker 1:	00:45	And the way we decided to frame our research was strongly influenced by urban anthropologist, Fred Kent, who suggest that the design of the built environment should be more strongly influenced by human observation rather than human response.
Speaker 2:	00:59	After he figured all of that out, we decided to interview people and so we had to make questions and our questions were how often do you make use of this space? Why do you come to this particular space? What types of activities do you do here? What is the first thing you noticed about this space? What type of emotional responses does space evoke for you? What do you like about this space or dislike about it, and what would you add to this space to make it more inviting?
Speaker 3:	01:23	Okay. So after we had all that figured out, it was time to go and actually observe the spaces and interview people. And the first space that we observed and interviewed in was the C-Wing. So in the C-Wing we found that there was heavy traffic, um, it was not very easy to like get around. Yeah. Maneuver in the C-Wing because there was a huge bathroom structure in the middle. It was also, compared to the other spaces, the most depressing,
Speaker 2:	01:55	The lighting was really dim. It's not vibrant lighting and none of it's natural since there's only one window. So it is kind of depressing.

Speaker 1:	[02:05](02:05)	When I went there was actually like two girls that seem to really in distress. Like one of them was crying at the circle table that's in there.
Speaker 3:	[02:12](02:12)	it's like kind of the in between space. It's not exactly like the library, like it's structured for studying, but then it's not exactly like you go there to hang out. Just like chill, like the union either.
Speaker 1:	[02:24](02:24)	It's a hybrid space.
Speaker 3:	[02:25](02:25)	but like not done well that's it.
Speaker 1:	[02:28](02:28)	Yeah. Poorly designed they say. But in contrast to that, the library is actually really strongly influenced by its diverse, lighting and it has a pretty open floor plan. So it actually is more easily maneuverable than the C-wing.
Speaker 2:	[02:43](02:43)	There's a lot of different seating, too. There's computer areas there. There used to be couches and not couches anymore, but there are comfortable chairs and there's a lot of different places for people to sit and be exposed to natural light. And one of our interviewees, Stan,
Subject 1:	[03:00](03:00)	Well I volunteer at the Champagne Library so I noticed how quiet it was because you don't have a lot of little screaming kids running around and it, it isn't open like Champaign. So the, the noise doesn't carry from one floor to another. And um, I like the way they have the computers. They're much better. They're not, they're not all like in a row like desk in a classroom, you know, so you can kind of have your own space here versus like just sitting out there working out in the middle of everybody.
Speaker 3:	[03:34](03:34)	Yea, like Stan said, he goes to use it because it has a lot better lighting and tech than stuff that's at his house.
Speaker 2:	[03:43](03:43)	It's like Fred cut out about how observing people is a lot more effective than listening to their responses. And what we observed is that this space is actually really beneficial despite what changes that our interviewees wanted to make. So then the next space that we decided to go to was the U-Wing. And this is where everyone has to go at some point because it's a resource center as well as a place for the cafeteria. And it's has a lot of ample natural lighting cause basically one entire wall is just windows and it's got really comfortable seating with bright, vibrant colors. So it's just a very modern, contemporary space.

Speaker 3:	04:23	And according to one of our interviewees from the U-Wing
Subject 2:	04:26	It has more of like a lighter like vibrant, like, theme to it. You have lots of light blues and yellows and greens and there's a lot of white, which I think it probably adds to like the calming aspect.
Speaker 2:	04:40	further into the interview she said, I realized, so we kind of got information that backed up our research.
Speaker 3:	04:47	This space also is a transfer switch for life students. So people go there to either walk to class or have lunch and it's also a place where a lot of the logistics of going to college, um, get done. So there's upstairs in the U-Wing with a bunch of offices like admissions and financial aid and the cafe and the bookstore also in the U-Wing.
Speaker 1:	05:07	Yeah. And going back to the different types of seating that there is here on campus, a lot of students that we interviewed actually said that they spend enough time and energy on campus to have to sleep on site. And some staff that we interviewed agree, yet the furnishings and placement of those proved to oddly discourage or encourage this behavior. And in one of our interviews, Jane Smith said that a beanbag chairs would be even more inviting to take a nap and that there was a sofa at some point in the library. But people thought, Oh wow, I'm going to sleep here. And so we got rid of the sofa. And that definitely relates back to how Fred Kent says that people don't know exactly what they want, but the behaviors proved different.
Speaker 2:	05:50	And going back with Kent's behavior proving different is just kind of what Lopez is point about radical flexibility was, which is a design principle that just allows the learning environment to be free and open and moveable. So that way students can engage more and learn collaboratively. And so after what we observed and based upon students being so enclosed in certain areas, that radical flexibility is something that would be beneficial for our community colleges to employee.
Speaker 3:	06:16	So as a conclusion to the podcast from what you were doing, what the general research question, what we've found as a response to it was that overall interviewees felt relatively relaxed and familiar with the Parkland spaces that we researched. And sometimes they were even happy in those locations.

Speaker 1:	06:35	And as Parkland as a college, um, between our interviews and observations, we actually came to found that between, uh, the framework of Lopez and Fred Kent, um, that especially through that lens, um, the spaces here on campus really do facilitate study and concentration and you know, they're successful, which is not something that we thought immediately would be true. And the interviewees especially reported that the emotional responses that they recognize were actually due to ample use of outdoor lighting, many outlets readily available. So just the availability of technology that Parkland seems to have. Moveable seating, again as Lopez said, and bright colors.
Speaker 2:	07:20	And what we found from our interviewees and our own research is that blending the two points from both Lopez and Kent actually makes analyzing a space easier to do and more effective.
Speaker 1:	07:35	And if you're wondering why we've been on about this for a while, this research is actually really valuable due to the increasing importance of inclusive and dynamic spaces on college and university campuses. As students spend an increasing amount of time on campus in order to aid academic and social development.
Speaker 2:	07:53	So to bring this whole thing to end our conclusions like so far that we've discovered, they suggest that anthropologists, architects, or designers, that they should utilize human observation as a tool for developing positive and effective college or university spaces. Just because a lot of the patrons or the people who use those spaces don't really know what design principles influence them in any way.
Speaker 1:	08:17	And once again, this is Rosie.
Speaker 2:	08:19	I'm Emma,
Speaker 3:	08:20	and I'm Jane.
All:	08:21	And this has been "Time and Place."
Speaker 2:	08:23	This research was done for anthropology 103 under Dr. Lauren Anaya.
Speaker 1:	08:27	Music used on this podcast was from www.purple-planet.com