

A Review of Cultural Landscape Protection Research based on Landscape Perception

Huizhu Zeng¹, Yi Lin^{2,*}

¹Foshan Vocational and Technical College, Foshan, 528137, China

²Guangxi University, Nanning, 530004, China

Abstract

By sorting out the related research contents of landscape perception and cultural landscape protection, it can be found that in the research of landscape perception, the research at home and abroad is mainly based on the perspective of tourists, residents and dual perspectives. The research content mainly focuses on the perception of the existing attributes of the landscape, and is relatively lacking in the impact of landscape changes on the culture it carries. In the research of cultural landscape protection, it mainly focuses on protection strategies, methods, policy formulation, platform and system construction. Most of them are qualitative researches, and quantitative researches are lacking.

Keywords

Landscape Perception; Cultural Landscape Protection; Landscape Change.

1. Landscape Perception Research

Landscape perception is the result of the interaction between human and landscape. In the 1960s, with the government's increasing attention to environmental quality, the academic community gradually launched the study of landscape perception. The perception, attitude, and influence of different types of landscapes have become one of the themes of contemporary geographic research. Later, after the perceived landscape value was incorporated into environmental management and planning, it aroused the active interest in landscape perception among scholars from different disciplines and professions. In the 1970s, cultural landscape perception and behavior gradually became the focus of academic research. American scholar Kevin Lynch put forward the theory of "urban imagery", he believed that path, boundary, area, node and landmark are the five elements of urban cognition. Tuan studied the idea of ideal landscape and explored the common characteristics of perception. [1] Liu Peilin took "landscape genes" as the starting point, and after a series of studies, finally constructed a new landscape recognition system.[2]Cultural landscape perception is a subjective feeling of people. Therefore, different groups have different perceptions of cultural landscapes. Then, according to the different perception subjects, cultural landscape perception can be divided into three dimensions: tourists' cultural landscape perception, local residents' cultural landscape perception, and the comparison of the two perceptions.

1.1. Research on Tourists' Perception of Cultural Landscape

In terms of tourists' perception of cultural landscapes, Huang Zhenfang et al. believed that how to mine tourism resources from the perspective of tourists' perception of cultural landscapes and better reflect the value of landscapes is an important proposition that needs to be studied in modern tourism geography. [3] Javier Caletrl O. 's found that tourists show a variety of emotions towards the process of landscape change, including strong resentment, satisfaction, loyalty and attachment. [4] Ye Yanjun et al. used an elevation digital model to conduct an

empirical study on the semantic perception of monocultural landscapes and multicultural landscapes. They calculated the cultural perception of landscape through the method of viewshed analysis and overlay analysis, which provided ideas for the quantitative expression of landscape perception. [5] Xu Zhenxiao tried to construct a model of place attachment composition of cultural landscape heritage tourists from four dimensions: place identity, place attachment, emotional attachment, and social connection. [6] Zhang Lin et al. based on the theory of landscape perception behavior, explored the relationship between the perspective of tourists' behavior preference and the landscape elements and scenes of traditional villages. Research shows that positive travel behavior preference positively affects the perceived value of landscape context. [7]

1.2. Residents' Perception of Landscape

In terms of residents' landscape perception, Junjira Nunta and others believe that there is a high correlation between the dynamic changes of cultural landscape and cultural identity, and the creation of spatial environment should take into account the religious beliefs and institutional practices of local residents.[8] Nik Mastura and Nik Mohammad found that the cultural and normative factors of residents play a decisive role in their perceived response to their surrounding environment. [9] Yang Liguang et al. revealed the perceptual characteristics of residents and the factors affecting landscape perception from the perspectives of landscape genes, gene scales and dimensions, and morphological elements. At the same time, he also revealed the characteristics of residents' perception and identity from the perspective of environmental factor perception and cultural and psychological identity, and on this basis, put forward suggestions on the protection of Dong nationality landscape genes. [10] Chen Yao et al. evaluated the landscape value perception and attitude of rural residents in the heritage protection area, revealing the spatial distribution characteristics of the residents' perceived landscape value. [11] The research of Li Bohua et al. shows that there are differences in the evaluation of landscape value by residents of different perception types, and there are obvious regional differentiation characteristics.[12]Huang Yue and Zhao Zhenbin used a combination of GIS and social survey analysis to compare the landscape changes perceived by residents with the actual physical landscape changes to provide a basis for the social effects of landscape changes. [13]

1.3. Landscape Perception Research based on the Dual Perspectives of Tourists and Residents

In the comparative study of the two, Beau B. Beza determined the perception of the aesthetic value of landscapes by foreign tourists and local residents using the semantic difference scale, photo correlation, and the subjects' perception of imagery.[14] Zhang Lin et al. analyzed the perception of the regional characteristics of the landscape of tourists and residents, and found that tourists are more aware of the regional characteristics and historical culture of the physical landscape than residents, while the perception of the regional characteristics of the non-material landscape is higher than that of the residents. lower than that of residents. [15]

In addition, domestic and foreign scholars have studied the landscape perception type tendency. Guo Fenghua et al. have also achieved certain research results.[16]In terms of research methods, statistical analysis based on questionnaires is mostly used, and a small number of studies use multi-source remote sensing data and GIS spatial analysis methods. The latter is mainly used to study the analysis of landscape structure, landscape perception evaluation and landscape design and other fields.

2. Cultural Landscape Protection Research

There are many research achievements on cultural landscape protection at home and abroad. From the scale of the study area, it can be divided into cultural landscape protection in villages or rural areas and cultural landscape protection in villages and towns or urban areas. The research content mainly focuses on the cultural landscape protection mode, protection method and strategy, protection platform and institutional mechanism construction.

2.1. Research on Cultural Landscape Protection in Rural or Village Areas

In terms of research on rural cultural landscape protection, foreign countries mainly focus on protection policies and strategies, and conduct targeted research on public participation. Mauro Agnoletti believes that the protection of rural cultural landscapes should be focused on the formulation of protection policies. [17] Zhang Chengyu believes that eco-museums and rural tourism are common modes of village cultural landscape protection. Both adhere to the principle of sustainability, but the sustainability of the former is strict, while the sustainability of the latter is moderate. [18] Liu Xiaobei and Gao Wei believe that the protection of village cultural landscapes is inseparable from the substantial participation of community residents. The construction of community participation guarantee mechanism and community participation incentive mechanism can effectively improve the level of substantive participation. [19] Xiong Xing et al. believed that cultural protection requires technological innovation, and built a management platform that can provide a scientific basis for rural landscape protection, rational development, and construction. At the same time, he also built a cultural landscape protection and safety system, which should include a safety monitoring database, a safety monitoring system, a safety evaluation system, a safety early warning system and a safety management system. [20] In the research of protection strategies, scholars have put forward corresponding protection strategies from different perspectives according to different research objects. Zhao Hongwei believed that the protection of the cultural landscape of ancient villages should be carried out from the protection of the overall style, the overall construction of old and new villages, the improvement of the living environment, and the publicity of folk customs and other aspects; [21] Wang Lijie et al. believed that the rural regional cultural landscape The protection needs to be carried out from the macro, meso and micro levels. [22] Wen Jie believes that the rural cultural landscape should be deeply excavated and sorted out, and the rural cultural landscape should be innovatively inherited and protected. At the same time, the cultivation of rural cultural cognition and identity and the cultivation of rural inheritors should also be strengthened under the guidance of policy protection and theoretical system. [23]

2.2. Research on Cultural Landscape Protection in Towns or Villages

Foreign research on the protection of cultural landscapes in urban areas focuses on architectural landscapes. In the late 20th century, James Marston Fitch proposed the protection of historic towns and related architectural landscapes. [24] Jukka Jokilehto proposed to have a systematic understanding of the architectural landscape and built environment in historical urban areas, and to carry out effective protection on this basis. [25] Domestic research on cultural landscape protection in towns or villages focuses on protection methods, protection ideas and strategies, and protection policies and systems. In terms of protection methods, Li Na proposed a culturally sensitive narrative method, that is, the protection idea of sharing the right to speak. She believes that giving the general public the opportunity to speak and interpret their familiar environment can effectively protect the city's historic landscape. [26] Yu Xixian and Yu Hong proposed the Cultural Gene Protection Law, arguing that the mining and protection of cultural genes is the foundation of the protection of historical and cultural villages and towns. [27] Xiao Jing and Cao Ke proposed a "layered narrative" method of protecting the spatial

and temporal correlations, arguing that cities and towns should be regarded as an organic living body, and should be treated with respect to their patterns, streets, landmarks, clusters, etc. Different landscape text objects are protected differently.[28] In the construction of protection policies and management systems, Xiao Jingxin et al. proposed that cultural landscape protection management strategies should be formulated from three scales: macro, meso and micro. [29] Cao Shuaiqiang, Deng Yunyuan believe that the digital protection and management of Hakka cultural landscape genes should be strengthened, and relevant policies for inheritance and development should be formulated to realize the protection of regional cultural landscapes. In terms of protection ideas and strategies, most scholars put forward the overall protection strategy.[30] Xiao Hongwei and Li Heping emphasized the importance of the environment in which the landscape was generated, and proposed that it should be protected as a whole. [31] Li Heping, Yang Ning believe that the overall protection of the landscape of historical towns should be carried out from several levels of identifying historical landscapes, assessing the value of historical landscapes, and protecting historical landscapes with diverse visions. On the basis of the overall protection idea, the scholars further studied the specific implementation strategies of the overall protection from the perspective of spatial structure and spatial pattern. [32] Wang Yuncai and Han Liying believe that a cultural landscape protection system should also be established, the buffer space for cultural landscape protection should be expanded, the isolated external connection corridors should be broken, and a landscape ecological composite network should be constructed. [33] Li Heping believes that the protection of cultural landscapes in historical cities and towns should first sort out the elements of cultural landscapes, and then protect the overall pattern of cities and towns. At the same time, comprehensively update the ethnic areas, create the atmosphere of the streets and alleys, and activate the display of typical landmarks. [34] Gu Jingling et al. believed that the protection of the cultural landscape of ancient towns should be based on the improvement of the infrastructure of ancient towns, and should be carried out from the aspects of cultural inheritance, skill revival, and the formulation of security mechanisms. [35] Wu Wei et al. believe that the protection of characteristic town landscapes can be achieved by rectifying historical features, repairing architectural sites, condensing cultural elements, and expanding cultural identity. [36] In addition, scholars have also conducted related research on the role of community participation and community empowerment on cultural landscape protection. The research of Jin Yi et al. shows that community participation has a very good effect on the expression of community will and the struggle for community interests. Therefore, the protection of cultural landscape heritage requires community participation to safeguard the interests of the community. [37] Yan Guotai believes that cultural heritage protection requires community participation in heritage protection management, participation in decision-making and implementation, recognition of heritage value, protection of value carriers, management of resource subjects, supervision of resource utilization, and sharing of development benefits. [38]

3. Research Review

By sorting out the related research contents of landscape perception and cultural landscape protection, it can be found that the existing research results are more abundant, the research horizon is more open, the research methods are more diverse, and the research technology is more and more cutting-edge. These results provide ideas and references for follow-up research, but there are also some shortcomings.

In the field of landscape perception research, domestic and foreign researches are mainly based on tourists' perspectives, residents' perspectives and dual perspectives. Among them, the research at the level of tourists' landscape perception focuses on landscape resources and their value perception, the emotions stimulated after perception, and the relationship between the

two; the research at the level of residents' landscape perception focuses on the perception of landscape value, characteristics, and Factors affecting the perception effect, etc. At the level of dual-perspective perception research, it focuses on the perception of landscape aesthetic value, the perception of landscape authenticity, and the perception of regional characteristics. Most of these studies are on the perception of the existing attributes of the landscape, and there are relatively few studies on the landscape change. Moreover, most of the existing studies analyze the phenomenon of landscape change, and some further excavate the influencing factors of the change. However, it is relatively lacking in the impact of landscape changes or changes on the culture it carries. Therefore, this part needs to be further enriched.

In the research of cultural landscape protection, it mainly focuses on protection strategies, methods, policy formulation, platform and system construction. Most of these studies start from a macro perspective, propose a variety of cultural landscape protection models, and summarize different protection methods, policies and strategies. There are also some studies that propose strategies for cultural landscape protection from the spatial level, but most of them are qualitative research on the basis of cultural landscape protection, lacking quantitative research, and the pertinence and scientific nature are not strong. In addition, the research at the spatial level mostly focuses on the spatial pattern and spatial structure of the material landscape, while the research on the spatial structure of the immaterial cultural landscape changes is relatively lacking and needs further research.

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