

A Comprehensive Review of The Significance of Landscape Design in Tourism and Monument Preservation or Conservation.

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the significance of landscape design in tourism and monument preservation, highlighting its vital role in enhancing cultural and aesthetic values, visitor satisfaction, and sustainable development. By integrating cultural narratives, ecological principles, and modern design practices, landscape design fosters immersive visitor experiences while supporting economic growth and heritage conservation. Through a review of literature and case studies, the research identifies the key elements of effective landscape design, including sustainability, cultural authenticity, and technological innovation. It examines the challenges of balancing contemporary design practices with the preservation of historical landscapes, addressing conflicts between modern interventions and cultural heritage, environmental degradation, and resource limitations. Findings reveal that well-designed landscapes not only enhance tourism revenue but also serve as critical tools for cultural preservation and ecological resilience. The study advocates for sustainable practices, community participation, and interdisciplinary collaboration to create dynamic landscapes that honour historical significance while meeting modern tourism demands. Recommendations include the adoption of green technologies, educational initiatives to raise awareness of heritage value, and policy frameworks that integrate tourism with heritage conservation. Emphasising long-term impact assessments and innovative approaches, this research contributes to the discourse on sustainable tourism and effective landscape management, offering actionable insights for stakeholders across the fields of design, tourism, and conservation.

Keywords: Landscape design; Tourism; Monument preservation; Cultural heritage; Sustainable tourism; Heritage conservation.

Aims Research Journal Reference Format:

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1. INTRODUCTION

Landscape can be described that ‘way of seeing,’ ‘perspective of scenery,’ ‘reflection of the social conditions,’ ‘modification of environment,’ and ‘spaces.’ The term of landscape has different names in other languages such as ‘Landshaft’ in German, ‘Landskap’ in Swedish, ‘Landschap’ in Dutch, ‘Paysage’ in French, ‘Paessggio’ in Italian, and ‘Peyzaj’ in Turkish. As cited by Olwing (1996), the German term of landscape, ‘landschaft’, which, unlike the English word, has a two-fold meaning. The first term is ‘a restricted piece of land,’ and the second ‘appearance of a land as we perceive.’

Olwing (1996) states that the substantive meaning of landscape is a place of human habitation and environmental interaction. Landscapes are perceived by individuals as areas that appeal to the human sense of beauty, combining natural and man-made features (Adeola et al, 2024).

Olwing (1996) also agrees that landscape can be conceived as a nexus of community, justice, nature, and environmental equity—a contested territory. According to Mikesell (1968), the landscape, as an area made up of a distinct association of forms, both physical and cultural, has objective identity based on recognizable constitution, limits, and its generic relation to other landscapes. Moreover, a landscape means a piece of the surface of earth that can be seen at once. Landscape is anything that takes up space and gives space; it has lots of natural and culturally varied spaces that evoke emotions in people. According to Jackson (1984), landscape is a composition of man-made spaces serving as infrastructure or a background for our collective existence. As a result, landscape can be significant to humans in its form—whoever wants to use it—and is generally affected by its cultural expression, physical background, and human culture.

The role of the landscape in both the sustainable territorial management of natural resources and the socio-economic development of marginal rural areas is the basis of the study by Bonadonna et al. (2020) in the northwest of Italy. The main tenet of the researchers is that land consolidation associations (LCAs) are a useful tool/means of territorial management, as LCAs aim to improve the link between the landscape and tourism in holistic, participatory, and integrated ways. Accordingly, the researchers compare different LCAs operating in the Piemonte region in terms of their differences and similarities for tourism development improvement. The study showcases this approach as a useful tool in the management of fragmented territories for rural communities, aiming to stimulate and revitalize their ability to produce environmental, economic, and social value, ensuring territorial sustainability and tourism–landscape synergies.

Although the synergies between landscape and tourism have proven to be fertile ground for research that has been broad and diverse in nature, subject matter, and methodology, in recent years there has not been adequate organization and theorization of this interdisciplinary subject matter. In this regard, the article by Jiménez et al. (2020) maps this compound research area—using bibliometric techniques (VOSviewer and Science Mapping Analysis Software Tool [SciMAT])—and presents the evolution of this scientific field, including the main concepts and approaches to its study and work themes that have been and continue to be fundamental to the construction of the field. They conclude that, in the past decade, (a) the subject of the tourism–landscape interrelationship has been analyzed by a large number of authors, though few groups have specialized in it; and (b) the increase in publications has been reflected in the rise of research topics dealing with landscape and tourism. They also signal significant shifts away from research themes that have been the center of interest in the past toward new emerging ones, which seem to carry the field in the direction of more dynamic and further developed areas of future research.

Landscapes of tourism reflect and stage recreational trends, multifunctional livelihood systems, conflicts and opportunities for employment and income generation, as well as for human, cultural, and natural resource management and use (Encyclopedia of Tourism Management and Marketing, 2021). Such landscapes are increasingly coming into the foreground of current debates about the future of the planet, in conjunction with various human and environmental crises (e.g., economic depression, climatic change, and the COVID-19 pandemic), which offer significant opportunities but also carry a serious bearing on the realms of both tourism and landscape. One positive trend in this direction is the current enormous proliferation of a broad range of alternative and special interest/purpose forms of tourism/leisure, variably (and often intricately) connected to visited landscapes. The main goals of such endeavors tend to be increasingly compatible with sustainable/‘green’ development for the landscape, for local societies, and for tourism, while catering to a variety of broadly accessible tourism/leisure pursuits and activities (Encyclopedia of Tourism Management and Marketing, 2021).

At the outset of any such endeavor, it should be considered that significant confusion exists in scholarly tourism literature around the terms “tourist” vs. “tourism” in conjunction with the concept of landscape (Terkenli et al., 2021; Skowronek et al., 2018). The term ‘tourism landscape’ is intended to refer to the processes through which a landscape, activity, development, and so forth is shaped to serve the purposes of tourism (also, i.e., ‘landscapes of tourism’). The term ‘tourist landscape’ indicates the ways, reasons, and processes in or through which such landscapes are substantiated and/or appropriated via tourism. In other words, ‘tourism landscapes’ implies the ways in which these landscapes are produced, whereas ‘tourist landscapes’ implies the ways in which these landscapes are consumed (Terkenli et al., 2021).

The interface between these two broad and interrelated areas of scientific study—tourism and landscape—has lately elicited a variegated body of research in terms of its nature, focus, and approach, often consciously signalling multiple and shifting points of view in the context of leisure economy production and consumption (Terkenli, 2006). Nevertheless, there is, as yet, no comprehensive and cohesive conceptual/theoretical framework to support this increasingly interdisciplinary body of work. However, interest in the study of the landscapes of tourism and tourism itself has been growing, especially in the last decade, as reflected in the increased number of publications and research questions addressed to this area of study (Gkoltsiou et al., 2013). Many challenges are involved in this task, and much remains to be understood as the landscape and tourism—two highly complex and multifaceted scientific areas—come together in a variety of ways across time, space, and culture. This Special Issue aims to enhance the interdisciplinary scientific dialogue on these issues and challenges while highlighting their range and significance for tourism and the landscape in terms of theory, empirical practice, approach, policy, ethics, and future prospects.

Acknowledging the significant links and synergies between the landscape and tourism, Heslinga et al. (2020) use the case study of Terschelling, a Dutch island in the UNESCO World Heritage Wadden Sea and an important tourism destination renowned for its outstanding landscapes, to provide overarching recommendations for improved decision-making toward regional resiliency. They suggest that tourism–landscape synergies are preconditions for building such resiliency and that these synergies may be achieved through integrated policies aimed at joint interactions with the inclusion of all pertinent stakeholders, co-creating a clear and shared vision of the future in the context of the historical institutional regional framework, daring to experiment yet flexible in local implementation.

In order to understand the evolutionary processes taking place in coastal areas of post-communism tourism destinations, Bal et al. (2020) analyze both internal and external drivers of tourism-induced historical change in the cultural landscape of the Baltic coastline of Poland. Based on transformations of nature and forms of recreation, they identify four distinct stages in the shaping of spatial/landscape elements in seaside resorts and relevant recreational architecture: (a) formation—elite resorts era (early 19th–20th centuries); (b) regionalism—national resort development (1918–1939); (c) socialization—resorts for working masses (1945–1989); and (d) pluralism—egalitarian health resort development (since 1989). The study contributes to the discussion of commonly known models of tourism development, with a view to supporting the sustainable planning and development of such coastal tourism destinations.

Chakraborty (2020) describes the complex interrelationship developing between emerging patterns of mountain tourism and the landscape in the Kamikochi Valley, situated in the Northern Japan Alps, and assesses sustainable tourism challenges—primarily from a landscape point of view and secondarily from a tourist point of view. The study, part of a two-year ongoing research project, reveals that the intensity of visitation results in indirect pressures on the landscape and wildlife, as well as subtler pressures in the form of ongoing infrastructure buildup and modification of key geomorphic processes.

It also reveals a general demand for such information from tourists, who tend to have minimal knowledge of these pressures and impacts. Further, it underlines that the overarching challenge to managing tourism in a sustainable manner remains understanding, appreciating, and proactively conserving the biophysical mechanisms of such places. The significance of the landscape to the array of experiences sought or unfolded at a visited destination is well established and considered paramount to the study of tourism (Cartier et al., 2005; Terkenli, 2014). Landscape is central to sightseeing and tourism; without landscape there may be no tourism, and, by definition, no landscape could be considered such without its viewer/observer. This interdependence is also reflected in the European Landscape Convention, whereby landscape is “an area, as perceived by people [including visitors], whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” (Council of Europe, European Landscape Convention, 2000).

Landscape is key to the development, marketing/promotion, and consumption of tourism destinations, triggering and sustaining tourism markets, and enticing tourist dreams, fantasies, and behaviors. From ‘sight-seeing’ practices at the basis of all tourism activities to the overall spatial planning and management of a destination for tourism development, all types of landscapes and places (whether spectacular or ordinary) may potentially hold interest for some types of visitors for the purposes of consuming goods, services, activities, experiences, etc. (Encyclopedia of Tourism Management and Marketing, 2021). Moreover, a long series of time–place–culture contingent tourist/visitor services and experiences are provided by landscapes—that is, pleasure, change, relaxation, excitement, education, inspiration, well-being, etc. (Crouch, 1999; Terkenli et al., 2006).

Nonetheless, the intertwined relationship between tourism and landscape comes with a series of costs and benefits within the context of tourism landscape design. There is limited research on the significance of landscape design in tourism and monument preservation and conservation; thus, there is a need for more in-depth scientific investigation into the sites and attractions sought by visitors and the role of landscape in visitor experiences. Another problem is that there is inadequate theoretical framework for landscape design of tourism thus far. The development of such an interdisciplinary body of theory and epistemology for the study of landscapes of/and tourism remains indispensable, pressing, and of primary significance in this broader field.

2. ADOPTION OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN IN TOURISM AND MONUMENT PRESERVATION

B.1 Cultural Landscape

Cultural landscape, a complex spatial phenomenon, is a result of the activity of all its inhabitants—from natural processes and biological species to human intervention. Of course, natural processes are primeval, so man does not affect the landscape directly; however, he plays a significant role during the development process. Today, although man is efficient in his continuous struggle with natural processes, this efficiency has imposed a great responsibility for the preservation of other landscape inhabitants.

Landscape serves as a tool for maintaining law and order in urban areas. When safety and law and order are achieved, it increases the liveability rating and ease of doing business within the city thus attracting both foreign and domestic investment (Oladunmoye, 2024). Cultural landscape refers to those aspects of the physical environment that embody the values, aspirations, conflicts, prejudices, and aesthetic sense of any human collectively. Cultural landscapes exist at the macro-scale of entire regions. Although cultural landscape is the environment in which man lives in the broadest sense, it is also the habitat of natural biological species and the connective space for the environment.

As cited by O'Hare (1997), the cultural landscape is the environment as modified, classified, and interpreted by mankind. This morphological concept posits places, at all scales, as being composed of a cultural overlay on the natural landscape. Figure 1 represents that the cultural landscape—a constant interaction between human intervention and the natural setting over time. The identity of any one place derives from the historical interactions between its natural and cultural components. Jackson (1984) states that the concept is not only a way of viewing special or unique places but also extends to cover the everyday places where people live, work, and travel.

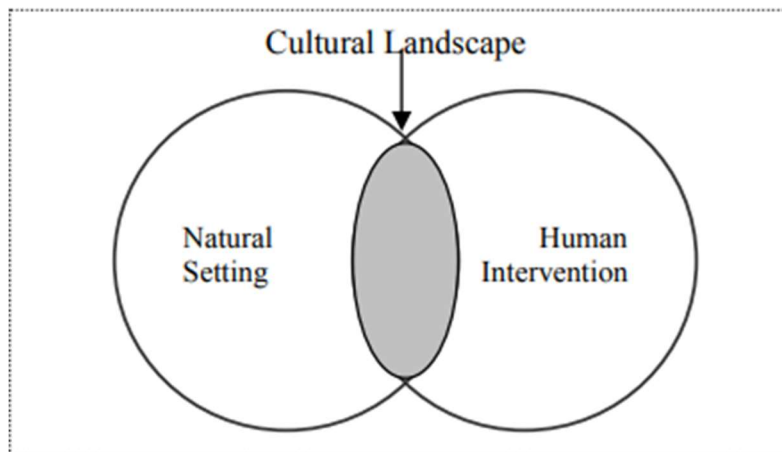


Figure 1:Cultural Landscape. source: O'Hare, 1997

B.2 Tourism

As stated by Tzonev (1975), tourism is one of the most characteristic socio-economic phenomena in this era. Similarly, Butler (1991) advocates that tourism develops and is maintained in an area in such a manner and at such a scale that it remains viable over an indefinite period and does not degrade or alter the environment (e.g., human and physical) in which it exists to such a degree that it prohibits the successful development and well-being of other activities and processes. Tourism can be considered with its own concepts and environments. As mentioned by Tzonev (1975), the scientific and technological revolution following the Second World War created conditions giving rise to a keen desire for contacts between national and international entities. The satisfaction of tourist requirements has become a necessity of life.

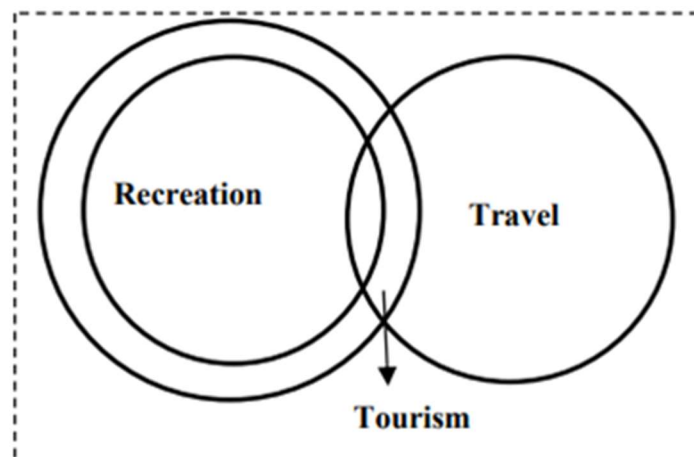


Figure 2:Tourism. source: O'Hare, 1991

Although tourism can be defined as the practice of traveling for pleasure, it is really hard to define but easy to recognize. Figure 2 shows that tourism is a constant interaction among leisure, recreation, and travel. When considered from the angle of the tourists themselves, even rest and recreation have been transformed into activities undertaken with the goal of stepping up productivity. Therefore, without altering the approach of maximization of profit and within the framework of current world-level consumption, tourism policies have become diametrically opposed and adversarial. Tourism policies, unlike in the past, now give ecological purposes priority over economic and social goals. Tourism, which helps people to be aware of the real value of assets existing in their region, can be generalized on the positive side as extolling huge economic development potential and on the negative side as decrying impacts on the environment, overuse of resources and energy, ignorance of local culture, and absence of local benefits. It is best, however, to consider tourism in neutral terms as an agent of development and change that may have both positive and negative effects.



Plate 1: Olumo rock: a popular tourist attraction site in Nigeria

B.3 The Cultural Landscape as a Theory of Human Patterns in the Physical Environment

The cultural landscape is the environment as modified, classified, and interpreted by humankind. This morphological concept posits that places, at all scales, are composed of a cultural overlay on the natural landscape (O'Hare, 1991), so that the identity of any one place derives from the historical interactions between its natural and cultural components. The concept is not just a way of viewing special or unique places, but extends to cover the everyday places where people live, work, or travel (Meinig, 1979; Jackson, 1984).

The cultural landscape is one of various approaches to settlement morphology—the study of settlement form. The theory of the cultural landscape offers a way of interpreting the continuously evolving human-modified environment. This concept has been maintained in several disciplines, including geography, architecture, and landscape architecture. The term ‘cultural landscape’ was first used a century ago by Schluter as the basis of his settlement morphology theory (Whitehand, 1981). In his studies of the form and appearance of urban areas, Schluter proposed a theory of a ‘cultural landscape’ comprising settlements, land use, and communication lines. He employed a descriptive and explanatory analysis based on the interdependence of form, function, and historical development. Schluter’s approach entailed: “. . . the detailed description of the visible and tangible man-made forms on the ground and their genetic and functional explanation in terms of the aims and actions of man in the course of history and the context of nature.” (Whitehand, 1981).

Early cultural landscape researchers sought to explain the patterns created in the physical environment by human activity and cultural systems. Their work used the landscape itself as the primary data source, explaining landscape patterns according to the way of life of the inhabitants. The German morphologists explored how earlier characteristics of a settlement (for example, road patterns, cadastral boundaries, land uses) exert an inertia on later development. The continuity in cultural landscape theory during the twentieth century has been maintained by the Berkeley School of cultural geography in the USA. Carl Sauer established this tradition in the 1920s, and his students have carried it on in work ranging from the detailed spatial history of rural landscapes (Hart, 1975), through ‘ordinary’ landscapes (Meinig, 1979), to the geography of religion (Sopher, 1980). The term ‘cultural landscape’ is somewhat tautological, as any landscape contains a cultural dimension in terms of human agency or interpretation. The adjective ‘cultural’ serves to emphasize the role of human agency in the creation and perception of landscapes. To omit it risks reducing the understanding of landscape.

The use of the term ‘cultural landscape’ reminds us that landscapes are dynamic rather than static, active rather than passive, living rather than relict, and inhabited rather than devoid of human intervention. Its interdisciplinary value has been highlighted by J. B. Jackson, who popularized the idea of the cultural landscape in the journal *Landscape* beginning in the 1950s, and in his book *Discovering the Vernacular Landscape* (1984). Jackson was neither a geographer nor a design professional; his work has assisted the transmission of ideas between the fields of geography and design.

Landscape design for sustainability and cultural integrity

Cultural and natural sustainability in landscape design is critical to both tourism enhancement and monument preservation. A well-designed landscape should integrate modern design practices while maintaining the authenticity of historical contexts. Sustainable design principles, such as the use of green technologies and Building Information Modelling (BIM), can help reduce the negative impacts of urbanisation while enhancing ecological resilience. The integration of educational elements into landscape design promotes cultural awareness and helps preserve heritage values. Balancing contemporary interventions with traditional aesthetics is essential to maintain the historical integrity of heritage sites.

Impact of landscape design on visitor experience and economic outcomes

A well-designed landscape plays a significant role in shaping visitor experiences and enhancing tourism revenue. Landscapes are central to sightseeing and tourism, providing memorable experiences that foster visitor satisfaction and increase the likelihood of revisits. The example of Olumo rock illustrates how an attractive landscape can serve as a major tourist attraction, thereby contributing to local economic growth.

2. METHODOLOGY

Preamble

This chapter describes the procedure for obtaining the necessary data, focusing on the search strategy for identifying relevant case studies and literature, data collection and extraction methods, and data analysis methods.

Search Strategy

To identify relevant literature on the significance of landscape design in tourism and monument conservation and preservation, a comprehensive search strategy will be employed. The following databases will be searched:

Google Scholar

Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine that allows users to search for scholarly literature across various disciplines, including articles, theses, books, and conference papers.

JSTOR

A digital library providing access to a wide range of academic resources, including scholarly journals, books, primary sources, and research reports. It will be used to access peer-reviewed journals in the fields of landscape, tourism, and monument preservation.

Scopus

A multidisciplinary abstract and citation database known for its comprehensive coverage of scientific, technical, medical, and social sciences literature. It will be searched for relevant articles and research papers.

Web of Science

A comprehensive collection of databases indexing leading scholarly literature across sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, offering extensive data on scientific content, impact, and collaborations.

Keywords and Phrases:

- Landscape design
- Tourism
- Heritage conservation
- Monument preservation
- Cultural heritage
- Historical sites
- Natural landscapes
- Urban landscapes

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:

Inclusion Criteria

- Peer-reviewed journal articles
- Government reports
- Policy documents
- News articles

Exclusion Criteria

- Articles not directly related to the significance of landscape design in tourism and monument preservation and conservation
- Gray literature (e.g., unpublished reports, dissertations)

Data Collection and Extraction

Data was extracted using a standardized form, collecting information on:

- Case Study Overview
- Publication details (year, authors, journal/source, publication type)
- Study location (country, region, or specific city or state)
- Scope of the study (e.g., effect of landscape design, broader analysis of tourism, or comparative study)
- Key challenges identified (e.g., poor planning, inadequate funding, corruption, socio-economic factors)
- Opportunities or innovations in landscape design (e.g., successful strategies, policies, or technologies)
- Methodology (research design, data collection methods, data analysis techniques)
- Key Findings
- Critical Analysis (strengths, weaknesses, limitations, implications for practice, contributions to knowledge, overall assessment)

Data Analysis

Thematic Analysis

This method involves identifying, analyzing, and interpreting patterns (themes) within qualitative data, making it particularly suitable for studying the significance of landscape design in tourism and monument preservation.

3. CASE STUDY (ARTICLES/RESEARCH PAPER) ANALYSIS

Research Question One

What are the key elements of landscape design that contribute to the aesthetic and cultural value of tourist destinations and historical sites?

Selected Article Analysis

Publication Details

Year of Publication: 2022

Author(s): Jie Yang

Journal/Source: International Journal of Education and Humanities

Publication Type: Peer-reviewed journal article

Study Location

The journal draws on examples from various locations, illustrating a global perspective on cultural site landscape planning and design. Significant examples include Xi'an in China—where sites like the Tang Dynasty Furong Garden and the Tang City Wall Ruins showcase innovative approaches to landscape design—and international examples such as the management of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, the Cologne Cathedral in Germany, and the 17th-century military defense line ruins in the Netherlands.

Scope of the Study

The journal focuses on analyzing the value of cultural heritage landscapes and exploring methodologies for their planning and design, covering aspects such as:

- Balancing conservation and utilization
- Presenting cultural heritage
- Integrating sustainability and innovation

Key Challenges Identified

The journal identifies challenges including over-design distorting historical authenticity, under-design leading to neglect, poor planning, urbanization, and inadequate theoretical guidance.

Opportunities or Innovations in Landscape Design

The study highlights opportunities such as adopting Building Information Modelling (BIM) for precise analysis, creating green corridors and buffer zones, and integrating educational elements to promote cultural awareness.

Methodology

The journal employs a qualitative research methodology, blending theoretical analysis with case studies and literature reviews.

Key Findings

The study concludes that landscape design significantly enhances the cultural and aesthetic value of heritage sites when it integrates material and cultural elements, applies aesthetic principles, and incorporates sustainable practices.

Limitations of the Study

Limitations include reliance on secondary data, qualitative methods, a focus on Chinese case studies supplemented by international examples, and the absence of long-term evaluations.

Implications for Practice

Landscape designers should adopt holistic approaches integrating material and cultural elements, embrace modern tools like BIM, and prioritize sustainability and community involvement.

Contributions to Knowledge

The study bridges gaps between heritage conservation, landscape design, and urban planning, offering insights for policymakers and practitioners.

Overall Assessment

The article provides valuable insights into how landscape design enhances the cultural and aesthetic value of heritage sites, despite limitations in empirical robustness.

Research Question Two

What is the impact of well-designed landscapes on visitor experiences, satisfaction, and overall tourism revenue?

Case Study Analysis

Publication Details:

Title: The influence of rural tourism landscape perception on tourists' revisit intentions—a case study in Nangou village, China

Year of Publication: 2024

Author(s): Yuxiao Kou & Xiaojie Xue

Journal/Source: Humanities and Social Sciences Communications
Publication Type: Article
Study Location
Nangou Village, China

Scope of the Study

The study focuses on the influence of rural tourism landscape perception on tourists' revisit intentions. It examines tourism products, facilities, and infrastructure, and investigates tourist perceptions regarding cultural experiences, natural beauty, and overall ambiance.

Key Challenges Identified

Key challenges include the tendency of rural destinations to adopt similar development models leading to a lack of unique identity, the need to balance industry, culture, ecology, and economy, and the requirement for further development of tourism offerings in Nangou Village.

Opportunities or Innovations

The study emphasizes the demand-side perspective, the relationship between landscape perception and tourist behavior, and the use of quantitative methods (surveys, observations, document analysis) to provide objective evaluations.

Methodology

A mixed-methods research design is employed, combining surveys, direct observations, and document analysis. Data analysis involves SPSS and AMOS for frequency analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, structural equation modeling (SEM), and the bootstrap method for indirect effects.

Key Findings

The study finds a significant positive correlation between landscape perception and tourist satisfaction, a significant impact on revisit intention, and that tourist satisfaction mediates the relationship between landscape perception and revisit intention.

Limitations of the Study

The study is specific to Nangou Village and may not generalize to other contexts; it relies on self-reported data and has a relatively short data collection period.

Contributions to Knowledge

It emphasizes the role of landscape perception in shaping tourist experiences and offers recommendations for improving rural tourism planning and design.

Overall Assessment

The study is a valuable contribution, offering insights for policymakers and practitioners in rural tourism development despite its limitations.

Research Question Three

What are the challenges and opportunities associated with integrating contemporary landscape design practices into the preservation of traditional landscapes?

Selected Article Analysis

Publication Details
Year of Publication: 2021
Authors: Martin A. Coombes and Heather A. Viles

Journal/Source: Urban Forestry & Urban Greening

Publication Type: Review article

Study Location

The study discusses urban areas globally, with examples primarily from the United Kingdom and Europe (e.g., Oxford, Berlin, Venice Lagoon).

Scope of the Study

The study focuses on bridging the gap between contemporary ecological interventions and the preservation of urban heritage sites, addressing:

- The potential of landscape design practices to mitigate climate impacts and urban challenges
- Innovative strategies for balancing ecological and cultural values in heritage conservation
- Opportunities for mutual benefits linking nature and heritage conservation, enhancing biodiversity, urban resilience, and social cohesion

Key Challenges Identified

Challenges include the perception of nature as a threat to built heritage (bio-deterioration and bio-obscuration), tensions between contemporary greening practices and traditional aesthetics, and financial and resource limitations for implementing greening solutions.

Methodology

The study adopts a qualitative review methodology, synthesizing literature and case studies and employing comparative and contextual analyses.

Key Findings

The study concludes that integrating contemporary landscape design with traditional heritage preservation holds significant potential when flexible conservation strategies and recognition of cultural and ecological synergies are applied.

Limitations of the Study

Limitations include reliance on qualitative review methodology, lack of primary empirical research, limited economic cost-benefit analysis, and a focus on urban heritage that may overlook rural contexts.

Contributions to Knowledge

It contributes to discussions on ecological sustainability and cultural heritage conservation by framing urban heritage as part of the green infrastructure network and advancing novel concepts like bio protection.

Overall Assessment

The review is a valuable addition to sustainable urban management discourse, despite some limitations regarding quantitative data and geographic scope.

General Deduction

The analysis of these case studies reinforces the role and impact of landscape design on tourism and monument preservation. Landscape design is not merely an aesthetic enhancement but a fundamental aspect of heritage conservation and tourism development. Successful landscape design integrates cultural and ecological values, enhances tourist experiences, fosters community involvement, and contributes to economic sustainability. While challenges exist—such as conflicts between modern interventions and historical authenticity—the studies point to promising opportunities through technological innovation, community engagement, and adaptive policies.

4. CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS TO INTEGRATING CONTEMPORARY LANDSCAPE DESIGN PRACTICES

Challenges identified include:

- Conflicts between contemporary interventions (e.g., nature-based solutions) and traditional aesthetic values
- Issues such as bio-deterioration and bio-obscuration that negatively impact heritage materials and visitor perceptions
- Resource and funding limitations hindering the implementation of advanced greening solutions
- Difficulty balancing modern design practices with the preservation of historical authenticity and cultural integrity

These challenges underline the necessity for adaptive, interdisciplinary strategies and robust policy support.

5. FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Future directions include:

- Adoption of sustainable landscape practices and advanced technologies (e.g., BIM, green infrastructure) to enhance planning precision and ecological resilience
- Increased community involvement to ensure local cultural values and expectations are integrated into landscape management
- Integration of educational programs and awareness initiatives to foster public appreciation of cultural heritage
- Policy reforms that support adaptive and experimental approaches to balancing tourism growth with heritage preservation
- Continued interdisciplinary collaboration among architects, urban planners, conservationists, and tourism managers to develop innovative, context-sensitive solutions

6. CONCLUSION

This study underscores the pivotal role of landscape design in the tourism industry and the preservation of monuments, emphasizing its dual contribution to cultural heritage and sustainable development. Landscape design enriches the aesthetic and cultural value of tourist destinations, offering unique and memorable experiences for visitors while supporting economic growth through enhanced tourism revenues. It also provides a crucial framework for conserving historical and natural heritage, ensuring that these sites remain accessible and meaningful for future generations. However, integrating modern landscape practices into the preservation of traditional landscapes is surrounded with challenges. Conflicts between contemporary interventions and cultural authenticity, environmental degradation, and resource limitations highlight the need for balanced and innovative approaches. The study identifies opportunities such as adopting sustainable technologies, fostering community participation, and prioritizing educational initiatives to bridge the gap between modern design practices and heritage preservation.

Ultimately, this research advocates for a holistic, interdisciplinary approach to landscape design that harmonizes cultural, ecological, and economic objectives. By aligning these priorities, stakeholders can create resilient and dynamic tourist landscapes that honour their historical significance while addressing contemporary needs. This vision of integrated landscape management serves as a roadmap for sustainable tourism development and effective heritage conservation.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Adopt Sustainable Landscape Practices: Prioritize sustainable materials and technologies (e.g., BIM, green infrastructure) to enhance ecological and cultural integrity
2. Promote Community Involvement: Engage local communities in planning, design, and management to ensure cultural values are preserved.
3. Integrate Education and Awareness Programmes: Embed educational initiatives within tourist experiences to foster cultural appreciation and responsible behaviour.
4. Develop Policies Supporting Heritage and Sustainability: Establish adaptive frameworks that balance tourism growth with heritage conservation, addressing resource limitations and funding needs.
5. Foster Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Encourage collaboration among professionals to create innovative and context-sensitive design solutions.
6. Conduct Long-Term Impact Assessments: Implement ongoing research and monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of landscape interventions and guide necessary adjustments.

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