

Integrating Traditional Chinese Landscape Painting Techniques and Cultural Principles into Modern living environment

Ma Jie^{1*}, Safial Aqbar Bin Zakaria², Muhammad Firzan Bin Abdul Aziz³

¹School of Housing, Building and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800, Penang. Email: majie19910822@student.usm.my

²School of Housing, Building and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800, Penang. Email: ssafial@usm.my

³School of Housing, Building and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800, Penang. Email: firzan@usm.my

*Correspondence: Email: majie19910822@student.usm.my

RITA_22
December 2024
ISSN: 2340-9711
e-ISSN: 2386-7027

Received: 11-08-2024
Revised: 14-11-2024
Accepted: 28-11-2024
Published: 10-12-2024

Abstract

This research discusses the application of the ancient Chinese landscape painting style and principles to modern living spaces. It sets up the reciprocal quest of the integration of ancient artistic legacy and contemporary design techniques in a way that the scopes of aesthetic, functional, and cultural developments of the modern world are widened. The study's goals are to examine how the traditional Chinese ideas of space harmony, spatial perspective, and symbolism influence modern architecture and interior design. The research adopts a qualitative systematic literature review (SLR) approach in which it extracts data from different studies to extract central themes that relate to cultural integration, cultural identity, and land use in revealing the region's identity. The PRISMA framework provides the review process with methodological rigor and transparency. The results illustrate how one can use natural materials, minimalist color schemes, and even organic design patterns in harmony to create a beautiful and culturally appropriate living space. The study underlines the necessity of having interdisciplinary collaboration and use of technology as components of the preservation of traditional techniques as well as the adaptation of these techniques to the current needs. The research provides significant implications and directions for designers and architects, so as to build harmonious and attractive modern living environments by preserving the traditional Chinese artistic values. Future directions include empirical studies, interdisciplinary collaboration, and development of guidelines for cultural sensitivity and authenticity.

Keywords: Traditional Chinese Landscape Painting, Cultural Integration, Modern Interior Design, Architectural Design, Aesthetic Harmony.

INTRODUCTION

Chinese landscape painting is historically founded on the Chinese cultural principles; therefore, it can be integrated into the modern living environment. The mix of art and culture gives the unique way of designing spaces that not only attract the senses but also show the harmony between nature and human life.¹ The fundamental principle of the traditional Chinese landscape painting is the harmony with nature. Artists tried to show the natural world, where they were going to portray the natural and its features with a feeling of completeness and reverence. This principle can be applied in the modern living spaces by using of natural materials like wood, stone, and bamboo in the interior design.² These aspects not just enhance the beauty of the surroundings but also, by creating the sense of being in touch with the environment, the surrounding turns out to be peaceful and serene.

The space and perspective are the essential elements of Chinese landscape painting. According to Monroe³, artists usually applied techniques such as “floating perspective” to create a sense of depth and dimensionality in their paintings. The concept can be adopted to the contemporary architecture and interior design by using the open-planned areas, big windows, and the strategic placement of the furniture to provide the impression of spaciousness and airiness of a design. Similarly, Haoran, *et al.*⁴ discovered that in traditional Chinese art certain types of motifs have different meanings and cultural value and as such symbolism is broadly used in this field of art. As in the case of the pine tree is for longevity and resilience, and the lotus flower is for purity and enlightenment. This mixture of the symbols in the modern living area helps to make a design deeper and more meaningful in such a way that the purpose is not only functional but also culturally relevant as well.

Traditional Chinese landscape art is characterized by the strong use of color which is the main part of the whole composition. The painters use a certain kind of ink palette and washes of limited colors to create works of expressiveness and detail. This way, they can put their feelings into their artwork. Lin, *et al.*⁵ emphasized that a simple color scheme with natural and earthy tones can help in the modern house designs to give an emphasis on the simplicity and restraint. This proves that modern home design may be using the focus on simplicity and restraint. Thus, the region is recognized for its tranquility and the intimate approach towards nature. Qi⁶ argue that “qi,” meaning “life force,” is the core of Chinese artistic and philosophical traditions which applies to Chinese and Western cultures. The painters used brushstrokes and composition to show qi flow in landscape painting style. This principle can be used in modern living spaces by building them organically and fluidly and will help implement this notion more efficiently. Curved lines, natural shapes, and elements that stimulate the space can achieve this goal.

The blend of the traditional Chinese landscape painting techniques and the cultural values with the present life is both a big problem and an opportunity. The ancient artistic traditions are very rich, symbolic, and philosophical, but the modern design practices need a lot of thinking and innovative approaches in order to combine the ancient artistic traditions with the modern design practices.⁷ Designers and architects are the ones who are in charge of the change of the complex brushwork, the symbolic motifs, and the cultural features of the Chinese art into the living spaces which are both functional and culturally significant.⁸ Moreover, the fast development of technology raises the question of how the digital tools can be used to both preserve the traditional artistic techniques and to help them to grow in the modern design contexts.

This research aims to explore and analyze the effect of the traditional Chinese landscape painting methods, technology, and cultural principles on the development of modern living environments. The study will be carried out by the analysis of the aesthetic, functional, and cultural tendencies resulting from the merging of these elements to find the best practices, the difficulties, and the opportunities for creating the living spaces that are harmonious, culturally sophisticated, and at the same time, in harmony with the Chinese artistic heritage, and also meet the modern sensibilities. The major goal is to get the insights and directives that will help in designing the strategies, promoting interdisciplinary collaborations and finally to improve the quality of the modern living environments which are a mix of traditional Chinese art and culture.

METHODOLOGY

Overview

This chapter demonstrates the structured manner in which the literature review was conducted to unite the Traditional Chinese Landscape Painting techniques and cultural principles into the modern living environments. It gives details on the way of research, the philosophy, the data collection and analysis process, the application of the PRISMA framework and the ethical issues that have to be considered.

Research Method

The research uses the systematic literature review (SLR) technique, which is a synthesizing and mostly qualitative in nature. The primary objective is to collect and analyze the information from the various studies to answer the research question and hence, to incorporate the traditional artistic principles into the contemporary architectural and design practices. The qualitative SLR involves the interpretation and the integration of the aesthetic, functional and cultural implications of the use of the Chinese landscape painting techniques and philosophies in the modern world. Mohamed Shaffril, *et al.*⁹ states that the SLR (Systematic Literature Review) Qualitative Method is the way of organizing the qualitative data of different studies in a well-arranged way. The utilization of the various resources assists students to look at the subject in its entirety, getting an overall outlook by finding, analyzing and combining the information from different sources as shown in the figure below;

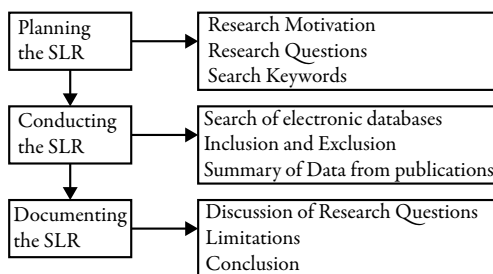


Figure 1: SLR Process.

Moreover, Sauer, and Seuring¹⁰, were of the opinion that, unlike the quantitative research, SLR in the qualitative research gives more depth, richness and complexity of the phenomena, which, as a result, gives a deeper insight into the human experiences and the social processes. The SLR method is the one that makes the whole procedure of producing a result that is not only meticulous and honest, but also reliable and trustworthy. It is a method that has the set requirements for the choice of literature, thus, it reduces the bias and the reliability of the results is increased.

Relevance to Research Topic	Suitable for studying aesthetic, functional, and cultural aspects of applying Chinese painting techniques and philosophies in modern design. Aims to identify design practice patterns that enhance contemporary design practices. Enriches the depth of examination and helps determine new design tendencies.	Directly connects to the objective of integrating traditional artistic principles into modern design.
Methodological Approach	Involves several important steps, including presenting a literature review of conventional aesthetic paradigms and their applicability to modern designs, followed by systematic interpretation and integration to synthesize the subject matter.	Ensures a comprehensive and systematic examination of relevant literature.
Steps in SLR Process	1. Defining research questions 2. Identifying relevant literature 3. Evaluating and selecting literature based on criteria 4. Extracting and synthesizing data 5. Interpreting findings	Each step builds on the previous to ensure thoroughness and relevance in the research process.
Integration of Findings	Enables combining various viewpoints and findings from different studies, facilitating a deeper analysis and avoiding superficial observation. Helps identify links between conventional art and contemporary design.	Integrates diverse perspectives to form a holistic view of the research topic.
Reliability and Bias Reduction	SLR is highly structured in literature choice and analysis organization. Uses set criteria for source selection to reduce bias and enhance the reliability and validity of research findings.	Methodological stringency ensures the credibility and accuracy of results.
Use of Criteria for Source Selection	Criteria include relevance to research questions, credibility of sources, and methodological soundness.	Ensures only high-quality and relevant studies are included in the review.
Interpretation and Synthesis	Interpreting the aesthetic, functional, and cultural implications of using Chinese landscape painting techniques in modern design. Synthesizing these interpretations to provide comprehensive insights.	Synthesized insights contribute to practical applications in contemporary design practices.
Enhancing Design Practices	Identifying patterns and trends from the literature that can be applied to modern design, offering innovative and culturally enriched design solutions.	Directly informs and improves current architectural and design practices by integrating historical principles.

Relevance to Research Topic

Given the research questions and objectives of this study, the SLR technique is suitable for the study because it allows the researcher to go deeper into the aesthetic, functional, and cultural aspects of applying Chinese painting techniques and philosophies in modern design. Through a critical assessment of literature in design history, this study aims to identify patterns of design practice that will enhance today's design practices. The aesthetic, functional, and cultural considerations of integrating Chinese painting techniques and philosophies into the modern design focus are explored and analyzed

within SLR to present a variety of scholarly approaches and practical applications. This methodological approach not only enriches the depth of examination but also helps to determine new tendencies and progressive concepts of designing linked to historical and cultural legacy of art. Furthermore, the integration of SLR methodology enhances the extant literature by providing a solid framework to improve the understanding and practice of design in contemporary settings.

Methodological Approach

There are several important steps associated with the systematic literature review process. This research presents a literature review that describes sources that contain information about conventional aesthetic paradigms and their applicability to modern designs. Subsequently, these findings are interpreted and integrated systematically to present a synthesis of the subject matter under consideration.

Integration of Findings

The adopted qualitative SLR procedure helps amalgamate several views and conclusions derived from diverse studies. Apparently, the integration of such perspectives enables one to accrue a deeper understanding of the subject in question and avoid the mere identification of the connections between the traditional forms of art and modern designing.

Reliability and Bias Reduction

The strength that lies in the SLR approach is that the application of the given method is strictly defined in terms of selecting the relevant literature and structuring the analysis. This means that by adopting a set of criteria for sourcing this research seeks to minimize bias and thus the validity of the researched information. This methodological stringency contributes positively to the reliability and validity of the results within this research.

Research Philosophy

The research is based on a constructivist philosophy, which acknowledges that the merger of art and design is a process that has various interpretations and meanings that are dependent on the cultural, historical, and social contexts. This philosophy promotes the study of varied viewpoints and methods in literature, stressing qualitative synthesis. Thus, Adom, *et al.*¹¹ stated that constructivist philosophy has a great influence in different fields, especially education, because it is based on the premise that learners construct their own knowledge and understanding of the world through their experiences and the reflection on those experiences. In reality, constructivist approaches lead to the development of teaching methods that enable students to ask, criticize, and have a dialogue, hence, encouraging critical thinking and deep understanding. Apart from that, Kenny, and Fourie¹² have shown that the constructivist philosophy encourages the use of real-world problems and scenarios, which makes the learners to link theory with practice and thus, to be able to apply knowledge in different situations. In addition, constructivist philosophy has also other effects than education, for instance, research methodologies in social sciences are also affected by the constructivist philosophy which values subjective interpretations of reality.

Data Collection

Searching Strategy

A comprehensive search strategy was designed to retrieve relevant articles. The search was iterative, starting with broad queries and progressively refining them based on the results and insights gained from initial findings.

Keywords Strategy

The keywords were chosen with the utmost care to reflect the main idea of the traditional Chinese landscape paintings and the modern living environments. As stated by Erdmann, *et al.*¹³, the Keywords Strategy is the key to the improvement of research, especially in systematic reviews and database searches, because it increases the accuracy and the coverage of the research. Through the careful selection and combination of the relevant keywords, researchers can efficiently filter and obtain the necessary information from the huge digital libraries. In contrast, another study conducted by Bramer, *et al.*¹⁴ discovered that the search strategy works well to cover the topic completely, hence minimizing the risk of overlooking the critical studies. Furthermore, it facilitates the replication of search results, this is essential for the transparency and reproducibility in science. Moreover, keywords strategy gives a way of time and effort saving, while facilitating to narrow down the topic. This is indeed a systematic mode of doing research which makes it possible to critically and comprehensively justify a conclusion /to fully substantiate a conclusion. Some of the keywords employed in this research are provided in the table below;

Table 1: Keyword Strategy.

Main Topic	Keywords/Phrases
Traditional Chinese Art	Chinese landscape painting, traditional Chinese art techniques
Cultural Principles	Chinese cultural principles, harmony with nature, symbolism in Chinese art
Modern Living Environments	Modern interior design, contemporary architecture
Integration of Art and Design	Fusion of art and culture, art in interior design
Design Techniques	Use of space in design, floating perspective, minimalist color scheme
Symbolism and Cultural Significance	Symbolic elements in design, cultural motifs, pine tree symbolism, lotus symbolism
Natural Materials	Natural materials in design, wood, stone, bamboo
Philosophical Concepts	Qi, life force in spaces, dynamic flow in design
Technological Integration	Digital tools in traditional techniques, technology in design practices

Boolean Operators

Boolean operators like AND, OR and NOT are the basic tools used to improve search speed and precision, especially when searching in databases and online. These operators are a way to limit the scope of search query to gain more relevant results.¹⁵ AND operator will limit the search domain by merging the keywords and making the results to be always containing all the given search terms. In contrast, the OR operator is useful for niche searches instead of AND, that helps to search with synonyms. The NOT operator is the tool that plays the negative role by excluding the irrelevant information by suppressing the terms that may spoil the search results and refine the search.¹⁶ A number of the Boolean operators used in this study are shown in the table below;

Table 2: Boolean Operators.

Boolean Operator	Purpose	Example Usage in Search Queries
AND	Narrows the search to include only items that contain both terms	“Traditional Chinese Landscape Painting” AND “modern living environments”
OR	Broadens the search to include items that contain either of the terms	“cultural principles” OR “interior design”
NOT	Excludes items that contain the term following NOT from the search results	“modern design” NOT “Western influences”
AND NOT	Combines both narrowing and exclusion in a search	“natural materials” AND NOT “plastics”
()	Groups terms or operators to clarify the order of operations in complex searches	(“Traditional Chinese Art” OR “Chinese cultural principles”) AND “modern living environments”
“ “	Ensures the search includes the exact phrase contained within the quotes	“floating perspective”
*	Acts as a wildcard to include variations of the root word	design* (to cover “design”, “designs”, “designer”, etc.)
AND OR	A combination used to refine searches with multiple concepts	(“Qi” OR “life force”) AND “modern architecture”

Databases

Databases are the vital resources in the research process, giving organized access to huge amounts of information coming from different fields. They are the central platforms where data is stored, managed and retrieved, thus, enabling researchers to find the relevant academic papers, articles, books and other scholarly content easily.¹⁷ The main reason for the importance of databases is to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of information, because they generally include peer-reviewed and authoritative sources which are crucial for academic and professional research. Furthermore, databases provide a number of sophisticated search functions, for instance, Boolean operators and filters, which improve the search quality and make it more detailed.¹⁸ The essential data was collected from several important databases that are shown in the figure below;

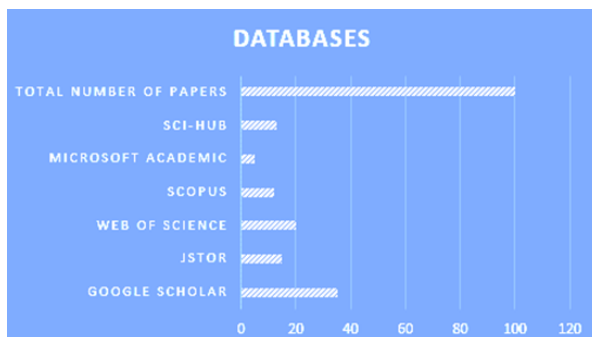


Figure 2: Databases.

Table 3: Databases.

Database	Description
Google Scholar	A freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines.
JSTOR	A digital library for academic journals, books, and primary sources in multiple disciplines.
Web of Science	A comprehensive platform providing access to multiple databases that reference cross-disciplinary research, allowing for in-depth exploration of specialized sub-fields within an academic area.
Scopus	The largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books, and conference proceedings.
Microsoft Academic	Similar to Google Scholar, it offers access to a vast collection of academic content through an AI-powered search engine.
Sci-Hub	Provides free access to millions of research papers and articles, bypassing institutional and paywall barriers.

These databases were chosen for their extensive resources in both the fields of arts and architectural design.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion and exclusion criteria are the components of the research design stage since they define the parameters of the investigation. According to Torres-Carión, *et al.*¹⁹, the selection criteria are the gatekeepers that researchers employ to examine systematically the subjects or studies or data points that will be included or excluded from the study. By setting these criteria, the researchers ensure that the study targets a specific group of people or area of study; hence, making the research more practical. Moreover, according to Lame²⁰, these criteria improve the generalizability and standardization of research as other researchers can refer to clear guidelines. The following is a table showing the inclusion and exclusion criteria for this research;

Table 4: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria.

Criteria Type	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Criteria 1	Peer-reviewed articles published in the last 20 years.	Non-English publications.
Criteria 2	Articles focusing on the application of Chinese cultural principles in modern design.	Articles not directly focusing on traditional Chinese principles.
Criteria 3	Studies providing empirical data, theoretical frameworks, or case studies.	Publications lacking academic rigor or peer review.
Criteria 4	Publications that analyze both historical context and modern applications.	Articles that primarily focus on other artistic traditions without relevant linkage to Chinese principles.
Criteria 5	Research that includes comparative analyses with other cultural design principles.	Publications older than 10 years which do not directly contribute to the evolution of the study topic.
Criteria 6	Articles published in highly reputable or indexed design and cultural studies journals.	Brief reports or communications that do not provide comprehensive research insights or detailed analysis.

Data Analysis

The thematic synthesis approach was applied in data analysis and the key themes that deal with the integration of traditional Chinese landscape painting into the modern environments were extracted and sorted. This comprised the aesthetic influence, the functionality improvements, the cultural impact, and the implementation problems. Based on this, Halvorsen, *et al.*²¹, came to the conclusion that thematic synthesis is a strong qualitative research tool that is used for the identification, analysis, and reporting of the patterns (themes) in the data. Furthermore, Christou²² pointed out that thematic analysis is important because it enables researchers to turn different data sources into coherent, interpretative findings that give more in-depth insights into the research question. Through the synthesis of qualitative data thematically, researchers can come up with a complete understanding of the complex phenomena and thus, the underlying mechanisms and the relations are revealed.

Application of Thematic Synthesis

There is no need to describe the thematic synthesis method in detail but it is important to describe how this procedure was used to achieve the aim and objectives of the study. Thematic synthesis was identified to be a robust qualitative research method that would help in the analysis of the data collected, as well as assist in the identification of patterns (themes) and reporting of same. This approach was important because it could facilitate sorting out and provide orientation when analyzing results in addition to not forgetting the general goals of the study.

Relevance to Research Objectives

The use of thematic synthesis was most relevant to the objectives since the approach allowed to examine the art of incorporation of the principles of traditional Chinese landscape painting into contemporary settings. Therefore, insights that helped in addressing the research question were derived from the interactions by discussing on key themes like aesthetic influence, functionality improvement, cultural affects, and implementation issues.

Insights and Interpretations

Applying the thematic synthesis approach, it is possible to identify important ideas and conclusions regarding the integration of indigenous art into modern design activities. This approach assisted in moving from merely describing the data to understanding the processes and interactions that exist within the data.

PRISMA Framework

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) was applied to the process of selecting and reviewing it. That illustrated number of studies screened, eligibility assessed and included in the review using a flowchart provided transparency and visibility of the process methodology.²³

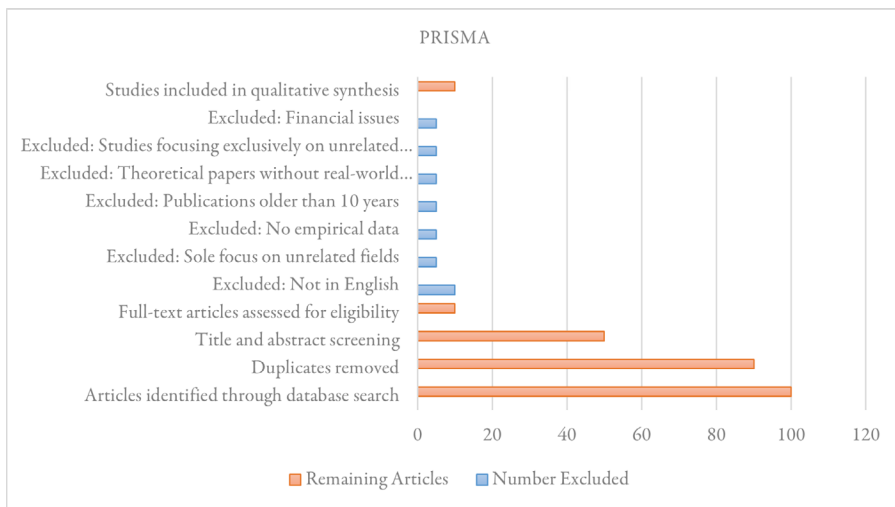


Figure 3: PRISMA Framework.

Table 5: PRISMA Framework.

	Action/Description	Number of Articles at Start	Number Excluded	Remaining Articles
Identification	Articles identified through database search	100	-	100
Screening	Duplicates removed	100	10 (duplicates)	90
	Title and abstract screening	90	40 (title and abstract screening)	50
Eligibility	Full-text articles assessed for eligibility	50	40 (detailed below)	10
	Excluded: Not in English	-	10	-
	Excluded: Sole focus on unrelated fields	-	5	-
	Excluded: No empirical data	-	5	-
	Excluded: Publications older than 10 years	-	5	-
	Excluded: Theoretical papers without real-world application	-	5	-
Included	Excluded: Studies focusing exclusively on unrelated fields (e.g., healthcare, finance)	-	5	-
	Excluded: Financial issues	-	5	-
	Studies included in qualitative synthesis	10	-	10

Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues were of utmost importance, especially those relating to the intellectual property rights of the original publications. All the sources were rightly cited, and it was made sure that the interpretations and conclusions drawn were respectful and the authors’ intentions were correctly represented. No primary data was collected therefore, the ethical issues that relate to human subjects were not relevant.

RESULTS

This chapter proceeds with an in-depth examination of 10 chosen publications, which were scrutinized using various analytical methods to extract pertinent insights. This is preceded by a section detailing the data collection process that set the stage for subsequent data analysis. In this chapter, thematic coding is utilized to identify

patterns, trends, and relationships within the Ten (10) selected papers that meet the inclusion criteria. The insights gained contribute to a thorough understanding of the research objectives and establish a solid foundation for formulating conclusions and recommendations. The 10 chosen publications along with publishing year is shown in the figure below;

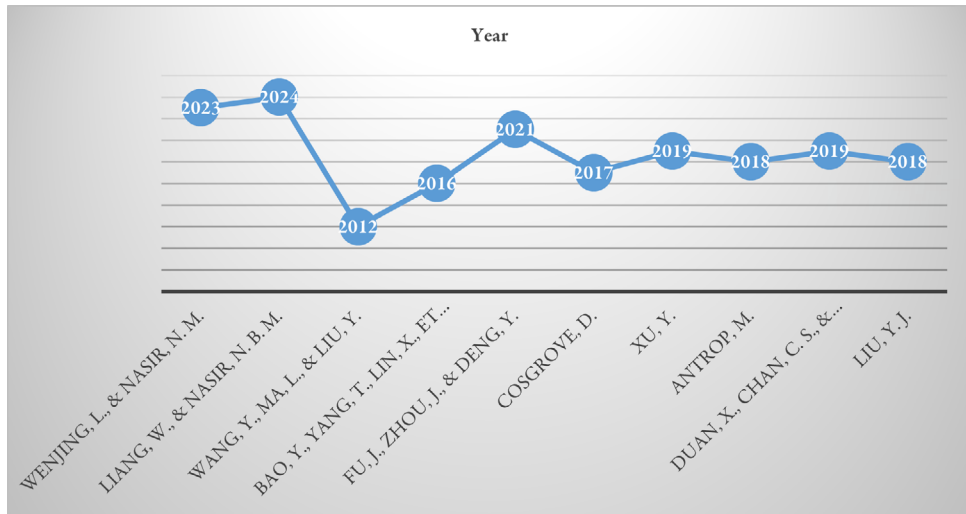


Figure 4: Chosen Publications and Publishing Dates.

The table presents the author (s), year, title, objectives, keywords, methodology and findings of selected publication;

Table 6: Chosen Publications.

Author(s)	Year	Title	Objective	Keywords	Methodology	Findings
Wenjing, and Nasir ²	2023	Principles and Practice of Landscape Design: An Application of Traditional Chinese Landscape Painting	To apply principles of Chinese landscape painting in modern landscape design.	Landscape Design, Chinese Painting	Comparative analysis of traditional and modern designs	Found that principles of balance and harmony enhance modern designs.
Liang, and Nasir ¹	2024	Principles and Practice of Landscape Design Based on Traditional Chinese Landscape Painting	To integrate Chinese painting techniques into landscape architecture.	Landscape Design, Cultural Influence	Review of historical sources and contemporary design practices	Effective integration leads to culturally enriched environments.
Wang, et al. ²⁴	2012	Application of Chinese Landscape Painting Ambience in Modern Residential Landscape	To adopt Chinese landscape painting aesthetics in residential landscaping.	Modern Landscaping, Chinese Art	Case study of residential projects	Positive impact on residential satisfaction and environmental harmony.
Bao, et al. ²⁵	2016	Aesthetic preferences for Eastern and Western traditional visual art: Identity matters	To explore cultural differences in the perception of visual art.	Aesthetics, Cultural Identity	Cross-cultural survey	Cultural identity significantly influences art preferences.
Fu, et al. ⁷	2021	Heritage values of ancient vernacular residences in traditional villages in Western Hunan, China	To identify values and influences on preservation of vernacular residences.	Heritage Conservation, Spatial Analysis	Spatial and statistical analysis	Identified key factors affecting preservation and community engagement.
Cosgrove ²⁶	2017	Cultural landscapes	To examine the role of cultural landscapes in defining European geography.	Cultural Landscapes, European Geography	Literature review and theoretical analysis	Stressed the importance of cultural landscapes in understanding regional identities in Europe.
Xu ²⁷	2019	Ecological Research on the Cognitive and Visual Features of Regional Culture in Landscape Design	To analyze how regional culture influences cognitive and visual aspects in landscapes.	Landscape Design, Regional Culture	Empirical research and visual analysis	Revealed that regional cultural elements enhance ecological and aesthetic values of landscapes.
Antrop ²⁸	2018	A brief history of landscape research	To provide a historical overview of landscape studies.	Landscape Studies, History	Historical analysis	Outlined major developmental phases and shifts in landscape research methodologies.
Duan, et al. ²⁹	2019	Does authenticity exist in cultural theme parks? A case study of Millennium City Park in Henan, China	To assess authenticity in the context of cultural theme parks.	Cultural Parks, Authenticity, Tourism	Case study analysis	Concluded that perceived authenticity varies among visitors and has significant marketing implications.
Liu ³⁰	2018	Stealing Words, Transplanting Images: Stephen Bushell and the Intercultural Articulation of "Chinese Art"	To explore the Western interpretation and adaptation of Chinese art by Stephen Bushell.	Chinese Art, Cultural Exchange	Archival research	Demonstrated how Bushell's work influenced Western perceptions of Chinese art.

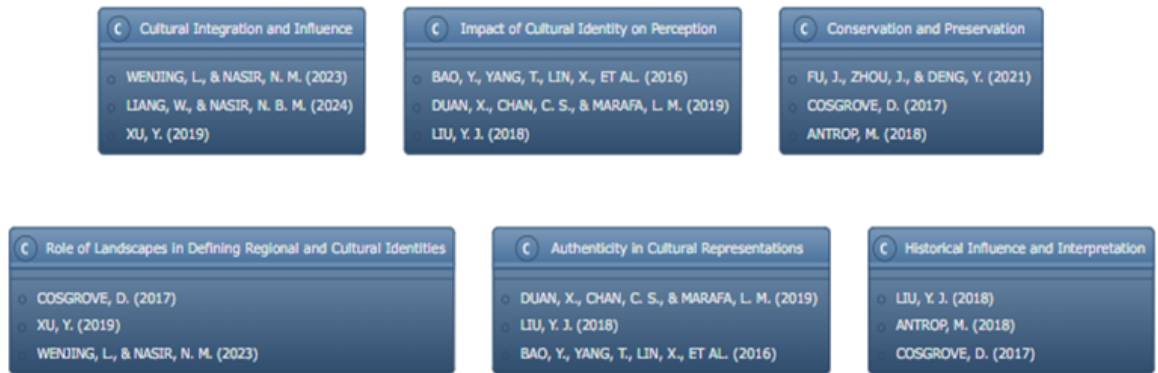


Figure 5: Extracted Themes.

Based on the findings of above 10 publications, different themes are extracted as shown in the figure below;

Theme 1: Cultural Integration and Influence

Publications Analyzed

- Wenjing, and Nasir²
- Liang, and Nasir¹
- Xu²⁶

Comparison and Contrast

The integration of cultural elements into landscape design serves as a pivotal focus across several scholarly works, each providing a unique perspective on how such elements can enrich modern environmental planning and design. Wenjing, and Nasir² concentrate specifically on the aesthetic principles of traditional Chinese landscape painting, advocating for their application to enhance the visual and emotional appeal of modern landscape design. Their research suggests that this traditional aesthetics can be seamlessly integrated into contemporary settings, promoting a sense of balance and harmony that resonates well with users. Liang, and Nasir¹ take a broader approach by not only focusing on the aesthetics but also incorporating wider cultural narratives into landscape architecture. Their article interprets a design philosophy that is based on cultural significance which gives the places the flavor of a cultural storytelling and education center. Xu²⁷ explores this aspect by looking in detail at the cognitive and visual particularities of locality (or authenticity) in planning and landscape design. Such research discovers that regional cultures are a crucial component of both ecological and cultural sustainability, and that design can have landscapes that support biodiversity while also being an expression of the region's identity.

Theme 2: Impact of Cultural Identity on Perception

Publications Analyzed

- Bao, *et al.*²⁵
- Duan, *et al.*²⁹
- Liu³⁰

Comparison and Contrast

Cultural identity and perception is a concept that will show through many different angles when covered in these publication. By way of instance, as reported in Bao, *et al.*²⁵, the cultural background of an individual influences not only the aesthetic preferences but also the individual reactions to the artwork. Their studies reveal that experience and heritage influence aesthetic sensibilities and imply deep relationships of the persona with art. They discuss how real culture is depicted in theme parks.²⁹ The following study focuses on the perceived authenticity of visitors according

to their cultural backgrounds, where the findings suggest that authenticity in cultural theme parks is a vital element of visitor satisfaction and engagement. This signifies that cultural identity not only plays a role in what authenticity is taken to be but also underlies the appraised value of an authentic experience. Liu³⁰ investigates the historical and cultural basis of the interpretation of Chinese art by the Western world and of the intercultural articulation by Stephen Bushell. Liu stresses the inescapable complexities in culture exchange and the possible misinterpretation that may appear as a result of the interaction of different cultural identities with foreign art products.

The studies taken one step further by the researchers collectively underline the critical role of cultural identity in the shaping of different perceptions that range from art appreciation to the authenticity of the cultural experience and historical interpretations. They prove not only the fact that cultural identity determines one's aesthetic inclinations and the standards of authenticity but also influences the process of intercultural communication and understanding.

Theme 3: Conservation and Preservation

Publications Analyzed

- Fu, *et al.*⁷
- Cosgrove²⁶
- Antrop²⁸

Comparison and Contrast

Fu, *et al.*⁷, Cosgrove²⁶, and Antrop²⁸ share the common idea of conservation and preservation while dealing with this issue from their own unique and complementary points of view. Fu, *et al.*⁷ focus on the conservation of vernacular architecture in China. These scholars identify key factors that affect how the preservation efforts have been successful. Their research epitomizes the significance of community input and the incorporation of traditional techniques into modern functionality, advocating for a grassroots approach to heritage conservation. Cosgrove²⁶ debates the relation of cultural landscapes to European geography and suggests a regulation to safeguard them not only for their beauty but also for their ability to tell the stories of cultural and historical locations. Cosgrove²⁶ points out the closely-knit relationship between natural and cultural heritage, thus landscape conservation can be seen as a way of retaining regional identities while evoking a spirit of belonging. Antrop²⁸ delves into the history of landscape studies with a focus on the diverse methods utilized to document and conserve landscapes. His work underscores the nature of perception and the importance of involving social sciences in environmental conservation, which overlaps with ecology, culture, and history.

Theme 4: Role of Landscapes in Defining Regional and Cultural Identities

Publications Analyzed

- Cosgrove²⁶
- Xu²⁷
- Wenjing, and Nasir²

Comparison and Contrast

The publications come up with different ways by which landscapes contribute towards regional and cultural identities. Cosgrove²⁶ states that landscapes are not just physical objects, but also mental spaces that play the leading role in the formation of cultural identities of European states. He pointed out that landscapes are dynamic parts of the local history and culture that affect both the memory and identity of the region and its inhabitants. Xu²⁷ changes the point of discussion to the role of the culture in shaping the design of landscape. The research explores the use of local cultural element in landscaping as a tool to not only achieve high ecological and aesthetic goals but also builds up the cultural identity of the area. In addition, Xu explains that this kind of design method makes local landscapes even more contextual to people resulting in a stronger bond between the environment and humans. Wenjing, and Nasir² deal with the employment of the traditional principles of Chinese aesthetics into the modern architecture of landscapes. Their research shows that traditional design forms could be reinterpreted in the context of contemporary design without losing cultural integrity and at the same time, can be a source of innovation.

Through these studies, it is clear that landscapes play an active part in cultural manifestations and identity formation. They reveal the fact that landscapes can be composed to embody the cultural values or interpretations, which become significant agents of identity expression. With historical retrospection, cultural fusion, or aesthetic creativity, landscapes play so many roles that are of great importance contributing to how people perceive and experience this world.

Theme 5: Authenticity in Cultural Representations

Publications Analyzed

- Duan, *et al.*²⁹
- Liu³⁰
- Bao, *et al.*²⁵

Comparison and Contrast

By discussing the concept of authenticity in cultural representations, Duan, *et al.*²⁹ highlighted that focused on explaining the perceptions of authenticity in the context of theme parks. Their study underlines that the cultural background of visitors affects their experience of authenticity, proving that authenticity cannot be defined in universal terms. Authenticity is rather a subjective experience that is based on each person's cultural understanding. Liu³⁰ examines the adaptation of Chinese art within a Western framework and how it has been misinterpreted by some Western scholars. Through his research, Liu demonstrates the intricacies of cultural exchange and the influence of power dynamics during art interpretation, illustrating the way historical contexts and cultural bias skew the authenticity of cultural representations. Bao, *et al.*²⁵ explore how cultural identity affects the way of viewing authenticity in visual arts. From their studies it has been found that the cultural background of people plays a crucial role in their perception of the factuality and significance of the arts and thus, clearly shows the connection between cultural identity and the understanding of cultural artifacts. In brief, these studies address the issue of complexity of cultural exhibits and the attitudes of cultures to their authenticity. They reaffirm that authenticity is highly subjective which is crucial to conscious and meaningful cultural practices and interpretations.

Theme 6: Historical Influence and Interpretation

Publications Analyzed

- Liu³⁰
- Antrop²⁸
- Cosgrove²⁶

Comparison and Contrast

The importance of history in the formation of cultural and scientific appreciation is the focus on these publications. Liu³⁰ analyzes the adaptation of traditional Chinese art in the Western world, bringing to the fore the role historical contexts have in the interpretation of art across the global spectrum. This study demonstrates that historical and power relations greatly influence the art interpretation and understanding, often, resulting in its recontextualization or misrepresentation of the original/original meanings. Antrop²⁸ thoroughly looks at the historical development of land research and describes the emergence of different methodologies as a result of wider historical and cultural changes. The research of landscapes is a complex process that is always in the context of historical influences and different priorities and values, which allow landscapes to change their focus over particular time periods. According to Cosgrove²⁶ cultural landscapes are not only historical artefacts but also convey regional identities and narratives. They are like a canvas of historical and cultural stories. His work tells us that not only landscapes are products of the past but also influence the future, contributing to the cultural geography of a region. They show that the old heritage and the way it is perceived affects everyone as well as the landscape, art and its interpretation.

DISCUSSION

Cultural elements and their combination into landscape design, consequently, not only enhance the beauty but also natural cultural and environmental characteristics of a certain place. The essence of landscape architecture is the integration of tradition and modernity expressed by Wenjing, and Nasir² and Liang, and Nasir¹. These studies imply that a fine line between the safeguard of cultural heritage and the use of the contemporary design approaches should be sought. The component of the landscape design, which is the inclusion of the regional cultural elements, brings a visual and cognitive attractiveness that becomes a tool for expression and preservation of local identities. As well, according to Ziyae³¹, this synthesis does not only make the area more attractive but it also allows individuals to gain a deeper sense of place. Hence, community health is advanced and there is promotion of environmental stewardship. The research emphasizes the role of the old aesthetics in the modern design, that tell a tale of the cultural continuity and invention. In addition, Zerbe³² affirmed that, in reality, the landscape design poses far beyond the daily aesthetic landscape and ecological upgrades. It involves a complex way of designing that incorporates not only traditional culture values, but environmental sustainability and the modern needs of the place. This method not only keeps cultural diversity but also teaches and links people with their environment in a way that is significant. Apart from that, Csurgó, and Smith³³ pointed out that by adding the traditional cultural motifs and principles into the modern landscapes designers will create the spaces that are not only environmentally sound but also culturally relevant. This method uses the cultural and artistic significance of the historical elements to enhance the bond people have with these places. Consequently, Lowenthal³⁴ stressed that landscapes are not only functional or decorative; they are living canvases that show the stories of a region's heritage. This method not only improves the beauty of the environment but also has a significant impact on the cultural preservation, thus, local traditions and values will be still part of the community's daily lives and collective memory.

The effect of cultural identity on the perception of art and authenticity, as shown by the researches of Bao, *et al.*²⁵, Duan, *et al.*²⁹, and Liu³⁰, is the way of looking at how personal and collective identities influence and are influenced by cultural expressions. These researches prove that cultural identity is the factor that not only affects the aesthetic preferences but also the perception of authenticity and the historical interpretation. In this case, Silverman³⁵ stated that authenticity is a subjective matter, especially in cultural theme parks and art interpretation, which shows the complexity of cultural exchange and the need to understand the cultural dynamics. This problem is not only a prerequisite for the growth of the consumer satisfaction but also for the development of the historical research. Therefore, these results prove that the culture awareness and sensitivity is the main reason for the creation and presentation of art and cultural spaces. Gradusova³⁶ said that authenticity is a complicated thing which is affected by the cultural situation of the viewer and his/her personal expectations. The cultural theme parks are viewed by the visitors in different ways in terms of their authenticity, on the basis of their cultural backgrounds and personal experiences. The variability in the changes can thus affect their total satisfaction and involvement with the experience. Moreover, Schwob, *et al.*³⁷ concluded that the cultural biases and historical contexts are the main factors that determine the way art is perceived and valued. The possible misinterpretation or oversimplification that can be made when the cultural nuances are not considered or are misunderstood by the audiences from different cultures can be eliminated. Therefore, Edwards, *et al.*³⁸ concluded that the creators and curators should be deeply involved with the cultural contexts of their audiences and try to present the art and the cultural narratives in a way that is authentic and inclusive. This is a continuous debate with the cultural heritage that is depicted, thus, we make sure that the depiction is respectful and considerate of the historical accuracy and the contemporary sensitivity.

The agreement on conservation and protection strategies of Fu, *et al.*⁷ and Cosgrove²⁶ and Antrop²⁸ emphasizes the social factor as a component for landscape and cultural aspects preservation. It becomes clear that having a grassroots conservation strategy emphasizes the importance of communities' engagement in maintenance of natural and cultural heritage. Cosgrove²⁶ points out that cultural landscapes are tightly bound with regional identities and represent the local historical and cultural dynamics. The historical approach to landscape studies implies how the practices and methodologies have been changed. This contextualizes the current preservation issues in the historical and cultural background. This contextualization of Bennett, *et al.*³⁹ highlights the importance for including ecological, cultural and social dimensions in the conservation activities, so allowing for a multidisciplinary approach. This is how the conservation measures can be both sustainable and important at the same time, and this is the best alignment of the ecological needs and the community values. In this case, not only cultural heritage and environmental protection but also conservation strategies that can be used to cope with processes of landscapes that are complicated are being

recognized. Additionally, O'Donnell⁴⁰ said that concentration of whole system is the key to conservation practices that are inclusive, adaptive, and efficient enough to preserve the character and historical significance of landscapes. Additionally, the epistemic approach promotes a more unified and participatory conservation where communities assume the responsibility for their cultural and natural landscape stewardship. This whole-package method not only strengthens the local ownership but also improves the genuineness and the efficiency of the preservation efforts. Moreover, López Sánchez, *et al.*⁴¹ proved that by connecting the local knowledge and cultural practices, conservation becomes a joint work that respects and uses the indigenous wisdom and methods. Therefore, the cooperation between the old and the new conservation methods leads to the filling of the gap between the past and present conservation techniques, thus, creating the adaptive and resilient strategies that are able to survive the problems caused by the modern environmental pressures and social changes. Thus, this wide and completely all-inclusive approach ensures that landscapes are preserved not only as historical artifacts but also as the vibrant, living spaces that continue to evolve and sustain both biodiversity and cultural diversity.

To sum up, the role of landscapes in defining the regional and cultural identities, as studied by Cosgrove²⁶, Xu²⁷, and Wenjing, and Nasir², we can realize how the physical environments are the manifestation of the cultural stories. These landscapes are not just the reflection of the cultural aesthetics but they are also the active parts in forming and transmitting the cultural identities. It is in this context that David, and Thomas⁴² pointed out that this interaction between the landscapes and cultural identities not only increases the aesthetic and ecological value of the environment but also strengthens the cultural foundations of the communities, thus making the landscapes central in the ongoing discussion between past, present and future cultural expressions. These insights particularly matter for the decision-makers, designers, and conservationists who use them to create the environments that are both cultural heritage and provide both ecological and social well-being. Along with that, Peng, *et al.*⁴³ noted that the landscapes are the ones to form the regional and cultural identities, being not only a frame for the everyday life but also a major part of the community identity. The environmental features are embraced in the social structure of the groups and therefore are included in local customary practices, art, and celebrations which are the markers of the local community's identity. Moreover, Gordon⁴⁴ said that landscapes are changing but still have a core element which is the identity of a place. To illustrate, the vineyards of rural France and the coastal areas of the Mediterranean are not only agricultural lands; they are also integral to the regional culture, which affects everything from the local cuisine to tourism, thus shaping the economic and social rhythms of these areas. Moreover, that, Currie⁴⁵ pointed out that the intentionally designed landscapes in urban environments also embody and strengthen cultural identities. Parks, gardens, and the layout of the neighborhoods can create a feeling of community, showcase the historical heritage, and provide spaces for cultural activities. In cities like Kyoto or Savannah, where the historical landscapes are preserved and mixed with the modern urban fabric, there is a deliberate effort to keep the continuity of the cultural identity through the careful planning and the conservation of the historical places.

CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review was conducted in a bid to understand the integration of traditional Chinese landscape painting techniques and cultural principles into modern living environments, where its aesthetic, functional, and cultural impacts were analyzed. This research shows a series of significant components and symbols that coincide to describe the future of modern and the arts concurrence. The research brings out the fact that the traditional Chinese painting is based around the principles of balance with nature, landscape, depth, and symbolism, which contribute to adding a deeper level of meaning for modern times. With the help of natural supplies like timber, stones and bamboo, the contemporary interior can create a relaxing and natural atmosphere which will visually match harmony and tranquility of the traditional Chinese art. Finally, not only perspective but also with the "floating" and open floor plans, the modern architecture can give us a sense of vastness and continuity, adopting the same methods of dimension and depth like those used in Chinese landscape paintings. These symbols are intended for elevating the space from traditionality to the level of cultural symbol and with sophisticated meanings.

The color schemes that are derived from traditional Chinese art, which are marked by natural and soil shades, can bring similar simplicity and restraints by giving an aesthetic thing and a peaceful atmosphere. As well as, the philosophical idea of "qi," or life force, can be connected through the employment of organic shapes and fluid patterns expressing the dynamic flow in life. The use of traditional Chinese landscape pictures in modern design is not only full of possibilities

but also confronts with a lot of challenges. The deep symbolism and philosophical meaning inherent in ancient arts require thoughtful as well as innovative ways of inclusion in the contemporary settings. Many designers as well as architects may have confusing parts of brushwork and cultural motifs to be converted into effective and beautiful residential space. In this regard, the fast-paced pace of technology creates difficulties as well as an opportunity. Digital tools can help in maintaining indigenous practices and adapting them in modern contexts but can also raise the issues concerning honesty and the possible misrepresentation of cultural components on a different level.

Future Directions

Future research should focus on several areas to further explore and enhance the integration of traditional Chinese landscape painting into modern living environments:

Empirical Studies and Case Analyses

Conducting empirical studies and detailed case analyses of existing projects that successfully integrate traditional Chinese art into modern design can provide valuable insights and best practices.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Promoting interdisciplinary collaborations between artists, designers, architects, and cultural historians can foster innovative approaches that respect and preserve the integrity of traditional artistic principles while adapting them to contemporary needs.

Technological Integration

Exploring the potential of digital tools and technologies in preserving and enhancing traditional techniques can lead to new methods of integration that maintain cultural authenticity while embracing modern advancements.

Cultural Sensitivity and Authenticity

Developing guidelines and frameworks to ensure cultural sensitivity and authenticity in the adaptation process can help mitigate the risk of misinterpretation and over-simplification of traditional elements.

Limitations

There were a series of constraints that hindered this research work. The use of already published literature and relying only on secondary sources may have led to some of the biases based upon the availability and the previous research focus. Apart from that, this research is missing a breadth of content since it disregards information in books that are written in Chinese and other languages. Another important aspect to keep in mind is that metaphysical topics, such as the concept of “qi”, will either become problems at the level of practical application or measurement. In future studies the mix of perspectives and constructing methods of translating philosophical concepts to design should be considered.

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