

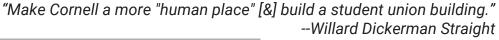


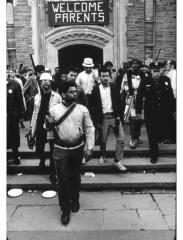
Bailey Herbstreit Undergraduate, DEA beh83@cornell.edu So-Yeon Yoon Associate Professor, DEA sy492@cornell.edu



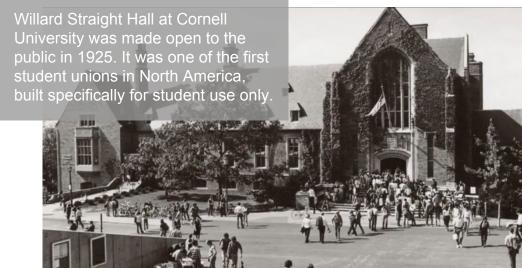




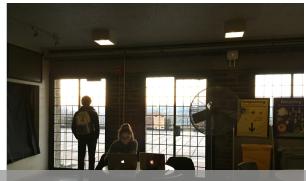


















Now it's 2018, after performing a post-occupancy evaluation, the space has been found to be very underutilized. Specifically the terrace space in the back is closed for most of the year because of seasonal changes, furniture is rusted and heavy, and there's not enough places to sit.

However, it still provides a beautiful view of Ithaca, NY, serves as an escape from the stresses of school, and shows potential for reviving the initial goals of the space.





Design Question



Process Overview

The design intervention of Willard Straight Hall--Terrace undergone three main design phases. Each phase emphasized participatory design; essentially including as much community input as possible. The hypothesis was, **if the Cornell community** is given open opportunities to express personal changes to Willard Straight Hall, then the produced design intervention would improve place attachment and attendance on campus.

Design Charrette

Evaluate Campus Culture

Student Location Preferences

Place attachment survey



Intervention

2-Day Pop-Up Event

Place attachment survey

Behavior mapping & traces

Interviews



Post-Survey Analysis

External Effects

Social media

Future Work



Phase 1

Design Charrette

Participatory Design

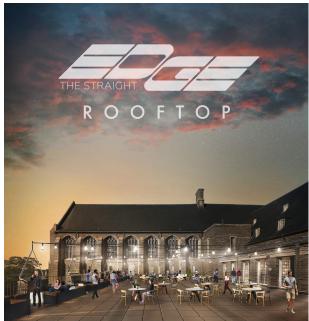
Goal: Expose public to preliminary ideas and gauge perception

Measures

Student Location Preference on Campus

Virtual Reality Experience

Place Attachment Survey













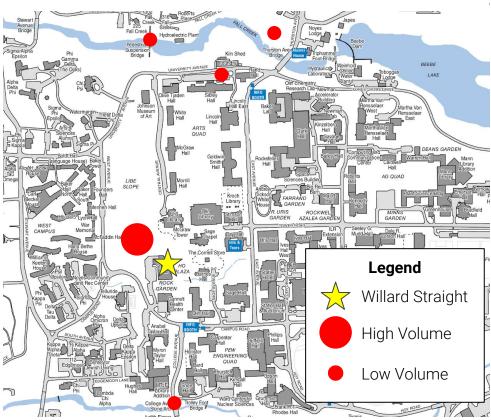
Design Charrette



PARTICIPATORY DESIGN



Students Location Preference on Campus



Phase 2

Design Charrette

2-Day Pop-Up Event

Observation/Informal Interviews

Physical Traces

Heat Mapping

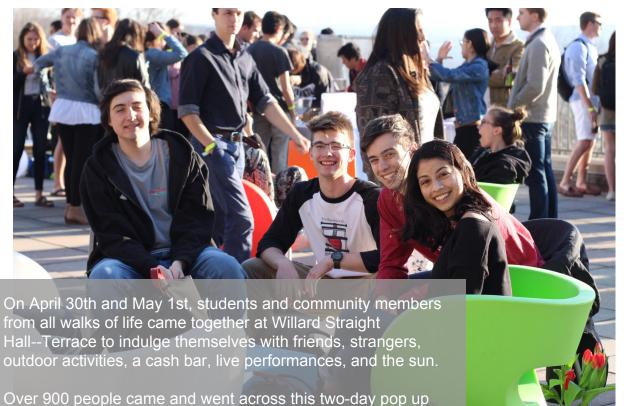
Place attachment survey (n=58)

- 5-point Likert scale *Raymond, Brown, & Weber's (2010) place attachment questionnaire

Attendance

- Demographics
- Beverage sales







Over 900 people came and went across this two-day pop up event. The furniture and activities were ideas created by students from the Design Charrette.



Students and community members brought their own lunches to the terrace. When they couldn't find a seat, they made the most of the soft ledges or rearranged furniture to fit their friend groups.



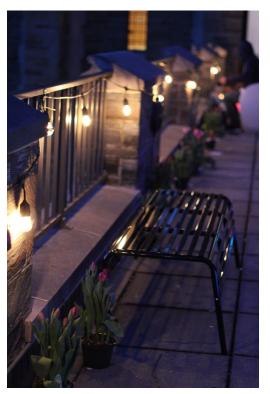






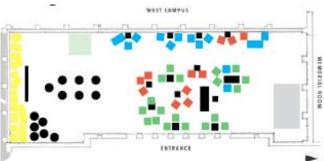






Physical Traces

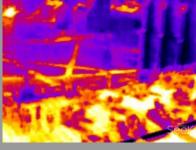
Before



Environment | Static

During

Heat Map Surveillance

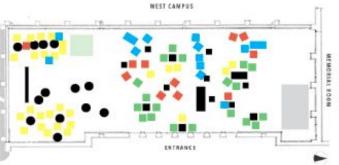


Seek Thermal CompactPRO

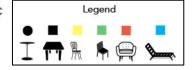
Furniture was utilized wherever it was accessible which created a myriad of different types. A clear egress line was also eliminated.

After





Environment | Dynamic



Physical Traces







Place Attachment Analysis

Participants

58 total participants (39 female, 18 male, 1 other)

- **67%** female, 31% male
- **80%** students
- **100%** have been to Willard Straight before

Conditions

- Charrette
- 2. Intervention Day 1
- 3. Intervention Day 2

Place attachment survey

- Between-groups one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Tukey HSD
- Three-way full factorial model
 Respondent variables (i.e. gender, age,
 experience on campus) x the four place
 attachment dimensions.

Table 3 Place attachment variable by environmental condition

	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F ratio	Significance Prob>F
Place Identity * Condition	2	2.906	1.453	0.617	0.5430
Nature Bonding * Condition	2	23.059	11.529	4.944	0.0106*
Place Dependence * Condition	2	20.626	10.313	4.044	0.0230*
Friend Bonding * Condition	2	10.030	5.015	2.525	0.0893

Tukey HSD reported both **nature bonding** (p < 0.007) and **place dependence** (p < 0.02), had a significant effect on place attachment when compared to Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Day 2)

Table 4 t-test evaluating interaction between place attachment variables and gender.

N	T-ratio	DF	Prob>t	
Place Identity by Gender (Environment 2—dynamic)	2.282	7.117	0.0279*	

^{**}Males scored significantly higher on place identity in

Attendance

67% female, 31% male

80% students

~900 people in total attendance

Beverage Sales

Day 1 | April 30 275 wristbands 360 bottles of beer sold 336 glasses of wine sold

Day 2 | May 1 400 wristbands 360 bottles of beer sold 288 glasses of wine sold

**1 hour of no sales, over limit for capacity by Cornell Dining

Total Wristbands: 675

Phase 3

Design Charrette

Intervention

Post-Survey Analysis

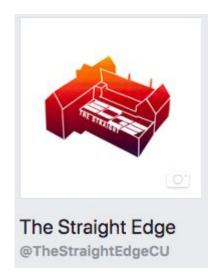
Post-Analysis Evaluation

Social Media

- Facebook Marketing
- Facebook Live
- Instagram

Employee Interviews

Key stakeholders



Future Work

Full implementation

Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE)

Place Attachment Assessment

Campus Evaluation

- Mental health
- Community engagement

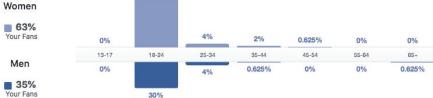
Social Media



Total Reach

The number of people who had any content from your Page or about your Page enter their screen.





Discussion

Results

- Old vs. New Environment
 Tukey HSD reported both nature bonding
 (p < 0.007) and place dependence (p < 0.02), had a significant effect on place attachment (Phase 1 vs. Day 2)</p>
- Males scored significantly higher in place identity on Day 2 (n=20, t < 0.02)

Design Guidelines

- Nature bonding and place dependence (fit within environment) are variables that need to be considered for student activity centers
- Participatory design that involves physical and virtual experiences are effective for improving place attachment in student activity centers

Future Work for Place Attachment

- The four dimensions were highly correlated; consider other measures
- Post-place attachment evaluation, test for longitudinal effect

Participatory Design: Tool for User Experience Assessment & Spatial Programming



Bailey Herbstreit Undergraduate, DEA beh83@cornell.edu

So-Yeon Yoon Associate Professor, DEA sy492@cornell.edu