





## **La importancia de implantar la arquitectura del paisaje en proyectos de construcción con enfoque de gestión urbana: Un estudio interdisciplinario**

### **The importance of establishing landscape architecture in construction projects with an urban management approach: An inter-disciplinary study**

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#### **Abstract**

The objective of this study was to the Importance of Establishing Landscape Architecture in Construction Projects with an Urban Management Approach. The methods of this study are a descriptive-analytical research method that the data used in the research section of this project is obtained from the library method. The library information used in this project is derived from a variety of methods, including reference to books, journals, research projects, maps, and Internet searches. The results showed that the smell of the citizens had the greatest impact on the quality of the urban landscape, because the question is to what extent have the elements of nature, such as plants and flowers, created pleasant aromas. It has the highest rankings in the Friedman test, and the lowest rankings for the question of how many unpleasant odors can be smelled? This also confirms the importance of olfactory perspective on urban landscape quality. Therefore, paying attention to the appearance and urban landscape is very important both in terms of architecture and aesthetics and in terms of improving the quality of urban furniture in the process of urban management. However, recognizing the nature of these activities and their developmental effects in the city is also very important.

**Keywords:** landscape architecture, construction projects, urban management approach, human-naturalistic architectural structures

#### **Resumen**

El objetivo de este estudio fue la importancia de implantar la arquitectura del paisaje en proyectos de construcción con enfoque de gestión urbana. Los métodos de este estudio son un método de

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investigación descriptivo-analítico que los datos utilizados en la sección de investigación de este proyecto se obtienen del método de biblioteca. La información de la biblioteca utilizada en este proyecto se deriva de una variedad de métodos, incluida la referencia a libros, revistas, proyectos de investigación, mapas y búsquedas en Internet. Los resultados mostraron que el olor de los ciudadanos tuvo el mayor impacto en la calidad del paisaje urbano, porque la pregunta es hasta qué punto los elementos de la naturaleza, como plantas y flores, han creado aromas agradables. Tiene las clasificaciones más altas en la prueba de Friedman y las clasificaciones más bajas para la pregunta de cuántos olores desagradables se pueden oler. Esto también confirma la importancia de la perspectiva olfativa sobre la calidad del paisaje urbano. Por tanto, la atención al aspecto y al paisaje urbano es muy importante tanto en términos de arquitectura y estética como en términos de mejora de la calidad del mobiliario urbano en el proceso de gestión urbana. Sin embargo, también es muy importante reconocer la naturaleza de estas actividades y sus efectos en el desarrollo de la ciudad.

**Palabras clave:** arquitectura del paisaje, proyectos de construcción, enfoque de gestión urbana, estructuras arquitectónicas humano-naturalistas.

### Introduction

Landscape design is the conscious process of organizing, planning, and making physical changes in the environment and landscape. Landscape design is the creation of environment and stimulating, meaningful and sustainable landscapes. Urban landscape not only affects citizens visually, but also has a profound effect on human beings in all sensory factors. In fact, the urban landscape represents the culture and civilization of a society that has become external. The aim of this study is to investigate the sensory richness in urban landscape quality (Maroufi and Khalaghdoost, 2018).

Landscape design, in the first place, will be seen as creating harmony between ecological, technological and cultural factors. These factors are constantly changing, and any new element that enters the environment and landscape through the design will change it. Therefore, the successful design of the environment and landscape, by linking ecological and human factors, will be a part of the dynamic development of the environment and cultural landscape (Nia et al., 2019). Landscape refers to an area that is understood by people, an area whose characteristics are the result of the interaction of human and natural components, and nature encompasses urban, rural, and urban suburbs.

Landscapes include rivers and seas, too; this can include landscapes that need to be protected or rehabilitated and cared for, as well as ordinary, everyday landscapes and even landscapes that do not have a very desirable appearance (Sajjadi et al., 2019). Ellen Rouge, a well-known philosopher, explains the understanding of the "urban landscape" on the basis of what she

calls the "two-way process of becoming artistic". An objective-mental process that results in the formation of a kind of relativistic view of the category of the city among the people is illustrated by various representational methods—in paintings, photographs, artistic events, etc. (Androudi et al., 2020). According to the theories of the geographer August Barak, the development of the term “urban landscape” depends more on the evolution of our modern society and the formation of a particular intellectual structure that attaches a kind of dichotomy between us and the city (Shams, 2017). Given that the urban landscape has different components in terms of sensory richness, in this study, five landscapes that are related to the five human senses are examined. In order to measure these five landscapes, first the components for measurement are considered and then these issues are examined through field perceptions and questionnaires with the residents.

### ***Research literature***

#### *Sensory richness*

In the process of perceiving the environment, a large part of the cognition and contact with the world of thorns is obtained by the sensory organs. The city is an attack on the senses. In the city, objects are seen and touched, smells are inhaled, sounds are heard, and various sensory-emotional experiences are formed, while more often describing the "objective and technical" of the city away from sensory “traits”. "It has been addressed, and it seems that man lives in a mental-perceptual landscape of the poor, which records only the superficial layers of experience. Therefore, perceptual capacities are declining because most senses have not been sufficiently recognized and addressed. Sensory richness leads to the formation of diverse sensory experiences of space and thus more responsiveness of space (Nejad and Radmehr, 2017).

#### *Landscape*

The terms “landscape” has been used as Persian equivalents, which is consistent with its popular definition. The meaning of "wise look" in the word landscape gives it superiority over the word landscape; landscape is not only what is seen, but also the product of our understanding and experience of space. So, landscape gives us a framework for understanding the environment in which we live and describes and examines what we feel about it. Landscape is one of the dual names in Persian literature which is both the noun of the subject and the object of the object, which is a very important point in understanding its meaning and a reason for the semantic breadth and depth of the word landscape (Momtchen et al., 2017).

Also, careful organization of the land to adapt to social needs and due to rapid environmental changes is part of the new functions of the landscape. So, we need to pay more attention to the meanings and concepts of multiple and multi-layered landscape, because the essence of the landscape is to know the world around us and discover the vast chains of cultural structures and related processes, and we can now replace landscape study with cultural and social debates. On the whole, it is a manifestation of the reality of human living space that is perceived by the user, and it must be acknowledged that despite its isolation, it is the most important aspect of the environment that is in spiritual connection with man. What makes an environment good, pleasant, heartwarming, pleasant, clean, lively and cheerful is the same urban landscape and landscape. The landscape gives a new shape to the world, not only because of its physical and experimental characteristics, but also because of its clear content and capacity to accept and express ideas that ultimately use the mind. Landscape is not just what we see, but a way to see. We see the surroundings with our own eyes, but interpreting it with the mind and attributing their currencies to landscape is for intangible and spiritual reasons (Danaeina and Beigipour, 2017).

### *Objective landscape*

The idea that what we see is the second way we see the world through landscape. There are several variables. The general meanings of a landscape include a photograph of the earth, a glimpse of a particular point, a landscape, or the good-looking qualities of the earth. This method of cognition emphasizes visual observation and also includes the aesthetic concern of the landscape. The history and critique of landscape as an image or landscape constitute the main body of construction, which includes the social and historical studies of landscape painting, poetry, the design of areas outside the city, and tourism.

In many ways, the “spectacular” approach to landscape is meaningful builds nuclei in contemporary application. The geographers of G-Appleton, a link between the aesthetic judgments of the landscape as a landscape in recent decades, have shown a growing interest in the way in which the landscape, with its particular style, symbolizes certain values. Thus, the landscape of a code or cognitive body is not neutral, which can be understood as impartial and unintentional, but rather requires active interpretations. The "fantasy" landscape tells us more about people whose ideas and values are being designed than what they are doing about the earth and the observation process (Engina et al., 2020).

### *Mind landscape*

Sawyer (1967) advocated the value of landscape as a source for understanding the way cultures are used and change the earth. The cultural landscape is shaped by a cultural group from a natural landscape. Culture, Supervisor; The natural area, the medium, and the cultural landscape are the result. In this method of construction, the landscape provides a "text" that contains detailed documents of human activity, intention, and past. "Landscape alone is the richest historical document available to those who know how to make it known to them. The expansion of systems of thought over the past three decades has also provided insight into the landscape," writes Haskins, a landscape historian. It has also influenced the notion that the landscape, as an environmental system, is at the heart of the landscape ecology rules. Landscape ecology is related to the way ecological processes are managed. They use knowledge that has been obtained from the ecology of the landscape (Jani et al., 2017).

### *Urban landscape*

Emphasizing the sensory effects that landscapes can have on urban residents and visitors, Gordon Cullen calls for visual pleasure on a city scale. Cullen divides the urban landscape into major metropolitan landscapes, parks, industrial areas, artificial lands, and wildlife, emphasizing the art of "proportions" in order to establish a reasonable order among environmental elements and thus the desired urban landscape. The study of the visual effects that a city can have on the people in which they live or see it is emphasized by him and he considers such a hypothesis to be true about the community of buildings (Buijs et al., 2016). It considers the concept of urban landscape to be influenced by urban design and writes: "The realm of applying this concept has been refined and polished in parallel and in parallel with the maturity of knowledge and art of urban design". He points out that the concept of urban landscape, from the moment of birth to the maturity of urban design, as a living and dynamic phenomenon, has been transformed, evolved and has different patterns and has four rings; "Cosmetic-decorative urban landscape", "Functional-programmatic urban landscape", "Perceptual-contextual urban landscape", "Sustainable-smart urban landscape" (Mohebbi et al., 2019).

A reality called "urban landscape" is not limited to the body, proportions and morphological dimensions; it is not the visual art that makes the city look like dough. The urban landscape carries meaning, which is the result of the experience of the inhabitants of the city and the origin of the city's culture throughout history. This is not an abstract nature; it is related to the body of the city and people understand it. The sense of belonging to the city for the residents is

due to the passage of history and experience that is created and strengthened, otherwise the body without experience of history can only have a beautiful form. So the landscape has a dual objective-mental nature. Human understanding from a time-dependent landscape is experience, the physical characteristics of the environment, and mental, cultural, and historical patterns. In order to understand the environment, human beings process visual information and with the help of it, they get to know their environment (Gilani and Hassanpour, 2018).

### *Visual landscape*

An objective landscape or image is what is seen by the eye in an urban space. Perhaps one of the most concise and accurate expressions of the importance of the street and the city's visual environment are that of Jacobs: When you think of the city, you remember its streets. The concept of the visual environment from the moment of birth to the maturity of urban design, as well as dynamic and dynamic phenomena, has witnessed different changes, evolution and patterns (Sorkhab et al., 2018).

### *Audio landscape*

Thomson defines this term as the auditory landscape and considers it both a physical environment and the way that environment is perceived. The sound of a place, its guides, and its sound signals can reflect the identity of a community and, along with indigenous architecture, customs and clothing, are used to expand the habitats recognizable by their sound landscape (Sorkhab et al., 2018).

### *Smell landscape*

The smell landscape is a term coined by Portos in the 1990s. He used the term to describe the totality of the olfactory landscape, which includes both incidental-implicit (background or time-limited) and involuntary-unavoidable odors. According to Rudavi, the city's olfactory environment is not the continuity, integrity and clarity of visual, auditory and tactile space. Therefore, it is impossible for man to discover and comprehend the wholeness of the olfactory landscape as a whole at any point in time (Mahan and Mansouri, 2017).

### *Taste landscape*

Landscaping can range from farmland and gardens to food and beverage outlets such as restaurants, cafes and drinking fountains. Smell is associated with taste and in many cases smells

and tastes are experienced together, such as inhaling the smell of food while tasting it or simultaneously feeling the smell and taste of smoke on the street. Taste is one of the most important sensory aspects of urban spaces, and cities and spaces are identified and distinguished by eating and drinking (Santander et al., 2018).

### *Touch landscape*

Touch is the first sensation with which we communicate with the outside world. The hands, feet, and lips, face, and skin are the means of internal and external contact. The environment is perceived during continuous movement with the audience through touch, and the quality of the environment's texture, such as the coldness of the cement and the roughness of the paving, is experienced by the body. A sense of well-being, by saving a person from the heat and quality of the surrounding surfaces, informs him of the sense of place and being in the world (Ward et al., 2017).

### **The place of landscape architecture and urban appearance in construction projects**

Even between the construction of a pedestrian bridge and the constant modification of the Rufuzh situation in the middle of a street, the same value and importance cannot be considered. Therefore, this does not mean sacrificing or neglecting the architectural and aesthetic values in the city. The municipality is the main trustee of SIMA projects and the urban landscape, both in terms of implementation and supervision. Most of these projects include geometric modification of passages, sidewalk markings, surface water conduction canals, pavement flooring, construction or repair of roofing in the middle of streets, fencing of crossings and highways, erection and installation of sites. Buses, pedestrian bridges and so on. In other words, an important part of these projects is used to determine the boundaries of crossings with surface water conduction channels, or sidewalks, or to determine the middle boundary of crossings, etc., which is of great importance. Therefore, these types of projects occupy an important part of the current construction activities of the municipality and cause a part of the resources and credits of the municipalities to be spent (Lehmann, 2018).

### *Urban Management*

Urban management is composed of various governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, including the Islamic Council and the city council. The most

important and relevant institutions are the urban community. These two institutions, on behalf of the people, live in different parts of the city. Urban is the creation of a livable environment for all, along with social justice, economic efficiency, and environmental sustainability. Process management is the effective and efficient use of material and human resources in planning, organizing, many resources and facilities and guidance. And control. Urban management refers to all institutions, organizations, and individuals that are formal and informal. Urban management is effective; City management is not just the municipality or city council, but every element in the management process (United Nations, 2016).

### **Methodology**

The disciplines of architecture and urban design have an interdisciplinary position and borrow their theoretical and research foundations and approaches from a wide range of sciences. For this reason, research methods in these disciplines are usually the result of a combination of different methods that fall into a wide range from pure science studies to social sciences and humanities studies (Gilani and Hassanpour, 2018).

Observation is an activity that is used by those involved in research at all stages of the research. Researchers use the sense of hearing, sight, touch and taste to gather facts or experimental information in order to identify the research problem and formulate a theoretical solution (Mahan and Mansouri, 2017). And gain evidence to support their solution. It is really an observation that keeps them active in discovering the truth. To record observations, four methods can be used to record frequency, duration, distance between two behaviors, and order of occurrence (Mohebbi et al, 2019).

The method of this study is a descriptive-analytical research method that the data used in the research section of this project is obtained from the library method. The quality of urban landscape in terms of sensory richness can be examined from different dimensions. In this study, visual, acoustic, olfactory and taste perspectives that are related to the five main human senses are examined. The library information used in this project is derived from a variety of methods, including reference to books, journals, research projects, maps, and Internet searches. The purpose of this section is to use the latest information on the subject under study. Field studies include photography and their expert analysis in terms of the urban landscape, interviews with residents and questionnaires containing various questions for consultation with residents. Data from the questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS software.



## Results

To measure sensory richness, the following components are examined, which are related to the five main human senses.

**Table 1**

*Components of sensory richness (Source: Author)*

Landscape type	Quality
Visual landscape	Variety and visual appeal
	Visual confusion
	Pleasant scenery
	Landscape Integrity
	Visual unity
	A sense of human scale
	Visual permeability
Audio landscape	Noise
	Birds and water sounds (natural elements)
	Pollution
Smell landscape	Herbal fragrance
	Perfume of special shops (such as perfumery, florist, etc).
Taste landscape	Check out cafes and restaurants
Touch landscape	The presence of elements of nature
	Material texture

There are many visual disturbances (lack of visual richness) here. This visual turmoil is abundant on the streets here. The variety and charm that can be seen here, in the garden part of the Persian garden and the garden of Kharazmi in addition to visual appeal has also brought with it the pleasantness of the landscape. This is very rare elsewhere here. There is no visual integrity and unity on this site. There is a lack of coordination between new and high-rise buildings compared to old buildings in different parts of the country. The sense of human scale is also different in different parts. In the main streets here, due to the presence of high-rise buildings, there is no human scale, but inside, this scale is almost observed. There is visual permeability along the main streets due to the existence of different shops, coffee shops, cafes, etc., but this is rarely found inside (lack of taste richness). Due to the presence of parks, there is a richness of smell and touch. Traffic on the main streets and sometimes here has caused noise pollution, but inside the parks, there is a richness of hearing due to the flow of water and the sound of birds.



Figure 1. Lack of visual integrity and unity (right image) and lack of visual permeability (left image) (Shams et al., 2017).

**Table 2**

*Questions to measure sensory richness in improving the quality of urban landscape (Source: Author)*

Factors affecting sensory richness	Questions
Visual landscape	How do you evaluate the amount of variety and visual appeal?
	How much visual disturbance is there?
	How much do you enjoy the view?
	To what extent are there visual integrity and visual unity for different landscapes (such as building facades?)
	To what extent is there a sense of human scale?
Audio landscape	How do you assess visual permeability?
	How much noise pollution is there?
Smell landscape	To what extent have the sounds of birds and water improved the quality of the sound landscape?
	How many unpleasant odors do you smell?
Taste landscape	To what extent have the elements of nature, such as plants and flowers, created pleasant aromas?
	How much does the fragrance of certain shops (such as perfumery, floristry, etc.) make you smell?
	To what extent are there cafes and restaurants and have increased the sense of richness?

Touch landscape	To what extent does the presence of the elements of nature use people's sense of touch?
	To what extent are certain textures used for materials?

To determine the sample size, a method was used that did not depend on the statistical population. 95% confidence level was chosen, i.e. 5% error was accepted; As a result, using Cochran's formula, the sample size was 96. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to calculate the reliability of the measuring instrument. The alpha obtained from 96 questionnaires with 12 questions was 0.759, which, since it is higher than 0.7, indicates that the questionnaire is stable (Tables 3). Among the respondents, 52% were women and 45% were men. The highest number of respondents was between 20 and 30 years old, and most people had a postgraduate degree. The following results are obtained from the questionnaires:

**Tables 3**

*Alpha to measure the reliability of the questionnaire (author's source)*

**Case processing summary**

		N	%	<b>Reliability Statistics</b>	
Cases	Valid	96	98.0	Cronbach's	N of Items
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	2	2.0		
	Total	98	100.0	Alpha	
				.759	14

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

To the question, "How do you rate visual diversity and appeal?" The largest number, about 70% of people, has chosen many, many options for the question "How much visual disturbance is there?" Also, the largest number, i.e., more than 75% of people, have chosen many and many options. To the question "How much do you enjoy the view?" Also, the highest option was too much (more than 85%). The same has been true for other questions, so the Friedman test was used to determine the rank and grade of each component.

**Tables 4**

*Sample of Citizens' Responses to Sensory Richness (Source: Author)*

*How do you evaluate the amount of variety and visual appeal?*

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Medium	22	22.4	22.9	22.9
	Much	42	42.9	43.8	66.7
	Very much	32	32.7	33.3	100.0
Total		96	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.0		
Total		98	100.0		

*How much visual disturbance is there?*

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Medium	18	18.4	18.8	18.8
	Much	45	45.9	46.9	65.6
	Very much	33	33.7	34.4	100.0
	Total	96	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.0		
Total		98	100.0		

*How much do you enjoy the view?*

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Medium	9	9.2	9.4	9.4
	Much	54	55.1	56.3	65.6
	Very much	33	33.7	34.4	100.0
	Total	96	98.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.0		
Total		98	100.0		

**Table 5**

*Individuals' views on sensory richness in urban landscape quality by percentage (Source: Author)*

Factors affecting sensory richness	Low	Very little	Medium	Much	Very much
Visual landscape	-	-	22.4	42.9	32.7
Audio landscape	-	-	18.4	45.9	33.7
Smell landscape	-	-	9.2	55.1	33.7
Taste landscape	-	1	7.1	56.1	33.7
Visual landscape	-	-	6.1	58.2	33.7
Audio landscape	12.2	14.3	27.6	33.7	10.2
Smell landscape	-	-	10.2	44.9	42.9
Taste landscape	-	-	13.3	36.7	48
Visual landscape	36.7	50.0	3.1	4.1	4.1
Audio landscape	1	1	2	46.9	46.9
Smell landscape	-	2	9.2	3.7	30.6
Taste landscape	-	1	23.5	48	25.5
Visual landscape	-	1	26.5	46.9	23.5
Audio landscape	-	-	25.5	42.9	29.6
Smell landscape	-	-	25.5	42.9	29.6

Friedman test was used to measure sensory richness in urban landscape quality. This analysis is carried out in order to investigate the factors affecting sensory richness according to the results of the questionnaires which are done in the table “People's opinion about sensory richness of urban landscape quality in percentage.” The results in the table below show the average rating calculated for “to what extent have elements of nature, such as plants and flowers, created a pleasant aroma?” It is the highest value and the lowest value for the question “How many unpleasant odors do you smell?” This is also statistically confirmed because the significance level is less than 0.05 (Tables 6).

**Tables 6**

*Friedman test to rank people's opinions on the factors affecting sensory richness in improving the quality of urban landscape (Source: Author)*

Ranks	Mean Rank
How do you evaluate the amount of variety and visual appeal?	7.86
How much visual disturbance is there?	8.08
How much do you enjoy the view?	8.37
To what extent are there visual integrity and visual unity for different landscapes (such as building facades)?	8.42
To what extent is there a sense of human scale?	8.63
How do you assess visual permeability?	4.79
How much noise pollution is there?	8.93
To what extent have the sounds of birds and water improved the quality of the sound landscape?	8.96
How many unpleasant odors do you smell?	1.93
To what extent have the elements of nature, such as plants and flowers, created pleasant aromas?	9.48
How much does the fragrance of certain shops (such as perfumery, floristry, etc.) make you smell?	8.07
To what extent are there cafes and restaurants and have increased the sense of richness?	7.19
To what extent does the presence of the elements of nature use people's sense of touch?	6.97
To what extent are certain textures used for materials?	7.33

*Test statistics<sup>a</sup>*

N	96
Chi-Square	366.555
df	13
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. Friedman Test

### Discussion

In urban design and in the process of improving the quality of the environment, improving the visual-physical quality of public areas of the city has a high status. Clearly, to achieve the goal of a quality living environment, a wide range of environmental, economic and social needs must be met. In recent years, in addition to environmental and functional aspects, healthy air, quiet neighborhoods, attractive street views and green spaces are also gaining importance. The amount and quality of citizens' living spaces are influenced by the pattern of landscape architecture, the pattern of activities, the ways of gaining awareness and communication with the environment, the opportunity to relax from daily stresses, and so on (Androudi, 2020). An important part of urban

development projects is dedicated to urban design projects. Most projects related to urban landscape and architecture, both in terms of implementation and in terms of operation, are short-term and medium-term development projects. For this purpose, they annually allocate an important part of urban development costs. The necessity of such projects and their planned processing are among the points that can be considered from the perspective of urban management. Therefore, in this research, while introducing landscape architecture, the necessity of paying attention to its position and importance in urban development projects has been examined (Engina, 2020).

There is no doubt that in the cities of underdeveloped or developing countries, an important priority in securing citizenship rights is to provide urban facilities in order to facilitate the process of social, cultural, economic, etc. activities of citizens through the process of urban management. With this description, the value of a construction project, such as the construction of a highway, is certainly not the same as the construction of a street floor. Even between the construction of a pedestrian bridge and the maintenance of the continuous condition of the roof in the middle of a street, the same value and importance cannot be given (Ward, 2017).

Therefore, this does not mean sacrificing or ignoring the architectural and aesthetic values in the city. The municipality is the main custodian of TV and urban landscape projects both in terms of implementation and supervision. Most of these projects include geometric correction of roads, paving of streets, surface water conduction canals, paving of sidewalks, construction or repair of pavements in the middle of streets, fencing of passages and highways, erection and installation of stands Buses, pedestrian bridges, etc. In other words, an important part of these projects is used to determine the boundaries and boundaries of the passages with surface water conduction channels, or sidewalks or to determine the middle boundary of the passages, etc., which is important. The other part of these projects includes the establishment and installation of vertical urban elements such as bus stops, various types of signs, pedestrian bridges, garbage collection bins, etc. This type of elements in terms of beauty and harmony in comparison with other existing urban elements in terms of function also has an important role in guiding citizens in terms of routing, traffic and crossings in the passages and environmental health. Therefore, this type of projects is an important part of the current development activities of the municipality and causes a part of the resources and credits of municipalities (Arefi and Al-Douri, 2016).

Urban management is composed of various governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, of which the two institutions of the Islamic Council and the city municipality are the most important and most related institutions to the urban community. These two institutions, on behalf of the people, manage various affairs in the city for the better life of the

citizens (Muminović et al., 2020). The purpose of urban management is to improve the working and living conditions of the resident population, in the form of different social and economic strata and groups, and to protect the rights of citizens, to encourage sustainable economic and social development, and to protect the physical environment. Urban management should plan for the city, organize urban activities and supervise the activities performed and even motivate to do things optimally. Doing such things with knowledge of the principles of management, planning, communication, motivation, organization, leadership, supervision, and control return. Urban management is the organization of factors and resources to meet the needs of city residents. The overall goal of urban management is to create a livable environment for all with social justice, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability (Pistoni and Bonin, 2017).

Therefore, process management is the effective and efficient use of material and human resources in planning, organizing, multiplying resources and facilities, and directing and controlling. Urban management refers to all institutions, organizations and individuals that, formally and informally, are influential in the urban management process; city management is not just the municipality or city council, but any element that is effective in the city management process, is in this area (Dempsey, 2020).

### **Conclusion**

In this study, sensory richness in urban landscape quality was investigated. To measure sensory richness, visual, acoustic, olfactory, taste, and tactile-olfactory perspectives were examined. In order to study the sensory richness, components were considered for each of them and then different components were performed with an expert view as well as through a questionnaire and an interview with the residents.

The results showed that the smell of the citizens had the greatest impact on the quality of the urban landscape, because the question is to what extent have the elements of nature, such as plants and flowers, created pleasant aromas? It has the highest rankings in the Friedman test, and the lowest rankings for the question of how many unpleasant odors can be smelled? This also confirms the importance of olfactory perspective on urban landscape quality.



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