

# The Relationship Between Human Behavior Pattern and Urban Street Space

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**Abstract:** As the most important and largest public space in urban built-up areas, street space is the most exciting and exciting part for people in the city, which is closely related to people's behavior patterns. Streets are full of vitality because of people's participation, and successful street Spaces can effectively promote the public life of urban residents. Therefore, it is of great significance to study the relationship between human behavior pattern and urban street space. After studying the common behavior patterns of people in street space, this paper analyzes the mutual influence between them, and finally puts forward the existing problems and improvement suggestions of urban street space under the current background.

**Keywords:** Human Behavior Patterns; Urban Street Space; Correlation; Existing Problem; Optimization Strategy

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## 1. Introduction

With the intensification of urbanization, people's requirements for the quality of life gradually increase, and the urban street space undertakes the important function of connecting people's communication activities and realizing the public life. However, there exist many problems, such as the loss of street energy, order disorder and low utilization rate. Therefore, it is very important to pay attention to people's behavior pattern, explore people's use behavior in street space, and effectively analyze the use problems of street space based on people's behavior needs, so as to put forward targeted suggestions for improvement.

## 2. Human behavior pattern in urban street space

Urban public space would be boring without people's participation. It is precisely because of people's colorful activities that there is wonderful urban life and urban public space has vitality and value. Within the specific object scope of the street space that people can touch after stepping out of the gate of the community, people can carry out different behavior activities according to their own needs. According to the core demands of people in urban public life, this paper divides the classic behavior patterns in street space into the following six types: travel behavior, communication behavior, consumption behavior, cultural behavior, health behavior and leisure behavior.

### 2.1 Travel behavior

Travel behavior is the most common street life behavior, also rely on such behavior and the behavior of other people learn both the need to work, school, or go out purchasing supplies and so on all need to choose a way to travel from one location to another location, such behavior in general purpose is clear, It is affected by many comprehensive factors, such as external environment, individual psychological characteristics, individual personality and life style, traveler's group will, and means of transportation. People of different ages choose different ways to travel. In order to realize the concept of green transportation, walking, non-motor vehicles, public transportation and private cars are combined to build a modern transportation system.

### 2.2 Communication behavior

Since people themselves have social attributes, communicative behavior is a kind of instinct of human beings, and communicative behavior belongs to the category of sociology. From the perspective of its discipline, communicative behavior

refers to people's intentional behavior, through which certain social connections are established. Philosopher and sociologist Hagenmas pointed out in his book *The Theory of Communicative Behavior* that communication is the basic driving force and form of social development, and it is the process of exchanging information and communicating emotions between people<sup>[1]</sup>. The occurrence of family and family affairs, inquiring conversation and various social activities among the neighborhood can promote the connection between each other.

## **2.3 Consumption behavior**

Consumption behavior refers to the consumer's demand psychology, purchase motivation, consumption willingness and other aspects of the psychological and realistic performance of the sum, the most important behavior is the purchase behavior. Shopping is a behavior that people often choose in their leisure time. In daily street life, people not only have transactions in malls and shops, but also various forms of consumption behaviors such as street stalls and the products of the Internet era--shared bikes, takeout, express delivery and so on. To a certain extent, consumption leads the development of street economy, and the aggregation degree of consumer groups reflects the vitality degree of streets.

## **2.4 Cultural behavior**

Different scholars have different understanding for culture, culture is after years of precipitation, the creation of the products for a long time, is also a kind of historical phenomenon, in daily life, through the history of a country, a city of knowledge, cultural customs, traditions, habits, behavior art reflect the local culture. Cultural behavior refers to some behaviors expressed by people according to various cultural forms. Cultural behavior can be individual activities or group activities. Cultural behavior in street space is also a beautiful landscape of the city, such as graffiti on the street wall, street portraits, street performances, etc.

## **2.5 Health behaviors**

Health behavior refers to people in order to enhance their physical and mental health and maintain a variety of activities. This paper mainly refers to the physical fitness behavior existing in the street space. As people in the healthy concept of life increases, the demand for urban life fitness facilities and sites increased significantly, and now the outdoors space will be equipped with a certain amount of fitness equipment, sports facilities for the use of residents, the city construction also there must be a way to walk, ride the greenway, waterfront corridor channels, such as street space is no longer the lanes as the leading factor, It's a combination of fast and slow traffic.

## **2.6 Leisure behavior**

Leisure is the experience of relaxing body and mind through various activities that relieve daily stress in non-working time. In the street space, different individuals or groups have different age levels and behavioral characteristics, and people choose different leisure activities. The group behavior characteristics of the elderly are slightly slower and prefer activities with little exercise, such as square dancing, chess and cards, street tea, etc. The group behavior characteristics of young people and adolescents are more abundant. They are willing to try new things and move quickly, and they like activities with a large amount of exercise. Since this group usually work and study during the day, their activities are usually concentrated in the evening or holidays, such as parent-child activities, parties and so on. It is worth mentioning that the "deep penetration" of the Internet makes a large number of young people willing to stay at home and refuse to do outdoor activities, which leads to the increasingly rare presence of young people on the streets in daily life<sup>[2]</sup>. Children's group behavior characteristics show that they are active but lack of safety awareness, and need nursing and companionship. These groups often carry out all kinds of fun games in street space, such as playing in street playground, parent-child square activities, etc.

## **3. The relationship between human behavior pattern and urban street space**

People use and participation which gives the meaning of public space, urban space construction now into the humanized design concept, advocate the person's experience as the first premise of design, from different populations, behavior rule, the types of activities, space configuration requirements and other aspects to analyze the person's behavior and the influence of the relationship between public space, In essence, human behavior and activities are inseparable and closely related to public space<sup>[3]</sup>. Today, with the rapid development and change of the living environment, street space, as the most commonly used and familiar public places, should be integrated into the space design in a more comprehensive way according to people's use

needs, so as to create a reasonable and comfortable space environment that fits people's behavior and habits.

In daily life, people often make some behaviors according to the configuration elements of public space. For example, when people make a short stop in the street, they will subconsciously place personal items on the surrounding flower beds or terraces. When walking down the street, people are more likely to move along the edges of buildings if there are no obstacles in front of them. When people gather outdoors to communicate or chat, they tend to sit around furniture, flower POTS, low columns and other public facilities. Even in crowded public Spaces, people will flexibly use the surrounding kerbs, street lawns and other social activities. When people want to sit down for a long time, they tend to seek a sense of potential shelter and tend to occupy a protected space. Some of these areas are also protected from the wind and rain and the sun, such as street side corridors. The space with the same sense of backrest will also make people feel protected. Most people tend to choose the place with less activities behind the individual area, and prefer to rest in the outdoor seat with a wide view, so as to respond to emergencies in a timely manner; People instinctively have phototactic behavior, in the outdoor weather conditions are better, more willing to look for the sunshine area to stay, increase contact with nature; When people use public furniture, they often have different postures. They may choose to sit, lie, lean, stand and other behaviors. If the chairs and other forms are diverse, people will increase the length of stay in such space. Beautiful and distinctive street attractions always attract people to watch and play, even if the location is difficult to reach, people will still choose to go; Some young people crave more attention and are willing to occupy prominent positions in the space, either as spectators or as performers, in order to attract partners with similar interests.

It can be seen that a good public space can encourage people to live in the street, and people's behavior patterns will also promote the street space to become more reasonable, which is a two-way promotion relationship. Public Spaces can enhance communication between neighbors, host different encounters, organize a variety of meaningful activities, stimulate people's thinking and inspiration, and help people participate in society and maintain physical and mental health. People are more willing to participate because of the diversity and humanized design of the public space, which makes the street space vibrant.

## **4. Street space problems and optimization strategies**

### **4.1 Existing Problems**

#### **4.1.1 Street space is encroached upon**

Now many streets can't meet the demand of people's actual use, due to the street space for motor vehicle blindly disorderly parking place, street hawkers, strong-arming, optional debris piled up businesses operating factors such as illegal occupation by the door, down the street to street space is more and more narrow, green space, not only slow space is discrete, the pedestrian space also become very crowded, People can only pass through quickly, and it becomes an expectation for local residents to meet and talk with each other near their homes and for children to play safely and happily. Such a phenomenon makes the urban street space become chaotic, people's activities are significantly reduced, and the street experience is poor.

#### **4.1.2 Traffic function dominates**

City street is the most familiar place for residents, but now the street for people is a strange space without feelings, full of traffic, signs can be seen everywhere, can not save the memory point, people do not want to do too much stay. As a result of the contemporary urban design influenced by the thoughts of modern functionalism, street space combination mode is mostly sidewalks, parking Spaces, plus street greening, only a single play the function of street traffic, the connection between the channel for people to just destination, the lack of other functions, thus cause the road width is increasing year by year, reasonable of street space scales compressed again and again, Streets have become apathetic highways and other phenomena that gradually lose their human touch.

#### **4.1.3 Lack of outstanding cultural characteristics**

Different streets have different city style and charm. However, nowadays the city streets are mostly the same, can not reflect their own historical and cultural heritage, street design and the surrounding environment is separated, the overall quality is poor, lack of integrated design. In order to cater to the modern popular street planning and design, some streets

continue to widen the road, changing the inherent form of streets, destroying the urban fabric retained by history, so that the inherent form of the city becomes incomplete. There are also many cities that homogenize public space to create one space substitute after another, which not only wastes a lot of resources, but also fails to get the recognition of citizens.

#### **4.1.4 Lack of refined design**

The so-called details determine the success or failure, the fine design of the street must be from macro to micro, all aspects of the different people in the street behavior pattern and use feeling, truly realize the people-oriented design concept of the street, so that people fully feel humanistic care, more willing to stay in the street, a variety of public activities. First of all, fine design need carpet, all aspects of the research on the streets, streets space form, traffic, architecture, landscape, public facilities, etc. comb street characteristics and environmental characteristics, and then targeted to do more fine classification, elaboration to the inward and outward, shop signs, manhole covers, street lamp, street trees, meter box and other control elements. Finally, a fine planning and design scheme which meets the local needs is put forward and implemented.

### **4.2 Optimization Strategy**

#### **4.2.1 Strengthen street management**

Street space system should be combined with the actual management, strictly regulate the street stalls, limit the shops along the street space is placed outside, choose specific space delimit the motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles parking space along the street, and street through specialized management personnel and the electronic supervision and monitoring facilities lying around in the streets is placed place phenomenon, effectively guarantee the pedestrian accessibility to traffic in the streets, purify the street environment.

#### **4.2.2 Improve street functions**

Swallow the street space function, first of all should be appropriate to weaken the street traffic function, achieve the past mainly traffic street to humanized street, emphasizing on demand in the space, will people in the street space the most basic six big demand, namely, travel demand, exchanges between the demand and consumption demand, cultural needs, health requirements, building leisure demand as a starting point, Break through the limitation of single function, realize function compound, and meet the behavioral needs of all kinds of people in the street<sup>[4]</sup>.

#### **4.2.3 Enhance cultural characteristics**

Local cultural resources should be fully considered to create street space, cultural elements should be integrated into the street environment, local cultural characteristics should be understood through multiple channels, local exclusive cultural factors should be excavated, local emotions deep in people's hearts should be firmly retained, and regional street characteristics should be highlighted. In addition to making cultural propaganda videos, holding cultural activities and creating cultural propaganda columns, culture can also be reflected in the planning and construction of street space, such as preserving traditional dwellings, preserving ancient street trees and creating street cultural public space.

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