




# Emotional Environment Design and Local Culture Inheritance: The Humanistic Care Perspective of Landscape Design of Qifang Village in Nanjing

Zhong Wei<sup>1,\*</sup>, GenLei Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Xiang Wang<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nanjing Tech University Pujiang Institute, Nanjing, Jiangsu China

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Art and Design, Nanjing Institute of Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China

\*Zhong Wei Email: 110121@njppi.cn

GenLei Zhang Email: 744310728@qq.com

Xiang Wang Email: 741539645@qq.com

**Abstract.** With the rapid development of society and the acceleration of urbanization, modern urban landscape design attaches more and more importance to the creation of emotional environment and the inheritance of local culture. This study takes Qifang Village of Nanjing as a case study to explore how to realize the inheritance of local culture and the embodiment of humanistic care through landscape design under the background of urbanization. Firstly, the paper makes a detailed investigation and analysis of the historical background and current landscape of Qifang Village in Nanjing, and finds that it is facing the problems of losing traditional local characteristics and weakening community cohesion in the process of rapid urbanization. Based on this, the research puts forward a strategy that takes emotional environment design as the core and integrates humanistic care, so as to strengthen the historical memory of villages and enhance their cultural value. The research uses participatory design, historical and cultural combining, community research and other methods to deeply interact with villagers and jointly explore the regional characteristics and cultural connotation of Qifang Village. In the design process, the villagers' living habits, local memory and local emotion are taken as the basis of the design to create a multi-functional public space, which aims to respond to the emotional needs of the villagers and promote the restoration of community vitality. This paper demonstrates the positive effects of emotional environment design on promoting the inheritance of local culture, and its important role in enhancing the sense of community belonging and promoting the emotional communication of residents. The research shows that landscape design is not only the renewal of form and function in urbanization, but also the continuation of culture and the precipitation of emotion. This study provides a new theoretical perspective and innovative method for the current local culture protection and landscape design practice, which is helpful to guide the future landscape design and cultural protection work of similar towns and villages.

**Keywords:** Emotional Environmental Design; Folk Culture Heritage; Humanistic Care; Participatory Design; Community Vitality.

© The Author(s) 2024

Z. Chen et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2024 International Conference on Humanities, Arts, and Cultural Industry Development (HACID 2024)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 861,

[https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-281-1\\_18](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-281-1_18)

# 1 Introduction

With the acceleration of urbanization and the development of social economy, the conflict and integration of traditional culture and modern life in rural areas on the urban periphery are increasingly becoming a focus of attention. Rural landscape design not only needs to follow the trends of the times but also take on the responsibility of inheriting and promoting local culture. Against this backdrop, the landscape design project for Qifang Village in Nanjing, as a typical traditional village, appears particularly important and challenging. This study focuses on how to use emotional environment design to effectively inherit local culture and integrate contemporary humanistic care. An emotional environment means fully considering emotional elements during the design process, using design techniques to stimulate sensory experiences and emotional resonance, and is an important link in inheriting local culture<sup>[1]</sup>. In the landscape design of Qifang Village, humanistic care acts as a bridge linking the past and the modern, the village and the city<sup>[2]</sup>. The study starts with the concept of emotional environment design, focusing on how landscape design can continue the inheritance of local culture, thereby promoting community cohesion and residents' sense of identity. Qifang Village, with its rich historical context and longstanding local features, faces the key challenge of maintaining its locality in the face of rapid urban expansion. The study thoroughly examines the historical evolution, village structure, traditional activities, and the emotional demands of local residents, identifying the cultural discontinuities and temporal-spatial mismatches faced by the village in the process of urbanization. The implementation of emotional environment design aims to creatively recreate rural memories, constructing spaces that combine local characteristics with modern public life functions, thus promoting the continuation of Qifang Village's historical context and the resonance of residents' emotions. Unlike typical urban landscape designs, the design for Qifang Village needs careful consideration of how to integrate rural cultural inheritance with modern lifestyles, such as using sustainable materials and energy to strengthen the village's ecological aesthetic values, thereby enhancing both the quality of village life and cultural self-awareness. This study proposes a new model of rural landscape design centered on humanistic care, based on ecological sustainability, and aimed at emotional resonance<sup>[3-4]</sup>. Through in-depth analysis and field research, the study reveals the positive role of emotional environment design in promoting the cultural atmosphere of rural landscapes and enhancing residents' emotional belonging, providing important theoretical support and practical paths for similar contexts of rural cultural inheritance and landscape design, and supported by Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) research to create new myths and imaginings<sup>[5]</sup>.

## 2 The Concept of Emotional Environment Design

### 2.1 The Emotional Value of Environment Design

Regional identity is the common awareness of regional "unity", uniqueness and difference<sup>[6]</sup>. Due to the lack of regional cultural content, environmental art falls into a crisis

of assimilation, and the regional, traditional and unique culture gradually loses its former glory and is replaced by a large number of modern buildings. In the varied and vibrant world of emotional design, how environment art design effectively integrates the spirit of humanism is highly crucial for strengthening the community cohesion and shaping residents' identity. Emotional environment design not only focuses on visual aesthetics and formal beauty, but also emphasises on the emotional bonding between people, inspiring their inner emotional experiences and memories. Through meticulous design, emotional environment design can leave an indelible impression in people's minds, thereby deepening their emotional identification and sense of belonging to the environment. For instance, in specific project designs, designers need to delve deeply into local cultural features, combining the lifestyles, habits, and cultural backgrounds of community residents to create spaces that evoke emotional resonance, thus becoming a continuation and physical embodiment of community culture. Additionally, the principle of green sustainability plays a key role, balancing ecological harmony with sustainable development while adding diversity and warmth to the design. Environment design should also reflect deep humanistic care for different emotional needs, such as those of socially marginalized groups and people with special needs, creating more inclusive, interactive, and experiential environments that enhance the humanistic qualities of public spaces. In practice, using advanced design methodologies like co-design, social participation, and situational simulation effectively incorporates voices and feedback from all walks of society into the design's guiding principles and driving forces, ultimately achieving a people-oriented environment design goal. Therefore, emotional environment design not only enhances local cultural inheritance but also builds a harmonious symbiosis between people and nature, and between the community and individuals<sup>[217]</sup>.

## **2.2 The Emotional Design Methodology**

Emotional design methodology occupies a crucial position in modern landscaping design concept, emphasizing the need to delve deeply in the emotional desire during the design process. Emotional design methodology occupies a crucial position in modern landscape design concepts, emphasizing the need to delve deeply into users' emotional requirements during the design process. It integrates cultural traits, environmental characteristics, and the relationship between humans and nature to strengthen the emotional bond between the environment and its users. Specifically, in the landscape design of Nanjing Qifang Village, this methodology proposes detailed design strategies aimed at achieving the dual goals of continuing and promoting local rural culture. In the case of Qifang Village, emotional design reactivates the village's historical memories, evoking resonance among residents, and repairing and enhancing community cohesion and a sense of identity. Through meticulous social surveys and research, the design closely integrates villagers' actual needs and habitual behavior patterns, ensuring that the design not only meets functional requirements but also serves as a carrier and medium for emotional experiences. In design practice, various methods including participatory design strategies, social research, and public interaction are used to continually extract

elements from regional culture, local architecture, traditional customs, and more, integrating them into the landscape design. The process between designers is no longer unidirectional creativity but involves deep emotional communication and co-creation with villagers, transforming the geocultural and human characteristics of Qifang Village into tangible design elements and proposing multidimensional spatial solutions. The landscape design of Nanjing Qifang Village not only reshapes the physical space but also reconstructs the emotional space, creating a warm living environment. This emotion-based design methodology not only focuses on restoring and protecting the material aspects of local elements but also strives to unearth and inherit the spiritual and cultural dimensions of local memory. The practice of landscape design demonstrates the diversity and depth of rural revitalization strategies, showcasing the profound impact of landscape design in the sociocultural dimension. The case of Nanjing Qifang Village confirms that landscape design has transformative power; it can imbue villages left behind in the modern urbanization process with new vitality through in-depth exploration of local cultural inheritance and humanistic care. Overall, the emotional design methodology points the way for modern landscape design, playing a crucial role in achieving harmonious coexistence between the environment and people.

### **3 Local Culture and Inheritance**

#### **3.1 Overview of Local Culture Concepts**

In the context of rapid globalization and modernization, local culture, as a comprehensive expression of a region's history, traditions, and lifestyle, has gradually become a focus for scholars and designers. The core of local culture lies in its deeply rooted life practices and cultural memories within specific communities and geographic environments. The daily manifestation of these cultural elements in terms of inheritance and development forms the spiritual core of regional culture and a marker of social identity. Concepts mentioned in local landscape planning and design research suggest that the extension of local culture should include the continuity of urban and rural spatial relationships, the use of local materials and traditional crafts, the integration with the natural external environment, and the interpretation of living traditions<sup>[7]</sup>. In streamlining the concept of local culture, several aspects need particular attention: first, the regional and long-term nature of local culture, meaning that cultural characteristics are gradually formed and passed down within a specific region over time; second, community identity, as local culture needs to be widely recognized and passed down through traditional customs and lifestyles within the local community; third, the expansiveness and permeability, indicating that local culture should not be rigid but continuously absorb new elements and integrate with foreign cultures<sup>[8-9]</sup>. The application research on the landscape design of traditional Li ethnic villages emphasizes that, during landscape planning and design, one should fully explore and utilize the uniqueness of regional culture<sup>[8]</sup>. Local basic survival factors such as clothing, food, housing, and transportation, along with their associated production and interaction modes, form the core content of local cultural customs and become a significant source of inspiration for landscape design<sup>[10]</sup>. In reflecting local culture within landscape design, it is essential to respect and

protect traditional customs while also innovating and interpreting traditional elements to maintain cultural vitality. Therefore, in the preservation and planning of local culture, the goal of landscape design is not only to conserve cultural heritage but also to dynamically continue and promote regional culture, enhancing local features and fostering community development.

### 3.2 The Modern Significance of Cultural Inheritance

Local culture is an important component of regional culture, preserving the historical imprints of human social development and crystallizing human wisdom and emotions. In the field of landscape design, the inheritance of local culture is not just a continuation of traditional aesthetics but also a product of combining modern design concepts and technologies with traditional culture. As a representative historical village, Nanjing Qifang Village holds significant material and intangible cultural heritage. How to protect and inherit these precious cultural resources in the process of modernization is a pressing challenge in current landscape design<sup>[11]</sup>. The modern significance of cultural inheritance lies not only in protecting the authenticity and integrity of historical heritage but also in excavating the contemporary value of local culture, integrating it into modern lives, and supporting the enhancement of modern spiritual life quality<sup>[4]</sup>. The actual landscape design of Nanjing Qifang Village needs to innovate the traditional elements of local culture through residents' living habits and regional characteristics. In terms of design techniques, it is essential to highlight regional cultural characteristics while adapting to global environmental demands, creating public spaces that are locally distinctive yet modern. Designers must consider how to fully utilize modern technologies and materials to enhance the design's environmental friendliness and sustainability while paying attention to detail to ensure the effective implementation of protection and inheritance functions. For example, traditional brick and wood carvings from Nanjing Qifang Village can be integrated and applied through modern design methods, not only reproducing craft aesthetics but also showcasing the deep background and complex connotations of local culture, thus achieving cultural revitalization and regeneration. Additionally, the design should involve the original villagers' participation and feedback, making them participants and disseminators of local cultural inheritance, thus building a tighter and more harmonious community network, and strengthening community cohesion and cultural identity.

In summary, the modern significance of emotional environment design in the inheritance of local culture is reflected in three aspects: first, enhancing the educational function of historical culture, raising public awareness and respect for traditional culture; second, skillfully combining modern design techniques to achieve an organic combination of culture and fashion; third, actively stimulating residents' participation, forming effective cultural communication and interaction mechanisms, and promoting the sustainable development of community culture.

## **4 Overview of Nanjing Qifang Village**

### **4.1 History and Development of Qifang Village**

Nanjing Qifang Village, nestled in Jiangning District, is an ancient hamlet steeped in a rich historical and cultural heritage. This village, located within the Mengmu Community of Tangshan Street, boasts profound cultural depth and serves as the birthplace of legendary tales associated with the renowned Zanglong Temple and Qinglong Bridge. It offers an idyllic ecological environment, a legacy of rich cultural history, and simple, unspoiled rural customs. A visit to Qifang Farm Village offers a unique experience through its traditional farmhouse workshops, which encapsulate the essence of simple rural delights. The village features eight distinctive workshops—Tofu, Vermicelli, Sauce, Tea, Cake, Wine, Oil, and Roasted Rice—each preserving traditional craftsmanship using rustic tools to demonstrate the production processes of traditional agricultural products, thus rekindling nostalgic memories of rural life. However, as urbanization accelerates, the traditional village structure and its natural ecology are increasingly under threat, and the fading of its distinctive local cultural traits and traditional lifestyles urgently requires effective preservation and heritage strategies. As a paradigmatic example, the strategic development choices and implementations of Qifang Village impact not only the immediate area but also contribute to the ongoing cultural development and innovation of the wider region. Against this historical backdrop, the landscape design project for Qifang Village carries heightened expectations and missions: it aims to fulfill the residential and lifestyle needs of modern inhabitants while preserving and enhancing the unique cultural genes that time has imbued in the village. This study has gathered a wealth of information on Qifang Village through on-site mapping, detailed interviews, and comprehensive literature reviews, creating an extensive database of the village's history and current status. From this foundation, the study conducted an exhaustive investigation and analysis of the village's original spatial patterns, architectural styles, and intangible cultural heritage, adhering to three fundamental principles of landscape design: ecological protection, functional enhancement, and cultural inheritance. The design team is dedicated to preserving the village's historical continuity and regional characteristics to the fullest extent while meeting modern public aesthetic and functional demands. It is situated in the Mengmu Community of Tangshan Street, known for its rich cultural backdrop and as the origin of the famous Zanglong Temple and Qinglong Bridge.

### **4.2 Cultural Features Analysis of Qifang Village**

As a bastion of historical depth, Nanjing Qifang Village encapsulates the developmental traces from ancient to contemporary times, showcasing the quintessential characteristics of a southern water town. Yet, in the face of rapid urbanization, the village's unique cultural charm and traditional attributes confront severe challenges and conservation issues. Accordingly, this study, focusing on Nanjing Qifang Village, explores its distinctive local cultural traits through a lens of humanistic care, analyzing the current

state and future potential of its landscape design. This section methodically deconstructs and positions Qifang Village's cultural attributes, laying a solid foundation for subsequent emotional environment landscape design. The village's architectural style is particularly noted for its traditional white walls and black tiles, deeply emblematic in its well-preserved buildings. Recent modern constructions in the village starkly contrast in color and form with the traditional aesthetic. Comparative analyses and field surveys reveal that while modern architecture offers certain benefits in terms of residential comfort and functionality, it significantly erodes the traditional village ambiance and local culture. Community cohesion plays a vital role in the transmission of rural cultural features. The study highlights that despite frequent cultural activities, Qifang Village lacks sufficient mechanisms to ensure the continuation of these traditions and to attract youth participation. Employing sociological and anthropological methodologies, the analysis quantitatively assesses the villagers' engagement with cultural practices, affirming their deep connection to traditional customs and festivals, yet noting that limitations in organizational forms and dissemination methods curtail the enduring impact of these cultural expressions. Intangible cultural heritage, such as unique local crafts, folk arts, and rural performances, constitutes another critical cultural system within Qifang Village, occupying a special place in the safeguarding and transmission of regional culture. However, the dwindling interest among the younger generation in traditional crafts poses a risk of cultural attrition<sup>[11]</sup>. Moreover, interdisciplinary studies in architecture and ecology elucidate the interactive dynamics between the rural ecological setting and traditional culture. Qifang Village is richly endowed with natural resources, particularly its water systems and ancient trees, which not only supply essential resources for daily life but also comprise integral elements of the village's picturesque landscape. Regrettably, with shifts in the rural economic framework and lifestyle changes, the protection and judicious use of these ecological landscapes remain challenging<sup>[1][4]</sup>.

## **5 Humanistic Care and Landscape Design**

### **5.1 Design Principles Under the Perspective of Humanistic Care**

Landscape design, as a core component of urban and rural environmental construction, not only carries the task of improving the living environment and optimizing ecological functions but also plays a crucial role in inheriting and innovating cultural values and facilitating emotional exchange and humanistic care. In the landscape design of Nanjing Qifang Village, humanistic care is a key criterion for measuring the success of the design. It emphasizes taking residents' real needs, historical memories, and local sentiments as starting points to activate the cultural content of the community and nurture the unique charm of Qifang Village. To achieve this goal, the design principles must closely integrate local features, humanistic spirit, and contemporary demands, ensuring that people of various backgrounds can still feel cultural continuity and regional identity while integrating into modern life. Therefore, the landscape design starts from several principles to implement the concept of humanistic care:

Firstly, the design must incorporate the essence of Qifang Village's historical culture, such as distilling elements of local famous crafts and folk arts, integrating them

into public spaces and living scenes in modern expressions. This approach not only cleverly "embeds" traditional culture into daily landscapes but also stimulates residents' cultural pride and enhances the spirit of the place. Moreover, the design team uses in-depth participatory design methods, inviting villagers to participate in the historical cultural combing and landscape planning process, ensuring that the design outcomes are widely recognized and actively participated in by community members<sup>[2][4]</sup>.

Secondly, the landscape design focuses on creating multifunctional spaces to meet various social needs such as rest, communication, and activities, creating conditions to foster interaction and communication among residents. Here, the design adopts community-surveyed needs, meticulously considering the specific requirements of different ages, professions, and interest groups, such as designing safe playgrounds for children, convenient leisure areas for the elderly, and open artistic performance spaces for cultural enthusiasts. Attention to these details respects residents' daily lifestyles and rural habits, helping to foster residents' recognition and emotional belonging to the community environment<sup>[12-13]</sup>.

Lastly, the design emphasizes ecological and sustainable development principles, striving for a harmonious coexistence between landscape design and the natural environment. The design actively uses local vegetation, natural materials, and traditional water management wisdom, enhancing the ecological texture of the landscape while preserving the region's unique natural scenery. Combined with an on-site environmental review, a scientifically reasonable layout ensures that ecological elements such as public green spaces, water systems, and microclimates are fully utilized and optimized, bringing ecological regeneration and sustainability to Qifang Village<sup>[4]</sup>.

Landscape design from a humanistic care perspective is not just static spatial arrangement but also dynamic cultural expression and emotional promotion. The revitalization and protection of local culture, the enrichment and harmony of community life, and the openness and convenience of social interactions are all integrated into the design. The establishment and implementation of these principles bring a new look to Qifang Village that balances traditional charm with a contemporary feel, also providing new thoughts and practical paths for the social responsibility and historical mission of landscape design.

## 5.2 Humanistic Care Practices in Landscape Design

The natural landscape and traditional local culture of Nanjing Qifang Village have gradually deteriorated under the influence of rapid urbanization, urgently necessitating the use of landscape design to reinvigorate the village and facilitate the transmission of culture and emotional connections. The practice of humanistic care in landscape design starts by addressing the villagers' actual needs, reflecting respect and protection for traditional culture while incorporating modern design principles to guide community development and cultural exchange. During the implementation, two major challenges are addressed: how to effectively preserve and enhance local cultural features through landscape design, and how to create public spaces that foster emotional communication among residents. For this purpose, this study adopts restorative design methods, utiliz-



ing spatial narratives, reshaping historical elements, and ecological restoration techniques to create environments that reflect the traditional spirit and historical memories of Qifang Village. In practice, the design team conducts thorough field surveys in Qifang Village, uncovering and documenting traditional festivals, local crafts, and customary stories. These cultural symbols are intricately woven into the design of the village's public areas, creating distinctively regional recreational spaces, communication squares, and cultural exhibition areas. The design process also considers the village's original topography and traditional layout, preserving it as much as possible while making appropriate functional updates and environmental enhancements, such as improving the road system, adding green vegetation, and creating water-friendly spaces. These changes meet daily needs while fostering a livable and visitable landscape environment. To deepen the emotional connection between the villagers and the landscape, participatory design strategies are incorporated, inviting villagers to take part in some design phases, collecting their opinions and suggestions on the future landscape, such as building a collective memory wall and setting up traditional craft experience areas. Integrating residents' memories and emotions directly into the landscape has achieved significant community cohesion. The study shows that through such design practices, Qifang Village has not only been visually and functionally enhanced but has also strengthened the villagers' pride and sense of belonging to their local culture, fostering interactions and understanding across different age groups and backgrounds. Moreover, this landscape design provides a replicable framework for other similar rural communities, laying a theoretical foundation for the preservation of local culture and landscape construction in urbanizing contexts.

## 6 Conclusion

Based on in-depth research and comprehensive analysis of the landscape design of Nanjing Qifang Village, this paper concludes that emotional environment design plays a crucial role in the preservation of local culture. In this research area, emotional environment design not only enhances the efficiency of public spaces and the comfort of living environments but also effectively strengthens community members' memories and identification with town history, thereby enhancing community cohesion and residents' sense of belonging. Through extensive interviews with townspeople and community surveys, this study has successfully excavated unique cultural elements and social memories of Qifang Village, effectively incorporating regional cultural characteristics into landscape design, demonstrating dual values of humanistic care and cultural transmission. In practice, the design tailors public spaces to meet the actual needs of the villagers, integrating modern lifestyle elements with folk traditions to form a sustainable landscape design model. Every design element is guided by local culture, conveying deep local sentiment and reflecting the cultural essence of the area comprehensively. The design philosophy and methodologies applied to Nanjing Qifang Village provide general guidance for similar townships in cultural preservation and development<sup>[13]</sup>. Data analysis further confirms that emotional environment design strategies significantly improve the transmission efficiency of local culture and enhance residents'

awareness and enthusiasm for cultural inheritance. Therefore, this study advocates that future urbanization processes should consider the needs for local culture preservation, integrating traditional and modern, natural and humanistic elements to construct vibrant environmental spaces, promoting social harmony and cultural diversity. Ultimately, this research not only preserves and transmits the cultural characteristics of Nanjing Qifang Village but also offers new insights and frameworks for landscape design under urbanization, aiding the sustainable development and cultural innovation of similar rural environments both domestically and internationally<sup>[14]</sup>.

## Acknowledgment

The interim results of the Philosophy and Social Science Research Project of Higher Education Institutions in Jiangsu Province (Number: 2020SJA2246), the Youth Teacher Development Fund Project of Nanjing Tech University Pujiang Institute (Number: PJYQ09); and the Key Research Project of Philosophy and Social Science of Nanjing Tech University Pujiang Institute (Number: Njpp2022-2-01).

## References

1. He, W. M. (2019). Research on rural tourism landscape design from the perspective of ecological aesthetics [D], Qilu University of Technology. [http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjsf.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFnXR\\_0jmBCC8sI1u9bVocjU2OTqzdfie8SnsZ7jIKmHYF2BKGHpaDrUOD-51JZNn8kqssh-AnC5PUod-wPBwF5uTH5Mk7BpHjdZoQ2rRKYv14otzuoWosehwuqnXfjMs\\_ZxrHCF4gWylw==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS](http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjsf.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFnXR_0jmBCC8sI1u9bVocjU2OTqzdfie8SnsZ7jIKmHYF2BKGHpaDrUOD-51JZNn8kqssh-AnC5PUod-wPBwF5uTH5Mk7BpHjdZoQ2rRKYv14otzuoWosehwuqnXfjMs_ZxrHCF4gWylw==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS).
2. Shi, Z. H. (2020). *Research and practice of landscape design in characteristic towns* [D] China University of Mining and Technology]. DOI: 10.27623/d.cnki.gzkyu.2020.001689.
3. Wang, Q. M. (2020). *The importance of environmental art design in protecting ancient villages under the beautiful rural context* [J]. Architectural Engineering Technology and Design, (4), 2735. DOI: 10.12159/j.issn.2095-6630.2020.04.2652.
4. Wu, X. (2021). *Research on ethnic village tourism landscape design from a regional landscape perspective* [D], South-Central University for Nationalities]. DOI: 10.27710/d.cnki.gznm.2021.000277.
5. Kerr, S., Watts, L., Brennan, R., Howell, R., Graziano, M., O'Hagan, A. M., ... & Wynne, B. (2018). Sha\*\* blue growth: Social sciences at the nexus between marine renewables and energy policy. *Advancing Energy Policy: Lessons on the integration of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 31-46. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-99097-2>
6. Knaps, F., & Herrmann, S. (2018). Analyzing cultural markers to characterize regional identity for rural planning. *Rural Landscapes: Society, Environment, History* 5 (2018), Nr. 1, 5(1), 1. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>
7. Yao, Y. Y., Qin, Y. S. L., & Liu, S. J. (2019). *Discussion on the penetration of humanism in environmental art design*. [J] Theater Home, (10), 240. [http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjsf.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfL OFnsQ 3zY aFN mIF WKECbOH7ID1pXq9zRwtg7bfW7dt\\_oXt2es1jNowIT8EYy-pF 43B Ke8 1f83 wIPR ktk kz XTOt7elKIDLSTewNR8naWOuMGNSki2haJUoYArUeCP8qrQMg0-Tga 8hg 8Y 64A ==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS](http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjsf.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfL OFnsQ 3zY aFN mIF WKECbOH7ID1pXq9zRwtg7bfW7dt_oXt2es1jNowIT8EYy-pF 43B Ke8 1f83 wIPR ktk kz XTOt7elKIDLSTewNR8naWOuMGNSki2haJUoYArUeCP8qrQMg0-Tga 8hg 8Y 64A ==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS)

8. Zhong, X. D. (2018). Research on local landscape planning and design—A case study of Changzhi Village in Qibu Town [J]. *China Construction Informationization*, (13), 76-78. [http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjfs.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFlxnlGb8fe4OfkMYQldW-7w6\\_TvqRKdMERkXA2cjihur2NolMut6q-Nz2FK\\_SgUCvNjRBNp eti3U Xf5tS ALQh i8icfX qv1eW B5OlyN dSLpz9H tSOY qNrka6UdiPCZ0hS9jPNw4LsjYFg==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS](http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjfs.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFlxnlGb8fe4OfkMYQldW-7w6_TvqRKdMERkXA2cjihur2NolMut6q-Nz2FK_SgUCvNjRBNp eti3U Xf5tS ALQh i8icfX qv1eW B5OlyN dSLpz9H tSOY qNrka6UdiPCZ0hS9jPNw4LsjYFg==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS).
9. Zhang, J. N. (2021). Research on the application of landscape design of traditional Li ethnic villages based on regional cultural characteristics [D] Hainan University. DOI: 10.27073/d.cnki.ghadu.2021.000023.
10. Liu, X. L., & Li, C. J. (2021). *New research on regional culture in landscape planning* [J]. *Southern Agricultural Machinery*, 52(14), 148-150. [http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjfs.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFlmgDrTcKHk-SpIU6LOZbSqUGOmmkK6eRRtN5QnUrUJG-4Xsz\\_5cgD\\_4NW\\_EKsj\\_Hzr0\\_MgbE\\_0lCr\\_QJ6\\_QF19hejoWNCHWgraTnsV47XZQC7\\_5VVs8N-PX\\_W8\\_cgm\\_gDb\\_R2cn\\_jLwt\\_LsM\\_8gs\\_Ilp9HZA==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS](http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjfs.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFlmgDrTcKHk-SpIU6LOZbSqUGOmmkK6eRRtN5QnUrUJG-4Xsz_5cgD_4NW_EKsj_Hzr0_MgbE_0lCr_QJ6_QF19hejoWNCHWgraTnsV47XZQC7_5VVs8N-PX_W8_cgm_gDb_R2cn_jLwt_LsM_8gs_Ilp9HZA==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS).
11. Fan, X. J. (2016). Landscape planning of Jingzhong Village based on vernacular landscape narration: A case study of Dujiazhuang area of Cherry Garden Scenic Spot in Taishan Scenic Spot [D]. Shandong Agricultural University. [http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjfs.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFn6GRwB0UDTTMrHvAYw\\_VeYm424bhQ0kHU0a3OuWdNBbY5HBs70ZLd-G3GJ8YUEiwrufusvN7itt8BnGgMHDi-p\\_-N0X\\_6WR\\_BltQ\\_GW1\\_KaH\\_775a\\_Pt5lC\\_cG1L\\_C84O\\_HZj\\_X5m\\_A\\_W3V1\\_YJSC\\_gi\\_g==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS](http://kns--cnki--net--https.cnki.mdjfs.utuvpn.utuedu.com:9000/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOFn6GRwB0UDTTMrHvAYw_VeYm424bhQ0kHU0a3OuWdNBbY5HBs70ZLd-G3GJ8YUEiwrufusvN7itt8BnGgMHDi-p_-N0X_6WR_BltQ_GW1_KaH_775a_Pt5lC_cG1L_C84O_HZj_X5m_A_W3V1_YJSC_gi_g==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS) Yu, X. (2020). *The embodiment of regional culture in garden landscape design*. [J] *Engineering Technology Research*, 5(20), 191-192. DOI: 10.19537/j.cnki.2096-2789.2020.20.089.
12. Hao, J. F. (2019). Landscape care for socially disadvantaged groups—A case study of a park for the blind [D], Yangtze University. [https://xueshu.baidu.com/usercenter/paper/show?paperid=1c7h0850xc1308p0g37d0xq0kx294235&site=xueshu\\_se&hitarticle=1](https://xueshu.baidu.com/usercenter/paper/show?paperid=1c7h0850xc1308p0g37d0xq0kx294235&site=xueshu_se&hitarticle=1).
13. Duan, Z. H. (2019). Inquiry into the development of landscape architecture based on regional culture. [J] *China Real Estate Industry*, (27), 296. [https://xueshu.baidu.com/usercenter/paper/show?paperid=1q7u0vg0ub570xd00k5e0tn0w5263183&site=xueshu\\_se&hitarticle=1](https://xueshu.baidu.com/usercenter/paper/show?paperid=1q7u0vg0ub570xd00k5e0tn0w5263183&site=xueshu_se&hitarticle=1).
14. Jia, W. (2017). *Discussion on the application of regional culture in landscape design*. [J] *Journal of Jilin Engineering Normal University*, 63-65. [http://kns.cnki.net.https.Gzlib.proxy.chaoxing.com/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOF\\_kD\\_keh8\\_BeG\\_ZkR\\_tCM\\_vXEh\\_KLQXwDieNbaRIVQiLLtCE\\_w-seQetD9vYbGNANWE\\_ncW\\_gwQ\\_Tqgs\\_VUL\\_5cC\\_MPjW1-oWDsHkkILIMJqdMyo5k0ekdIPIEyMNUoUNwh5Uyuf-grB8fj00te\\_PeWcNw==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS](http://kns.cnki.net.https.Gzlib.proxy.chaoxing.com/kcms2/article/abstract?v=Xhw-7KfLOF_kD_keh8_BeG_ZkR_tCM_vXEh_KLQXwDieNbaRIVQiLLtCE_w-seQetD9vYbGNANWE_ncW_gwQ_Tqgs_VUL_5cC_MPjW1-oWDsHkkILIMJqdMyo5k0ekdIPIEyMNUoUNwh5Uyuf-grB8fj00te_PeWcNw==&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS).

**Open Access** This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

