Spatial Data Workshop Chart

Prompt	Architectural Psychology	Environmental Psychology	Landscape Theory
What are the main points this spatial theory suggests? **List and describe three for each theory.**	**1. Purpose of Space** Different spaces serve different purposes and psychological needs. For example, workplaces require concentration, while social spaces encourage relaxation and interaction. **2. Relationship Between People and Space** People express their identities through their surroundings and use spaces to influence their thoughts and feelings. The arrangement of a space can also affect how people behave within it. **3. Understanding Users** Designers should understand how people actually use a space rather than relying only on their own assumptions. Observation, research, and user feedback can help identify what works and what needs improvement.	**1. Physical Environment and Human Experience** Lighting, temperature, sound, and spatial dimensions can influence how people feel and behave within an environment. **2. Natural Elements** Daylight, greenery, and outdoor views can contribute to more comfortable and pleasant environments. **3. Different Human Needs** People experience the same environment differently. Designers should consider these differences rather than assuming that one design solution will work equally well for everyone.	**1. Spatial Organization** Landscape design organizes different activities, such as walking, resting, and recreation, within a connected environment. **2. Circulation and Accessibility** Paths and connections influence how people move between spaces and access different areas. **3. Natural and Built Elements** Trees, plants, landforms, seating, and surrounding buildings work together to shape the character and function of outdoor spaces.
Of the three main points which one can most be adapted to apply to any UX research or theories you are aware of? **Describe and compare.**	I find the idea of understanding users particularly relevant to UX design. Both architectural psychology and UX research focus on how people interact with their environments. A designer may have a specific intention, but users may experience or use the result differently. Understanding these differences can help create more effective designs.	The idea that people experience the same environment differently is closely related to user-centred design. In UX research, we consider different users, situations, and preferences. Similarly, environmental psychology suggests that designers should understand people's needs when creating physical environments.	Circulation in landscape design reminds me of navigation in UX design. In both physical and digital environments, the arrangement and location of elements influence how people move, discover information, and reach their destinations. A well-organized environment can make these interactions more intuitive and accessible.
Which theory do you think apply to your interest and can be applied to the spatial data locations on campus? **Consider how this translates to indoor vs outdoor locations.**	While exploring the campus, I noticed that different spaces communicate their purposes through their layout and furniture arrangements. For example, seating near the box office may be intended for visitors waiting for a performance, while the SSU lounge supports social activities and longer breaks. I also observed that some exhibition spaces clearly communicate their purpose, while others are less recognizable as exhibitions. These observations made me interested in how spatial design influences people's understanding and use of a space.	I observed how lighting, natural elements, and surrounding activities create different experiences across campus. For example, the sofas facing the cafeteria windows allow students to enjoy outdoor views while remaining indoors. Outdoor seating areas offer direct access to sunlight and greenery. I also noticed differences between exhibition spaces. Some use colourful lighting and visual arrangements to attract attention, while others have simpler displays. These differences may influence how people perceive and experience the exhibitions.	I observed several outdoor resting areas between campus buildings. Their locations, seating arrangements, and connections to nearby pathways may influence how conveniently students can use them. I also became interested in the locations of indoor exhibitions. For example, the exhibition near the cafeteria is positioned along a frequently used route, giving students more opportunities to notice the displayed artwork. This made me consider how the location of a space can influence its visibility, accessibility, and overall use.