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Environmental Urban Design Factors that Influence Barcelona's Sense of Place and its Effects (Spain)

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Abstract

In order to improve quality of life and influence public support for planning plans, sense of place is taken into account in urban planning design. The physical and geographic features that influence feeling of place were examined in this essay. Prior expectations and belief in urban legends linked to certain surroundings were controlled for in the mediation process. A total of 1727 Barcelona people from 10 different neighbourhoods took part. The weight with which empirical urban characteristics (such as the number of park hectares and the frequency of streets with noise levels above 60 dB) predicted levels of sense of place was objectively quantified for each district. Perceived quality of life and favourable perceptions of green spaces among locals.

Ke ‘ d : Environmental design; Urban design; Architecture

Introduction

e interaction between people and the environment they live in should be taken into consideration while designing urban plans and restoring geographic areas. Plans to enhance people's quality of life and social cohabitation must take into account the dynamics of the association. Additionally, the relationship can help determine design priorities; and which geographic areas should be restored to ensure ecological and sustainable balance with the environment. Also, a person's relationship with their environment a ects how they view urban and environmental issues [1].

Methodology

According to this viewpoint, urban legends and common lore about particular locations might o er skewed, anticipatory information that can lead to either good or negative expectations. Urban and mystical myths associated with places also a ect how individuals perceive and think about the environment they are in theorised that this might also have an impact on the sense of location. On the consequences of urban legends (as a form of prior anticipation), there is little scholarly evidence [2, 3].

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