The Effect of Street Wall Form on Human Behavior Patterns (Case Study: Valiasr St., Tehran)

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Introduction

The new needs and forms of human life created by the modern and industrial world are not traditionally met in urban design, and living conditions in large and industrial cities are a general revision of urban and human environment design, which is the source of behavior. Citizens demand space in it. However, this is not only possible through a revision of human environments, but also by constructing and analyzing the constructive and functional elements and the organized algorithms of human environments and physical spaces. Looking at the history of cities, it is clear that urban structures and planning affect human behavior and urban practices. The colonial cities of the Roman Empire are marked by streets, squares, vertical buildings, and barracks. A formula that reinforced the role of the military. The compact structure of medieval cities with short walking distances, squares, and shopping malls supported their function as commercial and industrial centers (Gol, 2015). What happened in twentieth-century planning in crowded cities was to diminish the role of humans in the city's main streets and cities. Streets have become urban transportation routes, and the role of man in them has been forgotten. "We build cities and cities build us," writes Jan Gol. However, the role of humans in building cities is limited to office design and paper, while Richard Rogers writes of cities: "Cities are places where people meet to talk, trade, or just talk." Relax and enjoy life. The public realm of the city - the streets, the squares and the parks - are the scene of these activities "(Rogers, 2010). From Rogers' point of view, all the efforts and attention of the individual are related to his perception of the world around him at certain moments in time, and how this perceptual format is formed and changed. The premise of this view is that one's perception of the world around oneself and oneself is the main determinant of behavior, and that past and mental factors are minimized. How one perceives the space around a person depends on his senses and psyche at the moment; the environment created by influencing the human psyche also designs his behavior and actions in a certain context. In general, behavior results from one's perceptions and views of the social and artificial environment (Altman, 2003). Therefore, in the present study, the form of street walls that form part of urban physical spaces, assuming that they affect human actions and are the source of perception in space as one of the dependent and influential variables on human behavioral patterns in urban design. Will be reviewed.

This study focuses on the "behavioral attitude" and emphasizes the effect of the form of street walls on human behavioral patterns to examine environmental elements and its

relationship with the design of citizens' behavior. From Kurt Kafka's point of view, an urban environment can be examined and analyzed with four types of attitudes:

•Physical attitude: Attitude towards an environment from the point of view of geographical factors and its environmental elements.

•Social writing: Attitudes toward an environment from the perspective of institutions, individuals, and groups using that environment.

•Psychological attitude: the attitude towards an environment from the point of view of mental images obtained from that environment.

Behavioral writing: Attitudes toward an environment from the perspective of a set of environmental factors to which a person reacts.

Matherials & Methods

This research is of quantitative-qualitative type, the qualitative type of which is done using descriptive-analytical method and library studies and its studied factors include: street wall form and human behavioral patterns in urban physical space.

Data analyzing method:

The data analysis tools used in the present study were urban data collection and analysis tools.

The data collection tools and their analysis mechanism in the study are as follows:

A. Environmental mapping, using behavioral methods. In general, two types of behaviorism can be distinguished. A) stationary behavior and B) motor behavior (Gol et al., 2013: 21-36).

B. Questionnaire.

C. observing and recording environmental behavior patterns, preparing street wall assessment maps.

D. SPSS software for explaining and describing objective observations, questionnaires and interviews.

Statistical population, sample size and sampling method:

The selected statistical population for the present study is all citizens of pedestrians, businessmen, residents and all beneficiaries of Valiasr Street in Tehran, which has been selected due to its communication status, social traffic node, importance of location, antiquity and cultural diversity. Sampling method is based on objective observation of the behavior of users of the place (citizens); analysis of photos and videos, questionnaires and purposeful interviews. In order to conduct the present study and due to the long duration of Vali-e-Asr Street in Tehran, in order to achieve better results, this street is divided into sequences that according to diversity: cultural, land use, pedestrian traffic and the amount of architectural elements in those two Sequences that are applied comparatively to research strategies are selected. The selected sequences are as follows:

First scene: Vali-e-Asr Square to Vali-e-Asr Crossroads

Second sequence: Railway Square to Customs Crossroads (Molavi)

The data collection tool in this study was a questionnaire and behavioral approach, using the collected materials and information and preparing a map of the assessment of wall

walls according to the system of estimating the problems raised by "Gol", the studied variables were identified and then to measure In each of the variables, a number of questions were asked in the form of questionnaires, which form the structure of the questionnaire. In compiling the questions of the questionnaire, an attempt was made to design the questions in line with the indicators obtained within the conceptual framework of the research as an assessment of the effect of street wall form (dependent variables) on human behavioral patterns in urban physical spaces. Tangible and unambiguous questions should be asked of users of the street space and then analyzed.

In the discussion of physical, physical and structural factors, questions were asked about the sub-index of activities and the form of the walls in the street, which related the activity of each user (as a dependent variable) in the street space, with the form of street walls in it. Separately questioned; the relationship index of street wall form with each of the activities of walking, stopping, resting, pausing, talking, sitting and looking was questioned. The number of questionnaires in this study (based on sample size and Cochran's formula) was 200 for the total selected sequences, which were on Saturdays to Mondays, 17 to 19 September 2018 in three days and between 10 and 13 and 17 to 21 between users. It has been distributed from the street (residents, merchants and passers-by) in the selected sequences of Valiasr Street in Tehran. How to answer the questions, the questioners referred to the respondents and in the form of face-to-face interviews. The results of the questionnaires were extracted and described graphically in the following section after extraction using SPSS software.

Discussion of Results & Conclusions

The results of the street walls in the present study show that our cities in general have a problem with attractive street walls, Valiasr Street in Tehran is no exception. In this street, many of the ground floor facades are unattractive, closed or inactive, which is more prominent in the second scene (Railway Square to Rumi Crossroads) than the first scene (Valiasr Square) to Valiasr Crossroads. The results of the observations in the urban wall survey section show that the visual connection of users and street walls in the north-south axis has decreased significantly. In order to improve pedestrian communication in the city, the most important connections in these areas should be identified and strengthened. Attractive areas with attractive street walls and good views along Valiasr Street in Tehran are limited, and observations show that as we move from the southernmost point of the street (Rah-e-Ahan Square) to the north (Valiasr Square), the number of these walls has increased and The best views on the ground floor in the first sequence are around Valiasr Square, the eastern side of the street and the distance between Taleghani Crossroads to Valiasr Square, near the intersection of Rasht Street and Daneshjoo Park. It is about the cafes on the outskirts of Taleghani intersection; and in the second sequence, the best views with Nam D (A) only three points from the streets of the western mantle: between the street and alley natal determination and on the Eastern Front: between the street and alley-determination coefficients and is between 2 Mahdavi Kermani streets. However, we see more and more unattractive edges with the symbol (E- and E), which are related to the continuous, one-piece, long and visually discontinuous bodies on this street and include: the floor of the multi-storey car park and the building. The Academy of Arts on the west

side of the street in the first sequence and other continuous bodies with unusual uses such as: Molavi intersection gas station and Parsa hospital body in the second sequence.
Statistical data obtained from the graph of the effect of street wall form on human behavioral patterns in the first and second selected sequences from Valiasr St. in Tehran show that the maximum effect is on the pause behavior pattern with about 55% of the total statistics and the lowest Its effectiveness is related to the behavioral pattern of listening with 34.50% of the total statistics, and the "intermediate" subsets in walking and the "less relevant" in conversation with 21% of the statistics are the most general data in the chart and subset. "Lack of communication" related to rest with 1% of the total statistics, the lowest data are the total graphs.

Keywords: Street walls, architectural form, behavioral patterns, urban spaces.

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