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Review article

Evaluating the literature of therapeutic landscapes with an emphasis on the search for the dimensions of health: A systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Health geography emphasizes landscape capacity as a perspective for examining health dimensions. Much of this emphasis is on the concept of therapeutic landscapes. In the last two decades, changes in the therapeutic landscapes concerning health, as well as why and how the development of the emphasis on the dimensions of the health in the landscape in proportion to the temporal-spatial course of literature in this field can be considered. The framework of the present study is based on a systematic review of therapeutic landscapes in the geography of health in the last two decades. This systematic literature review followed the PRISMA guidelines. Searching for "Therapeutic Landscapes" term at Science Direct and PubMed, screening, 56 eligible articles were selected in the journal Social Science and Medicine, and Health and Place. The results of the systematic review, aiming to search for the health dimensions of the therapeutic landscape, and recognize main gaps, identified three main issues: scale and range of users of therapeutic landscapes, the position importance of experiences in therapeutic landscapes, therapeutic landscapes as the holistic paradigm. The results of the research show that in recent years, attention to multiple dimensions of health, especially non-physical relationships of therapeutic landscapes and multiple dimensions of health, has been considered more and more by researchers. Personal-social perceptions and experiences are also continually evolving, so the concept of therapeutic landscapes and its relationship to health is considered living and dynamic.

1. Introduction

Research and environmental policies have increasingly tended to examine the link between landscape and health (Velarde et al., 2007). If based on the perspective of The European Landscape Convention that aims to promote landscape protection, management, and planning, considering landscape as "a key element of individual and social well-being" (*European Landscape Convention. CETS No. 176.*, 2000) and defining health by the World Health Organization's definition "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (Kelley, 2008). Looking at the health literature, we find that after the definition of health by the World Health Organization, various criticisms have been drawn whether directly, like: Wylie (1970), Leon Kass (Bok, 2016), Law and Widdows (2008), Jadad and O'Grady (2008), and Huber's critique (2015), to be its absoluteness, static and non-operationalization, or indirectly due to aspects of health such as biostatistical view along with threshold and function (Boorse, 1975), the ability to adapt (Illich, 1974), ability and integrity (Stokes et al., 1982), vital goals and happiness (Nordenfelt, 1995), equilibrium and compability (Last, 1997), the capacity to perform, the achievement of individual fulfillment and potential to negotiate demands of the social environment (Tarlow, 1996), capability approach (Law and Widdows, 2008), human equilibrium in nature, accepted spirituality and capability to adaptation (Charlier et al., 2017). Meanwhile, people like Antonovsky, by inventing words such as *salutogenic* and emphasizing a sense of coherence (Antonovsky, 1980; Völker and Kistemann, 2015) and conceptualization of health by Deleuze and Guattari in the form of proliferation and transformation of the capacity to affect and be affected (Deleuze et al., 2008), Huber et al. with the concept of *positive health* (Huber et al., 2011) have tried to deepen, conceptualize and develop

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