Opportunities for participatory data collection	Living Labs
Additional information	
References	

14.24 Design for sense of place

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

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Design for sense of place	**Place Regeneration**
Description and justification	The phrase “design for a sense of place” relates to a complex concept involving the embodiment of tangible and intangible qualities in the design that make a place distinctive (create an identity). The unique place identity or sense of place in turn fosters authentic human attachment and a feeling of belonging. The sense of place concept arises from the examination of people’s connectedness and identity with the built environment, in parallel with evaluation of people’s perceptions and experiences of the built environment through design (Hu & Chen, 2018).
Definition	The extent to which ‘sense of place’ is considered during urban planning or during the planning and implementation of a specific project (unitless value)
Strengths and weaknesses	+ Simple and straightforward assessment - Subjective evaluation of people’s connectedness and identity with the built environment, and people’s perceptions and experiences of the built environment through design
Measurement procedure and tool	Design principles to foster a sense of place include preserving existing elements, ensuring safety and focusing on the creation of places that (Bosch et al., 2017): - Are welcoming and respond to, or express the values of groups within the community for whom the place is designed;

	- Are comprised of several physical and social settings for events and activities that make places pleasant and culturally relevant; - Are scaled and proportioned to facilitate easy navigation, interaction and overview by the users; and, - Have identifiable features, landmarks or historical places to enhance visual appeal and orientation. The extent to which a given NBS project has considered design for a sense of place can be qualitatively rated on a five-point Likert scale: **Not at all — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — Very much** 1. Poor: no attention has been paid to the idea of creating a sense of place in the design of the NBS project; residents are not able identify any distinctive elements. 2. Fair: the idea of creating a sense of place has received some attention in the NBS project, but not as an important element. 3. Average: some attention has been given in the NBS project design to the idea of creating a sense of place. 4. Good: Much attention has been given to the idea of creating a sense of place in the NBS project design. 5. Very good: The focus on creating a sense of place in the design is clearly and recognizably present in the NBS project, even for outsiders.
Scale of measurement	Building to municipality scale
Data source	
Required data	Design, implementation and features of an NBS project
Data input type	Qualitative
Data collection frequency	Annually, and before and after NBS implementation
Level of expertise required	Low
Synergies with other indicators	Some relation to *Cultural heritage*-related indicators
Connection with SDGs	SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13 Climate action
Opportunities for participatory data collection	No opportunities identified
Additional information	
References	Bosch, P., Jongeneel, S., Rovers, V., Neumann, H.-M., Airaksinen, M., & Huovila, A. (2017). CITYkeys indicators for smart city

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Hu, M., & Chen, R. (2018). A framework for understanding sense of place in an urban design context. Urban Science, 2(2), 34.

14.25 Viewshed

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

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Viewshed	Green Space Management Place Regeneration
Description and justification	Some NBS could contribute to enhance landscape enjoyment increasing the amount of perceivable scenic sites. If the project foreseen the built of new natural trails, the scenic enjoyment of new viewsheds could be a co-benefit for population and tourists.
Definition	A viewshed is the geographical area that is visible from a location. It includes all surrounding points that are in line-of-sight with that location and excludes points that are beyond the horizon or obstructed by terrain and other features (e.g., buildings, trees). This Indicator could be calculated both in the Baseline Scenario taking into account the viewshed from all the scenic sites already existing, and in the Design Scenarios (e.g., NBS Scenario, Hybrid Scenario, Grey Scenario) considering, in addition, the new scenic sites created by the project.
Strengths and weaknesses	It is easy to be estimated and rapidly provides information concerning the benefits achievable in terms of landscape perception. It could be difficult to find accurate data concerning digital terrain models.
Measurement procedure and tool	Given the vector data of the scenic site locations (point features) and a digital terrain model of the study area, common GIS software tools allow to achieve.