

Research on Innovative Ways of Environmental Design of Urban Public Space Based on Oriental Aesthetic Culture

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Abstract: This study delves into the core values of oriental aesthetic thought and how it leads the design of modern urban public space. Oriental wisdom emphasizes the harmony of the universe, the minimalism and emptiness of form, the symmetry and order of composition, and the allegory and implication of symbols. These concepts are reflected in the urban landscapes of countries such as China, Japan and Korea. When exploring oriental aesthetics-driven public space design, we focus on the innovation of local cultural symbols, the combination of technology and aesthetics, the fusion of ecology and humanity, community co-construction and sharing, and the evolution of design and humanized details. Through case studies, this paper demonstrates the contribution and influence of oriental aesthetics in urban public space design.

Keywords: Oriental Aesthetics, Urban Public Space, Environmental Design

1. INTRODUCTION

Oriental aesthetic culture is an aesthetic and philosophical system deeply rooted in Asian regions, especially in China and Japan, which has constructed a unique aesthetic worldview (Di & Li, 2023; Y. Wang, 2022; Wu, 2022). This aesthetic kernel emphasizes the reverence for clean lines, pure texture and clear imagery, as well as the concept of symbiosis and communion between man and the natural world. Within this framework, artistic practices such as the Japanese tea ceremony and architectural space design, as well as Chinese ceramics and paintings, have been able to demonstrate this spiritual connotation to the fullest. Oriental aesthetics also penetrate deeply into philosophical discourse and the subtleties of daily life (Jiang, 2019). It guides people to understand and shape the world with an attitude of harmonious coexistence. In terms of artistic expression, it tends to capture and reproduce the rhythms and beauty of nature, esteems the beauty of mood, and is good at using ambiguity to convey rich aesthetic messages through white space, symbols and metaphors. In addition, another

distinctive feature of Oriental aesthetic culture is the persistent pursuit of delicacy, which is reflected in the craftsmen's careful carving of details and excellence in skills, whether it is the texture of tiny objects or the layout of large landscapes, all reflecting an internal and external cultivation of the art of the unity of the form and the spirit (Zhang, 2023). As the stage and carrier of social life, urban public space is not only limited to open areas at the physical level, but also carries multiple social functions and cultural connotations. The design should satisfy the basic functions, embody the principle of humanization, and ensure that the residents get a comfortable and pleasant psychological experience (Zhu, 2023). It includes streets, squares, parks, green spaces and many other places, and is an important part of modern urban space (J. Yu, 2023). The view of harmony, nature and implication in the oriental aesthetic culture is of guiding significance to the design of urban public space. Designers can draw on classical garden art techniques to pursue a symbiotic relationship with the natural environment and build an ecologically sustainable urban environment full of humanistic care (Wang & Wang, 2023). The design of urban public space should keep pace with the times, integrate traditional aesthetics with the needs of modern life, and utilize new materials and technologies to design a convenient and efficient public space (Li et al., 2023). In the context of today's global cultural integration, exploring how to skillfully integrate oriental aesthetic culture into the design of urban public space to highlight regional characteristics and inject rich cultural connotations has become a thought-provoking research field. This not only requires us to deeply excavate and understand the essence of oriental aesthetics, but also to creatively combine these elements with modern urban space in design practice, aiming to create public spaces that reflect regional characteristics as well as deep cultural significance.

2. THE CORE VALUES OF EASTERN AESTHETIC CULTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN OF PUBLIC SPACE

Oriental aesthetic culture is crucial in public space design, and its core value lies in the pursuit of a harmonious relationship between man and nature, and between man and man. Designers embody this concept in layout, color and materials, aiming to create a comfortable environment, balance and coordination, and stimulate pleasurable feelings (Zhang,

2022). The implicit value emphasizes the depth and connotation of the design, far beyond the surface beauty (Qin, 2018). In public space design, this value requires that the design is not only attractive, but also needs to be rich in depth and layers so that people continue to discover new meanings and dimensions in their experience. Architectural, decorative and landscape elements need to focus on details and deep meaning to stimulate the viewer's thinking and emotional resonance. Contextual values emphasize the guidance of emotion and reflection, aiming to create spaces that stimulate deep thought. In the design of public space, designers use landscape, artwork and other elements to stimulate emotional resonance, so that people experience the beauty of the space while producing a deep emotional response and reflection, enhancing the emotional connection with the space, making it a place for emotional and intellectual exchange (Li, 2017). The concept of valuing nature emphasizes the harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature. When designing public spaces, this philosophy is expressed in reverence for and protection of the natural environment, preserving as much as possible the elements of nature, such as trees, waters and landforms. Designers often adopt the aesthetic rules of nature, such as imitating the layout of landscape paintings, as a way to create environments characterized by oriental aesthetics, thus conveying respect for nature (L. Wang, 2022; Xie, 2022; Zang, 2018). Overall, the core concepts of oriental aesthetic culture have influenced the design of public space, forming unique design philosophies and aesthetic features (Chou, 2023). These concepts are expressed in the design of public space as the pursuit of harmonious layout, deep inner meaning, the creation of artistic mood and respect for nature. Together, these elements create an urban environment rich in humanistic emotions and cultural heritage, which not only shows the unique charm of oriental culture, but also provides a more pleasant and meaningful living environment for urban residents.

3. APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT ORIENTAL CULTURAL ELEMENTS IN URBAN SPACE ENVIRONMENT DESIGN

3.1 Chinese elements

3.1.1 Garden Design

Classical Chinese garden art has an important influence on the oriental aesthetic culture, which is not only a distillation of the natural

environment, but also a fusion of philosophical concepts and life aesthetics. The design emphasizes the unity of heaven and man, and pursues the harmony between man and nature and architecture. Its core element, the concept of landscape, through borrowing scenery, framing and other techniques, to expand the limited space to the infinite spiritual world, to create a spontaneous yet non-man-made effect. This is a far-reaching inspiration for the design of modern urban public space, drawing on the wisdom of classical gardens, focusing on ecological cycles and humanized experience, to create a poetic aesthetic space. In modern urban planning and design, although it is not possible to directly replicate natural landscapes, it is possible to draw on the concept of landscape in classical Chinese gardens to create resource-saving and culturally meaningful environments in limited spaces through miniaturization and abstraction. Designers use innovative techniques and materials, combined with modern aesthetic and ecological principles, to develop the art of wigwam, using different materials to stack richly layered landscape vignettes that symbolize natural grandeur. The pond water feature also expands from a static surface to a variety of forms, simulating natural beauty and purifying water quality. The introduction of water recycling system and intelligent technology realizes water and energy saving and provides a variety of experiences. For the plant configuration, plant species with strong adaptability and high ornamental value are selected to form a plant landscape with rhythmic changes and seasonal characteristics by spot planting, clump planting and group planting. This meets the public's needs for proximity to nature and spiritual support, realizes the pursuit of urban aesthetics of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, and enhances the quality of life of urban residents and the cultural heritage of the city (Liu et al., 2023).

3.1.2 Architectural Style

The traditional roof form in oriental architectural art not only possesses structure and function, but is also a carrier of culture and aesthetics. China's heshan roof, hanging roof, etc. conveys the harmony and unity, solemn and elegant aesthetic concept. The Japanese thatched roof reflects the philosophical idea of symbiosis between man and nature. In the design of modern urban public space, drawing on and creatively using these elements can build a spatial environment rich in historical flavor and strengthen the sense of local cultural identity. Wooden structure has a long history of application in oriental

architecture, especially in traditional architecture, which occupies an important position. As a renewable resource, the texture, grain and environmental adaptability of wood bring a unique experience to urban public space. The use of timber structures to build public space facilities such as pavilions, galleries, and tearooms can echo the historical lineage, perpetuate regional cultural characteristics, and create an oasis of tranquility and harmony in the city. Wooden vignettes enhance the artistry and cultural connotation of the building through mortise and tenon techniques, carving art and symbolic colorful decorations. Wooden buildings have advantages in sound insulation and heat preservation, which can improve microclimate and comfort (Wang, 2021). The development of modern engineering technology enables wood structures to meet high safety standards and durability requirements, adding more sustainable development possibilities to urban public spaces (Chen, 2023). Oriental architecture often adopts the courtyard layout as a spatial organization. This layout focuses on the harmonious coexistence of the building and its surrounding environment, and creates a comfortable living atmosphere through careful spatial division and landscape design. In the public areas of the city, the courtyard layout can effectively integrate different spatial elements to create a layered and fluid public space.

3.2 Japanese Elements

3.2.1 Minimalism

Minimalism is an important aesthetic and practical principle in Eastern design philosophy. It emphasizes revealing the inner soul of things through the most refined and pure methods, abandoning redundant modifications, and realizing the perfect fusion of function and aesthetics. In the design of urban public space facilities such as seats, pavilions and lighting fixtures, Minimalism shows strong penetration and universality. Focusing on seating design, Minimalism pursues practical efficiency and emphasizes comfort and durability. In the creation of forms, it is keen on simple lines and rhythms, eliminating complicated decorations, and highlighting the unique charm of the work through the details of materials and craftsmanship. In modern landscape and architectural design in the East and around the world, pavilions are an important vehicle for the concept of minimalism. These delicate spatial structures are integrated into urban public space, emphasizing both practical function and visual aesthetics. Designers use minimalist techniques to refine geometry and smooth lines, presenting simple and elegant

aesthetic characteristics. In the field of lighting design, the minimalist lamps are also outstanding, abandoning complex decorations and focusing on the balance between form and function. Through the selection of materials, colors and layouts, it creates a warm and pleasant light atmosphere, enhances the humanistic temperature and emotional connection of the space, and gives people comfortable visual enjoyment while meeting the basic lighting needs (Zhu, 2018).

3.2.2 Natural Integration

The concept of natural integration emphasizes the symbiotic relationship between man and nature, reproduces the natural landscape through artistic techniques, and skillfully combines the artificial structure with the ecological environment (H. Yu, 2023). In the planning and design of urban public space, drawing on Japanese garden concepts, the use of natural stone, verdant bamboo, dynamic water system and other elements, supplemented by the artisanal layout of plant configuration, to create a peaceful, Zen space atmosphere. In Japanese traditional garden art, stone occupies an important position, not only as the basic structure of the landscape, but also carries deep cultural symbols. The designer, through his skillful technique, arranges and combines the stones in a unique way to create a unique landscape effect that is thought-provoking and far-reaching, making people feel peaceful and calm. Bamboo grows quickly and gracefully, acting as a visual barrier, dividing space, increasing privacy and reducing noise. Bamboo leaves sway in the wind, creating a vibrant and thought-provoking mood. Japanese gardens emphasize the element of water. Bodies of water bring life and meditation, regulate the climate, maintain humidity, and contribute to ecological balance. Plant configuration is the core of garden design, which can be enriched with layers, colors and textures through careful matching. Combining bamboo with other elements can build a vibrant and poetic plant landscape, allowing people to experience the flavor of nature in a limited space.

3.3 Korean Elements

3.3.1 Fusion of Modern and Traditional

In the context of oriental design, the interweaving and fusion of modernity and tradition is an innovative and deeply meaningful design strategy. Refining and reconstructing traditional cultural symbols, integrating modern design concepts and technologies, creating a spatial

environment where history and era coexist. Drawing inspiration from traditional Korean architecture and recreating it with modern materials and concepts, we build a bridge between function and artistry, passing on the history of the nation and giving a unique charm to modern life. Ancient culture is revitalized to become a tranquil cultural oasis in the midst of a bustling city. The curved roof in traditional Korean architecture is notable not only for its unique aesthetics, but also for its adaptability to Korea's rainy climate. In today's urban design field, this ancient element is being reborn through the fusion of modern materials and technologies, preserving its traditional charm while meeting the practical needs of modern life (Zuo & Lu, 2023). The open courtyard in traditional Hanok is a reflection of the fusion of architecture and nature, where indoor and outdoor spaces are blended to create a permeable environment. In modern urban design, the introduction of open courtyards adds layers and dynamics. Combined with natural elements such as vegetation and water features, it creates a lively and tranquil public space, injecting culture and nature into the city.

3.3.2 Cultural Theme Park

The construction of a Korean history and culture theme park requires in-depth exploration and reproduction of Korea's rich historical heritage and culture. This includes in-depth interpretation of ancient sites, traditional architectural complexes, folk customs and artistic traditions. Core narratives and design languages are refined, such as historical turning points that shape national identity, representative historical figures, and architectural and artistic expressions, to create an immersive experiential space that demonstrates the profound changes in Korea's history and culture (Wang & Zhang, 2023). After refining the core theme and design elements, meticulous landscape creative layout and architectural program planning are required. At the landscape level, elements such as terrain, vegetation, waters and sculpture are woven to create a spatial atmosphere and environmental narrative that echoes the theme. In terms of architectural planning, architectural styles, functions and geographic locations need to be considered to ensure integration into the overall theme, provide a comfortable visiting experience, and enhance the viewing value and cultural connotation of the theme park. Apart from landscape design and architectural planning, theme parks also need to be filled with diversified exhibits and cultural activities. These include historical artifacts, folklore scenes, handicraft workshops, traditional art performances, and academic lectures. Visitors can

intuitively perceive the historical lineage and cultural heritage of Korea, deeply comprehend its intrinsic spiritual value, and enhance the immersive experience and closeness to Korean culture (Han & Hou, 2023).

4. INNOVATIVE WAYS OF URBAN PUBLIC SPACE ENVIRONMENT DESIGN BASED ON ORIENTAL AESTHETIC CULTURE

4.1 In-Depth Excavation of Oriental Aesthetic Cultural Elements

Traditional arts in oriental design, such as architecture, gardening and painting, have rich historical culture and profound aesthetic value. Exploring their aesthetic qualities such as symmetry, sense of harmony, rich connotation and far-reaching meaning can be integrated into modern urban public space design to create a unique aesthetic experience (Xu, 2021).



Figure 1: Wabi-sabi street in Kyoto, Japan

Kyoto's Wabi-sabi streets skillfully incorporate oriental aesthetic concepts into modern urban design, utilizing traditional Japanese architectural elements such as wooden structures, eaves and paper windows in a unique style. The elegant arrangement of plants, stones and bodies of water reflects the harmonious coexistence of nature and the city in pursuit of an oriental aesthetic of subtlety and context. These wabi-sabi streets become attractions for tourists and provide residents with an elegant urban living environment. In architectural and landscape design, symmetrical layout is a classic technique that expresses a solemn and austere or serene and harmonious atmosphere, and reinforces the sense of ritual in spatial sequences. While traditional oriental art focuses on the

interconnection and overall unity of elements, modern urban public space design pays more attention to humanization and emotionality. Implication expresses deep cultural connotations through symbols, metaphors and other techniques. The pursuit of mood is the essence of oriental culture, using space, light and shadow and color to create poetic images and thought-provoking spatial context. These concepts can enhance the artistic quality and humanistic flavor of the space, allowing people to experience spiritual enjoyment and emotional resonance beyond the material level.

4.2 Integration of Technology and Oriental Aesthetics

Augmented reality technology integrates the elements of oriental aesthetics into reality, opening a new dimension for public space design. The designers use AR technology to reproduce the light and shadow of ancient buildings, decorations and the landscape of traditional paintings, forming a visual experience that combines reality with reality. The interactive design allows visitors to interact with the environment in real time, enhancing their understanding and appreciation of oriental aesthetics. Oriental aesthetics, with the support of technology, transcends the limitations of time and space, and becomes a clear stream in the design of contemporary public space, enhancing the artistic value of the space and creating a social place with educational significance and emotional resonance.



Figure 2: Shanghai City God Temple VR Interactive Exhibition

Case in point: Shanghai City God Temple, a historic temple in China, regularly organizes VR interactive exhibitions in order to attract more visitors and provide a more interesting cultural experience. Visitors can experience the traditional temple architecture, ancient rituals and rich cultural traditions in a virtual environment. This interactive exhibition combines modern technology and oriental aesthetics to provide visitors

with a unique cultural experience. Augmented reality technology brings innovation to the design of public spaces, creating fascinating experiences that go beyond the norm by fusing virtual elements with real environments. Interactive design utilizes advanced technology to achieve real-time interaction between people and space, enhancing the sense of participation and immersion. For example, the sensor floor changes patterns according to footsteps, providing visitors with a unique experience and promoting the dissemination of oriental aesthetic culture. This design concept helps to enhance the artistic value and educational significance of the space, creating a social place with emotional resonance.

4.3 Focus on the Harmony of Ecology and Humanity

In the design of public space, in order to create an environmentally friendly and humanistic space, the essence of oriental garden design can be borrowed, i.e. respecting and integrating nature. In planning and design, the natural characteristics of the site, such as topography, hydrology and native vegetation, are fully considered in order to maximize the protection and use of the existing ecosystem. This approach can minimize the impact on the natural environment while creating a harmonious and spiritual spatial environment.



Figure 3: Design of West Lake Park in Hangzhou

Case: West Lake Park in Hangzhou demonstrates the essence of oriental aesthetics, perfectly integrating nature and humanity. The design follows the concept of "although it is made by man, it looks like it is opened from heaven", and utilizes the techniques of borrowing scenery and framing scenery to integrate the mountains and lakes into the park. Meandering paths lead visitors through the forest and along the water, enjoying the lake, mountains and ancient monuments. The plant configuration emphasizes seasonal changes and staggered heights, forming a rich sense of hierarchy.

The water feature design reflects the balance of yin and yang and vitality, embellished with bridges, pavilions and other elements, so that people can experience the joy of water and the tranquility of the mind in the stroll. West Lake Park has become a bright business card showing the charm of oriental aesthetics.

4.4 Promote Community Participation

In order to better meet the needs and aesthetics of local residents, they should be encouraged to actively participate in the design and remodeling of public spaces. Through questionnaire surveys and face-to-face exchanges, the actual needs and expectations of the residents are deeply understood. In the process of designing and remodeling, gather representatives of residents for discussion and negotiation to jointly determine the design scheme. At the same time, volunteers or professional teams are organized to carry out the renovation, and residents are invited to participate in the supervision and management to ensure that the whole process is fair and transparent. Through residents' participation, they will value and maintain these public spaces more. This human-centered design strategy will not only improve the quality of life of the residents, but also promote harmony and stability in the community and create a better community life together.



Figure 4: Seoul City Urban Farm Project

Case in point: the Seoul Metropolitan Government has launched an urban farm program to encourage residents to participate in the planning and management of urban public spaces. Residents can rent land, establish their own farms in the city and grow vegetables and fruits. The program not only provides a source of fresh food, but also promotes community interaction and a sense of community. By participating in the urban farm project, residents become more interested and concerned about the design

and utilization of public space.

4.5 Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Environmental design integrates architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning, and needs to focus on structural, functional and aesthetic principles, and integrate with local culture and artistic traditions. Designers need to be technically proficient, understand oriental philosophy, literature, music and other non-visual arts, and use metaphors, symbols and moods to shape a space that is rich in culture and echoes the laws of nature, with the aim of constructing a full range of experiential environments, providing a comfortable living space, stimulating emotional resonance, and deepening the concept of harmonious symbiosis between human beings and nature. Oriental philosophy is reflected in environmental design in the concepts of "doing nothing" and "following nature", which are used by designers to maintain or mimic natural landscapes and use natural materials to achieve a harmonious symbiosis with the surrounding environment. The spiritual connotations of literature, music and other art forms are also incorporated into environmental design practices, helping to shape aesthetic spaces with a unique oriental flavor and promoting in-depth dialogue and integration between different cultural dimensions.



Figure 5: Suzhou garden design style

Case: Oriental philosophy is embodied in environmental design in multiple dimensions. Suzhou Garden, as a treasure, derives its design concepts from ancient Chinese philosophical thinking, such as Taoism, which advocates nature, and Confucianism, which emphasizes humanism. The spatial layout embodies the principle of "learning from nature", and the limited space is enriched and varied through the techniques of borrowing, framing, and contrasting scenery. The gardens are influenced by ancient poems and literary works, and many of the garden scenes are

based on the imagery of literati, enriching the imagination of later generations of garden design. The naming and decoration of attractions focus on emotional expression and symbolism, making the garden an artistic carrier of cultural heritage. Plant configuration and architecture, water system, rocks and mountains together build poetic mood space, so that visitors experience beyond the visual mind cultivation, showing the unique charm of oriental aesthetic culture.

4.6 Continuity and Innovation

Under the background of rapid development of science and technology and modern life, Suzhou Garden, as a model of oriental environmental design, faces the challenge of inheritance and innovation. On the one hand, it is necessary to adhere to and promote its unique aesthetic philosophy and artistic methods, which is the soul and core qualities of oriental garden art. On the other hand, the traditional aesthetic philosophy into modern public space design to meet the needs of modern society. For example, the design of parks, community recreation areas or city squares can draw on the spatial separation and flow of Suzhou gardens, borrowing and hiding scenery and other techniques, combined with modern comfort, interactivity and sustainability requirements, to create a new type of public space. Technological advances provide traditional gardens with new forms of expression and experience, such as digital technology to simulate the gardening experience, AR augmented reality and VR virtual reality means, as well as intelligent and environmentally friendly materials and technologies to optimize garden maintenance and management, reduce energy consumption and enhance environmental friendliness.

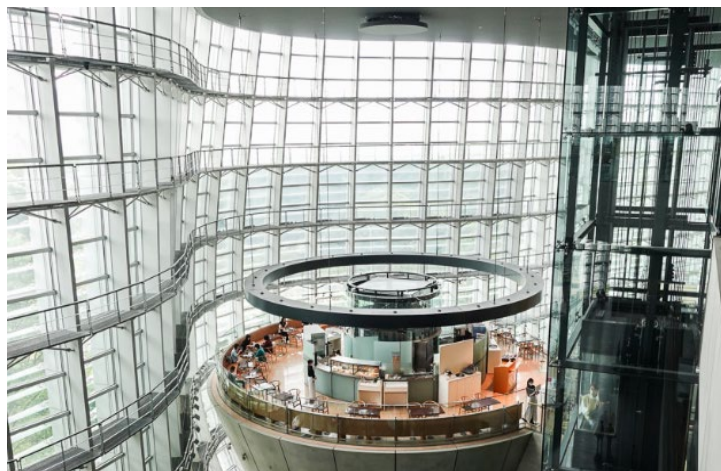


Figure 6: Design style of the New National Art Museum in Tokyo

Case: The architecture of the New National Art Museum in Tokyo

blends Eastern aesthetic sensibilities with modern and innovative concepts. Known for its unique glass façade and smooth curvilinear forms, this attention-grabbing building's interior layout and exhibition design skillfully reflect the subtlety and harmony of Eastern aesthetics. As a temple of modern art, it not only shows the perfect combination of oriental aesthetics and modern building technology, but also meets the needs of contemporary art and inherits and carries forward the essence of oriental culture.

4.7 Attention to Humanization and Emotional Design

In the field of urban public space design, it is extremely crucial to adopt the concept of "human-oriented". This design idea emphasizes the human perspective, in-depth investigation and to meet people's needs, emotions and experiences, in order to create a space that can resonate with people. This involves paying careful attention to people's physical needs and ensuring that the design is both aesthetically pleasing and functional, and truly relevant to people's lives.



Figure 7: Kawasaki City Plaza Design Style

Case: Kawasaki City Plaza is designed with emotional experience in mind, centering on human psychological feelings and interaction. A fun and energetic environment is created through art installations, musical performances and cultural events. Rest areas, children's play facilities and interactive installations are set up to promote community interaction and unity and enhance cohesion.

5. CONCLUSION

The Eastern aesthetic tradition is a long-established cultural lineage, embodied in architecture, gardens, painting, literature and philosophy. It

encompasses the concepts of balance and symmetry, coordination and unity, introverted elegance and profound meaning. Through the excavation and innovation of these aesthetic genes, it is possible to realize the grafting across time and space in the planning of modern urban public space, creating a unique and charming urban landscape. Drawing on the essence of classical oriental garden design, such as meandering paths and plant configurations, it is possible to create ever-changing spaces and multifunctional interaction spaces that enhance urban livability and humanistic care. In the planning of urban parks, designers can draw on the essence of ancient garden art to create tranquil and elegant courtyards and ponds to provide a haven for urbanites. Utilize natural elements such as rocks, water and plants to create landscapes rich in oriental aesthetics. Combining modern technology such as VR and AR to create an interactive and immersive public space, allowing citizens to experience oriental aesthetics in the virtual world, enhancing their psychological identity and sense of belonging to the public space, and creating a more humanistic urban environment. To summarize, in the future urban planning and construction, the integration of oriental aesthetic culture into the environmental design innovation of public space will play an extremely critical role. Designers can create more distinctive, beautiful and meaningful urban spaces by deeply exploring and effectively utilizing the unique characteristics of oriental aesthetics. Such a design not only enhances the overall quality of the city, but also spreads the core values of oriental culture and brings a better and more diversified living environment to the citizens. This innovative design approach will help the city to become a place that embraces innovation as well as cultural heritage, presenting a vibrant and culturally appealing image of the future.

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