



An Investigation on University Perception of Spatial Element Functionality of Irbid, Jordan

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ABSTRACT

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Focus on well-being has gained prominence and is now an integral part of designing corridor spaces because of its profound effect on the campus environment. While numerous studies have investigated the characteristics of corridor spaces, the potential of transitional or corridor spaces remains underexplored. This study explored innovative applications of interior design to enhance visual appeal and functionality within enclosed internal corridors. Specifically, it focused on modifying spatial elements in the corridors of Jordan University of Science & Technology (JUST) in Jordan by introducing or removing architectural masses to create movement spaces with both practical and aesthetic value, evaluating the reality of the corridors space design. The research issue being addressed here revolves around the limited knowledge of how the design of corridor spaces affects the environment and user well-being criteria. As a result, there is a lack of established standards or guidelines for designing corridors to enhance spatial element functionality on perception. The paper employed theoretical approaches and survey questionnaires to gauge user satisfaction and assess their desire for change. Additionally, practical application methodologies were developed based on a novel design approach that emphasized the analysis of existing case study. ANOVA shows significant satisfaction differences among various aspects ($p < 0.05$).

1. INTRODUCTION

Designers have held varying views on the significance of corridors with curved ceilings, walls without a split-level design, a view of the outside makes people feel safe, and corridors in buildings concerning their functionality, and visual appeal [1, 2]. Designing corridors within the built environment, particularly focusing on functionality and visual appeal, has become more complex. A deep understanding of facility corridors is key to creating a quality design that shapes vital perceptions of the built environment. Designing public corridors solely as transportation spaces can result in several issues, such as limited functionality, dull spatial forms, and low utilization rates. This design process demands a creative blend of technology informed by both aesthetic and scientific considerations, ensuring successful functionality and aesthetics of corridors [3, 4]. Interior architects play a pivotal role in shaping the experiences of individuals within built environments. The most commonly associated with negatively perceived well-being effects are 'in-between' spaces, including stairwells, which can significantly impact users' perceptions of and interactions with their surroundings [5, 6]. In institutional settings such as educational facilities, these considerations are especially important, as the functionality and aesthetics of corridors can influence the overall

atmosphere of the space and the well-being of its occupants [7, 8]. Previous studies have examined corridor spaces such as entrance halls, foyers, hallways, staircases corridor, and interstitial areas between functional spaces in relation to interior design and well-being, functions have appeared indirectly in the corridor. Although earlier research has examined corridor spaces generally, it frequently concentrates on either aesthetics or functional efficiency separately, without incorporating their effects on user experience and well-being holistically [9]. In order to evaluate well-being criteria in corridor design, this study introduces an empirical methodology that blends theoretical approaches with survey-based evaluations, going beyond traditional analyses. JUST research specifically looks at how changes to spatial elements, like lighting, furniture placement, and corridor width, improve usability and aesthetic appeal, which in turn increases user satisfaction and productivity [6].

Additionally, the study systematically assesses corridor space design using a novel well-being-centered framework. This study uses user perception surveys and post-occupancy evaluations to quantify design impacts, in contrast to previous research that frequently lacks a structured assessment model. In doing so, it contributes to architectural theory and real-world applications by providing helpful recommendations for enhancing corridor areas in educational institutions. By

bridging the gap between well-being and spatial design, the study's methodological approach and analytical framework fill a clear research gap and significantly advance the field of interior architecture. Students' social behaviors in such spaces, their social interactions, and their gathering areas are among the important issues of architectural programming and architectural design performance [10, 11]. This thing can indirectly affect human personal space, especially those that use the corridor for its main function; therefore, an efficient, practical layout for aesthetics is essential [12, 13]. An examination of all spaces has a symbolic and material component which together will decide the possibilities of creating space. Therefore, in order to understand space, cooperation with sociologists is important in the transformation of in-between areas spaces from an interior architecture standpoint reveals a notable gap in the existing literature and calls for further research. Additionally, the role of well-being in shaping perceptions of essential corridor spaces within art and interior architecture faculties, as well as its impact on boosting user productivity, has been overlooked in the literature [14, 15]. This gap provided the impetus to focus on this area of research. Further, research into the relationship between functional needs, high environmental performance of interior corridors, formal design concepts, and key perception techniques reveals that technical solutions are crucial for achieving "aesthetic functionalism" in interior corridors. Consequently, a key issue in interior architecture is the lack of a clear and comprehensive understanding of how corridor space design influences users' productivity and well-being, as well as enhances their overall experience. There are no established standards for designing corridors that promote well-being. To address this, the paper will employ theoretical frameworks and survey questionnaires to analyze findings from JUST in Jordan. This approach will identify essential design features that should be considered and refined to cater to the requirements of corridor spaces in the faculties, using well-being criteria. The paper explores the performance of interior corridor components at (JUST), focusing on their functional use and efficiency, which is evaluated using a well-being-centered scale. This assessment can guide future research to improve the design of interior corridor spaces to better meet user needs. The primary objective is to investigate the connection between the creative integration of corridor space design and its impact on users' productivity and well-being, as evidenced through the planning and design of interior spaces. This research result can also use to consider the corridor space inside the department so that human interaction in a corridor space can be in accordance with human needs and aesthetic aspects in subsequent research.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The descriptive and analytical approach was adopted using a mixed method to achieve the main aim of this research, in order to assess important aspects of corridor space design, such as aesthetic appeal, spatial arrangement, ergonomics, air quality, temperature, and well-being, the study employed a structured questionnaire. 15 items total, divided into these five dimensions, were evaluated on a Likert scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Since they are the main users of these spaces, 74 JUST interior architecture students participated. The questionnaire was created based on previous research in architectural ergonomics and environmental

psychology to guarantee validity. Before being distributed, the tool was examined by scholarly specialists in interior design and architecture. Google Forms was used to collect the data, guaranteeing accessibility and simplicity of use. The evolution of post-occupancy evaluation: Toward building performance and universal design evaluation from students and college staff on the visual appeal, functionality, and experiences within enclosed internal corridors. The questionnaire assesses primarily the psychological effect of corridor space design and size, shape of spaces, and ergonomics, and its well-being. Understanding perceptions of architectural space and its impact on individuals has been the subject of extensive discussion, emphasizing the importance of aesthetic corridor design. Higher education institutions, specifically universities (JUST), are of great importance as a research setting, especially within faculties of art and architecture. This is because the ultimate consumers of these spaces, particularly students, are part of an unmistakable social group which represents a considerable part of their time at the university educational environment. The building is depicted in Figures 1 and 2.

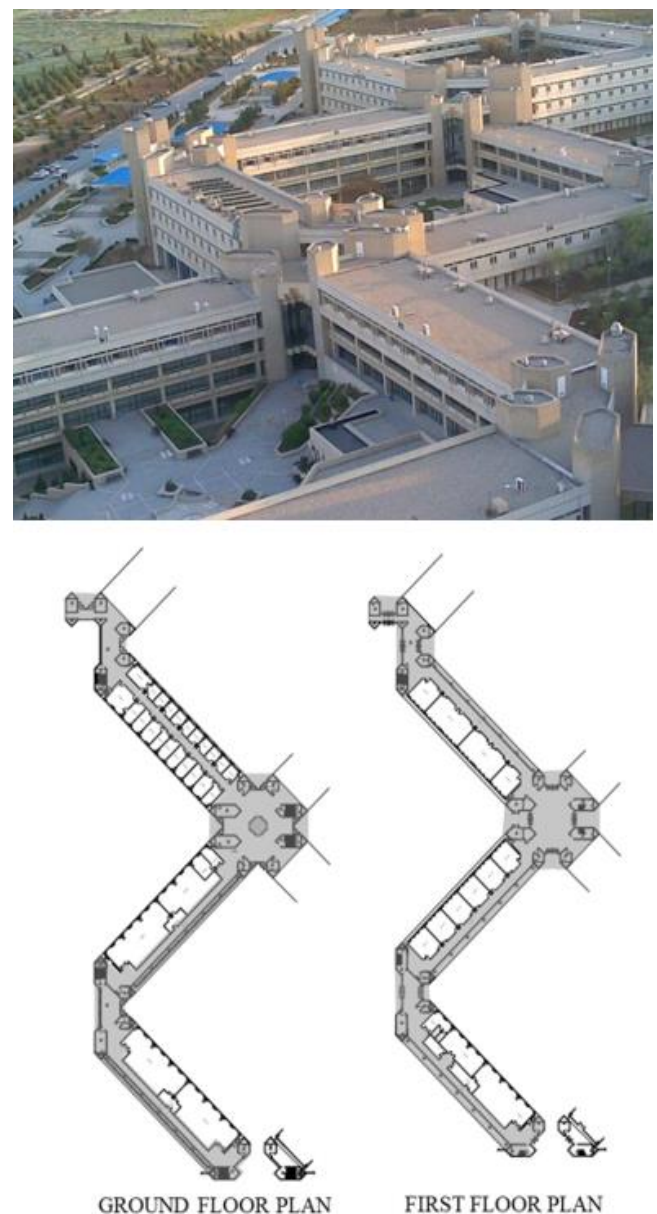


Figure 1. Case study

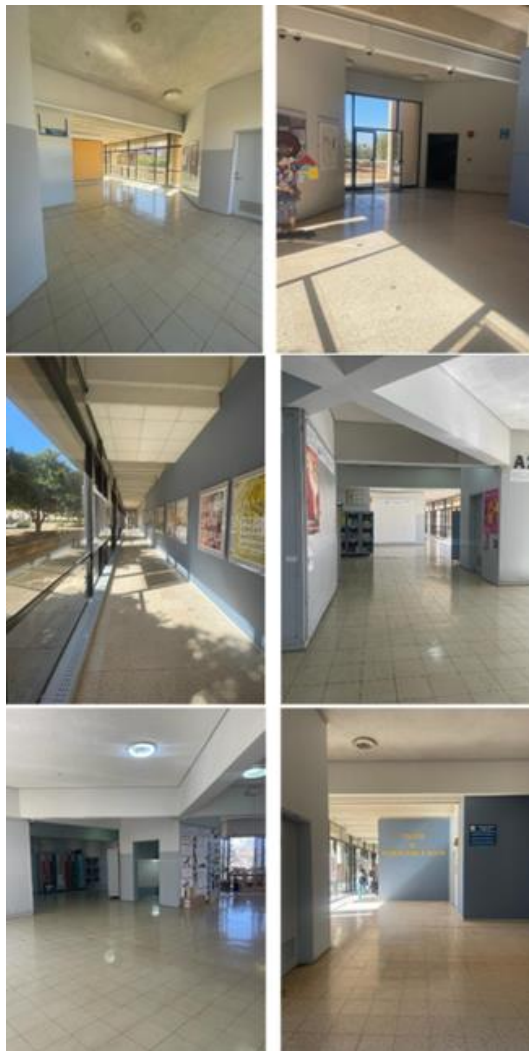


Figure 2. In-between spaces at JUST: Visual appearance, size, zoning, ergonomics, air quality, temperature, vital corridors, and spatial configuration

2.1 Corridor spaces

A "hallway" specifically refers to a narrow passage or corridor within a building that connects rooms, providing access from one area to another. It is often a more confined space compared to a hall and is primarily intended for transit rather than being a central gathering area. In general, "hall" is a broader term that can refer to various types of passageways or large spaces, whereas "hallway" specifically denotes a narrower, enclosed passage within a building [16-18]. Both terms are commonly used in architecture and interior design to describe different types of interior pathways or corridors. Designing corridor spaces involves various aspects, including their functionality, aesthetics, and impact on the user experience.

A corridor is a facility that can accommodate human activities to access a space to another space. There are many different kinds of corridors: open communication areas, gathering places, or a more traditional corridor [7, 19]. This study focuses on examining the corridor space on flexible environments that can accommodate users for varying lengths of time.

Transitional spaces are characterized as spaces that facilitate social interactions between barriers, passageways, and their needs in each design phase, enhancing usability and

accessibility. Understanding the most characteristic type of designed open space can make them fascinating areas. They can create functional space that reflects your lifestyle, values, and aesthetics, resulting in a more satisfying and functional environment quality [20, 21].

2.2 Size and shape of space

The key to designing functional spaces is to ensure that every design element contributes to the overall purpose of the user's needs. To have a successful visual design, artistic design principles including balance, space, guiding user behavior shaping the user experience, and contrast are crucial [22, 23]. For example, the learning space provocation is not about creating innovative learning spaces; it's about creating spaces to enhance innovative learning and aesthetic value. In the context of this corridor, the 240 cm width is suitable for two people to walk side by side comfortably, but the space's efficiency may decrease when accommodating additional activities. By maximizing space efficiency, architects and designers can create spaces that are more functional and flexible, with spaces that can be used for multiple purposes.

Corridor spaces serve multiple purposes in buildings: they physically connect different functional areas, act as buffer zones, and facilitate dynamic interactions among passages, lobbies, staircases, and other functions. These spaces are situated between the interior areas of faculties, providing a transition between different spaces within a building [24, 25].

Table 1. Classification of corridor spaces [26]

| Types | Illustration |
|---|--------------|
| University building corridors act as transitional zones connecting functional areas like classrooms and offices. The constant movement of people in these spaces leads to changing conditions, such as noise, lighting, and temperature fluctuations, affecting the overall university environment. | |
| Attached, covered corridors offer protected pathways between areas within or between buildings, while still allowing outdoor conditions to influence the space. These corridors create a semi-outdoor environment affected by temperature, humidity, and natural light. | |
| A linear transition space along the shorter façade of a rectangular plan building serves as a corridor that connects different areas within the structure. It allows for circulation and may offer natural light and ventilation from the exterior, impacting the building's spatial organization and interaction with the environment. | |
| The spatial orientation of the specified area aligns with the longitudinal axis of the structure, running parallel to its length. Opened to the environment (corridor), Fully enclosed (lift lobby, passageway, etc.) | |

This study specifically examines interior corridor spaces within the architecture department, including entrance halls and staircases. Understanding how the size and shape of these spaces influence user experience is essential for effective design. Future research could expand the scope to include exterior spaces with transitional qualities, further exploring how these spaces impact the overall building environment and user experience. Table 1 shows the classification of corridor spaces.

2.3 Ergonomics, air quality, temperature, and its well-being

One of the goals of human activity is to achieve well-being, but there is a lack of consensus in the literature as to exactly what well-being is, as well as an array of well-being models. Well-being is a positive outcome that is meaningful for people and for many sectors of society because it tells us how people perceive their lives, as well as their physical and mental health [27]. This suggests that a person's comfort extends beyond their physical surroundings and landmarks can help orient persons to a comfortable area, such as well-designed corridor spaces with comfortable, practical, and aesthetically pleasing movement areas, good ergonomics, air quality, and temperature control. It also involves addressing psychological needs, including establishing standards or guidelines for designing corridors to enhance the functionality and perception of spatial elements, as well as incorporating key design specifications [28].

2.4 Vital corridor spaces and their impact on well-being

The interior corridor design well-being framework serves as a systematic approach to evaluating and enhancing the quality of corridor spaces with a focus on occupant well-being. Implementing corridor building criteria is crucial for creating a conducive learning environment and is a dynamic and complex process that necessitates careful consideration of physical and psychological [29]. This implementation involves considering functionality, accessibility, aesthetics, flexibility, and functionality are recognized as central enablers for a quality learning environment [30, 31]. By prioritizing these aspects and collaborating with stakeholders, JUST can create corridors that using these strategies, and lecturers promote collaboration among students and foster a more engaging and interactive learning experience. It is widely recognized that interior corridor space can interrelate elements of interior design, including spatial form, structure, light, texture, and color, as well as environmental factors such as lighting, sound, proper ergonomics, air quality, and temperature control, which are important for overall well-being. By establishing a set of requirements encompassing functional, ergonomic, and aesthetic aspects, the framework ensures that interior corridor spaces are conducive to occupant comfort, productivity, and overall satisfaction. These measures aim to assess existing spatial characteristics and quantify the magnitude of a potential corridor's criteria on existing and future conditions. This innovative approach not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of the corridors but also contributes to a positive and enriching environment for occupants.

2.5 Spatial configuration and corridor

Recent research in the field of environmental psychology

has unveiled significant insights into the impact of corridor spaces on individuals' cognitive and emotional states and the natural environment provides substantial benefits to human emotional well-being. Environmental psychology studies human-environment interactions at different scale levels, from surroundings to insights into the impact of corridor spaces on individuals' cognitive and emotional state [32]. Corridors, four individuals have been pivotal in determining my approach to interior architecture, the sensory perception of space through integral components of indoor environments and humans. Based on spatial characteristics and usage patterns, the study identifies four dimensions: width, length, height, and angle [33].

The corridors and visual privacy in different areas are characterized by their enclosed nature, corridor space comprises a ceiling, a floor, and two sidewalls. These architectural elements collectively shape the perceptual landscape within which individuals navigate, interact, and engage with their surroundings [34]. Spatial characteristics in corridor space, width, are determined by minimum requirements, calculations based upon the number of occupants within a building, and door swing clearances. Similarly, the length of a corridor impacts the perceived distance traveled and may influence individuals' temporal judgments and psychological comfort [35].

The corridor width space greatly influences the well-being of the building, as it serves as a place for relaxation and communication between occupants. Studies have revealed that a corridor needs to be wide enough to ensure that individuals maintain a minimum distance from their acquaintances, typically ranging from 8 to 12 feet (approximately 2.4 to 3.6 meters). However, it is important that in determining appropriate reach, clearance, and other dimensions, the individual and the wheelchair be viewed together. Interior architecture is essential in buildings because it helps meet people's increasing requirements for corridor space. This underscores the importance of considering architectural design factors in determining optimal corridor dimensions to uphold privacy standards effectively.

Moreover, the height of a corridor contributes to the overarching ambiance, high ceilings evoke a sense of grandeur, openness, and freedom, creating a feeling of expansiveness and luxury. On the other hand, lower ceilings can create evoke feelings of compression and constraint. As well as, the angle of the corridor, whether it be straight or curved, introduces variations in visual perspectives and spatial dynamics, potentially eliciting distinct emotional responses and cognitive processing among users.

This study examines the detailed relationship between architectural design and the human experience, emphasizing the significance of spatial configuration that can shape individuals' thoughts, emotions, and overall well-being.

2.6 Integration of environmental psychology

With a focus on how spatial design affects cognitive, emotional, and behavioural reactions, environmental psychology studies how people interact with their built environments [36]. The function of corridor spaces is assessed in this study in terms of how environmental factors like temperature, lighting, and air quality affect user perception and well-being. The results are consistent with earlier studies showing that transitional spaces have a major impact on productivity, social interaction, and stress reduction [37].

2.7 Architectural ergonomics and user-centered design

The goal of architectural ergonomics is to create environments that effectively meet human needs while maintaining usability and comfort [31]. The study evaluates furniture placement, accessibility, and corridor space dimensions in educational settings in order to apply ergonomic principles. By showing how maximising movement flow and spatial usability enhances general satisfaction and well-being, the findings add to the expanding conversation on human-centered design [9].

2.8 Application of space syntax theory

A methodological approach to comprehending spatial arrangements and movement patterns in constructed environments is offered by space syntax theory [4]. Because it clarifies how circulation, spatial orientation, and visual connectivity affect user behaviour, this theory lends support to the study's analysis of corridor spatial configurations. The study determines how various corridor layouts affect wayfinding, social interaction, and navigation efficiency by using space syntax principles [21].

2.9 Data analysis

A survey questionnaire study was conducted, involving 74 students who were studying interior design to see closely the reality of the corridor spaces and theoretical analysis, according to well-being requirements. The following dimensions discuss in detail, the design features of mixed methods that were used in this study and, according to the five well-being requirements. A Likert scale was used to measure survey participants. All data were collected online via a self-reported questionnaire using Google Forms. Table 2 shows the structure of the survey questionnaire.

Table 2. Structure of the survey questionnaire

| Questions | Dimensions |
|---|--|
| 1. The building has an exceptional appearance, which is enhanced by the clear main entrance. | Visual Appearance |
| 2. Suitability of the external natural views with the interior space via the windows and doors leading to the green spaces and gardens. | |
| 3. The department's hallway layouts are shaped in accordance with the volume of users. | |
| 4. The areas allow users to be independent and private, and the corridors are made to accommodate the needs of those with disabilities. | Size and Shape of Space |
| 5. The design of the corridors took user movement into account, and the classrooms and instructional spaces are suitable. | Space Zoning |
| 6. There are enough staircases to have an appropriate design for vertical movement, and corridor directions are clear to facilitate easy access to other locations. | |
| 7. For both individuals and groups, the furniture in corridors offers a fairly comfortable, suitable seating arrangement. | Ergonomics, Air Quality, Temperature, and its well-being |
| 8. The corridor chairs are made to be used for extended periods of time and can be adjusted to accommodate each person's preferred sitting position. | |
| 9. Corridor spaces can manage and modify the | |

temperature and maintain a comfortable.

10. Ability to breathe without being bothered by outside air currents and noise by having windows that are the right size and orientation.

11. Through the openings (windows and doors), corridors receive enough natural light, and the placement of lighting fixtures takes colour theory into account.

12. In the hallways, the psychological impact of colour on users is taken into consideration.

13. Floor coverings reduce the noise that people make as they walk through hallways.

14. There are natural indoor ornamental plants and water areas that can have both physiological and aesthetic effects.

15. There are obvious indicators placed throughout the hallway areas.

Vital Corridor Spaces and Spatial Configuration

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The average of the data in this study survey response rate is 44% (a mean of 3.11), in accordance with the applied quality standards. The five dimensions' mean scores varied from 1.93 to 3.52, with the degree of satisfaction sorted in ascending order and stratification by levels according to dimension: visual appearance which indicates low levels of satisfaction with only 21.74 percent, size and shape of space with 28.7 percent which indicates good levels of satisfaction, space zoning with only 58.7 percent which indicates very good levels, ergonomics, air quality, temperature, and its well-being which shows very low levels of satisfaction with 19.3 percent, vital corridor spaces, and spatial configuration which indicates good levels with 33.3 percent. Table 3 and Figure 3 present the mean values of the opinions regarding the reality of the corridor space design with regard to the needs for well-being.

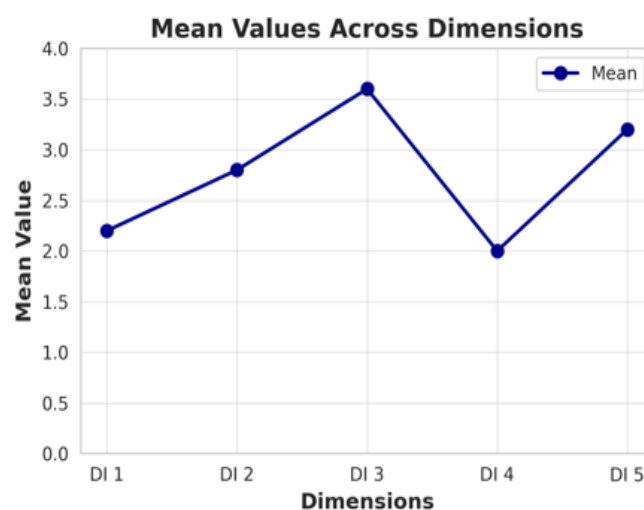


Figure 3. Mean of the study

ANOVA shows significant satisfaction differences among various aspect ($p < 0.05$). The space zoning scored the highest in its mean satisfaction level ($M = 3.52$, $SD = 0.56$), whereas the lowest scores were those of ergonomics and air quality ($M = 1.93$, $SD = 0.68$). Post-hoc analysis shows that ergonomics differs notably from space zoning and visual appearances, suggesting that the areas of the design that are connected to people's comfort, so they are crucial for improvement.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics

| Dimensions | Number of Questions | Mean | Std. Deviation | Satisfaction % |
|--|---------------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| Visual appearance | 2 | 2.18 | 0.34 | 21.74 |
| Size and shape of space | 2 | 2.87 | 0.01 | 28.7 |
| Space zoning | 2 | 3.52 | 0.56 | 58.7 |
| Ergonomics, air quality, temperature, and its well-being | 4 | 1.93 | 0.68 | 19.3 |
| Vital corridor spaces spatial configuration | 5 | 3.33 | 0.31 | 33.3 |
| Average | 15 | 2.77 | 0.62 | 32.35 |

The correlation analysis predicts the air quality ($\beta = 0.42$, $p < 0.01$) and the spatial configurations ($\beta = 0.35$, $p < 0.05$) as the strongest predictors of user satisfaction, while visual appearance although weaker is still influential ($\beta = 0.21$, $p < 0.05$). The result reflects that the quality of ventilation and spatial organization are needed for increased use of corridors. The model has $r^2 = 0.64$ and thus 64%, of the variations in the user satisfaction are due to the choice of the spatial design of the corridor.

The visual aspect of architectural studies underscores the importance of contextual integration, emphasizing how design elements distinguish buildings by their alignment with surroundings. Important considerations include orientation, openings, entrances, surrounding structures, and natural features. According to a survey, this dimension has a 21.74% satisfaction rate.

Architectural planning's spatial dimensions cover the functional, ergonomic, and psychological requirements in order to maximise human activity. For example, flexible layouts are necessary in multifunctional spaces in order to efficiently accommodate a variety of activities. 28.7% of respondents expressed satisfaction with these requirements (see Table 3).

With 58.7% of participants expressing satisfaction, space zoning stood out as an effective design for corridors that facilitate easy movement of users, especially for those with disabilities who need assistance navigating between classrooms and other faculty areas.

The ergonomics of interior design investigates the ways in which environmental elements impact both physical and mental health. Ensuring optimal task performance, while protecting health and safety is made possible by attending to ergonomic needs. However, Table 3 and Figure 3 show that this dimension had the lowest satisfaction rating, indicating the need for better-equipped corridor spaces to promote study-related interactions and collaboration.

Thermal comfort significantly impacts productivity and mood, with temperatures outside the comfort range posing health risks. Participants generally expressed dissatisfaction in this dimension.

Natural and artificial lighting profoundly affect emotional and physiological well-being, influencing circadian rhythms and task performance. Lighting patterns tailored to specific needs such as relaxation or activity can enhance user experience. Flexible, user-controlled electric lighting is essential for accommodating diverse preferences and activities.

Managing noise levels is crucial in corridor design to support activities, communication, relaxation, and concentration. An optimal acoustic environment positively contributes to overall well-being, though satisfaction levels varied, with 33.3% indicating positive responses (see Table 3 and Figure 3).

The variable "visual appearance" was assessed by subjective rating scales based on participant aesthetics,

lighting quality, material finishes, and spatial coherence. The enumerators were required to quantify the participants' mind about the issues of the corridor by rating their agreement using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree). This kind of approach may be straightforward and plausible since the personal aspects of spatial aesthetics are always considered in such environment psychology or architectural design studies referencing previous literature that assesses users' satisfaction with spatial aesthetics [3].

When it comes to the evaluation of the spatial size and shape, we used the physical dimensions of corridors in the study location (JUST). Nonetheless, the users' senses of space were also studied by the research team through questionnaires filled by the participants in which they had to decide if the corridor dimensions felt spacious to walk in, were too concluded, or were adequate enough. This combination of approaches allows for a correlation between the technical output and the user experience given these parameters.

One of the ergonomics of the furniture used was the user of the pieces of furniture. They consist of furniture placement, movement ease, and accessibility as the test criteria. The participants provided their subjective ratings on whether the corridor design also contributed to the functionality of movement, ease of seating and enclosure of the very room. Apart from this, the air condition and the temperature were both checked with the subject of environmental comfort being the point. Here, users rated those three aspects of the environment, the ventilation, and the thermal conditions and the noise based on their experiences, representing the environmental condition.

Given that JUST is situated in a hot climate, it is difficult to maintain a comfortable thermal environment, particularly in enclosed corridors without passive cooling strategies. Previous research indicates that poor air circulation and extreme temperatures significantly impact user well-being, productivity, and comfort [31]. Inadequate ventilation, poor thermal comfort, and limited seating options within corridor spaces are the main causes of the low satisfaction with ergonomics and air quality. Similarly, antiquated corridor designs devoid of natural elements, vivid colour schemes, or captivating aesthetics are probably associated with low satisfaction with visual appearance. Neutral and monotonous colour schemes are frequently linked to lower user engagement and environmental satisfaction, according to studies that demonstrate the significant impact of spatial aesthetics on psychological well-being [3].

Historical and cultural contexts also influence how corridor spaces are perceived. Public and semi-public areas are frequently created with a focus on social interaction and group gatherings in Middle Eastern architectural traditions [9]. However, efficiency is frequently given precedence over sociability in contemporary institutional corridor designs, which lowers user satisfaction and engagement. On the other hand, the region's traditional architectural designs place a strong emphasis on open-air, shaded transitional areas that

enhance both aesthetic appeal and thermal comfort.

Additionally, the absence of adaptable seating arrangements or interactive corridor spaces at JUST may be in contrast to modern international campus designs that encourage informal learning zones [2, 5]. Global design trends also impact students' expectations of spatial quality, especially in higher education institutions that prioritise collaborative learning environments.

This comprehensive approach to architectural and interior design underscores the importance of integrating human-centered considerations to enhance user satisfaction and well-being within educational environments.

This study acknowledges that while several empirical findings align with theoretical expectations, certain discrepancies require further analysis. Although architectural ergonomics theories suggest that well-designed corridor spaces should enhance user comfort and well-being, one significant inconsistency is the low satisfaction with ergonomics and air quality (19.3%) [31]. Theoretically, wider corridors, well-placed furniture, and sufficient ventilation should all lead to greater levels of satisfaction. The empirical results, however, suggest otherwise, most likely as a result of contextual factors like Jordan's climate, where high temperatures and little natural ventilation may take precedence over accepted design guidelines. Participants' low ratings for this category may also be explained by institutional limitations like antiquated infrastructure and a lack of funding for corridor upgrades.

The higher-than-expected satisfaction with space zoning (58.7%) is another surprising finding, even though space syntax theories indicate that corridors primarily intended for transit are typically viewed as less functional [4]. The study's initial hypothesis was that lower satisfaction ratings would result from the absence of designated study and social areas in the corridors. Cultural factors, however, might explain why students at JUST might have lower expectations for corridor functionality because classroom spaces are given priority over transitional areas in traditional Middle Eastern educational buildings [9]. In addition, it's possible that participants are comparing corridor zoning to other less desirable university amenities, which could result in comparatively higher satisfaction rather than outright approval.

Future studies should compare with other international educational institutions, use observational methods to examine long-term corridor usage patterns, and integrate qualitative interviews to delve deeper into user perceptions in order to better understand these disparities. The discussion section will be updated to specifically address these discrepancies, offering a context-driven interpretation of the results along with useful suggestions for enhancing corridor design grounded in empirical knowledge.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Five categories that are related to requirements for well-being can be used to summarise the study's evaluation dimensions: visual appearance; size and shape of space; space zoning; ergonomics; air quality, temperature, and its well-being; vital corridor spaces and spatial configuration.

The study contributes valuable insights into the design and perception of corridor spaces within educational environments. By emphasizing the interplay between spatial functionality, visual appeal, and user well-being, the research

provides a foundation for advancing corridor design practices that support enhanced learning experiences. Through continued interdisciplinary collaboration and empirical research, educators and designers can further optimize corridor spaces to foster environments conducive to student success and well-being.

The study's categories revealed the following findings regarding the corridor spaces: while designing these spaces, two dimensions visual appearance, ergonomics, air quality, temperature, and its well-being particularly the furniture and natural elements, were disregarded. These elements must be taken into consideration in order to create an interactive environment that advances education and, consequently, increases productivity.

In addition to being built in accordance with standards that facilitate essential functions like user flow, movement, and lecture waiting, corridor spaces should also be thoughtfully designed with the needs of users in mind. These areas are essential to the planning and creation of surroundings that encourage communication and connection. They are essential spaces for social activities like working, resting, halting, or watching, so staff and students can use them for different things in their spare time. When architects and designers incorporate well-being requirements as important design criteria into these spaces, it improves their development, vitality, and overall performance. Thus, the investigation of educational environments and their connection to well-being in social and interpersonal contexts has to be given top priority in future research. This study offers a concept for corridor areas that makes it easier to assess their effectiveness using a scale based on needs for well-being.

Finally, with regard to the typology of corridor spaces, it is critical to recognise the limitations of the current study. The study did not include outdoor transition areas like yards, balconies, and connection bridges. On the basis of these results, future studies can expand by analysing outdoor transition areas, such as courtyards and semi-outdoor corridors, to examine their role in enhancing thermal comfort and investigating corridor designs in different climatic conditions or using virtual reality (VR) simulations.

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